

(a) Reference to handbooks giving details of weapons and their distinctive markings would be helpful but some of them may be classified. In any case they could not be relied upon as conclusive proof.

(b) Portable X-ray equipment could reveal something of the character of the contents of a shell. It could for example show the presence of a liquid, but not necessarily certain powders unless they had a distinct signature. However, X-rays might reveal classified details of weapon design.

(c) A weapon could be fired - but this requires a suitable range.

(d) The weapon could possibly be broken open by use of a small explosive cutting charge. This, however, is a hazardous operation which could only be undertaken at a suitably licensed demolition area.

### Safety

18. Safety issues frequently arose during the inspections. It is essential that the initial briefing of the inspection team includes a detailed brief on safety procedures by representatives of the challenged facility. It is also necessary to establish in an ammunition storage facility, that all the equipment brought by the inspection team can be safely operated in the presence of explosives. Standard certification of such equipment might be a possibility.

### Security during a challenge inspection

19. As had been expected access of an inspection team to the facilities revealed details of the site, of ammunition natures and, at least in broad terms, total stock holdings, of base procedures, and of the lay out, design and capacity of storage facilities. The effects of this could be alleviated to some extent by the rotation of sensitive stock after an inspection, although this option may only be feasible in larger facilities. It would also be possible to take simple precautionary measures such as the removal of all notices, charts and displays, locking away of all papers, logging off computer systems which might disclose sensitive information not relevant to the inspection, and the securing of sensitive equipment in workshops, laboratories and test areas.

### Managed access/alternative arrangements

20. On several occasions only partial access was necessary to satisfy the inspectors. This suggests that the conduct of an actual challenge need not necessarily entail complete and uncontrolled access to all parts of the site. The inspectors might conclude in the light of the overall level of access and co-operation granted to them, that only partial access would be required. Locations to which access may need to be controlled for safety rather than security reasons, for example, may only require access by one inspector, or may be viewed from a distance.

21. Shrouding should be kept to the minimum necessary to protect sensitive information. Varying levels of access to the inspection team, from visual observation only of the shrouded items, through to touching the items, use of monitoring equipment and removal of part of the shroud is possible and could be effective depending on the sensitivity of the items and the overall