



Defence and Strategic Goods List Amendment 2010

I, John Faulkner, Minister for Defence, make this instrument under paragraph 112 (2A) (aa) of the *Customs Act 1901*.

Dated 21 April 2010

JOHN FAULKNER
Minister for Defence

1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Defence and Strategic Goods List Amendment 2010*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after it is registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments.

3 Amendment of Defence and Strategic Goods List

For paragraph 112 (2A) (aa) of the *Customs Act 1901*, the Defence and Strategic Goods List, mentioned in regulation 13E of the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*, is amended as set out in Schedule 1.

Note Under regulation 13E of the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*, the Defence and Strategic Goods List is recognised as part of Australia's export controls.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Defence and Strategic Goods List

(section 3)

[1] Defence and Strategic Goods List

substitute



Australian Government

Department of Defence

DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC GOODS LIST

November 1996

PREFACE

The Defence and Strategic Goods List (DSGL) is identified in regulation 13E of the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958* as the document titled 'Defence and Strategic Goods List':

- (a) formulated and published for the purpose of paragraph 112 (2A) (aa) of the *Customs Act 1901* by the Minister for Defence; and
 - (b) dated November 1996;
- as amended by the Minister for Defence and in force from time to time.

Goods included in the list may not be exported from Australia unless a licence or permission has been granted by the Minister or an authorised person and that licence or permission is produced to a Collector of Customs before exportation: regulation 13E of the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*.

The DSGL was first published in 1996 when the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations* were consolidated and revised as a result of an Australian National Audit Office review of the Defence export control activity.

The DSGL includes equipment, assemblies and components, associated test, inspection and production equipment, materials, software and technology and is divided into two parts.

PART 1 covers defence and related goods — those goods and technologies designed or adapted for use by armed forces or goods that are inherently lethal. These goods include:

- *Military Goods* — those goods or technology that is designed or adapted for military purposes including parts and accessories thereof.
- *Non Military Lethal Goods (NMLG)* — that equipment that is inherently lethal, incapacitating or destructive such as non-military firearms, non-military ammunition and commercial explosives and initiators.

PART 2 covers those goods that have a dual use. Dual-use goods comprise equipment and technologies developed to meet commercial needs but which may be used either as military components or for the development or production of military systems or weapons of mass destruction. This part is further subdivided into and is made up of the following 10 categories:

- *Category 0* — Nuclear Materials;
- *Category 1* — Materials, Chemicals, Microorganisms and Toxins;
- *Category 2* — Materials Processing;
- *Category 3* — Electronics;
- *Category 4* — Computers;
- *Category 5* — Telecommunications and Information Security;
- *Category 6* — Sensors and Lasers;

- *Category 7* — Navigation and Avionics;
- *Category 8* — Marine;
- *Category 9* — Aerospace and Propulsion.

The DSGl is amended from time to time to reflect changes in the various multilateral non-proliferation and export control regimes of which Australia is a member.

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NOTES**GENERAL NOTES**

1. The Notes, Technical Notes and Nota Bene (N.B.) appearing in the Defence and Strategic Goods List form an integral part of the control text.
2. The index at the end of the Defence and Strategic Goods List is provided for guidance only and does not form part of the control text.
3. The object of the controls contained in the Defence and Strategic Goods List should not be defeated by the export of any non-controlled goods (including plant) containing one or more controlled components when the controlled component or components are the principal element of the goods and can feasibly be removed or used for other purposes.
N.B.: In judging whether the controlled component or components are to be considered the principal element, it is necessary to weigh the factors of quantity, value and technological know-how involved and other special circumstances which might establish the controlled component or components as the principal element of the goods being procured.
4. Goods specified in the Defence and Strategic Goods List include both new and used goods.
5. Terms in “quotations” are defined terms. Refer to the “Definitions of Terms” section of the Defence and Strategic Goods List. Words and terms appearing under “Definitions of Terms”, if used in their undefined forms, take their common or dictionary meanings.

PART 1 — MUNITIONS LIST**ML 8**

Specially formulated pharmaceutical products containing ML8 materials are not controlled.

ML 10

Absence of items from the Munitions List and absence of configuration for military use would mean that an aircraft would not be considered military.

PART 2 — DUAL-USE GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES

General Technology Note

The transfer of “technology” according to the General Technology Note, for “production” or “development” of items on this list shall be treated with vigilance.

General Technology Note

Controls on intangible “technology” are to be exercised as far as the scope of legislation[†] will allow.

General Software Note

The transfer of “software”, for “production” or “development” of items on this list shall be treated with vigilance in accordance with national policies and the aims of this regime.

Source Code

Taking into account national practices and legislation[†], Participating States agree that “source code” items are controlled either by “software” or by “software” and “technology” controls, except when such “source code” items are explicitly decontrolled.

Medical equipment

Equipment specially designed for medical end-use that incorporates an item controlled in the Dual-Use List is not controlled.

Category 9

“Development” or “production” “technology” controlled by 9E for gas turbine engines remains controlled when the “technology” is used for repair, rebuild and overhaul. Excluded from control are: technical data, drawings or documentation for maintenance activities directly associated with calibration, removal or replacement of damaged or unserviceable line replaceable units, including replacement of whole engines or engine modules.

[†] *Australia’s export control legislation on the intangible transfers of “software” and “technology” is the Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995. The object of this Act is to ensure that goods are not supplied or exported, and services are not provided, in circumstances where the goods will or may be used in, or the services will or may assist a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) program.*

A WMD program means a plan or program for the development, production, acquisition or stockpiling of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons or missiles capable of delivering such weapons.

The provision of services includes doing anything that confers a benefit on, grants a right or privilege to, provides a facility for, or otherwise assists, someone.

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Definitions of terms between ‘single quotation marks’ are given in a Technical Note to the relevant item.

Definitions of terms between “double quotation marks” are as follows:

N.B.: Category references are given in brackets after the defined term.

“Accuracy” (2 6), usually measured in terms of inaccuracy, means the maximum deviation, positive or negative, of an indicated value from an accepted standard or true value.

“Active flight control systems” (7) are systems that function to prevent undesirable “aircraft” and missile motions or structural loads by autonomously processing outputs from multiple sensors and then providing necessary preventive commands to effect automatic control.

“Active pixel” (6 8) is a minimum (single) element of the solid state array which has a photoelectric transfer function when exposed to light (electromagnetic) radiation.

“Adapted for use in war” (1 ML7) means any modification or selection (such as altering purity, shelf life, virulence, dissemination characteristics, or resistance to UV radiation) designed to increase the effectiveness in producing casualties in humans or animals, degrading equipment or damaging crops or the environment.

“Adjusted Peak Performance” (4) is an adjusted peak rate at which “digital computers” perform 64-bit or larger floating point additions and multiplications, and is expressed in Weighted TeraFLOPS (WT) with units of 10^{12} adjusted floating point operations per second.

N.B.: See Category 4, Technical Note.

“Additives” (ML8) means substances used in explosive formulations to improve their properties.

“Aircraft” (1 7 9 ML8 ML9 ML10) means a fixed wing, swivel wing, rotary wing (helicopter), tilt rotor or tilt-wing airborne vehicle.

N.B.: See also “civil aircraft”.

“All compensations available” (2) means after all feasible measures available to the manufacturer to minimise all systematic positioning errors for the particular machine-tool model are considered.

“Allocated by the ITU” (3 5) means the allocation of frequency bands according to the current edition of the ITU Radio Regulations for primary, permitted and secondary services.

N.B.: Additional and alternative allocations are not included.

“Angle random walk” (7) means the angular error build up with time that is due to white noise in angular rate. (IEEE STD 528-2001)

“Angular position deviation” (2) means the maximum difference between angular position and the actual, very accurately measured angular position after the workpiece mount of the table has been turned out of its initial position (Reference: VDI/VDE 2617, Draft: ‘Rotary tables on coordinate measuring machines’).

“APP” (4) is equivalent to “Adjusted Peak Performance”.

“Asymmetric algorithm” (5) means a cryptographic algorithm using different, mathematically-related keys for encryption and decryption.

N.B.: A common use of “asymmetric algorithms” is key management.

“Automatic target tracking” (6) means a processing technique that automatically determines and provides as output an extrapolated value of the most probable position of the target in real time.

“Average output power” (6) means the total “laser” output energy in joules divided by the “laser duration” in seconds.

“Basic gate propagation delay time” (3) means the propagation delay time value corresponding to the basic gate used in a “monolithic integrated circuit”. For a ‘family’ of “monolithic integrated circuits”, this may be specified either as the propagation delay time per typical gate within the given ‘family’ or as the typical propagation delay time per gate within the given ‘family’.

Technical Notes:

1. “Basic gate propagation delay time” is not to be confused with the input/output delay time of a complex “monolithic integrated circuit”.
2. ‘Family’ consists of all integrated circuits to which all of the following are applied as their manufacturing methodology and specifications except their respective functions:
 - a. The common hardware and software architecture;
 - b. The common design and process technology; and
 - c. The common basic characteristics.

“Basic scientific research” (GTN NTN) means experimental or theoretical work undertaken principally to acquire new knowledge of the fundamental principles of phenomena or observable facts, not primarily directed towards a specific practical aim or objective.

“Bias” (accelerometer) (7) means the average over a specified time of accelerometer output measured at specified operating conditions that has no correlation with input acceleration or rotation. “Bias” is expressed in [m/s², g]. (IEEE STD 528-2001) (Micro g equals 1x10⁻⁶ g).

“Bias” (gyro) (7) means the average over a specified time of gyro output measured at specified operating conditions that has no correlation with input rotation or acceleration. “Bias” is typically expressed in degrees per hour (deg/hr). (IEEE STD 528-2001).

“Biocatalysts” (ML7 ML22) means enzymes for specific chemical or biochemical reactions or other biological compounds which bind to and accelerate the degradation of CW agents.

Technical Note:

‘Enzymes’ means “biocatalysts” for specific chemical or biochemical reactions.

“Biopolymers” (ML7 ML22) means biological macromolecules as follows:

- a. Enzymes for specific chemical or biochemical reactions;
- b. Antibodies, monoclonal, polyclonal or anti-idiotypic;
- c. Specially designed or specially processed receptors;

Technical Notes:

1. *‘Anti-idiotypic antibodies’ means antibodies which bind to the specific antigen binding sites of other antibodies;*
2. *‘Monoclonal antibodies’ means proteins which bind to one antigenic site and are produced by a single clone of cells;*
3. *‘Polyclonal antibodies’ means a mixture of proteins which bind to the specific antigen and are produced by more than one clone of cells;*
4. *‘Receptors’ means biological macromolecular structures capable of binding ligands, the binding of which affects physiological functions.*

“Camming” (2), or axial displacement, means axial displacement in one revolution of the main spindle measured in a plane perpendicular to the spindle faceplate, at a point next to the circumference of the spindle faceplate (Reference: ISO 230/1 1986, paragraph 5.63).

“Carbon fibre preforms” (1) means an ordered arrangement of uncoated or coated fibres intended to constitute a framework of a part before the “matrix” is introduced to form a “composite”.

“CE” (4) is equivalent to “computing element”.

“CEP” (circle of equal probability) (7) is a measure of accuracy; the radius of the circle centred at the target, at a specific range, in which 50% of the payloads impact.

“Chemical laser” (6) means a “laser” in which the excited species is produced by the output energy from a chemical reaction.

“Chemical mixture” (1) means a solid, liquid or gaseous product made up of two or more components which do not react together under the conditions under which the mixture is stored.

“Circulation-controlled anti-torque or circulation controlled direction control systems” (7) are systems that use air blown over aerodynamic surfaces to increase or control the forces generated by the surfaces.

“Civil aircraft” (1 7 9 ML10) means those “aircraft” listed by designation in published airworthiness certification lists by the civil aviation authorities to fly commercial civil internal and external routes or for legitimate civil, private or business use.

N.B.: See also “aircraft”.

“Commingled” (1) means filament to filament blending of thermoplastic fibres and reinforcement fibres in order to produce a fibre reinforcement “matrix” mix in total fibre form.

“Comminution” (1) means a process to reduce a material to particles by crushing or grinding.

“Common channel signalling” (5) is a signalling method in which a single channel between exchanges conveys, by means of labelled messages, signalling information relating to a multiplicity of circuits or calls and other information such as that used for network management.

“Communications channel controller” (4) means the physical interface which controls the flow of synchronous or asynchronous digital information. It is an assembly that can be integrated into computer or telecommunications equipment to provide communications access.

“Compensation systems” (6) consist of the primary scalar sensor, one or more reference sensors (e.g., vector magnetometers) together with software that permit reduction of rigid body rotation noise of the platform.

“Composite” (1 2 6 8 9) means a “matrix” and an additional phase or additional phases consisting of particles, whiskers, fibres or any combination thereof, present for a specific purpose or purposes.

“Compound rotary table” (2) means a table allowing the workpiece to rotate and tilt about two non-parallel axes, which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”.

“III/V compounds” (3) means polycrystalline or binary or complex monocrystalline products consisting of elements of groups IIIA and VA of Mendeleyev’s periodic classification table (e.g., gallium arsenide, gallium-aluminium arsenide, indium phosphide).

“Computing element” (“CE”) (4) means the smallest computational unit that produces an arithmetic or logic result.

“Contouring control” (2) means two or more “numerically controlled” motions operating in accordance with instructions that specify the next required position and the required feed rates to that position. These feed rates are varied in relation to each other so that a desired contour is generated (ref. ISO/DIS 2806 - 1980).

“Critical temperature” (1 3 6) (sometimes referred to as the transition temperature) of a specific “superconductive” material means the temperature at which the material loses all resistance to the flow of direct electrical current.

“Cryptography” (5) means the discipline which embodies principles, means and methods for the transformation of data in order to hide its information content, prevent its undetected modification or prevent its unauthorised use. “Cryptography” is limited to the transformation of information using one or more ‘secret parameters’ (e.g., crypto variables) or associated key management.

Technical Note:

‘Secret parameter’: a constant or key kept from the knowledge of others or shared only within a group.

“CW laser” (6) means a “laser” that produces a nominally constant output energy for greater than 0.25 seconds.

“Data-Based Referenced Navigation” (“DBRN”) (7) Systems means systems which use various sources of previously measured geo-mapping data integrated to provide accurate navigation information under dynamic conditions. Data sources include bathymetric maps, stellar maps, gravity maps, magnetic maps or 3-D digital terrain maps.

“Deformable mirrors” (6) (also known as adaptive optic mirrors) means mirrors having:

- a. A single continuous optical reflecting surface which is dynamically deformed by the application of individual torques or forces to compensate for distortions in the optical waveform incident upon the mirror; or
- b. Multiple optical reflecting elements that can be individually and dynamically repositioned by the application of torques or forces to compensate for distortions in the optical waveform incident upon the mirror.

“Depleted uranium” (0) means uranium depleted in the isotope 235 below that occurring in nature.

“Development” (GTN NTN All) is related to all stages prior to serial production, such as: design, design research, design analyses, design concepts, assembly and testing of prototypes, pilot production schemes, design data, process of transforming design data into a product, configuration design, integration design, layouts.

“Diffusion bonding” (1 2 9) means a solid state molecular joining of at least two separate metals into a single piece with a joint strength equivalent to that of the weakest material.

“Digital computer” (4 5) means equipment which can, in the form of one or more discrete variables, perform all of the following:

- a. Accept data;
- b. Store data or instructions in fixed or alterable (writable) storage devices;
- c. Process data by means of a stored sequence of instructions which is modifiable; and
- d. Provide output of data.

Technical Note:

Modifications of a stored sequence of instructions include replacement of fixed storage devices, but not a physical change in wiring or interconnections.

“Digital transfer rate” (5) means the total bit rate of the information that is directly transferred on any type of medium.

N.B.: See also “total digital transfer rate”.

“Direct-acting hydraulic pressing” (2) means a deformation process which uses a fluid-filled flexible bladder in direct contact with the workpiece.

“Dynamic adaptive routing” (5) means automatic rerouting of traffic based on sensing and analysis of current actual network conditions.

N.B.: This does not include cases of routing decisions taken on predefined information.

“Dynamic signal analysers” (3) means “signal analysers” which use digital sampling and transformation techniques to form a Fourier spectrum display of the given waveform including amplitude and phase information.

N.B.: See also “signal analysers”.

“Effective gram” (1) of “special fissile material” means:

- a. For plutonium isotopes and uranium-233, the isotope weight in grams;
- b. For uranium enriched 1 per cent or greater in the isotope uranium-235, the element weight in grams multiplied by the square of its enrichment expressed as a decimal weight fraction;
- c. For uranium enriched below 1 per cent in the isotope uranium-235, the element weight in grams multiplied by 0.0001

“Electronic assembly” (2 3 4 5) means a number of electronic components (i.e., ‘circuit elements’, ‘discrete components’, integrated circuits, etc.) connected together to perform (a) specific function(s), replaceable as an entity and normally capable of being disassembled.

Technical Notes:

1. ‘Circuit element’: a single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit, such as one diode, one transistor, one resistor, one capacitor, etc.
2. ‘Discrete component’: a separately packaged ‘circuit element’ with its own external connections.

“Electronically steerable phased array antenna” (5 6) means an antenna which forms a beam by means of phase coupling, (i.e., the beam direction is controlled by the complex excitation coefficients of the radiating elements) and the direction of that beam can be varied (both in transmission and reception) in azimuth or in elevation, or both, by application of an electrical signal.

“End-effectors” (2 ML17) means grippers, ‘active tooling units’ and any other tooling that is attached to the baseplate on the end of a “robot” manipulator arm.

Technical Note:

‘Active tooling units’ are devices for applying motive power, process energy or sensing to the workpiece.

“Energetic materials” (ML 4 ML8 ML908 ML909) mean substances or mixtures that react chemically to release energy required for their intended application. “Explosives”, “pyrotechnics” and “propellants” are subclasses of energetic materials.

“Equivalent Density” (6) means the mass of an optic per unit optical area projected onto the optical surface.

“Expert systems” (7) mean systems providing results by application of rules to data which are stored independently of the “program” and capable of any of the following:

- a. Modifying automatically the “source code” introduced by the user;
- b. Providing knowledge linked to a class of problems in quasi-natural language;
- or
- c. Acquiring the knowledge required for their development (symbolic training).

“Explosives” (ML8 ML18 ML909) mean solid, liquid or gaseous substances or mixtures of substances which, in their application as primary, booster, or main charges in warheads, demolition and other applications, are required to detonate.

“Expression Vectors” (ML7) mean carriers (e.g., plasmid or virus) used to introduce genetic material into host cells.

“FADEC” is equivalent to “full authority digital engine control”.

“Fault tolerance” (4) is the capability of a computer system, after any malfunction of any of its hardware or “software” components, to continue to operate without human intervention, at a given level of service that provides: continuity of operation, data integrity and recovery of service within a given time.

“Fibrous or filamentary materials” (0 1 2 8) include:

- a. Continuous “monofilaments”;
- b. Continuous “yarns” and “rovings”;
- c. “Tapes”, fabrics, random mats and braids;
- d. Chopped fibres, staple fibres and coherent fibre blankets;
- e. Whiskers, either monocrystalline or polycrystalline, of any length;
- f. Aromatic polyamide pulp.

“Film type integrated circuit” (3) means an array of ‘circuit elements’ and metallic interconnections formed by deposition of a thick or thin film on an insulating “substrate”.

Technical Note:

‘Circuit element’ is a single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit, such as one diode, one transistor, one resistor, one capacitor, etc.

“First generation image intensifier tubes” (ML15) means electrostatically focused tubes, employing input and output fibre optic or glass face plates, multi-alkali photocathodes (S-20 or S-25), but not microchannel plate amplifiers.

“Fixed” (5) means that the coding or compression algorithm cannot accept externally supplied parameters (e.g., cryptographic or key variables) and cannot be modified by the user.

“Flight control optical sensor array” (7) is a network of distributed optical sensors, using “laser” beams, to provide real-time flight control data for on-board processing.

“Flight path optimisation” (7) is a procedure that minimises deviations from a four-dimensional (space and time) desired trajectory based on maximising performance or effectiveness for mission tasks.

“Focal plane array” (6) means a linear or two-dimensional planar layer, or combination of planar layers, of individual detector elements, with or without readout electronics, which work in the focal plane.

Note: *This definition does not include a stack of single detector elements or any two, three or four element detectors provided time delay and integration is not performed within the element.*

“Fractional bandwidth” (3) means the “instantaneous bandwidth” divided by the centre frequency, expressed as a percentage.

“Frequency hopping” (5) means a form of “spread spectrum” in which the transmission frequency of a single communication channel is made to change by a random or pseudo-random sequence of discrete steps.

“Frequency switching time” (3 5) means the maximum time (i.e., delay), taken by a signal, when switched from one selected output frequency to another selected output frequency, to reach:

- a. A frequency within 100 Hz of the final frequency; or
- b. An output level within 1 dB of the final output level.

“Frequency synthesiser” (3) means any kind of frequency source or signal generator, regardless of the actual technique used, providing a multiplicity of simultaneous or alternative output frequencies, from one or more outputs, controlled by, derived from or disciplined by a lesser number of standard (or master) frequencies.

“Full Authority Digital Engine Control” (“FADEC”) (7 9) means an electronic control system for gas turbine or combined cycle engines utilising a digital computer to control the variables required to regulate engine thrust or shaft power output throughout the engine operating range from the beginning of fuel metering to fuel shutoff.

“Gas Atomisation” (1) means a process to reduce a molten stream of metal alloy to droplets of 500 µm diameter or less by a high pressure gas stream.

“Geographically dispersed” (6) - Sensors are considered “geographically dispersed” when each location is distant from any other more than 1,500 m in any direction. Mobile sensors are always considered “geographically dispersed”.

“Guidance set” (7) means systems that integrate the process of measuring and computing a vehicle’s position and velocity (i.e. navigation) with that of computing and sending commands to the vehicle’s flight control systems to correct the trajectory.

“Hot isostatic densification” (2) means the process of pressurising a casting at temperatures exceeding 375 K (102°C) in a closed cavity through various media (gas, liquid, solid particles, etc.) to create equal force in all directions to reduce or eliminate internal voids in the casting.

“Hybrid computer” (4) means equipment which can perform all of the following:

- a. Accept data;
- b. Process data, in both analogue and digital representations; and
- c. Provide output of data.

“Hybrid integrated circuit” (3) means any combination of integrated circuit(s), or integrated circuit with ‘circuit elements’ or ‘discrete components’ connected together to perform (a) specific function(s), and having all of the following characteristics:

- a. Containing at least one unencapsulated device;
- b. Connected together using typical IC production methods;
- c. Replaceable as an entity; and
- d. Not normally capable of being disassembled.

Technical Notes:

1. ‘Circuit element’: a single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit, such as one diode, one transistor, one resistor, one capacitor, etc.

2. *'Discrete component': a separately packaged 'circuit element' with its own external connections.*

"Image enhancement" (4) means the processing of externally derived information-bearing images by algorithms such as time compression, filtering, extraction, selection, correlation, convolution or transformations between domains (e.g., fast Fourier transform or Walsh transform). This does not include algorithms using only linear or rotational transformation of a single image, such as translation, feature extraction, registration or false coloration.

"Immunotoxin" (1) is a conjugate of one cell specific monoclonal antibody and a "toxin" or "sub-unit of toxin", that selectively affects diseased cells.

"In the public domain" (GTN NTN GSN ML22), as it applies herein, means "technology" or "software" which has been made available without restrictions upon its further dissemination (copyright restrictions do not remove "technology" or "software" from being "in the public domain").

"Information security" (4 5) is all the means and functions ensuring the accessibility, confidentiality or integrity of information or communications, excluding the means and functions intended to safeguard against malfunctions. This includes "cryptography", 'cryptanalysis', protection against compromising emanations and computer security.

Technical Note:

'Cryptanalysis' is the analysis of a cryptographic system or its inputs and outputs to derive confidential variables or sensitive data, including clear text.

"Instantaneous bandwidth" (3 5 7) means the bandwidth over which output power remains constant within 3 dB without adjustment of other operating parameters.

"Instrumented range" (6) means the specified unambiguous display range of a radar.

"Insulation" (9) is applied to the components of a rocket motor, i.e. the case, nozzle, inlets, case closures, and includes cured or semi-cured compounded rubber sheet stock containing an insulating or refractory material. It may also be incorporated as stress relief boots or flaps.

"Interconnected radar sensors" (6) means two or more radar sensors are interconnected when they mutually exchange data in real time.

"Interior lining" (9) is suited for the bond interface between the solid propellant and the case or insulating liner. Usually a liquid polymer based dispersion of refractory or insulating materials, e.g. carbon filled hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene (HTPB) or other polymer with added curing agents sprayed or screeded over a case interior.

"Intrinsic Magnetic Gradiometer" (6) is a single magnetic field gradient sensing element and associated electronics the output of which is a measure of magnetic field gradient.

N.B.: See also "magnetic gradiometer".

"Isolated live cultures" (1) includes live cultures in dormant form and in dried preparations.

“Isostatic presses” (2) mean equipment capable of pressurising a closed cavity through various media (gas, liquid, solid particles, etc.) to create equal pressure in all directions within the cavity upon a workpiece or material.

“Laser” (0 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 ML5 ML9 ML19) is an assembly of components which produce both spatially and temporally coherent light that is amplified by stimulated emission of radiation.

N.B.: See also: “Chemical laser”;
“Q-switched laser”;
“Super High Power Laser”;
“Transfer laser”.

“Laser duration” (6) means the time over which a “laser” emits “laser” radiation, which for “pulsed lasers” corresponds to the time over which a single pulse or series of consecutive pulses is emitted.

“Lighter-than-air vehicles” (ML10) mean balloons and airships that rely on hot air or on lighter-than-air gases such as helium or hydrogen for their lift.

“Linearity” (2) (usually measured in terms of non-linearity) means the maximum deviation of the actual characteristic (average of upscale and downscale readings), positive or negative, from a straight line so positioned as to equalise and minimise the maximum deviations.

“Local area network” (4) is a data communication system having all of the following characteristics:

- a. Allows an arbitrary number of independent ‘data devices’ to communicate directly with each other; and
- b. Is confined to a geographical area of moderate size (e.g., office building, plant, campus, warehouse).

Technical Note:

‘Data device’ means equipment capable of transmitting or receiving sequences of digital information.

“Magnetic Gradiometers” (6) are instruments designed to detect the spatial variation of magnetic fields from sources external to the instrument. They consist of multiple “magnetometers” and associated electronics the output of which is a measure of magnetic field gradient.

N.B.: See also “intrinsic magnetic gradiometer”.

“Magnetometers” (6) are instruments designed to detect magnetic fields from sources external to the instrument. They consist of a single magnetic field sensing element and associated electronics the output of which is a measure of the magnetic field.

“Main storage” (4) means the primary storage for data or instructions for rapid access by a central processing unit. It consists of the internal storage of a “digital computer” and any hierarchical extension thereto, such as cache storage or non-sequentially accessed extended storage.

“Materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆” (0) may be copper, stainless steel, aluminium, aluminium oxide, aluminium alloys, nickel or alloy containing 60 weight percent or more nickel and UF₆- resistant fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers, as appropriate for the type of separation process.

“Matrix” (1 2 8 9) means a substantially continuous phase that fills the space between particles, whiskers or fibres.

“Measurement uncertainty” (2) is the characteristic parameter which specifies in what range around the output value the correct value of the measurable variable lies with a confidence level of 95 %. It includes the uncorrected systematic deviations, the uncorrected backlash and the random deviations (Reference: ISO 10360-2, or VDI/VDE 2617).

“Mechanical Alloying” (1) means an alloying process resulting from the bonding, fracturing and rebonding of elemental and master alloy powders by mechanical impact. Non-metallic particles may be incorporated in the alloy by addition of the appropriate powders.

“Melt Extraction” (1) means a process to ‘solidify rapidly’ and extract a ribbon-like alloy product by the insertion of a short segment of a rotating chilled block into a bath of a molten metal alloy.

N.B.: ‘Solidify rapidly’ means solidification of molten material at cooling rates exceeding 1,000 K/s.

“Melt Spinning” (1) means a process to ‘solidify rapidly’ a molten metal stream impinging upon a rotating chilled block, forming a flake, ribbon or rod-like product.

N.B.: ‘Solidify rapidly’ means solidification of molten material at cooling rates exceeding 1,000 K/s.

“Microcomputer microcircuit” (3) means a “monolithic integrated circuit” or “multichip integrated circuit” containing an arithmetic logic unit (ALU) capable of executing general purpose instructions from an internal storage, on data contained in the internal storage.

Technical Note:

The internal storage may be augmented by an external storage.

“Microprocessor microcircuit” (3) means a “monolithic integrated circuit” or “multichip integrated circuit” containing an arithmetic logic unit (ALU) capable of executing a series of general purpose instructions from an external storage.

Technical Note:

The “microprocessor microcircuit” normally does not contain integral user-accessible storage, although storage present on-the-chip may be used in performing its logic function.

Note: This definition includes chip sets which are designed to operate together to provide the function of a “microprocessor microcircuit”.

“Microorganisms” (1 2) means bacteria, viruses, mycoplasmas, rickettsiae, chlamydiae or fungi, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of isolated live cultures or as material including living material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures.

“Missiles” (1 3 6 7 9) means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems, capable of delivering at least 500 kg payload to a range of at least 300 km.

“Monofilament” (1) or filament is the smallest increment of fibre, usually several micrometres in diameter.

“Monolithic integrated circuit” (3) means a combination of passive or active ‘circuit elements’ or both which:

- a. Are formed by means of diffusion processes, implantation processes or deposition processes in or on a single semiconducting piece of material, a so-called ‘chip’;
- b. Can be considered as indivisibly associated; and
- c. Perform the function(s) of a circuit.

Technical Note:

‘Circuit element’ is a single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit, such as one diode, one transistor, one resistor, one capacitor, etc.

“Monospectral imaging sensors” (6) are capable of acquisition of imaging data from one discrete spectral band.

“Multichip integrated circuit” (3) means two or more “monolithic integrated circuits” bonded to a common “substrate”.

“Multi-data-stream processing” (4) means the ‘microprogram’ or equipment architecture technique which permits simultaneous processing of two or more data sequences under the control of one or more instruction sequences by means such as:

- a. Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD) architectures such as vector or array processors;
- b. Multiple Single Instruction Multiple Data (MSIMD) architectures;
- c. Multiple Instruction Multiple Data (MIMD) architectures, including those which are tightly coupled, closely coupled or loosely coupled; or
- d. Structured arrays of processing elements, including systolic arrays.

Technical Note:

‘Microprogram’ means a sequence of elementary instructions, maintained in a special storage, the execution of which is initiated by the introduction of its reference instruction into an instruction register.

“Multispectral imaging sensors” (6) are capable of simultaneous or serial acquisition of imaging data from two or more discrete spectral bands. Sensors having more than twenty discrete spectral bands are sometimes referred to as hyperspectral imaging sensors.

“Natural uranium” (0) means uranium containing the mixtures of isotopes occurring in nature.

“Network access controller” (4) means a physical interface to a distributed switching network. It uses a common medium which operates throughout at the same “digital transfer rate” using arbitration (e.g., token or carrier sense) for transmission. Independently from any other, it selects data packets or data groups (e.g., IEEE 802) addressed to it. It is an assembly that can be integrated into computer or telecommunications equipment to provide communications access.

“Neural computer” (4) means a computational device designed or modified to mimic the behaviour of a neuron or a collection of neurons, i.e., a computational device which is distinguished by its hardware capability to modulate the weights and numbers of the interconnections of a multiplicity of computational components based on previous data.

“Noise level” (6) means an electrical signal given in terms of power spectral density. The relation between “noise level” expressed in peak-to-peak is given by $S_{pp}^2 = 8N_o(f_2-f_1)$, where S_{pp} is the peak-to-peak value of the signal (e.g., nanoteslas), N_o is the power spectral density (e.g., (nanotesla)²/Hz) and (f_2-f_1) defines the bandwidth of interest.

“Nuclear reactor” (0 ML17) means the items within or attached directly to the reactor vessel, the equipment which controls the level of power in the core, and the components which normally contain, come into direct contact with or control the primary coolant of the reactor core.

“Numerical control” (2) means the automatic control of a process performed by a device that makes use of numeric data usually introduced as the operation is in progress (ref. ISO 2382).

“Object code” (9) means an equipment executable form of a convenient expression of one or more processes (“source code” (source language)) which has been converted by programming system.

“Optical amplification” (5), in optical communications, means an amplification technique that introduces a gain of optical signals that have been generated by a separate optical source, without conversion to electrical signals, i.e., using semiconductor optical amplifiers, optical fibre luminescent amplifiers.

“Optical computer” (4) means a computer designed or modified to use light to represent data and whose computational logic elements are based on directly coupled optical devices.

“Optical integrated circuit” (3) means a “monolithic integrated circuit” or a “hybrid integrated circuit”, containing one or more parts designed to function as a photosensor or photoemitter or to perform (an) optical or (an) electro-optical function(s).

“Optical switching” (5) means the routing of or switching of signals in optical form without conversion to electrical signals.

“Overall current density” (3) means the total number of ampere-turns in the coil (i.e., the sum of the number of turns multiplied by the maximum current carried by each turn) divided by the total cross-section of the coil (comprising the superconducting filaments, the metallic matrix in which the superconducting filaments are embedded, the encapsulating material, any cooling channels, etc.).

“Participating State” (7 9) is a state participating in the Wassenaar Arrangement. (See www.wassenaar.org)

“Peak power” (6), means the highest level of power attained in the “laser duration”.

“Personalized smart card” (5) means a smart card containing a microcircuit which has been programmed for a specific application and cannot be reprogrammed for any other application by the user.

“Power management” (7) means changing the transmitted power of the altimeter signal so that received power at the “aircraft” altitude is always at the minimum necessary to determine the altitude.

“Precursors” (ML8) means specialty chemicals used in the manufacture of military explosives.

“Pressure transducers” (2) are devices that convert pressure measurements into an electrical signal.

“Previously separated” (0 1) means the application of any process intended to increase the concentration of the controlled isotope.

“Primary flight control” (7) means an “aircraft” stability or manoeuvring control using force/moment generators, i.e., aerodynamic control surfaces or propulsive thrust vectoring.

“Principal element” (4), as it applies in Category 4, is a “principal element” when its replacement value is more than 35% of the total value of the system of which it is an element. Element value is the price paid for the element by the manufacturer of the system, or by the system integrator. Total value is the normal international selling price to unrelated parties at the point of manufacture or consolidation of shipment.

“Production” (GTN NTN All) means all production phases, such as: construction, production engineering, manufacture, integration, assembly (mounting), inspection, testing, quality assurance.

“Production equipment” (1 7 9) means tooling, templates, jigs, mandrels, moulds, dies, fixtures, alignment mechanisms, test equipment, other machinery and components therefor, limited to those specially designed or modified for “development” or for one or more phases of “production”.

“Production facilities” (7 9) means equipment and specially designed software therefor integrated into installations for “development” or for one or more phases of “production”.

“Program” (2 4 5 6) means a sequence of instructions to carry out a process in, or convertible into, a form executable by an electronic computer.

“Propellants” (ML8) Substances or mixtures that react chemically to produce large volumes of hot gases at controlled rates to perform mechanical work.

“Pulse compression” (6) means the coding and processing of a radar signal pulse of long time duration to one of short time duration, while maintaining the benefits of high pulse energy.

“Pulse duration” (6) is the duration of a “laser” pulse measured at Full Width Half Intensity (FWHI) levels.

“Pulsed laser” (6) means a “laser” having a “pulse duration” that is less than or equal to 0.25 seconds.

“Pyrotechnic(s)” (ML4 ML8 ML909) means mixtures of solid or liquid fuels and oxidizers which, when ignited, undergo an energetic chemical reaction at a controlled rate intended to produce specific time delays, or quantities of heat, noise, smoke, visible light or infrared radiation. Pyrophorics are a subclass of pyrotechnics, which contain no oxidizers but ignite spontaneously on contact with air.

“Quantum cryptography” (5) means a family of techniques for the establishment of a shared key for “cryptography” by measuring the quantum-mechanical properties of a physical system (including those physical properties explicitly governed by quantum optics, quantum field theory, or quantum electrodynamics).

“Q-switched laser” (6) means a “laser” in which the energy is stored in the population inversion or in the optical resonator and subsequently emitted in a pulse.

“Radar frequency agility” (6) means any technique which changes, in a pseudo-random sequence, the carrier frequency of a pulsed radar transmitter between pulses or between groups of pulses by an amount equal to or larger than the pulse bandwidth.

“Radar spread spectrum” (6) means any modulation technique for spreading energy originating from a signal with a relatively narrow frequency band, over a much wider band of frequencies, by using random or pseudo-random coding.

“Real-time bandwidth” (2 3) for “dynamic signal analysers” is the widest frequency range which the analyser can output to display or mass storage without causing any discontinuity in the analysis of the input data. For analysers with more than one channel, the channel configuration yielding the widest “real-time bandwidth” shall be used to make the calculation.

“Real time processing” (6 7) means the processing of data by a computer system providing a required level of service, as a function of available resources, within a guaranteed response time, regardless of the load of the system, when stimulated by an external event.

“Repeatability” (7) means the closeness of agreement among repeated measurements of the same variable under the same operating conditions when changes in conditions or non-operating periods occur between measurements. (Reference: IEEE STD 528-2001 (one sigma standard deviation)).

“Required” (GTN 1 9 ML22), as applied to “technology”, refers to only that portion of “technology” which is peculiarly responsible for achieving or extending the controlled performance levels, characteristics or functions. Such “required” “technology” may be shared by different goods.

“Resolution” (2) means the least increment of a measuring device; on digital instruments, the least significant bit (ref. ANSI B-89.1.12).

“Riot control agents” (ML7) mean substances which, under the expected conditions of use for riot control purposes, rapidly produce in humans sensory irritation or disabling physical effects which disappear within a short time following termination of exposure. (Tear gases are a subset of “riot control agents”.)

“Robot” (2 8 ML17) means a manipulation mechanism, which may be of the continuous path or of the point-to-point variety, may use sensors, and has all the following characteristics:

- a. Is multifunctional;
- b. Is capable of positioning or orienting material, parts, tools or special devices through variable movements in three dimensional space;
- c. Incorporates three or more closed or open loop servo-devices which may include stepping motors; and

- d. Has “user-accessible programmability” by means of teach/playback method or by means of an electronic computer which may be a programmable logic controller, i.e., without mechanical intervention.

Note: The above definition does not include the following devices:

1. Manipulation mechanisms which are only manually / teleoperator controllable;
2. Fixed sequence manipulation mechanisms which are automated moving devices, operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The program is mechanically limited by fixed stops, such as pins or cams. The sequence of motions and the selection of paths or angles are not variable or changeable by mechanical, electronic or electrical means;
3. Mechanically controlled variable sequence manipulation mechanisms which are automated moving devices, operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The program is mechanically limited by fixed, but adjustable stops, such as pins or cams. The sequence of motions and the selection of paths or angles are variable within the fixed program pattern. Variations or modifications of the program pattern (e.g., changes of pins or exchanges of cams) in one or more motion axes are accomplished only through mechanical operations;
4. Non-servo-controlled variable sequence manipulation mechanisms which are automated moving devices, operating according to mechanically fixed programmed motions. The program is variable but the sequence proceeds only by the binary signal from mechanically fixed electrical binary devices or adjustable stops;
5. Stacker cranes defined as Cartesian coordinate manipulator systems manufactured as an integral part of a vertical array of storage bins and designed to access the contents of those bins for storage or retrieval.

“Rotary atomisation” (1) means a process to reduce a stream or pool of molten metal to droplets to a diameter of 500 µm or less by centrifugal force.

“Roving” (1) is a bundle (typically 12–120) of approximately parallel ‘strands’.

Technical Note:

‘Strand’ is a bundle of “monofilaments” (typically over 200) arranged approximately parallel.

“Run-out” (2) (out-of-true running) means radial displacement in one revolution of the main spindle measured in a plane perpendicular to the spindle axis at a point on the external or internal revolving surface to be tested (Reference: ISO 230/1-1986, paragraph 5.61).

“Scale factor” (gyro or accelerometer) (7) means the ratio of change in output to a change in the input intended to be measured. Scale factor is generally evaluated as the slope of the straight line that can be fitted by the method of least squares to input-output data obtained by varying the input cyclically over the input range.

“Settling time” (3) means the time required for the output to come within one-half bit of the final value when switching between any two levels of the converter.

“SHPL” (6) is equivalent to “super high power laser”.

“Signal analysers” (3) mean apparatus capable of measuring and displaying basic properties of the single-frequency components of multi-frequency signals.

“Signal processing” (3 4 5 6) means the processing of externally derived information-bearing signals by algorithms such as time compression, filtering, extraction, selection, correlation, convolution or transformations between domains (e.g., fast Fourier transform or Walsh transform).

“Software” (GSN All) means a collection of one or more “programs” or ‘microprograms’ fixed in any tangible medium of expression.

N.B.: ‘Microprogram’ means a sequence of elementary instructions, maintained in a special storage, the execution of which is initiated by the introduction of its reference instruction into an instruction register.

“Source code” (or source language) (4 6 7 9) is a convenient expression of one or more processes which may be turned by a programming system into equipment executable form (“object code” (or object language)).

“Spacecraft” (7 9) means active and passive satellites and space probes.

“Space qualified” (3 6) refers to products designed, manufactured and tested to meet the special electrical, mechanical or environmental requirements for use in the launch and deployment of satellites or high altitude flight systems operating at altitudes of 100 km or higher.

“Special fissile material” (0) means plutonium-239, uranium-233, “uranium enriched in the isotopes 235 or 233”, and any material containing the foregoing.

“Specific modulus” (0 1 9) is Young’s modulus in pascals, equivalent to N/m^2 divided by specific weight in N/m^3 , measured at a temperature of $(296 \pm 2) \text{ K}$ ($(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$) and a relative humidity of $(50 \pm 5)\%$.

“Specific tensile strength” (0 1 9) is ultimate tensile strength in pascals, equivalent to N/m^2 divided by specific weight in N/m^3 , measured at a temperature of $(296 \pm 2) \text{ K}$ ($(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$) and a relative humidity of $(50 \pm 5)\%$.

“Splat Quenching” (1) means a process to ‘solidify rapidly’ a molten metal stream impinging upon a chilled block, forming a flake-like product.

N.B.: ‘Solidify rapidly’ means solidification of molten material at cooling rates exceeding 1,000 K/s.

“Spread spectrum” (5) means the technique whereby energy in a relatively narrow-band communication channel is spread over a much wider energy spectrum.

“Spread spectrum” radar (6) — see “Radar spread spectrum”.

“Stability” (7) means the standard deviation (1 sigma) of the variation of a particular parameter from its calibrated value measured under stable temperature conditions. This can be expressed as a function of time.

“States (not) Party to the Chemical Weapon Convention” (1) are those states for which the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons has (not) entered into force. (See www.opcw.org)

“Substrate” (3) means a sheet of base material with or without an interconnection pattern and on which or within which ‘discrete components’ or integrated circuits or both can be located.

Technical Notes:

1. ‘Discrete component’: a separately packaged ‘circuit element’ with its own external connections.
2. ‘Circuit element’: a single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit, such as one diode, one transistor, one resistor, one capacitor, etc.

“Substrate blanks” (6) means monolithic compounds with dimensions suitable for the production of optical elements such as mirrors or optical windows.

“Sub-unit of toxin” (1) is a structurally and functionally discrete component of a whole “toxin”.

“Superalloys” (2 9) mean nickel-, cobalt- or iron-base alloys having strengths superior to any alloys in the AISI 300 series at temperatures over 922 K (649°C) under severe environmental and operating conditions.

“Superconductive” (1 3 6 8 ML18 ML20) means materials, i.e., metals, alloys or compounds, which can lose all electrical resistance, i.e., which can attain infinite electrical conductivity and carry very large electrical currents without Joule heating.

Technical Note:

The “superconductive” state of a material is individually characterised by a “critical temperature”, a critical magnetic field, which is a function of temperature, and a critical current density which is, however, a function of both magnetic field and temperature.

“Super High Power Laser” (“SHPL”) (6) means a “laser” capable of delivering (the total or any portion of) the output energy exceeding 1 kJ within 50 ms or having an average or CW power exceeding 20 kW.

“Superplastic forming” (1 2) means a deformation process using heat for metals that are normally characterised by low values of elongation (less than 20%) at the breaking point as determined at room temperature by conventional tensile strength testing, in order to achieve elongations during processing which are at least 2 times those values.

“Symmetric algorithm” (5) means a cryptographic algorithm using an identical key for both encryption and decryption.

Technical Note:

A common use of “symmetric algorithms” is confidentiality of data.

“System tracks” (6) means processed, correlated (fusion of radar target data to flight plan position) and updated aircraft flight position report available to the Air Traffic Control centre controllers.

“Systolic array computer” (4) means a computer where the flow and modification of the data is dynamically controllable at the logic gate level by the user.

“Tape” (1) is a material constructed of interlaced or unidirectional “monofilaments”, “strands”, “rovings”, “tows”, or “yarns”, etc., usually preimpregnated with resin.

Technical Note:

‘Strand’ is a bundle of “monofilaments” (typically over 200) arranged approximately parallel.

“Technology” (GTN NTN All) means specific information necessary for the “development”, “production” or “use” of a product. This information takes the form of ‘technical data’ or ‘technical assistance’. Controlled “technology” for the Dual-Use List is defined in the General Technology Note and in the Dual-Use List. Controlled “technology” for the Munitions List is specified in ML22.

Technical Notes:

1. *‘Technical data’ may take forms such as blueprints, plans, diagrams, models, formulae, tables, engineering designs and specifications, manuals and instructions written or recorded on other media or devices such as disk, tape, read-only memories.*
2. *‘Technical assistance’ may take forms such as instruction, skills, training, working knowledge and consulting services. ‘Technical assistance’ may involve the transfer of ‘technical data’.*

“Tilting spindle” (2) means a tool-holding spindle which alters, during the machining process, the angular position of its centre line with respect to any other axis.

“Time constant” (6) is the time taken from the application of a light stimulus for the current increment to reach a value of $1 - 1/e$ times the final value (i.e., 63% of the final value).

“Total control of flight” (7) means an automated control of “aircraft” state variables and flight path to meet mission objectives responding to real time changes in data regarding objectives, hazards or other “aircraft”.

“Total digital transfer rate” (5) means the number of bits, including line coding, overhead and so forth per unit time passing between corresponding equipment in a digital transmission system.

N.B.: See also “digital transfer rate”.

“Tow” (1) is a bundle of “monofilaments”, usually approximately parallel.

“Toxins” (1 2) means toxins in the form of deliberately isolated preparations or mixtures, no matter how produced, other than toxins present as contaminants of other materials such as pathological specimens, crops, foodstuffs or seed stocks of “microorganisms”.

“Transfer laser” (6) means a “laser” in which the lasing species is excited through the transfer of energy by collision of a non-lasing atom or molecule with a lasing atom or molecule species.

“Tunable” (6) means the ability of a “laser” to produce a continuous output at all wavelengths over a range of several “laser” transitions. A line selectable “laser” produces discrete wavelengths within one “laser” transition and is not considered “tunable”.

“Unmanned aerial vehicle” (“UAV”) (9) means any “aircraft” capable of initiating flight and sustaining controlled flight and navigation without any human presence on board.

“Uranium enriched in the isotopes 235 or 233” (0) means uranium containing the isotopes 235 or 233, or both, in an amount such that the abundance ratio of the sum of these isotopes to the isotope 238 is more than the ratio of the isotope 235 to the isotope 238 occurring in nature (isotopic ratio 0.71 per cent).

“Use” (GTN NTN 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 ML21 ML22) means operation, installation (including on-site installation), maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul and refurbishing.

“User-accessible programmability” (6) means the facility allowing a user to insert, modify or replace “programs” by means other than:

- a. A physical change in wiring or interconnections; or
- b. The setting of function controls including entry of parameters.

“Vaccine” (1) is a medicinal product in a pharmaceutical formulation licensed by, or having marketing or clinical trial authorisation from, the regulatory authorities of either the country of manufacture or of use, which is intended to stimulate a protective immunological response in humans or animals in order to prevent disease in those to whom or to which it is administered.

“Vacuum Atomisation” (1) means a process to reduce a molten stream of metal to droplets of a diameter of 500 micrometre or less by the rapid evolution of a dissolved gas upon exposure to a vacuum.

“Variable geometry airfoils” (7) means the use of trailing edge flaps or tabs, or leading edge slats or pivoted nose droop, the position of which can be controlled in flight.

“Yarn” (1) is a bundle of twisted ‘strands’.

Technical Note:

‘Strand’ is a bundle of “monofilaments” (typically over 200) arranged approximately parallel.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

An acronym or abbreviation, when used as a defined term, will be found in the 'Definitions of Terms' section.

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	MEANING
ABEC	Annular Bearing Engineers Committee
AGMA	American Gear Manufacturers' Association
AHRS	attitude and heading reference systems
AISI	American Iron and Steel Institute
ALU	arithmetic logic unit
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASNO	Australian Safeguards and Non-proliferation Office
ASTM	the American Society for Testing and Materials
ATC	air traffic control
AVLIS	atomic vapour laser isotope separation
C ³ I	command, communications, control & intelligence
CAD	computer-aided-design
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CCITT	International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee
CDU	control and display unit
CEP	circular error probable
CNTD	controlled nucleation thermal deposition
CRISLA	chemical reaction by isotope selective laser activation.
CVD	chemical vapour deposition
CW	chemical warfare
CW (for lasers)	continuous wave
DEW	directed energy weapon systems
DME	distance measuring equipment
DS	directionally solidified
EB-PVD	electron beam physical vapour deposition
EBU	European Broadcasting Union
ECM	electro-chemical machining
ECR	electron cyclotron resonance
EDM	electrical discharge machines
EEPROMS	electrically erasable programmable read only memory
EIA	Electronic Industries Association
EMC	electromagnetic compatibility
EMCDB	elastomer modified cast double based propellants
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform
GLONASS	global navigation satellite system
GNSS	global navigation satellite system
GPS	global positioning system
HBT	hetero-bipolar transistors
HDDR	high density digital recording
HEMT	high electron mobility transistors
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IEC	International Electro-technical Commission

ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATION	MEANING
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
IFOV	instantaneous-field-of-view
ILS	instrument landing system
IRIG	inter-range instrumentation group
ISA	international standard atmosphere
ISAR	inverse synthetic aperture radar
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JIS	Japanese Industrial Standard
JT	Joule-Thomson
LIDAR	light detection and ranging
LRU	line replaceable unit
MAC	message authentication code
Mach	ratio of speed of an object to speed of sound (after Ernst Mach)
MLIS	molecular laser isotopic separation
MLS	microwave landing systems
MOCVD	metal organic chemical vapour deposition
MPEG	Moving Picture Experts Group (ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG11)
MRI	magnetic resonance imaging
MTBF	mean-time-between-failures
MTTF	mean-time-to-failure
NBC	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NDT	non-destructive test
PAR	precision approach radar
PIN	personal identification number
ppm	parts per million
PSD	power spectral density
QAM	quadrature-amplitude-modulation
RF	radio frequency
RPV	remotely piloted air vehicle
SACMA	Suppliers of Advanced Composite Materials Association
SAR	synthetic aperture radar
SC	single crystal
SLAR	sidelooking airborne radar
SMPTE	Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers
SRA	shop replaceable assembly
SRAM	static random access memory
SRM	SACMA Recommended Methods
SSB	single sideband
SSR	secondary surveillance radar
TCSEC	trusted computer system evaluation criteria
TIR	total indicated reading
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
UTS	ultimate tensile strength
UV	ultraviolet
VOR	very high frequency omni-directional range
YAG	yttrium/aluminium garnet

PART 1 - MUNITIONS LIST

Note 1 Terms in “quotations” are defined terms. Refer to the ‘Definitions of Terms’ section.

Note 2 Chemicals are listed by name and CAS number. Chemicals of the same structural formula (including hydrates) are controlled regardless of name or CAS number. CAS numbers are shown to assist in identifying whether a particular chemical or mixture is controlled, irrespective of nomenclature. CAS numbers cannot be used as unique identifiers because some forms of the listed chemical have different CAS numbers, and mixtures containing a listed chemical may also have different CAS numbers.

ML1. Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- a. Rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, machine pistols and machine guns:
 - Note ML1.a. does not control the following:*
 - 1. Muskets, rifles and carbines manufactured earlier than 1938;
 - 2. Reproductions of muskets, rifles and carbines the originals of which were manufactured earlier than 1890;
 - 3. Revolvers, pistols and machine guns manufactured earlier than 1890, and their reproductions;
 - N.B.: For these goods and specially designed components therefor, see Items ML901, ML903 and ML904.*
- b. Smooth-bore weapons, as follows:
 - 1. Smooth-bore weapons specially designed for military use;
 - 2. Other smooth-bore weapons, as follows:
 - a. Of the fully automatic type;
 - b. Of the semi-automatic or pump-action type;
- c. Weapons using caseless ammunition;
- d. Silencers, special gun-mountings, clips, weapons sights and flash suppressors for arms controlled by sub-items ML1.a., ML1.b. or ML1.c.

Note 1 ML1. does not control smooth-bore weapons used for hunting or sporting purposes. These weapons must not be specially designed for military use or of the fully automatic firing type. For these, see Item ML901.

Note 2 ML1. does not control firearms specially designed for dummy ammunition and which are incapable of firing any controlled ammunition. For these, see Item ML901.

ML1. continued

Note 3 *ML1. does not control weapons using non-centre fire cased ammunition and which are not of the fully automatic firing type. For these, see Item ML901.*

Note 4 *ML1.d. does not control optical weapon sights without electronic image processing, with a magnification of 4 times or less, provided they are not specially designed or modified for military use.*

ML2. Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches), projectors and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- a. Guns, howitzers, cannon, mortars, anti-tank weapons, projectile launchers, military flame throwers, rifles, recoilless rifles, smooth-bore weapons and signature reduction devices therefor;

Note 1 *ML2.a. includes injectors, metering devices, storage tanks and other specially designed components for use with liquid propelling charges for any of the equipment controlled by ML2.a.*

Note 2 *ML2.a. does not control the following:*

- 1. Muskets, rifles and carbines manufactured earlier than 1938;*
- 2. Reproductions of muskets, rifles and carbines the originals of which were manufactured earlier than 1890.*

- b. Military smoke, gas and pyrotechnic projectors or generators.

Note *ML2.b. does not control signal pistols.*

- c. Weapons sights.

ML3. Ammunition and fuze setting devices, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- a. Ammunition for the weapons controlled by ML1., ML2. or ML12.;

- b. Fuze setting devices specially designed for ammunition controlled by ML3.a.

Note 1 *Specially designed components include:*

- a. Metal or plastic fabrications such as primer anvils, bullet cups, cartridge links, rotating bands and munitions metal parts;*
- b. Safing and arming devices, fuzes, sensors and initiation devices;*
- c. Power supplies with high one-time operational output;*
- d. Combustible cases for charges;*
- e. Submunitions including bomblets, minelets and terminally guided projectiles.*

ML3. continued

Note 2 *ML3.a. does not control ammunition crimped without a projectile (blank star) and dummy ammunition with a pierced powder chamber. For this, and other ammunition not covered by Item ML3, see Item ML902.*

Note 3 *ML3.a. does not control cartridges specially designed for any of the following purposes:*
a. Signalling;
b. Bird scaring; or
c. Lighting of gas flares at oil wells.

ML4. Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components therefor:

N.B.: *For guidance and navigation equipment, see ML11, Note 7.*

- a. Bombs, torpedoes, grenades, smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles, depth charges, demolition-charges, demolition-devices and demolition-kits, “pyrotechnic” devices, cartridges and simulators (i.e. equipment simulating the characteristics of any of these items);

Note *ML4.a. includes:*

- 1. Smoke grenades, fire bombs, incendiary bombs and explosive devices;*
- 2. Missile rocket nozzles and re-entry vehicle nosetips.*

- b. Equipment having all of the following:

- 1. Specially designed for military use; and*
- 2. Specially designed for the handling, controlling, activating, powering with one-time operational output, launching, laying, sweeping, discharging, decoying, jamming, detonating, disrupting, disposing or detecting of any of the following:*
 - a. Items specified by ML4.a.; or*
 - b. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).*

Note 1 *ML4.b. includes:*

- a. Mobile gas liquefying equipment capable of producing 1,000 kg or more per day of gas in liquid form;*
- b. Buoyant electric conducting cable suitable for sweeping magnetic mines.*

Note 2 *ML4.b. does not apply to hand-held devices limited by design solely to the detection of metal objects and incapable of distinguishing between mines and other metal objects.*

ML4. continued

c. Aircraft Missile Protection Systems (AMPS).

Note *ML4.c. does not apply to AMPS having all of the following:*

- a. *Any of the following missile warning sensors:*
 1. *Passive sensors having peak response between 100-400 nm; or*
 2. *Active pulsed Doppler missile warning sensors;*
- b. *Countermeasures dispensing systems;*
- c. *Flares, which exhibit both a visible signature and an infrared signature, for decoying surface-to-air missiles; and*
- d. *Installed on "civil aircraft" and having all of the following:*
 1. *The AMPS is only operable in a specific "civil aircraft" in which the specific AMPS is installed and for which any of the following has been issued:*
 - a. *A civil Type Certificate; or*
 - b. *An equivalent document recognised by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO);*
 2. *The AMPS employs protection to prevent unauthorised access to "software"; and*
 3. *The AMPS incorporates an active mechanism that forces the system not to function when it is removed from the "civil aircraft" in which it was installed.*

ML5. Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

- a. *Weapon sights, bombing computers, gun laying equipment and weapon control systems;*
- b. *Target acquisition, designation, range-finding, surveillance or tracking systems; detection, data fusion, recognition or identification equipment; and sensor integration equipment;*
- c. *Countermeasure equipment for items controlled by ML5.a. or ML5.b.*
- d. *Field test or alignment equipment, specially designed for items controlled by ML5.a. or ML5.b.*

ML6. Ground vehicles and components, as follows:

N.B.: *For guidance and navigation equipment, see ML11, Note 7.*

- a. *Ground vehicles and components therefor, specially designed or modified for military use;*

Technical Note

For the purposes of ML6.a. the term ground vehicles includes trailers.

ML6.continued

- b. All wheel-drive vehicles capable of off-road use which have been manufactured or fitted with materials to provide ballistic protection to level III (NIJ 0108.01, September 1985, or comparable national standard) or better.

N.B.: See also ML13.a.

Note 1

ML6.a. includes:

- a. *Tanks and other military armed vehicles and military vehicles fitted with mountings for arms or equipment for mine laying or the launching of munitions controlled under ML4;*
- b. *Armoured vehicles;*
- c. *Amphibious and deep water fording vehicles;*
- d. *Recovery vehicles and vehicles for towing or transporting ammunition or weapon systems and associated load handling equipment.*

Note 2

Modification of a ground vehicle for military use controlled by ML6.a. entails a structural, electrical or mechanical change involving one or more specially designed military components. Such components include:

- a. *Pneumatic tyre casings of a kind specially designed to be bullet-proof or to run when deflated;*
- b. *Tyre inflation pressure control systems, operated from inside a moving vehicle;*
- c. *Armoured protection of vital parts, (e.g., fuel tanks or vehicle cabs);*
- d. *Special reinforcements or mountings for weapons;*
- e. *Black-out lighting.*

Note 3

ML6. does not control civil automobiles or trucks designed or modified for transporting money or valuables, having armoured or ballistic protection.

ML7. Chemical or biological toxic agents, “riot control agents”, radioactive materials, related equipment, components, and materials, as follows:

- a. Biological agents and radioactive materials “adapted for use in war” to produce casualties in humans or animals, degrade equipment or damage crops or the environment;
- b. Chemical warfare (CW) agents including:
 1. CW nerve agents:
 - a. O-Alkyl (equal to or less than C₁₀, including cycloalkyl) alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) - phosphonofluoridates, such as: Sarin (GB):O-Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate (CAS 107-44-8); and Soman (GD):O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate (CAS 96-64-0);
 - b. O-Alkyl (equal to or less than C₁₀, including cycloalkyl) N,N-dialkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) phosphoramidocyanidates, such as: Tabun (GA):O-Ethyl N,N-dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate (CAS 77-81-6);

ML7. continued

- c. O-Alkyl (H or equal to or less than C10, including cycloalkyl) S-2-dialkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl)-aminoethyl alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated and protonated salts, such as:
VX: O-Ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate (CAS 50782-69-9);
- 2. CW vesicant agents:
 - a. Sulphur mustards, such as:
 - 1. 2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulphide (CAS 2625-76-5);
 - 2. Bis(2-chloroethyl) sulphide (CAS 505-60-2);
 - 3. Bis(2-chloroethylthio) methane (CAS 63869-13-6);
 - 4. 1,2-bis (2-chloroethylthio) ethane (CAS 3563-36-8);
 - 5. 1,3-bis (2-chloroethylthio) -n-propane (CAS 63905-10-2);
 - 6. 1,4-bis (2-chloroethylthio) -n-butane (CAS 142868-93-7);
 - 7. 1,5-bis (2-chloroethylthio) -n-pentane (CAS 142868-94-8);
 - 8. Bis (2-chloroethylthiomethyl) ether (CAS 63918-90-1);
 - 9. Bis (2-chloroethylthioethyl) ether (CAS 63918-89-8);
 - b. Lewisites, such as:
 - 1. 2-chlorovinylchloroarsine (CAS 541-25-3);
 - 2. Tris (2-chlorovinyl) arsine (CAS 40334-70-1);
 - 3. Bis (2-chlorovinyl) chloroarsine (CAS 40334-69-8);
 - c. Nitrogen mustards, such as:
 - 1. HN1: bis (2-chloroethyl) ethylamine (CAS 538-07-8);
 - 2. HN2: bis (2-chloroethyl) methylamine (CAS 51-75-2);
 - 3. HN3: tris (2-chloroethyl) amine (CAS 555-77-1);
- 3. CW incapacitating agents, such as:
 - a. 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate (BZ) (CAS 6581-06-2);

Note 1: For exports to “States not Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention”, ML7 does not control “chemical mixtures” containing 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate (BZ) in which BZ does not constitute more than 1% by the weight of the mixture.

Note 2: For exports to “States Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention”, ML7 does not control “chemical mixtures” containing 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate (BZ) in which BZ does not constitute more than 30% by the weight of the mixture.
- 4. CW defoliants, such as:
 - a. Butyl 2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxyacetate (LNF);
 - b. 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid mixed with 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (Agent Orange).

ML7. continued

- c. CW binary precursors and key precursors, as follows:
1. Alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) Phosphonyl Difluorides, such as: DF: Methyl Phosphonyldifluoride (CAS 676-99-3);
 2. O-Alkyl (H or equal to or less than C₁₀, including cycloalkyl) O-2-dialkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) aminoethyl alkyl (Methyl, Ethyl, n-Propyl or Isopropyl) phosphonites and corresponding alkylated and protonated salts, such as:
QL: O-Ethyl-2-di-isopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite (CAS 57856-11-8);
 3. Chlorosarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate (CAS 1445-76-7);
 4. Chlorosoman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate (CAS 7040-57-5);
- d. “Riot control agents”, active constituent chemicals and combinations thereof, including:
1. α -Bromobenzeneacetonitrile, (Bromobenzyl cyanide) (CA) (CAS 5798-79-8);
 2. [(2-chlorophenyl) methylene] propanedinitrile, (o-Chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile) (CS) (CAS 2698-41-1);
 3. 2-Chloro-1-phenylethanone, Phenylacetyl chloride (o-chloroacetophenone) (CN) (CAS 532-27-4);
 4. Dibenz-(b,f)-1,4-oxazepine, (CR) (CAS 257-07-8);
 5. 10-Chloro-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine, (Phenarsazine chloride), (Adamsite), (DM) (CAS 578-94-9);
 6. N-Nonanoylmorpholine, (MPA) (CAS 5299-64-9);
- Note 1* ML7.d. does not control “riot control agents” individually packaged for personal self defence purposes.
- Note 2* ML7.d. does not control active constituent chemicals, and combinations thereof identified and packaged for food production or medical purposes.
- e. Equipment specially designed or modified for military use, for the dissemination of any of the following and specially designed components therefor:
1. Materials or agents controlled by ML7.a., ML7.b. or d.; or
 2. CW made up of precursors controlled by ML7.c.
- f. Protective and decontamination equipment, specially designed components therefor, and specially formulated chemical mixtures, as follows:
1. Equipment, specially designed or modified for military use, for defence against materials controlled by ML7.a., ML7.b. or d. and specially designed components therefor;
 2. Equipment, specially designed or modified for military use, for the decontamination of objects contaminated with materials controlled by ML7.a. or ML7.b. and specially designed components therefor;

ML7.f. continued

3. Chemical mixtures specially developed/formulated for the decontamination of objects contaminated with materials controlled by ML7.a. or ML7.b.;

Note ML7.f.1. includes:

- a. Air conditioning units specially designed or modified for nuclear, biological or chemical filtration;
- b. Protective clothing.

N.B.: For civil gas masks, protective and decontamination equipment see also entry 1A004.

- g. Equipment, specially designed or modified for military use, for the detection or identification of materials controlled by ML7.a., ML7.b. or d. and specially designed components therefor;

Note ML7.g. does not control personal radiation monitoring dosimeters.

N.B.: See also entry 1A004.

- h. “Biopolymers” specially designed or processed for the detection or identification of CW agents controlled by ML7.b., and the cultures of specific cells used to produce them;

- i. “Biocatalysts” for the decontamination or degradation of CW agents, and biological systems therefor, as follows:

1. “Biocatalysts” specially designed for the decontamination or degradation of CW agents controlled by ML7.b. resulting from directed laboratory selection or genetic manipulation of biological systems;
2. Biological systems, as follows: “expression vectors”, viruses or cultures of cells containing the genetic information specific to the production of “biocatalysts” controlled by ML7.i.1..

Note 1 ML7.b. and ML7.d. do not control:

- a. Cyanogen chloride (CAS 506-77-4);
- b. Hydrocyanic acid (CAS 74-90-8);
- c. Chlorine (CAS 7782-50-5);
- d. Carbonyl chloride (phosgene) (CAS 75-44-5);
- e. Diphosgene (trichloromethyl-chloroformate) (CAS 503-38-8);
- f. Deleted;
- g. Xylol bromide, ortho: (CAS 89-92-9), meta: (CAS 620-13-3), para: (CAS 104-81-4);
- h. Benzyl bromide (CAS 100-39-0);
- i. Benzyl iodide (CAS 620-05-3);
- j. Bromo acetone (CAS 598-31-2);
- k. Cyanogen bromide (CAS 506-68-3);
- l. Bromo methylethylketone (CAS 816-40-0);
- m. Chloro acetone (CAS 78-95-5);
- n. Ethyl iodoacetate (CAS 623-48-3);
- o. Iodo acetone (CAS 3019-04-3);
- p. Chloropicrin (CAS 76-06-2).

ML7. continued

- Note 2 *The cultures of cells and biological systems listed in ML7.h. and ML7.i.2. are exclusive and these sub-items do not control cells or biological systems for civil purposes, such as agricultural, pharmaceutical, medical, veterinary, environmental, waste management, or in the food industry.*
- Note 3 *The export of chemicals listed in ML7.b.1 and b.2, ML7.c.1, c.2, c.3 and c.4 in any concentration requires permission and prior consultation with ASNO.*
- Note 4 *ML7 does not control “chemical mixtures” containing one or more of the chemicals specified in entries ML7.b.4, ML7.d.1, d.2, d.3, d.4, d.5 and d.6 in which no individually specified chemical constitutes more than 30% by the weight of the mixture.*
- N.B.: *See also entries 1A004, 1C350, 1C351, 1C352, 1C353, 1C354 and 1C450.*

ML8. “Energetic materials”, and related substances, as follows:

N.B.: *See also entry 1C011.*

Technical Notes:

1. *For the purposes of this entry, mixture refers to a composition of two or more substances with at least one substance being listed in the ML8 sub-items.*
 2. *Any substance listed in the ML8 sub-items is controlled by this list, even when utilized in an application other than that indicated. (e.g., TAGN is predominantly used as an explosive but can also be used either as a fuel or an oxidizer.)*
- a. “Explosives”, as follows, and mixtures thereof:
1. ADNBF (aminodinitrobenzofuroxan or 7-amino-4,6-dinitrobenzofurazane-1-oxide) (CAS 97096-78-1);
 2. BNCP (cis-bis (5-nitrotetrazolato) tetra amine-cobalt (III) perchlorate) (CAS 117412-28-9);
 3. CL-14 (diamino dinitrobenzofuroxan or 5,7-diamino-4,6-dinitrobenzofurazane-1-oxide) (CAS 117907-74-1);
 4. CL-20 (HNIW or Hexanitrohexaazaisowurtzitane) (CAS 135285-90-4); chlathrates of CL-20 (see also ML8.g.3. and g.4. for its “precursors”);
 5. CP (2-(5-cyanotetrazolato) penta amine-cobalt (III) perchlorate) (CAS 70247-32-4);
 6. DADE (1,1-diamino-2,2-dinitroethylene, FOX7);
 7. DATB (diaminotrinitrobenzene) (CAS 1630-08-6);
 8. DDFP (1,4-dinitrodifurazanopiperazine);
 9. DDPO (2,6-diamino-3,5-dinitropyrazine-1-oxide, PZO) (CAS 194486-77-6);
 10. DIPAM (3,3'-diamino-2,2',4,4',6,6'-hexanitrobiphenyl or dipicramide) (CAS 17215-44-0);
 11. DNGU (DINGU or dinitroglycoluril) (CAS 55510-04-8);

ML8.a. continued

12. Furazans, as follows:
 - a. DAAOF (diaminoazoxyfuran);
 - b. DAAzF (diaminoazofuran) (CAS 78644-90-3);
13. HMX and derivatives (see also ML8.g.5. for its “precursors”), as follows:
 - a. HMX (Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine, octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazine, 1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetraza-cyclooctane, octogen or octogene) (CAS 2691-41-0);
 - b. difluoroaminated analogs of HMX;
 - c. K-55 (2,4,6,8-tetranitro-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo [3,3,0]-octanone-3, tetranitrosemiglycouril or keto-bicyclic HMX) (CAS 130256-72-3);
14. HNAD (hexanitroadamantane) (CAS 143850-71-9);
15. HNS (hexanitrostilbene) (CAS 20062-22-0);
16. Imidazoles, as follows:
 - a. BNNII (Octahydro-2,5-bis(nitroimino)imidazo [4,5-d]imidazole);
 - b. DNI (2,4-dinitroimidazole) (CAS 5213-49-0);
 - c. FDIA (1-fluoro-2,4-dinitroimidazole);
 - d. NTDNIA (N-(2-nitrotriazolo)-2,4-dinitroimidazole);
 - e. PTIA (1-picryl-2,4,5-trinitroimidazole);
17. NTNMH (1-(2-nitrotriazolo)-2-dinitromethylene hydrazine);
18. NTO (ONTA or 3-nitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one) (CAS 932-64-9);
19. Polynitrocubanes with more than four nitro groups;
20. PYX (2,6-Bis(picrylamino)-3,5-dinitropyridine) (CAS 38082-89-2);
21. RDX and derivatives, as follows:
 - a. RDX (cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine, cyclonite, T4, hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine, 1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triaza-cyclohexane, hexogen or hexogene) (CAS 121-82-4);
 - b. Keto-RDX (K-6 or 2,4,6-trinitro-2,4,6-triazacyclohexanone) (CAS 115029-35-1);
22. TAGN (triaminoguanidinenitrate) (CAS 4000-16-2);
23. TATB (triaminotrinitrobenzene) (CAS 3058-38-6) (see also ML8.g.7 for its “precursors”);
24. TEDDZ (3,3,7,7-tetrakis(difluoroamine) octahydro-1,5-dinitro-1,5-diazocine);
25. Tetrazoles, as follows:
 - a. NTAT (nitrotriazol aminotetrazole);
 - b. TNTT (1-N-(2-nitrotriazolo)-4-nitrotetrazole);
26. Tetryl (trinitrophenylmethylnitramine) (CAS 479-45-8);
27. TNAD (1,4,5,8-tetranitro-1,4,5,8-tetraazadecalin) (CAS 135877-16-6) (see also ML8.g.6. for its “precursors”);
28. TNAZ (1,3,3-trinitroazetidine) (CAS 97645-24-4) (see also ML8.g.2. for its “precursors”);
29. TNGU (SORGUYL or tetranitroglycoluril) (CAS 55510-03-7);
30. TNP (1,4,5,8-tetranitro-pyridazino[4,5-d]pyridazine) (CAS 229176-04-9);
31. Triazines, as follows:
 - a. DNAM (2-oxy-4,6-dinitroamino-s-triazine) (CAS 19899-80-0);
 - b. NNHT (2-nitroimino-5-nitro-hexahydro-1,3,5-triazine) (CAS 130400-13-4);

ML8. a. continued

32. Triazoles, as follows:
 - a. 5-azido-2-nitrotriazole;
 - b. ADHTDN (4-amino-3,5-dihydrazino-1,2,4-triazole dinitramide) (CAS 1614-08-0);
 - c. ADNT (1-amino-3,5-dinitro-1,2,4-triazole);
 - d. BDNTA ([bis-dinitrotriazole]amine);
 - e. DBT (3,3'-dinitro-5,5-bi-1,2,4-triazole) (CAS 30003-46-4);
 - f. DNBT (dinitrobistriazole) (CAS 70890-46-9);
 - g. NTDNA (2-nitrotriazole 5-dinitramide) (CAS 75393-84-9);
 - h. NTDNT (1-N-(2-nitrotriazolo) 3,5-dinitrotriazole);
 - i. PDNT (1-picryl-3,5-dinitrotriazole);
 - j. TACOT (tetranitrobenzotriazolobenzotriazole) (CAS 25243-36-1);
 33. Any explosive not listed elsewhere in ML8.a. with a detonation velocity exceeding 8,700 m/s at maximum density or a detonation pressure exceeding 34 GPa (340 kbar);
 34. Other organic explosives not listed elsewhere in ML8.a. yielding detonation pressures of 25 GPa (250 kbar) or more that will remain stable at temperatures of 523K (250°C) or higher for periods of 5 minutes or longer.
- b. "Propellants", as follows:
1. Any United Nations (UN) Class 1.1 solid "propellant" with a theoretical specific impulse (under standard conditions) of more than 250 seconds for non-metallized, or more than 270 seconds for aluminized compositions;
 2. Any UN Class 1.3 solid "propellant" with a theoretical specific impulse (under standard conditions) of more than 230 seconds for non-halogenized, 250 seconds for non-metallized compositions and 266 seconds for metallized compositions;
 3. "Propellants" having a force constant of more than 1,200 kJ/kg;
 4. "Propellants" that can sustain a steady-state linear burning rate of more than 38 mm/s under standard conditions (as measured in the form of an inhibited single strand) of 6.89 MPa (68.9 bar) pressure and 294K (21°C);
 5. Elastomer modified cast double base (EMCDB) "propellants" with extensibility at maximum stress of more than 5% at 233K (-40°C);
 6. Any "propellant" containing substances listed in ML8.a.
- c. "Pyrotechnics", fuels and related substances, as follows, and mixtures thereof:
1. Aircraft fuels specially formulated for military purposes;
 2. Alane (aluminium hydride) (CAS 7784-21-6);
 3. Carboranes; decaborane (CAS 17702-41-9); pentaboranes (CAS 19624-22-7 and 18433-84-6) and their derivatives;
 4. Hydrazine and derivatives, as follows (see also ML8.d.8. and d.9. for oxidising hydrazine derivatives):
 - a. Hydrazine (CAS 302-01-2) in concentrations of 70% or more;
 - b. Monomethyl hydrazine (CAS 60-34-4);
 - c. Symmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (CAS 540-73-8);
 - d. Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (CAS 57-14-7);

ML8. c. continued

5. Metal fuels in particle form whether spherical, atomized, spheroidal, flaked or ground, manufactured from material consisting of 99 % or more of any of the following:
 - a. Metals and mixtures thereof, as follows:
 1. Beryllium (CAS 7440-41-7) in particle sizes of less than 60 µm;
 2. Iron powder (CAS 7439-89-6) with particle size of 3 µm or less produced by reduction of iron oxide with hydrogen;
 - b. Mixtures, which contain any of the following:
 1. Zirconium (CAS 7440-67-7), magnesium (CAS 7439-95-4) or alloys of these in particle sizes of less than 60 µm;
 2. Boron (CAS 7440-42-8) or boron carbide (CAS 12069-32-8) fuels of 85% purity or higher and particle sizes of less than 60 µm;
6. Military materials containing thickeners for hydrocarbon fuels specially formulated for use in flame throwers or incendiary munitions, such as metal stearates or palmates (e.g. octal (CAS 637-12-7)) and M1, M2, and M3 thickeners;
7. Perchlorates, chlorates and chromates composited with powdered metal or other high energy fuel components;
8. Spherical aluminium powder (CAS 7429-90-5) with a particle size of 60 µm or less, manufactured from material with an aluminium content of 99% or more;
9. Titanium subhydride (TiH_n) of stoichiometry equivalent to n= 0.65-1.68.

