

1.3.4 Chemical warfare agent: a chemical substance, which alone or together with other chemical substances have direct toxic effects on man, animal or plant and with such physical and chemical characteristics that it can be utilized in a chemical weapon, i.e. a chemical substance which is actually used or intended to be used in chemical weapons. It may be a single purpose agent or a dual purpose agent, which groups may be differentiated according to their toxicities in super-toxic and toxic chemical warfare agents.

1.3.5 Chemical agent: a chemical substance which may be used in a chemical weapon but is in fact not utilized or planned to be utilized in it.

1.3.6 Precursors to a chemical warfare agent: chemical substances which not necessarily themselves are suitable chemical warfare agents but which form particular chemical warfare agents when made to react chemically with each other in a chemical weapons system.

1.3.7 Dual purpose agent: a chemical substance which is used or may be used not only for chemical warfare but also for peaceful purposes.

1.3.8 Single purpose agent: a chemical substance which is used or may be used for chemical warfare solely.

1.4 The following criteria could be considered as the basis in determining the scope of the prohibition:

1.4.1 General purpose criterion: the intention - with regard to chemical warfare - of activities, facilities and materials. The general purpose criterion might be qualified by further criteria, like quantity and toxicity criteria.

1.4.2 Quantity criterion: allowance of activities, facilities and materials for peaceful and protective purposes to the extent justified by these purposes.

1.4.3 Toxicity criteria:

(a) Supertoxic chemical warfare agents substances having lethal toxic effect on men or animals in doses less than 0.5 mg/kg (subcutaneous LD₅₀) or 2 000 mg min/m³ (by inhalation, LCt₅₀) or both.

(b) Toxic chemical warfare agents: substances having a lethal toxic effect on men or animals in doses in the range of 0.5 - 10 mg/kg (subcutaneous LD₅₀) or in the range of 2000 - 20 000 mg min/m³ (by inhalation, LCt₅₀) or both or giving rise to any other toxic effect in doses less than 0.5 mg/kg (intravenous ED₅₀) or less than 2 000 mg min/m³ (by inhalation, ECt₅₀) or both.