

Primates could be used for such experiments. Experience from human use of incapacitating agents can be utilized to evaluate ED<sub>50</sub> and ECT<sub>50</sub>.

(c) Chemical identification

The chemical identity of all compounds must be ascertained, and expressed according to existing chemical nomenclature e.g. IUPAC.

In the case of mixtures, the active compound or compounds must first be isolated and purified by suitable methods to at least 99 per cent purity.

Whenever possible, the alleged chemical identity of a compound may have to be verified by mass spectrometry and nuclear magnetic resonance. If optical isomerism is possible, the presence or absence of optical activity of the compound should be verified. If mass spectrometry and/or nuclear magnetic resonance methods cannot be applied, e.g. in the case of macromolecules, other unequivocal physical, chemical, biochemical or biological methods might be used.

1.4.4 Other criteria:

- structural formulae for chemical substances
- shelf life
- volatility
- explosion stability

1.5 Exceptions (relating to exceptions from prohibitions in alternatives 1-3, as well as to possibly allowed activities):

1.5.1 for civilian purposes:

- protection against chemical weapons in civil defence
- medical
- scientific and research
- industrial
- agricultural
- riot control

1.5.2 for certain military purposes:

- protection against chemical weapons
- medical
- riot control

1.5.3 Parties may be allowed an annual production of super-toxic and toxic single-purpose warfare chemical agents together not exceeding one ton for peaceful and protective purposes.