Note 1 *Aircraft fuels controlled by ML8.c.1. are finished products, not their constituents.*

Note 2 *ML8.c.4.a. does not control hydrazine mixtures specially formulated for corrosion control.*

Note 3 *Explosives and fuels containing the metals or alloys listed in ML8.c.5. are controlled whether or not the metals or alloys are encapsulated in aluminium, magnesium, zirconium, or beryllium.*

Note 4 *ML8.c.5.b.2. does not control boron and boron carbide enriched with boron-10 (20% or more of total boron-10 content.)*

- d. Oxidizers, as follows, and mixtures thereof:
 1. ADN (ammonium dinitramide or SR 12) (CAS 140456-78-6);
 2. AP (ammonium perchlorate) (CAS 7790-98-9);
 3. Compounds composed of fluorine and any of the following:
 - a. Other halogens;
 - b. Oxygen; or
 - c. Nitrogen;
- Note 1 *ML8.d.3 does not control chlorine trifluoride.*
- Note 2 *ML8.d.3 does not control nitrogen trifluoride in its gaseous state.*
4. DNAD (1,3-dinitro-1,3-diazetidine) (CAS 78246-06-7);
 5. HAN (hydroxylammonium nitrate) (CAS 13465-08-2);
 6. HAP (hydroxylammonium perchlorate) (CAS 15588-62-2);
 7. HNF (hydrazinium nitroformate) (CAS 20773-28-8);
 8. Hydrazine nitrate (CAS 37836-27-4);
 9. Hydrazine perchlorate (CAS 27978-54-7);

ML8.d. continued

10. Liquid oxidisers comprised of or containing inhibited red fuming nitric acid (IRFNA) (CAS 8007-58-7);

Note ML8.d.10 does not control non-inhibited fuming nitric acid.

- e. Binders, plasticizers, monomers, polymers, as follows:
 1. AMMO (azidomethylmethyloxetane and its polymers) (CAS 90683-29-7) (see also ML8.g.1. for its “precursors”);
 2. BAMO (bisazidomethylmethyloxetane and its polymers) (CAS 17607-20-4) (see also ML8.g.1. for its “precursors”);
 3. BDNPA (bis (2,2-dinitropropyl)acetal) (CAS 5108-69-0);
 4. BDNPF (bis (2,2-dinitropropyl)formal) (CAS 5917-61-3);
 5. BTTN (butanetrioltrinitrate) (CAS 6659-60-5) (see also ML8.g.8. for its “precursors”);
 6. Energetic monomers, plasticizers and polymers containing nitro, azido, nitrate, nitraza or difluoroamino groups specially formulated for military use;
 7. FAMAO (3-difluoroaminomethyl-3-azidomethyl oxetane) and its polymers;
 8. FEFO (bis-(2-fluoro-2,2-dinitroethyl) formal) (CAS 17003-79-1);
 9. FPF-1 (poly-2,2,3,3,4,4-hexafluoropentane-1,5-diol formal) (CAS 376-90-9);
 10. FPF-3 (poly-2,4,4,5,5,6,6-heptafluoro-2-tri-fluoromethyl-3-oxaheptane-1,7-diol formal);
 11. GAP (glycidylazide polymer) (CAS 143178-24-9) and its derivatives;
 12. HTPB (hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene) with a hydroxyl functionality equal to or greater than 2.2 and less than or equal to 2.4, a hydroxyl value of less than 0.77 meq/g, and a viscosity at 30°C of less than 47 poise (CAS 69102-90-5);
 13. Low (less than 10,000) molecular weight, alcohol functionalised, poly(epichlorohydrin); poly(epichlorohydrindiol) and triol;
 14. NENAs (nitrateethylnitramine compounds) (CAS 17096-47-8, 85068-73-1, 82486-83-7, 82486-82-6 and 85954-06-9);
 15. PGN (poly-GLYN, polyglycidyl nitrate or poly(nitratomethyl oxirane) (CAS 27814-48-8);
 16. Poly-NIMMO (poly nitratomethylmethyloxetane) or poly-NMMO (poly[3-Nitratomethyl-3-methyloxetane]) (CAS 84051-81-0);
 17. Polynitroorthocarbonates;
 18. TVOPA (1,2,3-tris[1,2-bis(difluoroamino)ethoxy] propane or tris vinoxyp propane adduct) (CAS 53159-39-0).
- f. “Additives”, as follows:
 1. Basic copper salicylate (CAS 62320-94-9);
 2. BHEGA (bis-(2-hydroxyethyl) glycolamide) (CAS 17409-41-5);
 3. BNO (butadienenitrileoxide) (CAS 9003-18-3);
 4. Ferrocene derivatives, as follows:
 - a. Butacene (CAS 125856-62-4);
 - b. Catocene (2,2-bis-ethylferrocenyl propane) (CAS 37206-42-1);
 - c. Ferrocene carboxylic acids;
 - d. n-butyl-ferrocene (CAS 31904-29-7);
 - e. Other adducted polymer ferrocene derivatives;
 5. Lead beta-resorcyate (CAS 20936-32-7);
 6. Lead citrate (CAS 14450-60-3);

ML8.f. continued

7. Lead-copper chelates of beta-resorcyate or salicylates (CAS 68411-07-4);
8. Lead maleate (CAS 19136-34-6);
9. Lead salicylate (CAS 15748-73-9);
10. Lead stannate (CAS 12036-31-6);
11. MAPO (tris-1-(2-methyl)aziridinyl phosphine oxide) (CAS 57-39-6); BOBBA 8 (bis(2-methyl aziridinyl) 2-(2-hydroxypropanoxy) propylamino phosphine oxide); and other MAPO derivatives;
12. Methyl BAPO (bis(2-methyl aziridinyl) methylamino phosphine oxide) (CAS 85068-72-0);
13. N-methyl-p-nitroaniline (CAS 100-15-2);
14. 3-Nitroaza-1,5-pentane diisocyanate (CAS 7406-61-9);
15. Organo-metallic coupling agents, as follows:
 - a. Neopentyl[diallyl]oxy, tri[dioctyl]phosphato-titanate (CAS 103850-22-2); also known as titanium IV, 2,2[bis 2-propenolato-methyl, butanolato, tris (dioctyl) phosphato] (CAS 110438-25-0); or LICA 12 (CAS 103850-22-2);
 - b. Titanium IV, [(2-propenolato-1) methyl, n-propanolatomethyl] butanolato-1, tris[dioctyl] pyrophosphate or KR3538;
 - c. Titanium IV, [(2-propenolato-1)methyl, n-propanolatomethyl] butanolato-1, tris(dioctyl)phosphate;
16. Polycyanodifluoroaminoethyleneoxide;
17. Polyfunctional aziridine amides with isophthalic, trimesic (BITA or butylene imine trimesamide), isocyanuric or trimethyladipic backbone structures and 2-methyl or 2-ethyl substitutions on the aziridine ring;
18. Propyleneimine (2-methylaziridine) (CAS 75-55-8);
19. Superfine iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) with a specific surface area more than 250 m²/g and an average particle size of 3.0 nm or less;
20. TEPAN (tetraethylenepentaamineacrylonitrile) (CAS 68412-45-3); cyanoethylated polyamines and their salts;
21. TEPANOL (tetraethylenepentaamineacrylonitrileglycidol) (CAS 68412-46-4); cyanoethylated polyamines adducted with glycidol and their salts;
22. TPB (triphenyl bismuth) (CAS 603-33-8).

g. "Precursors", as follows:

N.B.: In ML8.g. the references are to controlled "Energetic Materials" manufactured from these substances.

1. BCMO (bischloromethyloxetane) (CAS 142173-26-0) (see also ML8.e.1. and e.2.);
2. Dinitroazetidine-t-butyl salt (CAS 125735-38-8) (see also ML8.a.28.);
3. HBIW (hexabenzylhexaazaisowurtzitane) (CAS 124782-15-6) (see also ML8.a.4.);
4. TAIW (tetraacetyldibenzylhexaazaisowurtzitane) (see also ML8.a.4.);
5. TAT (1,3,5,7 tetraacetyl-1,3,5,7,-tetraaza cyclo-octane) (CAS 41378-98-7) (see also ML8.a.13.);
6. 1,4,5,8-tetraazadecalin (CAS 5409-42-7) (see also ML8.a.27.);
7. 1,3,5-trichlorobenzene (CAS 108-70-3) (see also ML8.a.23.);

ML8.g. continued

8. 1,2,4-trihydroxybutane (1,2,4-butanetriol) (CAS 3068-00-6)
(see also ML8.e.5.).

Note 5 For charges and devices see ML4.

Note 6 ML8. does not control the following substances unless they are compounded or mixed with the “energetic material” mentioned in ML8.a. or powdered metals in ML8.c.:

- a. Ammonium picrate;
- b. Black powder;
- c. Hexanitrodiphenylamine;
- d. Difluoroamine;
- e. Nitrostarch;
- f. Potassium nitrate;
- g. Tetranitronaphthalene;
- h. Trinitroanisol;
- i. Trinitronaphthalene;
- j. Trinitroxylene;
- k. N-pyrrolidinone; 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone;
- l. Dioctylmaleate;
- m. Ethylhexylacrylate;
- n. Triethylaluminium (TEA), trimethylaluminium (TMA), and other pyrophoric metal alkyls and aryls of lithium, sodium, magnesium, zinc or boron;
- o. Nitrocellulose;
- p. Nitroglycerin (or glyceroltrinitrate, trinitroglycerine) (NG);
- q. 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT);
- r. Ethylenediaminedinitrate (EDDN);
- s. Pentaerythritoltetranitrate (PETN);
- t. Lead azide, normal and basic lead styphnate, and primary explosives or priming compositions containing azides or azide complexes;
- u. Triethyleneglycoldinitrate (TEGDN);
- v. 2,4,6-trinitroresorcinol (styphnic acid);
- w. Diethyldiphenyl urea; dimethyldiphenyl urea; methylethyldiphenyl urea [Centralites];
- x. N,N-diphenylurea (unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
- y. Methyl-N,N-diphenylurea (methyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
- z. Ethyl-N,N-diphenylurea (ethyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
- aa. 2-Nitrodiphenylamine (2-NDPA);
- bb. 4-Nitrodiphenylamine (4-NDPA);
- cc. 2,2-dinitropropanol;
- dd. Nitroguanidine (see entry IC011.d).

N.B.: See also item ML908.

ML9. Vessels of war, special naval equipment and accessories, as follows, and components therefor, specially designed for military use:

N.B.: For guidance and navigation equipment, see ML11, Note 7.

- a. Combatant vessels and vessels (surface or underwater) specially designed or modified for offensive or defensive action, whether or not converted to non-military use, regardless of current state of repair or operating condition, and whether or not they contain weapon delivery systems or armour, and hulls or parts of hulls for such vessels;
- b. Engines and propulsion systems, as follows:
 1. Diesel engines specially designed for submarines with both of the following characteristics:
 - a. A power output of 1.12 MW (1,500 hp.) or more; and
 - b. A rotary speed of 700 rpm or more;
 2. Electric motors specially designed for submarines having all of the following characteristics:
 - a. A power output of more than 0.75 MW (1,000 hp.);
 - b. Quick reversing;
 - c. Liquid cooled; and
 - d. Totally enclosed;
 3. Non-magnetic diesel engines specially designed for military use with a power output of 37.3 kW (50 hp.) or more and with a non-magnetic content in excess of 75% of total mass;
 4. Air Independent Propulsion systems specially designed for submarines;

Technical Note

'Air Independent Propulsion' allows a submerged submarine to operate its propulsion system, without access to atmospheric oxygen, for a longer time than the batteries would have otherwise allowed. This does not include nuclear power.

- c. Underwater detection devices specially designed for military use and controls thereof;
- d. Submarine and torpedo nets;
- e. Deleted;
- f. Hull penetrators and connectors specially designed for military use that enable interaction with equipment external to a vessel;

Note ML9.f. includes connectors for vessels which are of the single-conductor, multi-conductor, coaxial or waveguide type, and hull penetrators for vessels, both of which are capable of remaining impervious to leakage from without and of retaining required characteristics at marine depths exceeding 100 m; and fibre-optic connectors and optical hull penetrators specially designed for "laser" beam transmission regardless of depth. It does not include ordinary propulsive shaft and hydrodynamic control-rod hull penetrators.

ML9. continued

- g. Silent bearings, with gas or magnetic suspension, active signature or vibration suppression controls, and equipment containing those bearings, specially designed for military use.

ML10. “Aircraft”, “lighter-than-air vehicles”, unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and “aircraft” equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use, as follows:

N.B.: For guidance and navigation equipment, see ML11, Note 7.

- a. Combat “aircraft” and specially designed components therefor;
- b. Other “aircraft” and “lighter-than-air vehicles” specially designed or modified for military use, including military reconnaissance, assault, military training, transporting and airdropping troops or military equipment, logistics support, and specially designed components therefor;
- c. Unmanned airborne vehicles and related equipment, specially designed or modified for military use, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:
 - 1. Unmanned airborne vehicles including remotely piloted air vehicles (RPVs), autonomous programmable vehicles and “lighter-than-air vehicles”;
 - 2. Associated launchers and ground support equipment;
 - 3. Related equipment for command and control.
- d. Aero-engines specially designed or modified for military use, and specially designed components therefor;
- e. Airborne equipment, including airborne refuelling equipment, specially designed for use with the “aircraft” controlled by ML10.a. or ML10.b. or the aero-engines controlled by ML10.d., and specially designed components therefor;
- f. Pressure refuellers, pressure refuelling equipment, equipment specially designed to facilitate operations in confined areas and ground equipment, developed specially for “aircraft” controlled by ML10.a. or ML10.b., or for aero-engines controlled by ML10.d.;
- g. Military crash helmets and protective masks and specially designed components therefor, pressurized breathing equipment and partial pressure suits for use in “aircraft”, anti-g suits, liquid oxygen converters used for “aircraft” or missiles, and catapults and cartridge actuated devices for emergency escape of personnel from “aircraft”;
- h. Parachutes and related equipment, used for combat personnel, cargo dropping or “aircraft” deceleration, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:
 - 1. Parachutes for:
 - a. Pin point dropping of rangers;
 - b. Dropping of paratroopers;

ML10.h. continued

2. Cargo parachutes;
 3. Paragliders, drag parachutes, drogue parachutes for stabilisation and attitude control of dropping bodies, (e.g. recovery capsules, ejection seats, bombs);
 4. Drogue parachutes for use with ejection seat systems for deployment and inflation sequence regulation of emergency parachutes;
 5. Recovery parachutes for guided missiles, drones or space vehicles;
 6. Approach parachutes and landing deceleration parachutes;
 7. Other military parachutes;
 8. Equipment specially designed for high altitude parachutists (e.g., suits, special helmets, breathing systems, navigation equipment);
- i. Automatic piloting systems for parachuted loads; equipment specially designed or modified for military use for controlled opening jumps at any height, including oxygen equipment.

Note 1 *ML10.b. does not control “aircraft” or variants of those “aircraft” specially designed for military use which:*

- a. *Are not configured for military use and are not fitted with equipment or attachments specially designed or modified for military use; and*
- b. *Have been certified for civil use by the civil aviation authority in a participating state*.*

Note 2 *ML10.d. does not control:*

- a. *Aero-engines designed or modified for military use which have been certified by civil aviation authorities in a participating state* for use in “civil aircraft”, or specially designed components therefor;*
- b. *Reciprocating engines or specially designed components therefor, except those specially designed for unmanned airborne vehicles.*

Note 3 *The control in ML10.b. and ML10.d. on specially designed components and related equipment for non-military “aircraft” or aero-engines modified for military use applies only to those military components and to military related equipment required for the modification to military use.*

*N.B.: *In August 2008, the Participating States of the Wassenaar Arrangement are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.*

ML11. Electronic equipment, not controlled elsewhere on the Munitions List, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- a. Electronic equipment specially designed for military use;

ML11 continued

Note ML11.a. includes:

1. *Electronic countermeasure and electronic counter-countermeasure equipment (i.e., equipment designed to introduce extraneous or erroneous signals into radar or radio communication receivers or otherwise hinder the reception, operation or effectiveness of adversary electronic receivers including their countermeasure equipment), including jamming and counter-jamming equipment;*
2. *Frequency agile tubes;*
3. *Electronic systems or equipment designed either for surveillance and monitoring of the electro-magnetic spectrum for military intelligence or security purposes or for counteracting such surveillance and monitoring;*
4. *Underwater countermeasures, including acoustic and magnetic jamming and decoy, equipment designed to introduce extraneous or erroneous signals into sonar receivers;*
5. *Data processing security equipment, data security equipment and transmission and signalling line security equipment, using ciphering processes;*
6. *Identification, authentication and keyloader equipment and key management, manufacturing and distribution equipment;*
7. *Guidance and navigation equipment;*
8. *Digital troposcatter-radio communications transmission equipment;*
9. *Digital demodulators specially designed for signals intelligence.*

- b. Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) jamming equipment.

ML12. High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- a. Kinetic energy weapon systems specially designed for destruction or effecting mission-abort of a target;
- b. Specially designed test and evaluation facilities and test models, including diagnostic instrumentation and targets, for dynamic testing of kinetic energy projectiles and systems.

N.B.: *For weapon systems using sub-calibre ammunition or employing solely chemical propulsion, and ammunition therefor, see ML1. to ML4.*

Note 1 ML12. includes the following when specially designed for kinetic energy weapon systems:

- a. *Launch propulsion systems capable of accelerating masses larger than 0.1 g to velocities in excess of 1.6 km/s, in single or rapid fire modes;*
- b. *Prime power generation, electric armour, energy storage, thermal management, conditioning, switching or fuel-handling equipment; and electrical interfaces between power supply, gun and other turret electric drive functions;*

ML12. continued

- c. *Target acquisition, tracking, fire control or damage assessment systems;*
- d. *Homing seeker, guidance or divert propulsion (lateral acceleration) systems for projectiles.*

Note 2 *ML12. controls weapon systems using any of the following methods of propulsion:*

- a. *Electromagnetic;*
- b. *Electrothermal;*
- c. *Plasma;*
- d. *Light gas; or*
- e. *Chemical (when used in combination with any of the above).*

ML13. Armoured or protective equipment and constructions and components, as follows:

- a. Armoured plate as follows:
 - 1. Manufactured to comply with a military standard or specification; or
 - 2. Suitable for military use;
- b. Constructions of metallic or non-metallic materials or combinations thereof specially designed to provide ballistic protection for military systems, and specially designed components therefor;
- c. Helmets manufactured according to military standards or specifications, or comparable national standards, and specially designed components therefor, i.e., helmet shell, liner and comfort pads;
- d. Body armour and protective garments manufactured according to military standards or specifications, or equivalent, and specially designed components therefor.

Note 1 *ML13.b. includes materials specially designed to form explosive reactive armour or to construct military shelters.*

Note 2 *ML13.c. does not control conventional steel helmets, neither modified or designed to accept, nor equipped with any type of accessory device.*

Note 3 *ML13.d. does not control body armour or protective garments when accompanying their user for the user's own personal protection.*

Note 4 *The only helmets specially designed for bomb disposal personnel that are controlled by ML13. are those specially designed for military use.*

N.B. 1 *See also entry 1A005.*

N.B. 2 *For "fibrous or filamentary materials" used in the manufacture of body armour and helmets, see entry 1C010.*

ML14. Specialised equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon controlled by ML1. or ML2., and specially designed components and accessories therefor.

Technical Note

The term 'specialised equipment for military training' includes military types of attack trainers, operational flight trainers, radar target trainers, radar target generators, gunnery training devices, anti-submarine warfare trainers, flight simulators (including human-rated centrifuges for pilot/astronaut training), radar trainers, instrument flight trainers, navigation trainers, missile launch trainers, target equipment, drone "aircraft", armament trainers, pilotless "aircraft" trainers, mobile training units and training equipment for ground military operations.

Note 1 *ML14. includes image generating and interactive environment systems for simulators when specially designed or modified for military use.*

Note 2 *ML14. does not control equipment specially designed for training in the use of hunting or sporting weapons.*

ML15. Imaging or countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

- a. Recorders and image processing equipment;
- b. Cameras, photographic equipment and film processing equipment;
- c. Image intensifier equipment;
- d. Infrared or thermal imaging equipment;
- e. Imaging radar sensor equipment;
- f. Countermeasure or counter-countermeasure equipment for the equipment controlled by sub-items ML15.a. to ML15.e.

Note *ML15.f. includes equipment designed to degrade the operation or effectiveness of military imaging systems or to minimize such degrading effects.*

Note 1 *The term 'specially designed components' includes the following when specially designed for military use:*

- a. *Infrared image converter tubes;*
- b. *Image intensifier tubes (other than first generation);*
- c. *Microchannel plates;*
- d. *Low-light-level television camera tubes;*
- e. *Detector arrays (including electronic interconnection or read out systems);*
- f. *Pyroelectric television camera tubes;*
- g. *Cooling systems for imaging systems;*
- h. *Electrically triggered shutters of the photochromic or electro-optical type having a shutter speed of less than 100 µs, except in the case of shutters which are an essential part of a high speed camera;*
- i. *Fibre optic image inverters;*
- j. *Compound semiconductor photocathodes.*

ML15. continued

Note 2 *ML15 does not control “first generation image intensifier tubes” or equipment specially designed to incorporate “first generation image intensifier tubes”.*

N.B.: *For the status of weapons sights incorporating “first generation image intensifier tubes” see entries ML1.d, ML2.c and ML5.a.*

N.B.: *See also entries 6A002.a.2. and 6A002.b.*

ML16. Forgings, castings and other unfinished products the use of which in a controlled product is identifiable by material composition, geometry or function, and which are specially designed for any products controlled by ML1.to ML4., ML6., ML9., ML10., ML12. or ML19.

ML17. Miscellaneous equipment, materials and libraries, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- a. Self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus, as follows:
 1. Closed or semi-closed circuit (rebreathing) apparatus specially designed for military use (i.e. specially designed to be non magnetic);
 2. Specially designed components for use in the conversion of open-circuit apparatus to military use;
 3. Articles designed exclusively for military use with self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus;
- b. Construction equipment specially designed for military use;
- c. Fittings, coatings and treatments for signature suppression, specially designed for military use;
- d. Field engineer equipment specially designed for use in a combat zone;
- e. “Robots”, “robot” controllers and “robot” “end-effectors”, having any of the following characteristics:
 1. Specially designed for military use;
 2. Incorporating means of protecting hydraulic lines against externally induced punctures caused by ballistic fragments (e.g., incorporating self-sealing lines) and designed to use hydraulic fluids with flash points higher than 839 K (566°C); or
 3. Specially designed or rated for operating in an electro-magnetic pulse (EMP) environment;
- f. Libraries (parametric technical databases) specially designed for military use with equipment controlled by the Munitions List;
- g. Nuclear power generating equipment or propulsion equipment, including “nuclear reactors”, specially designed for military use and components therefor specially designed or modified for military use;
- h. Equipment and material, coated or treated for signature suppression, specially designed for military use, other than those controlled elsewhere in the Munitions List;
- i. Simulators specially designed for military “nuclear reactors”;

ML17. continued

- j. Mobile repair shops specially designed or modified to service military equipment;
- k. Field generators specially designed or modified for military use;
- l. Containers specially designed or modified for military use;
- m. Ferries, other than those controlled elsewhere in the Munitions List, bridges and pontoons, specially designed for military use;
- n. Test models specially designed for the “development” of items controlled by ML4., ML6., ML9. or ML10.;
- o. Laser protection equipment (e.g., eye and sensor protection) specially designed for military use.

Technical Notes

1. *For the purpose of ML17, the term ‘library’ (parametric technical database) means a collection of technical information of a military nature, reference to which may enhance the performance of military equipment or systems.*
2. *For the purpose of ML17, ‘modified’ means any structural, electrical, mechanical, or other change that provides a non-military item with military capabilities equivalent to an item which is specially designed for military use.*

ML18. Equipment for the production of products referred to in the Munitions List, as follows:

- a. Specially designed or modified production equipment for the production of products controlled by the Munitions List, and specially designed components therefor;
- b. Specially designed environmental test facilities and specially designed equipment therefor, for the certification, qualification or testing of products controlled by the Munitions List.

Technical Note

For the purposes of ML18., the term ‘production’ includes design, examination, manufacture, testing and checking.

Note

ML18.a. and ML18.b. include the following equipment:

- a. *Continuous nitrators;*
- b. *Centrifugal testing apparatus or equipment having any of the following characteristics:*
 1. *Driven by a motor or motors having a total rated horsepower of more than 298 kW (400 hp);*
 2. *Capable of carrying a payload of 113 kg or more; or*
 3. *Capable of exerting a centrifugal acceleration of 8 g or more on a payload of 91 kg or more;*
- c. *Dehydration presses;*
- d. *Screw extruders specially designed or modified for military explosive extrusion;*
- e. *Cutting machines for the sizing of extruded propellants;*

ML18. continued

- f. Sweetie barrels (tumblers) 1.85 m or more in diameter and having over 227 kg product capacity;*
- g. Continuous mixers for solid propellants;*
- h. Fluid energy mills for grinding or milling the ingredients of military explosives;*
- i. Equipment to achieve both sphericity and uniform particle size in metal powder listed in ML8.c.8.;*
- j. Convection current converters for the conversion of materials listed in ML8.c.3.*

ML19. Directed energy weapon systems (DEW), related or countermeasure equipment and test models, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- a. “Laser” systems specially designed for destruction or effecting mission-abort of a target;*
- b. Particle beam systems capable of destruction or effecting mission-abort of a target;*
- c. High power radio-frequency (RF) systems capable of destruction or effecting mission-abort of a target;*
- d. Equipment specially designed for the detection or identification of, or defence against, systems controlled by ML19.a. to ML19.c.;*
- e. Physical test models for the systems, equipment and components controlled by this Item;*
- f. Continuous wave or pulsed “laser” systems specially designed to cause permanent blindness to unenhanced vision, i.e., to the naked eye or to the eye with corrective eyesight devices.*

Note 1

Directed energy weapon systems controlled by ML19. include systems whose capability is derived from the controlled application of:

- a. “Lasers” of sufficient continuous wave or pulsed power to effect destruction similar to the manner of conventional ammunition;*
- b. Particle accelerators which project a charged or neutral particle beam with destructive power;*
- c. High pulsed power or high average power radio frequency beam transmitters which produce fields sufficiently intense to disable electronic circuitry at a distant target.*

Note 2

ML19. includes the following when specially designed for directed energy weapon systems:

- a. Prime power generation, energy storage, switching, power conditioning or fuel-handling equipment;*
- b. Target acquisition or tracking systems;*

ML19. continued

- c. *Systems capable of assessing target damage, destruction or mission-abort;*
- d. *Beam-handling, propagation or pointing equipment;*
- e. *Equipment with rapid beam slew capability for rapid multiple target operations;*
- f. *Adaptive optics and phase conjugators;*
- g. *Current injectors for negative hydrogen ion beams;*
- h. *“Space qualified” accelerator components;*
- i. *Negative ion beam funnelling equipment;*
- j. *Equipment for controlling and slewing a high energy ion beam;*
- k. *“Space qualified” foils for neutralising negative hydrogen isotope beams.*

ML20. Cryogenic and “superconductive” equipment, as follows, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

- a. Equipment specially designed or configured to be installed in a vehicle for military ground, marine, airborne or space applications, capable of operating while in motion and of producing or maintaining temperatures below 103 K (-170°C);
Note ML20.a. includes mobile systems incorporating or employing accessories or components manufactured from non-metallic or non-electrical conductive materials, such as plastics or epoxy-impregnated materials.
- b. “Superconductive” electrical equipment (rotating machinery and transformers) specially designed or configured to be installed in a vehicle for military ground, marine, airborne or space applications, capable of operating while in motion.
Note ML20.b. does not control direct-current hybrid homopolar generators that have single-pole normal metal armatures which rotate in a magnetic field produced by superconducting windings, provided those windings are the only superconducting component in the generator.

ML21. “Software” as follows:

- a. “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment, materials or “software”, specified by the Munitions List;
- b. Specific “software”, other than that specified by ML21.a., as follows:
 - 1. “Software” specially designed for military use and specially designed for modelling, simulating or evaluating military weapon systems;
 - 2. “Software” specially designed for military use and specially designed for modelling or simulating military operational scenarios;
 - 3. “Software” for determining the effects of conventional, nuclear, chemical or biological weapons;

ML21. continued

4. “Software” specially designed for Command, Communications, Control and Intelligence (C³I) or Command, Communications, Control, Computer and Intelligence (C⁴I) applications;
- c. “Software”, not specified by ML21.a., or b., specially designed or modified to enable equipment not specified by the Munitions List to perform the military functions of equipment specified by the Munitions List.

ML22. “Technology” as follows:

- a. “Technology”, other than specified in ML22.b, which is “required” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of items controlled in the Munitions List.
- b. “Technology” as follows:
 1. “Technology” “required” for the design of, the assembly of components into, and the operation, maintenance and repair of complete production installations for items controlled in the Munitions List, even if the components of such production installations are not controlled;
 2. “Technology” “required” for the “development” and “production” of small arms even if used to produce reproductions of antique small arms;
 3. “Technology” “required” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of toxicological agents, related equipment or components controlled by ML7.a. to ML7.g.;
 4. “Technology” “required” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of “biopolymers” or cultures of specific cells controlled by ML7.h.;
 5. “Technology” “required” exclusively for the incorporation of “biocatalysts”, controlled by ML7.i.1., into military carrier substances or military material.

Note 1 “Technology” “required” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of items controlled in the Munitions List remains under control even when applicable to any uncontrolled item.

Note 2 ML22 does not control “technology” as follows:

- a. Which is the minimum necessary for the installation, operation, maintenance (checking) and repair of those items which are not controlled or whose export has been authorised;
- b. Which is “in the public domain”, “basic scientific research” or the minimum necessary information for patent applications;
- c. For magnetic induction for continuous propulsion of civil transport devices.

ML901. Non-military firearms including rifles, carbines, muskets, pistols, revolvers, shotguns, and smooth-bore weapons, not specified in ML1, and specially designed components therefor.

ML902. Ammunition, projectiles, and specially designed components therefor, for the firearms specified in ML901.

Technical Note:

Specially designed components for the products controlled by ML901 and ML902 include forgings, castings and other unfinished products the use of which in a controlled product is identifiable by material composition, geometry or function.

ML903. Deleted.

ML904. Accessories, including silencers, special gun-mountings, magazines, weapon sights and flash suppressors, for the firearms specified in ML901.

ML905. Air guns having any of the following characteristics and specially designed components therefor:

- a. muzzle velocity exceeding 152.4 m/s (500 feet per second);
- b. designed for competition target shooting; or
- c. capable of fully automatic operation.

Technical Note:

Air guns discharge a projectile by the use of compressed air or gas and not by the explosive force of propellant combustion. Air guns include any air pistol or air rifle.

Note: *ML905 does not include air gun accessories, air gun pellets or other air gun projectiles.*

ML908. "Energetic materials" other than "energetic materials" specified in ML8, including high explosives specified in 1C239, but excluding those specially formulated for toys, novelty goods and fireworks.

ML909. Detonators or other equipment for the initiation of non-military "energetic materials" specified in ML908.

Note: *ML901 to ML909 do not include nailing or stapling guns, explosive powered fixing tools, starting pistols, flare guns or other signalling devices designed for emergency or life-saving purposes, line throwers, tranquilliser guns, guns that operate a captive bolt for the slaughter of animals, devices for the casting of weighted nets, underwater powerheads, fire extinguisher cartridges, hand-operated devices that use blank cartridges to propel objects for retrieval in connection with the training of dogs, paintball guns, airsoft guns (6mm or 8mm calibre), air bag and life raft inflation gas generators, thermal welding charges and associated ignition tapes, sidewall core guns designed for geological or mining purposes, expandable casing perforation guns designed for geological or mining purposes, oil well gas flare igniters, bird-fright cartridges, improvised explosive device disposal (IEDD) disruptor cartridges or any other cartridges or "explosive"/"pyrotechnic" charges specially designed for use with the items listed in this Note.*

ML910. Charges and devices containing "energetic materials" specified in ML908.

PART 2 – DUAL-USE LIST

Note 1 Terms in “quotations” are defined terms. Refer to the ‘Definitions of Terms’ section.

Note 2 Chemicals are listed by name and CAS number. Chemicals of the same structural formula (including hydrates) are controlled regardless of name or CAS number. CAS numbers are shown to assist in identifying whether a particular chemical or mixture is controlled, irrespective of nomenclature. CAS numbers cannot be used as unique identifiers because some forms of the listed chemical have different CAS numbers, and mixtures containing a listed chemical may also have different CAS numbers.

NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY NOTE (NTN)

(To be read in conjunction with section E of Category 0.)

1. The “technology” directly associated with any goods controlled in Category 0 is controlled according to the provisions of Category 0.
2. “Technology” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of goods under control remains under control even when applicable to non-controlled goods.
3. The approval of goods for export also authorizes the export to the same end-user of the minimum “technology” required for the installation, operation, maintenance and repair of the goods.
4. Controls on “technology” transfer do not apply to information “in the public domain” or to “basic scientific research”.

GENERAL TECHNOLOGY NOTE (GTN)

(To be read in conjunction with section E of Categories 1 to 9.)

1. The export of “technology” which is “required” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of goods controlled in Categories 1 to 9, is controlled according to the provisions of Categories 1 to 9.
2. “Technology” “required” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of goods under control remains under control even when applicable to non-controlled goods.
3. Controls do not apply to that “technology” which is the minimum necessary for the installation, operation, maintenance (checking) and repair of those goods which are not controlled or whose export has been authorised.
N.B.: This does not release such “technology” specified in 1E002.e., 1E002.f., 8E002.a. and 8E002.b.

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4. Controls on “technology” transfer do not apply to information “in the public domain”, to “basic scientific research” or to the minimum necessary information for patent applications.

GENERAL SOFTWARE NOTE (GSN)

(This note overrides any control within section D of Categories 0 to 9.)

Categories 0 to 9 of this list do not control “software” which is either:

1. Generally available to the public by being:
 - a. Sold from stock at retail selling points, without restriction, by means of:
 1. Over-the-counter transactions;
 2. Mail order transactions;
 3. Electronic transactions; or
 4. Telephone order transactions; and
 - b. Designed for installation by the user without further substantial support by the supplier; or

N.B.: Entry a. of the General Software Note does not release “software” specified in Category 5 — Part 2 (“Information Security”).

2. “In the public domain”.

CATEGORY 0 - NUCLEAR MATERIALS, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT
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0A Systems, Equipment and Components

0A001 “Nuclear reactors” and specially designed or prepared equipment and components therefor, as follows:

- a. “Nuclear reactors” capable of operation so as to maintain a controlled self-sustaining fission chain reaction;
- b. Metal vessels, or major shop-fabricated parts therefor, specially designed or prepared to contain the core of a “nuclear reactor”, including the reactor vessel head for a reactor pressure vessel;
- c. Manipulative equipment specially designed or prepared for inserting or removing fuel in a “nuclear reactor”;
- d. Control rods specially designed or prepared for the control of the fission process in a “nuclear reactor”, support or suspension structures therefor, rod drive mechanisms and rod guide tubes;
- e. Pressure tubes specially designed or prepared to contain fuel elements and the primary coolant in a “nuclear reactor” at an operating pressure in excess of 5.1 MPa;
- f. Zirconium metal and alloys in the form of tubes or assemblies of tubes in which the ratio of hafnium to zirconium is less than 1:500 parts by weight, specially designed or prepared for use in a “nuclear reactor”;
- g. Coolant pumps specially designed or prepared for circulating the primary coolant of “nuclear reactors”;
- h. ‘Nuclear reactor internals’ specially designed or prepared for use in a “nuclear reactor”, including support columns for the core, fuel channels, thermal shields, baffles, core grid plates, and diffuser plates;
Note: *In 0A001.h. ‘nuclear reactor internals’ means any major structure within a reactor vessel which has one or more functions such as supporting the core, maintaining fuel alignment, directing primary coolant flow, providing radiation shields for the reactor vessel, and guiding in-core instrumentation.*
- i. Heat exchangers (steam generators) specially designed or prepared for use in the primary coolant circuit of a “nuclear reactor”;
- j. Neutron detection and measuring instruments specially designed or prepared for determining neutron flux levels within the core of a “nuclear reactor”.

0B Test, Inspection and Production Equipment

0B001 Plant for the separation of isotopes of “natural uranium”, “depleted uranium” and “special fissile materials”, and specially designed or prepared equipment and components therefor, as follows:

- a. Plant specially designed for separating isotopes of “natural uranium”, “depleted uranium”, and “special fissile materials”, as follows:
 1. Gas centrifuge separation plant;
 2. Gaseous diffusion separation plant;
 3. Aerodynamic separation plant;
 4. Chemical exchange separation plant;
 5. Ion-exchange separation plant;
 6. Atomic vapour “laser” isotope separation (AVLIS) plant;
 7. Molecular “laser” isotope separation (MLIS) plant;
 8. Plasma separation plant;
 9. Electro magnetic separation plant;
- b. Gas centrifuges and assemblies and components, specially designed or prepared for gas centrifuge separation process, as follows:

Note: In 0B001.b. ‘high strength-to-density ratio material’ means any of the following:

- a. Maraging steel capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 2,050 MPa or more;
- b. Aluminium alloys capable of an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more; or
- c. “Fibrous or filamentary materials” with a “specific modulus” of more than $3.18 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$ and a “specific tensile strength” greater than $76.2 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$;

1. Gas centrifuges;
2. Complete rotor assemblies;
3. Rotor tube cylinders with a wall thickness of 12 mm or less, a diameter of between 75 mm and 400 mm, made from ‘high strength-to-density ratio materials’;
4. Rings or bellows with a wall thickness of 3 mm or less and a diameter of between 75 mm and 400 mm and designed to give local support to a rotor tube or to join a number together, made from ‘high strength-to-density ratio materials’;
5. Baffles of between 75 mm and 400 mm diameter for mounting inside a rotor tube, made from ‘high strength-to-density ratio materials’;
6. Top or bottom caps of between 75 mm and 400 mm diameter to fit the ends of a rotor tube, made from ‘high strength-to-density ratio materials’;

0B001 b. continued

7. Magnetic suspension bearings consisting of an annular magnet suspended within a housing made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆” containing a damping medium and having the magnet coupling with a pole piece or second magnet fitted to the top cap of the rotor;
 8. Specially prepared bearings comprising a pivot-cup assembly mounted on a damper;
 9. Molecular pumps comprised of cylinders having internally machined or extruded helical grooves and internally machined bores;
 10. Ring-shaped motor stators for multiphase AC hysteresis (or reluctance) motors for synchronous operation within a vacuum in the frequency range of 600 to 2,000 Hz and a power range of 50 to 1,000 Volt-Amps;
 11. Centrifuge housing/recipients to contain the rotor tube assembly of a gas centrifuge, consisting of a rigid cylinder of wall thickness up to 30 mm with precision machined ends and made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”;
 12. Scoops consisting of tubes of up to 12 mm internal diameter for the extraction of UF₆ gas from within a centrifuge rotor tube by a Pitot tube action, made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”;
 13. Frequency changers (converters or inverters) specially designed or prepared to supply motor stators for gas centrifuge enrichment, having all of the following characteristics, and specially designed components therefor:
 - a. Multiphase output of 600 to 2,000 Hz;
 - b. Frequency control better than 0.1%;
 - c. Harmonic distortion of less than 2%; and
 - d. An efficiency greater than 80%;
 14. Bellows valves made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”, with a diameter of 10 mm to 160 mm;
- c. Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for gaseous diffusion separation process, as follows:
1. Gaseous diffusion barriers made of porous metallic, polymer or ceramic “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆” with a pore size of 10 to 100 nm, a thickness of 5 mm or less, and, for tubular forms, a diameter of 25 mm or less;
 2. Gaseous diffuser housings made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”;

0B001 c. continued

3. Compressors (positive displacement, centrifugal and axial flow types) or gas blowers with a suction volume capacity of 1 m³/min or more of UF₆, and discharge pressure up to 666.7 kPa, made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”;
 4. Rotary shaft seals for compressors or blowers specified in 0B001.c.3. and designed for a buffer gas in-leakage rate of less than 1,000 cm³/min.;
 5. Heat exchangers made of aluminium, copper, nickel, or alloys containing more than 60 per cent nickel, or combinations of these metals as clad tubes, designed to operate at sub-atmospheric pressure with a leak rate that limits the pressure rise to less than 10 Pa per hour under a pressure differential of 100 kPa;
 6. Bellow valves made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”, with a diameter of 40 mm to 1,500 mm;
- d. Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for aerodynamic separation process, as follows:
1. Separation nozzles consisting of slit-shaped, curved channels having a radius of curvature less than 1 mm, resistant to corrosion by UF₆, and having a knife-edge contained within the nozzle which separates the gas flowing through the nozzle into two streams;
 2. Tangential inlet flow-driven cylindrical or conical tubes, (vortex tubes), made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆” with a diameter of between 0.5 cm and 4 cm and a length to diameter ratio of 20:1 or less and with one or more tangential inlets;
 3. Compressors (positive displacement, centrifugal and axial flow types) or gas blowers with a suction volume capacity of 2 m³/min or more, made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”, and rotary shaft seals therefor;
 4. Heat exchangers made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”;
 5. Aerodynamic separation element housings, made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆” to contain vortex tubes or separation nozzles;
 6. Bellows valves made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”, with a diameter of 40 to 1,500 mm;

0B001 d. continued

7. Process systems for separating UF_6 from carrier gas (hydrogen or helium) to 1 ppm UF_6 content or less, including:
 - a. Cryogenic heat exchangers and cryoseparators capable of temperatures of 153K (-120°C) or less;
 - b. Cryogenic refrigeration units capable of temperatures of 153 K (-120°C) or less;
 - c. Separation nozzle or vortex tube units for the separation of UF_6 from carrier gas;
 - d. UF_6 cold traps capable of temperatures of 253 K (-20°C) or less;
- e. Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for chemical exchange separation process, as follows:
 1. Fast-exchange liquid-liquid pulse columns with stage residence time of 30 seconds or less and resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid (e.g. made of or protected by suitable plastic materials such as fluorocarbon polymers or glass);
 2. Fast-exchange liquid-liquid centrifugal contactors with stage residence time of 30 seconds or less and resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid (e.g. made of or protected by suitable plastic materials such as fluorocarbon polymers or glass);
 3. Electrochemical reduction cells resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid solutions, for reduction of uranium from one valence state to another;
 4. Electrochemical reduction cells feed equipment to take U^{+4} from the organic stream and, for those parts in contact with the process stream, made of or protected by suitable materials (e.g. glass, fluorocarbon polymers, polyphenyl sulphate, polyether sulfone and resin-impregnated graphite);
 5. Feed preparation systems for producing high purity uranium chloride solution consisting of dissolution, solvent extraction and/or ion exchange equipment for purification and electrolytic cells for reducing the uranium U^{+6} or U^{+4} to U^{+3} ;
 6. Uranium oxidation systems for oxidation of U^{+3} to U^{+4} ;
- f. Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for ion-exchange separation process, as follows:

0B001 f. continued

1. Fast reacting ion-exchange resins, pellicular or porous macro-reticulated resins in which the active chemical exchange groups are limited to a coating on the surface of an inactive porous support structure, and other composite structures in any suitable form, including particles or fibres, with diameters of 0.2 mm or less, resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid and designed to have an exchange rate half-time of less than 10 seconds and capable of operating at temperatures in the range of 373 K (100°C) to 473 K (200°C);
 2. Ion exchange columns (cylindrical) with a diameter greater than 1,000 mm, made of or protected by materials resistant to concentrated hydrochloric acid (e.g. titanium or fluorocarbon plastics) and capable of operating at temperatures in the range of 373 K (100°C) to 473 K (200°C) and pressures above 0.7 MPa;
 3. Ion exchange reflux systems (chemical or electrochemical oxidation or reduction systems) for regeneration of the chemical reducing or oxidizing agents used in ion exchange enrichment cascades;
- g. Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for atomic vapour “laser” isotope separation process (AVLIS), as follows:
1. High power strip or scanning electron beam guns with a delivered power of more than 2.5 kW/cm for use in uranium vaporization systems;
 2. Liquid uranium metal handling systems for molten uranium or uranium alloys, consisting of crucibles, made of or protected by suitable corrosion and heat resistant materials (e.g. tantalum, yttria-coated graphite, graphite coated with other rare earth oxides or mixtures thereof), and cooling equipment for the crucibles;
N.B.: SEE ALSO 2A225.
 3. Product and tails collector systems made of or lined with materials resistant to the heat and corrosion of uranium metal vapour or liquid, such as yttria-coated graphite or tantalum;
 4. Separator module housings (cylindrical or rectangular vessels) for containing the uranium metal vapour source, the electron beam gun and the product and tails collectors;
 5. “Lasers” or “laser” systems for the separation of uranium isotopes with a spectrum frequency stabiliser for operation over extended periods of time;
N.B.: SEE ALSO 6A005 AND 6A205.

0B001 continued

- h. Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for molecular “laser” isotope separation process (MLIS) or chemical reaction by isotope selective laser activation (CRISLA), as follows:
1. Supersonic expansion nozzles for cooling mixtures of UF₆ and carrier gas to 150 K (-123°C) or less and made from “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”;
 2. Uranium pentafluoride (UF₅) product collectors consisting of filter, impact, or cyclone-type collectors or combinations thereof, and made of “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₅/UF₆”;
 3. Compressors made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”, and rotary shaft seals therefor;
 4. Equipment for fluorinating UF₅ (solid) to UF₆ (gas);
 5. Process systems for separating UF₆ from carrier gas (e.g. nitrogen or argon) including:
 - a. Cryogenic heat exchangers and cryoseparators capable of temperatures of 153 K (-120°C) or less;
 - b. Cryogenic refrigeration units capable of temperatures of 153 K (-120°C) or less;
 - c. UF₆ cold traps capable of temperatures of 253 K (-20°C) or less;
 6. “Lasers” or “laser” systems for the separation of uranium isotopes with a spectrum frequency stabiliser for operation over extended periods of time;
N.B.: SEE ALSO 6A005 AND 6A205.
- i. Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for plasma separation process, as follows:
1. Microwave power sources and antennae for producing or accelerating ions, with an output frequency greater than 30 GHz and mean power output greater than 50 kW;
 2. Radio frequency ion excitation coils for frequencies of more than 100 kHz and capable of handling more than 40 kW mean power;
 3. Uranium plasma generation systems;
 4. Liquid metal handling systems for molten uranium or uranium alloys, consisting of crucibles, made of or protected by suitable corrosion and heat resistant materials (e.g. tantalum, yttria-coated graphite, graphite coated with other rare earth oxides or mixtures thereof), and cooling equipment for the crucibles;
N.B.: SEE ALSO 2A225.

0B001 i. continued

5. Product and tails collectors made of or protected by materials resistant to the heat and corrosion of uranium vapour such as yttria-coated graphite or tantalum;
 6. Separator module housings (cylindrical) for containing the uranium plasma source, radio-frequency drive coil and the product and tails collectors and made of a suitable non-magnetic material (e.g. stainless steel);
- j. Equipment and components, specially designed or prepared for electromagnetic separation process, as follows:
1. Ion sources, single or multiple, consisting of a vapour source, ioniser, and beam accelerator made of suitable non-magnetic materials (e.g. graphite, stainless steel, or copper) and capable of providing a total ion beam current of 50 mA or greater;
 2. Ion collector plates for collection of enriched or depleted uranium ion beams, consisting of two or more slits and pockets and made of suitable non-magnetic materials (e.g. graphite or stainless steel);
 3. Vacuum housings for uranium electromagnetic separators made of non-magnetic materials (e.g. stainless steel) and designed to operate at pressures of 0.1 Pa or lower;
 4. Magnet pole pieces with a diameter greater than 2 m;
 5. High voltage power supplies for ion sources, having all of the following characteristics:
 - a. Capable of continuous operation;
 - b. Output voltage of 20,000 V or greater;
 - c. Output current of 1 A or greater; and
 - d. Voltage regulation of better than 0.01% over a period of 8 hours;**N.B.: SEE ALSO 3A227.**
 6. Magnet power supplies (high power, direct current) having all of the following characteristics:
 - a. Capable of continuous operation with a current output of 500 A or greater at a voltage of 100 V or greater; and
 - b. Current or voltage regulation better than 0.01% over a period of 8 hours.**N.B.: SEE ALSO 3A226.**

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- 0B002 Specially designed or prepared auxiliary systems, equipment and components, as follows, for isotope separation plant specified in 0B001, made of or protected by “materials resistant to corrosion by UF₆”:
- a. Feed autoclaves, ovens or systems used for passing UF₆ to the enrichment process;
 - b. Desublimers or cold traps, used to remove UF₆ from the enrichment process for subsequent transfer upon heating;
 - c. Product and tails stations for transferring UF₆ into containers;
 - d. Liquefaction or solidification stations used to remove UF₆ from the enrichment process by compressing, cooling and converting UF₆ to a liquid or solid form;
 - e. Piping systems and header systems specially designed for handling UF₆ within gaseous diffusion, centrifuge or aerodynamic cascades;
 - f.
 - 1. Vacuum manifolds or vacuum headers having a suction capacity of 5 m³/minute or more; or
 - 2. Vacuum pumps specially designed for use in UF₆ bearing atmospheres;
 - g. UF₆ mass spectrometers/ion sources specially designed or prepared for taking on-line samples of feed, product or tails from UF₆ gas streams and having all of the following characteristics:
 - 1. Unit resolution for mass of more than 320 amu;
 - 2. Ion sources constructed of or lined with nichrome or monel, or nickel plated;
 - 3. Electron bombardment ionisation sources; and
 - 4. Collector system suitable for isotopic analysis.
- 0B003 Plant for the conversion of uranium and equipment specially designed or prepared therefor, as follows:
- a. Systems for the conversion of uranium ore concentrates to UO₃;
 - b. Systems for the conversion of UO₃ to UF₆;
 - c. Systems for the conversion of UO₃ to UO₂;
 - d. Systems for the conversion of UO₂ to UF₄;
 - e. Systems for the conversion of UF₄ to UF₆;
 - f. Systems for the conversion of UF₄ to uranium metal;
 - g. Systems for the conversion of UF₆ to UO₂;
 - h. Systems for the conversion of UF₆ to UF₄;
 - i. Systems for the conversion of UO₂ to UCl₄.

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- 0B004 Plant for the production or concentration of heavy water, deuterium and deuterium compounds and specially designed or prepared equipment and components therefor, as follows:
- a. Plant for the production of heavy water, deuterium or deuterium compounds, as follows:
 - 1. Water-hydrogen sulphide exchange plants;
 - 2. Ammonia-hydrogen exchange plants;
 - b. Equipment and components, as follows:
 - 1. Water-hydrogen sulphide exchange towers fabricated from fine carbon steel (e.g. ASTM A516) with diameters of 6 m to 9 m, capable of operating at pressures greater than or equal to 2 MPa and with a corrosion allowance of 6 mm or greater;
 - 2. Single stage, low head (i.e. 0.2 MPa) centrifugal blowers or compressors for hydrogen sulphide gas circulation (i.e. gas containing more than 70% H₂S) with a throughput capacity greater than or equal to 56 m³/second when operating at pressures greater than or equal to 1.8 MPa suction and having seals designed for wet H₂S service;
 - 3. Ammonia-hydrogen exchange towers greater than or equal to 35 m in height with diameters of 1.5 m to 2.5 m capable of operating at pressures greater than 15 MPa;
 - 4. Tower internals, including stage contactors, and stage pumps, including those which are submersible, for heavy water production utilizing the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process;
 - 5. Ammonia crackers with operating pressures greater than or equal to 3 MPa for heavy water production utilizing the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process;
 - 6. Infrared absorption analysers capable of on-line hydrogen/deuterium ratio analysis where deuterium concentrations are equal to or greater than 90%;
 - 7. Catalytic burners for the conversion of enriched deuterium gas into heavy water utilizing the ammonia-hydrogen exchange process;
 - 8. Complete heavy water upgrade systems, or columns therefor, for the upgrade of heavy water to reactor-grade deuterium concentration.

0B005 Plant specially designed for the fabrication of “nuclear reactor” fuel elements and specially designed or prepared equipment therefor.

Note: *A plant for the fabrication of “nuclear reactor” fuel elements includes equipment which:*

- a. Normally comes into direct contact with or directly processes or controls the production flow of nuclear materials;*
- b. Seals the nuclear materials within the cladding;*
- c. Checks the integrity of the cladding or the seal; or*
- d. Checks the finish treatment of the sealed fuel.*

0B006 Plant for the reprocessing of irradiated “nuclear reactor” fuel elements, and specially designed or prepared equipment and components therefor.

Note: *0B006 includes:*

- a. Plant for the reprocessing of irradiated “nuclear reactor” fuel elements including equipment and components which normally come into direct contact with and directly control the irradiated fuel and the major nuclear material and fission product processing streams;*
- b. Fuel element chopping or shredding machines, i.e. remotely operated equipment to cut, chop, shred or shear irradiated “nuclear reactor” fuel assemblies, bundles or rods;*
- c. Dissolvers, critically safe tanks (e.g. small diameter, annular or slab tanks) specially designed or prepared for the dissolution of irradiated “nuclear reactor” fuel, which are capable of withstanding hot, highly corrosive liquids, and which can be remotely loaded and maintained;*
- d. Counter-current solvent extractors and ion-exchange processing equipment specially designed or prepared for use in a plant for the reprocessing of irradiated “natural uranium”, “depleted uranium” or “special fissile materials”;*
- e. Holding or storage vessels specially designed to be critically safe and resistant to the corrosive effects of nitric acid;*

Note: *Holding or storage vessels may have the following features:*

- 1. Walls or internal structures with a boron equivalent (calculated for all constituent elements as defined in the note to 0C004) of at least two per cent;*
 - 2. A maximum diameter of 175 mm for cylindrical vessels; or*
 - 3. A maximum width of 75 mm for either a slab or annular vessel.*
- f. Process control instrumentation specially designed or prepared for monitoring or controlling the reprocessing of irradiated “natural uranium”, “depleted uranium” or “special fissile materials”.*

0B007 Plant for the conversion of plutonium and equipment specially designed or prepared therefor, as follows:

- a. Systems for the conversion of plutonium nitrate to oxide;
- b. Systems for plutonium metal production.

0C Materials

0C003 Deuterium, heavy water (deuterium oxide) and other compounds of deuterium, and mixtures and solutions containing deuterium, in which the isotopic ratio of deuterium to hydrogen exceeds 1:5,000.

0C004 Graphite, nuclear grade, having a purity level of less than 5 parts per million 'boron equivalent' and with a density greater than 1.5 g/cm³.

N.B.: SEE ALSO 1C107

Note 1: 0C004 does not control the following:

- a. Manufactures of graphite having a mass less than 1 kg, other than those specially designed or prepared for use in a nuclear reactor;
- b. Graphite powder.

Note 2: In 0C004, 'boron equivalent' (BE) is defined as the sum of BE_z for impurities (excluding BE_{carbon} since carbon is not considered an impurity) including boron, where:

$BE_z \text{ (ppm)} = CF \times \text{concentration of element Z in ppm};$

where CF is the conversion factor
$$= \frac{\sigma_Z A_B}{\sigma_B A_Z}$$

and σ_B and σ_Z are the thermal neutron capture cross sections (in barns) for naturally occurring boron and element Z respectively; and A_B and A_Z are the atomic masses of naturally occurring boron and element Z respectively.

0C005 Specially prepared compounds or powders for the manufacture of gaseous diffusion barriers, resistant to corrosion by UF₆ (e.g. nickel or alloy containing 60 weight per cent or more nickel, aluminium oxide and fully fluorinated hydrocarbon polymers), having a purity of 99.9 weight per cent or more and a mean particle size of less than 10 micrometres measured by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) B330 standard and a high degree of particle size uniformity.

0D Software

0D001 "Software" specially designed or modified for the "development", "production" or "use" of goods specified in this Category.

0E Technology

0E001 “Technology” according to the Nuclear Technology Note for the “development”,
“production” or “use” of goods specified in this Category.

CATEGORY 1 - MATERIALS, CHEMICALS, “MICROORGANISMS” & “TOXINS”**1A Systems, Equipment and Components**

1A001 Components made from fluorinated compounds, as follows:

- a. Seals, gaskets, sealants or fuel bladders specially designed for “aircraft” or aerospace use made from more than 50 % by weight of any of the materials specified in 1C009.b. or 1C009.c.;
- b. Piezoelectric polymers and copolymers made from vinylidene fluoride materials specified in 1C009.a.:
 1. In sheet or film form; and
 2. With a thickness exceeding 200 µm;
- c. Seals, gaskets, valve seats, bladders or diaphragms made from fluoroelastomers containing at least one vinylether group as a constitutional unit, specially designed for “aircraft”, aerospace or ‘missile’ use.
Note: In 1A001.c., ‘missile’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems.

1A002 “Composite” structures or laminates, having any of the following:

N.B: SEE ALSO 1A202, 9A010 and 9A110

- a. Consisting of an organic “matrix” and materials specified in 1C010.c., 1C010.d. or 1C010.e.; or
- b. Consisting of a metal or carbon “matrix”, and any of the following:
 1. Carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials” having all of the following:
 - a. A “specific modulus” exceeding 10.15×10^6 m; and
 - b. A “specific tensile strength” exceeding 17.7×10^4 m; or
 2. Materials specified in 1C010.c.

Note 1: 1A002 does not control composite structures or laminates made from epoxy resin impregnated carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials” for the repair of “civil aircraft” structures or laminates, provided the size does not exceed 100 cm x 100 cm.

Note 2: 1A002 does not control finished or semi-finished items specially designed for purely civilian applications as follows:

- a. Sporting goods;
- b. Automotive industry;
- c. Machine tool industry;
- d. Medical applications.

1A003 Manufactures of non-fluorinated polymeric substances, specified in 1C008.a.3., in film, sheet, tape or ribbon form having any of the following:

- a. A thickness exceeding 0.254 mm; or
- b. Coated or laminated with carbon, graphite, metals or magnetic substances.

Note: 1A003 does not control manufactures when coated or laminated with copper and designed for the production of electronic printed circuit boards.

1A004 Protective and detection equipment and components, other than those specified in military goods controls, as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 2B351 AND 2B352.

- a. Gas masks, filter canisters and decontamination equipment therefor, designed or modified for defence against any of the following, and specially designed components therefor:
 - 1. Biological agents “adapted for use in war”;
 - 2. Radioactive materials “adapted for use in war”;
 - 3. Chemical warfare (CW) agents; or
 - 4. “Riot control agents”, including:
 - a. α -Bromobenzeneacetonitrile, (Bromobenzyl cyanide) (CA) (CAS 5798-79-8);
 - b. [(2-chlorophenyl) methylene] propanedinitrile, (o-Chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile) (CS) (CAS 2698-41-1);
 - c. 2-Chloro-1-phenylethanone, Phenylacetyl chloride (ω -chloroacetophenone) (CN) (CAS 532-27-4);
 - d. Dibenz-(b,f)-1,4-oxazephine (CR) (CAS 257-07-8);
 - e. 10-Chloro-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine, (Phenarsazine chloride), (Adamsite), (DM) (CAS 578-94-9);
 - f. N-Nonanoylmorpholine, (MPA) (CAS 5299-64-9);
- b. Protective suits, gloves and shoes, specially designed or modified for defence against any of the following:
 - 1. Biological agents “adapted for use in war”;
 - 2. Radioactive materials “adapted for use in war”; or
 - 3. Chemical warfare (CW) agents;
- c. Nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) detection systems, specially designed or modified for detection or identification of any of the following, and specially designed components therefor:
 - 1. Biological agents “adapted for use in war”;
 - 2. Radioactive materials “adapted for use in war”; or
 - 3. Chemical warfare (CW) agents.

1A004 continued

- Note: 1A004 does not control:
- Personal radiation monitoring dosimeters;
 - Equipment limited by design or function to protect against hazards specific to civil industries, such as mining, quarrying, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, medical, veterinary, environmental, waste management, or to the food industry.

Technical Notes:

- 1A004 includes equipment and components that have been identified, successfully tested to national standards or otherwise proven effective, for the detection of or defence against radioactive materials “adapted for use in war”, biological agents “adapted for use in war”, chemical warfare agents, ‘simulants’ or “riot control agents”, even if such equipment or components are used in civil industries such as mining, quarrying, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, medical, veterinary, environmental, waste management, or the food industry.
- ‘Simulant’ is a substance or material that is used in place of toxic agent (chemical or biological) in training, research, testing or evaluation.

1A005 Body armour, and specially designed components therefor, other than those manufactured to military standards or specifications or to their equivalents in performance.

N.B.: SEE ALSO ML13.

N.B.: For “fibrous or filamentary materials” used in the manufacture of body armour, see 1C010.

Note 1: 1A005 does not control body armour or protective garments when accompanying their user for the user’s own personal protection.

Note 2: 1A005 does not control body armour designed to provide frontal protection only from both fragment and blast from non-military explosive devices.

1A006 Equipment, specially designed or modified for the disposal of improvised explosive devices, as follows, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

N.B.: SEE ALSO ML4.b.

- Remotely operated vehicles;
- ‘Disruptors’.

Technical Note:

‘Disruptors’ are devices specially designed for the purpose of preventing the operation of an explosive device by projecting a liquid, solid or frangible projectile.

Note: 1A006 does not control equipment when accompanying its operator.

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- 1A007 Equipment and devices, specially designed to initiate charges and devices containing energetic materials, by electrical means, as follows:
N.B.: SEE ALSO ML4.a., ML4.b., ML909, 3A229 AND 3A232.
- a. Explosive detonator firing sets designed to drive explosive detonators specified in 1A007.b.;
 - b. Electrically driven explosive detonators as follows:
 1. Exploding bridge (EB);
 2. Exploding bridge wire (EBW);
 3. Slapper;
 4. Exploding foil initiators (EFI).
- Technical Notes:*
1. The word initiator or igniter is sometimes used in place of the word detonator.
 2. For the purpose of 1A007.b. the detonators of concern all utilise a small electrical conductor (bridge, bridge wire, or foil) that explosively vaporises when a fast, high-current electrical pulse is passed through it. In non slapper types, the exploding conductor starts a chemical detonation in a contacting high explosive material such as PETN (pentaerythritoltetranitrate). In slapper detonators, the explosive vaporization of the electrical conductor drives a flyer or slapper across a gap, and the impact of the slapper on an explosive starts a chemical detonation. The slapper in some designs is driven by magnetic force. The term exploding foil detonator may refer to either an EB or a slapper-type detonator.
- 1A102 Resaturated pyrolyzed carbon-carbon components designed for space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104.
- 1A202 Composite structures, not controlled in 1A002, in the form of tubes and having both of the following characteristics:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A010 AND 9A110.
- a. An inside diameter of between 75 mm and 400 mm; and
 - b. Made with any of the “fibrous or filamentary materials” specified in 1C010.a. or b. or 1C210.a. or with carbon prepreg materials specified in 1C210.c.
- 1A225 Platinized catalysts specially designed or prepared for promoting the hydrogen isotope exchange reaction between hydrogen and water for the recovery of tritium from heavy water or for the production of heavy water.

- 1A226 Specialized packings which may be used in separating heavy water from ordinary water, having both of the following characteristics:
- Made of phosphor bronze mesh chemically treated to improve wettability; and
 - Designed to be used in vacuum distillation towers.
- 1A227 High-density (lead glass or other) radiation shielding windows, having all of the following characteristics, and specially designed frames therefor:
- A 'cold area' greater than 0.09 m²;
 - A density greater than 3 g/cm³; and
 - A thickness of 100 mm or greater.

Technical Note:

In 1A227 the term 'cold area' means the viewing area of the window exposed to the lowest level of radiation in the design application.

1B Test, Inspection and Production Equipment

- 1B001 Equipment for the production of fibres, prepregs, preforms or "composites", specified in 1A002 or 1C010, as follows, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 1B101 AND 1B201.

- Filament winding machines of which the motions for positioning, wrapping and winding fibres are coordinated and programmed in three or more axes, specially designed for the manufacture of "composite" structures or laminates from "fibrous or filamentary materials";
- Tape-laying or tow-placement machines of which the motions for positioning and laying tape, tows or sheets are coordinated and programmed in two or more axes, specially designed for the manufacture of "composite" airframe or 'missile' structures;

Note: *In 1B001.b., 'missile' means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems.*

- Multidirectional, multidimensional weaving machines or interlacing machines, including adapters and modification kits, for weaving, interlacing or braiding fibres to manufacture "composite" structures;

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 1B001.c., the technique of interlacing includes knitting.

Note: *1B001.c. does not control textile machinery not modified for the above end-uses.*

1B001 continued

- d. Equipment specially designed or adapted for the production of reinforcement fibres, as follows:
 - 1. Equipment for converting polymeric fibres (such as polyacrylonitrile, rayon, pitch or polycarbosilane) into carbon fibres or silicon carbide fibres, including special equipment to strain the fibre during heating;
 - 2. Equipment for the chemical vapour deposition of elements or compounds on heated filamentary substrates to manufacture silicon carbide fibres;
 - 3. Equipment for the wet-spinning of refractory ceramics (such as aluminium oxide);
 - 4. Equipment for converting aluminium containing precursor fibres into alumina fibres by heat treatment;
- e. Equipment for producing prepreps specified in 1C010.e. by the hot melt method;
- f. Non-destructive inspection equipment specially designed for “composite” materials, as follows:
 - 1. X-ray tomography systems for three dimensional defect inspection;
 - 2. Numerically controlled ultrasonic testing machines of which the motions for positioning transmitters and/or receivers are simultaneously coordinated and programmed in four or more axes to follow the three dimensional contours of the component under inspection.

1B002 Equipment for producing metal alloys, metal alloy powder or alloyed materials, specially designed to avoid contamination and specially designed for use in one of the processes specified in 1C002.c.2.

N.B.: SEE ALSO 1B102.

1B003 Tools, dies, moulds or fixtures, for “superplastic forming” or “diffusion bonding” titanium, aluminium or their alloys, specially designed for the manufacture of any of the following:

- a. Airframe or aerospace structures;
- b. “Aircraft” or aerospace engines; or
- c. Specially designed components for those structures or engines.

1B101 Equipment, other than that specified in 1B001, for the “production” of structural composites as follows; and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 1B201.

Note: Components and accessories specified in 1B101 include moulds, mandrels, dies, fixtures and tooling for the preform pressing, curing, casting, sintering or bonding of composite structures, laminates and manufactures thereof.

- a. Filament winding machines of which the motions for positioning, wrapping and winding fibres can be coordinated and programmed in three or more axes, designed to fabricate composite structures or laminates from fibrous or filamentary materials, and coordinating and programming controls;
- b. Tape-laying machines of which the motions for positioning and laying tape and sheets can be coordinated and programmed in two or more axes, designed for the manufacture of composite airframe and “missile” structures;
- c. Equipment designed or modified for the “production” of “fibrous or filamentary materials” as follows:
 1. Equipment for converting polymeric fibres (such as polyacrylonitrile, rayon or polycarbosilane) including special provision to strain the fibre during heating;
 2. Equipment for the vapour deposition of elements or compounds on heated filament substrates;
 3. Equipment for the wet-spinning of refractory ceramics (such as aluminium oxide);
- d. Equipment designed or modified for special fibre surface treatment or for producing prepregs and preforms specified in entry 9C110.
Note: 1B101.d. includes rollers, tension stretchers, coating equipment, cutting equipment and clicker dies.

1B102 Metal powder “production equipment”, other than that specified in 1B002, and components as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 1B115.b.

- a. Metal powder “production equipment” usable for the “production”, in a controlled environment, of spherical or atomised materials specified in 1C011.a., 1C011.b., 1C111.a.1., 1C111.a.2. or in ML8.a.
- b. Specially designed components for “production equipment” specified in 1B002 or 1B102.a.

