2. The most efficient method of verifying the conversion of TMPB seemed to be a validation of the reaction process during which TMPB was processed. Analysis and weighing of the feedstock chemicals TMPB and lithium amide and observation of their reaction would provide sufficient proof of change of the PCH_3 bond into a (P=O) bond.

   Analysis of the reaction mixture showed that not all TMPB was consumed during the reaction process and that part of it was transformed in an other Schedule [2] chemical (diphenylmethylphosphinoxide) (DMPO).

3. By inspecting the facility during a batch process it was possible to establish the relationship between the Schedule [2] feedstock chemical TMPB on the one hand and the chemicals TPPO, DMPO and the remaining, non-converted TMPB on the other hand. In this way it was verified that all TMPB was either transformed into a non-scheduled chemical or discharged into wastes in the form of TMPB or DMPO.

B 15. Sampling and sample-taking procedures

Samples

1. The starting material triphenylmethylphosphonium bromide (TMPB), to verify the declared identity.
2. The starting material lithium amide, to verify the declared identity.
3. The reactive mixture after the reaction had taken place, to verify the transformation of triphenylmethylphosphonium bromide.
4. The air in the building where the production vessel was located.

N.B. Mention should also be made here of the waste-water samples that were taken.

Sample-taking procedures

Samples nos. 1-3 were taken by the facility personnel in the presence of the inspection team. Sample no. 4 was taken by the inspection team.

B 16. Handling of samples

B 17. Analysis of samples

As the necessary equipment and methods for analysis were not all available on-site, analysis of samples 1-3 took place off-site. Analysis of the air took place on-site.

B 18. Type(s) of analysis

The samples of the feedstock chemicals TMPB and lithium amide were analysed