

with corresponding laboratory results are presented in another working paper. The following conclusions were drawn for the analytical approach of the trial inspection:

1. Trace identification of the simulant used in the study was possible against a background concentration at least three orders of magnitude larger than DIMP of a number of organophosphorous pesticides.
2. Traces of the simulant remain detectable, and can in fact be identified, in material typically used as joint packing, for at least 580 hours. A method was designed to analyze DIMP traces from joints without braking them, by sucking-off ("sniffing") air from the head-space around the joint packing.
3. In collecting wipe samples from metal surfaces, approximately 1 microgram DIMP can be detected and identified against a pesticide background concentration as above.

3.1.2. Risk assessment of the pesticide plant

A methodology for risk assessment was developed in order to provide the inspection team with an objective guidance in assessing whether or not the facility may pose an immediate and high risk to the objectives of the convention, by verifying the absence or presence of unusual features at the plant.

The pre-inspection activities encompassed the feasibility testing of the application of a computer program for evaluating the "chemical capability" of the inspected plant. This computer program had originally been designed for generating synthesis strategies based on synthone substitution¹.

Conceptual preparations were conducted for the other elements of the risk assessment. These elements were:

- Qualitative assessment of the territorial features at the inspected site in order to evaluate the potential down-wind hazard for nearby inhabited areas.
- Qualitative assessment of the safety precautions taken at the site in order to identify or demonstrate the absence of unusual (as compared to best international practice in industrial plants) preparations for rapid decontamination, for protection of personnel, and/or for early warning.
- Assessment of the installed technology and equipments in order to identify or demonstrate the absence of special equipments necessary for the production of schedule-1-

¹ The program and its potential applications for verification purposes will be described in more detail in a later working paper.