1B102 continued

Note: 1B102 includes:

- a. Plasma generators (high frequency arc-jet) usable for obtaining sputtered or spherical metallic powders with organization of the process in an argon-water environment;
- b. Electrobust equipment usable for obtaining sputtered or spherical metallic powders with organization of the process in an argon-water environment;
- c. Equipment usable for the “production” of spherical aluminium powders by powdering a melt in an inert medium (e.g. nitrogen).

1B115 Equipment, other than that specified in 1B002 or 1B102, for the production of propellant and propellant constituents, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

- a. “Production equipment” for the “production”, handling or acceptance testing of liquid propellants or propellant constituents specified in 1C011.a., 1C011.b., 1C111 or in ML8;
- b. “Production equipment” for the “production”, handling, mixing, curing, casting, pressing, machining, extruding or acceptance testing of solid propellants or propellant constituents specified in 1C011.a., 1C011.b., 1C111 or in ML8.

Note: 1B115.b. does not control batch mixers, continuous mixers or fluid energy mills. For the control of batch mixers, continuous mixers and fluid energy mills see 1B117, 1B118 and 1B119.

Note 1: For equipment specially designed for the production of military goods, see the Munitions List.

Note 2: 1B115 does not control equipment for the “production”, handling and acceptance testing of boron carbide.

1B116 Specially designed nozzles for producing pyrolytically derived materials formed on a mould, mandrel or other substrate from precursor gases which decompose in the 1,573 K (1,300°C) to 3,173 K (2,900°C) temperature range at pressures of 130 Pa to 20 kPa.

1B117 Batch mixers with provision for mixing under vacuum in the range of zero to 13.326 kPa and with temperature control capability of the mixing chamber and having all of the following, and specially designed components therefor:

- a. A total volumetric capacity of 110 litres or more; and
- b. At least one mixing/kneading shaft mounted off centre.

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- 1B118 Continuous mixers with provision for mixing under vacuum in the range of zero to 13.326 kPa and with a temperature control capability of the mixing chamber having any of the following, and specially designed components therefor:
- a. Two or more mixing/kneading shafts; or
 - b. A single rotating shaft which oscillates and having kneading teeth/pins on the shaft as well as inside the casing of the mixing chamber.
- 1B119 Fluid energy mills usable for grinding or milling substances specified in 1C011.a., 1C011.b., 1C111 or in the Munitions List, and specially designed components therefor.
- 1B201 Filament winding machines, not controlled in 1B001 or 1B101, and related equipment, as follows:
- a. Filament winding machines having all of the following characteristics:
 1. Having motions for positioning, wrapping, and winding fibres coordinated and programmed in two or more axes;
 2. Specially designed to fabricate composite structures or laminates from “fibrous or filamentary materials”; and
 3. Capable of winding cylindrical rotors of diameter between 75 and 400 mm and lengths of 600 mm or greater;
 - b. Coordinating and programming controls for the filament winding machines specified in 1B201.a.;
 - c. Precision mandrels for the filament winding machines specified in 1B201.a.
- 1B225 Electrolytic cells for fluorine production with an output capacity greater than 250 g of fluorine per hour.
- 1B226 Electromagnetic isotope separators designed for, or equipped with, single or multiple ion sources capable of providing a total ion beam current of 50 mA or greater.
- Note: 1B226 includes separators:
- a. Capable of enriching stable isotopes;
 - b. With the ion sources and collectors both in the magnetic field and those configurations in which they are external to the field.
- 1B227 Ammonia synthesis converters or ammonia synthesis units, in which the synthesis gas (nitrogen and hydrogen) is withdrawn from an ammonia/hydrogen high-pressure exchange column and the synthesized ammonia is returned to said column.
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- 1B228 Hydrogen-cryogenic distillation columns having all of the following characteristics:
- Designed for operation with internal temperatures of 35 K (-238°C) or less;
 - Designed for operation at an internal pressure of 0.5 to 5 MPa;
 - Constructed of either:
 - Stainless steel of the 300 series with low sulphur content and with an austenitic ASTM (or equivalent standard) grain size number of 5 or greater; or
 - Equivalent materials which are both cryogenic and H₂-compatible; and
 - With internal diameters of 1 m or greater and effective lengths of 5 m or greater.
- 1B229 Water-hydrogen sulphide exchange tray columns and 'internal contactors', as follows:
- N.B.: *For columns which are specially designed or prepared for the production of heavy water see 0B004.*
- Water-hydrogen sulphide exchange tray columns, having all of the following characteristics:
 - Can operate at pressures of 2 MPa or greater;
 - Constructed of carbon steel having an austenitic ASTM (or equivalent standard) grain size number of 5 or greater; and
 - With a diameter of 1.8 m or greater;
 - 'Internal contactors' for the water-hydrogen sulphide exchange tray columns specified in 1B229.a.
Technical Note:
'Internal contactors' of the columns are segmented trays which have an effective assembled diameter of 1.8 m or greater, are designed to facilitate countercurrent contacting and are constructed of stainless steels with a carbon content of 0.03% or less. These may be sieve trays, valve trays, bubble cap trays, or turbogrid trays.
- 1B230 Pumps capable of circulating solutions of concentrated or dilute potassium amide catalyst in liquid ammonia (KNH₂/NH₃), having all of the following characteristics:
- Airtight (i.e., hermetically sealed);
 - A capacity greater than 8.5 m³/h; and
 - Either of the following characteristics:
 - For concentrated potassium amide solutions (1% or greater), an operating pressure of 1.5 to 60 MPa; or
 - For dilute potassium amide solutions (less than 1%), an operating pressure of 20 to 60 MPa.

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- 1B231 Tritium facilities or plants, and equipment therefor, as follows:
- a. Facilities or plants for the production, recovery, extraction, concentration, or handling of tritium;
 - b. Equipment for tritium facilities or plants, as follows:
 1. Hydrogen or helium refrigeration units capable of cooling to 23 K (-250°C) or less, with heat removal capacity greater than 150 W;
 2. Hydrogen isotope storage or purification systems using metal hydrides as the storage or purification medium.
- 1B232 Turboexpanders or turboexpander-compressor sets having both of the following characteristics:
- a. Designed for operation with an outlet temperature of 35 K (-238°C) or less; and
 - b. Designed for a throughput of hydrogen gas of 1000 kg/h or greater.
- 1B233 Lithium isotope separation facilities or plants, and equipment therefor, as follows:
- a. Facilities or plants for the separation of lithium isotopes;
 - b. Equipment for the separation of lithium isotopes, as follows:
 1. Packed liquid-liquid exchange columns specially designed for lithium amalgams;
 2. Mercury or lithium amalgam pumps;
 3. Lithium amalgam electrolysis cells;
 4. Evaporators for concentrated lithium hydroxide solution.

1C **Materials**

Technical Note:

Metals and alloys:

Unless provision to the contrary is made, the words 'metals' and 'alloys' in 1C001 to 1C012 cover crude and semi-fabricated forms, as follows:

Crude forms:

Anodes, balls, bars (including notched bars and wire bars), billets, blocks, blooms, brickets, cakes, cathodes, crystals, cubes, dice, grains, granules, ingots, lumps, pellets, pigs, powder, rondelles, shot, slabs, slugs, sponge, sticks;

1C Materials continued

Semi-fabricated forms (whether or not coated, plated, drilled or punched):

- a. *Wrought or worked materials fabricated by rolling, drawing, extruding, forging, impact extruding, pressing, graining, atomising, and grinding, i.e.: angles, channels, circles, discs, dust, flakes, foils and leaf, forging, plate, powder, pressings and stampings, ribbons, rings, rods (including bare welding rods, wire rods, and rolled wire), sections, shapes, sheets, strip, pipe and tubes (including tube rounds, squares, and hollows), drawn or extruded wire;*
- b. *Cast material produced by casting in sand, die, metal, plaster or other types of moulds, including high pressure castings, sintered forms, and forms made by powder metallurgy.*

The object of the control should not be defeated by the export of non-listed forms alleged to be finished products but representing in reality crude forms or semi-fabricated forms.

1C001 Materials specially designed for use as absorbers of electromagnetic waves, or intrinsically conductive polymers, as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 1C101.

- a. Materials for absorbing frequencies exceeding 2×10^8 Hz but less than 3×10^{12} Hz;

Note 1: 1C001.a. does not control:

- a. *Hair type absorbers, constructed of natural or synthetic fibres, with non-magnetic loading to provide absorption;*
- b. *Absorbers having no magnetic loss and whose incident surface is non-planar in shape, including pyramids, cones, wedges and convoluted surfaces;*
- c. *Planar absorbers, having all of the following:*
 1. *Made from any of the following:*
 - a. *Plastic foam materials (flexible or non-flexible) with carbon-loading, or organic materials, including binders, providing more than 5% echo compared with metal over a bandwidth exceeding $\pm 15\%$ of the centre frequency of the incident energy, and not capable of withstanding temperatures exceeding 450 K (177°C); or*
 - b. *Ceramic materials providing more than 20% echo compared with metal over a bandwidth exceeding $\pm 15\%$ of the centre frequency of the incident energy, and not capable of withstanding temperatures exceeding 800 K (527°C);*

1C001 a. continuedTechnical Note:

Absorption test samples for 1C001.a. Note: 1.c.1. should be a square at least 5 wavelengths of the centre frequency on a side and positioned in the far field of the radiating element.

2. Tensile strength less than $7 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$; and
3. Compressive strength less than $14 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$;
- d. Planar absorbers made of sintered ferrite, having all of the following:
 1. A specific gravity exceeding 4.4; and
 2. A maximum operating temperature of 548 K (275°C).

Note 2: *Nothing in Note 1 to 1C001.a. releases magnetic materials to provide absorption when contained in paint.*

- b. Materials for absorbing frequencies exceeding $1.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$ but less than $3.7 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$ and not transparent to visible light;
- c. Intrinsically conductive polymeric materials with a 'bulk electrical conductivity' exceeding 10,000 S/m (Siemens per metre) or a 'sheet (surface) resistivity' of less than 100 ohms/square, based on any of the following polymers:
 1. Polyaniline;
 2. Polypyrrole;
 3. Polythiophene;
 4. Poly phenylene-vinylene; or
 5. Poly thienylene-vinylene.

Technical Note:

'Bulk electrical conductivity' and 'sheet (surface) resistivity' should be determined using ASTM D-257 or national equivalents.

1C002 Metal alloys, metal alloy powder and alloyed materials, as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 1C202.

Note: *1C002 does not control metal alloys, metal alloy powder and alloyed materials for coating substrates.*

Technical Notes:

1. *The metal alloys in 1C002 are those containing a higher percentage by weight of the stated metal than of any other element.*
2. *'Stress-rupture life' should be measured in accordance with ASTM standard E-139 or national equivalents.*

1C002 continued

3. *'Low cycle fatigue life' should be measured in accordance with ASTM Standard E-606 'Recommended Practice for Constant-Amplitude Low-Cycle Fatigue Testing' or national equivalents. Testing should be axial with an average stress ratio equal to 1 and a stress-concentration factor (K_t) equal to 1. The average stress is defined as maximum stress minus minimum stress divided by maximum stress.*
 - a. Aluminides, as follows:
 1. Nickel aluminides containing a minimum of 15 % by weight aluminium, a maximum of 38 % by weight aluminium and at least one additional alloying element;
 2. Titanium aluminides containing 10 % by weight or more aluminium and at least one additional alloying element;
 - b. Metal alloys, as follows, made from material specified in 1C002.c.:
 1. Nickel alloys having any of the following:
 - a. A 'stress-rupture life' of 10,000 hours or longer at 923 K (650°C) at a stress of 676 MPa; or
 - b. A 'low cycle fatigue life' of 10,000 cycles or more at 823 K (550° C) at a maximum stress of 1,095 MPa;
 2. Niobium alloys having any of the following:
 - a. A 'stress-rupture life' of 10,000 hours or longer at 1,073 K (800°C) at a stress of 400 MPa; or
 - b. A 'low cycle fatigue life' of 10,000 cycles or more at 973 K (700°C) at a maximum stress of 700 MPa;
 3. Titanium alloys having any of the following:
 - a. A 'stress-rupture life' of 10,000 hours or longer at 723 K (450°C) at a stress of 200 MPa; or
 - b. A 'low cycle fatigue life' of 10,000 cycles or more at 723 K (450°C) at a maximum stress of 400 MPa;
 4. Aluminium alloys having any of the following:
 - a. A tensile strength of 240 MPa or more at 473 K (200°C); or
 - b. A tensile strength of 415 MPa or more at 298 K (25°C);
 5. Magnesium alloys having any of the following:
 - a. A tensile strength of 345 MPa or more; and
 - b. A corrosion rate of less than 1 mm/year in 3% sodium chloride aqueous solution measured in accordance with ASTM standard G-31 or national equivalents;

1C002 continued

- c. Metal alloy powder or particulate material for material, having all of the following:
1. Made from any of the following composition systems:

Technical Note:
X in the following equals one or more alloying elements.
 - a. Nickel alloys (Ni-Al-X, Ni-X-Al) qualified for turbine engine parts or components, i.e. with less than 3 non-metallic particles (introduced during the manufacturing process) larger than 100 µm in 10⁹ alloy particles;
 - b. Niobium alloys (Nb-Al-X or Nb-X-Al, Nb-Si-X or Nb-X-Si, Nb-Ti-X or Nb-X-Ti);
 - c. Titanium alloys (Ti-Al-X or Ti-X-Al);
 - d. Aluminium alloys (Al-Mg-X or Al-X-Mg, Al-Zn-X or Al-X-Zn, Al-Fe-X or Al-X-Fe); or
 - e. Magnesium alloys (Mg-Al-X or Mg-X-Al);
 2. Made in a controlled environment by any of the following processes:
 - a. "Vacuum atomisation";
 - b. "Gas atomisation";
 - c. "Rotary atomisation";
 - d. "Splat quenching";
 - e. "Melt spinning" and "comminution";
 - f. "Melt extraction" and "comminution"; or
 - g. "Mechanical alloying"; and
 3. Capable of forming materials specified in 1C002.a. or 1C002.b.
- d. Alloyed materials having all of the following:
1. Made from any of the composition systems specified in 1C002.c.1.;
 2. In the form of uncomminuted flakes, ribbons or thin rods; and
 3. Produced in a controlled environment by any of the following:
 - a. "Splat quenching";
 - b. "Melt spinning"; or
 - c. "Melt extraction".

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- 1C003 Magnetic metals, of all types and of whatever form, having any of the following:
- a. Initial relative permeability of 120,000 or more and a thickness of 0.05 mm or less;
Technical Note:
Measurement of initial permeability must be performed on fully annealed materials.
 - b. Magnetostrictive alloys, having any of the following:
 1. A saturation magnetostriction of more than 5×10^{-4} ; or
 2. A magnetomechanical coupling factor (k) of more than 0.8; or
 - c. Amorphous or ‘nanocrystalline’ alloy strips, having all of the following characteristics:
 1. A composition having a minimum of 75 % by weight of iron, cobalt or nickel;
 2. A saturation magnetic induction (B_s) of 1.6 T or more; and
 3. Any of the following:
 - a. A strip thickness of 0.02 mm or less; or
 - b. An electrical resistivity of 2×10^{-4} ohm cm or more.Technical Note:
‘Nanocrystalline’ materials in 1C003.c. are those materials having a crystal grain size of 50 nm or less, as determined by X-ray diffraction.
- 1C004 Uranium titanium alloys or tungsten alloys with a “matrix” based on iron, nickel or copper, having all of the following:
- a. A density exceeding 17.5 g/cm^3 ;
 - b. An elastic limit exceeding 880 MPa;
 - c. An ultimate tensile strength exceeding 1,270 MPa; and
 - d. An elongation exceeding 8%.
- 1C005 “Superconductive” “composite” conductors in lengths exceeding 100 m or with a mass exceeding 100 g, as follows:
- a. “Superconductive” “composite” conductors containing one or more niobium-titanium ‘filaments’, having all of the following:
 1. Embedded in a “matrix” other than a copper or copper-based mixed “matrix”; and
 2. Having a cross-section area less than $0.28 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mm}^2$ (6 μm in diameter for circular ‘filaments’);
 - b. “Superconductive” “composite” conductors consisting of one or more “superconductive” ‘filaments’ other than niobium-titanium, having all of the following:

1C005 b. continued

1. A “critical temperature” at zero magnetic induction exceeding 9.85 K (-263.31°C); and
 2. Remaining in the “superconductive” state at a temperature of 4.2 K (-268.96°C) when exposed to a magnetic field oriented in any direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of conductor and corresponding to a magnetic induction of 12 T with critical current density exceeding 1,750 A/mm² on overall cross-section of the conductor;
- c. “Superconductive” “composite” conductors consisting of one or more “superconductive” ‘filaments’ which remain “superconductive” above 115 K (-158.16°C).

Technical Note:

For the purpose of 1C005 ‘filaments’ may be in wire, cylinder, film, tape or ribbon form.

1C006 Fluids and lubricating materials, as follows:

- a. Hydraulic fluids containing, as their principal ingredients, any of the following compounds or materials:
1. Synthetic ‘silahydrocarbon oils’, having all of the following:
Technical Note:
For the purpose of 1C006.a.1., ‘silahydrocarbon oils’ contain exclusively silicon, hydrogen and carbon.
 - a. A ‘flash point’ exceeding 477 K (204°C);
 - b. A ‘pour point’ at 239 K (-34°C) or less;
 - c. A ‘viscosity index’ of 75 or more; and
 - d. A ‘thermal stability’ at 616 K (343°C); or
 2. ‘Chlorofluorocarbons’, having all of the following:
Technical Note:
For the purpose of 1C006.a.2., ‘chlorofluorocarbons’ contain exclusively carbon, fluorine and chlorine.
 - a. No ‘flash point’;
 - b. An ‘autogenous ignition temperature’ exceeding 977 K (704°C);
 - c. A ‘pour point’ at 219 K (-54°C) or less;
 - d. A ‘viscosity index’ of 80 or more; and
 - e. A boiling point at 473 K (200°C) or higher;
- b. Lubricating materials containing, as their principal ingredients, any of the following:
1. Phenylene or alkylphenylene ethers or thio-ethers, or their mixtures, containing more than two ether or thio-ether functions or mixtures thereof; or

1C006 b. continued

2. Fluorinated silicone fluids with a kinematic viscosity of less than 5,000 mm²/s (5,000 centistokes) measured at 298 K (25°C);
- c. Damping or flotation fluids with a purity exceeding 99.8%, containing less than 25 particles of 200 µm or larger in size per 100 ml and made from at least 85% of any of the following compounds or materials:
 1. Dibromotetrafluoroethane;
 2. Polychlorotrifluoroethylene (oily and waxy modifications only); or
 3. Polybromotrifluoroethylene;
- d. Fluorocarbon electronic cooling fluids having all of the following:
 1. Containing 85% by weight or more of any of the following, or mixtures thereof:
 - a. Monomeric forms of perfluoropolyalkylether-triazines or perfluoroaliphatic-ethers;
 - b. Perfluoroalkylamines;
 - c. Perfluorocycloalkanes; or
 - d. Perfluoroalkanes;
 2. Density at 298 K (25°C) of 1.5 g/ml or more;
 3. In a liquid state at 273 K (0°C); and
 4. Containing 60% or more by weight of fluorine.

Technical Note:

For the purpose of 1C006:

1. 'Flash point' is determined using the Cleveland Open Cup Method described in ASTM D-92 or national equivalents;
2. 'Pour point' is determined using the method described in ASTM D-97 or national equivalents;
3. 'Viscosity index' is determined using the method described in ASTM D-2270 or national equivalents;
4. 'Thermal stability' is determined by the following test procedure or national equivalents:
Twenty ml of the fluid under test is placed in a 46 ml type 317 stainless steel chamber containing one each of 12.5 mm (nominal) diameter balls of M-10 tool steel, 52100 steel and naval bronze (60% Cu, 39% Zn, 0.75% Sn); The chamber is purged with nitrogen, sealed at atmospheric pressure and the temperature raised to and maintained at 644 ± 6 K (371 ± 6°C) for six hours;
The specimen will be considered thermally stable if, on completion of the above procedure, all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. The loss in weight of each ball is less than 10 mg/mm² of ball surface;
 - b. The change in original viscosity as determined at 311 K (38°C) is less than 25%; and
 - c. The total acid or base number is less than 0.40;
5. 'Autogenous ignition' temperature is determined using the method described in ASTM E-659 or national equivalents.

- 1C007 Ceramic base materials, non-“composite” ceramic materials, ceramic-“matrix” “composite” materials and precursor materials, as follows:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 1C107.
- a. Base materials of single or complex borides of titanium having total metallic impurities, excluding intentional additions, of less than 5,000 ppm, an average particle size equal to or less than 5 µm and no more than 10% of the particles larger than 10 µm;
 - b. Non-“composite” ceramic materials in crude or semi-fabricated form, composed of borides of titanium with a density of 98% or more of the theoretical density;
Note: 1C007.b. does not control abrasives.
 - c. Ceramic-ceramic “composite” materials with a glass or oxide-“matrix” and reinforced with fibres having all of the following:
 1. Made from any of the following materials:
 - a. Si-N;
 - b. Si-C;
 - c. Si-Al-O-N; or
 - d. Si-O-N; and
 2. Having a “specific tensile strength” exceeding 12.7×10^3 m;
 - d. Ceramic-ceramic “composite” materials, with or without a continuous metallic phase, incorporating particles, whiskers or fibres, where carbides or nitrides of silicon, zirconium or boron form the “matrix”;
 - e. Precursor materials (i.e., special purpose polymeric or metallo-organic materials) for producing any phase or phases of the materials specified in 1C007.c., as follows:
 1. Polydiorganosilanes (for producing silicon carbide);
 2. Polysilazanes (for producing silicon nitride);
 3. Polycarbosilazanes (for producing ceramics with silicon, carbon and nitrogen components);
 - f. Ceramic-ceramic “composite” materials with an oxide or glass “matrix” reinforced with continuous fibres from any of the following systems:
 1. Al_2O_3 ; or
 2. Si-C-N.*Note: 1C007.f. does not control “composites” containing fibres from these systems with a fibre tensile strength of less than 700 MPa at 1,273 K (1,000°C) or fibre tensile creep resistance of more than 1% creep strain at 100 MPa load and 1,273 K (1,000°C) for 100 hours.*

1C008 Non-fluorinated polymeric substances as follows:

- a.
 1. Bismaleimides;
 2. Aromatic polyamide-imides;
 3. Aromatic polyimides;
 4. Aromatic polyetherimides having a glass transition temperature (T_g) exceeding 513 K (240°C);

Note 1: 1C008.a. controls the substances in liquid or solid form, including resin, powder, pellet, film, sheet, tape or ribbon;

Note 2: 1C008.a. does not control non-fusible compression moulding powders or moulded forms.

- b. Thermoplastic liquid crystal copolymers having a heat distortion temperature exceeding 523 K (250°C) measured according to ISO 75-2 (2004), method A or national equivalents, with a load of 1.80 N/mm² and composed of:
 1. Any of the following:
 - a. Phenylene, biphenylene or naphthalene; or
 - b. Methyl, tertiary-butyl or phenyl substituted phenylene, biphenylene or naphthalene; and
 2. Any of the following:
 - a. Terephthalic acid;
 - b. 6-hydroxy-2 naphthoic acid; or
 - c. 4-hydroxybenzoic acid;
- c. Deleted;
- d. Polyarylene ketones;
- e. Polyarylene sulphides, where the arylene group is biphenylene, triphenylene or combinations thereof;
- f. Polybiphenylenethersulphone having a 'glass transition temperature (T_g)' exceeding 513 K (240°C).

Technical Note:

The 'glass transition temperature (T_g)' for 1C008 materials is determined using the method described in ISO 11357-2 (1999) or national equivalents.

1C009 Unprocessed fluorinated compounds as follows:

- a. Copolymers of vinylidene fluoride having 75% or more beta crystalline structure without stretching;
- b. Fluorinated polyimides containing 10% by weight or more of combined fluorine;
- c. Fluorinated phosphazene elastomers containing 30% by weight or more of combined fluorine.

1C010 “Fibrous or filamentary materials”, which may be used in organic “matrix”, metallic “matrix” or carbon “matrix” “composite” structures or laminates, as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 1C210.

a. Organic “fibrous or filamentary materials”, having all of the following:

1. A “specific modulus” exceeding 12.7×10^6 m; and
2. A “specific tensile strength” exceeding 23.5×10^4 m;

Note: 1C010.a. does not control polyethylene.

b. Carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials”, having all of the following:

1. A “specific modulus” exceeding 12.7×10^6 m; and
2. A “specific tensile strength” exceeding 23.5×10^4 m;

Note: 1C010.b. does not control fabric made from “fibrous or filamentary materials” for the repair of “civil aircraft” structures or laminates, in which the size of individual sheets does not exceed 100 cm x 100 cm.

Technical Note:

Properties for materials described in 1C010.b. should be determined using SACMA recommended methods SRM 12 to 17, or national equivalent tow tests, such as Japanese Industrial Standard JIS-R-7601, Paragraph 6.6.2., and based on lot average.

c. Inorganic “fibrous or filamentary materials”, having all of the following:

1. A “specific modulus” exceeding 2.54×10^6 m; and
2. A melting, softening, decomposition or sublimation point exceeding 1,922 K (1,649°C) in an inert environment;

Note: 1C010.c. does not control:

- a. Discontinuous, multiphase, polycrystalline alumina fibres in chopped fibre or random mat form, containing 3 % by weight or more silica, with a “specific modulus” of less than 10×10^6 m;
- b. Molybdenum and molybdenum alloy fibres;
- c. Boron fibres;
- d. Discontinuous ceramic fibres with a melting, softening, decomposition or sublimation point lower than 2,043 K (1,770°C) in an inert environment.

d. “Fibrous or filamentary materials”, having any of the following:

1. Composed of any of the following:
 - a. Polyetherimides specified in 1C008.a.; or
 - b. Materials specified in 1C008.b. to 1C008.f.; or
2. Composed of materials specified in 1C010.d.1.a. or 1C010.d.1.b. and “commingled” with other fibres specified in 1C010.a., 1C010.b. or 1C010.c.;

1C010 continued

- e. Resin-impregnated or pitch-impregnated fibres (prepregs), metal or carbon-coated fibres (preforms) or “carbon fibre preforms”, as follows:
1. Made from “fibrous or filamentary materials” specified in 1C010.a., 1C010.b. or 1C010.c.;
 2. Made from organic or carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials”, having any of the following:
 - a. A “specific tensile strength” exceeding 17.7×10^4 m;
 - b. A “specific modulus” exceeding 10.15×10^6 m;
 - c. Not specified in 1C010.a. or 1C010.b.; and
 - d. When impregnated with materials specified in 1C008 or 1C009.b., having a ‘glass transition temperature (T_g)’ exceeding 383 K (110°C) or with phenolic or epoxy resins, having a ‘glass transition temperature (T_g)’ equal to or exceeding 418 K (145°C).

Notes: 1C010.e. does not control:

- a. Epoxy resin “matrix” impregnated carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials” (prepregs) for the repair of “civil aircraft” structures or laminates, in which the size of individual sheets of prepreg does not exceed 100 cm x 100 cm;
- b. Prepregs when impregnated with phenolic or epoxy resins having a ‘glass transition temperature (T_g)’ less than 433 K (160°C) and a cure temperature lower than the ‘glass transition temperature (T_g)’.

Technical Note:

The ‘glass transition temperature (T_g)’ for 1C010.e. materials is determined using the method described in ASTM D 3418 using the dry method. The ‘glass transition temperature (T_g)’ for phenolic and epoxy resins is determined using the method described in ASTM D 4065 at a frequency of 1Hz and a heating rate of 2 K (°C) per minute using the dry method.

1C011 Metals and compounds, as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO ML8.a.1., ML8.a.2. AND 1C111.

- a. Metals in particle sizes of less than 60 µm whether spherical, atomised, spheroidal, flaked or ground, manufactured from material consisting of 99% or more of zirconium, magnesium and alloys thereof;

Technical Note:

The natural content of hafnium in the zirconium (typically 2% to 7%) is counted with the zirconium.

Note: The metals or alloys specified in 1C011.a. are controlled whether or not the metals or alloys are encapsulated in aluminium, magnesium, zirconium or beryllium.

1C011 continued

- b. Boron or boron carbide of 85% purity or higher, and a particle size of 60 µm or less;
Note: *The metals or alloys specified in 1C011.b. are controlled whether or not the metals or alloys are encapsulated in aluminium, magnesium, zirconium or beryllium.*
- c. Guanidine nitrate;
- d. Nitroguanidine (NQ) (CAS 556-88-7).

1C012

Materials as follows:

Technical Note:

These materials are typically used for nuclear heat sources.

- a. Plutonium in any form with a plutonium isotopic assay of plutonium-238 of more than 50% by weight;
Note: *1C012.a. does not control:*
 - a. *Shipments with a plutonium content of 1 g or less;*
 - b. *Shipments of 3 “effective grams” or less when contained in a sensing component in instruments.*
- b. “Previously separated” neptunium-237 in any form.
Note: *1C012.b. does not control shipments with a neptunium-237 content of 1 g or less.*

1C101

Materials and devices for reduced observables such as radar reflectivity, ultraviolet/infrared signatures and acoustic signatures, not controlled in 1C001, usable in ‘missiles’, “missile” subsystems or unmanned aerial vehicles specified in 9A012.

Note 1: *1C101 includes:*

- a. *Structural materials and coatings specially designed for reduced radar reflectivity;*
- b. *Coatings, including paints, specially designed for reduced or tailored reflectivity or emissivity in the microwave, infrared or ultraviolet regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.*

Note 2: *1C101 does not include coatings when specially used for the thermal control of satellites.*

Technical Note:

In 1C101 ‘missile’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

1C102

Resaturated pyrolyzed carbon-carbon materials designed for space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104.

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- 1C107 Graphite and ceramic materials, not controlled in 1C007, as follows:
- a. Fine grain graphites with a bulk density of 1.72 g/cm³ or greater, measured at 288 K (15°C), and having a grain size of 100 µm or less, usable for rocket nozzles and re-entry vehicle nose tips, which can be machined to any of the following products:
 1. Cylinders having a diameter of 120 mm or greater and a length of 50 mm or greater;
 2. Tubes having an inner diameter of 65 mm or greater and a wall thickness of 25 mm or greater and a length of 50 mm or greater; or
 3. Blocks having a size of 120 mm x 120 mm x 50 mm or greater;**N.B.: SEE ALSO 0C004**
 - b. Pyrolytic or fibrous reinforced graphites, usable for rocket nozzles and reentry vehicle nose tips usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;
N.B.: SEE ALSO 0C004
 - c. Ceramic composite materials (dielectric constant less than 6 at any frequency from 100 MHz to 100 GHz) for use in radomes usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;
 - d. Bulk machinable silicon-carbide reinforced unfired ceramic, usable for nose tips usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;
 - e. Reinforced silicon-carbide ceramic composites, usable for nose tips, reentry vehicles and nozzle flaps usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104.
- 1C111 Propellants and constituent chemicals for propellants, not controlled in 1C011, as follows:
- a. Propulsive substances:
 1. Spherical aluminium powder, other than that specified in ML8.a., with particles of uniform diameter of less than 200 µm and an aluminium content of 97% by weight or more, if at least 10% of the total weight is made up of particles of less than 63 µm, according to ISO 2591:1988 or national equivalents;
Technical Note:
A particle size of 63 µm (ISO R-565) corresponds to 250 mesh (Tyler) or 230 mesh (ASTM standard E-11).
 2. Metal fuels, other than that specified in ML8.a., in particle sizes of less than 60 µm, whether spherical, atomized, spheroidal, flaked or ground, consisting 97% by weight or more of any of the following:
 - a. Zirconium;
 - b. Beryllium;
 - c. Magnesium; or
 - d. Alloys of the metals specified by a. to c. above;

1C111 a. continuedTechnical Note:

The natural content of hafnium in the zirconium (typically 2% to 7%) is counted with the zirconium.

3. Oxidiser substances usable in liquid propellant rocket engines as follows:

- a. Dinitrogen trioxide (CAS 10544-73-7);
- b. Nitrogen dioxide (CAS 10102-44-0)/dinitrogen tetroxide (CAS 10544-72-6);
- c. Dinitrogen pentoxide (CAS 10102-03-1);
- d. Mixed Oxides of Nitrogen (MON);

Technical Note:

Mixed Oxides of Nitrogen (MON) are solutions of Nitric Oxide (NO) in Dinitrogen Tetroxide/Nitrogen Dioxide (N₂O₄/NO₂) that can be used in missile systems. There are a range of compositions that can be denoted as MON_i or MON_{ij}, where i and j are integers representing the percentage of Nitric Oxide in the mixture (e.g., MON₃ contains 3% Nitric Oxide, MON₂₅ 25% Nitric Oxide. An upper limit is MON₄₀, 40% by weight).

- e. **See ML8.d.10. for Inhibited Red Fuming Nitric Acid (IRFNA);**
- f. **See ML8.d.3. and 1C238 for compounds composed of fluorine and one or more of other halogens, oxygen or nitrogen;**

4. Hydrazine derivatives as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO ML8.c.4.

- a. Trimethylhydrazine;
 - b. Tetramethylhydrazine;
 - c. N,N diallylhydrazine;
 - d. Allylhydrazine;
 - e. Ethylene dihydrazine;
 - f. Monomethylhydrazine dinitrate;
 - g. Unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine nitrate;
 - h. Hydrazinium azide;
 - i. Dimethylhydrazinium azide;
 - j. Hydrazinium dinitrate;
 - k. Diimido oxalic acid dihydrazine;
 - l. 2-hydroxyethylhydrazine nitrate (HEHN);
 - m. **See ML8.c.4. for Hydrazinium perchlorate;**
 - n. Hydrazinium diperchlorate;
 - o. Methylhydrazine nitrate (MHN);
 - p. Diethylhydrazine nitrate (DEHN);
 - q. 3,6-dihydrazino tetrazine nitrate (1,4-dihydrazine nitrate) (DHTN);
- b. Polymeric substances:
- 1. Carboxy-terminated polybutadiene (including carboxyl-terminated polybutadiene) (CTPB);

1C111 b. continued

2. Hydroxy-terminated polybutadiene (including hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene) (HTPB), other than that specified in ML8.e.22.;
3. Polybutadiene-acrylic acid (PBAA);
4. Polybutadiene-acrylic acid-acrylonitrile (PBAN);
5. Polytetrahydrofuran polyethylene glycol (TPEG);

Technical Note:

Polytetrahydrofuran polyethylene glycol (TPEG) is a block co-polymer of poly 1,4-Butanediol and polyethylene glycol (PEG).

c. Other propellant additives and agents:

1. **See ML8.c.3. for carboranes, decaboranes, pentaboranes and derivatives thereof;**

2. Triethylene glycol dinitrate (TEGDN) (CAS 111-22-8);
3. 2-Nitrodiphenylamine;
4. Trimethylolethane trinitrate (TMETN);
5. Diethylene glycol dinitrate (DEGDN) (CAS 693-21-0);
6. Ferrocene derivatives as follows:

a. **See ML8.f.4.b. for catocene;**

- b. Ethyl ferrocene;
- c. Propyl ferrocene (CAS 1273-89-8);
- d. **See ML8.f.4.d. for n-butyl ferrocene;**
- e. Pentyl ferrocene (CAS 1274-00-6);
- f. Dicyclopentyl ferrocene (CAS 20773-28-8);
- g. Dicyclohexyl ferrocene;
- h. Diethyl ferrocene;
- i. Dipropyl ferrocene;
- j. Dibutyl ferrocene (CAS 1274-08-4);
- k. Dihexyl ferrocene (CAS 93894-59-8);
- l. Acetyl ferrocenes;

m. **See ML8.f.4.c. for ferrocene carboxylic acids;**n. **See ML8.f.4.a. for butacene;**

- o. Other ferrocene derivatives usable as rocket propellant burning rate modifiers, not controlled in ML8.f.4.e.

Note: *For propellants and constituent chemicals for propellants not specified in 1C111, see ML8.*

1C116 Maraging steels having an ultimate tensile strength of 1,500 MPa or greater, measured at 293 K (20°C), in the form of sheet, plate or tubing with a wall or plate thickness equal to or less than 5 mm.

N.B.: SEE ALSO 1C216.

Technical Note:

Maraging steels are iron alloys generally characterised by high nickel, very low carbon content and the use of substitutional elements or precipitates to produce strengthening and age-hardening of the alloy.

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- 1C117 Tungsten, molybdenum and alloys of these metals in the form of uniform spherical or atomized particles of 500 micrometre diameter or less with a purity of 97% or greater for fabrication of rocket motor components usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104 (i.e., heat shields, nozzle substrates, nozzle throats and thrust vector control surfaces).
- 1C118 Titanium-stabilised duplex stainless steel (Ti-DSS) having all of the following:
- a. Having all of the following characteristics:
 1. Containing 17.0 – 23.0 weight percent chromium and 4.5 – 7.0 weight percent nickel;
 2. Having a titanium content of greater than 0.10 weight percent; and
 3. A ferritic-austenitic microstructure (also referred to as a two-phase microstructure) of which at least 10 percent is austenite by volume (according to ASTM E-1181-87 or national equivalents); and
 - b. Having any of the following forms:
 1. Ingots or bars having a size of 100 mm or more in each dimension;
 2. Sheets having a width of 600 mm or more and a thickness of 3 mm or less; or
 3. Tubes having an outer diameter of 600 mm or more and a wall thickness of 3 mm or less.
- 1C202 Alloys, not controlled in 1C002.b.3. or .b.4., as follows:
- a. Aluminium alloys having both of the following characteristics:
 1. ‘Capable of’ an ultimate tensile strength of 460 MPa or more at 293 K (20°C); and
 2. In the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter of more than 75 mm;
 - b. Titanium alloys having both of the following characteristics:
 1. ‘Capable of’ an ultimate tensile strength of 900 MPa or more at 293 K (20°C); and
 2. In the form of tubes or cylindrical solid forms (including forgings) with an outside diameter of more than 75 mm.
- Technical Note:*
The phrase alloys ‘capable of’ encompasses alloys before or after heat treatment.
- 1C210 ‘Fibrous or filamentary materials’ or prepreps, not controlled in 1C010.a., b. or e., as follows:
- a. Carbon or aramid ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’ having either of the following characteristics:
-

1C210 a. continued

1. A “specific modulus” of 12.7×10^6 m or greater; or
2. A “specific tensile strength” of 235×10^3 m or greater;

Note: *1C210.a. does not control aramid ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’ having 0.25 percent or more by weight of an ester based fibre surface modifier;*

- b. Glass ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’ having both of the following characteristics:
 1. A “specific modulus” of 3.18×10^6 m or greater; and
 2. A “specific tensile strength” of 76.2×10^3 m or greater;
- c. Thermoset resin impregnated continuous “yarns”, “rovings”, “tows” or “tapes” with a width of 15 mm or less (prepregs), made from carbon or glass ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’ specified in 1C210.a. or b.

Technical Note:

The resin forms the matrix of the composite.

Note: *In 1C210, ‘fibrous or filamentary materials’ is restricted to continuous “monofilaments”, “yarns”, “rovings”, “tows” or “tapes”.*

1C216 Maraging steel, other than that specified in 1C116, ‘capable of’ an ultimate tensile strength of 2,050 MPa or more, at 293 K (20°C).

Note: *1C216 does not control forms in which all linear dimensions are 75 mm or less.*

Technical Note:

The phrase maraging steel ‘capable of’ encompasses maraging steel before or after heat treatment.

1C225 Boron enriched in the boron-10 (^{10}B) isotope to greater than its natural isotopic abundance, as follows: elemental boron, compounds, mixtures containing boron, manufactures thereof, waste or scrap of any of the foregoing.

Note: *In 1C225 mixtures containing boron include boron loaded materials.*

Technical Note:

The natural isotopic abundance of boron-10 is approximately 18.5 weight per cent (20 atom per cent).

1C226 Tungsten, tungsten carbide, and alloys containing more than 90% tungsten by weight, having both of the following characteristics:

- a. In forms with a hollow cylindrical symmetry (including cylinder segments) with an inside diameter between 100 mm and 300 mm; and
- b. A mass greater than 20 kg.

Note: *1C226 does not control manufactures specially designed as weights or gamma-ray collimators.*

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- 1C227 Calcium having both of the following characteristics:
- Containing less than 1,000 parts per million by weight of metallic impurities other than magnesium; and
 - Containing less than 10 parts per million by weight of boron.
- 1C228 Magnesium having both of the following characteristics:
- Containing less than 200 parts per million by weight of metallic impurities other than calcium; and
 - Containing less than 10 parts per million by weight of boron.
- 1C229 Bismuth having both of the following characteristics:
- A purity of 99.99% or greater by weight; and
 - Containing less than 10 parts per million by weight of silver.
- 1C230 Beryllium metal, alloys containing more than 50% beryllium by weight, beryllium compounds, manufactures thereof, and waste or scrap of any of the foregoing.
- Note: 1C230 does not control the following:
- Metal windows for X-ray machines, or for bore-hole logging devices;
 - Oxide shapes in fabricated or semi-fabricated forms specially designed for electronic component parts or as substrates for electronic circuits;
 - Beryl (silicate of beryllium and aluminium) in the form of emeralds or aquamarines.
- 1C231 Hafnium metal, alloys containing more than 60% hafnium by weight, hafnium compounds containing more than 60% hafnium by weight, manufactures thereof, and waste or scrap of any of the foregoing.
- 1C232 Helium-3 (^3He), mixtures containing helium-3, and products or devices containing any of the foregoing.
- Note: 1C232 does not control a product or device containing less than 1 g of helium-3.
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- 1C233 Lithium enriched in the lithium-6 (^6Li) isotope to greater than its natural isotopic abundance, and products or devices containing enriched lithium, as follows: elemental lithium, alloys, compounds, mixtures containing lithium, manufactures thereof, waste or scrap of any of the foregoing.

Note: 1C233 does not control thermoluminescent dosimeters.

Technical Note:

The natural isotopic abundance of lithium-6 is approximately 6.5 weight per cent (7.5 atom per cent).

- 1C234 Zirconium with a hafnium content of less than 1 part hafnium to 500 parts zirconium by weight, as follows: metal, alloys containing more than 50% zirconium by weight, compounds, manufactures thereof, waste or scrap of any of the foregoing.

Note: 1C234 does not control zirconium in the form of foil having a thickness of 0.10 mm or less.

- 1C235 Tritium, tritium compounds, mixtures containing tritium in which the ratio of tritium to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1 part in 1000, and products or devices containing any of the foregoing.

Note: 1C235 does not control a product or device containing less than $1.48 \times 10^3 \text{ GBq}$ (40 Ci) of tritium.

- 1C236 Alpha-emitting radionuclides having an alpha half-life of 10 days or greater but less than 200 years, in the following forms:

- a. Elemental;
- b. Compounds having a total alpha activity of 37 GBq/kg (1 Ci/kg) or greater;
- c. Mixtures having a total alpha activity of 37 GBq/kg (1 Ci/kg) or greater;
- d. Products or devices containing any of the foregoing.

Note: 1C236 does not control a product or device containing less than 3.7 GBq (100 millicuries) of alpha activity.

- 1C237 Radium-226 (^{226}Ra), radium-226 alloys, radium-226 compounds, mixtures containing radium-226, manufactures thereof, and products or devices containing any of the foregoing.

Note: 1C237 does not control the following:

- a. Medical applicators;
- b. A product or device containing less than 0.37 GBq (10 millicuries) of radium-226.

- 1C238 Chlorine trifluoride (ClF_3).

1C239 High explosives, not controlled in ML8, or substances or mixtures containing more than 2% by weight thereof, with a crystal density greater than 1.8 g/cm³ and having a detonation velocity greater than 8,000 m/s.

1C240 Nickel powder and porous nickel metal, not controlled in 0C005, as follows:

- a. Nickel powder having both of the following characteristics:
 1. A nickel purity content of 99.0% or greater by weight; and
 2. A mean particle size of less than 10 micrometres measured by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) B330 standard;
- b. Porous nickel metal produced from materials specified in 1C240.a.

Note: 1C240 does not control the following:

- a. Filamentary nickel powders;
- b. Single porous nickel sheets with an area of 1,000 cm² per sheet or less.

Technical Note:

1C240.b. refers to porous metal formed by compacting and sintering the materials in 1C240.a. to form a metal material with fine pores interconnected throughout the structure.

1C350 Chemicals, which may be used as precursors for toxic chemical agents, as follows, and “chemical mixtures” containing one or more thereof:

N.B.: SEE ALSO ML7 AND 1C450.

1. Thiodiglycol (111-48-8);
2. Phosphorus oxychloride (10025-87-3);
3. Dimethyl methylphosphonate (756-79-6);
- 4. See ML7.b.1. for methyl phosphonyl difluoride (676-99-3);**
5. Methyl phosphonyl dichloride (676-97-1);
6. Dimethyl phosphite (DMP) (868-85-9);
7. Phosphorus trichloride (7719-12-2);
8. Trimethyl phosphite (TMP) (121-45-9);
9. Thionyl chloride (7719-09-7);
10. 3-Hydroxy-1-methylpiperidine (3554-74-3);
11. N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride (96-79-7);
12. N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethane thiol (5842-07-9);
13. 3-Quinuclidinol (1619-34-7);
14. Potassium fluoride (7789-23-3);
15. 2-Chloroethanol (107-07-3);
16. Dimethylamine (124-40-3);
17. Diethyl ethylphosphonate (78-38-6);
18. Diethyl-N,N-dimethylphosphoramidate (2404-03-7);
19. Diethyl phosphite (762-04-9);
20. Dimethylamine hydrochloride (506-59-2);
21. Ethyl phosphinyl dichloride (1498-40-4);

1C350 continued

22. Ethyl phosphonyl dichloride (1066-50-8);
- 23. See ML7.b.1. for ethyl phosphonyl difluoride (753-98-0);**
24. Hydrogen fluoride (7664-39-3);
25. Methyl benzilate (76-89-1);
26. Methyl phosphinyl dichloride (676-83-5);
27. N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-amino ethanol (96-80-0);
28. Pinacolyl alcohol (464-07-3);
- 29. See ML7.b.2. for O-Ethyl-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonite (QL) (57856-11-8);**
30. Triethyl phosphite (122-52-1);
31. Arsenic trichloride (7784-34-1);
32. Benzilic acid (76-93-7);
33. Diethyl methylphosphonite (15715-41-0);
34. Dimethyl ethylphosphonate (6163-75-3);
35. Ethyl phosphinyl difluoride (430-78-4);
36. Methyl phosphinyl difluoride (753-59-3);
37. 3-Quinuclidone (3731-38-2);
38. Phosphorus pentachloride (10026-13-8);
39. Pinacolone (75-97-8);
40. Potassium cyanide (151-50-8);
41. Potassium bifluoride (7789-29-9);
42. Ammonium hydrogen fluoride or ammonium bifluoride (1341-49-7);
43. Sodium fluoride (7681-49-4);
44. Sodium bifluoride (1333-83-1);
45. Sodium cyanide (143-33-9);
46. Triethanolamine (102-71-6);
47. Phosphorus pentasulphide (1314-80-3);
48. Di-isopropylamine (108-18-9);
49. Diethylaminoethanol (100-37-8);
50. Sodium sulphide (1313-82-2);
51. Sulphur monochloride (10025-67-9);
52. Sulphur dichloride (10545-99-0);
53. Triethanolamine hydrochloride (637-39-8);
54. N,N-Diisopropyl-(Beta)-aminoethyl chloride hydrochloride (4261-68-1);
55. Methylphosphonic acid (993-13-5);
56. Diethyl methylphosphonate (683-08-9);
57. N,N-Dimethylaminophosphoryl dichloride or
N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidic dichloride (677-43-0);
58. Triisopropyl phosphite (116-17-6);
59. Ethyldiethanolamine (139-87-7);
60. O,O-Diethyl phosphorothioate (2465-65-8);
61. O,O-Diethyl phosphorodithioate (298-06-6);
62. Sodium hexafluorosilicate (16893-85-9);
63. Methylphosphonothioic dichloride (676-98-2);
64. Thiophosphoryl chloride (3982-91-0);
65. Oxalyl chloride (79-37-8).

1C350 continued

Note 1: *For exports to “States not Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention”, 1C350 does not control “chemical mixtures” containing one or more of the chemicals specified in entries 1C350.1, .3, .5, .11, .12, .13, .17, .18, .21, .22, .26, .27, .28, .31, .32, .33, .34, .35, .36, .54, .55, .56, .57 and .63 in which no individually specified chemical constitutes more than 10% by the weight of the mixture.*

Note 2: *For exports to “States Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention”, 1C350 does not control “chemical mixtures” containing one or more of the chemicals specified in entries 1C350.1, .3, .5, .11, .12, .13, .17, .18, .21, .22, .26, .27, .28, .31, .32, .33, .34, .35, .36, .54, .55, .56, .57 and .63 in which no individually specified chemical constitutes more than 30% by the weight of the mixture.*

Note 3: *1C350 does not control “chemical mixtures” containing one or more of the chemicals specified in entries 1C350 .2, .6, .7, .8, .9, .10, .14, .15, .16, .19, .20, .24, .25, .30, .37, .38, .39, .40, .41, .42, .43, .44, .45, .46, .47, .48, .49, .50, .51, .52, .53, .58, .59, .60, .61, .62, .64 and .65 in which no individually specified chemical constitutes more than 30% by the weight of the mixture.*

Note 4: *1C350 does not control products identified as consumer goods packaged for retail sale for personal use or packaged for individual use.*

N.B.: *This exemption does not apply to chemicals 1C350.4, .23 and .29 (see Note 5 of ML7).*

1C351 Human pathogens, zoonoses and “toxins”, as follows:

- a. Viruses, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material including living material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
 1. Chikungunya virus;
 2. Congo-Crimean haemorrhagic fever virus;
 3. Dengue fever virus;
 4. Eastern equine encephalitis virus;
 5. Ebola virus;
 6. Hantaan virus;
 7. Junin virus;
 8. Lassa fever virus;
 9. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus;
 10. Machupo virus;
 11. Marburg virus;
 12. Monkey pox virus;
 13. Rift Valley fever virus;
 14. Tick-borne encephalitis virus (Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis virus);
 15. Variola virus;

1C351 continued

16. Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus;
 17. Western equine encephalitis virus;
 18. White pox;
 19. Yellow fever virus;
 20. Japanese encephalitis virus;
 21. Kyasanur Forest virus;
 22. Louping ill virus;
 23. Murray Valley encephalitis virus;
 24. Omsk haemorrhagic fever virus;
 25. Oropouche virus;
 26. Powassan virus;
 27. Rocio virus;
 28. St Louis encephalitis virus;
 29. Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus);
 30. South American haemorrhagic fever (Sabia, Flexal, Guanarito);
 31. Pulmonary & renal syndrome-haemorrhagic fever viruses (Seoul, Dobrava, Puumala, Sin Nombre);
 32. Nipah virus.
- b. Rickettsiae, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material including living material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
1. Coxiella burnetii;
 2. Bartonella quintana (Rochalimaea quintana, Rickettsia quintana);
 3. Rickettsia prowasecki;
 4. Rickettsia rickettsii.
- c. Bacteria, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material including living material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
1. Bacillus anthracis;
 2. Brucella abortus;
 3. Brucella melitensis;
 4. Brucella suis;
 5. Chlamydia psittaci;
 5. Clostridium botulinum;
 7. Francisella tularensis;
 8. Burkholderia mallei (Pseudomonas mallei);
 9. Burkholderia pseudomallei (Pseudomonas pseudomallei);
 10. Salmonella typhi;
 11. Shigella dysenteriae;
 12. Vibrio cholerae;
 13. Yersinia pestis;
 14. Clostridium perfringens epsilon toxin producing types;
 15. Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli, serotype O157 and other verotoxin producing serotypes.

1C351 continued

- d. “Toxins”, as follows, and “sub-unit of toxins” thereof:
1. Botulinum toxins;
 2. Clostridium perfringens toxins;
 3. Conotoxin;
 4. Ricin;
 5. Saxitoxin;
 6. Shiga toxin;
 7. Staphylococcus aureus toxins;
 8. Tetrodotoxin;
 9. Verotoxin and shiga-like ribosome inactivating proteins;
 10. Microcystin (Cyanginosin);
 11. Aflatoxins;
 12. Abrin;
 13. Cholera toxin;
 14. Diacetoxyscirpenol toxin;
 15. T-2 toxin;
 16. HT-2 toxin;
 17. Modeccin;
 18. Volkensin;
 19. Viscum album Lectin 1 (Viscumin).

Note: 1C351.d. does not control botulinum toxins or conotoxins in product form meeting all of the following criteria:

1. *Are pharmaceutical formulations designed for human administration in the treatment of medical conditions;*
2. *Are pre-packaged for distribution as medical products;*
3. *Are authorised by a state authority to be marketed as medical products.*

- e. Fungi, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material including living material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
1. *Coccidioides immitis;*
 2. *Coccidioides posadasii.*

Note: 1C351 does not control “vaccines” or “immunotoxins”.

1C352 Animal pathogens, as follows:

- a. Viruses, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material including living material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
1. African swine fever virus;
 2. Avian influenza virus, which are:
 - a. Uncharacterised; or

1C352 continued

- b. Defined in Annex I(2) EC Directive 2005/94/EC (O.J. L.10 14.1.2006 p.16) as having high pathogenicity, as follows:
 - 1. Type A viruses with an IVPI (intravenous pathogenicity index) in 6 week old chickens of greater than 1.2; or
 - 2. Type A viruses of the subtypes H5 or H7 with genome sequences codified for multiple basic amino acids at the cleavage site of the haemagglutinin molecule similar to that observed for other HPAI viruses, indicating that the haemagglutinin molecule can be cleaved by a host ubiquitous protease;
 - 3. Bluetongue virus;
 - 4. Foot and mouth disease virus;
 - 5. Goat pox virus;
 - 6. Porcine herpes virus (Aujeszky's disease);
 - 7. Swine fever virus (Hog cholera virus);
 - 8. Lyssa virus;
 - 9. Newcastle disease virus;
 - 10. Peste des petits ruminants virus;
 - 11. Porcine enterovirus type 9 (swine vesicular disease virus);
 - 12. Rinderpest virus;
 - 13. Sheep pox virus;
 - 14. Teschen disease virus;
 - 15. Vesicular stomatitis virus;
 - 16. Lumpy skin disease virus;
 - 17. African horse sickness virus.
- b. Mycoplasmas, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of "isolated live cultures" or as material including living material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
 - 1. Mycoplasma mycoides subspecies mycoides SC (small colony);
 - 2. Mycoplasma capricolum subspecies capripneumoniae.

Note: 1C352 does not control "vaccines".

1C353 Genetic elements and genetically modified organisms, as follows:

- a. Genetically modified organisms or genetic elements that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with pathogenicity of organisms specified in 1C351.a., 1C351.b., 1C351.c, 1C351.e., 1C352 or 1C354;
- b. Genetically modified organisms or genetic elements that contain nucleic acid sequences coding for any of the "toxins" specified in 1C351.d. or "sub-units of toxins" thereof.

Technical Notes:

- 1. Genetic elements include, inter alia, chromosomes, genomes, plasmids, transposons and vectors whether genetically modified or unmodified.

1C353 continued

2. *Nucleic acid sequences associated with the pathogenicity of any of the micro-organisms specified in 1C351.a., 1C351.b., 1C351.c., 1C351.e., 1C352 or 1C354 means any sequence specific to the specified micro-organism that:*
- In itself or through its transcribed or translated products represents a significant hazard to human, animal or plant health; or*
 - Is known to enhance the ability of a specified micro-organism, or any other organism into which it may be inserted or otherwise integrated, to cause serious harm to humans, animals or plant health.*

Note: *1C353 does not apply to nucleic acid sequences associated with the pathogenicity of enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli, serotype O157 and other verotoxin producing strains, other than those coding for the verotoxin, or for its sub-units.*

1C354 Plant pathogens, as follows:

- Viruses, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
 - Potato Andean latent tymovirus;
 - Potato spindle tuber viroid.
- Bacteria, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
 - Xanthomonas albilineans;
 - Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri including strains referred to as Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri types A,B,C,D,E or otherwise classified as Xanthomonas citri, Xanthomonas campestris pv. aurantifolia or Xanthomonas campestris pv. citrumelo;
 - Xanthomonas oryzae pv. Oryzae (Pseudomonas campestris pv. Oryzae);
 - Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. Sepedonicus (Corynebacterium michiganensis subsp. Sepedonicum or Corynebacterium Sepedonicum);
 - Ralstonia solanacearum Races 2 and 3 (Pseudomonas solanacearum Races 2 and 3 or Burkholderia solanacearum Races 2 and 3).
- Fungi, whether natural, enhanced or modified, either in the form of “isolated live cultures” or as material which has been deliberately inoculated or contaminated with such cultures, as follows:
 - Colletotrichum coffeanum var. virulans (Colletotrichum kahawae);
 - Cochliobolus miyabeanus (Helminthosporium oryzae);
 - Microcyclus ulei (syn. Dothidella ulei);
 - Puccinia graminis (syn. Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici);
 - Puccinia striiformis (syn. Puccinia glumarum);
 - Magnaporthe grisea (pyricularia grisea/pyricularia oryzae).

1C450 Toxic chemicals and toxic chemical precursors, as follows, and “chemical mixtures” containing one or more thereof:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 1C350, 1C351.d. AND ML7.

a. Toxic chemicals, as follows:

1. Amiton: O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] phosphorothiolate (78-53-5) and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts;
2. PFIB: 1,1,3,3,3-Pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1-propene (382-21-8);
3. **See ML7.b.3. for BZ: 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate (6581-06-2);**
4. Phosgene: Carbonyl dichloride (75-44-5);
5. Cyanogen chloride (506-77-4);
6. Hydrogen cyanide (74-90-8);
7. Chloropicrin: Trichloronitromethane (76-06-2);

Note 1: For exports to “States not Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention”, 1C450 does not control “chemical mixtures” containing one or more of the chemicals specified in entries 1C450.a.1. and .a.2. in which no individually specified chemical constitutes more than 1% by the weight of the mixture.

Note 2: For exports to “States Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention”, 1C450 does not control “chemical mixtures” containing one or more of the chemicals specified in entries 1C450.a.1. and .a.2. in which no individually specified chemical constitutes more than 30% by the weight of the mixture.

Note 3: 1C450 does not control “chemical mixtures” containing one or more of the chemicals specified in entries 1C450.a.4., .a.5., .a.6. and .a.7. in which no individually specified chemical constitutes more than 30% by the weight of the mixture.

Note 4: 1C450 does not control products identified as consumer goods packaged for retail sale for personal use or packaged for individual use.

b. Toxic chemical precursors, as follows:

1. Chemicals, not controlled in the Munitions List or in 1C350, containing a phosphorus atom to which is bonded one methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso) group but not further carbon atoms, including:
 - a. diphenyl methylphosphonate (7526-26-3);
 - b. phosphonic acid, methyl-, methyl 3-(trimethoxysilyl)- propyl ester (67812-17-3);
 - c. phosphonic acid, methyl-, monoammonium salt (34255-87-3);
 - d. phosphonic acid, methyl-, monomethyl ester, monosodium salt (73750-69-3);
 - e. phosphonothioic dichloride, ethyl- (993-43-1);
 - f. phosphonic acid, methyl-, bis(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl) ester (67812-18-4);

1C450 b. continued

- g. phosphonic acid, methyl-, compd. with (aminoiminomethyl) urea (1:1) (84402-58-4);
- h. phosphonic acid, methyl-,
(5-ethyl-2-methyl-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinan-5-yl) methyl methyl ester, P-oxide)
(41203-81-0);
- i. phosphonic acid, methyl-,
bis((5-ethyl-2-methyl-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinan-5-yl) methyl ester, P,P'-dioxide) (42595-45-9).

Note: 1C450.b.1. does not control Fonofos: O-Ethyl S-phenyl ethylphosphonothiolothionate (944-22-9);

- 2. N,N-Dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] phosphoramidic dihalides, other than N,N-Dimethylaminophosphoryl dichloride or N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidic dichloride (677-43-0);
N.B.: See 1C350.57. for N,N-dimethylaminophosphoryl dichloride or N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidic dichloride (677-43-0).
- 3. Dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] N,N-dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)]-phosphoramidates, other than Diethyl-N,N-dimethylphosphoramidate (2404-03-7) which is specified in 1C350;
- 4. N,N-Dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] aminoethyl-2-chlorides and corresponding protonated salts, other than N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride (96-79-7) or N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride hydrochloride (4261-68-1) which are specified in 1C350;
- 5. N,N-Dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] aminoethane-2-ols and corresponding protonated salts, other than N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethanol (96-80-0) and N,N-Diethylaminoethanol (100-37-8) which are specified in 1C350;

Note: 1C450.b.5. does not control the following:

- a. N,N-Dimethylaminoethanol (108-01-0) and corresponding protonated salts;
- b. Protonated salts of N,N-Diethylaminoethanol (100-37-8);
- 6. N,N-Dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] aminoethane-2-thiols and corresponding protonated salts, other than N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethane thiol (5842-07-9) which is specified in 1C350;
- 7. See 1C350 for ethyldiethanolamine (139-87-7);
- 8. Methyldiethanolamine (105-59-9).

1C450 b. continued

Note 1: *For exports to “States not Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention”, 1C450 does not control “chemical mixtures” containing one or more of the chemicals specified in entries 1C450.b.1., .b.2., .b.3., .b.4., .b.5. and .b.6. in which no individually specified chemical constitutes more than 10% by the weight of the mixture.*

Note 2: *For exports to “States Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention”, 1C450 does not control “chemical mixtures” containing one or more of the chemicals specified in entries 1C450.b.1., .b.2., .b.3., .b.4., .b.5. and .b.6. in which no individually specified chemical constitutes more than 30% by the weight of the mixture.*

Note 3: *1C450 does not control “chemical mixtures” containing the chemical specified in entry 1C450.b.8. in which the specified chemical constitutes no more than 30% by the weight of the mixture.*

Note 4: *1C450 does not control products identified as consumer goods packaged for retail sale for personal use or packaged for individual use.*

1D Software

- 1D001 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment specified in 1B001 to 1B003.
- 1D002 “Software” for the “development” of organic “matrix”, metal “matrix” or carbon “matrix” laminates or “composites”.
- 1D003 “Software” specially designed or modified to enable equipment to perform the functions of equipment specified in 1A004.c.
- 1D101 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of goods specified in 1B101.
- 1D103 “Software” specially designed for analysis of reduced observables such as radar reflectivity, ultraviolet/infrared signatures and acoustic signatures.
- 1D201 “Software” specially designed for the “use” of goods specified in 1B201.

1E	Technology
1E001	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of equipment or materials specified in 1A001.b., 1A001.c., 1A002 to 1A005, 1B or 1C.
1E002	Other “technology” as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. “Technology” for the “development” or “production” of polybenzothiazoles or polybenzoxazoles; b. “Technology” for the “development” or “production” of fluoroelastomer compounds containing at least one vinyl ether monomer; c. “Technology” for the design or “production” of the following base materials or non-“composite” ceramic materials: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Base materials having all of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Any of the following compositions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Single or complex oxides of zirconium and complex oxides of silicon or aluminium; 2. Single nitrides of boron (cubic crystalline forms); 3. Single or complex carbides of silicon or boron; <u>or</u> 4. Single or complex nitrides of silicon; b. Any of the following total metallic impurities (excluding intentional additions): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 1,000 ppm for single oxides or carbides; <u>or</u> 2. Less than 5,000 ppm for complex compounds or single nitrides; <u>and</u> c. Being any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zirconia with an average particle size equal to or less than 1 µm and no more than 10% of the particles larger than 5 µm; 2. Other base materials with an average particle size equal to or less than 5 µm and no more than 10% of the particles larger than 10 µm; <u>or</u> 3. Having all of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Platelets with a length to thickness ratio exceeding 5; b. Whiskers with a length to diameter ratio exceeding 10 for diameters less than 2 µm; <u>and</u> c. Continuous or chopped fibres less than 10 µm in diameter; 2. Non-“composite” ceramic materials composed of the materials specified in 1E002.c.1; <p><u>Note:</u> 1E002.c.2. does not control “technology” for the design or production of abrasives.</p> d. “Technology” for the “production” of aromatic polyamide fibres; e. “Technology” for the installation, maintenance or repair of materials specified in 1C001;

1E002 continued

- f. “Technology” for the repair of “composite” structures, laminates or materials specified in 1A002, 1C007.c. or 1C007.d.
Note: *1E002.f. does not control “technology” for the repair of “civil aircraft” structures using carbon “fibrous or filamentary materials” and epoxy resins, contained in aircraft manufacturers’ manuals.*

- g. ‘Libraries (parametric technical databases)’ specially designed or modified to enable equipment to perform the functions of equipment specified in 1A004.c.

Technical Note:

For the purpose of 1E002.g., ‘library (parametric technical database)’ means a collection of technical information, reference to which may enhance the performance of relevant equipment or systems.

- 1E101 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of goods specified in 1A102, 1B001, 1B101, 1B102, 1B115 to 1B119, 1C001, 1C101, 1C107, 1C111 to 1C118, 1D101 or 1D103.

- 1E102 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of “software” specified in 1D001, 1D101 or 1D103.

- 1E103 “Technology” for the regulation of temperature, pressure or atmosphere in autoclaves or hydroclaves, when used for the “production” of “composites” or partially processed “composites”.

- 1E104 “Technology” relating to the “production” of pyrolytically derived materials formed on a mould, mandrel or other substrate from precursor gases which decompose in the 1,573 K (1,300°C) to 3,173 K (2,900°C) temperature range at pressures of 130 Pa to 20 kPa.

Note: *1E104 includes “technology” for the composition of precursor gases, flow-rates and process control schedules and parameters.*

- 1E201 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of goods specified in 1A002, 1A007, 1A202, 1A225 to 1A227, 1B201, 1B225 to 1B233, 1C002.b.3. or .b.4., 1C010.b., 1C202, 1C210, 1C216, 1C225 to 1C240 or 1D201.

- 1E202 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of goods specified in 1A007, 1A202 or 1A225 to 1A227.

- 1E203 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of “software” specified in 1D201.

CATEGORY 2 – MATERIALS PROCESSING
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2A Systems, Equipment and Components

N.B.: For quiet running bearings, see ML9.g.

2A001 Anti-friction bearings and bearing systems, as follows, and components therefor:

Note: 2A001 does not control balls with tolerances specified by the manufacturer in accordance with ISO 3290 as grade 5 or worse.

- a. Ball bearings and solid roller bearings having all tolerances specified by the manufacturer in accordance with ISO 492 Tolerance Class 4 (or ANSI/ABMA Std 20 Tolerance Class ABEC-7 or RBEC-7, or other national equivalents), or better, and having both rings and rolling elements (ISO 5593), made from monel or beryllium;

Note: 2A001.a. does not control tapered roller bearings.

- b. Other ball bearings and solid roller bearings having all tolerances specified by the manufacturer in accordance with ISO 492 Tolerance Class 2 (or ANSI/ABMA Std 20 Tolerance Class ABEC-9 or RBEC-9, or other national equivalents), or better;

Note: 2A001.b. does not control tapered roller bearings.

- c. Active magnetic bearing systems using any of the following:
 1. Materials with flux densities of 2.0 T or greater and yield strengths greater than 414 MPa;
 2. All-electromagnetic 3D homopolar bias designs for actuators; or
 3. High temperature (450 K (177°C) and above) position sensors.

2A225 Crucibles made of materials resistant to liquid actinide metals, as follows:

- a. Crucibles having both of the following characteristics:
 1. A volume of between 150 cm³ and 8,000 cm³; and
 2. Made of or coated with any of the following materials, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight:
 - a. Calcium fluoride (CaF₂);
 - b. Calcium zirconate (metazirconate) (CaZrO₃);
 - c. Cerium sulphide (Ce₂S₃);
 - d. Erbium oxide (erbia) (Er₂O₃);
 - e. Hafnium oxide (hafnia) (HfO₂);
 - f. Magnesium oxide (MgO);
 - g. Nitrided niobium-titanium-tungsten alloy (approximately 50% Nb, 30% Ti, 20% W);

2A225 a. continued

- h. Yttrium oxide (yttria) (Y_2O_3); or
- i. Zirconium oxide (zirconia) (ZrO_2);
- b. Crucibles having both of the following characteristics:
 - 1. A volume of between 50 cm^3 and $2,000 \text{ cm}^3$; and
 - 2. Made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 99.9% or greater by weight;
- c. Crucibles having all of the following characteristics:
 - 1. A volume of between 50 cm^3 and $2,000 \text{ cm}^3$;
 - 2. Made of or lined with tantalum, having a purity of 98% or greater by weight; and
 - 3. Coated with tantalum carbide, nitride, boride, or any combination thereof.

2A226 Valves having all of the following characteristics:

- a. A 'nominal size' of 5 mm or greater;
- b. Having a bellows seal; and
- c. Wholly made of or lined with aluminium, aluminium alloy, nickel, or nickel alloy containing more than 60% nickel by weight.

Technical Note:

For valves with different inlet and outlet diameters, the 'nominal size' in 2A226 refers to the smallest diameter.

2B Test, Inspection and Production EquipmentTechnical Notes:

1. *Secondary parallel contouring axes, (e.g., the w-axis on horizontal boring mills or a secondary rotary axis the centre line of which is parallel to the primary rotary axis) are not counted in the total number of contouring axes. Rotary axes need not rotate over 360° . A rotary axis can be driven by a linear device (e.g. a screw or a rack-and-pinion).*
2. *For the purposes of 2B, the number of axes which can be co-ordinated simultaneously for "contouring control" is the number of axes along or around which, during processing of the workpiece, simultaneous and interrelated motions are performed between the workpiece and a tool. This does not include any additional axes along or around which other relative movements within the machine are performed such as:*
 - a. *Wheel-dressing systems in grinding machines;*
 - b. *Parallel rotary axes designed for mounting of separate workpieces;*
 - c. *Co-linear rotary axes designed for manipulating the same workpiece by holding it in a chuck from different ends.*
3. *Axis nomenclature shall be in accordance with International Standard ISO 841, 'Numerical Control Machines - Axis and Motion Nomenclature'.*
4. *For the purposes of 2B001 to 2B009 a "tilting spindle" is counted as a rotary axis.*

2B continued

5. *'Stated positioning accuracy' derived from measurements made according to ISO 230/2 (1988)¹ or national equivalents may be used for each machine tool model as an alternative to individual machine tests. 'Stated positioning accuracy' means the accuracy value provided to the competent authorities of the Member State in which the exporter is established as representative of the accuracy of a specific machine model.*

Determination of 'Stated Positioning Accuracy'

- a. *Select five machines of a model to be evaluated;*
- b. *Measure the linear axis accuracies according to ISO 230/2 (1988)²;*
- c. *Determine the A-values for each axis of each machine. The method of calculating the A-value is described in the ISO standard;*
- d. *Determine the mean value of the A-value of each axis. This mean value \hat{A} becomes the stated value of each axis for the model ($\hat{A}_x \hat{A}_y...$);*
- e. *Since the Category 2 list refers to each linear axis there will be as many stated values as there are linear axes;*
- f. *If any axis of a machine model not controlled by 2B001.a. to 2B001.c. or 2B201 has a stated accuracy \hat{A} of 6 microns for grinding machines and 8 microns for milling and turning machines or better, the manufacturer should be required to reaffirm the accuracy level once every eighteen months.*

2B001 Machine tools and any combination thereof, for removing (or cutting) metals, ceramics or "composites", which, according to the manufacturer's technical specification, can be equipped with electronic devices for "numerical control", and specially designed components as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 2B201.

Note 1: *2B001 does not control special purpose machine tools limited to the manufacture of gears. For such machines see 2B003.*

Note 2: *2B001 does not control special purpose machine tools limited to the manufacture of any of the following:*

- a. *Crankshafts or cam shafts;*
- b. *Tools or cutters;*
- c. *Extruder worms;or*
- d. *Engraved or faceted jewellery parts.*

Note 3: *A machine tool having at least two of the three turning, milling or grinding capabilities (e.g. a turning machine with milling capability), must be evaluated against each applicable entry 2B001.a., b. or c.*

N.B.: *For optical finishing machines, see 2B002.*

¹ Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established.

² Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established

2B001 continued

- a. Machine tools for turning having all of the following:
 1. Positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than 6 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988)³ or national equivalents along any linear axis; and
 2. Two or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”;

Note: 2B001.a. does not control turning machines specially designed for producing contact lenses, having all of the following:

 1. Machine controller limited to using ophthalmic based software for part programming data input; and
 2. No vacuum chucking.
- b. Machine tools for milling, having any of the following:
 1. Having all of the following:
 - a. Positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than 6 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988)⁴ or national equivalents along any linear axis; and
 - b. Three linear axes plus one rotary axis which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”;
 2. Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”;
 3. A positioning accuracy for jig boring machines, with “all compensations available”, equal to or less (better) than 4 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988)⁵ or national equivalents along any linear axis; or
 4. Fly cutting machines having all of the following:
 - a. Spindle “run-out” and “camming” less (better) than 0.0004 mm TIR; and
 - b. Angular deviation of slide movement (yaw, pitch and roll) less (better) than 2 seconds of arc, TIR over 300 mm of travel.
- c. Machine tools for grinding, having any of the following:
 1. Having all of the following:
 - a. Positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than 4 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988)⁶ or national equivalents along any linear axis; and
 - b. Three or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”; or
 2. Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”;

³ Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established

⁴ Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established

⁵ Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established

⁶ Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established

2B001 c. continued

- Note: 2B001.c. does not control grinding machines, as follows:
- a. Cylindrical external, internal, and external-internal grinding machines, having all of the following:
 1. Limited to cylindrical grinding; and
 2. Limited to a maximum workpiece capacity of 150 mm outside diameter or length.
 - b. Machines designed specifically as jig grinders that do not have a z-axis or a w-axis, with a positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” less (better) than 4 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988)¹ or national equivalents.
 - c. Surface grinders.
- d. Electrical discharge machines (EDM) of the non-wire type which have two or more rotary axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”;
 - e. Machine tools for removing metals, ceramics or “composites”, having all of the following characteristics:
 1. Removing material by means of any of the following:
 - a. Water or other liquid jets, including those employing abrasive additives;
 - b. Electron beam; or
 - c. “Laser” beam; and
 2. Having two or more rotary axes and all of the following:
 - a. Can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”; and
 - b. A positioning accuracy of less (better) than 0.003°;
 - f. Deep-hole-drilling machines and turning machines modified for deep-hole-drilling, having a maximum depth-of-bore capability exceeding 5 m and specially designed components therefor.

- 2B002 Numerically controlled optical finishing machine tools equipped for selective material removal to produce non-spherical optical surfaces having all of the following characteristics:
- a. Finishing the form to less (better) than 1.0 µm;
 - b. Finishing to a roughness less (better) than 100 nm rms;
 - c. Four or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”; and
 - d. Using any of the following processes:
 1. Magnetorheological finishing (‘MRF’);
 2. Electrorheological finishing (‘ERF’);
 3. Energetic particle beam finishing;
 4. ‘Inflatable membrane tool finishing’; or
 5. ‘Fluid jet finishing’.

2B002 continuedTechnical Notes:

For the purposes of 2B002:

1. 'MRF' is a material removal process using an abrasive magnetic fluid whose viscosity is controlled by a magnetic field.
2. 'ERF' is a removal process using an abrasive fluid whose viscosity is controlled by an electric field.
3. 'Energetic particle beam finishing' uses Reactive Atom Plasmas (RAP) or ion-beams to selectively remove material.
4. 'Inflatable membrane tool finishing' is a process that uses a pressurized membrane that deforms to contact the workpiece over a small area.
5. 'Fluid jet finishing' makes use of a fluid stream for material removal.

2B003 "Numerically controlled" or manual machine tools, and specially designed components, controls and accessories therefor, specially designed for the shaving, finishing, grinding or honing of hardened ($R_c = 40$ or more) spur, helical and double-helical gears with a pitch diameter exceeding 1,250 mm and a face width of 15% of pitch diameter or larger finished to a quality of AGMA 14 or better (equivalent to ISO 1328 class 3).

2B004 Hot "isostatic presses" having all of the following, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 2B104 AND 2B204.

- a. A controlled thermal environment within the closed cavity and a chamber cavity with an inside diameter of 406 mm or more; and
- b. Having any of the following:
 1. A maximum working pressure exceeding 207 MPa;
 2. A controlled thermal environment exceeding 1,773 K (1,500°C); or
 3. A facility for hydrocarbon impregnation and removal of resultant gaseous degradation products.

Technical Note:

The inside chamber dimension is that of the chamber in which both the working temperature and the working pressure are achieved and does not include fixtures. That dimension will be the smaller of either the inside diameter of the pressure chamber or the inside diameter of the insulated furnace chamber, depending on which of the two chambers is located inside the other.

N.B.: For specially designed dies, moulds and tooling see 1b003, 9b009 and ML18.

- 2B005 Equipment specially designed for the deposition, processing and in-process control of inorganic overlays, coatings and surface modifications, as follows, for non-electronic substrates, by processes shown in the Table and associated Notes following 2E003.f., and specially designed automated handling, positioning, manipulation and control components therefor:
- a. Chemical vapour deposition (CVD) production equipment having all of the following:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 2B105.
 1. A process modified for one of the following:
 - a. Pulsating CVD;
 - b. Controlled nucleation thermal deposition (CNTD); or
 - c. Plasma enhanced or plasma assisted CVD; and
 2. Having any of the following:
 - a. Incorporating high vacuum (equal to or less than 0.01 Pa) rotating seals; or
 - b. Incorporating *in situ* coating thickness control;
 - b. Ion implantation production equipment having beam currents of 5 mA or more;
 - c. Electron beam physical vapour deposition (EB-PVD) production equipment incorporating power systems rated for over 80 kW and having any of the following:
 1. A liquid pool level “laser” control system which regulates precisely the ingots feed rate; or
 2. A computer controlled rate monitor operating on the principle of photo-luminescence of the ionised atoms in the evaporant stream to control the deposition rate of a coating containing two or more elements;
 - d. Plasma spraying production equipment having any of the following:
 1. Operating at reduced pressure controlled atmosphere (equal to or less than 10 kPa measured above and within 300 mm of the gun nozzle exit) in a vacuum chamber capable of evacuation down to 0.01 Pa prior to the spraying process; or
 2. Incorporating *in situ* coating thickness control;
 - e. Sputter deposition production equipment capable of current densities of 0.1 mA/mm^2 or higher at a deposition rate of $15 \text{ }\mu\text{m/h}$ or more;
 - f. Cathodic arc deposition production equipment incorporating a grid of electromagnets for steering control of the arc spot on the cathode;
 - g. Ion plating production equipment allowing for the *in situ* measurement of any of the following:
 1. Coating thickness on the substrate and rate control; or
 2. Optical characteristics.

2B005 continued

Note: 2B005 does not control chemical vapour deposition, cathodic arc, sputter deposition, ion plating or ion implantation equipment, specially designed for cutting or machining tools.

2B006 Dimensional inspection or measuring systems, equipment and “electronic assemblies”, as follows:

- a. Computer controlled or “numerically controlled” co-ordinate measuring machines (CMM), having a three dimensional (volumetric) maximum permissible error of indication (MPE_E) at any point within the operating range of the machine (i.e., within the length of axes) equal to or less (better) than $(1.7 + L/1,000) \mu\text{m}$ (L is the measured length in mm) tested according to ISO 10360-2 (2001);

N.B.: SEE ALSO 2B206.

- b. Linear and angular displacement measuring instruments, as follows:

1. ‘Linear displacement’ measuring instruments having any of the following:

Technical Note:

For the purpose of 2B006.b.1. ‘linear displacement’ means the change of distance between the measuring probe and the measured object.

- a. Non-contact type measuring systems with a “resolution” equal to or less (better) than $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ within a measuring range up to 0.2 mm;
- b. Linear voltage differential transformer systems having all of the following:
 1. “Linearity” equal to or less (better) than 0.1% within a measuring range up to 5 mm; and
 2. Drift equal to or less (better) than 0.1% per day at a standard ambient test room temperature $\pm 1 \text{ K}$;
- c. Measuring systems having all of the following:
 1. Containing a “laser”; and
 2. Maintaining, for at least 12 hours, at a temperature of $20 \pm 1 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, all of the following:
 - a. A “resolution” over their full scale of $0.1 \mu\text{m}$ or less (better); and
 - b. Capable of achieving a “measurement uncertainty”, when compensated for the refractive index of air, equal to or less (better) than $(0.2 + L/2,000) \mu\text{m}$ (L is the measured length in mm); or
- d. “Electronic assemblies” specially designed to provide feedback capability in systems specified in 2B006.b.1.c.;

2B006 b. continued

Note: 2B006.b.1. does not control measuring interferometer systems, with an automatic control system that is designed to use no feedback techniques, containing a “laser” to measure slide movement errors of machine-tools, dimensional inspection machines or similar equipment.

2. Angular displacement measuring instruments having an “angular position deviation” equal to or less (better) than 0.00025°;

Note: 2B006.b.2. does not control optical instruments, such as autocollimators, using collimated light (e.g., laser light) to detect angular displacement of a mirror.

- c. Equipment for measuring surface irregularities, by measuring optical scatter as a function of angle, with a sensitivity of 0.5 nm or less (better).

Note: Machine tools, which can be used as measuring machines, are controlled if they meet or exceed the criteria specified for the machine tool function or the measuring machine function.

2B007 “Robots” having any of the following characteristics and specially designed controllers and “end-effectors” therefor:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 2B207.

- a. Capable in real time of full three-dimensional image processing or full three-dimensional ‘scene analysis’ to generate or modify “programs” or to generate or modify numerical program data;

Technical Note:

The ‘scene analysis’ limitation does not include approximation of the third dimension by viewing at a given angle, or limited grey scale interpretation for the perception of depth or texture for the approved tasks (2 1/2 D).

- b. Specially designed to comply with national safety standards applicable to potentially explosive munitions environments;

Note: 2B007.b. does not control “robots” specially designed for paint-spraying booths.

- c. Specially designed or rated as radiation-hardened to withstand a total radiation dose greater than 5×10^3 Gy (silicon) without operational degradation; or

Technical Note:

The term Gy (silicon) refers to the energy in Joules per kilogram absorbed by an unshielded silicon sample when exposed to ionising radiation.

- d. Specially designed to operate at altitudes exceeding 30,000 m.

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- 2B008 Assemblies or units, specially designed for machine tools, or dimensional inspection or measuring systems and equipment, as follows:
- Linear position feedback units (e.g., inductive type devices, graduated scales, infrared systems or “laser” systems) having an overall “accuracy” less (better) than $(800 + (600 \times L \times 10^{-3}))$ nm (L equals the effective length in mm);
N.B.: For “laser” systems see also Note to 2B006.b.1.c. and d.
 - Rotary position feedback units (e.g., inductive type devices, graduated scales, infrared systems or “laser” systems) having an “accuracy” less (better) than 0.00025°;
N.B.: For “laser” systems see also Note to 2B006.b.2.
 - “Compound rotary tables” and “tilting spindles”, capable of upgrading, according to the manufacturer’s specifications, machine tools to or above the levels specified in 2B.
- 2B009 Spin-forming machines and flow-forming machines, which, according to the manufacturer’s technical specification, can be equipped with “numerical control” units or a computer control and having all of the following:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 2B109 AND 2B209.
- Two or more controlled axes of which at least two can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”; and
 - A roller force more than 60 kN.
- Technical Note:*
For the purpose of 2B009, machines combining the function of spin-forming and flow-forming are regarded as flow-forming machines.
- 2B104 “Isostatic presses”, not controlled in 2B004, having all of the following:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 2B204.
- Maximum working pressure of 69 MPa or greater;
 - Designed to achieve and maintain a controlled thermal environment of 873 K (600°C) or greater; and
 - Possessing a chamber cavity with an inside diameter of 254 mm or greater.
- 2B105 Chemical vapour deposition (CVD) furnaces, not controlled in 2B005.a., designed or modified for the densification of carbon-carbon composites.
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- 2B109 Flow-forming machines, not controlled in 2B009, and specially designed components as follows:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 2B209.
- a. Flow-forming machines having all of the following:
 - 1. According to the manufacturer's technical specification, can be equipped with "numerical control" units or a computer control, even when not equipped with such units; and
 - 2. With more than two axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control".
 - b. Specially designed components for flow-forming machines specified in 2B009 or 2B109.a.
- Note: 2B109 does not control machines that are not usable in the production of propulsion components and equipment (e.g. motor cases) for systems specified in 9A005, 9A007.a. or 9A105.a.*
- Technical Note:
Machines combining the function of spin-forming and flow-forming are for the purpose of 2B109 regarded as flow-forming machines.*
- 2B116 Vibration test systems, equipment and components therefor, as follows:
- a. Vibration test systems employing feedback or closed loop techniques and incorporating a digital controller, capable of vibrating a system at an acceleration equal to or greater than 10 g rms between 20 Hz and 2 kHz while imparting forces equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured 'bare table';
 - b. Digital controllers, combined with specially designed vibration test software, with a real-time bandwidth greater than 5 kHz designed for use with vibration test systems specified in 2B116.a.;
 - c. Vibration thrusters (shaker units), with or without associated amplifiers, capable of imparting a force equal to or greater than 50 kN, measured 'bare table', and usable in vibration test systems specified in 2B116.a.;
 - d. Test piece support structures and electronic units designed to combine multiple shaker units in a system capable of providing an effective combined force of 50 kN, measured 'bare table', or greater, and usable in vibration systems specified in 2B116.a.
- Technical Note:
In 2B116, 'bare table' means a flat table, or surface, with no fixture or fittings.*
- 2B117 Equipment and process controls, not controlled in 2B004, 2B005.a., 2B104 or 2B105, designed or modified for densification and pyrolysis of structural composite rocket nozzles and reentry vehicle nose tips.
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- 2B119 Balancing machines and related equipment, as follows:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 2B219.
- a. Balancing machines having all the following characteristics:
1. Not capable of balancing rotors/assemblies having a mass greater than 3 kg;
 2. Capable of balancing rotors/assemblies at speeds greater than 12,500 rpm;
 3. Capable of correcting unbalance in two planes or more; and
 4. Capable of balancing to a residual specific unbalance of 0.2 g mm per kg of rotor mass;
- Note:* 2B119.a. does not control balancing machines designed or modified for dental or other medical equipment.
- b. Indicator heads designed or modified for use with machines specified in 2B119.a.
Technical Note:
Indicator heads are sometimes known as balancing instrumentation.
- 2B120 Motion simulators or rate tables having all of the following characteristics:
- a. Two axes or more;
- b. Slip rings capable of transmitting electrical power and/or signal information; and
- c. Having any of the following characteristics:
1. For any single axis having all of the following:
 - a. Capable of rates of 400 degrees/s or more, or 30 degrees/s or less; and
 - b. A rate resolution equal to or less than 6 degrees/s and an accuracy equal to or less than 0.6 degrees/s;
 2. Having a worst-case rate stability equal to or better (less) than plus or minus 0.05 % averaged over 10 degrees or more; or
 3. A positioning accuracy equal to or less (better) than 5 arc second.
- Note:* 2B120 does not control rotary tables designed or modified for machine tools or for medical equipment. For controls on machine tool rotary tables see 2B008.
- 2B121 Positioning tables (equipment capable of precise rotary positioning in any axes), not controlled in 2B120, having all the following characteristics:
- a. Two axes or more; and
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2B121 continued

- b. A positioning accuracy equal to or less (better) than 5 arc second.

Note: 2B121 does not control rotary tables designed or modified for machine tools or for medical equipment. For controls on machine tool rotary tables see 2B008.

2B122 Centrifuges capable of imparting accelerations above 100 g and having slip rings capable of transmitting electrical power and signal information.

2B201 Machine tools and any combination thereof, not controlled in 2B001, as follows, for removing or cutting metals, ceramics or “composites”, which, according to the manufacturer’s technical specification, can be equipped with electronic devices for simultaneous “contouring control” in two or more axes:

- a. Machine tools for milling, having any of the following characteristics:

1. Positioning accuracies with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than 6 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988)⁷ or national equivalents along any linear axis; or
2. Two or more contouring rotary axes;

Note: 2B201.a. does not control milling machines having the following characteristics:

- a. X-axis travel greater than 2 m; and
- b. Overall positioning accuracy on the x-axis more (worse) than 30 µm.

- b. Machine tools for grinding, having any of the following characteristics:

1. Positioning accuracies with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than 4 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988)⁸ or national equivalents along any linear axis; or
2. Two or more contouring rotary axes.

Note: 2B201.b. does not control the following grinding machines:

- a. Cylindrical external, internal, and external-internal grinding machines having all of the following characteristics:
 1. Limited to a maximum workpiece capacity of 150 mm or length; and
 2. Axes limited to x, z and c;
- b. Jig grinders that do not have a z-axis or a w-axis with an overall positioning accuracy less (better) than 4 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1988)⁹ or national equivalents.

⁷ Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established

⁸ Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established

⁹ Manufacturers calculating positioning accuracy in accordance with ISO 230/2 (1997) should consult the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established

2B201 continued

Note 1: 2B201 does not control special purpose machine tools limited to the manufacture of any of the following parts:

- a. Gears;*
- b. Crankshafts or camshafts;*
- c. Tools or cutters;*
- d. Extruder worms.*

Note 2: A machine tool having at least two of the three turning, milling or grinding capabilities (e.g., a turning machine with milling capability), must be evaluated against each applicable entry 2B001.a. or 2B201.a. or b.

2B204 “Isostatic presses”, other than those specified in 2B004 or 2B104, and related equipment, as follows:

- a. “Isostatic presses” having both of the following characteristics:
 1. Capable of achieving a maximum working pressure of 69 MPa or greater; and
 2. A chamber cavity with an inside diameter in excess of 152 mm;
- b. Dies, moulds and controls, specially designed for “isostatic presses” specified in 2B204.a.

Technical Note:

In 2B204 the inside chamber dimension is that of the chamber in which both the working temperature and the working pressure are achieved and does not include fixtures. That dimension will be the smaller of either the inside diameter of the pressure chamber or the inside diameter of the insulated furnace chamber, depending on which of the two chambers is located inside the other.

2B206 Dimensional inspection machines, instruments or systems, not controlled in 2B006, as follows:

- a. Computer controlled or numerically controlled dimensional inspection machines having both of the following characteristics:
 1. Two or more axes; and
 2. A one-dimensional length “measurement uncertainty” equal to or less (better) than $(1.25 + L/1000) \mu\text{m}$ tested with a probe of an “accuracy” of less (better) than $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ (L is the measured length in millimetres) (Ref.: VDI/VDE 2617 Parts 1 and 2);
- b. Systems for simultaneous linear-angular inspection of hemishells, having both of the following characteristics:
 1. “Measurement uncertainty” along any linear axis equal to or less (better) than $3.5 \mu\text{m}$ per 5 mm; and
 2. “Angular position deviation” equal to or less than 0.02° .

2B206 continued

Note 1: Machine tools that can be used as measuring machines are controlled if they meet or exceed the criteria specified for the machine tool function or the measuring machine function.

Note 2: A machine specified in 2B206 is controlled if it exceeds the control threshold anywhere within its operating range.

Technical Notes:

- 1. The probe used in determining the measurement uncertainty of a dimensional inspection system shall be described in VDI/VDE 2617 parts 2, 3 and 4.*
- 2. All parameters of measurement values in 2B206 represent plus/minus i.e., not total band.*

2B207 “Robots”, “end-effectors” and control units, not controlled in 2B007, as follows:

- a. “Robots” or “end-effectors” specially designed to comply with national safety standards applicable to handling high explosives (for example, meeting electrical code ratings for high explosives);
- b. Control units specially designed for any of the “robots” or “end-effectors” specified in 2B207.a.

2B209 Flow forming machines, spin forming machines capable of flow forming functions, not controlled in 2B009 or 2B109, and mandrels, as follows:

- a. Machines having both of the following characteristics:
 1. Three or more rollers (active or guiding); and
 2. Which, according to the manufacturer’s technical specification, can be equipped with “numerical control” units or a computer control;
- b. Rotor-forming mandrels designed to form cylindrical rotors of inside diameter between 75 mm and 400 mm.

Note: 2B209.a. includes machines which have only a single roller designed to deform metal plus two auxiliary rollers which support the mandrel, but do not participate directly in the deformation process.

2B219 Centrifugal multiplane balancing machines, fixed or portable, horizontal or vertical, as follows:

- a. Centrifugal balancing machines designed for balancing flexible rotors having a length of 600 mm or more and having all of the following characteristics:
 1. Swing or journal diameter greater than 75 mm;
 2. Mass capability of from 0.9 to 23 kg ; and
 3. Capable of balancing speed of revolution greater than 5,000 r.p.m.;

2B219 continued

- b. Centrifugal balancing machines designed for balancing hollow cylindrical rotor components and having all of the following characteristics:
 - 1. Journal diameter greater than 75 mm;
 - 2. Mass capability of from 0.9 to 23 kg;
 - 3. Capable of balancing to a residual imbalance equal to or less than 0.01 kg x mm/kg per plane; and
 - 4. Belt drive type.

2B225 Remote manipulators that can be used to provide remote actions in radiochemical separation operations or hot cells, having either of the following characteristics:

- a. A capability of penetrating 0.6 m or more of hot cell wall (through-the-wall operation); or
- b. A capability of bridging over the top of a hot cell wall with a thickness of 0.6 m or more (over-the-wall operation).

Technical Note:

Remote manipulators provide translation of human operator actions to a remote operating arm and terminal fixture. They may be of 'master/slave' type or operated by joystick or keypad.

2B226 Controlled atmosphere (vacuum or inert gas) induction furnaces, and power supplies therefor, as follows:

N.B: SEE ALSO 3B.

- a. Furnaces having all of the following characteristics:
 - 1. Capable of operation above 1,123 K (850°C);
 - 2. Induction coils 600 mm or less in diameter; and
 - 3. Designed for power inputs of 5 kW or more;
- b. Power supplies, with a specified power output of 5 kW or more, specially designed for furnaces specified in 2B226.a.

Note: 2B226.a. does not control furnaces designed for the processing of semiconductor wafers.

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- 2B227 Vacuum or other controlled atmosphere metallurgical melting and casting furnaces and related equipment as follows:
- a. Arc remelt and casting furnaces having both of the following characteristics:
 - 1. Consumable electrode capacities between 1,000 cm³ and 20,000 cm³; and
 - 2. Capable of operating with melting temperatures above 1,973 K (1,700°C);
 - b. Electron beam melting furnaces and plasma atomization and melting furnaces, having both of the following characteristics:
 - 1. A power of 50 kW or greater; and
 - 2. Capable of operating with melting temperatures above 1,473 K (1,200°C).
 - c. Computer control and monitoring systems specially configured for any of the furnaces specified in 2B227.a. or b.
- 2B228 Rotor fabrication or assembly equipment, rotor straightening equipment, bellows-forming mandrels and dies, as follows:
- a. Rotor assembly equipment for assembly of gas centrifuge rotor tube sections, baffles, and end caps;
Note: 2B228.a. includes precision mandrels, clamps, and shrink fit machines.
 - b. Rotor straightening equipment for alignment of gas centrifuge rotor tube sections to a common axis;
*Technical Note:
In 2B228.b. such equipment normally consists of precision measuring probes linked to a computer that subsequently controls the action of, for example, pneumatic rams used for aligning the rotor tube sections.*
 - c. Bellows-forming mandrels and dies for producing single-convolution bellows.
*Technical Note:
In 2B228.c. the bellows have all of the following characteristics:*
 - 1. Inside diameter between 75 mm and 400 mm;
 - 2. Length equal to or greater than 12.7 mm;
 - 3. Single convolution depth greater than 2 mm; and
 - 4. Made of high-strength aluminium alloys, maraging steel or high strength “fibrous or filamentary materials”.
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- 2B230 “Pressure transducers” capable of measuring absolute pressures at any point in the range 0 to 13 kPa and having both of the following characteristics:
- a. Pressure sensing elements made of or protected by aluminium, aluminium alloy, nickel or nickel alloy with more than 60% nickel by weight; and
 - b. Having either of the following characteristics:
 1. A full scale of less than 13 kPa and an ‘accuracy’ of better than $\pm 1\%$ of full-scale; or
 2. A full scale of 13 kPa or greater and an ‘accuracy’ of better than ± 130 Pa.

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 2B230, ‘accuracy’ includes non-linearity, hysteresis and repeatability at ambient temperature.

- 2B231 Vacuum pumps having all of the following characteristics:

- a. Input throat size equal to or greater than 380 mm;
- b. Pumping speed equal to or greater than 15 m³/s; and
- c. Capable of producing an ultimate vacuum better than 13 mPa.

Technical Notes:

1. *The pumping speed is determined at the measurement point with nitrogen gas or air.*
2. *The ultimate vacuum is determined at the input of the pump with the input of the pump blocked off.*

- 2B232 Multistage light gas guns or other high-velocity gun systems (coil, electromagnetic, and electrothermal types, and other advanced systems) capable of accelerating projectiles to 2 km/s or greater.

- 2B350 Chemical manufacturing facilities, equipment and components, as follows:

- a. Reaction vessels or reactors, with or without agitators, with total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.1 m³ (100 litres) and less than 20 m³ (20,000 litres), where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from any of the following materials:
 1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 2. Fluoropolymers;
 3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coating or glass lining);
 4. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 5. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;
 6. Titanium or titanium alloys;
 7. Zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
 8. Niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys;

2B350 continued

- b. Agitators for use in reaction vessels or reactors specified in 2B350.a.; and impellers, blades or shafts designed for such agitators, where all surfaces of the agitator that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from any of the following materials:
 - 1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 - 2. Fluoropolymers;
 - 3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
 - 4. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 - 5. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;
 - 6. Titanium or titanium alloys;
 - 7. Zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
 - 8. Niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys;
- c. Storage tanks, containers or receivers with a total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.1 m³ (100 litres) where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from any of the following materials:
 - 1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 - 2. Fluoropolymers;
 - 3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
 - 4. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 - 5. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;
 - 6. Titanium or titanium alloys;
 - 7. Zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
 - 8. Niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys;
- d. Heat exchangers or condensers with a heat transfer surface area greater than 0.15 m², and less than 20 m²; and tubes, plates, coils or blocks (cores) designed for such heat exchangers or condensers, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:
 - 1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 - 2. Fluoropolymers;
 - 3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
 - 4. Graphite or 'carbon graphite';
 - 5. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 - 6. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;
 - 7. Titanium or titanium alloys;
 - 8. Zirconium or zirconium alloys;
 - 9. Silicon carbide;
 - 10. Titanium carbide; or
 - 11. Niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys;
- e. Distillation or absorption columns of internal diameter greater than 0.1 m; and liquid distributors, vapour distributors or liquid collectors designed for such distillation or absorption columns, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:

2B350 continued

1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 2. Fluoropolymers;
 3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
 4. Graphite or 'carbon graphite';
 5. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 6. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;
 7. Titanium or titanium alloys;
 8. Zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
 9. Niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys;
- f. Remotely operated filling equipment in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:
1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight; or
 2. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
- g. Valves with nominal sizes greater than 10 mm and casings (valve bodies) or preformed casing liners designed for such valves, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from any of the following materials:
1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 2. Fluoropolymers;
 3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
 4. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 5. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;
 6. Titanium or titanium alloys;
 7. Zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
 8. Niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys;
- h. Multi-walled piping incorporating a leak detection port, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from any of the following materials:
1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 2. Fluoropolymers;
 3. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
 4. Graphite or 'carbon graphite';
 5. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 6. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;
 7. Titanium or titanium alloys;
 8. Zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
 9. Niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys;

2B350 continued

- i. Multiple-seal and seal-less pumps, with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 0.6 m³/hour, or vacuum pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 5 m³/hour (under standard temperature (273 K (0°C)) and pressure (101.3 kPa) conditions); and casings (pump bodies), preformed casing liners, impellers, rotors or jet pump nozzles designed for such pumps, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:
 - 1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 - 2. Ceramics;
 - 3. Ferrosilicon;
 - 4. Fluoropolymers;
 - 5. Glass (including vitrified or enamelled coatings or glass lining);
 - 6. Graphite or 'carbon graphite';
 - 7. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
 - 8. Tantalum or tantalum alloys;
 - 9. Titanium or titanium alloys;
 - 10. Zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
 - 11. Niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys;
- j. Incinerators designed to destroy chemicals specified in entry 1C350, having specially designed waste supply systems, special handling facilities and an average combustion chamber temperature greater than 1,273 K (1,000°C), in which all surfaces in the waste supply system that come into direct contact with the waste products are made from or lined with any of the following materials:
 - 1. Alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
 - 2. Ceramics; or
 - 3. Nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight.

Technical Note:

'Carbon graphite' is a composition consisting of amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite content is eight percent or more by weight.

2B351 Toxic gas monitoring systems, as follows; and dedicated detectors therefor:

- a. Designed for continuous operation and usable for the detection of chemical warfare agents or chemicals specified in 1C350, at concentrations of less than 0.3 mg/m³; or
- b. Designed for the detection of cholinesterase-inhibiting activity.

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- 2B352 Equipment capable of use in handling biological materials, as follows:
- a. Complete biological containment facilities at P3, P4 containment level;
Technical Note:
P3 or P4 (BL3, BL4, L3, L4) containment levels are as specified in the WHO Laboratory Biosafety manual (3rd edition Geneva 2004).
 - b. Fermenters capable of cultivation of pathogenic “microorganisms”, viruses or capable of toxin production, without the propagation of aerosols, and having a total capacity of 20 litres or more;
Technical Note:
Fermenters include bioreactors, chemostats and continuous-flow systems.
 - c. Centrifugal separators, capable of continuous separation without the propagation of aerosols, having all the following characteristics:
 1. Flow rate exceeding 100 litres per hour;
 2. Components of polished stainless steel or titanium;
 3. One or more sealing joints within the steam containment area; and
 4. Capable of in-situ steam sterilisation in a closed state;Technical Note:
Centrifugal separators include decanters.
 - d. Cross (tangential) flow filtration equipment and components as follows:
 1. Cross (tangential) flow filtration equipment capable of separation of pathogenic micro-organisms, viruses, toxins or cell cultures, without the propagation of aerosols, having both of the following characteristics:
 - a. A total filtration area equal to or greater than 1 m²; and
 - b. Capable of being sterilised or disinfected in-situ;Technical Note:
In 2B352.d.1.b. sterilised denotes the elimination of all viable microbes from the equipment through the use of either physical (e.g. steam) or chemical agents. Disinfected denotes the destruction of potential microbial infectivity in the equipment through the use of chemical agents with a germicidal effect. Disinfection and sterilisation are distinct from sanitisation, the latter referring to cleaning procedures designed to lower the microbial content of equipment without necessarily achieving elimination of all microbial infectivity or viability.
 2. Cross (tangential) flow filtration components (e.g. modules, elements, cassettes, cartridges, units or plates) with filtration area equal to or greater than 0.2 m² for each component and designed for use in cross (tangential) flow filtration equipment specified in 2B352.d.;

Note: 2B352.d. does not control reverse osmosis equipment, as specified by the manufacturer.
 - e. Steam sterilisable freeze drying equipment with a condenser capacity exceeding 10 kg of ice in 24 hours and less than 1,000 kg of ice in 24 hours;

2B352 continued

- f. Protective and containment equipment, as follows:
1. Protective full or half suits, or hoods dependent upon a tethered external air supply and operating under positive pressure;
Note: 2B352.f.1. does not control suits designed to be worn with self-contained breathing apparatus.
 2. Class III biological safety cabinets or isolators with similar performance standards;
Note: In 2B352.f.2., isolators include flexible isolators, dry boxes, anaerobic chambers, glove boxes and laminar flow hoods (closed with vertical flow).
- g. Chambers designed for aerosol challenge testing with “microorganisms”, viruses or “toxins” and having a capacity of 1 m³ or greater.

2C Materials

None.

2D Software

- 2D001 “Software”, other than that specified in 2D002, specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment specified in 2A001 or 2B001 to 2B009.
- 2D002 “Software” for electronic devices, even when residing in an electronic device or system, enabling such devices or systems to function as a “numerical control” unit, capable of co-ordinating simultaneously more than four axes for “contouring control”.
- Note 1:* 2D002 does not control “software” specially designed or modified for the operation of machine tools not controlled by Category 2.
- Note 2:* 2D002 does not control “software” for items specified in 2B002. See 2D001 for “software” for items specified in 2B002.
- 2D101 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of equipment specified in 2B104, 2B105, 2B109, 2B116, 2B117 or 2B119 to 2B122.
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9D004.
- 2D201 “Software” specially designed for the “use” of equipment specified in 2B204, 2B206, 2B207, 2B209, 2B219 or 2B227.
- 2D202 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment specified in 2B201.

2E Technology

- 2E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment or “software” specified in 2A, 2B or 2D.
- 2E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment specified in 2A or 2B.
- 2E003 Other “technology”, as follows:
- a. “Technology” for the “development” of interactive graphics as an integrated part in “numerical control” units for preparation or modification of part programs;
 - b. “Technology” for metal-working manufacturing processes, as follows:
 1. “Technology” for the design of tools, dies or fixtures specially designed for any of the following processes:
 - a. “Superplastic forming”;
 - b. “Diffusion bonding”; or
 - c. “Direct-acting hydraulic pressing”;
 2. Technical data consisting of process methods or parameters as listed below used to control:
 - a. “Superplastic forming” of aluminium alloys, titanium alloys or “superalloys”:
 1. Surface preparation;
 2. Strain rate;
 3. Temperature;
 4. Pressure;
 - b. “Diffusion bonding” of “superalloys” or titanium alloys:
 1. Surface preparation;
 2. Temperature;
 3. Pressure;
 - c. “Direct-acting hydraulic pressing” of aluminium alloys or titanium alloys:
 1. Pressure;
 2. Cycle time;
 - d. “Hot isostatic densification” of titanium alloys, aluminium alloys or “superalloys”:
 1. Temperature;
 2. Pressure;
 3. Cycle time;

2E003 continued

- c. “Technology” for the “development” or “production” of hydraulic stretch-forming machines and dies therefor, for the manufacture of airframe structures;
- d. “Technology” for the “development” of generators of machine tool instructions (e.g., part programs) from design data residing inside “numerical control” units;
- e. “Technology” for the “development” of integration “software” for incorporation of expert systems for advanced decision support of shop floor operations into “numerical control” units;
- f. “Technology” for the application of inorganic overlay coatings or inorganic surface modification coatings (specified in column 3 of the following table) to non-electronic substrates (specified in column 2 of the following table), by processes specified in column 1 of the following table and defined in the Technical Note.

Note: The table and Technical Note appear after entry 2E301.

- 2E101 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment or “software” specified in 2B004, 2B009, 2B104, 2B109, 2B116, 2B119 to 2B122 or 2D101.
- 2E201 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment or “software” specified in 2A225, 2A226, 2B001, 2B006, 2B007.b., 2B007.c., 2B008, 2B009, 2B201, 2B204, 2B206, 2B207, 2B209, 2B225 to 2B232, 2D201 or 2D202.
- 2E301 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of goods specified in 2B350 to 2B352.

TABLE – DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES

1. <u>Coating Process</u> (1)*	2. <u>Substrate</u>	3. <u>Resultant Coating</u>
A. Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD)	“Superalloys”	Aluminides for internal passages
	Ceramics (19) and Low-expansion glasses (14)	Silicides Carbides Dielectric layers (15) Diamond Diamond-like carbon (17)
	Carbon-carbon, Ceramic and Metal “matrix” “composites”	Silicides Carbides Refractory metals Mixtures thereof (4) Dielectric layers (15) Aluminides Alloyed aluminides (2) Boron nitride
	Cemented tungsten carbide (16), Silicon carbide (18)	Carbides Tungsten Mixtures thereof (4) Dielectric layers (15)
	Molybdenum and Molybdenum alloys	Dielectric layers (15)
	Beryllium and Beryllium alloys	Dielectric layers (15) Diamond Diamond-like carbon (17)
	Sensor window materials (9)	Dielectric layers (15) Diamond Diamond-like carbon (17)

* The numbers in parenthesis refer to the Notes following this Table.

TABLE – DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES

1. <u>Coating Process</u> (1)	2. <u>Substrate</u>	3. <u>Resultant Coating</u>
B. Thermal-Evaporation Physical Vapour Deposition (TE-PVD)		
B.1. Physical Vapour Deposition (PVD): Electron-Beam (EB-PVD)	“Superalloys”	Alloyed silicides Alloyed aluminides (2) McrAlX (5) Modified zirconia (12) Silicides Aluminides Mixtures thereof (4)
	Ceramics (19) and Low- expansion glasses (14)	Dielectric layers (15)
	Corrosion resistant steel (7)	McrAlX (5) Modified zirconia (12) Mixtures thereof (4)
	Carbon-carbon, Ceramic and Metal “matrix” “composites”	Silicides Carbides Refractory metals Mixtures thereof (4) Dielectric layers (15) Boron nitride
	Cemented tungsten carbide (16), Silicon carbide (18)	Carbides Tungsten Mixtures thereof (4) Dielectric layers (15)
	Molybdenum and Molybdenum alloys	Dielectric layers (15)
	Beryllium and Beryllium alloys	Dielectric layers (15) Borides Beryllium
	Sensor window materials (9)	Dielectric layers (15)
	Titanium alloys (13)	Borides Nitrides

TABLE – DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES

1. <u>Coating Process</u> (1)	2. <u>Substrate</u>	3. <u>Resultant Coating</u>
B.2. Ion assisted resistive heating Physical Vapour Deposition (PVD) (Ion Plating)	Ceramics (19) and Low-expansion glasses (14)	Dielectric layers (15) Diamond-like carbon (17)
	Carbon-carbon, Ceramic and Metal “matrix” “composites”	Dielectric layers (15)
	Cemented tungsten carbide (16), Silicon carbide	Dielectric layers (15)
	Molybdenum and Molybdenum alloys	Dielectric layers (15)
	Beryllium and Beryllium alloys	Dielectric layers (15)
	Sensor window materials (9)	Dielectric layers (15) Diamond-like carbon (17)
B.3. Physical Vapour Deposition (PVD): “Laser” Vaporization	Ceramics (19) and Low-expansion glasses (14)	Silicides Dielectric layers (15) Diamond-like carbon (17)
	Carbon-carbon, Ceramic and Metal “matrix” “composites”	Dielectric layers (15)
	Cemented tungsten carbide (16), Silicon carbide	Dielectric layers (15)
	Molybdenum and Molybdenum alloys	Dielectric layers (15)
	Beryllium and Beryllium alloys	Dielectric layers (15)
	Sensor window materials (9)	Dielectric layers (15) Diamond-like carbon

TABLE – DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES

1. <u>Coating Process</u> (1)	2. <u>Substrate</u>	3. <u>Resultant Coating</u>
B.4. Physical Vapour Deposition (PVD): Cathodic Arc Discharge	“Superalloys”	Alloyed silicides Alloyed aluminides (2) McrAlX (5)
	Polymers (11) and Organic “matrix” “composites”	Borides Carbides Nitrides Diamond-like carbon (17)
C. Pack cementation (see A above for out-of-pack cementation) (10)	Carbon-carbon, Ceramic and Metal “matrix” “composites”	Silicides Carbides Mixtures thereof (4)
	Titanium alloys (13)	Silicides Aluminides Alloyed aluminides (2)
	Refractory metals and alloys (8)	Silicides Oxides
D. Plasma spraying	“Superalloys”	McrAlX (5) Modified zirconia (12) Mixtures thereof (4) Abradable Nickel-Graphite Abradable materials containing Ni-Cr-Al Abradable Al-Si-Polyester Alloyed aluminides (2)
	Aluminium alloys (6)	McrAlX (5) Modified zirconia (12) Silicides Mixtures thereof (4)
	Refractory metals and alloys (8)	Aluminides Silicides Carbides

TABLE – DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES

1. <u>Coating Process</u> (1)	2. <u>Substrate</u>	3. <u>Resultant Coating</u>
D. (continued)	Corrosion resistant steel (7)	McrAlX (5) Modified zirconia (12) Mixtures thereof (4)
	Titanium alloys (13)	Carbides Aluminides Silicides Alloyed aluminides (2) Abradable Nickel-Graphite Abradable materials containing Ni-Cr-Al Abradable Al-Si-Polyester
E. Slurry Deposition	Refractory metals and alloys (8)	Fused silicides Fused aluminides except for resistance heating elements
	Carbon-carbon, Ceramic and Metal “matrix” “composites”	Silicides Carbides Mixtures thereof (4)
F. Sputter Deposition	“Superalloys”	Alloyed silicides Alloyed aluminides (2) Noble metal modified aluminides (3) McrAlX (5) Modified zirconia (12) Platinum Mixtures thereof (4)
	Ceramics and Low-expansion glasses (14)	Silicides Platinum Mixtures thereof (4) Dielectric layers (15) Diamond-like carbon (17)

TABLE – DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES

1. <u>Coating Process</u> (1)	2. <u>Substrate</u>	3. <u>Resultant Coating</u>
F. (continued)	Titanium alloys (13)	Borides Nitrides Oxides Silicides Aluminides Alloyed aluminides (2) Carbides
	Carbon-carbon, Ceramic and Metal “matrix” “composites”	Silicides Carbides Refractory metals Mixtures thereof (4) Dielectric layers (15) Boron nitride
	Cemented tungsten carbide (16), Silicon carbide (18)	Carbides Tungsten Mixtures thereof (4) Dielectric layers (15) Boron nitride
	Molybdenum and Molybdenum alloys	Dielectric layers (15)
	Beryllium and Beryllium alloys	Borides Dielectric layers (15) Beryllium
	Sensor window materials (9)	Dielectric layers (15) Diamond-like carbon (17)
	Refractory metals and alloys (8)	Aluminides Silicides Oxides Carbides

TABLE – DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES

1. <u>Coating Process</u> (1)	2. <u>Substrate</u>	3. <u>Resultant Coating</u>
G. Ion Implantation	High temperature bearing steels	Additions of Chromium Tantalum or Niobium (Columbium)
	Titanium alloys (13)	Borides Nitrides
	Beryllium and Beryllium alloys	Borides
	Cemented tungsten carbide (16)	Carbides Nitrides

TABLE – DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES – NOTES

1. The term ‘coating process’ includes coating repair and refurbishing as well as original coating.
2. The term ‘alloyed aluminide coating’ includes single or multiple-step coatings in which an element or elements are deposited prior to or during application of the aluminide coating, even if these elements are deposited by another coating process. It does not, however, include the multiple use of single-step pack cementation processes to achieve alloyed aluminides.
3. The term ‘noble metal modified aluminide’ coating includes multiple-step coatings in which the noble metal or noble metals are laid down by some other coating process prior to application of the aluminide coating.
4. The term ‘mixtures thereof’ includes infiltrated material, graded compositions, co-deposits and multilayer deposits and are obtained by one or more of the coating processes specified in the Table.
5. ‘McrAlX’ refers to a coating alloy where M equals cobalt, iron, nickel or combinations thereof and X equals hafnium, yttrium, silicon, tantalum in any amount or other intentional additions over 0.01 % by weight in various proportions and combinations, except:
 - a. CoCrAlY coatings which contain less than 22 % by weight of chromium, less than 7 % by weight of aluminium and less than 2 % by weight of yttrium;
 - b. CoCrAlY coatings which contain 22 to 24 % by weight of chromium, 10 to 12 % by weight of aluminium and 0.5 to 0.7 % by weight of yttrium; or
 - c. NiCrAlY coatings which contain 21 to 23 % by weight of chromium, 10 to 12 % by weight of aluminium and 0.9 to 1.1 % by weight of yttrium.
6. The term ‘aluminium alloys’ refers to alloys having an ultimate tensile strength of 190 Mpa or more measured at 293 K (20°C).
7. The term ‘corrosion resistant steel’ refers to AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute) 300 series or equivalent national standard steels.
8. ‘Refractory metals and alloys’ include the following metals and their alloys: niobium (columbium), molybdenum, tungsten and tantalum.
9. ‘Sensor window materials’, as follows: alumina, silicon, germanium, zinc sulphide, zinc selenide, gallium arsenide, diamond, gallium phosphide, sapphire and the following metal halides: sensor window materials of more than 40 mm diameter for zirconium fluoride and hafnium fluoride.
10. “Technology” for single-step pack cementation of solid airfoils is not controlled by Category 2.
11. ‘Polymers’, as follows: polyimide, polyester, polysulphide, polycarbonates and polyurethanes.

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12. 'Modified zirconia' refers to additions of other metal oxides (e.g., calcia, magnesia, yttria, hafnia, rare earth oxides) to zirconia in order to stabilise certain crystallographic phases and phase compositions. Thermal barrier coatings made of zirconia, modified with calcia or magnesia by mixing or fusion, are not controlled.
 13. 'Titanium alloys' refers only to aerospace alloys having an ultimate tensile strength of 900 Mpa or more measured at 293 K (20°C).
 14. 'Low-expansion glasses' refers to glasses which have a coefficient of thermal expansion of $1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ K}^{-1}$ or less measured at 293 K (20°C).
 15. 'Dielectric layers' are coatings constructed of multi-layers of insulator materials in which the interference properties of a design composed of materials of various refractive indices are used to reflect, transmit or absorb various wavelength bands. Dielectric layers refers to more than four dielectric layers or dielectric/metal "composite" layers.
 16. 'Cemented tungsten carbide' does not include cutting and forming tool materials consisting of tungsten carbide/(cobalt, nickel), titanium carbide/(cobalt, nickel), chromium carbide/nickel-chromium and chromium carbide/nickel.
 17. "Technology" specially designed to deposit diamond-like carbon on any of the following is not controlled:
magnetic disk drives and heads, equipment for the manufacture of disposables, valves for faucets, acoustic diaphragms for speakers, engine parts for automobiles, cutting tools, punching-pressing dies, office automation equipment, microphones or medical devices or moulds, for casting or moulding of plastics, manufactured from alloys containing less than 5% beryllium.
 18. 'Silicon carbide' does not include cutting and forming tool materials.
 19. Ceramic substrates, as used in this entry, does not include ceramic materials containing 5% by weight, or greater, clay or cement content, either as separate constituents or in combination.

TABLE – DEPOSITION TECHNIQUES – TECHNICAL NOTE

Processes specified in Column 1 of the Table are defined as follows:

- a. Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD) is an overlay coating or surface modification coating process wherein a metal, alloy, “composite”, dielectric or ceramic is deposited upon a heated substrate. Gaseous reactants are decomposed or combined in the vicinity of a substrate resulting in the deposition of the desired elemental, alloy or compound material on the substrate. Energy for this decomposition or chemical reaction process may be provided by the heat of the substrate, a glow discharge plasma, or “laser” irradiation.

N.B.1 CVD includes the following processes: directed gas flow out-of-pack deposition, pulsating CVD, controlled nucleation thermal deposition (CNTD), plasma enhanced or plasma assisted CVD processes.

N.B.2 Pack denotes a substrate immersed in a powder mixture.

N.B.3 The gaseous reactants used in the out-of-pack process are produced using the same basic reactions and parameters as the pack cementation process, except that the substrate to be coated is not in contact with the powder mixture.

- b. Thermal Evaporation-Physical Vapour Deposition (TE-PVD) is an overlay coating process conducted in a vacuum with a pressure less than 0.1 Pa wherein a source of thermal energy is used to vaporize the coating material. This process results in the condensation, or deposition, of the evaporated species onto appropriately positioned substrates.

The addition of gases to the vacuum chamber during the coating process to synthesize compound coatings is an ordinary modification of the process.

The use of ion or electron beams, or plasma, to activate or assist the coating’s deposition is also a common modification in this technique. The use of monitors to provide in-process measurement of optical characteristics and thickness of coatings can be a feature of these processes.

Specific TE-PVD processes are as follows:

1. Electron Beam PVD uses an electron beam to heat and evaporate the material which forms the coating;
2. Ion Assisted Resistive Heating PVD employs electrically resistive heating sources in combination with impinging ion beam(s) to produce a controlled and uniform flux of evaporated coating species;
3. “Laser” Vaporization uses either pulsed or continuous wave “laser” beams to vaporize the material which forms the coating;
4. Cathodic Arc Deposition employs a consumable cathode of the material which forms the coating and has an arc discharge established on the surface by a momentary contact of a ground trigger. Controlled motion of arcing erodes the cathode surface creating a highly ionized plasma. The anode can be either a cone attached to the periphery of the cathode, through an insulator, or the chamber. Substrate biasing is used for non line-of-sight deposition.

N.B. This definition does not include random cathodic arc deposition with non-biased substrates.

5. Ion Plating is a special modification of a general TE-PVD process in which a plasma or an ion source is used to ionize the species to be deposited, and a negative bias is applied to the substrate in order to facilitate the extraction of the species from the plasma. The introduction of reactive species, evaporation of solids within the process chamber, and the use of monitors to provide in-process measurement of optical characteristics and thicknesses of coatings are ordinary modifications of the process.

- c. Pack Cementation is a surface modification coating or overlay coating process wherein a substrate is immersed in a powder mixture (a pack), that consists of:
1. The metallic powders that are to be deposited (usually aluminium, chromium, silicon or combinations thereof);
 2. An activator (normally a halide salt); and
 3. An inert powder, most frequently alumina.

The substrate and powder mixture is contained within a retort which is heated to between 1,030 K (757°C) and 1,375 K (1,102°C) for sufficient time to deposit the coating.

- d. Plasma Spraying is an overlay coating process wherein a gun (spray torch) which produces and controls a plasma accepts powder or wire coating materials, melts them and propels them towards a substrate, whereon an integrally bonded coating is formed. Plasma spraying constitutes either low pressure plasma spraying or high velocity plasma spraying.

N.B.1 Low pressure means less than ambient atmospheric pressure.

N.B.2 High velocity refers to nozzle-exit gas velocity exceeding 750 m/s calculated at 293 K (20°C) at 0.1 Mpa.

- e. Slurry Deposition is a surface modification coating or overlay coating process wherein a metallic or ceramic powder with an organic binder is suspended in a liquid and is applied to a substrate by either spraying, dipping or painting, subsequent air or oven drying, and heat treatment to obtain the desired coating.
- f. Sputter Deposition is an overlay coating process based on a momentum transfer phenomenon, wherein positive ions are accelerated by an electric field towards the surface of a target (coating material). The kinetic energy of the impacting ions is sufficient to cause target surface atoms to be released and deposited on an appropriately positioned substrate.

N.B.1 The Table refers only to triode, magnetron or reactive sputter deposition which is used to increase adhesion of the coating and rate of deposition and to radio frequency (RF) augmented sputter deposition used to permit vaporisation of non-metallic coating materials.

N.B.2 Low-energy ion beams (less than 5 keV) can be used to activate the deposition.

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- g. Ion Implantation is a surface modification coating process in which the element to be alloyed is ionized, accelerated through a potential gradient and implanted into the surface region of the substrate. This includes processes in which ion implantation is performed simultaneously with electron beam physical vapour deposition or sputter deposition.

CATEGORY 3 – ELECTRONICS

3A Systems, Equipment and Components

Note 1: *The control status of equipment and components described in 3A001 or 3A002, other than those described in 3A001.a.3. to 3A001.a.10. or 3A001.a.12., which are specially designed for or which have the same functional characteristics as other equipment is determined by the control status of the other equipment.*

Note 2: *The control status of integrated circuits described in 3A001.a.3. to 3A001.a.9. or 3A001.a.12. which are unalterably programmed or designed for a specific function for another equipment is determined by the control status of the other equipment.*

N.B.: *When the manufacturer or applicant cannot determine the control status of the other equipment, the control status of the integrated circuits is determined in 3A001.a.3. to 3A001.a.9. and 3A001.a.12.*

If the integrated circuit is a silicon-based “microcomputer microcircuit” or microcontroller microcircuit described in 3A001.a.3. having an operand (data) word length of 8 bit or less, the control status of the integrated circuit is determined in 3A001.a.3.

3A001 Electronic components and specially designed components therefor, as follows:

a. General purpose integrated circuits, as follows:

Note 1: *The control status of wafers (finished or unfinished), in which the function has been determined, is to be evaluated against the parameters of 3A001.a.*

Note 2: *Integrated circuits include the following types:*

- “Monolithic integrated circuits”;
- “Hybrid integrated circuits”;
- “Multichip integrated circuits”;
- “Film type integrated circuits”, including silicon-on-sapphire integrated circuits;
- “Optical integrated circuits”.

1. Integrated circuits designed or rated as radiation hardened to withstand any of the following:

- a. A total dose of 5×10^3 Gy (silicon) or higher;
- b. A dose rate upset of 5×10^6 Gy (silicon)/s or higher; or

3A001 a. 1. continued

- c. A fluence (integrated flux) of neutrons (1 MeV equivalent) of 5×10^{13} n/cm² or higher on silicon, or its equivalent for other materials;

Note: 3A001.a.1.c. does not apply to Metal Insulator Semiconductors (MIS).

2. “Microprocessor microcircuits”, “microcomputer microcircuits”, microcontroller microcircuits, storage integrated circuits manufactured from a compound semiconductor, analogue-to-digital converters, digital-to-analogue converters, electro-optical or “optical integrated circuits” designed for “signal processing”, field programmable logic devices, custom integrated circuits for which either the function is unknown or the control status of the equipment in which the integrated circuit will be used is unknown, Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) processors, electrical erasable programmable read-only memories (EEPROMs), flash memories or static random-access memories (SRAMs), having any of the following:
- Rated for operation at an ambient temperature above 398 K (125°C);
 - Rated for operation at an ambient temperature below 218 K (-55°C); or
 - Rated for operation over the entire ambient temperature range from 218 K (-55°C) to 398 K (125°C);

Note: 3A001.a.2. does not apply to integrated circuits for civil automobiles or railway train applications.

3. “Microprocessor microcircuits”, “microcomputer microcircuits” and microcontroller microcircuits, manufactured from a compound semiconductor and operating at a clock frequency exceeding 40 MHz;
- Note: 3A001.a.3. includes digital signal processors, digital array processors and digital coprocessors.*

4. Storage integrated circuits manufactured from a compound semiconductor;

5. Analogue-to-digital and digital-to-analogue converter integrated circuits, as follows:
- Analogue-to-digital converters having any of the following:
N.B.SEE ALSO 3A101
 - A resolution of 8 bit or more, but less than 10 bit, with an output rate greater than 500 million words per second;
 - A resolution of 10 bit or more, but less than 12 bit, with an output rate greater than 200 million words per second;
 - A resolution of 12 bit with an output rate greater than 105 million words per second;
 - A resolution of more than 12 bit, but equal to or less than 14 bit, with an output rate greater than 10 million words per second; or

3A001 a. 5. continued

5. A resolution of more than 14 bit with an output rate greater than 2.5 million words per second;

b. Digital-to-analogue converters with a resolution of 12 bit or more and a “settling time” of less than 10 ns;

Technical Notes:

1. A resolution of n bit corresponds to a quantisation of 2^n levels.
2. The number of bits in the output word is equal to the resolution of the analogue-to-digital converter.
3. The output rate is the maximum output rate of the converter, regardless of the architecture or oversampling. Vendors may also refer to the output rate as sampling rate, conversion rate or throughput rate. It is often specified in megahertz (MHz) or mega samples per second (MSPS).
4. For the purpose of measuring output rate, one output word per second is equivalent to one Hertz or one sample per second.

6. Electro-optical and “optical integrated circuits”, designed for “signal processing” and having all of the following:

- a. One or more than one internal “laser” diode;
- b. One or more than one internal light detecting element; and
- c. Optical waveguides;

7. ‘Field programmable logic devices’ having any of the following:

- a. An equivalent usable gate count of more than 30,000 (2 input gates);
- b. A typical “basic gate propagation delay time” of less than 0.1 ns;
or
- c. A toggle frequency exceeding 133 MHz;

Note: 3A001.a.7. includes:

- Simple Programmable Logic Devices (SPLDs)
- Complex Programmable Logic Devices (CPLDs)
- Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs)
- Field Programmable Logic Arrays (FPLAs)
- Field Programmable Interconnects (FPICs)

Technical Note:

‘Field programmable logic devices’ are also known as field programmable gate or field programmable logic arrays.

8. Deleted;

9. Neural network integrated circuits;

10. Custom integrated circuits for which the function is unknown, or the control status of the equipment in which the integrated circuits will be used is unknown to the manufacturer, having any of the following:

- a. More than 1,000 terminals;

3A001 a.10. continued

- b. A typical “basic gate propagation delay time” of less than 0.1 ns;
or
 - c. An operating frequency exceeding 3 GHz;
11. Digital integrated circuits, other than those described in 3A001.a.3 to 3A001.a.10. and 3A001.a.12., based upon any compound semiconductor and having any of the following:
 - a. An equivalent gate count of more than 3000 (2 input gates); or
 - b. A toggle frequency exceeding 1.2 GHz;
 12. Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) processors having a rated execution time for an N-point complex FFT of less than $(N \log_2 N) / 20,480$ ms, where N is the number of points;
Technical Note:
When N is equal to 1,024 points, the formula in 3A001.a.12. gives an execution time of 500 μ s.

b. Microwave or millimetre wave components, as follows:

1. Electronic vacuum tubes and cathodes, as follows:

Note 1: 3A001.b.1. does not control tubes designed or rated for operation in any frequency band and having all of the following:

 - a. Does not exceed 31.8 GHz; and
 - b. Is “allocated by the ITU” for radio-communications services, but not for radio-determination.

Note 2: 3A001.b.1. does not control non-“space-qualified” tubes having all of the following:

 - a. An average output power equal to or less than 50 W; and
 - b. Designed or rated for operation in any frequency band and having all of the following:
 1. Exceeds 31.8 GHz but does not exceed 43.5 GHz; and
 2. Is “allocated by the ITU” for radio-communications services, but not for radio-determination.
- a. Travelling wave tubes, pulsed or continuous wave, as follows:
 1. Tubes operating at frequencies exceeding 31.8 GHz;
 2. Tubes having a cathode heater element with a turn on time to rated RF power of less than 3 seconds;
 3. Coupled cavity tubes, or derivatives thereof, with a “fractional bandwidth” of more than 7% or a peak power exceeding 2.5 kW;
 4. Helix tubes, or derivatives thereof, having any of the following:

3A001 b. 1. continued

- a. An “instantaneous bandwidth” of more than one octave, and average power (expressed in kW) times frequency (expressed in GHz) of more than 0.5;
 - b. An “instantaneous bandwidth” of one octave or less, and average power (expressed in kW) times frequency (expressed in GHz) of more than 1; or
 - c. Being “space qualified”;
 - b. Crossed-field amplifier tubes with a gain of more than 17 dB;
 - c. Impregnated cathodes designed for electronic tubes producing a continuous emission current density at rated operating conditions exceeding 5 A/cm²;
2. Microwave “Monolithic Integrated Circuits” (MMIC) power amplifiers having any of the following:
- a. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 3.2 GHz up to and including 6 GHz and with an average output power greater than 4W (36 dBm) with a “fractional bandwidth” greater than 15%;
 - b. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 6 GHz up to and including 16 GHz and with an average output power greater than 1W (30 dBm) with a “fractional bandwidth” greater than 10%;
 - c. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 16 GHz up to and including 31.8 GHz and with an average output power greater than 0.8W (29 dBm) with a “fractional bandwidth” greater than 10%;
 - d. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 31.8 GHz up to and including 37.5 GHz;
 - e. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 37.5 GHz up to and including 43.5 GHz and with an average output power greater than 0.25W (24 dBm) with a “fractional bandwidth” greater than 10%; or
 - f. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 43.5 GHz;
- Note 1: 3A001.b.2. does not control broadcast satellite equipment designed or rated to operate in the frequency range of 40.5 GHz to 42.5 GHz.
- Note 2: The control status of the MMIC whose rated operating frequency includes frequencies listed in more than one frequency range, as defined by 3A001.b.2.a. to 3A001.b.2.f., is determined by the lowest average output power control threshold.
- Note 3: Notes 1 and 2 in the chapeau to Category 3 mean that 3A001.b.2. does not control MMICs if they are specially designed for other applications, e.g., telecommunications, radar, automobiles.

3A001 b. continued

3. Discrete microwave transistors having any of the following:
 - a. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 3.2 GHz up to and including 6 GHz and having an average output power greater than 60W (47.8 dBm);
 - b. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 6 GHz up to and including 31.8 GHz and having an average output power greater than 20W (43 dBm);
 - c. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 31.8 GHz up to and including 37.5 GHz and having an average output power greater than 0.5W (27 dBm);
 - d. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 37.5 GHz up to and including 43.5 GHz and having an average output power greater than 1W (30 dBm); or
 - e. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 43.5 GHz;

Note: The control status of a transistor whose rated operating frequency includes frequencies listed in more than one frequency range, as defined by 3A001.b.3.a. to 3A001.b.3.e., is determined by the lowest average output power control threshold.
4. Microwave solid state amplifiers and microwave assemblies/modules containing microwave solid state amplifiers, having any of the following:
 - a. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 3.2 GHz up to and including 6 GHz and with an average output power greater than 60W (47.8 dBm) with a “fractional bandwidth” greater than 15%;
 - b. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 6 GHz up to and including 31.8 GHz and with an average output power greater than 15W (42 dBm) with a “fractional bandwidth” greater than 10%;
 - c. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 31.8 GHz up to and including 37.5 GHz;
 - d. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 37.5 GHz up to and including 43.5 GHz and with an average output power greater than 1W (30 dBm) with a fractional bandwidth” greater than 10%;
 - e. Rated for operation at frequencies exceeding 43.5 GHz; or
 - f. Rated for operation at frequencies above 3.2 GHz and having all of the following:
 1. An average output power (in watts), P, greater than 150 divided by the maximum operating frequency (in GHz) squared [$P > 150 \text{ W} \cdot \text{GHz}^2 / f_{\text{GHz}}^2$];
 2. A “fractional bandwidth” of 5% or greater; and
 3. Any two sides perpendicular to one another with length d (in cm) equal to or less than 15 divided by the lowest operating frequency in GHz [$d \leq 15 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{GHz} / f_{\text{GHz}}$];

3A001 b.4 continuedTechnical Note:

*3.2 GHz should be used as the lowest operating frequency (f_{GHz}) in the formula in 3A001.b.4.f.3., for amplifiers that have a rated operating range extending downward to 3.2 GHz and below [$d \leq 15\text{cm} * \text{GHz} / 3.2 \text{ GHz}$].*

N.B.: *MMIC power amplifiers should be evaluated against the criteria in 3A001.b.2.*

Note 1: *3A001.b.4. does not control broadcast satellite equipment designed or rated to operate in the frequency range of 40.5 to 42.5 GHz.*

Note 2: *The control status of an item whose rated operating frequency includes frequencies listed in more than one frequency range, as defined by 3A001.b.4.a. to 3A001.b.4.e., is determined by the lowest average output power control threshold.*

5. Electronically or magnetically tunable band-pass or band-stop filters, having more than 5 tunable resonators capable of tuning across a 1.5:1 frequency band ($f_{\text{max}}/f_{\text{min}}$) in less than 10 μs and having any of the following:
 - a. A band-pass bandwidth of more than 0.5% of centre frequency; or
 - b. A band-stop bandwidth of less than 0.5% of centre frequency;
6. Deleted;
7. Converters and harmonic mixers, designed to extend the frequency range of equipment described in 3A002.c., 3A002.d., 3A002.e. or 3A002.f. beyond the limits stated therein;
8. Microwave power amplifiers containing tubes specified in 3A001.b.1. and having all of the following:
 - a. Operating frequencies above 3 GHz;
 - b. An average output power density exceeding 80 W/kg; and
 - c. A volume of less than 400 cm^3 ;

Note: *3A001.b.8. does not control equipment designed or rated for operation in any frequency band which is "allocated by the ITU" for radio-communications services, but not for radio-determination.*
9. Microwave power modules (MPM) consisting of, at least, a travelling wave tube, a microwave "monolithic integrated circuit" and an integrated electronic power conditioner therefor and having all of the following:
 - a. A 'turn-on time' from off to fully operational in less than 10 seconds;

3A001 b.9 continued

- b. A volume less than the maximum rated power in Watts multiplied by $10 \text{ cm}^3/\text{W}$; and
- c. An “instantaneous bandwidth” greater than 1 octave ($f_{\text{max.}} > 2f_{\text{min.}}$) and having any of the following:
 - 1. For frequencies equal to or less than 18 GHz, an RF output power greater than 100 W; or
 - 2. A frequency greater than 18 GHz;

Technical Notes:

- 1. *To calculate the control volume in 3A001.b.9.b., the following example is provided: for a maximum rated power of 20 W, the volume would be: $20 \text{ W} \times 10 \text{ cm}^3/\text{W} = 200 \text{ cm}^3$.*
 - 2. *The ‘turn-on time’ in 3A001.b.9.a. refers to the time from fully-off to fully operational; i.e., it includes the warm-up time of the MPM.*
- c. Acoustic wave devices as follows and specially designed components therefor:
- 1. Surface acoustic wave and surface skimming (shallow bulk) acoustic wave devices (i.e., “signal processing” devices employing elastic waves in materials), having any of the following:
 - a. A carrier frequency exceeding 6 GHz;
 - b. A carrier frequency exceeding 1 GHz, but not exceeding 6 GHz, and having any of the following:
 - 1. A frequency side-lobe rejection exceeding 55 dB;
 - 2. A product of the maximum delay time and the bandwidth (time in μs and bandwidth in MHz) of more than 100;
 - 3. A bandwidth greater than 250 MHz; or
 - 4. A dispersive delay of more than 10 μs ; or
 - c. A carrier frequency of 1 GHz or less and having any of the following:
 - 1. A product of the maximum delay time and the bandwidth (time in μs and bandwidth in MHz) of more than 100;
 - 2. A dispersive delay of more than 10 μs ; or
 - 3. A frequency side-lobe rejection exceeding 55 dB and a bandwidth greater than 100 MHz;
 - 2. Bulk (volume) acoustic wave devices (i.e., “signal processing” devices employing elastic waves) which permit the direct processing of signals at frequencies exceeding 2.5 GHz;
 - 3. Acoustic-optic “signal processing” devices employing interaction between acoustic waves (bulk wave or surface wave) and light waves which permit the direct processing of signals or images, including spectral analysis, correlation or convolution;

3A001 continued

- d. Electronic devices and circuits containing components, manufactured from “superconductive” materials, specially designed for operation at temperatures below the “critical temperature” of at least one of the “superconductive” constituents and having any of the following:
 1. Current switching for digital circuits using “superconductive” gates with a product of delay time per gate (in seconds) and power dissipation per gate (in watts) of less than 10^{-14} J; or
 2. Frequency selection at all frequencies using resonant circuits with Q-values exceeding 10,000;

- e. High energy devices as follows:

1. ‘Cells’ as follows:

- a. ‘Primary cells’ having an ‘energy density’ exceeding 550 Wh/kg at 20°C;
- b. ‘Secondary cells’ having an ‘energy density’ exceeding 250 Wh/kg

Technical Notes:

1. *For the purpose of 3A001.e.1., ‘energy density’ (Wh/kg) is calculated from the nominal voltage multiplied by the nominal capacity in ampere-hours (Ah) divided by the mass in kilograms. If the nominal capacity is not stated, energy density is calculated from the nominal voltage squared then multiplied by the discharge duration in hours divided by the discharge load in ohms and the mass in kilograms.*
2. *For the purpose of 3A001.e.1., a ‘cell’ is defined as an electrochemical device, which has positive and negative electrodes, an electrolyte, and is a source of electrical energy. It is the basic building block of a battery.*
3. *For the purpose of 3A001.e.1.a., a ‘primary cell’ is a ‘cell’ that is not designed to be charged by any other source.*
4. *For the purpose of 3A001.e.1.b., a ‘secondary cell’ is a ‘cell’ that is designed to be charged by an external electrical source.*

Note: 3A001.e.1. does not control batteries, including single-cell batteries.

2. High energy storage capacitors as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 3A201.a.

- a. Capacitors with a repetition rate of less than 10 Hz (single shot capacitors) and having all of the following:
 1. A voltage rating equal to or more than 5 kV;
 2. An energy density equal to or more than 250 J/kg; and
 3. A total energy equal to or more than 25 kJ;
- b. Capacitors with a repetition rate of 10 Hz or more (repetition rated capacitors) and having all of the following:
 1. A voltage rating equal to or more than 5 kV;
 2. An energy density equal to or more than 50 J/kg;

3A001 e. 2. continued

3. A total energy equal to or more than 100 J; and
 4. A charge/discharge cycle life equal to or more than 10,000;
3. “Superconductive” electromagnets and solenoids, specially designed to be fully charged or discharged in less than one second and having all of the following:
- N.B.: SEE ALSO 3A201.b.**
- Note: 3A001.e.3. does not control “superconductive” electromagnets or solenoids specially designed for Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) medical equipment.
- a. Energy delivered during the discharge exceeding 10 kJ in the first second;
 - b. Inner diameter of the current carrying windings of more than 250 mm; and
 - c. Rated for a magnetic induction of more than 8 T or “overall current density” in the winding of more than 300 A/mm²;
4. Solar cells, cell-interconnect-coverglass (CIC) assemblies, solar panels, and solar arrays, which are “space qualified”, having a minimum average efficiency exceeding 20% at an operating temperature of 301 K (28°C) under simulated ‘AM0’ illumination with an irradiance of 1,367 watts per square metre (W/m²);

Technical Note:

‘AM0’, or ‘Air Mass Zero’, refers to the spectral irradiance of sun light in the earth’s outer atmosphere when the distance between the earth and sun is one astronomical unit (AU).

- f. Rotary input type shaft absolute position encoders having any of the following:
 1. A resolution of better than 1 part in 265,000 (18 bit resolution) of full scale; or
 2. An accuracy better than ± 2.5 seconds of arc;
- g. Solid-state pulsed power switching thyristor devices and ‘thyristor modules’, using either electrically, optically, or electron radiation controlled switch methods and having any of the following:
 1. A maximum turn-on current rate of rise (di/dt) greater than 30,000 A/μs and off-state voltage greater than 1,100 V; or
 2. A maximum turn-on current rate of rise (di/dt) greater than 2,000 A/μs and having all of the following:
 - a. An off-state peak voltage equal to or greater than 3,000 V; and
 - b. A peak (surge) current equal to or greater than 3,000 A.

Note 1: 3A001.g. includes:

- Silicon Controlled Rectifiers (SCRs)
- Electrical Triggering Thyristors (ETTs)
- Light Triggering Thyristors (LTTs)

3A002 g. continued

- *Integrated Gate Commutated Thyristors (IGCTs)*
- *Gate Turn-off Thyristors (GTOs)*
- *MOS Controlled Thyristors (MCTs)*
- *Solidtrons*

Note 2: *3A001.g. does not control thyristor devices and 'thyristor modules' incorporated into equipment designed for civil railway or "civil aircraft" applications.*

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 3A001.g., a 'thyristor module' contains one or more thyristor devices.

3A002 General purpose electronic equipment and accessories therefor, as follows:

- a. Recording equipment as follows and specially designed test tape therefor:
 1. Analogue instrumentation magnetic tape recorders, including those permitting the recording of digital signals (e.g. using a high density digital recording (HDDR) module), having any of the following:
 - a. A bandwidth exceeding 4 MHz per electronic channel or track;
 - b. A bandwidth exceeding 2 MHz per electronic channel or track and having more than 42 tracks; or
 - c. A time displacement (base) error, measured in accordance with applicable IRIG or EIA documents, of less than $\pm 0.1 \mu\text{s}$;
 - Note: *Analogue magnetic tape recorders specially designed for civilian video purposes are not considered to be instrumentation tape recorders.*
 2. Digital video magnetic tape recorders having a maximum digital interface transfer rate exceeding 360 Mbit/s;
Note: *3A002.a.2. does not control digital video magnetic tape recorders specially designed for television recording using a signal format, which may include a compressed signal format, standardised or recommended by the ITU, the IEC, the SMPTE, the EBU, the ETSI or the IEEE for civil television applications.*
 3. Digital instrumentation magnetic tape data recorders employing helical scan techniques or fixed head techniques and having any of the following:
 - a. A maximum digital interface transfer rate exceeding 175 Mbit/s;
or
 - b. Being "space qualified";

3A002 a. continued

Note: 3A002.a.3. does not control analogue magnetic tape recorders equipped with HDDR conversion electronics and configured to record only digital data.

