

Toxicity tests may have to be performed only in order to determine lethal dosis of the substances delivered to the destruction plant, i.e. to find out whether a substance is a super-toxic or toxic chemical warfare agent. Incapacitating agents and precursors could presumably not be monitored in this way. For such substances, chemical analysis could be used to ascertain the identity.

(organizational and procedural aspects on verification relating to the issues covered by Part 2 will be dealt with in Part 3).

2.2.2 Warheads and other means of disseminating chemical warfare agents in the target, including weapon systems, specifically intended for chemical warfare: to be dismantled and destroyed within a specific period of time.

The amount of chemical weapons etc. brought to a destruction plant may have to be verified.

2.2.3 Production facilities/means of production: to be dismantled or, if particular reasons are given, converted to production of other chemical substance within a specific period of time. Facilities might have to be "moth-balled" upon entering into force of a convention until they were disposed of.

2.2.3.1 Specific issues concerning verification relating to dismantling or conversion of production plants/means of production:

To ascertain that the plant etc. really has been or could be used for the production of chemical warfare agents an on-site inspection may be necessary before the pertinent action has begun. The destruction/dismantling procedure may have to be verified in the same way.

As probably some time will elapse between closing a plant and starting the dismantling, the plant may have to be sealed by mechanical means in the meantime. This procedure could be verified by on-site inspection and monitored by remote control.

For a production plant, which has been allowed to be converted to peaceful purposes instead of being destroyed, on-site inspection before and after the conversion may ascertain that the plant

- (a) has been used for chemical warfare agent production and
- (b) has been converted for production of other chemical compounds.

Such verification may consist of toxicity tests regarding the new product and inspection of the protection level at the converted plant. Furthermore, chemical analysis of waste water and the air around the building may be performed to confirm the permanence of the conversion.

For the perhaps permitted (exempted) production of certain amounts of chemical warfare agents, special facilities could be created, thus no existing production would be left for this purpose. The new plant may have to be under control through on-site inspection, ascertaining that the capacity of a new plant corresponds to the permitted production. (The issue will be further elaborated in Part 3).