

lower bound threshold would be based on chlorine toxicity and have an LCT_{50} value of 20,000 mg min/m³, whereas the upper bound threshold would be based on the toxicity of tabun and have an LCT_{50} of 500 mg min/m³. Chlorine was selected because it is the least toxic CW agent, and tabun because it is the least toxic of the single purpose supertoxic lethal agents.

Canada followed this by a working paper on the "Use of Measurements of Lethality for Definition of Agents of Chemical Warfare" (CCD/473; 1975). The paper recommends the use of toxic reference materials (Table 1) and the adoption of separate standards of lethality for three groups of agents, according to their routes of entry into the human body, i.e.,

- inhaled gases or vapours
- percutaneously lethal materials, and
- supertoxic solids.