4. Equipment having a maximum digital interface transfer rate exceeding 175 Mbit/s and designed to convert digital video magnetic tape recorders for use as digital instrumentation data recorders;
5. Waveform digitisers and transient recorders, having all of the following:
 - a. Digitising rate equal to or more than 200 million samples per second and a resolution of 10 bit or more; and
 - b. A 'continuous throughput' of 2 Gbit/s or more;

Technical Notes:

1. *For those instruments with a parallel bus architecture, the 'continuous throughput' rate is the highest word rate multiplied by the number of bits in a word.*
2. *'Continuous throughput' is the fastest data rate the instrument can output to mass storage without the loss of any information whilst sustaining the sampling rate and analogue-to-digital conversion.*
6. Digital instrumentation data recorders using magnetic disk storage technique and having all of the following:
 - a. Digitising rate equal to or more than 100 million samples per second and a resolution of 8 bit or more; and
 - b. A 'continuous throughput' of 1 Gbit/s or more;

- b. "Frequency synthesiser" "electronic assemblies" having a "frequency switching time" from one selected frequency to another of less than 1 ms;

Note: The control status of "signal analysers", signal generators, network analysers, and microwave test receivers as stand-alone instruments is determined by 3A002.c., 3A002.d., 3A002.e., and 3A002.f., respectively.

- c. Radio-frequency "signal analysers" as follows:
 1. "Signal analysers" capable of analysing frequencies exceeding 31.8 GHz but not exceeding 37.5 GHz and having a 3 dB resolution bandwidth (RBW) exceeding 10 MHz;
 2. "Signal analysers" capable of analysing frequencies exceeding 43.5 GHz;
 3. "Dynamic signal analysers" having a "real-time bandwidth" exceeding 500 kHz;

Note: 3A002.c.3. does not control those "dynamic signal analysers" using only constant percentage bandwidth filters (also known as octave or fractional octave filters).

3A002 continued

- d. Frequency synthesised signal generators producing output frequencies, the accuracy and short term and long term stability of which are controlled, derived from or disciplined by the internal master reference oscillator, and having any of the following:
1. A maximum synthesised frequency exceeding 31.8 GHz but not exceeding 43.5 GHz and rated to generate a 'pulse duration' of less than 100 ns;
 2. A maximum synthesised frequency exceeding 43.5 GHz;
 3. A "frequency switching time" from one selected frequency to another as specified by any of the following:
 - a. Less than 10 ns;
 - b. Less than 100 µs for any frequency change exceeding 1.6 GHz within the synthesised frequency range exceeding 3.2 GHz but not exceeding 10.6 GHz;
 - c. Less than 250 µs for any frequency change exceeding 550 MHz within the synthesised frequency range exceeding 10.6 GHz but not exceeding 31.8 GHz;
 - d. Less than 500 µs for any frequency change exceeding 550 MHz within the synthesised frequency range exceeding 31.8 GHz but not exceeding 43.5 GHz; or
 - e. Less than 1 ms within the synthesised frequency range exceeding 43.5 GHz; or
 4. A single sideband (SSB) phase noise better than $-(126 + 20 \log_{10} F - 20 \log_{10} f)$ in dBc/Hz, where F is the off-set from the operating frequency in Hz and f is the operating frequency in MHz;

Note 1: For the purpose of 3A002.d., frequency synthesised signal generators include arbitrary waveform and function generators.

Note 2: 3A002.d. does not control equipment in which the output frequency is either produced by the addition or subtraction of two or more crystal oscillator frequencies, or by an addition or subtraction followed by a multiplication of the result.

Technical Notes:

1. Arbitrary waveform and function generators are normally specified by sample rate (e.g., Gsample/s), which is converted to the RF domain by the Nyquist factor of two. Thus, a 1 Gsample/s arbitrary waveform has a direct output capability of 500 MHz. Or, when oversampling is used, the maximum direct output capability is proportionately lower.
 2. For the purposes of 3A002.d.1., 'pulse duration' is defined as the time interval between the leading edge of the pulse achieving 90% of the peak and the trailing edge of the pulse achieving 10% of the peak.
- e. Network analysers with a maximum operating frequency exceeding 43.5 GHz;

3A002 continued

- f. Microwave test receivers having all of the following:
 - 1. A maximum operating frequency exceeding 43.5 GHz; and
 - 2. Being capable of measuring amplitude and phase simultaneously;
- g. Atomic frequency standards being any of the following:
 - 1. "Space qualified";
 - 2. Non-rubidium and having a long-term stability less (better) than 1×10^{-11} /month; or
 - 1. Non-"space qualified" and having all of the following:
 - a. Being a rubidium standard;
 - b. Long-term stability less (better) than 1×10^{-11} /month; and
 - c. Total power consumption of less than 1 W.

3A003 Spray cooling thermal management systems employing closed loop fluid handling and reconditioning equipment in a sealed enclosure where a dielectric fluid is sprayed onto electronic components using specially designed spray nozzles that are designed to maintain electronic components within their operating temperature range, and specially designed components therefor.

3A101 Electronic equipment, devices and components, not controlled in 3A001, as follows:

- a. Analogue-to-digital converters, usable in "missiles", designed to meet military specifications for ruggedized equipment;
- b. Accelerators capable of delivering electromagnetic radiation produced by bremsstrahlung from accelerated electrons of 2 MeV or greater, and systems containing those accelerators.
Note: 3A101.b. above does not specify equipment specially designed for medical purposes.

3A102 'Thermal batteries' designed or modified for 'missiles'.

Technical Notes:

- 1. In 3A102 'thermal batteries' are single use batteries that contain a solid non-conducting inorganic salt as the electrolyte. These batteries incorporate a pyrolytic material that, when ignited, melts the electrolyte and activates the battery.
- 2. In 3A102 'missile' means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

3A201 Electronic components, not controlled in 3A001, as follows;

- a. Capacitors having either of the following sets of characteristics:
 1.
 - a. Voltage rating greater than 1.4 kV;
 - b. Energy storage greater than 10 J;
 - c. Capacitance greater than 0.5 µF; and
 - d. Series inductance less than 50 nH; or
 2.
 - a. Voltage rating greater than 750 V;
 - b. Capacitance greater than 0.25 µF; and
 - c. Series inductance less than 10 nH;
- b. Superconducting solenoidal electromagnets having all of the following characteristics:
 1. Capable of creating magnetic fields greater than 2 T;
 2. A ratio of length to inner diameter greater than 2;
 3. Inner diameter greater than 300 mm; and
 4. Magnetic field uniform to better than 1% over the central 50% of the inner volume;
- c. Flash X-ray generators or pulsed electron accelerators having either of the following sets of characteristics:
 1.
 - a. An accelerator peak electron energy of 500 keV or greater but less than 25 MeV; and
 - b. With a 'figure of merit' (K) of 0.25 or greater; or
 2.
 - a. An accelerator peak electron energy of 25 MeV or greater; and
 - b. A 'peak power' greater than 50 MW.

Note: 3A201.b. does not control magnets specially designed for and exported 'as parts of' medical nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) imaging systems. The phrase 'as part of' does not necessarily mean physical part in the same shipment; separate shipments from different sources are allowed, provided the related export documents clearly specify that the shipments are dispatched 'as part of' the imaging systems.

Note: 3A201.c. does not control accelerators that are component parts of devices designed for purposes other than electron beam or X-ray radiation (electron microscopy, for example) nor those designed for medical purposes:

Technical Notes:

1. The 'figure of merit' K is defined as:

$$K = 1.7 \times 10^3 V^{2.65} Q$$

V is the peak electron energy in million electron volts.

3A201 c. continued

If the accelerator beam pulse duration is less than or equal to 1 μ s, then Q is the total accelerated charge in Coulombs. If the accelerator beam pulse duration is greater than 1 μ s, then Q is the maximum accelerated charge in 1 μ s.

Q equals the integral of i with respect to t , over the lesser of 1 μ s or the time duration of the beam pulse ($Q = \int i dt$), where i is beam current in amperes and t is time in seconds.

2. *'Peak power' = (peak potential in volts) x (peak beam current in amperes).*
3. *In machines based on microwave accelerating cavities, the time duration of the beam pulse is the lesser of 1 μ s or the duration of the bunched beam packet resulting from one microwave modulator pulse.*
4. *In machines based on microwave accelerating cavities, the peak beam current is the average current in the time duration of a bunched beam packet.*

3A225 Frequency changers or generators, not controlled in 0B001.b.13., having all of the following characteristics:

- a. Multiphase output capable of providing a power of 40 W or greater;
- b. Capable of operating in the frequency range between 600 and 2000 Hz;
- c. Total harmonic distortion better (less) than 10%; and
- d. Frequency control better (less) than 0.1%.

Technical Note:

Frequency changers in 3A225 are also known as converters or inverters.

3A226 High-power direct current power supplies, not controlled in 0B001.j.6., having both of the following characteristics:

- a. Capable of continuously producing, over a time period of 8 hours, 100 V or greater with current output of 500 A or greater; and
- b. Current or voltage stability better than 0.1% over a time period of 8 hours.

3A227 High-voltage direct current power supplies, not controlled in 0B001.j.5., having both of the following characteristics:

- a. Capable of continuously producing, over a time period of 8 hours, 20 kV or greater with current output of 1 A or greater; and
- b. Current or voltage stability better than 0.1% over a time period of 8 hours.

3A228 Switching devices, as follows:

- a. Cold-cathode tubes, whether gas filled or not, operating similarly to a spark gap, having all of the following characteristics:
 1. Containing three or more electrodes;
 2. Anode peak voltage rating of 2.5 kV or more;
 3. Anode peak current rating of 100 A or more; and
 4. Anode delay time of 10 μ s or less;

Note: 3A228 includes gas krytron tubes and vacuum spraytron tubes.
- b. Triggered spark-gaps having both of the following characteristics:
 1. An anode delay time of 15 μ s or less; and
 2. Rated for a peak current of 500 A or more;
- c. Modules or assemblies with a fast switching function, other than those specified in 3A001.g., having all of the following characteristics:
 1. Anode peak voltage rating greater than 2 kV;
 2. Anode peak current rating of 500 A or more; and
 3. Turn-on time of 1 μ s or less.

3A229 High-current pulse generators as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO ML4.b.

N.B. See 1A007.a. for explosive detonator firing sets.

- a. Deleted;
- b. Modular electrical pulse generators (pulsers) having all of the following characteristics:
 1. Designed for portable, mobile, or ruggedized-use;
 2. Enclosed in a dust-tight enclosure;
 3. Capable of delivering their energy in less than 15 μ s;
 4. Having an output greater than 100 A;
 5. Having a 'rise time' of less than 10 μ s into loads of less than 40 ohms;
 6. No dimension greater than 254 mm;
 7. Weight less than 25 kg; and
 8. Specified for use over an extended temperature range 223 K (-50°C) to 373 K (100°C) or specified as suitable for aerospace applications.

Note: 3A229.b. includes xenon flash-lamp drivers.

Technical Note:

In 3A229.b.5. 'rise time' is defined as the time interval from 10% to 90% current amplitude when driving a resistive load.

-
- 3A230 High-speed pulse generators having both of the following characteristics:
- Output voltage greater than 6 V into a resistive load of less than 55 ohms, and
 - 'Pulse transition time' less than 500 ps.
- Technical Note:
In 3A230, 'pulse transition time' is defined as the time interval between 10% and 90% voltage amplitude.
- 3A231 Neutron generator systems, including tubes, having both of the following characteristics:
- Designed for operation without an external vacuum system; and
 - Utilizing electrostatic acceleration to induce a tritium-deuterium nuclear reaction.
- 3A232 Multipoint initiation systems, other than those specified in 1A007, as follows:
N.B.: SEE ALSO ML4.b.
- N.B.: *See 1A007.b. for detonators.*
- Deleted;
 - Arrangements using single or multiple detonators designed to nearly simultaneously initiate an explosive surface over greater than 5,000 mm² from a single firing signal with an initiation timing spread over the surface of less than 2.5 µs.
- Note: *3A232 does not control detonators using only primary explosives, such as lead azide.*
- 3A233 Mass spectrometers, not controlled in 0B002.g., capable of measuring ions of 230 atomic mass units or greater and having a resolution of better than 2 parts in 230, as follows, and ion sources therefor:
- Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometers (ICP/MS);
 - Glow discharge mass spectrometers (GDMS);
 - Thermal ionization mass spectrometers (TIMS);
 - Electron bombardment mass spectrometers which have a source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with materials resistant to UF₆;
 - Molecular beam mass spectrometers having either of the following characteristics:
 - A source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with stainless steel or molybdenum and equipped with a cold trap capable of cooling to 193 K (-80°C) or less; or
 - A source chamber constructed from, lined with or plated with materials resistant to UF₆;
 - Mass spectrometers equipped with a microfluorination ion source designed for actinides or actinide fluorides.

3B Test, Inspection and Production Equipment

- 3B001 Equipment for the manufacturing of semiconductor devices or materials, as follows and specially designed components and accessories therefor:
- a. Equipment designed for epitaxial growth as follows:
 - 1. Equipment capable of producing a layer of any material other than silicon with a thickness uniform to less than $\pm 2.5\%$ across a distance of 75 mm or more;
 - 2. Metal Organic Chemical Vapour Deposition (MOCVD) reactors specially designed for compound semiconductor crystal growth by the chemical reaction between materials specified in 3C003 or 3C004;
 - 3. Molecular beam epitaxial growth equipment using gas or solid sources;
 - b. Equipment designed for ion implantation and having any of the following:
 - 1. A beam energy (accelerating voltage) exceeding 1MeV;
 - 2. Being specially designed and optimised to operate at a beam energy (accelerating voltage) of less than 2 keV;
 - 3. Direct write capability; or
 - 4. A beam energy of 65 keV or more and a beam current of 45 mA or more for high energy oxygen implant into a heated semiconductor material “substrate”;
 - c. Anisotropic plasma dry etching equipment as follows:
 - 1. Equipment with cassette-to-cassette operation and load-locks, and having any of the following:
 - a. Designed or optimised to produce critical dimensions of 180 nm or less with $\pm 5\%$ 3 sigma precision; or
 - b. Designed for generating less than 0.04 particles/cm² with a measurable particle size greater than 0.1 μm in diameter;
 - 2. Equipment specially designed for equipment specified in 3B001.e. and having any of the following:
 - a. Designed or optimised to produce critical dimensions of 180 nm or less with $\pm 5\%$ 3 sigma precision; or
 - b. Designed for generating less than 0.04 particles/cm² with a measurable particle size greater than 0.1 μm in diameter;
 - d. Plasma enhanced Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD) equipment as follows:
 - 1. Equipment with cassette-to-cassette operation and load-locks, and designed according to the manufacturer’s specifications or optimised for use in the production of semiconductor devices with critical dimensions of 180 nm or less;
 - 2. Equipment specially designed for equipment specified in 3B001.e. designed according to the manufacturer’s specifications or optimised for use in the production of semiconductor devices with critical dimensions of 180 nm or less;

3B001 continued

- e. Automatic loading multi-chamber central wafer handling systems having all of the following:
1. Interfaces for wafer input and output, to which more than two pieces of semiconductor processing equipment are to be connected; and
 2. Designed to form an integrated system in a vacuum environment for sequential multiple wafer processing;

Note: *3B001.e. does not control automatic robotic wafer handling systems not designed to operate in a vacuum environment.*

- f. Lithography equipment as follows:
1. Align and expose step and repeat (direct step on wafer) or step and scan (scanner) equipment for wafer processing using photo-optical or X-ray methods and having any of the following:

- a. A light source wavelength shorter than 245 nm; or
- b. Capable of producing a pattern with a 'minimum resolvable feature size' of 180 nm or less;

Technical Note:

The 'minimum resolvable feature size' is calculated by the following formula:

$$MRF = \frac{(\text{an exposure light source wavelength in nm}) \times (K \text{ factor})}{\text{numerical aperture}}$$

where the K factor = 0.45

MRF = minimum resolvable feature size

2. Imprint lithography equipment capable of producing features of 180 nm or less;

Note: *3B001.f.2. includes:*

- a. Micro contact printing tools
- b. Hot embossing tools
- c. Nano-imprint lithography tools
- d. Step and flash imprint lithography (S-FIL) tools

3. Equipment specially designed for mask making or semiconductor device processing using direct writing methods, having all of the following:
 - a. Using deflected focussed electron beam, ion beam or "laser" beam; and
 - b. Having any of the following:
 1. A spot size smaller than 0.2 µm;
 2. Being capable of producing a pattern with a feature size of less than 1 µm; or
 3. An overlay accuracy of better than ± 0.20 µm (3 sigma);

- g. Masks and reticles designed for integrated circuits specified in 3A001;
- h. Multi-layer masks with a phase shift layer;

3B001 continued

Note: 3B001.h. does not control multi-layer masks with a phase shift layer designed for the fabrication of memory devices not controlled by 3A001.

- i. Imprint lithography templates designed for integrated circuits specified in 3A001.

3B002 Test equipment specially designed for testing finished or unfinished semiconductor devices as follows and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

- a. For testing S-parameters of transistor devices at frequencies exceeding 31.8 GHz;
- b. Deleted;
- c. For testing microwave integrated circuits specified in 3A001.b.2.

3C Materials

3C001 Hetero-epitaxial materials consisting of a “substrate” having stacked epitaxially grown multiple layers of any of the following:

- a. Silicon (Si);
- b. Germanium (Ge);
- c. Silicon carbide (SiC); or
- d. “III/V compounds” of gallium or indium.

3C002 Resist materials as follows and “substrates” coated with the following resists:

- a. Positive resists designed for semiconductor lithography specially adjusted (optimised) for use at wavelengths below 245 nm;
- b. All resists designed for use with electron beams or ion beams, with a sensitivity of 0.01 $\mu\text{coulomb}/\text{mm}^2$ or better;
- c. All resists designed for use with X-rays, with a sensitivity of 2.5 mJ/mm^2 or better;
- d. All resists optimised for surface imaging technologies, including ‘silylated’ resists;

Technical Note:

‘Silylation’ techniques are defined as processes incorporating oxidation of the resist surface to enhance performance for both wet and dry developing.

3C002 continued

- e. All resists designed or optimised for use with imprint lithography equipment specified by 3B001.f.2. that use either a thermal or photo-curable process.

3C003 Organo-inorganic compounds as follows:

- a. Organo-metallic compounds of aluminium, gallium or indium having a purity (metal basis) better than 99.999%;
- b. Organo-arsenic, organo-antimony and organo-phosphorus compounds having a purity (inorganic element basis) better than 99.999%.

Note: 3C003 only controls compounds whose metallic, partly metallic or non-metallic element is directly linked to carbon in the organic part of the molecule.

3C004 Hydrides of phosphorus, arsenic or antimony, having a purity better than 99.999%, even diluted in inert gases or hydrogen.

Note: 3C004 does not control hydrides containing 20% molar or more of inert gases or hydrogen.

3C005 Silicon carbide (SiC), gallium nitride (GaN), aluminium nitride (AlN) or aluminium gallium nitride (AlGaN) “substrates”, or ingots, boules, or other preforms of those materials, having resistivities greater than 10,000 ohm-cm at 20°C.

3C006 “Substrates” specified in 3C005 with at least one epitaxial layer of silicon carbide, gallium nitride, aluminium nitride or aluminium gallium nitride.

3D Software

3D001 “Software” specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment specified in 3A001.b. to 3A002.g. or 3B.

3D002 “Software” specially designed for the “use” of equipment specified in 3B001.a. to f. or 3B002.

3D003 ‘Physics-based’ simulation “software” specially designed for the “development” of lithographic, etching or deposition processes for translating masking patterns into specific topographical patterns in conductors, dielectrics or semiconductor materials.

3D003 continuedTechnical Note:

'Physics-based' in 3D003 means using computations to determine a sequence of physical cause and effect events based on physical properties (e.g., temperature, pressure, diffusion constants and semiconductor materials properties).

Note: *Libraries, design attributes or associated data for the design of semiconductor devices or integrated circuits are considered as "technology".*

3D004 "Software" specially designed for the "development" of the equipment specified in 3A003.

3D101 "Software" specially designed or modified for the "use" of equipment specified in 3A101.b.

3E Technology

3E001 "Technology" according to the General Technology Note for the "development" or "production" of equipment or materials specified in 3A, 3B or 3C;

Note 1: *3E001 does not control "technology" for the "production" of equipment or components controlled by 3A003.*

Note 2: *3E001 does not control "technology" for the "development" or "production" of integrated circuits specified in 3A001.a.3. to 3A001.a.12., having all of the following:*

- a. Using "technology" of 0.5 µm or more; and*
- b. Not incorporating 'multi-layer structures'.*

Technical Note:

'Multi-layer structures' do not include devices incorporating a maximum of three metal layers and three polysilicon layers.

3E002 "Technology" according to the General Technology Note, other than that specified in 3E001, for the "development" or "production" of a "microprocessor microcircuit", "microcomputer microcircuit" or microcontroller microcircuit core, having an arithmetic logic unit with an access width of 32 bits or more and any of the following features or characteristics:

- a. A 'vector processor unit' designed to perform more than two calculations on floating-point vectors (one-dimensional arrays of 32-bit or larger numbers) simultaneously;

3E002 continuedTechnical Note:

A 'vector processor unit' is a processor element with built-in instructions that perform multiple calculations on floating-point vectors (one-dimensional arrays of 32-bit or larger numbers) simultaneously, having at least one vector arithmetic logic unit.

- b. Designed to perform more than two 64-bit or larger floating-point operation results per cycle; or
- c. Designed to perform more than four 16-bit fixed-point multiply-accumulate results per cycle (e.g., digital manipulation of analogue information that has been previously converted into digital form, also known as "digital signal processing").

Note: 3E002.c. does not control "technology" for multimedia extensions.

- Note 1: 3E002 does not control "technology" for the "development" or "production" of micro-processor cores, having all of the following:
- a. Using "technology" at or above 0.130 μm ; and
 - b. Incorporating multi-layer structures with five or fewer metal layers.

Note 2: 3E002 includes "technology" for digital signal processors and digital array processors.

3E003 Other "technology" for the "development" or "production" of the following:

- a. Vacuum microelectronic devices;
- b. Hetero-structure semiconductor devices such as high electron mobility transistors (HEMT), hetero-bipolar transistors (HBT), quantum well and super lattice devices;
Note: 3E003.b. does not control "technology" for high electron mobility transistors (HEMT) operating at frequencies lower than 31.8 GHz and hetero-junction bipolar transistors (HBT) operating at frequencies lower than 31.8 GHz.
- c. "Superconductive" electronic devices;
- d. Substrates of films of diamond for electronic components;
- e. Substrates of silicon-on-insulator (SOI) for integrated circuits in which the insulator is silicon dioxide;
- f. Substrates of silicon carbide for electronic components;
- g. Electronic vacuum tubes operating at frequencies of 31.8 GHz or higher.

-
- | | |
|-------|--|
| 3E101 | “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment or “software” specified in 3A001.a.1. or 2., 3A101, 3A102 or 3D101. |
| 3E102 | “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of “software” specified in 3D101. |
| 3E201 | “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment specified in 3A001.e.2., 3A001.e.3., 3A001.g., 3A201, 3A225 to 3A233. |

CATEGORY 4 - COMPUTERS

Note 1: *Computers, related equipment and “software” performing telecommunications or “local area network” functions must also be evaluated against the performance characteristics of Category 5 – Part 1 (Telecommunications).*

Note 2: *Control units which directly interconnect the buses or channels of central processing units, “main storage” or disk controllers are not regarded as telecommunications equipment described in Category 5 – Part 1 (Telecommunications).*

N.B.: *For the control status of “software” specially designed for packet switching, see 5D001.*

Note 3: *Computers, related equipment and “software” performing cryptographic, cryptanalytic, certifiable multi-level security or certifiable user isolation functions, or which limit electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), must also be evaluated against the performance characteristics in Category 5 – Part 2 (“Information Security”).*

4A Systems, Equipment and Components

4A001 Electronic computers and related equipment, having any of the following and “electronic assemblies” and specially designed components therefor:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 4A101.

- a. Specially designed to have any of the following:
 1. Rated for operation at an ambient temperature below 228 K (-45°C) or above 358 K (85°C); or
Note: *4A001.a.1. does not control computers specially designed for civil automobile or railway train applications.*
 2. Radiation hardened to exceed any of the following specifications:
 - a. Total Dose 5×10^3 Gy (silicon);
 - b. Dose Rate Upset 5×10^6 Gy (silicon)/s; or
 - c. Single Event Upset 1×10^{-7} Error/bit/day;
- b. Having characteristics or performing functions exceeding the limits in Category 5 – Part 2 (“Information Security”).
Note: *4A001.b. does not control electronic computers and related equipment when accompanying their user for the user’s personal use.*

4A003 “Digital computers”, “electronic assemblies”, and related equipment therefor, as follows and specially designed components therefor:

Note 1: 4A003 includes the following:

- ‘Vector processors’;
- Array processors;
- Digital signal processors;
- Logic processors;
- Equipment designed for “image enhancement”;
- Equipment designed for “signal processing”.

Note 2: The control status of the “digital computers” and related equipment described in 4A003 is determined by the control status of other equipment or systems provided:

- a. The “digital computers” or related equipment are essential for the operation of the other equipment or systems;
- b. The “digital computers” or related equipment are not a “principal element” of the other equipment or systems; and
N.B. 1: The control status of “signal processing” or “image enhancement” equipment specially designed for other equipment with functions limited to those required for the other equipment is determined by the control status of the other equipment even if it exceeds the “principal element” criterion.
N.B. 2: For the control status of “digital computers” or related equipment for telecommunications equipment, see Category 5 – Part 1 (Telecommunications).
- c. The “technology” for the “digital computers” and related equipment is determined by 4E.

- a. Designed or modified for “fault tolerance”;

Note: For the purposes of 4A003.a., “digital computers” and related equipment are not considered to be designed or modified for “fault tolerance” if they utilise any of the following:

1. Error detection or correction algorithms in “main storage”;
2. The interconnection of two “digital computers” so that, if the active central processing unit fails, an idling but mirroring central processing unit can continue the system’s functioning;
3. The interconnection of two central processing units by data channels or by using shared storage to permit one central processing unit to perform other work until the second central processing unit fails, at which time the first central processing unit takes over in order to continue the system’s functioning; or

4A003 a. continued

4. *The synchronisation of two central processing units by “software” so that one central processing unit recognises when the other central processing unit fails and recovers tasks from the failing unit.*

- b. “Digital computers” having an “Adjusted Peak Performance” (“APP”) exceeding 0.75 Weighted TeraFLOPS (WT);
- c. “Electronic assemblies” specially designed or modified for enhancing performance by aggregation of processors so that the “APP” of the aggregation exceeds the limit specified in 4A003.b.;

Note 1: *4A003.c. controls only “electronic assemblies” and programmable interconnections not exceeding the limit specified in 4A003.b. when shipped as unintegrated “electronic assemblies”. It does not control “electronic assemblies” inherently limited by nature of their design for use as related equipment specified in 4A003.e.*

Note 2: *4A003.c. does not control “electronic assemblies” specially designed for a product or family of products whose maximum configuration does not exceed the limit specified in 4A003.b.*

- d. Deleted;
- e. Equipment performing analogue-to-digital conversions exceeding the limits specified in 3A001.a.5.;
- f. Deleted;
- g. Equipment specially designed to provide external interconnection of “digital computers” or associated equipment which allows communications at data rates exceeding 1.25 Gbyte/s.

Note: *4A003.g. does not control internal interconnection equipment (e.g. backplanes, buses), passive interconnection equipment, “network access controllers” or “communications channel controllers”.*

4A004 Computers as follows and specially designed related equipment, “electronic assemblies” and components therefor:

- a. “Systolic array computers”;
- b. “Neural computers”;
- c. “Optical computers”.

4A101 Analogue computers, “digital computers” or digital differential analysers, not controlled in 4A001.a.1., which are ruggedized and designed or modified for use in space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104.

4A102 “Hybrid computers” specially designed for modelling, simulation or design integration of space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104.

Note: This control only applies when the equipment is supplied with “software” specified in 7D103 or 9D103.

4B Test, Inspection and Production Equipment

None.

4C Materials

None.

4D Software

Note: The control status of “software” for the “development”, “production”, or “use” of equipment described in other Categories is dealt with in the appropriate Category. The control status of “software” for equipment described in this Category is dealt with herein.

4D001 “Software” as follows:

- a. “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment or “software” specified in 4A001 to 4A004, or 4D.
- b. “Software”, other than that specified in 4D001.a., specially designed or modified for the “development” or “production” of equipment as follows:
 1. “Digital computers” having an “Adjusted Peak Performance” (“APP”) exceeding 0.04 Weighted TeraFLOPS (WT);
 2. “Electronic assemblies” specially designed or modified for enhancing performance by aggregation of processors so that the “APP” of the aggregation exceeds the limit in 4D001.b.1.;

4D002 “Software” specially designed or modified to support “technology” specified in 4E.

-
- 4D003 Specific “software” as follows:
- a. Operating system “software”, “software” development tools and compilers specially designed for “multi-data-stream processing” equipment, in “source code”;
 - b. Deleted;
 - c. “Software” having characteristics or performing functions exceeding the limits in Category 5 – Part 2 (“Information Security”);
Note: 4D003.c. does not control “software” when accompanying its user for the user’s personal use.

4E Technology

- 4E001 a. “Technology” according to the General Technology Note, for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment or “software” specified in 4A or 4D.
- b. “Technology”, other than that specified in 4E001.a., specially designed or modified for the “development” or “production” of equipment as follows:
- 1. “Digital computers” having an “Adjusted Peak Performance” (“APP”) exceeding 0.04 Weighted TeraFLOPS (WT);
 - 2. “Electronic assemblies” specially designed or modified for enhancing performance by aggregation of processors so that the “APP” of the aggregation exceeds the limit in 4E001.b.1.

TECHNICAL NOTE ON “ADJUSTED PEAK PERFORMANCE” (“APP”)

“APP” is an adjusted peak rate at which “digital computers” perform 64-bit or larger floating point additions and multiplications.

“APP” is expressed in Weighted TeraFLOPS (WT), in units of 10^{12} adjusted floating point operations per second

Abbreviations used in this Technical Note

n	number of processors in the “digital computer”
i	processor number (i,...n)
t_i	processor cycle time ($t_i = 1/F_i$)
F_i	processor frequency
R_i	peak floating point calculating rate
W_i	architecture adjustment factor

Outline of “APP” calculation method

1. For each processor i, determine the peak number of 64-bit or larger floating point operations, FPO_i , performed per cycle for each processor in the “digital computer”.

Note In determining FPO_i , include only 64-bit or larger floating point additions and/or multiplications. All floating point operations must be expressed in operations per processor cycle; operations requiring multiple cycles may be expressed in fractional results per cycle. For processors not capable of performing calculations on floating point operands of 64-bit or more, the effective calculating rate R is zero.

2. Calculate the floating point rate R for each processor $R_i = FPO_i/t_i$.
3. Calculate “APP” as “APP” = $W_1 \times R_1 + W_2 \times R_2 + \dots + W_n \times R_n$.
4. For ‘vector processors’, $W_i = 0.9$. For non-‘vector processors’, $W_i = 0.3$.

Note 1 For processors that perform compound operations in a cycle, such as addition and multiplication, each operation is counted.

Note 2 For a pipelined processor the effective calculating rate R is the faster of the pipelined rate, once the pipeline is full, or the non-pipelined rate.

Note 3 The calculating rate R of each contributing processor is to be calculated at its maximum value theoretically possible before the “APP” of the combination is derived. Simultaneous operations are assumed to exist when the computer manufacturer claims concurrent, parallel, or simultaneous operation or execution in a manual or brochure for the computer.

TECHNICAL NOTE ON “ADJUSTED PEAK PERFORMANCE” (“APP”)

- Note 4 Do not include processors that are limited to input/output and peripheral functions (e.g., disk drive, communication and video display) when calculating “APP”.
- Note 5 “APP” values are not to be calculated for processor combinations (inter)connected by “Local Area Networks”, Wide Area Networks, I/O shared connections/devices, I/O controllers and any communication interconnection implemented by “software”.
- Note 6 “APP” values must be calculated for:
1. Processor combinations containing processors specially designed to enhance performance by aggregation, operating simultaneously and sharing memory; or
 2. Multiple memory/processor combinations operating simultaneously utilizing specially designed hardware.
- Note 7 A ‘vector processor’ is defined as a processor with built-in instructions that perform multiple calculations on floating-point vectors (one-dimensional arrays of 64-bit or larger numbers) simultaneously, having at least 2 vector functional units and at least 8 vector registers of at least 64 elements each.

CATEGORY 5 - TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND “INFORMATION SECURITY”**Part 1 - TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

Note 1: The control status of components, “lasers”, test and “production” equipment and “software” therefor which are specially designed for telecommunications equipment or systems is determined in Category 5 – Part 1.

Note 2: “Digital computers”, related equipment or “software”, when essential for the operation and support of telecommunications equipment described in this Category, are regarded as specially designed components, provided they are the standard models customarily supplied by the manufacturer. This includes operation, administration, maintenance, engineering or billing computer systems.

5A1 Systems, Equipment and Components

5A001 Telecommunications systems, equipment, components and accessories as follows:

- a. Any type of telecommunications equipment having any of the following characteristics, functions or features:
 1. Specially designed to withstand transitory electronic effects or electromagnetic pulse effects, both arising from a nuclear explosion;
 2. Specially hardened to withstand gamma, neutron or ion radiation; or
 3. Specially designed to operate outside the temperature range from 218 K (-55°C) to 397 K (124°C);
Note: 5A001.a.3. applies only to electronic equipment.
- Note: 5A001.a.2. and 5A001.a.3. do not control equipment designed or modified for use on board satellites.*
- b. Telecommunication systems and equipment, and specially designed components and accessories therefor, having any of the following characteristics, functions or features:
 1. Being underwater untethered communications systems having any of the following:
 - a. An acoustic carrier frequency outside the range from 20 kHz to 60 kHz;
 - b. Using an electromagnetic carrier frequency below 30 kHz;
 - c. Using electronic beam steering techniques; or

5A001 b. continued

- d. Using “lasers” or light-emitting diodes (LEDs) with an output wavelength greater than 400 nm and less than 700 nm, in a “local area network”;
- 2. Being radio equipment operating in the 1.5 MHz to 87.5 MHz band and having all of the following:
 - a. Automatically predicting and selecting frequencies and “total digital transfer rates” per channel to optimise the transmission; and
 - b. Incorporating a linear power amplifier configuration having a capability to support multiple signals simultaneously at an output power of 1 kW or more in the frequency range of 1.5 MHz or more but less than 30 MHz, or 250 W or more in the frequency range of 30 MHz or more but not exceeding 87.5 MHz, over an “instantaneous bandwidth” of one octave or more and with an output harmonic and distortion content of better than -80 dB;
- 3. Being radio equipment employing “spread spectrum” techniques, including “frequency hopping” techniques, other than those specified in 5A001.b.4. and having any of the following:
 - a. User programmable spreading codes; or
 - b. A total transmitted bandwidth which is 100 or more times the bandwidth of any one information channel and in excess of 50 kHz;

Note: 5A001.b.3.b. does not control radio equipment specially designed for use with civil cellular radio-communications systems.

Note: 5A001.b.3 does not control equipment designed to operate at an output power of 1 W or less.

- 4. Being radio equipment employing ultra-wideband modulation techniques, having user programmable channelising codes, scrambling codes or network identification codes and having any of the following:
 - a. A bandwidth exceeding 500 MHz; or
 - b. A “fractional bandwidth” of 20% or more;
- 5. Being digitally controlled radio receivers having all of the following:
 - a. More than 1,000 channels;
 - b. A “frequency switching time” of less than 1 ms;
 - c. Automatic searching or scanning of a part of the electromagnetic spectrum; and
 - d. Identification of the received signals or the type of transmitter; or

Note: 5A001.b.5. does not control radio equipment specially designed for use with civil cellular radio-communications systems.

5A001 b. continued

6. Employing functions of digital “signal processing” to provide ‘voice coding’ output at rates of less than 2,400 bit/s.

Technical Notes:

1. For variable rate ‘voice coding’, 5A001.b.6. applies to the ‘voice coding’ output of continuous speech.
2. For the purposes of 5A001.b.6., ‘voice coding’ is defined as the technique to take samples of human voice and then convert these samples into a digital signal, taking into account specific characteristics of human speech.

- c. Optical fibre communication cables, optical fibres and accessories therefor, as follows:

1. Optical fibres of more than 500 m in length, and specified by the manufacturer as being capable of withstanding a ‘proof test’ tensile stress of 2×10^9 N/m² or more;

Technical Note:

‘Proof Test’: on-line or off-line production screen testing that dynamically applies a prescribed tensile stress over a 0.5 to 3 m length of fibre at a running rate of 2 to 5 m/s while passing between capstans approximately 150 mm in diameter. The ambient temperature is a nominal 293 K (20°C) and relative humidity 40%. Equivalent national standards may be used for executing the proof test.

2. Optical fibre cables and accessories therefor, designed for underwater use;

Note: 5A001.c.2. does not control standard civil telecommunication cables and accessories.

N.B. 1: For underwater umbilical cables, and connectors therefor, see 8A002.a.3.

N.B. 2: For fibre-optic hull penetrators or connectors therefor, see 8A002.c.

- d. “Electronically steerable phased array antennae” operating above 31.8 GHz;

Note: 5A001.d. does not control “electronically steerable phased array antennae” for landing systems with instruments meeting ICAO standards covering Microwave Landing Systems (MLS).

- e. Radio direction finding equipment operating at frequencies above 30 MHz and having all of the following, and specially designed components therefor:

1. “Instantaneous bandwidth” of 10 MHz or more; and
2. Capable of finding a Line Of Bearing (LOB) to non-cooperating radio transmitters with a signal duration of less than 1 ms;

5A001 continued

- f. Jamming equipment specially designed or modified to intentionally and selectively interfere with, deny, inhibit, degrade or seduce mobile telecommunications services and having any of the following, and specially designed components therefor:
1. Simulating the functions of Radio Access Network (RAN) equipment;
 - or
 2. Detecting and exploiting specific characteristics of the mobile telecommunications protocol employed (e.g., GSM);

N.B.: For GNSS jamming equipment see ML11.b.

- g. Passive Coherent Location (PCL) systems or equipment specially designed for detecting and tracking moving objects by measuring reflections of ambient radio frequency emissions, supplied by non-radar transmitters.

Technical Note:

Non-radar transmitters may include commercial radio, television or cellular telecommunications base stations.

Note: 5A001.g. does not control any of the following:

- a. Radio-astronomical equipment; or
- b. Systems or equipment that require any radio transmission from the target.

- 5A101 Telemetry and telecontrol equipment, including ground equipment, designed or modified for 'missiles'.

Technical Note:

In 5A101 'missile' means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

Note: 5A101 does not control:

- a. Equipment designed or modified for manned aircraft or satellites;
- b. Ground based equipment designed or modified for terrestrial or marine applications;
- c. Equipment designed for commercial, civil or 'Safety of Life' (e.g. data integrity, flight safety) GNSS services;

5B1 Test, Inspection and Production Equipment

5B001 Telecommunications test, inspection and production equipment, components and accessories, as follows:

- a. Equipment and specially designed components or accessories therefor, specially designed for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment, functions or features specified in 5A001, 5B001, 5D001 or 5E001;

Note: 5B001.a. does not control optical fibre characterisation equipment.

- b. Equipment and specially designed components or accessories therefor, specially designed for the “development” of any of the following telecommunication transmission or switching equipment:

1. Equipment employing digital techniques designed to operate at a “total digital transfer rate” exceeding 15 Gbit/s;

Technical Note:

For switching equipment the “total digital transfer rate” is measured at the highest speed port or line.

2. Equipment employing a “laser” and having any of the following:

- a. A transmission wavelength exceeding 1750 nm;
b. Performing “optical amplification”;
c. Employing coherent optical transmission or coherent optical detection techniques (also called optical heterodyne or homodyne techniques); or
d. Employing analogue techniques and having a bandwidth exceeding 2.5 GHz;

Note: 5B001.b.2.d. does not control equipment specially designed for the “development” of commercial TV systems.

3. Equipment employing “optical switching”;
4. Radio equipment employing Quadrature-Amplitude-Modulation (QAM) techniques above level 256; or
5. Equipment employing “common channel signalling” operating in non-associated mode of operation.

5C1	Materials
	None
5D1	Software
5D001	<p>“Software” as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment, functions or features, specified in 5A001 or 5B001; b. “Software” specially designed or modified to support “technology” specified in 5E001; c. Specific “software” specially designed or modified to provide characteristics, functions or features of equipment specified in 5A001 or 5B001; d. “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development” of any of the following telecommunication transmission or switching equipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equipment employing digital techniques, including “Asynchronous Transfer Mode” (“ATM”), designed to operate at a “total digital transfer rate” exceeding 15 Gbit/s; <u>Technical Note:</u> <i>For switching equipment the “total digital transfer rate” is measured at the highest speed port or line.</i> 2. Equipment employing a “laser” and having any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A transmission wavelength exceeding 1,750 nm; <u>or</u> b. Employing analogue techniques and having a bandwidth exceeding 2.5 GHz; <u>Note:</u> 5D001.d.2.b. does not control “software” specially designed or modified for the “development” of commercial TV systems. 3. Equipment employing “optical switching”; <u>or</u> 4. Radio equipment employing Quadrature-Amplitude-Modulation (QAM) techniques above level 256.
5D101	“Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of equipment specified in 5A101.

5E1 Technology

5E001 “Technology” as follows:

- a. “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development”, “production” or “use” (excluding operation) of equipment, functions or features or “software”, specified in 5A001, 5B001 or 5D001;
- b. Specific “technology” as follows:
 1. “Required” “technology” for the “development” or “production” of telecommunications equipment specially designed to be used on board satellites;
 2. “Technology” for the “development” or “use” of “laser” communication techniques with the capability of automatically acquiring and tracking signals and maintaining communications through exoatmosphere or sub-surface (water) media;
 3. “Technology” for the “development” of digital cellular radio base station receiving equipment whose reception capabilities that allow multi-band, multi-channel, multi-mode, multi-coding algorithm or multi-protocol operation can be modified by changes in “software”;
 4. “Technology” for the “development” of “spread spectrum” techniques, including “frequency hopping” techniques;
- c. “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of any of the following:
 1. Equipment employing digital techniques designed to operate at a “total digital transfer rate” exceeding 15 Gbit/s;
Technical Note:
For switching equipment the “total digital transfer rate” is measured at the highest speed port or line.
 2. Equipment employing a “laser” and having any of the following:
 - a. A transmission wavelength exceeding 1,750 nm;
 - b. Performing “optical amplification” using Praseodymium-Doped Fluoride Fibre Amplifiers (PDFFA);
 - c. Employing coherent optical transmission or coherent optical detection techniques (also called optical heterodyne or homodyne techniques);
 - d. Employing wavelength division multiplexing techniques exceeding 8 optical carriers in a single optical window; or
 - e. Employing analogue techniques and having a bandwidth exceeding 2.5 GHz;Note: 5E001.c.2.e. does not control “technology” for the “development” or “production” of commercial TV systems.

5B001 c. continued

3. Equipment employing “optical switching”;
4. Radio equipment having any of the following:
 - a. Quadrature-Amplitude-Modulation (QAM) techniques above level 256;
 - b. Operating at input or output frequencies exceeding 31.8 GHz; or
Note: 5E001.c.4.b. does not control “technology” for the “development” or “production” of equipment designed or modified for operation in any frequency band which is “allocated by the ITU” for radio-communications services, but not for radio-determination.
 - c. Operating in the 1.5 MHz to 87.5 MHz band and incorporating adaptive techniques providing more than 15 dB suppression of an interfering signal; or
5. Equipment employing “common channel signalling” operating in non-associated mode of operation.

5E101 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment specified in 5A101.

Part 2 - “INFORMATION SECURITY”

Note 1: *The control status of “information security” equipment, “software”, systems, application specific “electronic assemblies”, modules, integrated circuits, components or functions is determined in Category 5 – Part 2 even if they are components or “electronic assemblies” of other equipment.*

N.B.: *Category 5 – Part 2 does not control equipment and software specially designed for medical end-use incorporating an item specified in Category 5 – Part 2.*

Note 2: *Category 5 – Part 2 does not control products when accompanying their user for the user’s personal use.*

Note 3: *Cryptography Note*

5A002 and 5D002 do not control goods that meet all of the following:

- a. Generally available to the public by being sold, without restriction, from stock at retail selling points by means of any of the following:*
 - 1. Over-the-counter transactions;*
 - 2. Mail order transactions;*
 - 3. Electronic transactions; or*
 - 4. Telephone call transactions;*
- b. The cryptographic functionality cannot easily be changed by the user;*
- c. Designed for installation by the user without further substantial support by the supplier; and*
- d. When necessary, details of the goods are accessible and will be provided, upon request, to the competent authorities of the Member State in which the exporter is established in order to ascertain compliance with conditions described in paragraphs a. to c. above.*

Technical Note:

In Category 5 – Part 2, parity bits are not included in the key length.

5A2 Systems, Equipment and Components

5A002 “Information security” systems, equipment and components therefor, as follows:

- a. Systems, equipment, application specific “electronic assemblies”, modules and integrated circuits for “information security”, as follows, and other specially designed components therefor:

N.B.: *For the control of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) receiving equipment containing or employing decryption (i.e., GPS or GLONASS), see 7A005.*

1. Designed or modified to use “cryptography” employing digital techniques performing any cryptographic function other than authentication or digital signature and having any of the following:

Technical Notes:

1. *Authentication and digital signature functions include their associated key management function.*
2. *Authentication includes all aspects of access control where there is no encryption of files or text except as directly related to the protection of passwords, Personal Identification Numbers (PINs) or similar data to prevent unauthorised access.*
3. *“Cryptography” does not include “fixed” data compression or coding techniques.*

Note: *5A002.a.1. includes equipment designed or modified to use “cryptography” employing analogue principles when implemented with digital techniques.*

- a. A “symmetric algorithm” employing a key length in excess of 56 bits; or
- b. An “asymmetric algorithm” where the security of the algorithm is based on any of the following:
 1. Factorisation of integers in excess of 512 bits (e.g., RSA);
 2. Computation of discrete logarithms in a multiplicative group of a finite field of size greater than 512 bits (e.g., Diffie-Hellman over Z/pZ); or
 3. Discrete logarithms in a group other than mentioned in 5A002.a.1.b.2. in excess of 112 bits (e.g., Diffie-Hellman over an elliptic curve);
2. Designed or modified to perform cryptanalytic functions;
3. Deleted;
4. Specially designed or modified to reduce the compromising emanations of information-bearing signals beyond what is necessary for health, safety or electromagnetic interference standards;

5A002 continued

5. Designed or modified to use cryptographic techniques to generate the spreading code for “spread spectrum” systems, other than those specified in 5A002.a.6., including the hopping code for “frequency hopping” systems;
6. Designed or modified to use cryptographic techniques to generate channelising codes, scrambling codes or network identification codes, for systems using ultra-wideband modulation techniques and having any of the following:
 - a. A bandwidth exceeding 500 MHz; or
 - b. A “fractional bandwidth” of 20% or more;
7. Deleted;
8. Communications cable systems designed or modified using mechanical, electrical or electronic means to detect surreptitious intrusion;
9. Designed or modified to use “quantum cryptography”.
Technical Note:
“Quantum cryptography” is also known as Quantum Key Distribution (QKD).

Note: 5A002 does not control any of the following:

- a. “Personalised smart cards” having any of the following:
 1. Where the cryptographic capability is restricted for use in equipment or systems excluded from control under entries b. to g. of this Note; or
 2. For general public-use applications where the cryptographic capability is not user-accessible and it is specially designed and limited to allow protection of personal data stored within;*N.B.: If a “personalised smart card” has multiple functions, the control status of each function is assessed individually.*
- b. Receiving equipment for radio broadcast, pay television or similar restricted audience broadcast of the consumer type, without digital encryption except that exclusively used for sending the billing or programme-related information back to the broadcast providers;
- c. Equipment where the cryptographic capability is not user-accessible and which is specially designed and limited to allow any of the following:
 1. Execution of copy-protected “software”;

5A002 c. continued

2. *Access to any of the following:*
 - a. *Copy-protected contents stored on read-only media; or*
 - b. *Information stored in encrypted form on media (e.g., in connection with the protection of intellectual property rights) when the media is offered for sale in identical sets to the public;*
 3. *Copying control of copyright protected audio/video data; or*
 4. *Encryption and/or decryption for protection of libraries, design attributes, or associated data for the design of semiconductor devices or integrated circuits;*
- d. *Cryptographic equipment specially designed and limited for banking use or 'money transactions';*
Technical Note:
'Money transactions' in 5A002 Note d. includes the collection and settlement of fares or credit functions.
- e. *Portable or mobile radiotelephones for civil use (e.g., for use with commercial civil cellular radio communication systems) that are not capable of transmitting encrypted data directly to another radiotelephone or equipment (other than Radio Access Network (RAN) equipment), nor of passing encrypted data through RAN equipment (e.g., Radio Network Controller (RNC) or Base Station Controller (BSC));*
- f. *Cordless telephone equipment not capable of end-to-end encryption where the maximum effective range of unboosted cordless operation (i.e. a single, unrelayed hop between terminal and home base station) is less than 400 metres according to the manufacturer's specifications; or*
- g. *Portable or mobile radiotelephones and similar client wireless devices for civil use, that implement only published or commercial cryptographic standards (except for anti-piracy functions, which may be non-published) and also meet the provisions of paragraphs b. to d. of the Cryptography Note (Note 3 in Category 5 - Part 2), that have been customised for a specific civil industry application with features that do not affect the cryptographic functionality of these original non-customised devices.*

5B2 Test, Inspection and Production Equipment

5B002 "Information security" test, inspection and "production" equipment, as follows:

- a. Equipment specially designed for "development" or "production", as follows:

5B002 a. continued

1. “Development” of equipment or functions, specified in 5A002, 5B002, 5D002 or 5E002 including measuring or test equipment;
 2. “Production” of equipment or functions, specified in 5A002, 5B002, 5D002 or 5E002, including measuring, test, repair or “production” equipment;
- b. Measuring equipment specially designed to evaluate and validate the “information security” functions specified in 5A002 or 5D002.

5C2 Materials

None.

5D2 Software

5D002 “Software” as follows:

- a. “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment or “software”, specified in 5A002, 5B002 or 5D002;
- b. “Software” specially designed or modified to support “technology” specified in 5E002;
- c. Specific “software”, as follows:
 1. “Software” having the characteristics, or performing or simulating the functions of the equipment, specified in 5A002 or 5B002;
 2. “Software” to certify “software” specified in 5D002.c.1.

Note: 5D002 does not control “software” as follows:

- a. “Software” required for the “use” of equipment excluded from control by the Note to 5A002;
- b. “Software” providing any of the functions of equipment excluded from control by the Note to 5A002.

5E2 Technology

5E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment or “software”, specified in 5A002, 5B002 or 5D002.

CATEGORY 6 - SENSORS AND LASERS**6A Systems, Equipment and Components**

6A001 Acoustic systems, equipment and components, as follows:

- a. Marine acoustic systems, equipment and specially designed components therefor, as follows:
1. Active (transmitting or transmitting-and-receiving) systems, equipment and specially designed components therefor, as follows:

Note: 6A001.a.1. does not control equipment as follows:

- a. Depth sounders operating vertically below the apparatus, not including a scanning function exceeding $\pm 20^\circ$, and limited to measuring the depth of water, the distance of submerged or buried objects or fish finding;
- b. Acoustic beacons, as follows:
1. Acoustic emergency beacons;
 2. Pingers specially designed for relocating or returning to an underwater position.
- a. Wide-swath bathymetric survey systems designed for sea bed topographic mapping and having all of the following:
1. Designed to take measurements at an angle exceeding 20° from the vertical;
 2. Designed to measure depths exceeding 600 m below the water surface; and
 3. Designed to provide any of the following:
 - a. Incorporation of multiple beams any of which is less than 1.9° ; or
 - b. Data accuracies of better than 0.3% of water depth across the swath averaged over the individual measurements within the swath;
- b. Object detection or location systems having any of the following:
1. A transmitting frequency below 10 kHz;
 2. Sound pressure level exceeding 224 dB (reference 1 μ Pa at 1 m) for equipment with an operating frequency in the band from 10 kHz to 24 kHz inclusive;
 3. Sound pressure level exceeding 235 dB (reference 1 μ Pa at 1 m) for equipment with an operating frequency in the band between 24 kHz and 30 kHz;
 4. Forming beams of less than 1° on any axis and having an operating frequency of less than 100 kHz;
 5. Designed to operate with an unambiguous display range exceeding 5,120 m; or

6A001 a. 1. continued

6. Designed to withstand pressure during normal operation at depths exceeding 1,000 m and having transducers with any of the following:
 - a. Dynamic compensation for pressure; or
 - b. Incorporating other than lead zirconate titanate as the transduction element;
 - c. Acoustic projectors, including transducers, incorporating piezoelectric, magnetostrictive, electrostrictive, electrodynamic or hydraulic elements operating individually or in a designed combination and having any of the following:

Note 1: *The control status of acoustic projectors, including transducers, specially designed for other equipment is determined by the control status of the other equipment.*

Note 2: *6A001.a.1.c. does not control electronic sources which direct the sound vertically only, or mechanical (e.g., air gun or vapour-shock gun) or chemical (e.g., explosive) sources.*

 1. An instantaneous radiated 'acoustic power density' exceeding $0.01 \text{ mW/mm}^2/\text{Hz}$ for devices operating at frequencies below 10 kHz;
 2. A continuously radiated 'acoustic power density' exceeding $0.001 \text{ mW/mm}^2/\text{Hz}$ for devices operating at frequencies below 10 kHz; or

Technical Note:
'Acoustic power density' is obtained by dividing the output acoustic power by the product of the area of the radiating surface and the frequency of operation.

 - 3. Side-lobe suppression exceeding 22 dB;
- d. Acoustic systems, equipment and specially designed components for determining the position of surface vessels or underwater vehicles designed to operate at a range exceeding 1,000 m with a positioning accuracy of less than 10 m rms (root mean square) when measured at a range of 1,000 m;

Note: *6A001.a.1.d. includes:*

 - a. *Equipment using coherent "signal processing" between two or more beacons and the hydrophone unit carried by the surface vessel or underwater vehicle;*
 - b. *Equipment capable of automatically correcting speed-of-sound propagation errors for calculation of a point.*

6A001 a. continued

2. Passive (receiving, whether or not related in normal application to separate active equipment) systems, equipment and specially designed components therefor, as follows:
 - a. Hydrophones having any of the following:

Note: *The control status of hydrophones specially designed for other equipment is determined by the control status of the other equipment.*

 1. Incorporating continuous flexible sensing elements;
 2. Incorporating flexible assemblies of discrete sensing elements with either a diameter or length less than 20 mm and with a separation between elements of less than 20 mm;
 3. Having any of the following sensing elements:
 - a. Optical fibres;
 - b. 'Piezoelectric polymer films' other than polyvinylidene-fluoride (PVDF) and its co-polymers {P(VDF-TrFE) and P(VDF-TFE)}; or
 - c. 'Flexible piezoelectric composites';
 4. A 'hydrophone sensitivity' better than -180 dB at any depth with no acceleration compensation;
 5. Designed to operate at depths exceeding 35 m with acceleration compensation; or
 6. Designed for operation at depths exceeding 1,000 m;

Technical Notes:

1. 'Piezoelectric polymer film' sensing elements consist of polarised polymer film that is stretched over and attached to a supporting frame or spool (mandrel).
2. 'Flexible piezoelectric composite' sensing elements consist of piezoelectric ceramic particles or fibres combined with an electrically insulating, acoustically transparent rubber, polymer or epoxy compound, where the compound is an integral part of the sensing elements.
3. 'Hydrophone sensitivity' is defined as twenty times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of rms output voltage to a 1 V rms reference, when the hydrophone sensor, without a pre-amplifier, is placed in a plane wave acoustic field with an rms pressure of 1 μPa . For example, a hydrophone of -160 dB (reference 1 V per μPa) would yield an output voltage of 10^{-8} V in such a field, while one of -180 dB sensitivity would yield only 10^{-9} V output. Thus, -160 dB is better than -180 dB.

6A001 a. 2. continued

- b. Towed acoustic hydrophone arrays having any of the following:
 - 1. Hydrophone group spacing of less than 12.5 m or ‘able to be modified’ to have hydrophone group spacing of less than 12.5 m;
 - 2. Designed or ‘able to be modified’ to operate at depths exceeding 35 m;
Technical Note:
‘Able to be modified’ in 6A001.a.2.b.1. and 2. means having provisions to allow a change of the wiring or interconnections to alter hydrophone group spacing or operating depth limits. These provisions are: spare wiring exceeding 10% of the number of wires, hydrophone group spacing adjustment blocks or internal depth limiting devices that are adjustable or that control more than one hydrophone group.
 - 3. Heading sensors specified in 6A001.a.2.d.;
 - 4. Longitudinally reinforced array hoses;
 - 5. An assembled array of less than 40 mm in diameter; or
 - 6. Deleted;
 - 7. Hydrophone characteristics specified in 6A001.a.2.a.;
- c. Processing equipment, specially designed for towed acoustic hydrophone arrays, having “user accessible programmability” and time or frequency domain processing and correlation, including spectral analysis, digital filtering and beam forming using Fast Fourier or other transforms or processes;
- d. Heading sensors having all of the following:
 - 1. An accuracy of better than $\pm 0.5^\circ$; and
 - 2. Designed to operate at depths exceeding 35 m or having an adjustable or removable depth sensing device in order to operate at depths exceeding 35 m;
- e. Bottom or bay cable systems having any of the following:
 - 1. Incorporating hydrophones specified in 6A001.a.2.a.; or
 - 2. Incorporating multiplexed hydrophone group signal modules having all of the following characteristics:
 - a. Designed to operate at depths exceeding 35 m or having an adjustable or removable depth sensing device in order to operate at depths exceeding 35 m; and
 - b. Capable of being operationally interchanged with towed acoustic hydrophone array modules;

6A001 a. 2. continued

- f. Processing equipment, specially designed for bottom or bay cable systems, having “user accessible programmability” and time or frequency domain processing and correlation, including spectral analysis, digital filtering and beam forming using Fast Fourier or other transforms or processes;
- b. Correlation-velocity and Doppler-velocity sonar log equipment, designed to measure the horizontal speed of the equipment carrier relative to the sea bed, as follows:
 - 1. Correlation-velocity sonar log equipment having any of the following characteristics:
 - a. Designed to operate at distances between the carrier and the sea bed exceeding 500 m; or
 - b. Having speed accuracy better than 1% of speed;
 - 2. Doppler-velocity sonar log equipment having speed accuracy better than 1% of speed.

Note 1: 6A001.b. does not control depth sounders limited to any of the following:

- a. Measuring the depth of water;
- b. Measuring the distance of submerged or buried objects; or
- c. Fish finding.

Note 2: 6A001.b. does not control equipment specially designed for installation on surface vessels.

6A002 Optical sensors or equipment and components therefor, as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 6A102.

- a. Optical detectors as follows:
 - 1. “Space-qualified” solid-state detectors as follows:
 - a. “Space-qualified” solid-state detectors having all of the following:
 - 1. A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 10 nm but not exceeding 300 nm; and
 - 2. A response of less than 0.1% relative to the peak response at a wavelength exceeding 400 nm;
 - b. “Space-qualified” solid-state detectors having all of the following:
 - 1. A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 900 nm but not exceeding 1,200 nm; and
 - 2. A response “time constant” of 95 ns or less;

6A002 a. 1. continued

- c. “Space-qualified” solid-state detectors having a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1,200 nm but not exceeding 30,000 nm;
- 2. Image intensifier tubes and specially designed components therefor, as follows:

Note: 6A002.a.2. does not control non-imaging photomultiplier tubes having an electron sensing device in the vacuum space limited solely to any of the following:

- a. A single metal anode; or
- b. Metal anodes with a centre to centre spacing greater than 500 µm.

Technical Note:

‘Charge multiplication’ is a form of electronic image amplification and is defined as the generation of charge carriers as a result of an impact ionization gain process. ‘Charge multiplication’ sensors may take the form of an image intensifier tube, solid state detector or “focal plane array”.

- a. Image intensifier tubes having all of the following:
 - 1. A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 400 nm but not exceeding 1,050 nm;
 - 2.
 - a. A microchannel plate with a hole pitch (centre-to-centre spacing) of 12 µm or less; or
 - b. An electron sensing device with a non-binned pixel pitch of 500 µm or less, specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ other than by a microchannel plate; and
 - 3. Any of the following photocathodes:
 - a. S-20, S-25 or multialkali photocathodes with a luminous sensitivity exceeding 350 µA/lm;
 - b. GaAs or GaInAs photocathodes; or
 - c. Other “III-V” compound semiconductor photocathodes;
Note: 6A002.a.2.a.3.c. does not apply to compound semiconductor photocathodes with a maximum radiant sensitivity of 10 mA/W or less.
- b. Image intensifier tubes having all of the following:
 - 1. A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1,050 nm but not exceeding 1,800 nm;
 - 2. Electron image amplification using any of the following:
 - a. A microchannel plate with a hole pitch (centre-to-centre spacing) of 12 µm or less; or

6A002 a. 2. continued

- b. An electron sensing device with a non-binned pixel pitch of 500 µm or less, specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ other than by a microchannel plate; and
- 3. “III-V compound” semiconductor (e.g., GaAs or GaInAs) photocathodes and transferred electron photocathodes;
Note: 6A002.a.2.b.3. does not control compound semiconductor photocathodes with a maximum radiant sensitivity of 15 mA/W or less.
- c. Specially designed components as follows:
 - 1. Microchannel plates having a hole pitch (centre-to-centre spacing) of 12 µm or less;
 - 2. An electron sensing device with a non-binned pixel pitch of 500 µm or less, specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ other than by a microchannel plate;
 - 3. “III-V compound” semiconductor (e.g., GaAs or GaInAs) photocathodes and transferred electron photocathodes;
Note: 6A002.a.2.c.3. does not control compound semiconductor photocathodes designed to achieve a maximum radiant sensitivity of any of the following:
 - a. 10 mA/W or less at the peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 400 nm but not exceeding 1,050 nm; or
 - b. 15 mA/W or less at the peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1,050 nm but not exceeding 1,800 nm.
- 3. Non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” as follows:

N.B.: ‘Microbolometer’ non- “space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” are only specified in 6A002.a.3.f.

Technical Notes:

Linear or two-dimensional multi-element detector arrays are referred to as “focal plane arrays”;

Note 1: 6A002.a.3. includes photoconductive arrays and photovoltaic arrays.

Note 2: 6A002.a.3. does not control:

- a. Multi-element (not to exceed 16 elements) encapsulated photoconductive cells using either lead sulphide or lead selenide;
- b. Pyroelectric detectors using any of the following:
 - 1. Triglycine sulphate and variants;
 - 2. Lead-lanthanum-zirconium titanate and variants;
 - 3. Lithium tantalate;

6A002 a. 3. continued

- 4. Polyvinylidene fluoride and variants; or
- 5. Strontium barium niobate and variants.
- c. “Focal plane arrays” specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ and limited by design to have a maximum radiant sensitivity of 10 mA/W or less for wavelengths exceeding 760 nm, having all of the following:
 - 1. Incorporating a response limiting mechanism designed not to be removed or modified; and
 - 2. Any of the following:
 - a. The response limiting mechanism is integral to or combined with the detector element; or
 - b. The “focal plane array” is only operable with the response limiting mechanism in place.

Technical Note:

A response limiting mechanism integral to the detector element is designed not to be removed or modified without rendering the detector inoperable.

Technical Note:

‘Charge multiplication’ is a form of electronic image amplification and is defined as the generation of charge carriers as a result of an impact ionization gain process. ‘Charge multiplication’ sensors may take the form of an image intensifier tube, solid state detector or “focal plane array”.

- a. Non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” having all of the following:
 - 1. Individual elements with a peak response within the wavelength range exceeding 900 nm but not exceeding 1,050 nm; and
 - 2. Any of the following:
 - a. A response “time constant” of less than 0.5 ns; or
 - b. Specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ and having a maximum radiant sensitivity exceeding 10 mA/W;
- b. Non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” having all of the following:
 - 1. Individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1,050 nm but not exceeding 1,200 nm; and
 - 2. Any of the following:
 - a. A response “time constant” of 95 ns or less; or
 - b. Specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ and having a maximum radiant sensitivity exceeding 10 mA/W;

6A002 a. 3. continued

- c. Non-“space-qualified” non-linear (2-dimensional) “focal plane arrays” having individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1,200 nm but not exceeding 30,000 nm;

N.B.: Silicon and other material based ‘microbolometer’ non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” are only specified in 6A002.a.3.f.

- d. Non-“space-qualified” linear (1-dimensional) “focal plane arrays” having all of the following:

1. Individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1,200 nm but not exceeding 3,000 nm; and

2. Any of the following:

a. A ratio of ‘scan direction’ dimension of the detector element to the ‘cross-scan direction’ dimension of the detector element of less than 3.8; or

b. Signal Processing In The Element (SPRITE);

Note: 6A002.a.3.d. does not control “focal plane arrays” (not to exceed 32 elements) having detector elements limited solely to germanium material.

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 6A002.a.3.d., ‘cross-scan direction’ is defined as the axis parallel to the linear array of detector elements and the ‘scan direction’ is defined as the axis perpendicular to the linear array of detector elements.

- e. Non-“space-qualified” linear (1-dimensional) “focal plane arrays” having individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 3,000 nm but not exceeding 30,000 nm;

- f. Non-“space-qualified” non-linear (2-dimensional) infrared “focal plane arrays” based on ‘microbolometer’ material having individual elements with an unfiltered response in the wavelength range equal to or exceeding 8,000 nm but not exceeding 14,000 nm;

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 6A002.a.3.f., ‘microbolometer’ is defined as a thermal imaging detector that, as a result of a temperature change in the detector caused by the absorption of infrared radiation, is used to generate any usable signal.

- g. Non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays” having all of the following:

6A002 a.3. continued

1. Individual detector elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 400 nm but not exceeding 900 nm;
 2. Specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ and having a maximum radiant sensitivity exceeding 10 mA/W for wavelengths exceeding 760 nm; and
 3. Greater than 32 elements.
- b. “Monospectral imaging sensors” and “multispectral imaging sensors” designed for remote sensing applications and having any of the following:
1. An Instantaneous-Field-Of-View (IFOV) of less than 200 μ rad (microradians); or
 2. Specified for operation in the wavelength range exceeding 400 nm but not exceeding 30,000 nm and having all the following:
 - a. Providing output imaging data in digital format; and
 - b. Having any of the following characteristics:
 1. “Space-qualified”; or
 2. Designed for airborne operation, using other than silicon detectors, and having an IFOV of less than 2.5 mrad (milliradians);
- c. ‘Direct view’ imaging equipment incorporating any of the following:
1. Image intensifier tubes specified in 6A002.a.2.a. or 6A002.a.2.b.;
 2. “Focal plane arrays” specified in 6A002.a.3. or 6A002.e.; or
 3. Solid state detectors specified in 6A002.a.1.;
- Technical Note:
‘Direct view’ refers to imaging equipment that presents a visual image to a human observer without converting the image into an electronic signal for television display, and that cannot record or store the image photographically, electronically or by any other means.
- Note: 6A002.c. does not control equipment as follows, when incorporating other than GaAs or GaInAs photocathodes:
- a. Industrial or civilian intrusion alarm, traffic or industrial movement control or counting systems;
 - b. Medical equipment;
 - c. Industrial equipment used for inspection, sorting or analysis of the properties of materials;
 - d. Flame detectors for industrial furnaces;
 - e. Equipment specially designed for laboratory use.
- d. Special support components for optical sensors, as follows:
1. “Space-qualified” cryocoolers;
 2. Non-“space-qualified” cryocoolers having a cooling source temperature below 218 K (-55°C), as follows:
 - a. Closed cycle type with a specified Mean-Time-To-Failure (MTTF) or Mean-Time-Between-Failures (MTBF), exceeding 2,500 hours;

6A002 d. continued

- b. Joule-Thomson (JT) self-regulating minicoolers having bore (outside) diameters of less than 8 mm;
- 3. Optical sensing fibres specially fabricated either compositionally or structurally, or modified by coating, to be acoustically, thermally, inertially, electromagnetically or nuclear radiation sensitive;
- e. "Space qualified" "focal plane arrays" having more than 2,048 elements per array and having a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 300 nm but not exceeding 900 nm.

6A003 Cameras, systems or equipment, and components therefor, as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 6A203.N.B.: *For cameras specially designed or modified for underwater use, see 8A002.d. and 8A002.e.*

- a. Instrumentation cameras and specially designed components therefor, as follows:

Note: *Instrumentation cameras, specified in 6A003.a.3. to 6A003.a.5., with modular structures should be evaluated by their maximum capability, using plug-ins available according to the camera manufacturer's specifications.*

- 1. High-speed cinema recording cameras using any film format from 8 mm to 16 mm inclusive, in which the film is continuously advanced throughout the recording period, and that are capable of recording at framing rates exceeding 13,150 frames/s;
Note: *6A003.a.1. does not control cinema recording cameras designed for civil purposes.*
- 2. Mechanical high speed cameras, in which the film does not move, capable of recording at rates exceeding 1,000,000 frames/s for the full framing height of 35 mm film, or at proportionately higher rates for lesser frame heights, or at proportionately lower rates for greater frame heights;
- 3. Mechanical or electronic streak cameras, having writing speeds exceeding 10mm/μs;
- 4. Electronic framing cameras having a speed exceeding 1,000,000 frames/s;
- 5. Electronic cameras having all of the following:
 - a. An electronic shutter speed (gating capability) of less than 1 μs per full frame; and
 - b. A read out time allowing a framing rate of more than 125 full frames per second.
- 6. Plug-ins having all of the following characteristics:
 - a. Specially designed for instrumentation cameras which have modular structures and which are specified in 6A003.a.; and
 - b. Enabling these cameras to meet the characteristics specified in 6A003.a.3., 6A003.a.4., or 6A003.a.5., according to the manufacturer's specifications;

6A003 continued

b. Imaging cameras as follows:

Note: 6A003.b. does not control television or video cameras specially designed for television broadcasting.

