

(4) Reactor fuel charging and discharging machines:

manipulative equipment especially designed or prepared for inserting or removing fuel in a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph (1) above capable of on-load operation or employing technically sophisticated positioning or alignment features to allow complex off-load fuelling operations such as those in which direct viewing of or access to the fuel is not normally available.

(5) Reactor control rods:

rods especially designed or prepared for the control of the reaction rate in a nuclear reactor as defined in paragraph (1) above. This item includes, in addition to the neutron absorbing part, the support or suspension structures therefor if supplied separately.

(6) Reactor pressure tubes:

tubes which are especially designed or prepared to contain fuel elements and the primary coolant in a reactor as defined in paragraph (1) above at an operating pressure in excess of 50 atmospheres.

(7) Zirconium tubes:

zirconium metal and alloys in the form of tubes or assemblies of tubes and in quantities exceeding 500 kg per year, especially designed or prepared for use in a reactor as defined in paragraph (1) above, and in which the relationship of hafnium to zirconium is less than 1:500 parts by weight.

(8) Primary coolant pumps:

pumps especially designed or prepared for circulating the primary coolant for nuclear reactors as defined in paragraph (1) above.