

12. Plant orientation tour

13. Inspection of areas and facility equipment

It has proved worthwhile that exact facility documentation was available (wiring diagrams, equipment lists). It could be useful for an international inspection to record photographically certain parts of the facility (record to be kept under lock and key within the facility).

14. Inspection of the operation procedures

The verification inspection has shown that there are ways of identifying critical technological stages or equipment (not counting safety equipment) for certain chemicals listed in Schedule [1] in the absence of which in an inspected facility it can be largely ruled out that that facility is capable of producing such substances. For these very reasons, e.g. phosphor-organic nerve warfare agents cannot be produced in the inspected facility without major modifications.

15.-18. Sampling and sample-taking procedures, handling of samples, analysis of samples, types of analyses

It would be useful to develop and test methods and appliances for continuous sample-taking at critical points of the facility (e.g. air outlet and waste water lines). In elaborating the verification approach, the TS should also see to it that the necessary facility-specific sample-taking appliances are available.

19. Documentation of the inspection

Generally all data and information going into the documentation of the inspection should be regarded as confidential.

20. Evaluation by the inspector

21. Closing conference

22. Anomalies, disputes and complications

23. Report of the inspection team

A division of the report into a non-confidential part containing details essential for evaluating the observance of the Convention and a confidential attachment comprising detailed inspection data would be conceivable. The confidential part should be accessible only to TS insiders and to persons authorized accordingly by the Director-General of the TS.

24. Impact of the inspection on facility operations

25. Other problems