1. Video cameras incorporating solid state sensors, having a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 10 nm, but not exceeding 30,000 nm and having all of the following:
 - a. Having any of the following:
 1. More than 4×10^6 “active pixels” per solid state array for monochrome (black and white) cameras;
 2. More than 4×10^6 “active pixels” per solid state array for colour cameras incorporating three solid state arrays; or
 3. More than 12×10^6 “active pixels” for solid state array colour cameras incorporating one solid state array; and
 - b. Having any of the following:
 1. Optical mirrors specified in 6A004.a.;
 2. Optical control equipment specified in 6A004.d.; or
 3. The capability for annotating internally generated ‘camera tracking data’;

Technical Notes:

1. For the purpose of this entry, digital video cameras should be evaluated by the maximum number of “active pixels” used for capturing moving images.
 2. For the purpose of this entry, ‘camera tracking data’ is the information necessary to define camera line of sight orientation with respect to the earth. This includes: 1) the horizontal angle the camera line of sight makes with respect to the earth’s magnetic field direction and; 2) the vertical angle between the camera line of sight and the earth’s horizon.
2. Scanning cameras and scanning camera systems, having all of the following:
 - a. A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 10 nm, but not exceeding 30,000 nm;
 - b. Linear detector arrays with more than 8,192 elements per array;
and
 - c. Mechanical scanning in one direction;
 3. Imaging cameras incorporating image intensifier tubes specified in 6A002.a.2.a. or 6A002.a.2.b.;
 4. ‘Imaging cameras’ incorporating “focal plane arrays” having any of the following:

6A003 b. 4. continued

- a. Incorporating “focal plane arrays” specified in 6A002.a.3.a. to 6A002.a.3.e.;
- b. Incorporating “focal plane arrays” specified in 6A002.a.3.f.;
- c. Incorporating “focal plane arrays” specified in 6A002.a.3.g.; or
- d. Incorporating “focal plane arrays” specified in 6A002.e.;

Note 1: *Imaging cameras specified in 6A003.b.4 include “focal plane arrays” combined with sufficient “signal processing” electronics, beyond the read out integrated circuit, to enable as a minimum the output of an analogue or digital signal once power is supplied.*

Note 2: *6A003.b.4.a. does not control imaging cameras incorporating linear “focal plane arrays” with 12 elements or fewer, not employing time-delay-and-integration within the element and designed for any of the following:*

- a. *Industrial or civilian intrusion alarm, traffic or industrial movement control or counting systems;*
- b. *Industrial equipment used for inspection or monitoring of heat flows in buildings, equipment or industrial processes;*
- c. *Industrial equipment used for inspection, sorting or analysis of the properties of materials;*
- d. *Equipment specially designed for laboratory use; or*
- e. *Medical equipment.*

Note 3: *6A003.b.4.b. does not control imaging cameras having any of the following characteristics:*

- a. *A maximum frame rate equal to or less than 9 Hz;*
- b. *Having all of the following:*
 - 1. *Having a minimum horizontal or vertical ‘Instantaneous-Field-of-View (IFOV)’ of at least 10 mrad/pixel (milliradians/pixel);*
 - 2. *Incorporating a fixed focal-length lens that is not designed to be removed;*
 - 3. *Not incorporating a ‘direct view’ display; and*
 - 4. *Having any of the following:*
 - a. *No facility to obtain a viewable image of the detected field-of-view, or*
 - b. *The camera is designed for a single kind of application and designed not to be user modified; or*
- c. *The camera is specially designed for installation into a civilian passenger land vehicle of less than 3 tonnes (gross vehicle weight) and having all of the following:*
 - 1. *Is only operable when installed in any of the following:*
 - a. *The civilian passenger land vehicle for which it was intended; or*

6A003 b. continued

- b. A specially designed, authorized maintenance test facility; and*
- 2. Incorporates an active mechanism that forces the camera not to function when it is removed from the vehicle for which it was intended.*

Technical Notes:

- 1. 'Instantaneous Field of View (IFOV)' specified in 6A003.b.4. Note 3.b. is the lesser figure of the 'Horizontal IFOV' or the 'Vertical IFOV'.
'Horizontal IFOV' = horizontal Field of View (FOV) / number of horizontal detector elements
'Vertical IFOV' = vertical Field of View (FOV) / number of vertical detector elements.*
- 2. 'Direct view' in 6A003.b.4. Note 3.b. refers to an imaging camera operating in the infrared spectrum that presents a visual image to a human observer using a near-to-eye micro display incorporating any light-security mechanism.*

Note 4: *6A003.b.4.c. does not control 'imaging cameras' having any of the following:*

- a. Having all of the following:*
 - 1. Where the camera is specially designed for installation as an integrated component into indoor and wall-plug-operated systems or equipment, limited by design for a single kind of application, as follows:*
 - a. Industrial process monitoring, quality control, or analysis of the properties of materials;*
 - b. Laboratory equipment specially designed for scientific research;*
 - c. Medical equipment;*
 - d. Financial fraud detection equipment; and*
 - 2. Is only operable when installed in any of the following:*
 - a. The system(s) or equipment for which it was intended; or*
 - b. A specially designed, authorised maintenance facility; and*
 - 3. Incorporates an active mechanism that forces the camera not to function when it is removed from the system(s) or equipment for which it was intended;*
- b. Where the camera is specially designed for installation into a civilian passenger land vehicle of less than three tonnes (gross vehicle weight), or passenger and vehicle ferries having a length overall (LOA) 65 m or greater, and having all of the following:*

6A003 b. continued

1. *Is only operable when installed in any of the following:*
 - a. *The civilian passenger land vehicle or passenger and vehicle ferry for which it was intended; or*
 - b. *A specially designed, authorised maintenance test facility; and*
 2. *Incorporates an active mechanism that forces the camera not to function when it is removed from the vehicle for which it was intended;*
 - c. *Limited by design to have a maximum radiant sensitivity of 10 mA/W or less for wavelengths exceeding 760 nm, having all of the following:*
 1. *Incorporating a response limiting mechanism designed not to be removed or modified; and*
 2. *Incorporates an active mechanism that forces the camera not to function when the response limiting mechanism is removed; or*
 - d. *Having all of the following:*
 1. *Not incorporating a 'direct view' or electronic image display;*
 2. *Has no facility to output a viewable image of the detected field of view;*
 3. *The "focal plane array" is only operable when installed in the camera for which it was intended; and*
 4. *The "focal plane array" incorporates an active mechanism that forces it to be permanently inoperable when removed from the camera for which it was intended.*
- b. 5. Imaging cameras incorporating solid-state detectors specified by 6A002.a.1.

6A004 Optical equipment and components, as follows:

- a. Optical mirrors (reflectors) as follows:
N.B.: *For optical mirrors specially designed for lithography equipment, see 3B001.*
 1. "Deformable mirrors" having either continuous or multi-element surfaces, and specially designed components therefor, capable of dynamically repositioning portions of the surface of the mirror at rates exceeding 100 Hz;
 2. Lightweight monolithic mirrors having an average "equivalent density" of less than 30 kg/m² and a total mass exceeding 10 kg;

6A004 a. continued

3. Lightweight “composite” or foam mirror structures having an average “equivalent density” of less than 30 kg/m^2 and a total mass exceeding 2 kg;
4. Beam steering mirrors more than 100 mm in diameter or length of major axis, which maintain a flatness of $\lambda/2$ or better (λ is equal to 633 nm) having a control bandwidth exceeding 100 Hz;
- b. Optical components made from zinc selenide (ZnSe) or zinc sulphide (ZnS) with transmission in the wavelength range exceeding 3,000 nm but not exceeding 25,000 nm and having any of the following:
 1. Exceeding 100 cm^3 in volume; or
 2. Exceeding 80 mm in diameter or length of major axis and 20 mm in thickness (depth);
- c. “Space-qualified” components for optical systems, as follows:
 1. Lightweighted to less than 20% “equivalent density” compared with a solid blank of the same aperture and thickness;
 2. Raw substrates, processed substrates having surface coatings (single-layer or multi-layer, metallic or dielectric, conducting, semiconducting or insulating) or having protective films;
 3. Segments or assemblies of mirrors designed to be assembled in space into an optical system with a collecting aperture equivalent to or larger than a single optic 1 m in diameter;
 4. Manufactured from “composite” materials having a coefficient of linear thermal expansion equal to or less than 5×10^{-6} in any coordinate direction;
- d. Optical control equipment as follows:
 1. Specially designed to maintain the surface figure or orientation of the “space-qualified” components specified in 6A004.c.1. or 6A004.c.3.;
 2. Having steering, tracking, stabilisation or resonator alignment bandwidths equal to or more than 100 Hz and an accuracy of 10 μrad (microradians) or less;
 3. Gimbals having all of the following:
 - a. A maximum slew exceeding 5° ;
 - b. A bandwidth of 100 Hz or more;
 - c. Angular pointing errors of 200 μrad (microradians) or less; and
 - d. Having any of the following:
 1. Exceeding 0.15 m but not exceeding 1 m in diameter or major axis length and capable of angular accelerations exceeding $2 \text{ rad (radians)/s}^2$; or

6A004 d. continued

2. Exceeding 1 m in diameter or major axis length and capable of angular accelerations exceeding $0.5 \text{ rad (radians)/s}^2$;
4. Specially designed to maintain the alignment of phased array or phased segment mirror systems consisting of mirrors with a segment diameter or major axis length of 1 m or more;
- e. 'Aspheric optical elements' having all of the following:
 1. Largest dimension of the optical-aperture greater than 400 mm;
 2. Surface roughness less than 1 nm (rms) for sampling lengths equal to or greater than 1 mm; and
 3. Coefficient of linear thermal expansion's absolute magnitude less than $3 \times 10^{-6}/\text{K}$ at 25°C .

Technical Notes:

1. *An 'aspheric optical element' is any element used in an optical system whose imaging surface or surfaces are designed to depart from the shape of an ideal sphere.*
2. *Manufacturers are not required to measure the surface roughness listed in 6A004.e.2. unless the optical element was designed or manufactured with the intent to meet, or exceed, the control parameter.*

Note 6A004.e. does not control 'aspheric optical elements' having any of the following:

- a. *Largest optical-aperture dimension less than 1 m and focal length to aperture ratio equal to or greater than 4.5:1;*
- b. *Largest optical-aperture dimension equal to or greater than 1 m and focal length to aperture ratio equal to or greater than 7:1;*
- c. *Designed as Fresnel, flyeye, stripe, prism or diffractive optical elements;*
- d. *Fabricated from borosilicate glass having a coefficient of linear thermal expansion greater than $2.5 \times 10^{-6}/\text{K}$ at 25°C ; or*
- e. *An x-ray optical element having inner mirror capabilities (e.g., tube-type mirrors).*

N.B.: *For 'aspheric optical elements' specially designed for lithography equipment, see 3B001.*

6A005 "Lasers", other than those specified in 0B001.g.5. or 0B001.h.6., components and optical equipment, as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 6A205.

Note 1: *Pulsed "lasers" include those that run in a continuous wave (CW) mode with pulses superimposed.*

Note 2: *Excimer, semiconductor, chemical, CO, CO₂, and non-repetitive pulsed Nd:glass "lasers" are only specified in 6A005.d.*

6A005 continued

Note 3: 6A005 includes fibre “lasers”.

Note 4: The control status of “lasers” incorporating frequency conversion (i.e., wavelength change) by means other than one “laser” pumping another “laser” is determined by applying the control parameters for both the output of the source “laser” and the frequency-converted optical output.

Note 5: 6A005 does not control “lasers” as follows:

- a. Ruby with output energy below 20 J;
- b. Nitrogen;
- c. Krypton.

Technical Note:

In 6A005 ‘Wall-plug efficiency’ is defined as the ratio of “laser” output power (or “average output power”) to total electrical input power required to operate the “laser”, including the power supply/conditioning and thermal conditioning/heat exchanger.

- a. Non-“tunable” continuous wave “(CW) lasers” having any of the following:
 1. Output wavelength less than 150 nm and output power exceeding 1 W;
 2. Output wavelength of 150 nm or more but not exceeding 520 nm and output power exceeding 30 W;

Note: 6A005.a.2. does not control Argon “lasers” having an output power equal to or less than 50 W.

3. Output wavelength exceeding 520 nm but not exceeding 540 nm and any of the following:
 - a. Single transverse mode output and output power exceeding 50 W;
or
 - b. Multiple transverse mode output and output power exceeding 150 W;
4. Output wavelength exceeding 540 nm but not exceeding 800 nm and output power exceeding 30 W;
5. Output wavelength exceeding 800 nm but not exceeding 975 nm and any of the following:
 - a. Single transverse mode output and output power exceeding 50 W;
or
 - b. Multiple transverse mode output and output power exceeding 80 W;
6. Output wavelength exceeding 975 nm but not exceeding 1,150 nm and any of the following:
 - a. Single transverse mode output and any of the following:
 1. ‘Wall-plug efficiency’ exceeding 12% and output power exceeding 100 W; or
 2. Output power exceeding 150 W; or
 - b. Multiple transverse mode output and any of the following:

6A005 a. continued

1. 'Wall-plug efficiency' exceeding 18% and output power exceeding 500 W; or
 2. Output power exceeding 2 kW;
Note: 6A005.a.6.b. does not control multiple transverse mode, industrial "lasers" with output power exceeding 2 kW and not exceeding 6 kW with a total mass greater than 1,200 kg. For the purpose of this note, total mass includes all components required to operate the "laser", e.g., "laser", power supply, heat exchanger, but excludes external optics for beam conditioning and/or delivery.
 7. Output wavelength exceeding 1,150 nm but not exceeding 1,555 nm and of the following:
 - a. Single transverse mode and output power exceeding 50 W; or
 - b. Multiple transverse mode and output power exceeding 80 W; or
 8. Output wavelength exceeding 1,555 nm and output power exceeding 1 W;
- b. Non-"tunable" "pulsed lasers" having any of the following:
1. Output wavelength less than 150 nm and any of the following:
 - a. Output energy exceeding 50 mJ per pulse and "peak power" exceeding 1 W; or
 - b. "Average output power" exceeding 1 W;
 2. Output wavelength of 150 nm or more but not exceeding 520 nm and any of the following:
 - a. Output energy exceeding 1.5 J per pulse and "peak power" exceeding 30 W; or
 - b. "Average output power" exceeding 30 W;
Note: 6A005.b.2.b. does not control Argon "lasers" having an "average output power" equal to or less than 50 W.
 3. Output wavelength exceeding 520 nm but not exceeding 540 nm and any of the following:
 - a. Single transverse mode output and any of the following:
 1. Output energy exceeding 1.5 J per pulse and "peak power" exceeding 50 W; or
 2. "Average output power" exceeding 50 W; or
 - b. Multiple transverse mode output and any of the following:
 1. Output energy exceeding 1.5 J per pulse and "peak power" exceeding 150 W; or
 2. "Average output power" exceeding 150 W;

6A005 b. continued

4. Output wavelength exceeding 540 nm but not exceeding 800 nm and any of the following:
 - a. Output energy exceeding 1.5 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 30 W; or
 - b. “Average output power” exceeding 30 W;
5. Output wavelength exceeding 800 nm but not exceeding 975 nm and any of the following:
 - a. “Pulse duration” not exceeding 1 μ s and any of the following:
 1. Output energy exceeding 0.5 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 50 W;
 2. Single transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 20 W; or
 3. Multiple transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 50 W; or
 - b. “Pulse duration” exceeding 1 μ s and any of the following:
 1. Output energy exceeding 2 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 50 W;
 2. Single transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 50 W; or
 3. Multiple transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 80 W;
6. Output wavelength exceeding 975 nm but not exceeding 1,150 nm and any of the following:
 - a. “Pulse duration” of less than 1 ns and any of the following:
 1. Output “peak power” exceeding 5 GW per pulse;
 2. “Average output power” exceeding 10 W; or
 3. Output energy exceeding 0.1 J per pulse;
 - b. “Pulse duration” exceeding 1 ns but not exceeding 1 μ s, and any of the following:
 1. Single transverse mode output and any of the following:
 - a. “Peak power” exceeding 100 MW;
 - b. “Average output power” exceeding 20 W limited by design to a maximum pulse repetition frequency less than or equal to 1 kHz;
 - c. ‘Wall-plug efficiency’ exceeding 12%, “average output power” exceeding 100 W and capable of operating at a pulse repetition frequency greater than 1 kHz;
 - d. “Average output power” exceeding 150 W and capable of operating at a pulse repetition frequency greater than 1 kHz; or
 - e. Output energy exceeding 2 J per pulse; or
 2. Multiple transverse mode output and any of the following:
 - a. “Peak power” exceeding 400 MW;
 - b. ‘Wall-plug efficiency’ exceeding 18% and “average output power” exceeding 500 W;
 - c. “Average output power” exceeding 2 kW; or

6A005 b. 6. continued

- d. Output energy exceeding 4 J per pulse; or
- c. “Pulse duration” exceeding 1 μ s and any of the following:
 - 1. Single transverse mode output and any of the following:
 - a. “Peak power” exceeding 500 kW;
 - b. ‘Wall-plug efficiency’ exceeding 12% and “average output power” exceeding 100 W; or
 - c. “Average output power” exceeding 150 W; or
 - 2. Multiple transverse mode output and any of the following:
 - a. “Peak power” exceeding 1 MW;
 - b. ‘Wall-plug efficiency’ exceeding 18% and “average output power” exceeding 500 W; or
 - c. “Average output power” exceeding 2 kW;
- 7. Output wavelength exceeding 1,150 nm but not exceeding 1,555 nm, and any of the following:
 - a. “Pulse duration” not exceeding 1 μ s and any of the following:
 - 1. Output energy exceeding 0.5 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 50 W;
 - 2. Single transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 20 W; or
 - 3. Multiple transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 50 W; or
 - b. “Pulse duration” exceeding 1 μ s and any of the following:
 - 1. Output energy exceeding 2 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 50 W;
 - 2. Single transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 50 W; or
 - 3. Multiple transverse mode output and “average output power” exceeding 80 W; or
- 8. Output wavelength exceeding 1,555 nm and any of the following:
 - a. Output energy exceeding 100 mJ per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 1 W; or
 - b. “Average output power” exceeding 1 W;
- c. “Tunable” “lasers” having any of the following:
Note: 6A005.c. includes titanium–sapphire (Ti: Al₂O₃), thulium-YAG (Tm: YAG), thulium-YSGG (Tm: YSGG), alexandrite (Cr: BeAl₂O₄), colour centre “lasers”, dye “lasers”, and liquid “lasers”.
 - 1. Output wavelength less than 600 nm and any of the following:
 - a. Output energy exceeding 50 mJ per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 1 W; or
 - b. Average or CW output power exceeding 1 W;

6A005 c.continued

2. Output wavelength of 600 nm or more but not exceeding 1,400 nm, and any of the following:
 - a. Output energy exceeding 1 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 20 W; or
 - b. Average or CW output power exceeding 20 W; or
3. Output wavelength exceeding 1,400 nm and any of the following:
 - a. Output energy exceeding 50 mJ per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 1 W; or
 - b. Average or CW output power exceeding 1 W;
- d. Other “lasers”, not specified in 6A005.a., 6A005.b. or 6A005.c. as follows:
 1. Semiconductor “lasers” as follows:

Note 1: 6A005.d.1. includes semiconductor “lasers” having optical output connectors (e.g., fibre optic pigtails).

Note 2: The control status of semiconductor “lasers” specially designed for other equipment is determined by the control status of the other equipment.

 - a. Individual single-transverse mode semiconductor “lasers” having any of the following:
 1. Wavelength equal to or less than 1,510 nm and average or CW output power, exceeding 1.5 W; or
 2. Wavelength greater than 1,510 nm and average or CW output power, exceeding 500 mW;
 - b. Individual, multiple-transverse mode semiconductor “lasers” having any of the following:
 1. Wavelength of less than 1,400 nm and average or CW output power, exceeding 10W;
 2. Wavelength equal to or greater than 1,400 nm and less than 1,900 nm and average or CW output power, exceeding 2.5 W; or
 3. Wavelength equal to or greater than 1,900 nm and average or CW output power, exceeding 1 W;
 - c. Individual semiconductor “laser” ‘arrays’, having any of the following:
 1. Wavelength of less than 1,400 nm and average or CW output power, exceeding 80 W;
 2. Wavelength equal to or greater than 1,400 nm and less than 1,900 nm and average or CW output power, exceeding 25 W; or
 3. Wavelength equal to or greater than 1,900 nm and average or CW output power, exceeding 10 W;
 - d. ‘Array stacks’ of semiconductor “lasers” containing at least one ‘array’ specified in 6A005.d.1.c.;

6A005 d. continuedTechnical Notes:

1. *Semiconductor “lasers” are commonly called “laser” diodes.*
 2. *An ‘array’ consists of multiple semiconductor “laser” emitters fabricated as a single chip so that the centres of the emitted light beams are on parallel paths.*
 3. *An ‘array stack’ is fabricated by stacking, or otherwise assembling, ‘arrays’ so that the centres of the emitted light beams are on parallel paths.*
2. Carbon monoxide (CO) “lasers” having any of the following:
 - a. Output energy exceeding 2 J per pulse and “peak power” exceeding 5 kW; or
 - b. Average or CW output power exceeding 5 kW;
 3. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) “lasers” having any of the following:
 - a. CW output power exceeding 15 kW;
 - b. Pulsed output with a “pulse duration” exceeding 10 µs and any of the following:
 1. “Average output power” exceeding 10 kW; or
 2. “Peak power” exceeding 100 kW; or
 - c. Pulsed output with a “pulse duration” equal to or less than 10 µs and any of the following:
 1. Pulse energy exceeding 5 J per pulse; or
 2. “Average output power” exceeding 2.5 kW;
 4. Excimer “lasers” having any of the following:
 - a. Output wavelength not exceeding 150 nm and any of the following:
 1. Output energy exceeding 50 mJ per pulse; or
 2. “Average output power” exceeding 1 W;
 - b. Output wavelength exceeding 150 nm but not exceeding 190 nm and any of the following:
 1. Output energy exceeding 1.5 J per pulse; or
 2. “Average output power” exceeding 120 W;
 - c. Output wavelength exceeding 190 nm but not exceeding 360 nm and any of the following:
 1. Output energy exceeding 10 J per pulse; or
 2. “Average output power” exceeding 500 W; or
 - d. Output wavelength exceeding 360 nm and any of the following:
 1. Output energy exceeding 1.5 J per pulse; or
 2. “Average output power” exceeding 30 W;
- N.B.: *For excimer “lasers” specially designed for lithography equipment, see 3B001.*
5. “Chemical lasers” as follows:
 - a. Hydrogen Fluoride (HF) “lasers”;
 - b. Deuterium Fluoride (DF) “lasers”;
 - c. “Transfer lasers” as follows:

6A005 d. continued

1. Oxygen Iodine (O₂-I) “lasers”;
 2. Deuterium Fluoride-Carbon dioxide (DF-CO₂) “lasers”;
6. ‘Non-repetitive pulsed’ Nd: glass “lasers” having any of the following:
- a. “Pulse duration” not exceeding 1 µs and output energy exceeding 50 J per pulse; or
 - b. “Pulse duration” exceeding 1 µs and output energy exceeding 100 J per pulse;

Note: ‘Non-repetitive pulsed’ refers to “lasers” that produce either a single output pulse or that have a time interval between pulses exceeding one minute.

e. Components as follows:

1. Mirrors cooled either by ‘active cooling’ or by heat pipe cooling;
Technical Note:
‘Active cooling’ is a cooling technique for optical components using flowing fluids within the subsurface (nominally less than 1 mm below the optical surface) of the optical component to remove heat from the optic.
2. Optical mirrors or transmissive or partially transmissive optical or electro-optical components, specially designed for use with specified “lasers”;

f. Optical equipment as follows:

N.B.: For shared aperture optical elements, capable of operating in “Super-High Power Laser” (“SHPL”) applications, see the Military Goods Lists.

1. Dynamic wavefront (phase) measuring equipment capable of mapping at least 50 positions on a beam wavefront and any of the following:
 - a. Frame rates equal to or more than 100 Hz and phase discrimination of at least 5% of the beam’s wavelength; or
 - b. Frame rates equal to or more than 1,000 Hz and phase discrimination of at least 20% of the beam’s wavelength;
2. “Laser” diagnostic equipment capable of measuring “SHPL” system angular beam steering errors of equal to or less than 10 µrad;
3. Optical equipment and components, specially designed for a phased-array “SHPL” system for coherent beam combination to an accuracy of $\lambda/10$ at the designed wavelength, or 0.1 µm, whichever is the smaller;
4. Projection telescopes specially designed for use with “SHPL” systems.

6A006 “Magnetometers”, “magnetic gradiometers”, “intrinsic magnetic gradiometers”, underwater electric field sensors, “compensation systems”, and specially designed components therefor, as follows:

Note: 6A006 does not control instruments specially designed for fishery applications or biomagnetic measurements for medical diagnostics.

- a. “Magnetometers” and subsystems as follows:
 1. Using “superconductive” (SQUID) “technology” and having any of the following:
 - a. SQUID systems designed for stationary operation, without specially designed subsystems designed to reduce in-motion noise, and having a “noise level” (sensitivity) equal to or lower (better) than 50 fT (rms) per square root Hz at a frequency of 1 Hz; or
 - b. SQUID systems having an in-motion-magnetometer “noise level” (sensitivity) lower (better) than 20 pT (rms) per square root Hz at a frequency of 1 Hz and specially designed to reduce in-motion noise;
 2. Using optically pumped or nuclear precession (proton/Overhauser) “technology” having a “noise level” (sensitivity) lower (better) than 20 pT (rms) per square root Hz;
 3. Using fluxgate “technology” having a “noise level” (sensitivity) equal to or lower (better) than 10 pT (rms) per square root Hz at a frequency of 1 Hz;
 4. Induction coil “magnetometers” having a “noise level” (sensitivity) lower (better) than any of the following:
 - a. 0.05 nT (rms) per square root Hz at frequencies of less than 1 Hz;
 - b. 1×10^{-3} nT (rms) per square root Hz at frequencies of 1 Hz or more but not exceeding 10 Hz; or
 - c. 1×10^{-4} nT (rms) per square root Hz at frequencies exceeding 10 Hz;
 5. Fibre optic “magnetometers” having a “noise level” (sensitivity) lower (better) than 1 nT (rms) per square root Hz;
- b. Underwater electric field sensors having a “noise level” (sensitivity) lower (better) than 8 nanovolt per metre per square root Hz when measured at 1 Hz;
- c. “Magnetic gradiometers” as follows:
 1. “Magnetic gradiometers” using multiple “magnetometers” specified in 6A006.a.;
 2. Fibre optic “intrinsic magnetic gradiometers” having a magnetic gradient field “noise level” (sensitivity) lower (better) than 0.3 nT/m rms per square root Hz;

6A006 c. continued

3. “Intrinsic magnetic gradiometers”, using “technology” other than fibre-optic “technology”, having a magnetic gradient field “noise level” (sensitivity) lower (better) than 0.015 nT/m rms per square root Hz;
- d. “Compensation systems” for magnetic or underwater electric field sensors resulting in a performance equal to or better than the specified parameters of 6A006.a., 6A006.b. or 6A006.c.

6A007 Gravity meters (gravimeters) and gravity gradiometers, as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 6A107.

- a. Gravity meters designed or modified for ground use and having a static accuracy of less (better) than 10 µgal;
Note: 6A007.a. does not control ground gravity meters of the quartz element (Worden) type.
- b. Gravity meters designed for mobile platforms and having all of the following:
 1. A static accuracy of less (better) than 0.7 mgal; and
 2. An in-service (operational) accuracy of less (better) than 0.7 mgal having a time-to-steady-state registration of less than 2 minutes under any combination of attendant corrective compensations and motional influences;
- c. Gravity gradiometers.

6A008 Radar systems, equipment and assemblies having any of the following, and specially designed components therefor:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 6A108.*Note:* 6A008 does not control:

- Secondary surveillance radar (SSR);
- Civil Automotive Radar;
- Displays or monitors used for air traffic control (ATC) having no more than 12 resolvable elements per mm;
- Meteorological (weather) radar.

- a. Operating at frequencies from 40 GHz to 230 GHz and having any of the following:
 1. An average output power exceeding 100 mW; or
 2. Locating accuracy of 1 m or less (better) in range and 0.2 degree or less (better) in azimuth;
- b. A tunable bandwidth exceeding $\pm 6.25\%$ of the ‘centre operating frequency’;

6A008 continued*Technical Note:*

The 'centre operating frequency' equals one half of the sum of the highest plus the lowest specified operating frequencies.

- c. Capable of operating simultaneously on more than two carrier frequencies;
- d. Capable of operating in synthetic aperture (SAR), inverse synthetic aperture (ISAR) radar mode, or sidelooking airborne (SLAR) radar mode;
- e. Incorporating "electronically steerable phased array antennae";
- f. Capable of heightfinding non-cooperative targets;
Note: 6A008.f. does not control precision approach radar (PAR) equipment conforming to ICAO standards.
- g. Specially designed for airborne (balloon or airframe mounted) operation and having Doppler "signal processing" for the detection of moving targets;
- h. Employing processing of radar signals and using any of the following:
 - 1. "Radar spread spectrum" techniques; or
 - 2. "Radar frequency agility" techniques;
- i. Providing ground-based operation with a maximum "instrumented range" exceeding 185 km;
Note: 6A008.i. does not control:
 - a. Fishing ground surveillance radar;
 - b. Ground radar equipment specially designed for enroute air traffic control and having all the following:
 - 1. A maximum "instrumented range" of 500 km or less;
 - 2. Configured so that radar target data can be transmitted only one way from the radar site to one or more civil ATC centres;
 - 3. Contains no provisions for remote control of the radar scan rate from the enroute ATC centre; and
 - 4. Permanently installed;
 - c. Weather balloon tracking radars.
- j. Being "laser" radar or Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) equipment and having any of the following:
 - 1. "Space-qualified"; or
 - 2. Employing coherent heterodyne or homodyne detection techniques and having an angular resolution of less (better) than 20 μ rad (microradians);*Note:* 6A008.j. does not control LIDAR equipment specially designed for surveying or for meteorological observation.
- k. Having "signal processing" sub-systems using "pulse compression" and having any of the following:

6A008 k. continued

1. A “pulse compression” ratio exceeding 150; or
2. A pulse width of less than 200 ns; or
1. Having data processing sub-systems and having any of the following:
 1. “Automatic target tracking” providing, at any antenna rotation, the predicted target position beyond the time of the next antenna beam passage;
Note: 6A008.l.1. does not control conflict alert capability in ATC systems, or marine or harbour radar.
 2. Calculation of target velocity from primary radar having non-periodic (variable) scanning rates;
 3. Processing for automatic pattern recognition (feature extraction) and comparison with target characteristic data bases (waveforms or imagery) to identify or classify targets; or
 4. Superposition and correlation, or fusion, of target data from two or more “geographically dispersed” and “interconnected radar sensors” to enhance and discriminate targets.
Note: 6A008.l.4. does not control systems, equipment and assemblies used for marine traffic control.

6A102 Radiation hardened ‘detectors’, not controlled in 6A002, specially designed or modified for protecting against nuclear effects (e.g. electromagnetic pulse (EMP), X-rays, combined blast and thermal effects) and usable for “missiles”, designed or rated to withstand radiation levels which meet or exceed a total irradiation dose of 5×10^5 rads (silicon).
Technical Note:
In 6A102, a ‘detector’ is defined as a mechanical, electrical, optical or chemical device that automatically identifies and records, or registers a stimulus such as an environmental change in pressure or temperature, an electrical or electromagnetic signal or radiation from a radioactive material. This includes devices that sense by one time operation or failure.

6A107 Gravity meters (gravimeters) and components for gravity meters and gravity gradiometers, as follows:

- a. Gravity meters, not controlled in 6A007.b, designed or modified for airborne or marine use, and having a static or operational accuracy of 7×10^{-6} m/s² (0.7 milligal) or less (better), and having a time-to-steady-state registration of two minutes or less;
- b. Specially designed components for gravity meters specified in 6A007.b or 6A107.a. and gravity gradiometers specified in 6A007.c.

6A108 Radar systems and tracking systems, not controlled in entry 6A008, as follows:

- a. Radar and laser radar systems designed or modified for use in space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;

6A108 continued

Note: 6A108.a. includes the following:

- a. Terrain contour mapping equipment;
- b. Imaging sensor equipment;
- c. Scene mapping and correlation (both digital and analogue) equipment;
- d. Doppler navigation radar equipment.

b. Precision tracking systems, usable for 'missiles', as follows:

1. Tracking systems which use a code translator in conjunction with either surface or airborne references or navigation satellite systems to provide real-time measurements of in-flight position and velocity;
2. Range instrumentation radars including associated optical/infrared trackers with all of the following capabilities:
 - a. Angular resolution better than 3 milliradians;
 - b. Range of 30 km or greater with a range resolution better than 10 m rms;
 - c. Velocity resolution better than 3 m/s.

Technical Note:

In 6A108.b. 'missile' means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

6A202 Photomultiplier tubes having both of the following characteristics:

- a. Photocathode area of greater than 20 cm²; and
- b. Anode pulse rise time of less than 1 ns.

6A203 Cameras and components, not controlled in 6A003, as follows:

- a. Mechanical rotating mirror cameras, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:
 1. Framing cameras with recording rates greater than 225,000 frames per second;
 2. Streak cameras with writing speeds greater than 0.5 mm per microsecond;

Note: *In 6A203.a. components of such cameras include their synchronizing electronics units and rotor assemblies consisting of turbines, mirrors and bearings.*

- b. Electronic streak cameras, electronic framing cameras, tubes and devices, as follows:
 1. Electronic streak cameras capable of 50 ns or less time resolution;
 2. Streak tubes for cameras specified in 6A203.b.1.;
 3. Electronic (or electronically shuttered) framing cameras capable of 50 ns or less frame exposure time;
 4. Framing tubes and solid-state imaging devices for use with cameras specified in 6A203.b.3., as follows:

6A203 b. continued

- a. Proximity focused image intensifier tubes having the photocathode deposited on a transparent conductive coating to decrease photocathode sheet resistance;
 - b. Gate silicon intensifier target (SIT) videcon tubes, where a fast system allows gating the photoelectrons from the photocathode before they impinge on the SIT plate;
 - c. Kerr or Pockels cell electro-optical shuttering;
 - d. Other framing tubes and solid-state imaging devices having a fast-image gating time of less than 50 ns specially designed for cameras specified in 6A203.b.3.;
- c. Radiation-hardened TV cameras, or lenses therefor, specially designed or rated as radiation hardened to withstand a total radiation dose greater than 50×10^3 Gy(silicon) (5×10^6 rad (silicon)) without operational degradation.
Technical Note:
The term Gy (silicon) refers to the energy in Joules per kilogram absorbed by an unshielded silicon sample when exposed to ionising radiation.

6A205 “Lasers”, “laser” amplifiers and oscillators, not controlled in 0B001.g.5., 0B001.h.6. and 6A005; as follows:

N.B.: For copper vapour lasers, see 6A005.b.

- a. Argon ion “lasers” having both of the following characteristics:
 - 1. Operating at wavelengths between 400 nm and 515 nm; and
 - 2. An average output power greater than 40 W;
- b. Tunable pulsed single-mode dye laser oscillators having all of the following characteristics:
 - 1. Operating at wavelengths between 300 nm and 800 nm;
 - 2. An average output power greater than 1 W;
 - 3. A repetition rate greater than 1 kHz; and
 - 4. Pulse width less than 100 ns;
- c. Tunable pulsed dye laser amplifiers and oscillators, having all of the following characteristics:
 - 1. Operating at wavelengths between 300 nm and 800 nm;
 - 2. An average output power greater than 30 W;
 - 3. A repetition rate greater than 1 kHz; and
 - 4. Pulse width less than 100 ns;

Note: 6A205.c. does not control single mode oscillators;
- d. Pulsed carbon dioxide “lasers” having all of the following characteristics:
 - 1. Operating at wavelengths between 9,000 nm and 11,000 nm;
 - 2. A repetition rate greater than 250 Hz;
 - 3. An average output power greater than 500 W; and
 - 4. Pulse width of less than 200 ns;

6A205 continued

- e. Para-hydrogen Raman shifters designed to operate at 16 micrometre output wavelength and at a repetition rate greater than 250 Hz;
- f. Neodymium-doped (other than glass) “lasers” with an output wavelength between 1000 and 1100 nm having either of the following:
 - 1. Pulse-excited and Q-switched with a pulse duration equal to or more than 1 ns and having either of the following:
 - a. A single-transverse mode output with an average output power greater than 40W; or
 - b. A multiple-transverse mode output having an average power greater than 50 W;
 - or
 - 2. Incorporating frequency doubling to give an output wavelength between 500 and 550 nm with an average output power of more than 40 W.

6A225 Velocity interferometers for measuring velocities exceeding 1 km/s during time intervals of less than 10 microseconds.

Note: 6A225 includes velocity interferometers such as VISARs (Velocity interferometer systems for any reflector) and DLIs (Doppler laser interferometers).

6A226 Pressure sensors, as follows:

- a. Manganin gauges for pressures greater than 10 GPa;
- b. Quartz pressure transducers for pressures greater than 10 GPa.

6B Test, Inspection and Production Equipment

6B004 Optical equipment as follows:

- a. Equipment for measuring absolute reflectance to an accuracy of $\pm 0.1\%$ of the reflectance value;
- b. Equipment other than optical surface scattering measurement equipment, having an unobscured aperture of more than 10 cm, specially designed for the non-contact optical measurement of a non-planar optical surface figure (profile) to an “accuracy” of 2 nm or less (better) against the required profile.

Note: 6B004 does not control microscopes.

6B007 Equipment to produce, align and calibrate land-based gravity meters with a static accuracy of better than 0.1 mgal.

6B008 Pulse radar cross-section measurement systems having transmit pulse widths of 100 ns or less and specially designed components therefor.
N.B.: SEE ALSO 6B108.

6B108 Systems, not controlled in 6B008, specially designed for radar cross section measurement usable for ‘missiles’ and their subsystems.
Technical Note:
In 6B108 ‘missile’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

6C Materials

6C002 Optical sensor materials as follows:

- a. Elemental tellurium (Te) of purity levels of 99.9995% or more;
- b. Single crystals (including epitaxial wafers) of any of the following:
 1. Cadmium zinc telluride (CdZnTe), with zinc content of less than 6% by ‘mole fraction’;
 2. Cadmium telluride (CdTe) of any purity level; or
 3. Mercury cadmium telluride (HgCdTe) of any purity level.

Technical Note:

‘Mole fraction’ is defined as the ratio of moles of ZnTe to the sum of moles of CdTe and ZnTe present in the crystal.

6C004 Optical materials as follows:

- a. Zinc selenide (ZnSe) and zinc sulphide (ZnS) “substrate blanks”, produced by the chemical vapour deposition process and having any of the following:
 1. A volume greater than 100 cm³; or
 2. A diameter greater than 80 mm and a thickness of 20 mm or more;
- b. Boules of any of the following electro-optic materials:
 1. Potassium titanyl arsenate (KTA);
 2. Silver gallium selenide (AgGaSe₂); or
 3. Thallium arsenic selenide (Tl₃AsSe₃, also known as TAS);
- c. Non-linear optical materials having all of the following:
 1. Third order susceptibility ($\chi^{(3)}$) of 10^{-6} m²/V² or more; and
 2. A response time of less than 1 ms;
- d. “Substrate blanks” of silicon carbide or beryllium beryllium (Be/Be) deposited materials exceeding 300 mm in diameter or major axis length;

6C004 continued

- e. Glass, including fused silica, phosphate glass, fluorophosphate glass, zirconium fluoride (ZrF_4) and hafnium fluoride (HfF_4) and having all of the following:
 - 1. A hydroxyl ion (OH^-) concentration of less than 5 ppm;
 - 2. Integrated metallic purity levels of less than 1 ppm; and
 - 3. High homogeneity (index of refraction variance) less than 5×10^{-6} ;
- f. Synthetically produced diamond material with an absorption of less than 10^{-5} cm^{-1} for wavelengths exceeding 200 nm but not exceeding 14,000 nm.

6C005 Synthetic crystalline “laser” host material in unfinished form as follows:

- a. Titanium doped sapphire;
- b. Alexandrite.

6D Software

6D001 “Software” specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment specified in 6A004, 6A005, 6A008 or 6B008.

6D002 “Software” specially designed for the “use” of equipment specified in 6A002.b., 6A008 or 6B008.

6D003 Other “software” as follows:

- a. “Software” as follows:
 - 1. “Software” specially designed for acoustic beam forming for the “real time processing” of acoustic data for passive reception using towed hydrophone arrays;
 - 2. “Source code” for the “real time processing” of acoustic data for passive reception using towed hydrophone arrays;
 - 3. “Software” specially designed for acoustic beam forming for “real time processing” of acoustic data for passive reception using bottom or bay cable systems;
 - 4. “Source code” for “real time processing” of acoustic data for passive reception using bottom or bay cable systems;
- b. “Software” as follows:
 - 1. “Software” specially designed for magnetic and electric field “compensation systems” for magnetic and electric field sensors designed to operate on mobile platforms;
 - 2. “Software” specially designed for magnetic and electric field anomaly detection on mobile platforms;

6D003 continued

- c. “Software” specially designed to correct motional influences of gravity meters or gravity gradiometers;
 - d. “Software” as follows:
 - 1. Air Traffic Control (ATC) “software” application “programs” hosted on general purpose computers located at Air Traffic Control centres and capable of any of the following:
 - a. Processing and displaying more than 150 simultaneous “system tracks”; or
 - b. Accepting radar target data from more than four primary radars;
 - 2. “Software” for the design or “production” of radomes and having all of the following:
 - a. Specially designed to protect the “electronically steerable phased array antennae” specified in 6A008.e.; and
 - b. Resulting in an antenna pattern having an ‘average side lobe level’ more than 40 dB below the peak of the main beam level.
- Technical Note:*
‘Average side lobe level’ in 6D003.d.2.b. is measured over the entire array excluding the angular extent of the main beam and the first two side lobes on either side of the main beam.

6D102 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of goods specified in 6A108.

6D103 “Software” which processes post-flight, recorded data, enabling determination of vehicle position throughout its flight path, specially designed or modified for ‘missiles’.

Technical Note:

In 6D103 ‘missile’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

6E Technology

6E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment, materials or “software” specified in 6A, 6B, 6C or 6D.

6E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment or materials specified in 6A, 6B or 6C.

6E003 Other “technology” as follows:

- a. “Technology” as follows:

6E003 continued

1. Optical surface coating and treatment “technology”, “required” to achieve uniformity of 99.5% or better for optical coatings 500 mm or more in diameter or major axis length and with a total loss (absorption and scatter) of less than 5×10^{-3} ;

N.B.: See also 2E003.f.

2. Optical fabrication “technology” using single point diamond turning techniques to produce surface finish accuracies of better than 10 nm rms on non-planar surfaces exceeding 0.5 m^2 ;

- b. “Technology” “required” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of specially designed diagnostic instruments or targets in test facilities for “SHPL” testing or testing or evaluation of materials irradiated by “SHPL” beams;

6E101 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment or “software” specified in 6A002, 6A007.b. and c., 6A008, 6A102, 6A107, 6A108, 6B108, 6D102 or 6D103.

Note: 6E101 only specifies “technology” for equipment specified in 6A008 when it is designed for airborne applications and is usable in “missiles”.

6E201 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment specified in 6A003, 6A005.a.2., 6A005.b.2., 6A005.b.3., 6A005.b.4., 6A005.b.6., 6A005.c.2., 6A005.d.3.c., 6A005.d.4.c., 6A202, 6A203, 6A205, 6A225 or 6A226.

CATEGORY 7 - NAVIGATION AND AVIONICS**7A Systems, Equipment and Components**

N.B.: For automatic pilots for underwater vehicles, see Category 8.
For radar, see Category 6.

7A001 Accelerometers as follows and specially designed components therefor:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 7A101.

N.B.: For angular or rotational accelerometers, see 7A001.b.

- a. Linear accelerometers having any of the following:
 1. Specified to function at linear acceleration levels less than or equal to 15 g and having any of the following:
 - a. A “bias” “stability” of less (better) than 130 micro g with respect to a fixed calibration value over a period of one year; or
 - b. A “scale factor” “stability” of less (better) than 130 ppm with respect to a fixed calibration value over a period of one year;
 2. Specified to function at linear acceleration levels exceeding 15 g and having all of the following:
 - a. A “bias” “repeatability” of less (better) than 5,000 micro g over a period of one year; and
 - b. A “scale factor” “repeatability” of less (better) than 2,500 ppm over a period of one year; or
 3. Designed for use in inertial navigation or guidance systems and specified to function at linear acceleration levels exceeding 100 g;
- b. Angular or rotational accelerometers specified to function at linear acceleration levels exceeding 100 g.

7A002 Gyros, and angular rate sensors, having any of the following and specially designed components therefor:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 7A102.

N.B.: For angular or rotational accelerometers, see 7A001.b.

- a. A “bias” “stability”, when measured in a 1 g environment over a period of one month, and with respect to a fixed calibration value of less (better) than 0.5 degree per hour when specified to function at linear acceleration levels up to and including 100 g;
- b. An “angle random walk” of less (better) than or equal to 0.0035 degree per square root hour; or

Note: 7A002.b. does not control ‘spinning mass gyros’.

7A002 continued*Technical Note:*

'Spinning mass gyros' are gyros which use a continually rotating mass to sense angular motion.

- c. A rate range greater than or equal to 500 degrees per second and having any of the following:
 - 1. A "bias" "stability", when measured in a 1 g environment over a period of three minutes, and with respect to a fixed calibration value of less (better) than 40 degrees per hour; or
 - 2. An "angle random walk" of less (better) than or equal to 0.2 degree per square root hour; or
- d. Specified to function at linear acceleration levels exceeding 100 g.

7A003 Inertial systems and specially designed components, as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 7A103.

- a. Inertial Navigation Systems (INS) (gimballed or strapdown) and inertial equipment, designed for "aircraft", land vehicle, vessels (surface or underwater) or "spacecraft" for navigation, attitude, guidance or control and having any of the following and specially designed components therefor:
 - 1. Navigation error (free inertial) subsequent to normal alignment of 0.8 nautical mile per hour (nm/hr) 'Circular Error Probable' ('CEP') or less (better); or
 - 2. Specified to function at linear acceleration levels exceeding 10 g;
- b. Hybrid Inertial Navigation Systems embedded with Global Navigation Satellite Systems(s) (GNSS) or with "Data-Based Referenced Navigation" ("DBRN") System(s) for navigation, attitude, guidance or control, subsequent to normal alignment and having an INS navigation position accuracy, after loss of GNSS or "DBRN" for a period of up to four minutes, of less (better) than 10 metres 'Circular Error Probable' ('CEP');
- c. Inertial Measurement Equipment for heading, or True North determination and having any of the following and specially designed components therefor:
 - 1. Designed to have heading, or True North determination accuracy equal to or less (better) than 0.07 deg sec (Lat) equivalent to 6 arc minutes rms at 45 degrees latitude; or
 - 2. Designed to have a non-operating shock level of 900 g or greater at a duration of 1 msec or greater;
- d. Inertial measurement equipment including Inertial Measurement Units (IMU) and Inertial Reference Systems (IRS), incorporating accelerometers or gyros specified in 7A001 or 7A002, and specially designed components therefor.

7A003 d. continued

Note 1: *The parameters of 7A003.a. and 7A003.b. are applicable with any of the following environmental conditions:*

a.. *Input random vibration with an overall magnitude of 7.7 g rms in the first 0.5 hour and a total test duration of 1.5 hour per axis in each of the 3 perpendicular axes, when the random vibration meets all the following:*

1. *A constant Power Spectral Density (PSD) value of $0.04 \text{ g}^2/\text{Hz}$ over a frequency interval of 15 to 1,000 Hz; and*
2. *The PSD attenuates with frequency from $0.04 \text{ g}^2/\text{Hz}$ to $0.01 \text{ g}^2/\text{Hz}$ over a frequency interval from 1,000 to 2,000 Hz;*

b. *An angular rate capability about one or more axes of equal to or more than +2.62 rad/s (150 deg/s); or*

c. *According to national standards equivalent to a. or b. above.*

Note 2: *7A003 does not control inertial navigation systems which are certified for use on “civil aircraft” by civil authorities of a “participating state”.*

Note 3: *7A003.c.1. does not control theodolite systems incorporating inertial equipment specially designed for civil surveying purposes.*

Technical Notes:

1. *7A003.b. refers to systems in which an INS and other independent navigation aids are built into a single unit (embedded) in order to achieve improved performance.*
2. *‘Circular Error Probable’ (‘CEP’) – In a circular normal distribution, the radius of the circle containing 50 percent of the individual measurements being made, or the radius of the circle within which there is a 50 percent probability of being located.*

7A004 Gyro-astro compasses and other devices which derive position or orientation by means of automatically tracking celestial bodies or satellites, with an azimuth accuracy of equal to or less (better) than 5 seconds of arc.

N.B.: SEE ALSO 7A104.

7A005 Global navigation satellite systems (i.e. GPS or GLONASS) receiving equipment having any of the following and specially designed components therefor:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 7A105.

- a. Employing decryption; or
- b. Incorporating a null-steerable antenna.

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- 7A006 Airborne altimeters operating at frequencies other than 4.2 to 4.4 GHz inclusive and having any of the following:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 7A106.
- a. "Power management"; or
 - b. Using phase shift key modulation.
- 7A007 Deleted.
- 7A008 Underwater sonar navigation systems using dopplervelocity or correlation velocity logs integrated with a heading source and having a positioning accuracy of equal to or less (better) than 3% of distance travelled 'Circular Error Probable' ('CEP'), and specially designed components therefor.
- Note: 7A008 does not control systems specially designed for installation on surface vessels or systems requiring acoustic beacons or buoys to provide positioning data.*
- N.B.: See 6A001.a. for acoustic systems, and 6A001.b. for correlation-velocity and Doppler-velocity sonar log equipment.
 See 8A002 for other marine systems.*
- 7A101 Accelerometers, not controlled in 7A001, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:
- a. Linear accelerometers, designed for use in inertial navigation systems or in guidance systems of all types, usable in 'missiles', having all the following characteristics, and specially designed components therefor;
 1. A "bias" "repeatability" of less (better) than 1250 micro g; and
 2. A "scale factor" "repeatability" of less (better) than 1250 ppm;

Note: 7A101.a. does not specify accelerometers which are specially designed and developed as MWD (Measurement While Drilling) Sensors for use in downhole well service operations.

Technical Notes:

 1. In 7A101.a. 'missile' means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km;
 2. In 7A101.a. the measurement of "bias" and "scale factor" refers to a one sigma standard deviation with respect to a fixed calibration over a period of one year.
 - b. Continuous output accelerometers specified to function at acceleration levels exceeding 100g.
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- 7A102 All types of gyros, not controlled in 7A002, usable in ‘missiles’, with a rated “drift rate” ‘stability’ of less than 0.5° (1 sigma or rms) per hour in a 1 g environment and specially designed components therefor.

Technical Notes:

1. In 7A102 ‘missile’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km;
2. In 7A102 ‘stability’ is defined as a measure of the ability of a specific mechanism or performance coefficient to remain invariant when continuously exposed to a fixed operating condition (IEEE STD 528-2001 paragraph 2.247).

- 7A103 Instrumentation, navigation equipment and systems, not controlled in 7A003, as follows; and specially designed components therefor:

- a. Inertial or other equipment, using accelerometers or gyros as follows, and systems incorporating such equipment:
 1. Accelerometers specified in 7A001.a.3., 7A001.b. or 7A101 or gyros specified in 7A002 or 7A102; or
 2. Accelerometers specified in 7A001.a.1. or 7A001.a.2. and having all of the following:
 - a. Designed for use in inertial navigation systems or in guidance systems of all types and usable in ‘missiles’;
 - b. A “bias” “repeatability” of less (better) than 1250 micro g; and
 - c. A “scale factor” “repeatability” of less (better) than 1250 ppm;

Note: 7A103.a. does not specify equipment containing accelerometers specified in 7A001 where such accelerometers are specially designed and developed as MWD (Measurement While Drilling) sensors for use in down-hole well services operations.

- b. Integrated flight instrument systems which include gyrostabilisers or automatic pilots, designed or modified for use in ‘missiles’;
- c. ‘Integrated navigation systems’, designed or modified for ‘missiles’ and capable of providing a navigational accuracy of 200 m ‘Circle of Equal Probability’ (‘CEP’) or less;

Technical Note:

An ‘integrated navigation system’ typically incorporates the following components:

1. An inertial measurement device (e.g., an attitude and heading reference system, inertial reference unit, or inertial navigation system);
2. One or more external sensors used to update the position and/or velocity, either periodically or continuously throughout the flight (e.g., satellite navigation receiver, radar altimeter, and/or Doppler radar); and
3. Integration hardware and software.

7A103 continued

- d. Three axis magnetic heading sensors, designed or modified to be integrated with flight control and navigation systems, having all the following characteristics, and specially designed components therefor;
1. Internal tilt compensation in pitch (± 90 degrees) and roll (± 180 degrees) axes; and
 2. Capable of providing azimuthal accuracy better (less) than 0.5 degrees rms at latitude of ± 80 degrees, reference to local magnetic field.

Note: *Flight control and navigation systems in 7A103.d. include gyrostabilizers, automatic pilots and inertial navigation systems.*

Technical Note:

In 7A103 'missile' means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

7A104 Gyro-astro compasses and other devices, not controlled in 7A004, which derive position or orientation by means of automatically tracking celestial bodies or satellites and specially designed components therefor.

7A105 Receiving equipment for Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS; e.g. GPS, GLONASS, or Galileo), having any of the following characteristics, and specially designed components therefor:

- a. Designed or modified for use in space launch vehicles specified in 9A004, unmanned aerial vehicles specified in 9A012 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104; or
- b. Designed or modified for airborne applications and having any of the following:
 1. Capable of providing navigation information at speeds in excess of 600 m/s (1,165 nautical miles/hour);
 2. Employing decryption, designed or modified for military or governmental services, to gain access to GNSS secured signal/data; or
 3. Being specially designed to employ anti-jam features (e.g. null steering antenna or electronically steerable antenna) to function in an environment of active or passive countermeasures.

Note: *7A105.b.2. and 7A105.b.3. do not control equipment designed for commercial, civil or 'Safety of Life' (e.g., data integrity, flight safety) GNSS services.*

7A106 Altimeters, not controlled in 7A006, of radar or laser radar type, designed or modified for use in space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104.

7A115 Passive sensors for determining bearing to specific electromagnetic source (direction finding equipment) or terrain characteristics, designed or modified for use in space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104.

Note: 7A115 includes sensors for the following equipment:

- a. Terrain contour mapping equipment;
- b. Imaging sensor equipment (both active and passive);
- c. Passive interferometer equipment.

7A116 Flight control systems and servo valves, as follows; designed or modified for use in space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104.

- a. Hydraulic, mechanical, electro-optical, or electro-mechanical flight control systems (including fly-by-wire types);
- b. Attitude control equipment;
- c. Flight control servo valves designed or modified for the systems specified in 7A116.a. or 7A116.b., and designed or modified to operate in a vibration environment greater than 10 g rms between 20 Hz and 2 kHz.

7A117 “Guidance sets”, usable in “missiles” capable of achieving system accuracy of 3.33% or less of the range (e.g., a “CEP” of 10 km or less at a range of 300 km).

7B Test, Inspection and Production Equipment

7B001 Test, calibration or alignment equipment, specially designed for equipment specified in 7A.

Note: 7B001 does not control test, calibration or alignment equipment for ‘Maintenance Level I’ or ‘Maintenance Level II’.

Technical Notes:

1. ‘Maintenance Level I’

The failure of an inertial navigation unit is detected on the aircraft by indications from the Control and Display Unit (CDU) or by the status message from the corresponding sub-system. By following the manufacturer’s manual, the cause of the failure may be localised at the level of the malfunctioning Line Replaceable Unit (LRU). The operator then removes the LRU and replaces it with a spare.

7B001 continued2. *‘Maintenance Level II’*

The defective LRU is sent to the maintenance workshop (the manufacturer’s or that of the operator responsible for level II maintenance). At the maintenance workshop, the malfunctioning LRU is tested by various appropriate means to verify and localise the defective Shop Replaceable Assembly (SRA) module responsible for the failure. This SRA is removed and replaced by an operative spare. The defective SRA (or possibly the complete LRU) is then shipped to the manufacturer.

N.B.: ‘Maintenance Level II’ does not include the removal of controlled accelerometers or gyro sensors from the SRA.

7B002 Equipment specially designed to characterize mirrors for ring “laser” gyros, as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 7B102.

- a. Scatterometers having a measurement accuracy of 10 ppm or less (better);
- b. Profilometers having a measurement accuracy of 0.5 nm (5 angstrom) or less (better).

7B003 Equipment specially designed for the “production” of equipment specified in 7A.

Note: 7B003 includes:

- Gyro tuning test stations;
- Gyro dynamic balance stations;
- Gyro run-in/motor test stations;
- Gyro evacuation and fill stations;
- Centrifuge fixtures for gyro bearings;
- Accelerometer axis align stations;
- Fibre optic gyro coil winding machines.

7B102 Reflectometers specially designed to characterise mirrors, for “laser” gyros, having a measurement accuracy of 50 ppm or less (better).

7B103 “Production facilities” and “production equipment” as follows:

- a. “Production facilities” specially designed for equipment specified in 7A117;
- b. “Production equipment”, and other test, calibration and alignment equipment, other than that specified in 7B001 to 7B003, designed or modified to be used with equipment specified in 7A.

7C Materials

None.

7D Software

7D001 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development” or “production” of equipment specified in 7A. or 7B.

7D002 “Source code” for the “use” of any inertial navigation equipment, including inertial equipment not specified in 7A003 or 7A004, or Attitude and Heading Reference Systems (‘AHRS’).

Note: 7D002 does not control “source code” for the “use” of gimballed ‘AHRS’.

Technical Note:

‘AHRS’ generally differ from Inertial Navigation Systems (INS) in that an ‘AHRS’ provides attitude and heading information and normally does not provide the acceleration, velocity and position information associated with an INS.

7D003 Other “software” as follows:

- a. “Software” specially designed or modified to improve the operational performance or reduce the navigational error of systems to the levels specified in 7A003, 7A004 or 7A008;
- b. “Source code” for hybrid integrated systems which improves the operational performance or reduces the navigational error of systems to the level specified in 7A003 or 7A008 by continuously combining heading data with any of the following:
 1. Doppler radar or sonar velocity data;
 2. Global navigation satellite systems (i.e., GPS or GLONASS) reference data; or
 3. Data from “Data-Based Referenced Navigation” (“DBRN”) systems;
- c. “Source code” for integrated avionics or mission systems which combine sensor data and employ “expert systems”;
- d. “Source code” for the “development” of any of the following:
 1. Digital flight management systems for “total control of flight”;
 2. Integrated propulsion and flight control systems;
 3. Fly-by-wire or fly-by-light control systems;
 4. Fault-tolerant or self-reconfiguring “active flight control systems”;
 5. Airborne automatic direction finding equipment;
 6. Air data systems based on surface static data; or
 7. Raster-type head-up displays or three dimensional displays;

7D003 continued

- e. Computer-Aided-Design (CAD) “software” specially designed for the “development” of “active flight control systems”, helicopter multi-axis fly-by-wire or fly-by-light controllers or helicopter “circulation controlled anti-torque or circulation-controlled direction control systems”, whose “technology” is specified in 7E004.b., 7E004.c.1. or 7E004.c.2.

7D101 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of equipment specified in 7A001 to 7A006, 7A101 to 7A106, 7A115, 7A116.a., 7A116.b., 7B001, 7B002, 7B003, 7B102 or 7B103.

7D102 Integration “software” as follows:

- a. Integration “software” for the equipment specified in 7A103.b.;
- b. Integration “software” specially designed for the equipment specified in 7A003 or 7A103.a.;
- c. Integration “software” designed or modified for the equipment specified in 7A103.c.

Note: *A common form of integration “software” employs Kalman filtering.*

7D103 “Software” specially designed for modelling or simulation of the “guidance sets” specified in 7A117 or for their design integration with the space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104.

Note: *“Software” specified in 7D103 remains controlled when combined with specially designed hardware specified in 4A102.*

7E Technology

7E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment or “software”, specified in 7A, 7B or 7D.

7E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment specified in 7A or 7B.

7E003 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the repair, refurbishing or overhaul of equipment specified in 7A001 to 7A004.

Note: *7E003 does not control maintenance “technology” directly associated with calibration, removal or replacement of damaged or unserviceable LRUs and SRAs of a “civil aircraft” as described in ‘Maintenance Level I’ or ‘Maintenance Level II’.*

N.B.: *See Technical Notes to 7B001.*

7E004 Other “technology” as follows:

- a. “Technology” for the “development” or “production” of any of the following:
 1. Airborne automatic direction finding equipment operating at frequencies exceeding 5 MHz;
 2. Air data systems based on surface static data only, i.e., which dispense with conventional air data probes;
 3. Raster-type head-up displays or three dimensional displays for “aircraft”;
 4. Inertial navigation systems or gyro-astro compasses containing accelerometers or gyros specified in 7A001 or 7A002;
 5. Electric actuators (i.e., electromechanical, electrohydrostatic and integrated actuator package) specially designed for “primary flight control”;
 6. “Flight control optical sensor array” specially designed for implementing “active flight control systems”; or
 7. “DBRN” systems designed to navigate underwater, using sonar or gravity databases, that provide a positioning accuracy equal to or less (better) than 0.4 nautical miles;
- b. “Development” “technology”, as follows, for “active flight control systems” (including fly-by-wire or fly-by-light):
 1. Configuration design for interconnecting multiple microelectronic processing elements (on-board computers) to achieve “real time processing” for control law implementation;
 2. Control law compensation for sensor location or dynamic airframe loads, i.e., compensation for sensor vibration environment or for variation of sensor location from the centre of gravity;
 3. Electronic management of data redundancy or systems redundancy for fault detection, fault tolerance, fault isolation or reconfiguration;
Note: 7E004.b.3. does not control “technology” for the design of physical redundancy.
 4. Flight controls which permit inflight reconfiguration of force and moment controls for real time autonomous air vehicle control;
 5. Integration of digital flight control, navigation and propulsion control data into a digital flight management system for “total control of flight”;

Note: 7E004.b.5. does not control:
 - a. “Development” “technology” for integration of digital flight control, navigation and propulsion control data into a digital flight management system for “flight path optimisation”;
 - b. “Development” “technology” for “aircraft” flight instrument systems integrated solely for VOR, DME, ILS or MLS navigation or approaches.
 6. Full authority digital flight control or multisensor mission management systems employing “expert systems”;

7E004 b. continued

N.B.: For “technology” for Full Authority Digital Engine Control (“FADEC”), see 9E003.a.9.

- c. “Technology” for the “development” of helicopter systems, as follows:
1. Multi-axis fly-by-wire or fly-by-light controllers which combine the functions of at least two of the following into one controlling element:
 - a. Collective controls;
 - b. Cyclic controls;
 - c. Yaw controls;
 2. “Circulation-controlled anti-torque or circulation-controlled directional control systems”;
 3. Rotor blades incorporating “variable geometry airfoils” for use in systems using individual blade control.

7E101 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment specified in 7A001 to 7A006, 7A101 to 7A106, 7A115 to 7A117, 7B001, 7B002, 7B003, 7B102, 7B103, 7D101 to 7D103.

7E102 “Technology” for protection of avionics and electrical subsystems against electromagnetic pulse (EMP) and electromagnetic interference (EMI) hazards, from external sources, as follows:

- a. Design “technology” for shielding systems;
- b. Design “technology” for the configuration of hardened electrical circuits and subsystems;
- c. Design “technology” for the determination of hardening criteria of 7E102.a. and 7E102.b.

7E104 “Technology” for the integration of the flight control, guidance, and propulsion data into a flight management system for optimization of rocket system trajectory.

CATEGORY 8 - MARINE**8A Systems, Equipment and Components****8A001 Submersible vehicles and surface vessels, as follows:**

Note: For the control status of equipment for submersible vehicles, see:

- Category 5 – Part 2 “Information Security” for encrypted communication equipment;
- Category 6 for sensors;
- Categories 7 and 8 for navigation equipment;
- Category 8A for underwater equipment.

- a. Manned, tethered submersible vehicles designed to operate at depths exceeding 1,000 m;
- b. Manned, untethered submersible vehicles having any of the following:
 1. Designed to ‘operate autonomously’ and having a lifting capacity of all the following:
 - a. 10% or more of their weight in air; and
 - b. 15 kN or more;
 2. Designed to operate at depths exceeding 1,000 m; or
 3. Having all of the following:
 - a. Designed to carry a crew of 4 or more;
 - b. Designed to ‘operate autonomously’ for 10 hours or more;
 - c. ‘Range’ of 25 nautical miles or more; and
 - d. Length of 21 m or less;

Technical Notes:

1. For the purposes of 8A001.b., ‘operate autonomously’ means fully submerged, without snorkel, all systems working and cruising at minimum speed at which the submersible can safely control its depth dynamically by using its depth planes only, with no need for a support vessel or support base on the surface, sea-bed or shore, and containing a propulsion system for submerged or surface use.
 2. For the purposes of 8A001.b., ‘range’ means half the maximum distance a submersible vehicle can cover.
- c. Unmanned, tethered submersible vehicles designed to operate at depths exceeding 1,000 m and having any of the following:
 1. Designed for self-propelled manoeuvre using propulsion motors or thrusters specified in 8A002.a.2.; or
 2. Fibre optic data link;
 - d. Unmanned, untethered submersible vehicles having any of the following:
 1. Designed for deciding a course relative to any geographical reference without real-time human assistance;
 2. Acoustic data or command link; or

8A001 d. continued

3. Fibre optic data or command link exceeding 1,000 m;
- e. Ocean salvage systems with a lifting capacity exceeding 5 MN for salvaging objects from depths exceeding 250 m and having any of the following:
 1. Dynamic positioning systems capable of position keeping within 20 m of a given point provided by the navigation system; or
 2. Seafloor navigation and navigation integration systems for depths exceeding 1,000 m and with positioning accuracies to within 10 m of a predetermined point;
- f. Surface-effect vehicles (fully skirted variety) having all of the following:
 1. Maximum design speed, fully loaded, exceeding 30 knots in a significant wave height of 1.25 m (Sea State 3) or more;
 2. Cushion pressure exceeding 3,830 Pa; and
 3. Light-ship-to-full-load displacement ratio of less than 0.70;
- g. Surface-effect vehicles (rigid sidewalls) with a maximum design speed, fully loaded, exceeding 40 knots in a significant wave height of 3.25 m (Sea State 5) or more;
- h. Hydrofoil vessels with active systems for automatically controlling foil systems, with a maximum design speed, fully loaded, of 40 knots or more in a significant wave height of 3.25 m (Sea State 5) or more;
- i. 'Small waterplane area vessels' having any of the following:
 1. Full load displacement exceeding 500 tonnes with a maximum design speed, fully loaded, exceeding 35 knots in a significant wave height of 3.25 m (Sea State 5) or more; or
 2. Full load displacement exceeding 1,500 tonnes with a maximum design speed, fully loaded, exceeding 25 knots in a significant wave height of 4 m (Sea State 6) or more.

Technical Note:

A 'small waterplane area vessel' is defined by the following formula: waterplane area at an operational design draught less than $2 \times (\text{displaced volume at the operational design draught})^{2/3}$.

8A002 Marine systems, equipment and components, as follows:

Note: For underwater communications systems, see Category 5 – Part 1 - Telecommunications.

- a. Systems equipment and components, specially designed or modified for submersible vehicles and designed to operate at depths exceeding 1,000 m, as follows:
 1. Pressure housings or pressure hulls with a maximum inside chamber diameter exceeding 1.5 m;

8A002 a. continued

2. Direct current propulsion motors or thrusters;
3. Umbilical cables, and connectors therefor, using optical fibre and having synthetic strength members;
4. Components manufactured from material specified in 8C001;

Technical Note:

The objective of 8A002.a.4. should not be defeated by the export of 'syntactic foam' specified in 8C001 when an intermediate stage of manufacture has been performed and it is not yet in the final component form.

- b. Systems specially designed or modified for the automated control of the motion of submersible vehicles specified in 8A001 using navigation data, having closed loop servo-controls and having any of the following:
 1. Enabling a vehicle to move within 10 m of a predetermined point in the water column;
 2. Maintaining the position of the vehicle within 10 m of a predetermined point in the water column; or
 3. Maintaining the position of the vehicle within 10 m while following a cable on or under the seabed;
- c. Fibre optic hull penetrators or connectors;
- d. Underwater vision systems as follows:
 1. Television systems and television cameras, as follows:
 - a. Television systems (comprising camera, monitoring and signal transmission equipment) having a 'limiting resolution' when measured in air of more than 800 lines and specially designed or modified for remote operation with a submersible vehicle;
 - b. Underwater television cameras having a 'limiting resolution' when measured in air of more than 1,100 lines;
 - c. Low light level television cameras specially designed or modified for underwater use and having all of the following:
 1. Image intensifier tubes specified in 6A002.a.2.a.; and
 2. More than 150,000 "active pixels" per solid state area array;

Technical Note:
'Limiting resolution' is a measure of horizontal resolution usually expressed in terms of the maximum number of lines per picture height discriminated on a test chart, using IEEE Standard 208/1960 or any equivalent standard.

 2. Systems specially designed or modified for remote operation with an underwater vehicle, employing techniques to minimise the effects of back scatter and including range-gated illuminators or "laser" systems;
- e. Photographic still cameras specially designed or modified for underwater use below 150 m, with a film format of 35 mm or larger and having any of the following:

8A002 e. continued

1. Annotation of the film with data provided by a source external to the camera;
 2. Automatic back focal distance correction; or
 3. Automatic compensation control specially designed to permit an underwater camera housing to be usable at depths exceeding 1,000 m;
- f. Electronic imaging systems, specially designed or modified for underwater use, capable of storing digitally more than 50 exposed images;
Note: 8A002.f. does not control digital cameras specially designed for consumer purposes, other than those employing electronic image multiplication techniques.
- g. Light systems specially designed or modified for underwater use, as follows:
1. Stroboscopic light systems capable of a light output energy of more than 300 J per flash and a flash rate of more than 5 flashes per second;
 2. Argon arc light systems specially designed for use below 1,000 m;
- h. “Robots” specially designed for underwater use, controlled by using a dedicated computer and having any of the following:
1. Systems that control the “robot” using information from sensors which measure force or torque applied to an external object, distance to an external object, or tactile sense between the “robot” and an external object; or
 2. The ability to exert a force of 250 N or more or a torque of 250 Nm or more and using titanium based alloys or “composite” “fibrous or filamentary” materials in their structural members;
- i. Remotely controlled articulated manipulators specially designed or modified for use with submersible vehicles and having any of the following:
1. Systems which control the manipulator using the information from sensors which measure the torque or force applied to an external object, or tactile sense between the manipulator and an external object; or
 2. Controlled by proportional master-slave techniques or by using a dedicated computer and having 5 degrees of ‘freedom of movement’ or more;
Technical Note:
Only functions having proportional control using positional feedback or by using a dedicated computer are counted when determining the number of degrees of freedom of movement.
- j. Air independent power systems specially designed for underwater use, as follows:
1. Brayton or Rankine cycle engine air independent power systems having any of the following:

8A002 j. continued

- a. Chemical scrubber or absorber systems specially designed to remove carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and particulates from recirculated engine exhaust;
 - b. Systems specially designed to use a monoatomic gas;
 - c. Devices or enclosures specially designed for underwater noise reduction in frequencies below 10 kHz, or special mounting devices for shock mitigation; or
 - d. Systems having all of the following:
 1. Specially designed to pressurize the products of reaction or for fuel reformation;
 2. Specially designed to store the products of the reaction; and
 3. Specially designed to discharge the products of the reaction against a pressure of 100 kPa or more;
2. Diesel cycle engine air independent systems having all of the following:
 - a. Chemical scrubber or absorber systems specially designed to remove carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and particulates from recirculated engine exhaust;
 - b. Systems specially designed to use a monoatomic gas;
 - c. Devices or enclosures specially designed for underwater noise reduction in frequencies below 10 kHz or special mounting devices for shock mitigation; and
 - d. Specially designed exhaust systems that do not exhaust continuously the products of combustion;
 3. Fuel cell air independent power systems with an output exceeding 2 kW and having any of the following:
 - a. Devices or enclosures specially designed for underwater noise reduction in frequencies below 10 kHz or special mounting devices for shock mitigation; or
 - b. Systems having all of the following:
 1. Specially designed to pressurize the products of reaction or for fuel reformation;
 2. Specially designed to store the products of the reaction; and
 3. Specially designed to discharge the products of the reaction against a pressure of 100 kPa or more;
 4. Stirling cycle engine air independent power systems having all of the following:
 - a. Devices or enclosures specially designed for underwater noise reduction in frequencies below 10 kHz or special mounting devices for shock mitigation; and
 - b. Specially designed exhaust systems which discharge the products of combustion against a pressure of 100 kPa or more;
- k. Skirts, seals and fingers, having any of the following:
 1. Designed for cushion pressures of 3,830 Pa or more, operating in a significant wave height of 1.25 m (Sea State 3) or more and specially designed for surface effect vehicles (fully skirted variety) specified in 8A001.f.; or

8A002 k. continued

2. Designed for cushion pressures of 6,224 Pa or more, operating in a significant wave height of 3.25 m (Sea State 5) or more and specially designed for surface effect vehicles (rigid sidewalls) specified in 8A001.g.;
- l. Lift fans rated at more than 400 kW and specially designed for surface effect vehicles specified in 8A001.f. or 8A001.g.;
- m. Fully submerged subcavitating or supercavitating hydrofoils specially designed for vessels specified in 8A001.h.;
- n. Active systems specially designed or modified to control automatically the sea-induced motion of vehicles or vessels specified in 8A001.f., 8A001.g., 8A001.h. or 8A001.i.;
- o. Propellers, power transmission systems, power generation systems and noise reduction systems, as follows:
 1. Water-screw propeller or power transmission systems, as follows, specially designed for surface effect vehicles (fully skirted or rigid sidewall variety), hydrofoils or ‘small waterplane area vessels’ specified in 8A001.f., 8A001.g., 8A001.h. or 8A001.i., as follows:
 - a. Supercavitating, super-ventilated, partially-submerged or surface piercing propellers rated at more than 7.5 MW;
 - b. Contrarotating propeller systems rated at more than 15 MW;
 - c. Systems employing pre-swirl or post-swirl techniques for smoothing the flow into a propeller;
 - d. Light-weight, high capacity (K factor exceeding 300) reduction gearing;
 - e. Power transmission shaft systems, incorporating “composite” material components and capable of transmitting more than 1 MW;
 2. Water-screw propeller power generation systems or transmission systems designed for use on vessels, as follows:
 - a. Controllable-pitch propellers and hub assemblies rated at more than 30 MW;
 - b. Internally liquid-cooled electric propulsion engines with a power output exceeding 2.5 MW;
 - c. “Superconductive” propulsion engines or permanent magnet electric propulsion engines, with a power output exceeding 0.1 MW;
 - d. Power transmission shaft systems incorporating “composite” material components and capable of transmitting more than 2 MW;
 - e. Ventilated or base-ventilated propeller systems, rated at more than 2.5 MW;
 3. Noise reduction systems designed for use on vessels of 1,000 tonnes displacement or more, as follows:

8A002 o. continued

- a. Systems that attenuate underwater noise at frequencies below 500 Hz and consist of compound acoustic mounts for the acoustic isolation of diesel engines, diesel generator sets, gas turbines, gas turbine generator sets, propulsion motors or propulsion reduction gears, specially designed for sound or vibration isolation and having an intermediate mass exceeding 30% of the equipment to be mounted;
- b. Active noise reduction or cancellation systems, or magnetic bearings, specially designed for power transmission systems, and incorporating electronic control systems capable of actively reducing equipment vibration by the generation of anti-noise or anti-vibration signals directly to the source;
- p. Pumpjet propulsion systems having a power output exceeding 2.5 MW using divergent nozzle and flow conditioning vane techniques to improve propulsive efficiency or reduce propulsion-generated underwater-radiated noise;
- q. Self-contained, closed or semi-closed circuit (rebreathing) diving and underwater swimming apparatus.
Note: 8A002.q. does not control an individual apparatus for personal use when accompanying its user.

