

1

2

Names of chemicals in Schedules [1], [2] and [3] produced in the chemical industry.

4. Plans and methods for the destruction of chemical weapons, including the number of facilities and the anticipated length of their operation during the 10-year destruction period.

Chemical weapons for close combat:

Chemical hand grenade with CS, a product not coming within Schedule [1] of the rolling text.

A proportion of the chemical warfare agents is stored in bulk.

Schedules [2]: \*/

Chemicals containing one P-methyl, P-ethyl or P-propyl (normal or iso-) bond; Arsenic trichloride.

Schedule [3]:

Phosgene

Cyanogen chloride

Hydrogen cyanide

Trichloronitromethane

(chloropicrin)

Phosphorus oxychloride

Phosphorus trichloride

Dimethyl phosphite

Sulphur monochloride.

In 1989, construction of a chemical weapons destruction facility was completed in the area of Chapaevsk. This facility has been transformed into an instruction and training centre for trials of chemical weapons destruction technology on inert media and the training of personnel for work at industrial facilities for chemical weapons destruction.

In the future, ways of building other destruction plants will be defined and the plans and methods for destroying chemical weapons, with the completion of the destruction of all chemical weapons stocks within the time-limit set by the Convention, will be made more specific.

\*/ According to the count that has been made, there is in the USSR a total of 30 facilities that produce, process or consume chemicals contained in Schedule [2].