Scientific Advisory Board briefing to the Conference of States Parties

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Thursday 1 December 2016
DANGER
CHLORINE
CAUSE BURNS
SEVERE EYE HAZARD
MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED
VERIFICATION

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD’S TEMPORARY WORKING GROUP

June 2015

ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS
# SAB reports 2016

## Meetings
SAB-23/1 (22 April) and SAB-24/1 (28 Oct)

## Advice to DG
- Scheduled chemicals: SAB-23/WP.1, 28 April
- Sample stability and storage: SAB-23/WP.2, 25 May

## Workshops
- Chemical forensics: SAB-24/WP.1, 14 July
- Agent toxicity-response-MedCM: SAB-24/WP.2, 14 Oct
SCIENCE FOR DIPLOMATS
ISOTOPIC LABELS, STEREOISOMERS, & SCHEDULED CHEMICALS
WHY DOES THIS MATTER?
A REVIEW OF THE SAB’S ADVICE

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY 2016
13:30-15:00
OOMS ROOM
LIGHT LUNCH PROVIDED AT 13:00

Science for Diplomats at EC-83
Chemical Weapons Sample
Stability and Storage

12 October 13:30 – 14:45
OOMS Room
Light lunch available at 13:00
3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 The OPCW Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) in cooperation with FORSINC held a workshop on 'Chemical Forensics: Capabilities across the Field and the Potential Applications to Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation', 11 to 13 February 2013 in The Hague, the Netherland's. The workshop was organized with the objective of informing the report of the SAB on developments in science and technology to the Fourth Review Conference of the Chemical Weapons Convention to be held in 2014. Interest in chemical forensics, and its relevance to the work of the OPCW, has been described through communications 12 of the SAB SAB's Temporary Working Group on Verification.

1.2 Forensic science is defined as the study of traces (remains of presence and/or activity). It is the science that seeks to identify and examine evidence and to make inferences about their role in a crime investigation or other scientific inquiry. Forensic science is a broad discipline that includes crime scene investigation, fingerprinting, ballistics, DNA analysis, and other laboratory procedures.

1.3 Chemical forensics aims to obtain information from chemical research that is relevant to investigations, legal and intelligence operations. Such as fingerprints and DNA can provide unique signatures that can be used to identify individuals, chemical samples can provide distinct signatures (for example through mass spectrometry)...
Peaceful uses of chemistry
A world free of chemical weapons