8B Test, Inspection and Production Equipment

- 8B001 Water tunnels having a background noise of less than 100 dB (reference 1 μ Pa, 1 Hz) in the frequency range from 0 to 500 Hz and designed for measuring acoustic fields generated by a hydro-flow around propulsion system models.

8C Materials

- 8C001 'Syntactic foam' designed for underwater use and having all of the following:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 8A002.a.4.

- a. Designed for marine depths exceeding 1,000 m; and
- b. A density less than 561 kg/m³.

Technical Note:

'Syntactic foam' consists of hollow spheres of plastic or glass embedded in a resin matrix.

8D Software

8D001 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment or materials specified in 8A, 8B or 8C.

8D002 Specific “software” specially designed or modified for the “development”, “production”, repair, overhaul or refurbishing (re-machining) of propellers specially designed for underwater noise reduction.

8E Technology

8E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of equipment or materials specified in 8A, 8B or 8C.

8E002 Other “technology” as follows:

- a. “Technology” for the “development”, “production”, repair, overhaul or refurbishing (re-machining) of propellers specially designed for underwater noise reduction;
- b. “Technology” for the overhaul or refurbishing of equipment specified in 8A001, 8A002.b., 8A002.j., 8A002.o. or 8A002.p.

CATEGORY 9 – AEROSPACE AND PROPULSION

9A Systems, Equipment and Components

N.B.: For propulsion systems designed or rated against neutron or transient ionizing radiation, see ML12.

9A001 Aero gas turbine engines having any of the following:

N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A101.

- a. Incorporating any of the “technologies” specified in 9E003.a.; or
Note: 9A001.a. does not control aero gas turbine engines which meet all of the following:
 - a. Certified by the civil aviation authority in a “participating state”; and
 - b. Intended to power non-military manned aircraft for which any of the following has been issued by a “participating state” for the aircraft with this specific engine type:
 - 1. A civil type certificate; or
 - 2. An equivalent document recognized by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).
- b. Designed to power an aircraft to cruise at Mach 1 or higher for more than thirty minutes.

9A002 ‘Marine gas turbine engines’ with an ISO standard continuous power rating of 24,245 kW or more and a specific fuel consumption not exceeding 0.219 kg/kWh in the power range from 35 to 100%, and specially designed assemblies and components therefor.

Note: The term ‘marine gas turbine engines’ includes those industrial, or aero-derivative, gas turbine engines adapted for a ship’s electric power generation or propulsion.

9A003 Specially designed assemblies and components, incorporating any of the “technologies” specified in 9E003.a., for gas turbine engine propulsion systems and having any of the following:

- a. Specified in 9A001; or
- b. Whose design or production origins are either non-“participating states” or unknown to the manufacturer.

- a. Cryogenic refrigerators, flightweight dewars, cryogenic heat pipes or cryogenic systems specially designed for use in space vehicles and capable of restricting cryogenic fluid losses to less than 30% per year;
- b. Cryogenic containers or closed-cycle refrigeration systems capable of providing temperatures of 100 K (-173°C) or less for “aircraft” capable of sustained flight at speeds exceeding Mach 3, launch vehicles or “spacecraft”;
- c. Slush hydrogen storage or transfer systems;
- d. High pressure (exceeding 17.5 MPa) turbo pumps, pump components or their associated gas generator or expander cycle turbine drive systems;
- e. High-pressure (exceeding 10.6 MPa) thrust chambers and nozzles therefor;
- f. Propellant storage systems using the principle of capillary containment or positive expulsion (i.e., with flexible bladders);
- g. Liquid propellant injectors with individual orifices of 0.381 mm or smaller in diameter (an area of $1.14 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2$ or smaller for non-circular orifices) and specially designed for liquid rocket engines;
- h. One-piece carbon-carbon thrust chambers or one-piece carbon-carbon exit cones with densities exceeding 1.4 g/cm^3 and tensile strengths exceeding 48 MPa.

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- 9A007 Solid rocket propulsion systems having any of the following:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A107 AND 9A119.
- a. Total impulse capacity exceeding 1.1 MNs;
 - b. Specific impulse of 2.4 kNs/kg or more when the nozzle flow is expanded to ambient sea level conditions for an adjusted chamber pressure of 7 MPa;
 - c. Stage mass fractions exceeding 88% and propellant solid loadings exceeding 86%;
 - d. Components specified in 9A008; or
 - e. Insulation and propellant bonding systems using direct-bonded motor designs to provide a 'strong mechanical bond' or a barrier to chemical migration between the solid propellant and case insulation material.
Technical Note:
'Strong mechanical bond' means bond strength equal to or more than propellant strength.
- 9A008 Components specially designed for solid rocket propulsion systems, as follows:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A108.
- a. Insulation and propellant bonding systems using liners to provide a 'strong mechanical bond' or a barrier to chemical migration between the solid propellant and case insulation material;
Technical Note:
'Strong mechanical bond' means bond strength equal to or more than propellant strength.
 - b. Filament-wound "composite" motor cases exceeding 0.61 m in diameter or having 'structural efficiency ratios (PV/W)' exceeding 25 km;
Technical Note:
'Structural efficiency ratio (PV/W)' is the burst pressure (P) multiplied by the vessel volume (V) divided by the total pressure vessel weight (W).
 - c. Nozzles with thrust levels exceeding 45 kN or nozzle throat erosion rates of less than 0.075 mm/s;
 - d. Movable nozzle or secondary fluid injection thrust vector control systems capable of any of the following:
 - 1. Omni-axial movement exceeding $\pm 5^\circ$;
 - 2. Angular vector rotations of $20^\circ/\text{s}$ or more; or
 - 3. Angular vector accelerations of $40^\circ/\text{s}^2$ or more.

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- 9A009 Hybrid rocket propulsion systems having any of the following:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A109 AND 9A119.
- a. Total impulse capacity exceeding 1.1 MNs; or
 - b. Thrust levels exceeding 220 kN in vacuum exit conditions.
- 9A010 Specially designed components, systems and structures for launch vehicles, launch vehicle propulsion systems or “spacecraft”, as follows:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 1A002 AND 9A110.
- a. Components and structures each exceeding 10 kg and specially designed for launch vehicles manufactured using metal “matrix” “composite”, organic “composite”, ceramic “matrix” or intermetallic reinforced materials specified in 1C007 or 1C010;
Note: The weight cut-off is not relevant for nose cones.
 - b. Components and structures specially designed for launch vehicle propulsion systems specified in 9A005 to 9A009 manufactured using metal matrix, composite, organic composite, ceramic matrix or intermetallic reinforced materials specified in 1C007 or 1C010;
 - c. Structural components and isolation systems specially designed to control actively the dynamic response or distortion of “spacecraft” structures;
 - d. Pulsed liquid rocket engines with thrust-to-weight ratios equal to or more than 1 kN/kg and a response time (the time required to achieve 90% of total rated thrust from start-up) of less than 30 ms.
- 9A011 Ramjet, scramjet or combined cycle engines and specially designed components therefor.
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A111 AND 9A118.
- 9A012 “Unmanned aerial vehicles” (“UAVs”), associated systems, equipment and components as follows:
- a. “UAVs” having any of the following:
 - 1. An autonomous flight control and navigation capability (e.g., an autopilot with an Inertial Navigation System); or
 - 2. Capability of controlled-flight out of the direct vision range involving a human operator (e.g., televisual remote control);
 - b. Associated systems, equipment and components as follows:
 - 1. Equipment specially designed for remotely controlling the “UAVs” specified in 9A012.a.;
 - 2. Guidance or control systems other than those specified in 7A and specially designed for integration into “UAVs” specified in 9A012.a.;
 - 3. Equipment and components specially designed to convert a manned “aircraft” to a “UAV” specified in 9A012.a.

9A012 b.continued

4. Air breathing reciprocating or rotary internal combustion type engines, specially designed or modified to propel “UAVs” at altitudes above 50,000 feet (15,240 metres).

9A101 Lightweight turbojet and turbofan engines (including turbocompound engines), not controlled in 9A001, as follows:

- a. Engines having both of the following characteristics:
 1. Maximum thrust value greater than 400 N (achieved un-installed) excluding civil certified engines with a maximum thrust value greater than 8,890 N (achieved un-installed); and
 2. Specific fuel consumption of 0.15 kg/N/hr or less (at maximum continuous power at sea level static and standard conditions);
- b. Engines designed or modified for use in “missiles” or unmanned aerial vehicles specified in 9A012.

9A102 ‘Turboprop engine systems’ specially designed for unmanned aerial vehicles specified in 9A012, and specially designed components therefor, having a ‘maximum power’ greater than 10 kW.

Note: 9A102 does not control civil certified engines.

Technical Notes:

1. For the purposes of 9A102 a ‘turboprop engine system’ incorporates all of the following:
 - a. Turboshaft engine; and
 - b. Power transmission system to transfer the power to a propeller.
2. For the purposes of 9A102 the ‘maximum power’ is achieved uninstalled at sea level standard conditions.

9A104 Sounding rockets, capable of a range of at least 300 km.
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A004.

9A105 Liquid propellant rocket engines, as follows:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A119.

- a. Liquid propellant rocket engines usable in “missiles”, not controlled in 9A005, having a total impulse capacity equal to or greater than 1.1 MNs;
- b. Liquid propellant rocket engines, usable in complete rocket systems or unmanned aerial vehicles, capable of a range of 300 km, not controlled in 9A005 or 9A105.a., having a total impulse capacity equal to or greater than of 0.841 MNs.

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- 9A106 Systems or components, other than those specified in 9A006 as follows, specially designed for liquid rocket propulsion systems:
- a. Ablative liners for thrust or combustion chambers, usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;
 - b. Rocket nozzles, usable in “missiles”, space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;
 - c. Thrust vector control sub-systems usable in “missiles”;
Technical Note:
Examples of methods of achieving thrust vector control specified in 9A106.c. are:
 - 1. Flexible nozzle;
 - 2. Fluid or secondary gas injection;
 - 3. Movable engine or nozzle;
 - 4. Deflection of exhaust gas stream (jet vanes or probes); or
 - 5. Thrust tabs.
 - d. Liquid and slurry propellant (including oxidisers) control systems, and specially designed components therefor, usable in “missiles”, designed or modified to operate in vibration environments greater than 10 g rms between 20 Hz and 2 kHz.
Note: *The only servo valves and pumps specified in 9A106.d., are the following:*
 - a. Servo valves designed for flow rates equal to or greater than 24 litres per minute, at an absolute pressure equal to or greater than 7 MPa, that have an actuator response time of less than 100 ms;
 - b. Pumps, for liquid propellants, with shaft speeds equal to or greater than 8,000 r.p.m. or with discharge pressures equal to or greater than 7 MPa.
- 9A107 Solid propellant rocket engines, usable in complete rocket systems or unmanned aerial vehicles, capable of a range of 300 km, not controlled in 9A007, having total impulse capacity equal to or greater than 0.841 MNs.
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A119.
- 9A108 Components, other than those specified in 9A008, usable in “missiles”, as follows, specially designed for solid rocket propulsion systems:
- a. Rocket motor cases and “insulation” components therefor;
 - b. Rocket nozzles;
 - c. Thrust vector control sub-systems.
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9A108 continued*Technical Note:*

Examples of methods of achieving thrust vector control specified in 9A108.c. are:

- 1. Flexible nozzle;*
- 2. Fluid or secondary gas injection;*
- 3. Movable engine or nozzle;*
- 4. Deflection of exhaust gas stream (jet vanes or probes); or*
- 5. Thrust tabs.*

9A109 Hybrid rocket motors, usable in ‘missiles’, other than those specified in 9A009, and specially designed components therefor.

N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A119.

Technical Note:

In 9A109 ‘missile’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

9A110 Composite structures, laminates and manufactures thereof, not controlled in 9A010, specially designed for use in space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104 or the subsystems specified in 9A005, 9A007, 9A105.a., 9A106 to 9A108, 9A116 or 9A119.

N.B.: SEE ALSO 1A002.

9A111 Pulse jet engines, usable in “missiles” or unmanned aerial vehicles specified in 9A012, and specially designed components therefor.

N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A011 AND 9A118.

9A115 Launch support equipment as follows:

- a. Apparatus and devices for handling, control, activation or launching, designed or modified for space launch vehicles specified in 9A004, unmanned aerial vehicles specified in 9A012 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104;
- b. Vehicles for transport, handling, control, activation or launching, designed or modified for space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104.

9A116 Reentry vehicles, usable in “missiles”, and equipment designed or modified therefor, as follows:

- a. Reentry vehicles;
- b. Heat shields and components therefor fabricated of ceramic or ablative materials;

9A116 continued

- c. Heat sinks and components therefor fabricated of light-weight, high heat capacity materials;
- d. Electronic equipment specially designed for reentry vehicles.

- 9A117 Staging mechanisms, separation mechanisms, and interstages, usable in “missiles”.
- 9A118 Devices to regulate combustion usable in engines, which are usable in “missiles” or unmanned aerial vehicles specified in 9A012, specified in 9A011 or 9A111.
- 9A119 Individual rocket stages, usable in complete rocket systems or unmanned aerial vehicles, capable of a range of 300 km, other than those specified in 9A005, 9A007, 9A009, 9A105, 9A107 and 9A109.
- 9A120 Liquid propellant tanks, other than those specified in 9A006, specially designed for propellants specified in 1C111 or ‘other liquid propellants’, used in rocket systems capable of delivering at least a 500 kg payload to a range of at least 300 km.

Note: In 9A120 ‘other liquid propellants’ includes, but is not limited to, propellants specified in ML8.b.

- 9A350 Spraying or fogging systems, specially designed or modified for fitting to aircraft, “lighter-than-air vehicles” or unmanned aerial vehicles, and specially designed components therefor, as follows:
- a. Complete spraying or fogging systems capable of delivering, from a liquid suspension, an initial droplet ‘VMD’ of less than 50 µm at a flow rate of greater than two litres per minute;
 - b. Spray booms or arrays of aerosol generating units capable of delivering, from a liquid suspension, an initial droplet ‘VMD’ of less than 50 µm at a flow rate of greater than two litres per minute;
 - c. Aerosol generating units specially designed for fitting to systems specified in 9A350.a. and b.

Note: Aerosol generating units are devices specially designed or modified for fitting to aircraft such as nozzles, rotary drum atomizers and similar devices.

Note: 9A350 does not control spraying or fogging systems and components that are demonstrated not to be capable of delivering biological agents in the form of infectious aerosols.

9A350 continuedTechnical Notes:

1. *Droplet size for spray equipment or nozzles specially designed for use on aircraft, "lighter-than-air vehicles" or unmanned aerial vehicles should be measured using either of the following:*
 - a. *Doppler laser method;*
 - b. *Forward laser diffraction method.*
2. *In 9A350 'VMD' means Volume Median Diameter and for water-based systems this equates to Mass Median Diameter (MMD).*

9B Test, Inspection and Production Equipment

- 9B001 Equipment, tooling and fixtures, specially designed for manufacturing gas turbine blades, vanes or tip shroud castings, as follows:
- a. Directional solidification or single crystal casting equipment;
 - b. Ceramic cores or shells;
- 9B002 On-line (real time) control systems, instrumentation (including sensors) or automated data acquisition and processing equipment, specially designed for the "development" of gas turbine engines, assemblies or components and incorporating "technologies" specified in 9E003.a.
- 9B003 Equipment specially designed for the "production" or test of gas turbine brush seals designed to operate at tip speeds exceeding 335 m/s and temperatures in excess of 773 K (500°C), and specially designed components or accessories therefor.
- 9B004 Tools, dies or fixtures for the solid state joining of "superalloy", titanium or intermetallic airfoil-to-disk combinations described in 9E003.a.3. or 9E003.a.6. for gas turbines.
- 9B005 On-line (real time) control systems, instrumentation (including sensors) or automated data acquisition and processing equipment, specially designed for use with any of the following:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9B105.
- a. Wind tunnels designed for speeds of Mach 1.2 or more;
Note: *9B005.a. does not control wind tunnels specially designed for educational purposes and having a 'test section size' (measured laterally) of less than 250 mm.*
Technical Note:
'Test section size' means the diameter of the circle, or the side of the square, or the longest side of the rectangle, at the largest test section location.

9B005 continued

- b. Devices for simulating flow-environments at speeds exceeding Mach 5, including hot-shot tunnels, plasma arc tunnels, shock tubes, shock tunnels, gas tunnels and light gas guns; or
- c. Wind tunnels or devices, other than two-dimensional sections, capable of simulating Reynolds number flows exceeding 25×10^6 .

9B006 Acoustic vibration test equipment capable of producing sound pressure levels of 160 dB or more (referenced to 20 µPa) with a rated output of 4 kW or more at a test cell temperature exceeding 1,273 K (1,000°C), and specially designed quartz heaters therefor.

N.B.: SEE ALSO 9B106.

9B007 Equipment specially designed for inspecting the integrity of rocket motors and using Non-Destructive Test (NDT) techniques other than planar x-ray or basic physical or chemical analysis.

9B008 Transducers specially designed for the direct measurement of the wall skin friction of the test flow with a stagnation temperature exceeding 833 K (560°C).

9B009 Tooling specially designed for producing turbine engine powder metallurgy rotor components capable of operating at stress levels of 60% of Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) or more and metal temperatures of 873 K (600°C) or more.

9B010 Equipment specially designed for the production of “UAVs” and associated systems, equipment and components specified in 9A012.

9B105 Wind tunnels for speeds of Mach 0.9 or more, usable for ‘missiles’ and their subsystems.

N.B.: SEE ALSO 9B005.

Technical Note:

In 9B105 ‘missile’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

9B106 Environmental chambers and anechoic chambers, as follows:

- a. Environmental chambers capable of simulating all the following flight conditions:
 - 1. Having any of the following:
 - a. Altitude equal to or greater than 15 km; or

9B106 a. continued

- b. Temperature range from below 223 K (-50°C) to above 398 K (+125°C);
- 2. Incorporating, or 'designed or modified' to incorporate, a shaker unit or other vibration test equipment to produce vibration environments equal to or greater than 10 g rms, measured 'bare table', between 20 Hz and 2 kHz imparting forces equal to or greater than 5 kN;

Technical Notes:

- 1. *9B106.a.2. describes systems that are capable of generating a vibration environment with a single wave (e.g., a sine wave) and systems capable of generating a broad band random vibration (i.e., power spectrum).*
- 2. *In 9B106.a.2., 'designed or modified' means the environmental chamber provides appropriate interfaces (e.g., sealing devices) to incorporate a shaker unit or other vibration test equipment as specified in 2B116.*
- 3. *In 9B106.a.2. 'bare table' means a flat table, or surface with no fixture or fittings.*
- b. Environmental chambers capable of simulating the following flight conditions:
 - 1. Acoustic environments at an overall sound pressure level of 140 dB or greater (referenced to 20 µPa) or with a total rated acoustic power output of 4 kW or greater; and
 - 2. Altitude equal to or greater than 15 km; or
 - 3. Temperature range from below 223 K (-50°C) to above 398 K (+125°C).

9B115 Specially designed "production equipment" for the systems, sub-systems and components specified in 9A005 to 9A009, 9A011, 9A101, 9A102, 9A105 to 9A109, 9A111, 9A116 to 9A120.

9B116 Specially designed "production facilities" for the space launch vehicles specified in 9A004, or systems, sub-systems, and components specified in 9A005 to 9A009, 9A011, 9A101, 9A104 to 9A109, 9A111, or 9A116 to 9A119.

9B117 Test benches and test stands for solid or liquid propellant rockets or rocket motors, having either of the following characteristics:

- a. The capacity to handle more than 68 kN of thrust; or
- b. Capable of simultaneously measuring the three axial thrust components.

9C	Materials
9C108	<p>“Insulation” material in bulk form and “interior lining”, not controlled in 9A008, for rocket motor cases usable in “missiles” or specially designed for ‘missiles’.</p> <p><u>Technical Note:</u> <i>In 9C108 ‘missile’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.</i></p>
9C110	<p>Resin impregnated fibre preregs and metal coated fibre preforms therefor, for composite structures, laminates and manufactures specified in 9A110, made either with organic matrix or metal matrix utilising fibrous or filamentary reinforcements having a “specific tensile strength” greater than 7.62×10^4 m and a “specific modulus” greater than 3.18×10^6 m.</p> <p>N.B.: SEE ALSO 1C010 AND 1C210.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> <i>The only resin impregnated fibre preregs specified in entry 9C110 are those using resins with a glass transition temperature (T_g), after cure, exceeding 418 K (145°C) as determined by ASTM D4065 or equivalent.</i></p>
9D	Software
9D001	“Software” specially designed or modified for the “development” of equipment or “technology” specified in 9A001 to 9A119, 9B or 9E003.
9D002	“Software” specially designed or modified for the “production” of equipment specified in 9A001 to 9A119 or 9B.
9D003	<p>“Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of “Full Authority Digital Electronic Engine Controls” (“FADEC”) for propulsion systems specified in 9A or equipment specified in 9B, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> “Software” in digital electronic controls for propulsion systems, aerospace test facilities or air breathing aero-engine test facilities; Fault-tolerant “software” used in “FADEC” systems for propulsion systems and associated test facilities.
9D004	<p>Other “software” as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2D or 3D viscous “software” validated with wind tunnel or flight test data required for detailed engine flow modelling; “Software” for testing aero gas turbine engines, assemblies or components, specially designed to collect, reduce and analyse data in real time and capable of feedback control, including the dynamic adjustment of test articles or test conditions, as the test is in progress;

9D004 continued

- c. “Software” specially designed to control directional solidification or single crystal casting;
- d. “Software” in “source code”, “object code” or machine code required for the “use” of active compensating systems for rotor blade tip clearance control;
Note: 9D004.d. does not control “software” embedded in equipment not specified in Annex I or required for maintenance activities associated with the calibration or repair or updates to the active compensating clearance control system.
- e. “Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of “UAVs” and associated systems, equipment and components specified in 9A012;
- f. “Software” specially designed to design the internal cooling passages of aero gas turbine blades, vans and tip shrouds;
- g. “Software” having all of the following:
 1. Specially designed to predict aero thermal, aeromechanical and combustion conditions in aero gas turbine engines; and
 2. Theoretical modelling predictions of the aero thermal, aeromechanical and combustion conditions which have been validated with actual aero gas turbine engine (experimental or production) performance data.

9D101 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of goods specified in 9B105, 9B106, 9B116 or 9B117.

9D103 “Software” specially designed for modelling, simulation or design integration of the space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104, or the subsystems specified in 9A005, 9A007, 9A105.a., 9A106, 9A108, 9A116 or 9A119.
Note: “Software” specified in 9D103 remains controlled when combined with specially designed hardware specified in 4A102.

9D104 “Software” specially designed or modified for the “use” of goods specified in 9A001, 9A005, 9A006.d., 9A006.g., 9A007.a., 9A008.d., 9A009.a., 9A010.d., 9A011, 9A101, 9A102, 9A105, 9A106.c., 9A106.d., 9A107, 9A108.c., 9A109, 9A111, 9A115.a., 9A116.d., 9A117 or 9A118.

9D105 “Software” which coordinates the function of more than one subsystem, specially designed or modified for “use” in space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 or sounding rockets specified in 9A104.

9E Technology

Note: “Development” or “production” “technology” specified in 9E001 to 9E003 for gas turbine engines remains controlled when used as “use” “technology” for repair, rebuild and overhaul. Excluded from control are: technical data, drawings or documentation for maintenance activities directly associated with calibration, removal or replacement of damaged or unserviceable line replaceable units, including replacement of whole engines or engine modules.

9E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment or “software” specified in 9A001.b., 9A004 to 9A012, 9A350, 9B or 9D.

9E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment specified in 9A001.b., 9A004 to 9A011, 9A350 or 9B.

N.B.: For “technology” for the repair of controlled structures, laminates or materials, see 1E002.f.

9E003 Other “technology” as follows:

- a. “Technology” “required” for the “development” or “production” of any of the following gas turbine engine components or systems:
 1. Gas turbine blades, vanes or tip shrouds made from directionally solidified (DS) or single crystal (SC) alloys and having (in the 001 Miller Index Direction) a stress-rupture life exceeding 400 hours at 1,273 K (1,000°C) at a stress of 200 MPa, based on the average property values;
 2. Multiple domed combustors operating at average burner outlet temperatures exceeding 1,813 K (1,540°C) or combustors incorporating thermally decoupled combustion liners, non-metallic liners or non-metallic shells;
 3. Components manufactured from any of the following:
 - a. Organic “composite” materials designed to operate above 588 K (315°C);
 - b. Metal “matrix” “composite”, ceramic “matrix”, intermetallic or intermetallic reinforced materials specified in 1C007; or
 - c. “Composite” material specified in 1C010 and manufactured with resins specified in 1C008;

9E003 a. continued

4. Uncooled turbine blades, vanes, tip-shrouds or other components, designed to operate at gas path total (stagnation) temperatures of 1,323 K (1,050°C) or more at sea-level static take-off (ISA) in a 'steady state mode' of engine operation;
5. Cooled turbine blades, vanes or tip-shrouds, other than those described in 9E003.a.1., exposed to gas path total (stagnation) temperatures of 1,643 K (1,370°C) or more at sea-level static take-off (ISA) in a 'steady state mode' of engine operation;

Technical Note:

The term 'steady state mode' defines engine operation conditions, where the engine parameters, such as thrust/power, rpm and others, have no appreciable fluctuations, when the ambient air temperature and pressure at the engine inlet are constant.

6. Airfoil-to-disk blade combinations using solid state joining;
7. Gas turbine engine components using "diffusion bonding" "technology" specified in 2E003.b.;
8. Damage tolerant gas turbine engine rotating components using powder metallurgy materials specified in 1C002.b.;
9. "FADEC" for gas turbine and combined cycle engines and their related diagnostic components, sensors and specially designed components;
10. Adjustable flow path geometry and associated control systems for:
 - a. Gas generator turbines;
 - b. Fan or power turbines;
 - c. Propelling nozzles;

Note 1: *Adjustable flow path geometry and associated control systems in 9E003.a.10. do not include inlet guide vanes, variable pitch fans, variable stators or bleed valves for compressors.*

Note 2: *9E003.a.10. does not control "development" or "production" "technology" for adjustable flow path geometry for reverse thrust.*

11. Hollow fan blades.
- b. "Technology" "required" for the "development" or "production" of any of the following:
 1. Wind tunnel aero-models equipped with non-intrusive sensors capable of transmitting data from the sensors to the data acquisition system; or
 2. "Composite" propeller blades or propfans capable of absorbing more than 2,000 kW at flight speeds exceeding Mach 0.55;
- c. "Technology" "required" for the "development" or "production" of gas turbine engine components using "laser", water jet, Electro-Chemical Machining (ECM) or Electrical Discharge Machines (EDM) hole drilling processes to produce holes having any of the following:
 1. All of the following:
 - a. Depths more than four times their diameter;

9E003 c. continued

- b. Diameters less than 0.76 mm; and
- c. 'Incidence angles' equal to or less than 25°; or
- 2. All of the following:
 - a. Depths more than five times their diameter;
 - b. Diameters less than 0.4 mm; and
 - c. 'Incidence angles' of more than 25°;

Technical Note:

For the purposes of 9E003.c., 'incidence angle' is measured from a plane tangential to the airfoil surface at the point where the hole axis enters the airfoil surface.

- d. "Technology" "required" for the "development" or "production" of helicopter power transfer systems or tilt rotor or tilt wing "aircraft" power transfer systems;
- e. "Technology" for the "development" or "production" of reciprocating diesel engine ground vehicle propulsion systems having all of the following:
 - 1. 'Box volume' of 1.2 m³ or less;
 - 2. An overall power output of more than 750 kW based on 80/1269/EEC, ISO 2534 or national equivalents; and
 - 3. Power density of more than 700 kW/m³ of 'box volume';

Technical Note:

'Box volume' in 9E003.e. is the product of three perpendicular dimensions measured in the following way:

Length: *The length of the crankshaft from front flange to flywheel face;*

Width: *The widest of the following:*

- a. *The outside dimension from valve cover to valve cover;*
- b. *The dimensions of the outside edges of the cylinder heads; or*
- c. *The diameter of the flywheel housing;*

Height: *The largest of any of the following:*

- a. *The dimension of the crankshaft centre-line to the top plane of the valve cover (or cylinder head) plus twice the stroke; or*
- b. *The diameter of the flywheel housing.*

- f. "Technology" "required" for the "production" of specially designed components for high output diesel engines, as follows:
 - 1. "Technology" "required" for the "production" of engine systems having all of the following components employing ceramics materials specified in 1C007:
 - a. Cylinder liners;
 - b. Pistons;
 - c. Cylinder heads; and

9E003 f. continued

- d. One or more other components (including exhaust ports, turbochargers, valve guides, valve assemblies or insulated fuel injectors);
- 2. “Technology” “required” for the “production” of turbocharger systems with single-stage compressors and having all of the following:
 - a. Operating at pressure ratios of 4:1 or higher;
 - b. Mass flow in the range from 30 to 130 kg per minute; and
 - c. Variable flow area capability within the compressor or turbine sections;
- 3. “Technology” “required” for the “production” of fuel injection systems with a specially designed multifuel (e.g., diesel or jet fuel) capability covering a viscosity range from diesel fuel (2.5 cSt at 310.8 K (37.8°C)) down to gasoline fuel (0.5 cSt at 310.8 K (37.8°C)) and having all of the following:
 - a. Injection amount in excess of 230 mm³ per injection per cylinder; and
 - b. Electronic control features specially designed for switching governor characteristics automatically depending on fuel property to provide the same torque characteristics by using the appropriate sensors;
- g. “Technology” “required” for the “development” or “production” of ‘high output diesel engines’ for solid, gas phase or liquid film (or combinations thereof) cylinder wall lubrication and permitting operation to temperatures exceeding 723 K (450°C), measured on the cylinder wall at the top limit of travel of the top ring of the piston.

Technical Note:

‘High output diesel engines’ are diesel engines with a specified brake mean effective pressure of 1.8 MPa or more at a speed of 2,300 r.p.m., provided the rated speed is 2,300 r.p.m. or more.

- 9E101 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of goods specified in 9A101, 9A102, 9A104 to 9A111 or 9A115 to 9A119.
- 9E102 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of space launch vehicles specified in 9A004, or goods specified in 9A005 to 9A011, 9A101, 9A102, 9A104 to 9A111, 9A115 to 9A119, 9B105, 9B106, 9B115, 9B116, 9B117, 9D101 or 9D103.

SENSITIVE LIST OF DUAL-USE GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Note *This List contains a sub-set of the Items controlled in Categories 1 to 9 of the Part 2 List of Dual-Use Goods and Technologies. The items in this List are considered to be sensitive, requiring additional care in their transfer. General Export Licences are generally not available for the export of the following sensitive goods.*

N.B.: *Where abbreviated entries are used, see Part 2 for full details. Text that differs from that in Part 2 is in **bold type**.*

Category 1

1A002 “Composite” structures or laminates...

1A007 Equipment and devices, specially designed to initiate charges and devices containing energetic materials, by electrical means, as follows:

N.B.: SEE ALSO ML4.a., ML4.b., ML909, 3A229 AND 3A232.

a. Explosive detonator firing sets designed to drive **multiple controlled** explosive detonators specified in 1A007.b. **below**;

b. Electrically driven explosive detonators as follows:

1. Exploding bridge (EB);
2. Exploding bridge wire (EBW);
3. Slapper;
4. Exploding foil initiators (EFI).

Note: *1A007.b. does not control detonators using only primary explosives, such as lead azide.*

1C001 Materials specially designed for use as absorbers of electromagnetic waves, or intrinsically conductive polymers.

N.B.: SEE ALSO 1C101

1C007.c. & 1C007.d. Ceramic-ceramic “composite” materials...

1C010.c. & 1C010.d. Fibrous or filamentary materials...

1C012 Materials as follows...

1C101 Materials or devices for reduced observables such as radar reflectivity, ultraviolet/infrared signatures and acoustic signatures; not controlled in 1C001, usable in ‘missiles’, “missile” subsystems or “unmanned aerial vehicles” specified in 9A012.

Note: *1C101 does not control materials if such goods are formulated solely for civil applications.*

Technical Note:

In 1C101 ‘missile’ means complete rocket systems and unmanned aerial vehicle systems capable of a range exceeding 300 km.

1C239	High explosives, not controlled in the Munitions List, or substances or mixtures containing more than 2% thereof, with a crystal density greater than 1.8 gm/cm ³ and having a detonation velocity greater than 8000 m/s.
1D002	“Software” for the “development” of organic “matrix”, metal “matrix” or carbon “matrix” laminates or “composites” listed in this List.
1D103	“Software” specially designed for analysis of reduced observables such as radar reflectivity, ultraviolet/infrared signatures and acoustic signatures.
1E001	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of equipment and materials in 1A002 or 1C of this List.
1E002.e. & 1E002.f. 1E101	Other “technology”... “Technology” according to the GTN for the “use” of goods specified in 1C101 or 1D103.
1E102	“Technology” according to the GTN for the “development” of “software” specified in 1D103.
1E201	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of goods specified in 1C239.

Category 2

2B001.a.	Deleted
2B001.b.	Deleted
2B001.d.	Deleted
2B001.f.	Deleted
2B003	Deleted

2D001

“Software”, other than that controlled by 2D002, specially designed for the “development” or “production” of the following equipment:

- a. Machine tools for turning, having all of the following characteristics:
 - 1. Positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than **3.6 µm** according to ISO 230/2 (1997) or national equivalents along any linear axis; and
 - 2. Two or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”.
- b. Machine tools for milling, having any of the following characteristics:
 - 1.a. Positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than **3.6 µm** according to ISO 230/2 (1997) or national equivalents along any linear axis; and
 - b. Three linear axes plus one rotary axis which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”;
 - 2. Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control” **and have a positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than 3.6 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1997) or national equivalents along any linear axis; or**
 - 3. A positioning accuracy for jig boring machines, with “all compensations available”, equal to or less (better) than 3 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1997) or national equivalents along any linear axis;
- c. Electrical discharge machines (EDM)....
- d. Deep-hole-drilling machines....
- e. “Numerically controlled” or manual machine tools...

2E001

“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment or “software” in 2D of this List or for the “development” of the following equipment:

- a. Machine tools for turning, having all of the following characteristics:
 - 1. Positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than **3.6 µm** according to ISO 230/2 (1997) or national equivalents along any linear axis; and
 - 2. Two or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”.
- b. Machine tools for milling, having any of the following characteristics:
 - 1.a. Positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than **3.6 µm** according to ISO 230/2 (1997) or national equivalents along any linear axis; and
 - b. Three linear axes plus one rotary axis which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”;
 - 2. Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control” **and have a positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than 3.6 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1997) or national equivalents along any linear axis; or**
 - 3. A positioning accuracy for jig boring machines, with “all compensations available”, equal to or less (better) than 3 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1997) or national equivalents along any linear axis;
- c. Electrical discharge machines (EDM)....
- d. Deep-hole-drilling machines....
- e. “Numerically controlled” or manual machine tools...

2E002

“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of the following equipment:

- a. Machine tools for turning, having all of the following characteristics:
 - 1. Positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than **3.6 µm** according to ISO 230/2 (1997) or national equivalents along any linear axis; and
 - 2. Two or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”.
- b. Machine tools for milling, having any of the following characteristics:
 - 1.a. Positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than **3.6 µm** according to ISO 230/2 (1997) or national equivalents along any linear axis; and
 - b. Three linear axes plus one rotary axis which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control”;
 - 2. Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for “contouring control” **and have a positioning accuracy with “all compensations available” equal to or less (better) than 3.6 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1997) or national equivalents along any linear axis; or**
 - 3. A positioning accuracy for jig boring machines, with “all compensations available”, equal to or less (better) than 3 µm according to ISO 230/2 (1997) or national equivalents along any linear axis;
- c. Electrical discharge machines (EDM)....
- d. Deep-hole-drilling machines....
- e. “Numerically controlled” or manual machine tools...

Category 3

- 3A002.g.2. Atomic frequency standards....
- 3A229 High-current pulse generators, as follows...
N.B.: SEE ALSO ML4.a.,b., ML909
- 3A232 Multipoint initiation systems, other than those specified in 1A007 above, as follows...
N.B.: SEE ALSO ML4.a.
- 3B001.a.2. Metal organic chemical vapour deposition reactors....
- 3D001 “Software” specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment in **3A002.g. or 3B of this List.**

3E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of equipment in **3A or 3B of this List.**

3E201 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment specified in 3A229 or 3A232.

Category 4

4A001.a.2. Electronic computers.....radiation hardened;

4A003.b. Deleted

4A003.c. Deleted

4D001 **“Software” specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment in 4A of this List or for the “development” or “production” of “digital computers” having an “Adjusted Peak Performance” (“APP”) exceeding 0.1 Weighted TeraFLOPS (WT).**

4E001 **“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of the following equipment or “software”:**

- **Equipment in 4A of this List;**
- **“Digital computers” having an “Adjusted Peak Performance” (“APP”) exceeding 0.1 Weighted TeraFLOPS (WT); or**
- **“Software” in 4D of this List.**

Category 5 - Part 1

5A001.b.3. Being radio equipment

5A001.b.5. Being digitally controlled radio receivers...

5B001.a. Equipment and specially designed components or accessories therefor, specially designed for the “development”, “production” or “use” of equipment, functions or features in Category 5 - Part 1 **of this List.**

5D001.a. **“Software” specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment, functions or features in Category 5 - Part 1 of this List.**

5D001.b. “Software” specially designed or modified to support “technology” listed under 5E001 **of this List.**

5E001.a. **“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of equipment, functions, features or “software” in Category 5 - Part 1 of this List.**

Category 5 - Part 2

- 5A002.a.2. Equipment designed or modified to perform cryptanalytic functions.
- 5D002.c.1. Only software having the characteristics, or performing or simulating the functions, of equipment specified in 5A002.a.2.
- 5E002 Only “technology” for the “development”, “production” or “use” of the goods specified in 5A002.a.2. or 5D002.c.1. above.

Category 6

- 6A001.a.1.b. Object detection or location systems having any of the following:
1. A transmitting frequency below **5 kHz or a sound pressure level exceeding 224 dB (reference 1 µPa at 1 m) for equipment with an operating frequency in the band from 5 kHz to 10 kHz inclusive;**
 2. Sound pressure level exceeding 224 dB (reference 1 µPa at 1 m) for equipment with an operating frequency in the band from 10 kHz to 24 kHz inclusive;
 3. Sound pressure level...;
 4. Forming beams of ...;
 5. Designed to operate...;
 6. Designed to withstand...;
- 6.A.1.a.2.a.1. Hydrophones...Incorporating...
- 6.A.1.a.2.a.2. Hydrophones...Incorporating flexible assemblies...
- 6.A.1.a.2.a.3. Hydrophones...Having any...
- 6.A.1.a.2.a.5. Hydrophones...When designed...
- 6.A.1.a.2.a.6. Hydrophones...Designed for...
- 6A001.a.2.b. Towed acoustic hydrophone arrays...
- 6A001.a.2.c. Processing equipment, specially designed for **real time application with** towed acoustic hydrophone arrays, having “user accessible programmability” and time or frequency domain processing and correlation, including spectral analysis, digital filtering and beamforming using Fast Fourier or other transforms or processes;
- 6A001.a.2.d. Heading sensors....
- 6A001.a.2.e. Bottom or bay cable systems having any of the following:
1. Incorporating hydrophones... or
 2. Incorporating multiplexed hydrophone group signal modules...;
- 6A001.a.2.f. Processing equipment, specially designed for **real time application with** bottom or bay cable systems, having “user-accessible programmability” and time or frequency domain processing and correlation, including spectral analysis, digital filtering and beamforming using Fast Fourier or other transforms or processes;

-
- 6A002.a.1.a., b., and c. “Space-qualified” solid-state detectors.....
- 6A002.a.2.a. Image intensifier tubes ...
1. A peak response...
 2. Electron image amplification...
 3. Photocathodes, as follows:
 - a. **S-20, S-25 or multialkali photocathodes with a luminous sensitivity exceeding 700 $\mu\text{A}/\text{lm}$;**
 - b. GaAs or GaInAs photocathodes;
 - c. Other III-V compound semiconductor photocathodes.
- 6.A.2.a.2.b. Image intensifier tubes...
- 6A002.a.3. Non-space qualified “focal plane arrays”...;
- Note 3**
6A002.a.3. does not apply to the following “focal plane arrays” in this List:
- a. *Platinum Silicide (PtSi) “focal plane arrays” having less than 10,000 elements;*
 - b. *Iridium Silicide (IrSi) “focal plane arrays”.*
- Note 4**
6A002.a.3. does not apply to the following “focal plane arrays” in this List:
- a. *Indium Antimonide (InSb) or Lead Selenide (PbSe) “focal plane arrays” having less than 256 elements;*
 - b. *Indium Arsenide (InAs) “focal plane arrays”;*
 - c. *Lead Sulphide (PbS) “focal plane arrays”;*
 - d. *Indium Gallium Arsenide (InGaAs) “focal plane arrays”.*
- Note 5**
6A002.a.3. does not apply to Mercury Cadmium Telluride (HgCdTe) “focal plane arrays” as follows in this List:
- a. *‘Scanning Arrays’ having any of the following:*
 1. *30 elements or less; or*
 2. *Incorporating time delay-and-integration within the element and having 2 elements or less;*
 - b. *‘Staring Arrays’ having less than 256 elements.*
- Technical Notes**
1. *‘Scanning Arrays’ are defined as “focal plane arrays” designed for use with a scanning optical system that images a scene in a sequential manner to produce an image;*
 2. *‘Staring Arrays’ are defined as “focal plane arrays” designed for use with a non-scanning optical system that images a scene.*
- Note 6**
6A002.a.3. does not apply to the following “focal plane arrays” in this List:

- a. Gallium Arsenide (GaAs) or Gallium Aluminum Arsenide (GaAlAs) quantum well “focal plane arrays” having less than 256 elements;*
- b. Microbolometer “focal plane arrays” having less than 8,000 elements.*

Note 7

6A002.a.3.g. does not apply to the linear (1-dimensional) “focal plane arrays” specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ having 4,096 elements or less.

Note 8

6A002.a.3.g. does not apply to the non-linear (2-dimensional) “focal plane arrays” specially designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’ having a maximum linear dimension of 4,096 elements and a total of 250,000 elements or less.

- 6A002.b. “Monospectral imaging sensors” and “multispectral imaging sensors”....
- 6A002.c. ‘Direct view’ imaging equipment incorporating any of the following:
1. Image intensifier tubes having the characteristics listed in **6A002.a.2.a. or 6A002.a.2.b. of this List**;
 2. “Focal plane arrays” having the characteristics listed in **6A002.a.3. of this List** or 6A002.e.; or
 3. Solid-state detectors having the characteristics listed in 6A002.a.1.;
- 6A002.e. Deleted
- 6A003.b.3 Imaging cameras incorporating image intensifier tubes having the characteristics listed in **6A002.a.2.a. or 6A002.a.2.b. of this List**;
- 6A003.b.4 Imaging cameras incorporating “focal plane arrays” having any of the following:
- a. Incorporating “focal plane arrays” specified by **6A002.a.3.a. to 6A002.a.3.e. of this List**;
 - b. Incorporating “focal plane arrays” specified by **6A002.a.3.f. of this List**;
 - c. Incorporating “focal plane arrays” listed in **6A002.a.3.g. of this List**; or
 - d. Incorporating “focal plane arrays” specified by 6A002.e.
- Note 1** *‘Imaging cameras’ described in 6A003.b.4 include “focal plane arrays” combined with sufficient signal processing electronics, beyond the read out integrated circuit, to enable as a minimum the output of an analogue or digital signal once power is supplied.*

- Note 2 6A003.b.4.a. does not control imaging cameras incorporating linear “focal plane arrays” with twelve elements or fewer, not employing time-delay-and-integration within the element, designed for any of the following:
- a. Industrial or civilian intrusion alarm, traffic or industrial movement control or counting systems;
 - b. Industrial equipment used for inspection or monitoring of heat flows in buildings, equipment or industrial processes;
 - c. Industrial equipment used for inspection, sorting or analysis of the properties of materials;
 - d. Equipment specially designed for laboratory use; or
 - e. Medical equipment.

- Note 3 6A003.b.4.b. does not control imaging cameras having any of the following characteristics:
- a. A maximum frame rate equal to or less than 9 Hz;
 - b. Having all of the following:
 1. Having a minimum horizontal or vertical Instantaneous-Field-of-View (IFOV) of at least 10 mrad/pixel (milliradians/pixel);
 2. Incorporating a fixed focal-length lens that is not designed to be removed;
 3. Not incorporating a direct view display; and
Technical Note:
 ‘Direct view’ refers to an imaging camera operating in the infrared spectrum that presents a visual image to a human observer using a near-to-eye micro display incorporating any light-security mechanism.
 4. Having any of the following:
 - a. No facility to obtain a viewable image of the detected field-of-view; or
 - b. The camera is designed for a single kind of application and designed not to be user modified; or

Technical Note

Instantaneous Field of View (IFOV) specified in Note 3.b. is the lesser figure of the Horizontal FOV or the Vertical FOV.

Horizontal IFOV = horizontal Field of View

(FOV)/number of horizontal detector elements

Vertical IFOV= vertical Field of View (FOV)/number of vertical detector elements.

- c. Where the camera is specially designed for installation into a civilian passenger land vehicle of less than three tonnes (gross vehicle weight) and having all of the following:
 1. Is only operable when installed in any of the following:

- a. The civilian passenger land vehicle for which it was intended; or*
- b. A specially designed, authorized maintenance test facility; and*
- 2. Incorporates an active mechanism that forces the camera not to function when it is removed from the vehicle for which it was intended.*

Note: When necessary, details of the item will be provided, upon request, to the appropriate authority in the exporter's country in order to ascertain compliance with the conditions described in Note 3.b.4. and Note 3.c. above.

Note 4 6A003.b.4.c. does not apply to 'imaging cameras' having any of the following characteristics:

- a. Having all of the following:*
 - 1. Where the camera is specially designed for installation as an integrated component into indoor and wall-plug-operated systems or equipment, limited by design for a single kind of application, as follows:*
 - a. Industrial process monitoring, quality control, or analysis of the properties of materials;*
 - b. Laboratory equipment specially designed for scientific research;*
 - c. Medical equipment; or*
 - d. Financial fraud detection equipment; and*
 - 2. Is only operable when installed in any of the following:*
 - a. The system(s) or equipment for which it was intended; or*
 - b. A specially designed, authorised maintenance facility; and*
 - 3. Incorporates an active mechanism that forces the camera not to function when it is removed from the system(s) or equipment for which it was intended;*
- b. Where the camera is specially designed for installation into a civilian passenger land vehicle of less than three tonnes (gross vehicle weight), or passenger and vehicle ferries having a length overall (LOA) 65 m or greater, and having all of the following:*
 - 1. Is only operable when installed in any of the following:*
 - a. The civilian passenger land vehicle or passenger and vehicle ferry for which it was intended; or*
 - b. A specially designed, authorised maintenance test facility; and*

2. *Incorporates an active mechanism that forces the camera not to function when it is removed from the vehicle for which it was intended;*
- c. *Limited by design to have a maximum radiant sensitivity of 10 mA/W or less for wavelengths exceeding 760 nm, having all of the following:*
 1. *Incorporating a response limiting mechanism designed not to be removed or modified; and*
 2. *Incorporates an active mechanism that forces the camera not to function when the response limiting mechanism is removed; or*
- d. *Having all of the following:*
 1. *Not incorporating a ‘direct view’ or electronic image display;*
 2. *Has no facility to output a viewable image of the detected field of view;*
 3. *The “focal plane array” is only operable when installed in the camera for which it was intended; and*
 4. *The “focal plane array” incorporates an active mechanism that forces it to be permanently inoperable when removed from the camera for which it was intended.*

Note *When necessary, details of the item will be provided, upon request, to the appropriate authority in the exporter’s country in order to ascertain compliance with the conditions described in Note 4 above.*

- 6A003.b.5. Imaging cameras incorporating solid-state detectors specified by 6A002.a.1.;
- 6A004.c. “Space-qualified” components for optical systems....
- 6A004.d. Optical control equipment.....
- 6A006.a. Deleted
- 6A006.a.1. “Magnetometers”... Using “superconductive” (SQUID) “technology”...
- 6A006.a.2. “Magnetometers” ... Using optically pumped or nuclear precession (proton/Overhauser) “technology” having a “noise level” (sensitivity) lower (better) than **2pT rms per square root Hz;**
- 6A006.d. “Compensation systems” **for the following:**
1. **Magnetic sensors controlled in 6A006.a.2. using optically pumped or nuclear precession (proton/Overhauser) “technology” that will permit these sensors to realize a “noise level” (sensitivity) lower (better) than 2 pT rms per square root Hz.**
 2. **Underwater electric field sensors controlled in 6A006.b.**

3. Magnetic gradiometers controlled in 6A006.c. that will permit these sensors to realize a “noise level” (sensitivity) lower (better) than 3 pT/m rms per square root Hz.

6A006.g.	Deleted
6A006.h.	Deleted
6A008.d.	Radar systems...Capable of...
6A008.h.	Radar systems...Employing processing
6A008.k.	Radar systems...Having “signal processing”...
6A008.l.3.	Radar systems...Having data processing... Processing for...
6B008	Pulse radar cross-section measurement systems having transmit pulse widths of 100 ns or less and specially designed components therefor. <u>N.B.:</u> SEE ALSO 6B108
6B108	Systems specially designed for radar cross section measurement usable for “missiles” and their subsystems.
6D001	“Software” specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment in 6A004, 6A008 or 6B008 of this List.
6D003.a.	“Software”, as follows...
6E001	“Technology” according to...
6E002	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment in 6A or 6B of this List.

Category 7

7A117	“Guidance sets”, usable in “missiles” capable of achieving system accuracy of 3.33% or less of the range (e.g., a “CEP” of 10 km or less at a range of 300 km), except “guidance sets” designed for missiles with a range under 300 km or manned aircraft.
7B001	Test, calibration or alignment equipment specially designed for equipment specified in 7A117 above. <i>Note:</i> 7B001 does not control test, calibration or alignment equipment for Maintenance Level I or Maintenance Level II.
7B003	Equipment specially designed for the “production” of equipment specified in 7A117 above.
7B103	“Production facilities” specially designed for equipment specified in 7A117 above.
7D002	“Source code” for the “use”...

7D003.a.	“Software” specially designed or modified to...
7D003.b.	“Source code” for...
7D003.c.	“Source code” for...
7D003.d.1. to 4. & 7.	“Source code” for the “development” of...
7D101	“Software” specially designed for the “use” of equipment specified in 7B003 or 7B103 above .
7E001	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment or “software” specified in 7A117, 7B003, 7B103 or 7D101 above .
7E002	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment specified in 7A117, 7B003 and 7B103 above .
7E101	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment specified in 7A117, 7B003, 7B103 and 7D101 above .
<u>Category 8</u>	
8A001.b.	Manned, untethered submersible vehicles...
8A001.c.	Unmanned, tethered submersible vehicles.....
8A001.d.	Unmanned, untethered submersible vehicles...
8A002.b.	Systems specially designed or modified for the automated control of the motion of submersible vehicles in 8A001 of this List using navigation data and having closed loop servo-controls: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enabling...; 2. Maintaining...; <u>or</u> 3. Maintaining...;
8A002.h.	“Robots” specially designed for underwater use.....
8A002.j.	Air independent power systems.....
8A002.o.3.	Noise reduction systems designed for use on vessels of 1000 tonnes displacement...
8A002.p.	Pumpjet propulsion systems....
8D001	“Software” specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment in 8A of this List.
8D002	Specific “software”
8E001	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of equipment in 8A of this List .
8E002.a.	“Technology” for the “development”, “production”, repair, overhaul or refurbishing (re-machining) of propellers specially designed for underwater noise reduction.

Category 9

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- 9A004 Space launch vehicles **capable of delivering at least a 500 kg payload to a range of at least 300 km.**
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A104.
Note 1: 9A004 does not control payloads.
- 9A005 Liquid rocket propulsion systems containing any of the systems or components specified in 9A006 **usable for space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 above or sounding rockets specified in 9A104 below.**
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A105 and 9A119.
- 9A007.a. Solid rocket propulsion systems, **usable for space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 above or sounding rockets specified in 9A104 below**, with any of the following:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A119.
- a. Total impulse capacity exceeding 1.1 MNs;
- 9A008.d. Components, as follows, specially designed for solid rocket propulsion systems:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A108.c.
- d. Movable nozzle or secondary fluid injection thrust vector control systems, **usable for space launch vehicles specified in 9A004 above or sounding rockets specified in 9A104 below**, capable of any of the following:
1. Omni-axial movement exceeding $\pm 5^\circ$;
 2. Angular vector rotations of $20^\circ/\text{s}$ or more; or
 3. Angular vector accelerations of $40^\circ/\text{s}^2$ or more.
- 9A011 Ramjet, scramjet or combined cycle engines...
- 9A104 Sounding rockets, capable of **delivering at least a 500 kg payload to a range of at least 300 km.**
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A004.
- 9A105.a. Liquid propellant rocket engines, as follows:
N.B.: SEE ALSO 9A119.
- a. Liquid propellant rocket engines usable in “missiles”, other than those specified in 9A005, having a total impulse capacity equal to or greater than 1.1 MNs; **except liquid propellant apogee engines designed or modified for satellite applications and having all of the following:**
1. **nozzle throat diameter of 20 mm or less; and**
 2. **combustion chamber pressure of 15 bar or less.**

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- 9A106.c. Systems or components, other than those specified in 9A006, usable in “missiles”, as follows, specially designed for liquid rocket propulsion systems:
- c. Thrust vector control sub-systems, **except those designed for rocket systems that are not capable of delivering at least a 500 kg payload to a range of at least 300 km.**
- Technical Note:*
Examples of methods of achieving thrust vector control specified in 9A106.c. are:
1. Flexible nozzle;
 2. Fluid or secondary gas injection;
 3. Movable engine or nozzle;
 4. Deflection of exhaust gas stream (jet vanes or probes); or
 5. Thrust tabs.
- 9A108.c. Components, not controlled in 9A008, usable in “missiles” as follows, specially designed for solid rocket propulsion systems:
- c. Thrust vector control sub-systems, **except those designed for rocket systems that are not capable of delivering at least a 500 kg payload to a range of at least 300 km.**
- Technical Note:*
Examples of methods of achieving thrust vector control specified in 9A108.c. are:
1. Flexible nozzle;
 2. Fluid or secondary gas injection;
 3. Movable engine or nozzle;
 4. Deflection of exhaust gas stream (jet vanes or probes); or
 5. Thrust tabs.
- 9A116 Reentry vehicles, usable in “missiles”, and equipment designed or modified therefor, as follows, **except for reentry vehicles designed for non-weapon payloads:**
- a. Reentry vehicles;
 - b. Heat shields and components therefor fabricated of ceramic or ablative materials;
 - c. Heat sinks and components therefor fabricated of light-weight, high heat capacity materials;
 - d. Electronic equipment specially designed for reentry vehicles.
- 9A119 Individual rocket stages, usable in complete rocket systems or “unmanned aerial vehicles”, capable of **delivering at least a 500 kg payload to** a range of 300 km, other than those specified in 9A005 or 9A007.a. **above.**
- 9B001.b. Ceramic cores or shells
- 9B115 Specially designed “production equipment” for the systems, sub-systems and components specified in 9A005, 9A007.a., 9A008.d., 9A105.a., 9A106.c., 9A108.c., 9A116 or 9A119 **above.**
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9B116	Specially designed “production facilities” for the space launch vehicles specified in 9A004, or systems, sub-systems, and components specified in 9A005, 9A007.a., 9A008.d., 9A104, 9A105.a., 9A106.c., 9A108.c., 9A116 or 9A119 above .
9D001	“Software” specially designed or modified for the “development” of equipment or “technology” in 9A, 9B or 9E003 of this List.
9D002	“Software” specially designed or modified for the “production” of equipment in 9A or 9B of this List.
9D004.a. 9D004.c.	Other “software”...2D or 3D... Other “software”...”Software” specially...
9D101	“Software” specially designed for the “use” of goods specified in 9B116 above .
9E001	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment or “software” specified in 9A004, 9A005, 9A007.a., 9A008.d., 9B115, 9B116 or 9D101 above .
9E002	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment specified in 9A004, 9A005, 9A007.a., 9A008.d., 9B115 or 9B116 above . <i>Note: For “technology” for the repair of controlled structures, laminates or materials, see 1E002.f.</i>
9E003.a.1. 9E003.a.2. to 5. & 9E003.a.8., 9.E.3.a.9.	Other “technology”...Gas turbine blades... Other “technology”...
9E101	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of goods specified in 9A104, 9A105.a., 9A106.c., 9A108.c., 9A116 or 9A119 above .
9E102	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of space launch vehicles specified in 9A004, 9A005, 9A007.a., 9A008.d., 9A104, 9A105.a., 9A106.c., 9A108.c., 9A116, 9A119, 9B115, 9B116 or 9D101 above .

VERY SENSITIVE LIST OF DUAL-USE GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Note This List is a sub-set of the items contained in the Sensitive List. The items in this List are considered to be very sensitive, requiring extreme care in their transfer. General Export Licences are not available for the export of the following very sensitive goods.

*N.B. Where abbreviated entries are used, see Part 2 for full details. Text that differs from that in Part 2 is in **bold type**.*

Category 0 All of Category 0 of Part 2 is included in the Very Sensitive List.

N.B.: For 0C003 and 0C004, only if for use in a “nuclear reactor” (within 0A001.a.).

Category 1

1A002.a.

“Composite” structures or laminates consisting of an organic “matrix” and materials specified by 1.C.10.c. or 1.C.10.d .

1B226

Electromagnetic isotope separators designed for, or equipped with, single or multiple ion sources capable of providing a total ion beam current of 50 mA or greater.

Note: 1B226 includes separators:

- a. Capable of enriching stable isotopes;
- b. With the ion sources and collectors both in the magnetic field and those configurations in which they are external to the field.

1B231

Tritium facilities or plants, and equipment therefor, as follows:

- a. Facilities or plants for the production, recovery, extraction, concentration, or handling of tritium;
- b. Equipment for tritium facilities or plants, as follows:
 1. Hydrogen or helium refrigeration units capable of cooling to 23 K (-250°C) or less, with heat removal capacity greater than 150 W;
 2. Hydrogen isotope storage or purification systems using metal hydrides as the storage or purification medium.

1B233	Lithium isotope separation facilities or plants, and equipment therefor, as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Facilities or plants for the separation of lithium isotopes; b. Equipment for the separation of lithium isotopes, as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Packed liquid-liquid exchange columns specially designed for lithium amalgams; 2. Mercury or lithium amalgam pumps; 3. Lithium amalgam electrolysis cells; 4. Evaporators for concentrated lithium hydroxide solution.
1C001	Materials specially designed for use as absorbers of electromagnetic waves...
1C012	Materials as follows...
1C233	Lithium enriched in the lithium-6 (⁶ Li) isotope to greater than its natural isotopic abundance, and products or devices containing enriched lithium, as follows: elemental lithium, alloys, compounds, mixtures containing lithium, manufactures thereof, waste or scrap of any of the foregoing. <u>Note:</u> 1C233 does not control thermoluminescent dosimeters. <u>Technical Note:</u> The natural isotopic abundance of lithium-6 is approximately 6.5 weight % (7.5 atom %).
1C235	Tritium, tritium compounds, mixtures containing tritium in which the ratio of tritium to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1 part in 1000, and products or devices containing any of the foregoing. <u>Note:</u> 1C235 does not control a product or device containing less than 1.48×10^3 GBq (40 Ci) of tritium.
1C351.d.4. 1C351.d.5.	Ricin Saxitoxin
1E001	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of equipment and materials in 1A002 or 1C012.b. of this List .
1E201	“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of goods specified in 1B226, 1B231, 1B233, 1C233 or 1C235.
<u>Category 2</u>	None

Category 3

- 3A228 Switching devices, as follows:
- a. Cold-cathode tubes, whether gas filled or not, operating similarly to a spark gap, having all of the following characteristics:
 1. Containing three or more electrodes;
 2. Anode peak voltage rating of 2.5 kV or more;
 3. Anode peak current rating of 100 A or more; and
 4. Anode delay time of 10 µs or less;

Note: 3A228 includes gas krytron tubes and vacuum spraytron tubes.
 - b. Triggered spark-gaps having both of the following characteristics:
 1. An anode delay time of 15 µs or less; and
 2. Rated for a peak current of 500 A or more;
- 3A231 Neutron generator systems, including tubes, having both of the following characteristics:
- a. Designed for operation without an external vacuum system; and
 - b. Utilizing electrostatic acceleration to induce a tritium-deuterium nuclear reaction
- 3E201 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “use” of equipment specified in 3A228.a., 3A228.b. or 3A231.

Category 4

None

Category 5 - Part 1

- 5A001.b.5. Digitally controlled radio receivers...
- 5D001.a. **“Software” specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment, functions or features in Category 5 – Part 1 of this List.**
- 5E001.a. **“Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of equipment, functions, features or “software” in Category 5 – Part 1 of this List.**

Category 5 - Part 2

None

Category 6

- 6A001.a.1.b.1. **Object detection or location systems having a sound pressure level exceeding 210 dB (reference 1 µPa at 1 m) and an operating frequency in the band from 30 Hz to 2 kHz.**

6A001.a.2.a.1.	Hydrophones...Incorporating...
6A001.a.2.a.2.	Hydrophones...Incorporating flexible assemblies...
6A001.a.2.a.3.	Hydrophones...Having any...
6A001.a.2.a.5.	Hydrophones...When designed...
6A001.a.2.a.6.	Hydrophones...Designed for...
6A001.a.2.b.	Towed acoustic hydrophone arrays...
6A001.a.2.c.	Processing equipment, specially designed for real time application with towed acoustic hydrophone arrays, having “user accessible programmability” and time or frequency domain processing and correlation, including spectral analysis, digital filtering and beamforming using Fast Fourier or other transforms or processes;
6A001.a.2.e.	Bottom or bay cable systems having any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorporating hydrophones... or 2. Incorporating multiplexed hydrophone group signal modules ...;
6A001.a.2.f.	Processing equipment, specially designed for real time application with bottom or bay cable systems, having “user accessible programmability” and time or frequency domain processing and correlation, including spectral analysis, digital filtering and beamforming using Fast Fourier or other transforms or processes;
6A002.a.1.c.	“Space-qualified” solid-state detectors...
6A008.1.3.	Radar systems...Having data processing... Processing for...
6A203	Cameras and components, not controlled in 6A003, as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mechanical rotating mirror cameras, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Framing cameras with recording rates greater than 225,000 frames per second; 2. Streak cameras with writing speeds greater than 0.5 mm per microsecond; <p><i><u>Note:</u> In 6A203.a. components of such cameras include their consisting of turbines, mirrors and bearings.</i></p>
6A225	Velocity interferometers for measuring velocities exceeding 1 km/s during time intervals of less than 10 microseconds. <i><u>Note:</u> 6A225 includes velocity interferometers such as VISARs (Velocity interferometer systems for any reflector) and DLIs (Doppler laser interferometers).</i>
6A226	Pressure sensors, as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Manganin gauges for pressures greater than 10 GPa; b. Quartz pressure transducers for pressures greater than 10 GPa.
6B008	Pulse radar cross-section...
6D001	“Software” specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment in 6A008, or 6B008 of this List.

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- 6D003.a. “Software”, as follows:...
- 6E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of **equipment or “software” in 6A, 6B, or 6D of this List.**
- 6E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment in **6A or 6B of this List.**

Category 7

- 7D003.a. “Software” specially designed or modified to...
- 7D003.b. “Source code” for...

Category 8

- 8A001.b. Manned, untethered submersible vehicles...
- 8A001.d. Unmanned, untethered submersible vehicles...
- 8A002.o.3.b. Active noise reduction or cancellation systems...
- 8D001 **“Software” specially designed for the “development” or “production” of equipment in 8A of this List.**
- 8E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” or “production” of equipment in **8A of this List.**

Category 9

- 9A011 Ramjet, scramjet or combined cycle engines...
- 9D001 **“Software” specially designed or modified for the “development” of equipment or “technology” in 9A or 9E003 of this List.**
- 9D002 **“Software” specially designed or modified for the “production” of equipment in 9A of this List.**
- 9E001 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “development” of equipment or “software” in **9A011 or 9D of this List.**
- 9E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “production” of equipment in **9A011 of this List.**
- 9E003.a.1. Other “technology”... Gas turbine blades...
- 9E003.a.3.a. “Technology” “required” for ...
Components manufactured from...
Organic “composite” materials designed to operate above 588 K (315°C).

