

(ii) munitions and devices specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of those toxic chemicals, as referred to above, which would be released as a result of the employment of such munitions or devices;

(iii) any equipment specifically designed for use, directly in connection with the employment of such munitions or devices.

5.2. Verification methods

(a) The following methods may, inter alia, be applied during the course of the inspection, either isolated or in combination, as decided by the head of the inspection team:

(i) visual inspections;

(ii) interviewing personnel of the inspected facility as selected by the inspection team;

(iii) sample taking and analysis;

(iv) analysis of body fluid samples taken from personnel selected by the inspection team;

(v) photographic recording.

(b) If photographic recording is applied, the photographs will be taken by the representative of the National Authority of the inspected State Party by order of the head of the inspection team, using a camera that allows instant development of two identical copies which will be split between the inspection team and the representative of the National Authority.

Observations made under 1 (d) should be taken into account when taking photographs.

(c) Relevant signals to the inspection purpose are:

(i) the presence of ammunition possibly filled with chemical warfare agents;

(ii) the presence of chemicals in bulk storage;

(iii) the presence of parts of chemical weapons, as defined in Article II of the Convention.

(d) If the presence of chemicals in ammunition is suspected or bulk storage of chemicals detected, the head of the inspection team shall request samples to be taken under his supervision, according to the principles for sampling, sample handling and analysis, as laid down under 4.3, except that analysis will not be restricted to Schedule [1] chemicals. For interpretational purposes, the inspection team will be equipped with a