A N N E X E S

ANNEX IV

LIST OF GOODS AND PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 9 ON THE NUCLEAR COMMON MARKET

List A[1]

Uranium ores containing more than 5 per cent by weight of natural uranium.

Pitchblende containing more than 5 per cent by weight of natural uranium.

Uranium oxide.

Inorganic compounds of natural uranium other than uranium oxide and uranium hexafluoride.

Organic compounds of natural uranium.

Crude or processed natural uranium.

Alloys containing plutonium.

Organic or inorganic compounds of uranium enriched in organic or inorganic compounds or uranium-235.

Organic or inorganic compounds or uranium-233.

Thorium enriched in uranium-233.

Organic or inorganic compounds of plutonium.

Uranium enriched in plutonium.

Uranium enriched in uranium-235.

Alloys containing uranium enriched in uranium-235 or uranium-233.

Plutonium.

Uranium-233.

Uranium hexafluoride.

Monazite.

Thorium ores containing more than 20 per cent by weight of thorium.

Urano-thorianite containing more than 20 per cent of thorium.

Crude or processed thorium.

Thorium oxide.

Inorganic compounds of thorium other than thorium oxide.

Organic compounds of thorium.

List A[2]

Deuterium and its compounds (including heavy water) in which the ratio of the number of deuterium atoms to normal hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5 000.

Heavy paraffin in which the ratio of the number of deuterium atoms to normal hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5 000.

Mixtures and solutions in which the ratio of the number of deuterium atoms to normal hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5 000.

Nuclear reactors.

Equipment for the separation of uranium isotopes by gaseous diffusion or other methods.

Equipment for the production of deuterium, its compounds (including heavy water) and derivatives, and mixtures or solutions containing deuterium in which the ratio of the number of deuterium atoms to normal hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5 000:
- equipment operating by the electrolysis of water,
- equipment operating by the distillation of water, liquid hydrogen, etc.,
- equipment operating by isotope exchange between hydrogen sulphide and water by means of a change of temperature,
- equipment operating by other techniques.

Equipment specially designed for the chemical processing of radioactive material:
- equipment for the separation of irradiated fuel:
  - by chemical processes (solvents, precipitation, ion exchange, etc.),
  - by physical processes (fractional distillation, etc.),
- waste-processing equipment,
- fuel-recycling equipment.

Vehicles specially designed for the transport of highly radioactive substances:
- railway and tramway goods vans, goods wagons and trucks for tracks of any gauge,
- motor lorries,
- motorised works trucks for the handling of goods,
- trailers and semi-trailers and other non-motorised vehicles.

Containers with lead radiation shielding for the transport or storage of radioactive material.

Artificial radioactive isotopes and their inorganic or organic compounds.

Remote-controlled mechanical manipulators specially designed for handling highly radioactive substances:
- mechanical handling gear, fixed or mobile, but not being capable of being operated manually.

List B *(entry deleted)*

Lithium ores and concentrates.

Nuclear-grade metals:
- crude beryllium,
- crude bismuth,
- crude niobium (columbium),

— crude zirconium (hafnium-free),
— crude lithium,
— crude aluminium,
— crude calcium,
— crude magnesium.

Boron trifluoride.

Anhydrous hydrofluoric acid.

Chlorine trifluoride.

Bromine trifluoride.

Lithium hydroxide.

Lithium fluoride.

Lithium chloride.

Lithium hydride.

Lithium carbonate.

Nuclear-grade beryllium oxide.

Refractory bricks of nuclear-grade beryllium oxide.

Other refractory products of nuclear-grade beryllium oxide.

Artificial graphite in the form of blocks or bars in which the boron content is less than or equal to one part per million and in which the total microscopic thermal neutron absorption cross-section is less than or equal to 5 millibarns.

Artificially separated stable isotopes.

Electromagnetic ion separators, including mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers.

Reactor simulators (special analog computers).

Remote-controlled mechanical manipulators:
— hand-controlled (i.e., operated manually like a tool).

Liquid-metal pumps.

High-vacuum pumps.

Heat exchangers specially designed for nuclear power stations.

Radiation detection instruments (and spare parts) of one of the following types, specially designed, or adaptable, for the detection of measurement of nuclear radiation, such as alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, neutrons and protons:
— Geiger counter tubes and proportional counters,
— detection or measuring instruments incorporating Geiger-Muller tubes or proportional counters,
— ionisation chambers,
— instruments incorporating ionisation chambers,

— radiation detection or measuring equipment for mineral prospecting and for reactor, air, water and soil monitoring,
— neutron detector tubes using boron, boron trifluoride, hydrogen or a fissile element,
— detection or measuring instruments incorporating neutron detector tubes using boron, boron trifluoride, hydrogen or a fissile element,
— scintillation crystals, mounted or in a metal casing (solid scintillators),
— detection or measuring instruments incorporating liquid, solid or gaseous scintillators,
— amplifiers specially designed for nuclear measurements, including linear amplifiers, preamplifiers, distributed amplifiers and pulse height analysers,
— coincidence devices for use with radiation detectors,
— electroscopes and electrometers, including dosimeters (but excluding instruments intended for instruction purposes, simple metal leaf electroscopes, dosimeters specially designed for use with medical X-ray equipment and electrostatic measuring instruments),
— instruments capable of measuring a current of less than one picoampere,
— photomultiplier tubes with a photocathode which gives a current of at least 10 microamperes per lumen and in which the average amplification is greater than 10^5, and any other types of electric multiplier activated by positive ions,
— scalers and electronic integrating meters for the detection of radiation.

Cyclotrons, Van de Graaff or Cockcroft-Walton electrostatic generators, linear accelerators and other machines capable of imparting an energy greater than 1 MeV to nuclear particles.

Magnets specially designed and constructed for the abovementioned machines and equipment (cyclotrons, etc.).

Accelerating and focusing tubes of the type used in mass spectrometers and mass spectrographs.

Intense electronic sources of positive ions intended for use with particle accelerators, mass spectrometers and similar devices.

Anti-radiation plate glass:
— cast or rolled plate glass (including wired or flashed glass) in squares or rectangles, surface-ground or polished but not further worked,
— cast or rolled plate glass (whether or not ground or polished) cut to shape other than square or rectangular, or curved or otherwise worked (for example, bevelled or engraved),
— safety glass, consisting of toughened or laminated glass, shaped or not.

Airtight clothing affording protection against radiation or radioactive contamination:
— made of plastic,
— made of rubber,
— made of impregnated or coated fabric:
  — for men,
  — for women.

Diphenyl (when it is in fact the aromatic hydrocarbon $C_6H_5C_6H_5$).

Terphenyl.