INDEX OF DSGI 2010

>>1<<

1-(2-nitrotriazolo)-2-dinitromethylene hydrazine

see NTNMH

1,1,3,3,3-pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1-propene..... 1C450.a.2**1,1,3-trinitroazetidine**

see TNAZ

1,1-diamino-2,2-dinitroethylene

see DADE

1,2,3-tris[1,2-bis(difluoroamino)ethoxy] propane

see TVOPA

1,2,4-butanetriol

see 1,2,4-trihydroxybutane

1,2,4-trihydroxybutane (CAS 3068-00-6)ML8.g.8**1,2-bis (2-chloroethylthio) ethane (CAS 3563-36-8)**ML7.b.2**1,3,3-trinitroazetidine**

see TNAZ

1,3,5,7-tetraacetyl-1,3,5,7-tetraaza cyclo-octane

see TAT

1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetraza-cyclooctane

see HMX and derivatives

1,3,5-trichlorobenzene (CAS 108-70-3)ML8.g.7**1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triaza-cyclohexane**

see RDX and derivatives

1,3-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane (CAS 63905-10-2)ML7.b.2**1,3-dinitro-1,3-diazetidine**

see DNAD

1,4,5,8-tetraazadecalin (CAS 5409-42-7)ML8.g.6**1,4,5,8-tetranitro-1,4,5,8-tetraazadecalin**

see TNAD

1,4,5,8-tetranitro-pyridazino[4,5-d]pyridazine

see TNP

1,4-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane (CAS 142868-93-7).....ML7.b.2**1,4-dihydrazine nitrate**

see 3,6-dihydrazino tetrazine nitrate

1,4-dinitrodifurazanopiperazine

see DDFP

1,5-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane (CAS 142868-94-8).....ML7.b.2**10-chloro-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine (CAS 578-94-9)** 1A004.a.4, ML7.d.5**1-amino-3,5-dinitro-1,2,4-triazole**

see ADNT

1-fluoro-2,4-dinitroimidazole

see FDIA

1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinoneML8**1-N-(2-nitrotriazolo) 3,5-dinitrotriazole**

see NTDNT

1-N-(2-nitrotriazolo)-4-nitrotetrazole

see NTNT

1-picryl-2,4,5-trinitroimidazole

see PTIA

1-picryl-3,5-dinitrotriazole

see PDNT

>>=====<<<

>>2<<

2-(5-cyanotetrazolato) penta amine-cobalt (III) perchlorate

see CP

2,2-dinitropropanolML8**2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid**

see Agent Orange

2,4,6,8-tetranitro-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo [3,3,0]-octanone-3

see K-55

2,4,6-trinitro-2,4,6-triazacyclohexanone

see RDX and derivatives

2,4,6-trinitroresorcinolML8**2,4,6-trinitrotoluene**ML8**2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid**

see Agent Orange

2,4-dinitroimidazole

see DNI

2,6-bis(picrylamino)-3,5-dinitropyridine

see PYX

2,6-diamino-3,5-dinitropyrazine-1-oxide

see DDPO

2-chloro-1-phenylethanone (CAS 532-27-4) 1A004.a.4, ML7.d.3**2-chloroethanol (CAS 107-07-3)** 1C350**2-chloroethylchloromethylsulphide (CAS 2625-76-5)**ML7.b.2**2-chlorophenyl methylene propanedinitrile** 1A004.a.4, ML7.d.2**2-chlorovinylchloroarsine (CAS 541-25-3)**ML7.b.2**2-hydroxyethylhydrazine nitrate** 1C111.a.4**2-NDPA**

see 2-nitrodiphenylamine

2-nitrodiphenylamine 1C111.c.3, ML8**2-nitroimino-5-nitro-hexahydro-1,3,5-triazine**

see NNHT

2-nitrotriazole 5-dinitramide

see NTDNA

2-oxy-4,6-dinitroamino-s-triazine

see DNAM

2-propenolato-1 methyl, n-propanolatomethyl butanolato-1, tris[dioctyl] pyrophosphate

see titanium, titanium alloys and titanium compounds

>>=====<<

>>3<<

3,3,7,7-tetrabis(difluoroamine) octahydro-1,5-dinitro-1,5-diazocine

see TEDDZ

3,3-diamino-2,2,4,4,6,6-hexanitrobiphenyl

see DIPAM

3,3-dinitro-5,5-bi-1,2,4-triazole

see DBT

3,6-dihydrazino tetrazine nitrate 1C111.a.4**3-difluoroaminomethyl-3-azidomethyl oxetane**

see FAMAO

3-hydroxy-1-methylpiperidine (CAS 3554-74-3) 1C350**3-nitrazo-1,5-pentane diisocyanate (CAS 7406-61-9)**ML8.f.14**3-nitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one**

see NTO

3-quinuclidinol (CAS 1619-34-7) 1C350**3-quinuclidinyl benzilate (CAS 6581-06-2)**ML7.b.3**3-quinuclidone (CAS 3731-38-2)** 1C350

>>=====<<

>>4<<	
4-amino-3,5-dihydrazino-1,2,4-triazole dinitramide	
see ADHTDN	
4-hydroxybenzoic acid	1C008.b.2
4-NDPA	
see 4-nitrodiphenylamine	
4-nitrodiphenylamine	ML8
>>=====<<	
>>5<<	
5,7-diamino-4,6-dinitrobenzofurazane-1-oxide	
see CL-14	
5-azido-2-nitrotriazole	ML8.a.32
>>=====<<	
>>6<<	
6-hydroxy-2 naphthoic acid, in thermoplastic liquid crystal copolymers	1C008.b.2
>>=====<<	
>>7<<	
7-amino-4,6-dinitrobenzofurazane-1-oxide	
see ADNBF	
>>=====<<	
>>A<<	
ablative liners	9A106
abradable materials, coating technology	2E003
abrin	1C351.d.12
absolute reflectance measurement equipment	
see reflectance measuring equipment	
absorbers of electromagnetic waves	
see electromagnetic equipment	
absorption and distillation columns	
see distillation and absorption columns	
accelerometers	7A001, 7A101, 7A103, 7B003
accessories, for non-military firearms	ML904
acetyl ferrocenes	1C111.c.6
acoustic systems, equipment and components	
see also underwater operations equipment	
.....	6A001
acoustic beacons	6A001.a.1
acoustic projectors	6A001.a.1
acoustic vibration test equipment	9B006
acoustic wave equipment	3A001
acoustic-optic signal processing equipment	3A001.c.3
bulk acoustic wave equipment	3A001.c.2
environmental chambers	9B106
hydrophones	6A001.a.2, 6A001.a.2, 6D003.a.2
marine acoustic systems	6A001
noise reduction systems	8A002, 8E002
sonar navigation systems	6A001.a.2, 7A008
surface acoustic wave equipment	3A001.c.1
actinides, crucibles resistant to	2A225
active flight control system systems and software	
see flight control systems	
active magnetic bearing systems	
see bearings	
active pulsed Doppler missile warning sensors	ML4
actively cooled mirrors	
see optical mirrors	
adamsite	
see 10-chloro-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine	

adaptive optics	ML19
ADCS	
see analogue-to-digital converters	
additives to fuels, explosives and propellants	ML8
adducted polymer ferrocene derivatives	ML8.f.4
ADHTDN (CAS 1614-08-0)	ML8.a.32
adjustable flow path geometry systems	9E003.a.10
ADN (CAS 140456-78-6)	ML8.d.1
ADNBF (CAS 97096-78-1)	ML8.a.1
ADNT	ML8.a.32
aerodynamic isotope separation systems	
see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components	
aero-engines and components	
see also gas turbine engines	
fan turbine control systems.....	9E003.a.10
for military use	ML10
for missiles	9A105
for unmanned airborne vehicles	9A012.b.12
gas turbine engines	9A001
jet combustion regulation equipment.....	9A118
pulse jet engines.....	9A111
superplastic forming and diffusion bonding tools	1B003
turbofan engines	9A101, 9A102
turbojet engines	9A101
turboprop engines.....	9A102
aerosol challenge testing chambers	2B352
aerosol generating units	9A350
aflatoxins	1C351.d.11
African horse sickness virus	1C352.a.17
African swine fever virus	1C352.a.1
Agent Orange	ML7.b.4
agitators for use in reaction vessels	2B350
AHRS	
see attitude control equipment	
air conditioning units, designed to filter toxic agents	ML7.f.1
air data systems	7D003.d.6, 7E004.a.2
air guns	
see also firearms and firearm components	
.....	ML905
air independent power systems	8A002, ML9.b.4
air traffic control software	6D003.d.1
airborne altimeters	7A006
airborne vehicles, equipment and components	
see aircraft and aircraft components	
aircraft and aircraft components	
see also aero-engines and components	
see also navigation systems, equipment and components	
see also unmanned airborne vehicles, systems and components	
.....	1B232
equipment for the production of	1B001
for military use	ML10
global navigation satellite systems	7A105
made from fluorinated compounds	1A001
missile protection systems.....	ML4
navigation software.....	7D003
superplastic forming and diffusion bonding tools	1B003

aircraft engines	
see aero-engines and components	
aircraft fuels	
see fuels and propellants and related equipment	
aircraft simulators	
see simulators and simulator components	
airfoil-to-disk combination joining equipment	9B004, 9E003.a.6
Al--	
see aluminium, aluminium compounds and aluminium alloys	
alane (CAS 7784-21-6)	ML8.c.2
alexandrite lasers	6A005, 6C005
alkyl phosphonyl difluorides	ML7.c.1
alkylated salts, as toxic agents	ML7.b.1, ML7.c.2
alkylphenylene ethers and thio-ethers	1C006.b.1
all wheel drive utility vehicles	
see also land vehicles and components	
	ML6
alloys	
see also name of metal, e.g. aluminium	
	1C002
equipment for the production of	1B002
allylhydrazine, as propellant	1C111.a.4
alpha-bromobenzeneacetonitrile (CAS 5798-79-8)	1A004.a.4, ML7.d.1
alpha-emitting radionuclides	1C236
altimeters	7A006, 7A106
aluminium, aluminium compounds and aluminium alloys	
alloys	1C002.b.4, 1C002.c.1, 1C202, 2E003.b.2
Al-Si-polyester coating technology	2E003
alumina fibres	1B001.d.4, 1C010
aluminides	1C002, 2E003
aluminium hydride	ML8.c.2
aluminium oxides	1E.c.1
conversion equipment	1B001.d.4
fibres made from Al ₂ O ₃	1C007.f.1
spherical powdered fuel	1C111.a.1, ML8.c.8
substrate materials	3C003, 3C005, 3C006
superplastic forming and diffusion bonding tools for	1B003
valves containing	2A226
amalgam electrolysis cells	
see electrolytic cells	
aminodinitrobenzofuroxan	
see ADNBF	
amiton (CAS 78-53-5)	1C450.a.1
AMMO (CAS 90683-29-7)	ML8.e.1
ammonia	
see nitrogen and nitrogen compounds	
ammonia--hydrogen exchange plants (crackers)	
see also distillation and absorption columns	
	0B004.a.2, 0B004.b.3, 0B004.b.5
ammunition and components	
see also explosives and explosive devices	
see also firearms and firearm components	
for non-military firearms	ML902
for smooth-bore weapons	ML3
land vehicles for transportation of	ML6
amorphous alloy strips	1C003
amphibious vehicles	ML6

amplifiers, microwave	
see microwave equipment and components	
amplifiers, solid state amplifiers	3A001.b.4
analogue computers, ruggedised	4A101
analogue instrumentation tape recorders	
see recording equipment	
analogue-to-digital converters	3A001.a.2, 3A001.a.5, 3A003, 4A003
analysers	
see network analysers	
see signal processing equipment	
anechoic chambers	9B106
angular accelerometers	7A001
angular measuring instruments	
see dimensional inspection and measuring systems	
angular rate sensors	7A002
angular-linear inspection equipment (hemishells)	
see dimensional inspection and measuring systems	
animal pathogens	1C352
anisotropic plasma dry etching equipment	3B001
anti-friction bearings and bearing systems	2A001
antimony compounds, substrate materials containing	3C003, 3C004
anti-tank weapons	ML2
AP (CAS 7790-98-9)	ML8.d.2
approach parachutes	ML10.h.6
aramid fibres and filamentary materials	1C210
arc remelt furnaces	2B227
argon arc light systems, for underwater use	8A002.g.2
argon ion lasers	6A205
armour	
see protective and decontamination clothing and equipment	
armoured plate	ML13
armoured vehicles and related equipment	
see also land vehicles and components	
.....	ML6
arms	
see firearms and firearm components	
aromatic polyamide fibre technology	1E
aromatic polyamide-imides	1C008.a.2, 1C008.a.3
aromatic polyetherimides	1C008.a.4
array processors	
see also signal processing equipment	
.....	4A003
arsenic compounds	
arsenic trichloride (CAS 7784-34-1)	1C350
substrate materials for integrated circuits	3C003, 3C004
aspheric optical elements	6A004
asymmetric algorithm encryption equipment	5A002.a.1
ATC software	
see air traffic control software	
atomic frequency standards	3A002
atomic vapour laser isotope separation equipment	
see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components	
attitude control equipment	
see also navigation systems, equipment and components	
.....	7A116
Aujeszkys disease virus	
see porcine herpes virus	

authentication equipment	
see also cryptographic equipment	
.....	ML11
automatic loading multi-chamber central wafer handling systems	3B001
automatic pilots	7A103
automatic target tracking equipment	6A008
automatic weapons	ML1
autonomous programmable airborne vehicles	
see unmanned airborne vehicles, systems and components	
autonomous submersible vehicles	
see unmanned submersible vehicles	
avian influenza virus	1C352.a.2
avionics EMP/EMI protection technology	
see electromagnetic equipment	
avionics systems	
see aircraft and aircraft components	
see navigation systems, equipment and components	
AVLIS	
see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components	
azides and azide complexes	ML8
azido groups, compounds containing	ML8.e.6
azidomethylmethyloxetane and its polymers	
see AMMO	
>>=====<<<	
>>B<<	
Bacillus anthracis	1C351.c.1
bacterial cultures	1C351, 1C354
baffles, for rotor tubes	0B001.b.5
balancing machines	2B119
ball and solid roller bearings	
see also bearings	
.....	2A001
ballistic protection materials and components	ML13, ML6
BAMO (CAS 17607-20-4)	ML8.e.2
band-pass filters	
see tunable band-pass filters	
Bartonella quintana	1C351.b.2
base-ventilated propeller systems	8A002.o.2
basic copper salicylate (CAS 62320-94-9)	ML8.f.1
batch mixers with vacuum capabilities	1B117
bathymetric survey systems	6A001.a.1
batteries (electrical)	
see cells and batteries (electrical)	
bay cable systems	6A001.a.2, 6D003.a.4
BCMO (CAS 142173-26-0)	ML8.g.1
BDNPA (CAS 5108-69-0)	ML8.e.3
BDNPF (CAS 5917-61-3)	ML8.e.4
BDNTA	ML8.a.32
beam steering mirrors	6A004.a.4
bearings	
active magnetic bearing systems	2A001
anti-friction bearings and bearing systems	2A001
ball bearings	2A001
magnetic bearings	2A001, 8A002.o.3
magnetic suspension bearings	0B001.b.7
pivot-cup assembly bearings	0B001.b.8
silent bearings	ML9
solid roller bearings	2A001

bellows seal valves	2A226
for aerodynamic separation equipment	0B001.d.6
for gas centrifuges	0B001.b.13
for gaseous diffusion separators	0B001.c.6
bellows, for rotor tube support	0B001.b.4
bellows-forming mandrels and dies	
see rotor assemblies for gas centrifuges	
benzilic acid (CAS 76-93-7)	1C350
benzyl bromide	ML7
benzyl iodide	ML7
beryllium, beryllium alloys and beryllium compounds	1C230
as powder fuel	ML8.c.5
as propellant	1C111.a.2
coating technology	2E003
substrate blanks of	6C004
BHEGA (CAS 17409-41-5)	ML8.f.2
binary precursors to CW agents	
see chemical warfare agents and precursors	
binders (chemical)	ML8
biocatalysts	ML22.b.5, ML7.i.1
biological warfare agents	
see also toxicological agents	
animal pathogens	1C352
bacterial cultures	1C351, 1C354
cell cultures	ML22.b.4, ML7, ML7.i.2
containment and handling facilities	2B352
fungi	1C351, 1C354
handling equipment	2B352
human pathogens	1C351
mycoplasmas	1C352
pathogens, zoonoses and toxins	1C351
plant pathogens	1C354
protective clothing and equipment against	1A004.a.1, 1A004.b.1
sensors and detectors for	1A004.c.1
software for determining effects of	ML21.b.3
technology for development and production of	ML22.b.3
virus cultures	1C351, 1C354, ML7.i.2
biopolymer technology	ML22.b.4
bioreactors	
see fermenters for pathogenic cultures	
biphenylene, in thermoplastic liquid crystal copolymers	1C008.b.1
bis (2,2-dinitropropyl)acetal	
see BDNPA	
bis (2,2-dinitropropyl)formal	
see BDNPF	
bis (2-chloroethyl) ethylamine (CAS 538-07-8)	ML7.b.2
bis (2-chloroethyl) methylamine (CAS 51-75-2)	ML7.b.2
bis (2-chloroethyl) sulphide (CAS 505-60-2)	ML7.b.2
bis (2-chloroethylthio) methane (CAS 63869-13-6)	ML7.b.2
bis (2-chloroethylthioethyl) ether (CAS 63918-89-8)	ML7.b.2
bis (2-chloroethylthiomethyl) ether (CAS 63918-90-1)	ML7.b.2
bis (2-chlorovinyl) chloroarsine (CAS 40334-69-8)	ML7.b.2
bis (2-fluoro-2,2-dinitroethyl) formaldehyde	
see FEFO	
bis (2-hydroxyethyl) glycolamide	
see BHEGA	

bis (2-methyl aziridiny) 2-(2-hydroxypropanoxy) propylamino phosphine oxide	
see BOBBA 8	
bis (2-methyl aziridiny) methylamino phosphine oxide (CAS 85068-72-0)	
see methyl BAPO	
bisazidomethyloxetane	
see BAMO	
bischloromethyloxetane	
see BCMO	
bis-dinitrotriazole amine	
see BDNTA	
bismaleimides	1C008.a.1
bismuth, high-purity	1C229
black powder	ML8
black-out lighting for vehicles	ML6
bladders made from fluoroelastomers	1A001
blades for turbine engines	
see gas turbine engines	
blast initiation systems	
see detonation equipment	
blindness, systems designed to cause	ML19
blowers and compressors	1B232
for aerodynamic separation equipment	0B001.d.3
for gaseous diffusion separators	0B001.c.3
for hydrogen sulphide gas circulation	0B004.b.2
for molecular laser isotope separation equipment	0B001.h.3
bluetongue virus	1C352.a.3
BNCP (CAS 117412-28-9)	ML8.a.2
BNNII	ML8.a.16
BNO (CAS 9003-18-3)	ML8.f.3
boats, military	
see marine vessels, equipment and components	
BOBBA 8	ML8.f.11
body armour	
see also protective and decontamination clothing and equipment	
.....	1A005, ML13
bomb disposal equipment	
see also explosives and explosive devices	
.....	1A006
bombing computers	ML5
bomblets	
see submunitions	
bombs	
see also detonation equipment	
see also explosives and explosive devices	
.....	ML4
borides of titanium	
see titanium, titanium alloys and titanium compounds	
boron and boron compounds	1C011
boron carbides (CAS 12069-32-8)	1B115, 1C011, 1E.c.3
boron nitrides	1E.c.2, 2E003
in fibrous form	1C010
in powder fuel	ML8.c.5
isotope enriched	1C225
boron equivalence	0C004
bottom cable systems	6A001.a.2, 6D003.a.1, 6D003.a.2, 6D003.a.3, 6D003.a.4
botulinum toxins	1C351.d.1
Brayton cycle engines, for underwater use	8A002.j.1
breathing equipment	

for high altitude parachutists.....	ML10.h.8
for use in military aircraft	ML10
full and half suits or hoods.....	2B352.f.1
gas masks and components.....	1A004
self-contained diving apparatus.....	8A002, ML17
bremsstrahlung accelerators	3A003
bridges and bridge laying vehicles.....	ML17
bromine and bromine compounds	
see also alpha-bromobenzeneacetonitrile	
bromoacetone.....	ML7
bromomethylethylketone	ML7
Brucella abortus	1C351.c.2
Brucella melitensis	1C351.c.3
Brucella suis	1C351.c.4
brush seals for gas turbine engines.....	9B003
BTTN (CAS 6659-60-5).....	ML8.e.5
bulk acoustic wave equipment	
see acoustic systems, equipment and components	
bullet cups.....	ML3
bullet proof and resistant materials and clothing	
see protective and decontamination clothing and equipment	
bullet-proof tyre casings.....	ML6
buoyant electric conducting cable	ML4
Burkholderia mallei	1C351.c.8
Burkholderia pseudomallei	1C351.c.9
Burkholderia solanacearum	
see Ralstonia solanacearum	
butacene (CAS 125856-62-4)	ML8.f.4
butadienenitrileoxide	
see BNO	
butanetrioltrinitrate	
see BTTN	
butyl 2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxyacetate	ML7.b.4
BZ	
see 3-quinuclidinyl benzilate	
>>=====<<	
>>C<<	
C3I (command, communications, control and intelligence) software	ML21.b.4
CA	
see alpha-bromobenzeneacetonitrile	
cables	
see also communications systems	
see also optical fibre, equipment and accessories	
with intrusion detection capabilities	5A002.a.8
cadmium, cadmium alloys and cadmium compounds	
cadmium telluride.....	6C002.b.2
cadmium zinc telluride	6C002, 6C002.b.1
calcium and calcium compounds	
calcium fluoride.....	2A225.a.2
calcium zirconate.....	2A225.a.2
high-purity	1C227

camera systems, camera equipment, and camera components

see also optical components and equipment

.....	6A003, 6A203
electronic cameras.....	6A003.a.4, 6A003.a.5
framing cameras.....	6A203.a.1, 6A203.b.1, 6A203.b.3
high speed cameras.....	6A003.a.1, 6A003.a.2
imaging cameras.....	6A003, ML15
instrumentation cameras.....	6A003
low-light-level television camera tubes.....	ML15
mechanical high speed cameras.....	6A003.a.2
mechanical rotating mirror cameras.....	6A203
plug-ins for instrumentation cameras.....	6A003.a.6
pyroelectric television camera tubes.....	ML15
radiation hardened.....	6A203
rotating mirror cameras.....	6A203
scanning cameras.....	6A003.b.2
streak cameras.....	6A003.a.3, 6A203.a.2, 6A203.b.2
underwater cameras.....	8A002
video cameras.....	6A003.b.1, 6A203, 8A002.d.1
with focal plane arrays.....	6A003.b.4
with solid state sensors.....	6A003.b.5

cannons, large calibre.....ML2**capacitors.....3A001.e.2, 3A201****carbides, coating technology.....2E003****carbines**

see also firearms and firearm components

.....ML1

carbon dioxide lasers.....6A205**carbon fibre and filamentary materials**

see also fibrous and filamentary materials

.....1A002, 1C010, 1C010.e.2, 1C210

carbon graphite materials

see graphite

carbon monoxide lasers.....6A005.d.3**carbon--carbon materials**

see also pyrolysed materials and pyrolysis equipment

.....1A102, 1C102

coating technology.....2E003

for liquid rocket propulsion systems.....9A006

one-piece thrust chambers and exit cones.....9A006

carbonyl chloride

see phosgene (carbonyl chloride)

carbonyl dichloride.....1C450.a.4**carboranes.....ML8.c.3****carboxy/carboxyl-terminated polybutadiene.....1C111.b.1****cargo parachutes**

see also parachutes

.....ML10.h.2

cartridge links

see also ammunition and components

.....ML3

CAS 100-15-2

see N-methyl-P-nitroaniline

CAS 10025-67-9

see sulphur compounds

CAS 10025-87-3

see phosphorus and phosphorus compounds

CAS 10026-13-8

see phosphorus and phosphorus compounds

CAS 100-37-8

see diethylaminoethanol

CAS 10102-03-1

see dinitrogen pentoxide

CAS 10102-44-0

see nitrogen dioxide

CAS 102-71-6

see triethanolamine

CAS 103850-22-2

see neopentyl[diallyl]oxy, tri[dioctyl]phosphato-titanate

CAS 10544-72-6

see dinitrogen tetroxide

CAS 10544-73-7

see dinitrogen trioxide

CAS 10545-99-0

see sulphur compounds

CAS 1066-50-8

see ethyl phosphonyl dichloride

CAS 107-07-3

see 2-chloroethanol

CAS 108-18-9

see di-isopropylamine

CAS 108-70-3

see 1,3,5-trichlorobenzene

CAS 110438-25-0

see neopentyl[diallyl]oxy, tri[dioctyl]phosphato-titanate

CAS 111-22-8

see triethylene glycol dinitrate

CAS 111-48-8

see thiodiglycol

CAS 115029-35-1

see RDX and derivatives

CAS 116-17-6

see triisopropyl phosphite

CAS 117412-28-9

see BNCP

CAS 117907-74-1

see CL-14

CAS 12036-31-6

see lead and lead compounds

CAS 12069-32-8

see boron and boron compounds

CAS 121-45-9

see trimethyl phosphite

CAS 121-82-4

see RDX and derivatives

CAS 122-52-1

see triethyl phosphite

CAS 124-40-3

see dimethylamine

CAS 124782-15-6

see HBIW

CAS 125735-38-8

see dinitroazetidine-T-butyl salt

CAS 125856-62-4	
see butacene	
CAS 1273-89-8	
see propyl ferrocene	
CAS 1274-00-6	
see pentyl ferrocene	
CAS 1274-08-4	
see dibutyl ferrocene	
CAS 130256-72-3	
see K-55	
CAS 130400-13-4	
see NNHT	
CAS 1313-82-2	
see sodium and sodium compounds	
CAS 1314-80-3	
see triethanolamine	
CAS 1333-83-1	
see sodium and sodium compounds	
CAS 13465-08-2	
see HAN	
CAS 135285-90-4	
see CL-20	
CAS 135877-16-6	
see TNAD	
CAS 139-87-7	
see ethyldiethanolamine	
CAS 140456-78-6	
see ADN	
CAS 142173-26-0	
see BCMO	
CAS 142868-93-7	
see 1,4-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-N-butane	
CAS 142868-94-8	
see 1,5-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-N-pentane	
CAS 143178-24-9	
see GAP	
CAS 143-33-9	
see sodium and sodium compounds	
CAS 143850-71-9	
see hexanitroadamantane	
CAS 14450-60-3	
see lead and lead compounds	
CAS 1445-76-7	
see O-isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate	
CAS 1498-40-4	
see ethyl phosphinyl dichloride	
CAS 151-50-8	
see potassium and potassium compounds	
.....	1C350
CAS 15588-62-2	
see HAP	
CAS 15715-41-0	
see diethyl methylphosphonite	
CAS 15748-73-9	
see lead and lead compounds	
CAS 1614-08-0	
see ADHTDN	

-
- CAS 1619-34-7**
see 3-quinuclidinol
- CAS 1630-08-6**
see DATB
- CAS 16893-85-9**
see sodium and sodium compounds
- CAS 17003-79-1**
see FEFO
- CAS 17096-47-8**
see NENAs
- CAS 17215-44-0**
see DIPAM
- CAS 17409-41-5**
see BHEGA
- CAS 17607-20-4**
see BAMO
- CAS 17702-41-9**
see decaborane
- CAS 18433-84-6**
see pentaboranes
- CAS 19136-34-6**
see lead and lead compounds
- CAS 194486-77-6**
see DDPO
- CAS 19624-22-7**
see pentaboranes
- CAS 19899-80-0**
see DNAM
- CAS 20062-22-0**
see HNS
- CAS 20773-28-8**
see dicyclopentyl ferrocene
see HNF
- CAS 20936-32-7**
see lead and lead compounds
- CAS 229176-04-9**
see TNP
- CAS 2404-03-7**
see diethyl-N,N-dimethylphosphoramidate
- CAS 2465-65-8**
see O,O-diethyl phosphorothioate
- CAS 25243-36-1**
see TACOT
- CAS 257-07-8**
see dibenz-(B,F)-1,4-oxazephine
- CAS 2625-76-5**
see 2-chloroethylchloromethylsulphide
- CAS 2691-41-0**
see HMX and derivatives
- CAS 2698-41-1**
see 2-chlorophenyl methylene propanedinitrile
- CAS 27814-48-8**
see PGN
- CAS 27978-54-7**
see hydrazine and hydrazine compounds
- CAS 298-06-6**
see O,O-diethyl phosphorodithioate

-
- CAS 30003-46-4**
see DBT
- CAS 302-01-2**
see hydrazine and hydrazine compounds
- CAS 3058-38-6**
see TATB
- CAS 3068-00-6**
see 1,2,4-trihydroxybutane
- CAS 31904-29-7**
see N-butyl-ferrocene
- CAS 3554-74-3**
see 3-hydroxy-1-methylpiperidine
- CAS 3563-36-8**
see 1,2-bis (2-chloroethylthio) ethane
- CAS 37206-42-1**
see catocene
- CAS 3731-38-2**
see 3-quinuclidone
- CAS 376-90-9**
see FPF-1
- CAS 37836-27-4**
see hydrazine and hydrazine compounds
- CAS 38082-89-2**
see PYX
- CAS 382-21-8**
see PFIB
- CAS 3982-91-0**
see thiophosphoryl chloride
- CAS 4000-16-2**
see TAGN
- CAS 40334-69-8**
see bis (2-chlorovinyl) chloroarsine
- CAS 41378-98-7**
see TAT
- CAS 4261-68-1**
see N,N-diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride hydrochloride
- CAS 430-78-4**
see ethyl phosphinyl difluoride
- CAS 464-07-3**
see pinacolyl alcohol
- CAS 479-45-8**
see tetryl
- CAS 505-60-2**
see bis (2-chloroethyl) sulphide
- CAS 506-59-2**
see dimethylamine hydrochloride
- CAS 506-77-4**
see cyanogen chloride
- CAS 5108-69-0**
see BDNPA
- CAS 51-75-2**
see bis (2-chloroethyl) methylamine
- CAS 5213-49-0**
see DNI
- CAS 5299-64-9**
see N-nonanoylmorpholine
- CAS 53159-39-0**
see TVOPA

CAS 532-27-4

see 2-chloro-1-phenylethanone

see phenylacetyl chloride

CAS 538-07-8

see bis (2-chloroethyl) ethylamine

CAS 540-73-8

see symmetrical dimethyl hydrazine

CAS 5409-42-7

see 1,4,5,8-tetraazadecalin

CAS 541-25-3

see 2-chlorovinylidichloroarsine

CAS 55510-03-7

see TNGU

CAS 55510-04-8

see DINGU

CAS 555-77-1

see tris (2-chloroethyl) amine

CAS 55-63-0

see nitroglycerin

0

CAS 556-88-7

see nitroguanidine

CAS 57-14-7

see unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine

CAS 57-39-6

see MAPO and derivatives

CAS 57856-11-8

see O-ethyl-2-di-isopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite

CAS 578-94-9

see 10-chloro-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine

CAS 5798-79-8

see alpha-bromobenzeneacetonitrile

CAS 5842-07-9

see N,N-diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethane thiol

CAS 5917-61-3

see BDNPF

CAS 603-33-8

see TPB

CAS 60-34-4

see monomethyl hydrazine

CAS 6163-75-3

see dimethyl ethylphosphonate

CAS 62320-94-9

see basic copper salicylate

CAS 637-39-8

see triethanolamine hydrochloride

CAS 63869-13-6

see bis (2-chloroethylthio) methane

CAS 63905-10-2

see 1,3-bis (2-chloroethylthio)-N-propane

CAS 63918-89-8

see bis (2-chloroethylthioethyl) ether

CAS 63918-90-1

see bis (2-chloroethylthiomethyl) ether

CAS 6581-06-2

see 3-quinuclidinyl benzilate

CAS 6659-60-5	
see BTTN	
CAS 676-83-5	
see methyl phosphinyl dichloride	
CAS 676-97-1	
see methyl phosphonyl dichloride	
CAS 676-98-2	
see methylphosphonothioic dichloride	
CAS 676-99-3	
see methyl phosphonyl difluoride	
see phosgene (carbonyl chloride)	
CAS 677-43-0	
see N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidic dichloride	
CAS 683-08-9	
see diethyl methylphosphonate	
CAS 68411-07-4	
see lead and lead compounds	
CAS 68412-45-3	
see TEPAN	
CAS 68412-46-4	
see TEPANOL	
CAS 693-21-0	
see diethylene glycol dinitrate	
CAS 70247-32-4	
see CP	
CAS 70890-46-9	
see DNBT	
CAS 7406-61-9	
see 3-nitroaza-1,5-pentane diisocyanate	
CAS 74-90-8	
see hydrogen and hydrogen compounds	
.....	0
CAS 753-59-3	
see methyl phosphinyl difluoride	
CAS 75393-84-9	
see NTDNA	
CAS 75-55-8	
see propyleneimine (2-methylaziridine)	
CAS 756-79-6	
see dimethyl methylphosphonate	
CAS 75-97-8	
see pinacolone	
CAS 76-06-2	
see chloropicrin	
CAS 762-04-9	
see diethyl phosphite	
CAS 7664-39-3	
see hydrogen and hydrogen compounds	
CAS 7681-49-4	
see sodium and sodium compounds	
CAS 76-89-1	
see methyl benzilate	
CAS 76-93-7	
see benzoic acid	
CAS 7719-09-7	
see thionyl chloride	
CAS 7719-12-2	
see phosphorus and phosphorus compounds	

CAS 77-81-6	
see tabun	
.....	0
CAS 7784-21-6	
see alane	
CAS 7784-34-1	
see arsenic compounds	
CAS 7789-23-3	
see potassium and potassium compounds	
CAS 7789-29-9	
see potassium and potassium compounds	
CAS 7790-98-9	
see AP	
CAS 78246-06-7	
see DNAD	
CAS 78-38-6	
see diethyl ethylphosphonate	
CAS 78-53-5	
see amiton	
see O,O-diethyl S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] phosphorothiolate	
.....	0
CAS 78644-90-3	
see DAAzF	
CAS 79-37-8	1C350
CAS 82486-82-6	
see NENAs	
CAS 82486-83-7	
see NENAs	
CAS 84051-81-0	
see poly-NMMO	
CAS 85068-72-0	
see bis (2-methyl aziridiny) methylamino phosphine oxide	
CAS 85068-73-1	
see NENAs	
CAS 85954-06-9	
see NENAs	
CAS 868-85-9	
see dimethyl phosphite	
CAS 9003-18-3	
see BNO	
CAS 90683-29-7	
see AMMO	
CAS 932-64-9	
see NTO	
CAS 93894-59-8	
see dihexyl ferrocene	
CAS 96-79-7	
see N,N-diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride	
CAS 96-80-0	
see N,N-diisopropyl-(beta)-amino ethanol	
CAS 97096-78-1	
see ADNBF	
CAS 97645-24-4	
see TNAZ	
CAS 993-13-5	
see methylphosphonic acid	
caseless ammunition, weapons using	ML1

casting and remelt furnaces	
see furnaces	
castings	ML16, ML901, ML902
catalytic burners, for deuterium compound production	0B004.b.7
cathodes for microwave equipment	
see also vacuum tubes and valves (electronic)	
.....	3A001.b.1
cathodic arc discharge equipment	2B005, 2E003
catocene (CAS 37206-42-1)	ML8.f.4
cell cultures	
biopolymer technology	ML7
for use against chemical warfare agents	ML7.i.2
technology for development and production of	ML22.b.4
cell-interconnect-coverglass assemblies	3A001.e.4
cells and batteries (electrical)	
see also power supplies	
.....	3A102
fuel cell power systems	8A002.j.3
primary high energy cells and batteries	3A001.e.1
secondary cells and batteries	3A001.e.1
thermal batteries	3A102
cellular mobile phone equipment	
see also communications systems	
.....	5A002
centralites	ML8
centrifugal balancing machines	2B219
centrifugal balancing machines for rotor components	
see rotor assemblies for gas centrifuges	
centrifugal fixtures for gyro bearings	
see gyros, gyro components and gyro equipment	
centrifugal separators and decanters	2B352
centrifugal testing apparatus	ML18
centrifuges, with slip rings	2B122
ceramic materials	
see also composite material components and structures	
.....	1C007, 1C107
ceramic--ceramic composite materials	1C007
coating technology	2E003
for gas turbine manufacture	9B001
for radomes	1C107
in electromagnetic wave absorbers	1C001
in engine systems	9E003.f.1
in fibrous form	1C010
in incinerators	2B350.i.2
in pumps	2B350.i.2
machine tools for removing	2B001
machine tools for working	2B123
technology for the production of	1E.c.4
wet-spinning equipment	1B001.d.3, 1B101.c.3
cerium sulphide, crucibles coated with	2A225.a.2
certification software for information security software	
see information security systems	
charges, explosive	
see explosives and explosive devices	
chemical exchange isotope separation equipment	
see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components	
chemical incinerators	2B350
chemical lasers	6A005.d.5

chemical manufacturing facilities, equipment and components	2B350
chemical propulsion systems, kinetic energy weapons	ML12
chemical storage tanks and containers	2B350
for military use	ML17
in liquid rocket propulsion systems	9A120
resistant to nitric acid	0B006
chemical toxic agents	
see toxicological agents	
chemical vapour deposition equipment	1B001.d.2, 2B005
furnaces	2B105
metal organic CVD reactors	3B001.a.2
physical vapour deposition technology	2E003
plasma enhanced	3B001
pulsating	2B005.a.1
technology for	2E003
chemical warfare agents and precursors	
see also toxicological agents	
.....	ML7
defoliants	ML7.b.4
expression vectors for use against chemical warfare agents	ML7.i.2
incapacitating agents	ML7.b.3
nerve agents	ML7.b.1
nitrogen mustards	ML7.b.2
precursors	1C350, 1C450
protective and decontamination clothing and equipment	1A004.a.3, 1A004.b.3, ML7
sensor and detector equipment	1A004.c.3, ML7
software for determining effects of	ML21.b.3
sulphur compounds	1C350, ML7.b.2
tabun	ML7.b.1
technology for development and production of	ML22.b.3
vesicant agents	ML7.b.2
virus cultures for use against	ML7.i.2
Chikungunya virus	1C351.a.1
Chlamydia psittaci	1C351.c.5
chlorine and chlorine compounds	
see also O-isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate	
.....	ML7
chlorates	ML8.c.7
chlorine trifluoride	1C238, ML8.d.3
chloro acetone	ML7
chlorofluorocarbons	1C006.a.2
chloropicrin	1C450.a.7, ML7
chloropicrin (CAS 76-06-2)	ML7
cholera toxin	1C351.d.13
cholinesterase-inhibiting activity detection	2B351
chromates	ML8.c.7
chromium, chemical handling equipment made with	2B350
chromosomes	
see genetic elements	
CICs	
see cell-interconnect-coverglass assemblies	
cinema recording cameras	
see video cameras	
cis-bis (5-nitrotetrazolato) tetra amine-cobalt (III) perchlorate	
see BNCP	
Cl--	
see chlorine and chlorine compounds	

CL-14 (CAS 117907-74-1)	ML8.a.3
CL-20 (CAS 135285-90-4)	ML8.a.4
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. Sepedonicus	1C354.b.4
clicker dies, for composite materials	1B101
clips	ML1
closed circuit diving apparatus	
see breathing equipment	
see underwater operations equipment	
Clostridium botulinum	1C351.c.6
Clostridium perfringens epsilon	1C351.c.14
Clostridium perfringens toxins	1C351.d.2
clothing and materials	
see protective and decontamination clothing and equipment	
CN	
see 2-chloro-1-phenylethanone	
CNTD	
see controlled nucleation thermal deposition equipment	
coating and processing equipment	
see surface coating and processing materials and equipment	
Coccidioides immitis	1C351.e.1
Coccidioides posadasii	1C351.e.2
Cochliobolus miyabeanus	1C354.c.2
coherent optical transmission and detection equipment	5E001.c.2
cold boxes	
see distillation and absorption columns	
cold traps and desublimers for UF6 removal	
see also uranium metal, uranium alloys, and uranium compounds	
.....	0B001.d.7, 0B002
cold-cathode tubes	3A228
Colletotrichum coffeanum var. virulans	1C354.c.1
Colletotrichum kahawae	
see Colletotrichum coffeanum var. virulans	
colour centre lasers	6A005
columbium	
see niobium and niobium alloys	
combat aircraft	
see also aircraft and aircraft components	
.....	ML10
combat parachutes	
see parachutes	
combatant vessels and components	
see also marine vessels, equipment and components	
see also submersible vessels, equipment and components	
.....	ML9
combined cycle engines and components	9A011
combustion regulation equipment	9A118
combustors, technology for development and production of	9E003.a.2
command, communications, control and intelligence software	
see C3I (command, communications, control and intelligence) software	
comminution, alloys made by	1C002.c.2
common channel signalling equipment	5B001.b.5, 5E001.c.4
communications systems	
see radio equipment and components	
see telecommunications systems, equipment, components and accessories	
see underwater operations equipment	
compasses, gyroscopic	
see gyros, gyro components and gyro equipment	
compensation systems	6A006

complex programmable logic equipment

see field programmable gates, logic arrays and interconnects

composite material components and structures

see also ceramic materials

.....	1A002, 1C007, 9C110
coating technology.....	2E003
equipment for the production of.....	1B001, 1B201, 2B123
fibrous and filamentary materials in.....	1C010
flexible piezoelectric composites.....	6A001.a.2
for gas turbine engines.....	9E003.a.3
for space launch vehicles.....	9A110
mirrors constructed from.....	6A004.a.3, 6A004.c.4
software for the production of.....	1D002
space-qualified.....	9A010
superconductive composite conductors.....	1C005
tools for removing.....	2B001
tubular.....	1A202

compound acoustic mounts..... 8A002.o.3**compound rotary tables.....** 2B008**compound semiconductor photocathodes, for imaging equipment** ML15**compound substrates**

see substrate materials for integrated circuits

compressors

see blowers and compressors

computer controlled tools

see numerically controlled machine tools

computer-aided-design systems, software for..... 7D003**computers, computer assemblies and computer components**

see also software

bombing computers.....	ML5
fault tolerant.....	4A003
for monitoring furnaces.....	2B227
for underwater use.....	8A002
neural computers.....	4A004
optical computers.....	4A004
radiation hardened.....	4A001.a.2
ruggedised.....	4A001.a.1, 4A101
systolic array computers.....	4A004
temperature-rated.....	4A001.a.1

condensers

see heat exchangers and condensers

Congo--Crimean haemorrhagic fever virus 1C351.a.2**connection equipment for computers.....** 4A003**connectors, optical fibre**

see optical fibre, equipment and accessories

conotoxin..... 1C351.d.3**construction equipment, for military use.....** ML17**contactors**

see switching equipment

containers, chemical

see chemical storage tanks and containers

containment facilities, biological warfare agents 2B352**continuous mixers.....** 1B118, ML18**continuous nitrators.....** ML18**continuous output accelerometers.....** 7A101**continuous-flow fermenters**

see fermenters for pathogenic cultures

contrarotating propeller systems	8A002.o.1
control law compensation technology	7E004.b.2
controllable-pitch propellers	
see propellers and propfans	
controlled atmosphere melting and casting furnaces	
see furnaces	
controlled nucleation thermal deposition equipment	2B005.a.1
convection current converters, manufacturing equipment	ML18
conversion plant and equipment for uranium	
see uranium metal, uranium alloys, and uranium compounds	
conversion tower internals	0B004.b.4
converters (microwave)	3A001.b.7
convertors (electrical)	
see frequency changers and generators	
cooling equipment for molten uranium	
see uranium metal, uranium alloys, and uranium compounds	
cooling systems	
see also cryogenic equipment, accessories and components	
for imaging equipment	ML15
for isotope separation equipment	0B001.h.5
for nuclear reactors.....	0A001
for tritium facilities and plants	1B231.b.1
optical mirrors with.....	6A005.e.1
co-ordinate measuring machines	2B006
copper, copper alloys and copper compounds	
copper salicylate	ML8.f.1
coprocessors	
see digital signal processors and coprocessors	
cordless telephone equipment	5A002
correlation--velocity sonar log equipment	
see sonar navigation systems	
corrosion-resistant materials	0B002
Corynebacterium michiganensis subsp. sepedonicum	
see Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. Sepedonicus	
Corynebacterium sepedonicum	
see Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. Sepedonicus	
counter-current solvent extractors for nuclear fuel reprocessing	0B006
countermeasure and counter countermeasure equipment	ML15
electronic	ML11
for directed energy weapons	ML19
for negative hydrogen ion beams	ML19
coupled cavity tubes	3A001.b.1
couplers	
see optical fibre, equipment and accessories	
Coxiella burnetii	1C351.b.1
CP (CAS 70247-32-4)	ML8.a.5
CR	
see dibenz-(b,f)-1,4-oxazepine	
critically safe tanks for nuclear fuel reprocessing	0B006
cross flow filtration equipment and components	2B352
crossed-field amplifier tubes	3A001.b.1
crucibles	
actinide resistant.....	2A225
for liquid uranium handling systems	0B001.g.2
for plasma separation equipment	0B001.i.4
cryogenic distillation towers and cold boxes	
see absorption and distillation columns	

cryogenic equipment, accessories and components

see also cooling systems

.....	ML20
for aerodynamic separation equipment	0B001.d.7
for isotope separation equipment	0B001.h.5
for liquid rocket propulsion systems	9A006
for optical sensors.....	6A002
hydrogen-cryogenic distillation columns.....	1B228
steam sterilisable freeze drying equipment	2B352

cryptographic equipment 5A002.a.1, ML11**CS**

see [(2-chlorophenyl) methylene] propanedinitrile

CTPB

see carboxy-terminated polybutadiene

cultures of microorganisms

see bacterial cultures

see fungi

see virus cultures

current injectorsML19**custom integrated circuits**

see integrated circuits

cutting machines 1B101, ML18**CVD**

see chemical vapour deposition equipment

CW agents

see chemical warfare agents and precursors

cyanginosin

see microcystin

cyanoethylated polyamines..... ML8.f.20, ML8.f.21**cyanogen bromide**.....ML7**cyanogen chloride**.....ML7**cyanogen chloride (CAS 506-77-4)** 1C450.a.5**cyclonite**

see RDX and derivatives

cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine

see HMX and derivatives

cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine

see RDX and derivatives

cylinder components using ceramic materials 9E003.f.1

>>=====<<

>>D<<

DAAOFML8.a.12**DAAzF (CAS 78644-90-3)**ML8.a.12**DACs**

see digital-to-analogue converters

DADE.....ML8.a.6**damage assessment systems**ML12, ML19**damage tolerant systems**

see fault tolerant equipment

damping equipment (electromagnetic) 5A002.a.4**damping fluids**

see lubricating materials

data acquisition and processing systems

see also computers, computer assemblies and computer components

see also sensors and detectors

see also signal processing equipment

for aerospace design and testing 9B005

for gas turbine manufacture 9B002

data fusion equipment, weapon control systems ML5**data processing security equipment, using ciphering processes** ML11**data-based reference navigation equipment** 7A003, 7D003.b.3, 7E004.a.6**DATB (CAS 1630-08-6)** ML8.a.7**DBRN**

see data-based reference navigation equipment

DBT (CAS 30003-46-4) ML8.a.32**DDFP** ML8.a.8**DDPO (CAS 194486-77-6)** ML8.a.9**decaborane (CAS 17702-41-9)** ML8.c.3**decanter**

see centrifugal separators and decanters

decontamination equipment ML7**decoy equipment**

see also explosives and explosive devices

decryption equipment and software

see cryptographic equipment

deep water fording vehicles

see amphibious vehicles

deep-hole drilling machines

see drilling machines

defoliants

see chemical warfare agents and precursors

deformable mirrors 6A004.a.1**DEGDN**

see diethylene glycol dinitrate

DEHN

see diethylhydrazine nitrate

dehydration presses ML18**demolition equipment**

see also explosives and explosive devices

..... ML4

dengue fever virus 1C351.a.3**depleted uranium**

see uranium metal, uranium alloys, and uranium compounds

depth charges and components

see also explosives and explosive devices

..... ML4

depth sounders 6A001.a.1**desublimers**

see cold traps and desublimers for UF6 removal

detection and protection equipment

see protective and decontamination clothing and equipment

see sensors and detectors

detonation equipment

see also explosives and explosive devices

..... 1A007

multipoint initiation systems 3A232

non-military ML909

deuterium compounds 0C003

concentrators for 0B004.b.8

manufacturing equipment 0B004, 1A225, 1A226

deuterium fluoride lasers	6A005.d.5
DEW	
see directed energy weapon systems	
DF	
see methyl phosphonyl difluoride	
DHTN	
see 3,6-dihydrazino tetrazine nitrate	
diacetoxyscirpenol toxin	1C351.d.14
diagnostic equipment, laser beam systems	6A005.f.2
dialkyl [methyl, ethyl and propyl (normal and iso)] N,N-dialkyl [methyl, ethyl and propyl (normal and iso)]-phosphoramidates	1C450.b.3
diamino dinitrobenzofuroxan	
see CL-14	
diaminoazofurazan	
see DAAzF	
diaminoazoxyfurazan	
see DAAOF	
diaminohexanitrobiphenyl	
see DIPAM	
diaminotrinitrobenzene	
see DATB	
diamond materials	
coating technology.....	2E003
in optical equipment.....	6C004
substrate materials for integrated circuits.....	3E003
diaphragm pumps	
see pumps	
diaphragms, made from fluoroelastomers	1A001
dibenz-(B,F)-1,4-oxazepine (CAS 257-07-8)	1A004.a.4, ML7.d.4
dibromotetrafluoroethane, in damping and flotation fluids	1C006.c.1
dibutyl ferrocene (CAS 1274-08-4)	1C111.c.6
dicyclohexyl ferrocene	1C111.c.6
dicyclopentyl ferrocene (CAS 20773-28-8)	1C111.c.6
dielectric layers, coating technology	2E003
dies	
see also rotor assemblies for gas centrifuges	
for bellows.....	2B228
for isostatic presses	2B204
for superplastic forming and diffusion bonding.....	1B003
for the production of composite structures	1B101
diesel engines	
for submersible vessels	8A002.j.2, ML9.b.1
non-magnetic	ML9.b.3
technology for development and production of	9E003
diethyl ethylphosphonate (CAS 78-38-6)	1C350
diethyl ferrocene	1C111.c.6
diethyl methylphosphonate (CAS 683-08-9)	1C350
diethyl methylphosphonite (CAS 15715-41-0)	1C350
diethyl phosphite (CAS 762-04-9)	1C350
diethylaminoethanol (CAS 100-37-8)	1C350
diethyldiphenyl urea	ML8
diethylene glycol dinitrate (CAS 693-21-0)	1C111.c.5
diethylhydrazine nitrate	1C111.a.4
diethyl-N,N-dimethylphosphoramidate (CAS 2404-03-7)	1C350
differential analysers	4A101
diffusion bonding technology	1B003, 2E003, 9E003.a.7
difluoroaminated analogs of HMX	ML8.a.13

difluoroamine	ML8, ML8.e.6
digital array processors and differential analysers	
see digital signal processors and coprocessors	
digital cellular radio equipment	
see telecommunications systems, equipment, components and accessories	
digital computers	
see computers, computer assemblies and computer components	
digital controllers, vibration test systems	2B116
digital demodulators	ML11
digital flight controls	
see flight control systems	
digital integrated circuits	
see integrated circuits	
digital radio equipment	
see radio equipment and components	
digital recording equipment	
see recording equipment	
digital signal processors and coprocessors	
see signal processing equipment	
digital troposcatter-radio communications transmission equipment	ML11
digital video magnetic tape recorders	
see recording equipment	
digital-to-analogue converters	3A001.a.2, 3A001.a.5
digitisers, waveform	
see waveform digitisers	
dihexyl ferrocene (CAS 93894-59-8)	1C111.c.6
diimido oxalic acid dihydrazine, as propellant	1C111.a.4
di-isopropylamine (CAS 108-18-9)	1C350
dimensional inspection and measuring systems	2B006, 6B007, 6B008
dimethyl ethylphosphonate (CAS 6163-75-3)	1C350
dimethyl methylphosphonate (CAS 756-79-6)	1C350
dimethyl phosphite (CAS 868-85-9)	1C350
dimethylamine (CAS 124-40-3)	1C350
dimethylamine hydrochloride (CAS 506-59-2)	1C350
dimethylhydrazinium azide, as propellant	1C111.a.4
dimethyldiphenyl urea	ML8
DINGU (CAS 55510-04-8)	
see DNGU	
dinitroazetidine-t-butyl salt (CAS 125735-38-8)	ML8.g.2
dinitrobistriazole	
see DNBT	
dinitrogen pentoxide (CAS 10102-03-1)	1C111.a.3
dinitrogen tetroxide (CAS 10544-72-6)	1C111.a.3
dinitrogen trioxide (CAS 10544-73-7)	1C111.a.3
dinitroglucuril	
see DINGU	
dioctylmaleate	ML8
DIPAM (CAS 17215-44-0)	ML8.a.10
diphenyl methylphosphonate	1C450.b.1
diphosgene	ML7
dipicramide	
see DIPAM	
dipropyl ferrocene	1C111.c.6
direct current power supplies	
see power supplies	
direct current propulsion motors and thrusters	8A002.a.2
direct view imaging equipment	6A002
direct writing equipment for mask and semiconductor making	3B001.f.3

direct-acting hydraulic pressing technology	2E003
direct-bonded motors	9A007
directed energy weapon systems	ML19
direction finding systems see navigation systems, equipment and components	
directional solidification casting equipment	9B001, 9D004
discharging equipment, explosive see explosives and explosive devices	
disruptors for explosives disposal	1A006
dissolvers for nuclear fuel reprocessing	0B006
distillation and absorption columns	2B350
divert propulsion (lateral acceleration) systems	ML12
diving apparatus, articles and components see breathing equipment see underwater operations equipment	
DM see 10-chloro-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine	
DMP see dimethyl phosphite	
DNAD (CAS 78246-06-7)	ML8.d.4
DNAM (CAS 19899-80-0)	ML8.a.31
DNBT (CAS 70890-46-9)	ML8.a.32
DNGU	ML8.a.11
DNI (CAS 5213-49-0)	ML8.a.16
Dobrava virus	1C351.a.31
Doppler navigation radar equipment	6A008, 6A108
Doppler-velocity cable log equipment	6A001.a.2
Dothidella ulei see Microcyclus ulei	
drag parachutes see also parachutes	
.....	ML10.h.3
drilling machines	2B001, 9E003
drogue parachutes see also parachutes	
.....	ML10.h.3
drones see unmanned airborne vehicles, systems and components	
dye lasers	6A005, 6A205
dynamic signal analysers see signal processing equipment	
>>=====<<<	
>>E<<	
eastern equine encephalitis virus	1C351.a.4
EB detonators see exploding bridge detonators	
Ebola virus	1C351.a.5
EB-PVD see electron beam equipment	
EBW detonators see exploding bridge wire detonators	
EDDN see ethylenediaminedinitrate	
EEPROMS see electrical erasable programmable read-only memories	
EFI detonators see exploding foil detonators	

elastomer modified cast double base propellants	ML8.b.5
electric actuators, technology for development and production of	7E004.a.5
electric detonators, explosive	
see detonation equipment	
electric engines	
see also engines and engine components	
for marine vessels.....	8A002.o.2
for submersible vehicles.....	ML9.b.2
electrical erasable programmable read-only memories	3A001.a.2
electrochemical machining	9E003
electrochemical reduction cells	0B001.e.4
electrolytic cells	
for fluorine production.....	1B225
for lithium isotope separation.....	1B233.b.3
electromagnetic equipment	
see also computers, computer assemblies and computer components	
see also integrated circuits	
see also microwave equipment and components	
see also radio equipment and components	
see also sensors and detectors	
see also signature reduction equipment and materials	
.....	ML11
damping equipment.....	5A002.a.4
electric field sensors.....	6D003.b.1
electrical discharge machines	2B001, 9E003
electrically triggered shutters.....	ML15
electrically triggered thyristors.....	3A001
electroburst equipment.....	1B102
electron sensing equipment.....	6A002.a.2
flight control systems	7A116
for military use	ML11
for surveillance and monitoring.....	ML11
gradiometers.....	6A006
hair type absorbers.....	1C001
in electric engines.....	8A002.o.2, ML9.b.2
interference protection technology	7E102
isotope separation equipment	0B001, 0B001.a.9, 0B001.j.4, 1B226
magnetic bearings	0B001.b.7, 2A001, 8A002.o.3
magnetic field sensors.....	6D003.b.1
magnetic metals.....	1C003
magnetic propulsion systems	ML22
magnetometers.....	6A006, 6D003.b.2
nuclear precession magnetometers	6A006.a.2
power supplies for.....	0B001.j.6
propulsion systems.....	ML12
pulse protection technology.....	7E102, ML17
software for	2D002
three axis magnetic heading sensors.....	7A103
wave absorbers	1C001
with superconductive components	3A001.e.3, 3A201
electron beam equipment	
see also semiconductor manufacturing equipment	
.....	0B001.g.1, 2B005, 2B227, 2E003, 5A001.b.1
electron bombardment mass spectrometers	0B002.g.3, 3A233
electronic assemblies	3A001
for boosting processing performance	4A003
for feedback capability.....	2B006
for reentry vehicles	9A116

software for development of	4D001
superconductive materials in	3A001
technology for	4E001
electronic cameras	6A003.a.5
electronic computers and related equipment	
see computers, computer assemblies and computer components	
electronic framing cameras	6A003.a.4
electronic imaging systems, for underwater use	8A002
electronic vacuum tubes and valves	
see vacuum tubes and valves (electronic)	
electronically steerable phased array antennae	5A001, 6A008, 6D003.d.2
electro-optical integrated circuits	3A001.a.2, 3A001.a.6
electrorheological finishing tools	2B002
electrothermal propulsion systems	ML12
EMCDB propellants	
see elastomer modified cast double base propellants	
EMP/EMI protection technology	
see electromagnetic equipment	
encrypted GPS	
see global navigation satellite systems	
encryption equipment and software	
see cryptographic equipment	
end caps, for rotor tubes	0B001.b.6
end-effectors	
see robot systems	
energetic materials	ML8, ML8.e.6, ML908
energetic particle beam finishing tools	2B002
energy storage equipment	
see also capacitors	
see also cells and batteries (electrical)	
see also superconductive materials and equipment	
for directed energy weapons	ML19
energy weapons systems	
see directed energy weapon systems	
engines and engine components	
see also aero-engines and components	
see also diesel engines	
see also gas turbine engines	
see also marine engines	
see also rocket propulsion systems	
.....	ML9
Brayton cycle engines	8A002.j.1
combined cycle engines and components	9A011
cylinder components using ceramic materials	9E003.f.1
direct-bonded motors	9A007
filament-wound composite motor cases	9A008
pulse jet engines	9A111
pumpjet propulsion systems	8A002
ramjet engines and components	9A011
Rankine cycle engines	8A002.j.1
reciprocating engines	ML10
ring-shaped motor stators	0B001.b.10
scramjet engines	9A011
Stirling cycle engines	8A002.j.4
superconductive propulsion engines	8A002.o.2
enriched uranium	
see uranium metal, uranium alloys, and uranium compounds	

enrichment plants

see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components

enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli 1C351.c.15, 1C353

environmental chambers 9B106

epitaxial growth equipment

see also semiconductor manufacturing equipment

..... 3B001

epoxy resin impregnated carbon materials 1A002, 1C010

equine morbillivirus

see Hendra virus

erbium oxide, crucibles coated with 2A225.a.2

ERF

see electrorheological finishing tools

errocene derivatives ML8.f.4

escape equipment, for use in military aircraft ML10, ML10.h.4

Escherichia coli 1C351.c.15, 1C353

ethyl ferrocene 1C111.c.6

ethyl iodoacetate ML7

ethyl phosphinyl dichloride (CAS 1498-40-4) 1C350

ethyl phosphinyl difluoride (CAS 430-78-4) 1C350

ethyl phosphonyl dichloride (CAS 1066-50-8) 1C3500

ethyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea

see ethyl-N,N-diphenylurea

ethyldiethanolamine (CAS 139-87-7) 1C350

ethylene dihydrazine, as propellant 1C111.a.4

ethylenediaminedinitrate ML8

ethylhexylacrylate ML8

ethyl-N,N-diphenylurea ML8

ethyl-phosphonothioic dichloride 1C450.b.1

ETTs

see electromagnetic equipment

evaporators

see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components

excimer lasers 6A005, 6A005.d.4

expert systems software

see also software

..... 2E003, 7D003, 7E004.b.6

exploding bridge detonators 1A007.b.1

exploding bridge wire detonators 1A007.b.2

exploding foil detonators 1A007.b.4

explosive detonator firing sets 1A007

explosives and explosive devices

see also detonation equipment

see also fuels and propellants and related equipment

see also pyrotechnics, pyrotechnic equipment and components

..... 1C239, ML8, ML8.a.33

containing energetic materials ML910

disposal equipment 1A006

for military use ML4

incendiary munitions ML8.c.6

robot systems for handling 2B007, 2B207

expression vectors for use against CW agents ML7.i.2

>>=====<<

>>F<<

FADEC (full authority digital electronic engine control) software

see full authority digital electronic controls

FAMAO ML8.e.7

fan turbine control systems 9E003.a.10

fast Fourier transform processors	3A001.a.2, 3A001.a.12
fast reacting ion-exchange resins	
see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components	
fast switching modules and assemblies	
see switching equipment	
fast-exchange liquid-liquid separators	0B001.e.1, 0B001.e.2
fault tolerant equipment	
computers	4A003
gas turbine engines	9E003.a.8
software for	7D003.d.4, 9D003
technology for development and production of	7E004.b.3
FDIA	ML8.a.16
Fe--	
see iron, iron alloys and iron compounds	
feed autoclaves	0B002
feed preparation systems	0B001.e.5
FEFO (CAS 17003-79-1)	ML8.e.8
fermenters for pathogenic cultures	2B352
ferries	ML17
ferrocene and ferrocene derivatives	1C111.c.6, ML8.f.4
ferrosilicon, in pumps	2B350.i.2
fibre 'lasers', in optical components	6A005
fibre optic cable	
see optical fibre, equipment and accessories	
fibrous and filamentary materials	
see also graphite	
.....	1C010, 1C210
aromatic polyamide fibres.....	1E
components made from.....	1A002
equipment for the production of.....	1B001
in the form of tubes	1A202
inorganic	1C010
field engineer equipment, for military use	ML17
field generators, for military use	ML17
field programmable gates, logic arrays and interconnects	3A001.a.7
field test equipment, weapon control systems	ML5
filament winding equipment and software	1B001, 1B201
filamentary materials	
see fibrous and filamentary materials	
filament-wound composite motor cases	9A008
filling equipment, remotely controlled and operated	
see remotely operated equipment	
film processing equipment	
see also camera systems, camera equipment, and camera components	
.....	ML15
filters	
see Kalman filtering software	
see tunable band-pass filters	
fingers for surface effect vessels	8A002
finishing machines	
see machine tool equipment, components and assemblies	
fire bombs and components	
see incendiary munitions, fuels for use in	
fire control and warning equipment and related systems	
see weapons control systems	

firearms and firearm components

see also ammunition and components

see also smooth-bore weapons

.....	ML1
high velocity kinetic energy weapon systems.....	ML12
non-military	ML901
technology for development and production of	ML22.b.2
training equipment	ML14

firing sets

see detonation equipment

first generation image intensifier tubes

see image processing and enhancement equipment

flame throwers	ML2, ML8.c.6
-----------------------------	--------------

flares for aircraft missile protection	ML4
---	-----

flash memories	3A001.a.2
-----------------------------	-----------

flash suppressors	ML1, ML904
--------------------------------	------------

flash x-ray generators	3A201
-------------------------------------	-------

flexible piezoelectric composites in hydrophones	6A001.a.2
---	-----------

flexible rotor centrifugal balancing machines

see rotor assemblies for gas centrifuges

flight control systems	7E104
-------------------------------------	-------

fluid injection thrust vector control systems.....	9A008
--	-------

fly-by-light control systems	7D003.d.3, 7E004.c.1
------------------------------------	----------------------

fly-by-wire control systems	7D003.d.3, 7E004.c.1
-----------------------------------	----------------------

for unmanned airborne vehicles	ML10.c.3
--------------------------------------	----------

full authority digital electronic engine controls	9D003
---	-------

hydraulic	7A116
-----------------	-------

integrated flight instrument systems	7A103, 7D003.d.2
--	------------------

optical sensor array technology	7E004.a.6
---------------------------------------	-----------

software for	7D003.d.1
--------------------	-----------

space-qualified.....	7A116
----------------------	-------

technology for	7E004
----------------------	-------

total control systems	7E004.b.5
-----------------------------	-----------

flightweight dewars, for liquid rocket propulsion systems	9A006
--	-------

flotation fluids

see lubricating materials

flow-environments

simulators and components for	9B005
-------------------------------------	-------

software for	9D004
--------------------	-------

transducers for testing	9B008
-------------------------------	-------

flow-forming machines

see also machine tool equipment, components and assemblies

.....	2B009, 2B109, 2B209
-------	---------------------

fluid energy mills	1B119, ML18
---------------------------------	-------------

fluid injection thrust vector control systems	9A008
--	-------

fluid jet finishing tools	2B002
--	-------

fluorine and fluorine compounds	ML8.d.3
--	---------

as propellants	1C111.a.3
----------------------	-----------

components made from	1A001
----------------------------	-------

electrolysis cells for the production of.....	1B225
---	-------

fluorinated polyimides	1C009
------------------------------	-------

fluorinated silicone fluids	1C006.b.2
-----------------------------------	-----------

fluorinating equipment	0B001.h.4
------------------------------	-----------

fluoroelastomers	1A001, 1E
------------------------	-----------

fluorophosphate glass	6C004
-----------------------------	-------

fluoropolymers	2B350
----------------------	-------

in cooling fluids	1C006, 1C006.d.1, 1C006.d.4
-------------------------	-----------------------------

unprocessed	1C009
-------------------	-------

fluxgate technology	6A006.a.3
fly cutting machines	2B001.b.4
fly-by-light and fly-by-wire control systems	7D003.d.3, 7E004.c.1
foam structures	6A004.a.3, 8C001
focal plane arrays	6A002.a.3, 6A002.c.2
imaging cameras with.....	6A003.b.4
space qualified.....	6A002
fogging systems	9A350
fonofos	1C450.b.1
foot and mouth disease virus	1C352.a.4
forgings	ML16, ML901, ML902
FOX7	
see DADE	
FPF-1 (CAS 376-90-9)	ML8.e.9
FPF-3	ML8.e.10
FPG/LAs	
see field programmable gates, logic arrays and interconnects	
framing cameras	
see also camera systems, camera equipment, and camera components	
.....	6A203.a.1, 6A203.b.1, 6A203.b.3
framing tubes	6A203.b.4
Francisella tularensis	1C351.c.7
freeze drying equipment	
see cryogenic equipment, accessories and components	
frequency agility radar technology (frequency hopping)	5A001.b.3, 5A002.a.5, ML11
frequency analysers	
see signal processing equipment	
frequency changers and generators	0B001.b.13, 3A225
frequency extenders, mixers and converters	
see microwave equipment and components	
frequency signal generators	
see signal processing equipment	
frequency standards	
see atomic frequency standards	
fuel cell air independent power systems	
see air independent power systems	
fuel cell power systems, for underwater use	
see cells and batteries (electrical)	
fuels and propellants and related equipment	1C111, ML8
bonding systems.....	9A008
equipment for the production of.....	1B115
for aircraft.....	ML8.c.1
for directed energy weapons.....	ML19
for nuclear reactors.....	0B005, 0B006
fuel injection systems.....	9E003.f.3
liquid propellant charges.....	ML2
metal powder fuels.....	1B102, 1C111.a.2, ML18, ML8.c.5
pressure refuellers.....	ML10
propellant injectors.....	9A006
remotely operated shredding equipment.....	0B006
storage systems.....	9A006, 9A120
thickeners for.....	ML8.c.6
UN classified.....	ML8.b.1, ML8.b.2
full authority digital electronic controls	9D003, 9E003.a.9
fully automatic smooth-bore weapons	ML1
functional testing equipment for integrated circuits	
see integrated circuits	

fungi	1C351, 1C354
furazans	ML8.a.12
furnaces	
arc remelt furnaces	2B227
casting furnaces	2B227
controlled atmosphere induction furnaces and components	2B226, 2B227
electron beam melting furnaces	2B227
monitoring systems	2B227
plasma furnaces	2B227
power supplies for	2B226
fused silica, in optical materials	6C004
fuze setting equipment for smooth-bore weapons	ML3
>>=====<<	
>>G<<	
Ga--	
see gallium and gallium compounds	
GA (tabun)	
see tabun	
Galileo navigation system	
see global navigation satellite systems	
gallium and gallium compounds	
in photocathodes	6A002.a.2
substrate materials for integrated circuits	3C001, 3C005, 3C006
gamma-chloroacetophenone	
see 2-chloro-1-phenylethanone	
see phenylacetyl chloride	
GAP (CAS 143178-24-9)	ML8.e.11
gas atomisation, alloys made by	1C002.c.2
gas blowers	
see blowers and compressors	
gas centrifuges and components	
see also isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components	
see also rotor assemblies for gas centrifuges	
.....	0B001, 2B228
gas generators	9E003.a.10, ML2
gas guns	2B232, 9B005, ML12
gas krytron tubes	3A228
gas masks and components	1A004
gas monitoring systems	
see toxicological agents	
gas tunnels	9B005
gas turbine engines	
see also aero-engines and components	
see also engines and engine components	
see also rotor assemblies for gas centrifuges	
blade manufacturing equipment	9B001
clearance control software	9D004
components of	9A003
fault tolerant	9E003.a.8
manufacturing equipment	9B002, 9B003, 9B004, 9B009
rotor technology	9E003
software for design, manufacturing and operation	9D004
technology for development and production	9E003
tip shroud castings	9B001, 9E003.a.4, 9E003.a.5
vanes for	9B001, 9E003.a.4, 9E003.a.5
gaseous diffusion barriers and housings	0B001.c.1, 0B001.c.2, 0C005
gaseous diffusion separators	
see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components	

gases, toxic

see chemical warfare agents and precursors

see riot control agents

gaskets, made from fluoroelastomers 1A001**gate silicon intensifier target videcon tubes** 6A203.b.4**gate turn-off thyristors** 3A001**GB**

see sarin

GD

see soman

GDMS

see glow discharge mass spectrometers

gear manufacturing machine tools 2B003**genetic elements** 1C353**genetically modified organisms**

see also biological warfare agents

..... 1C353

genomes

see genetic elements

germanium substrate materials for integrated circuits 3C001**gimbals for optical control equipment** 6A004.d.3**glass and glass-based materials**

see also fibrous and filamentary materials

see also optical fibre, equipment and accessories

see also silicon and silicon compounds

chemical handling equipment made with 2B350

coating technology 2E003

fibrous and filamentary materials 1C210

in optical materials 6C004

radiation shielding windows 1A227

glass lasers 6A005.d.6, 6A205**global navigation satellite systems** 7A003, 7A005

jamming equipment ML11

receiving equipment 7A105

software using 7D003.b.2

GLONASS

see global navigation satellite systems

glow discharge mass spectrometers 3A233**glyceroltrinitrate** ML8**glycidylazide polymer**

see GAP

GNSS

see global navigation satellite systems

goat pox virus 1C352.a.5**GPS (global positioning system) equipment and components**

see global navigation satellite systems

graphite 2B350.d.3, 2B350.e.4

controlled materials 1C107

distillation and absorption columns made with 2B350.e.4

heat exchangers and condensers made with 2B350.d.3

nuclear grade 0C004

gravimeters

see gravity meters and components

gravity gradiometers, components and software 6A007, 6A107, 6D003**gravity meters and components** 6A007, 6A107, 6B007, 6D003**grenades and components**

see also explosives and explosive devices

.....	ML4
grinding machines	
see also gear manufacturing machine tools	
.....	2B001, 2B123
ground control equipment	
see flight control systems	
see launch and launch support equipment	
ground vehicles	
see land vehicles and components	
GTOs	
see gate turn-off thyristors	
guanidine nitrate	1C011
guidance equipment	
see navigation systems, equipment and components	
guidance sets for missiles	7A117, 7D103
guns and components	
see also cannons, large calibre	
see also firearms and firearm components	
see also smooth-bore weapons	
.....	ML2
armed vehicles.....	ML6
gun laying equipment	ML5
gun mountings	ML1
high-velocity gun systems	2B232
gyros, gyro components and gyro equipment	7A002, 7A103, 7B003
calibration equipment	7B002
for missiles.....	7A102
gyro-astro compasses	7A004, 7A104
gyrostabilisers.....	7A103
>>=====<<<	
>>H<<	
hafnium, hafnium alloys and hafnium compounds	1C231
crucibles coated with	2A225.a.2
hafnium fluoride	6C004
in particle form	1C011
hair type absorbers	1C001
HAN (CAS 13465-08-2)	ML8.d.5
Hantaan virus	1C351.a.6
HAP (CAS 15588-62-2)	ML8.d.6
harmonic mixers	3A001.b.7
HBIW (CAS 124782-15-6)	ML8.g.3
HBTs	
see hetero-bipolar transistor technology	
He3	
see helium-3, mixtures and products containing	
heading sensors	
see also hydrophones	
see also navigation systems, equipment and components	
see also sensors and detectors	
.....	6A001.a.2
head-up displays	7D003.d.7, 7E004.a.3
heat exchangers and condensers	2B350
for aerodynamic separation equipment	0B001.d.4, 0B001.d.7
for gaseous diffusion separators	0B001.c.5
for molecular laser separation equipment	0B001.h.5
for nuclear reactors.....	0A001
heat shield and heat sink components	9A116

heat-rated equipment	
see temperature-rated equipment	
heavy water	
see deuterium compounds	
HEHN	
see 2-hydroxyethylhydrazine nitrate	
helicopters	
power transmission systems	9E003
rotor blades for.....	7E004.c.3
technology for	7E004
helium-3, mixtures and products containing.....	1C232
helix tubes	3A001.b.1
helmets	
see protective and decontamination clothing and equipment	
Helminthosporium oryzae	
see Cochliobolus miyabeanus	
hematite	
see iron, iron alloys and iron compounds	
hemishell inspection tools	2B206
hemostats	
see fermenters for pathogenic cultures	
HEMTs	
see high electron mobility transistor technology	
Hendra virus.....	1C351.a.29
hetero-bipolar transistor technology.....	3E003
hetero-epitaxial materials	3C001
hetero-structure semiconductor technology.....	3E003
hexabenzylhexaazaisowurtzitane	
see HBIW	
hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine	
see RDX and derivatives	
hexanitroadamantane (CAS 143850-71-9)	
see HNAD	
hexanitrodiphenylamine	ML8
hexanitrohexaazaisowurtzitane	
see CL-20	
hexanitrostilbene	
see HNS	
hexogen	
see RDX and derivatives	
hexogene	
see RDX and derivatives	
high explosives	
see explosives and explosive devices	
high-altitude equipment, robot systems	2B007
high-current pulse generators	3A229
high-electron mobility transistor technology	3E003
high-energy equipment.....	3A001
high-energy fuels	
see aircraft fuels	
see fuels and propellants and related equipment	
high-energy storage capacitors	
see capacitors	
high-power direct current power supplies.....	3A226, 3A227
high-power electron beam guns	
see electron beam equipment	

high-pressure thrust chambers and nozzles	
see rocket propulsion systems	
high-pressure turbo pumps	9A006
high-speed cameras	
see camera systems, camera equipment, and camera components	
high-speed pulse generators	
see pulse generators	
high-velocity gun systems	
see firearms and firearm components	
HMX and derivatives (CAS 2691-41-0)	ML8.a.13
HN1/2/3	
see nitrogen and nitrogen compounds	
HNAD	ML8.a.14
HNF (CAS 20773-28-8)	ML8.d.7
HNIW	
see CL-20	
HNS (CAS 20062-22-0)	ML8.a.15
hog cholera virus	
see swine fever virus	
holding and storage vessels	
see chemical storage tanks and containers	
hollow cylinder centrifugal balancing machines	
see rotor assemblies for gas centrifuges	
hollow fan blades	9E003.a.11
homing seeker systems	ML12
honing machines	
see machine tool equipment, components and assemblies	
hot embossing tools	3B001.f.2
hot isostatic densification technology	2E003
hot isostatic presses	2B004, 2B104, 2B204
hot melt prepeg production equipment	1B001
hot-shot tunnels	9B005
 housings for isotope separation equipment ...	0B001.d.5, 0B001.g.4, 0B001.i.6, 0B001.j.3
hovercraft	
see surface-effect vehicles	
howitzers	ML2
HT-2 toxin	1C351.d.16
HTPB	1C111.b.2, ML8.e.12
hub assemblies for marine power transmission systems	8A002.o.2
hull penetrators and connectors	8A002, ML9
human pathogens	1C351
hybrid computers	4A101
hybrid inertial navigation systems	7A003
hybrid integrated circuits	3A001
hybrid rocket propulsion systems	
see rocket propulsion systems	
hydraulic flight control systems	7A116
hydraulic fluids	1C006
hydraulic stretch-forming machine technology	2E003
hydrazine and hydrazine compounds (CAS 37836-27-4, CAS 302-01-2, CAS 27978-54-7)	
.....	1C111.a.4, ML8
hydrides, substrate materials for integrated circuits	3C004
hydrocarbon fuels	
see fuels and propellants and related equipment	
hydrofoil vessels and components	8A001, 8A002
hydrogen and hydrogen compounds	
see also deuterium compounds	
see also tritium	

hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid, CAS 74-90-8).....	1C450.a.6, ML7
hydrogen fluoride (CAS 7664-39-3).....	1C350
water-hydrogen sulphide exchange plants.....	0B004.a.1, 0B004.b.1, 1B229
hydrogen cryogenic distillation columns	1B228
hydrogen fluoride lasers	6A005.d.5
hydrogen isotope storage and purification systems	
see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components	
hydrophones	
see also sensors and detectors	
see also underwater operations equipment	
.....	6A001.a.2, 6D003.a.1, 6D003.a.2
hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene	
see HTPB	
hydroxylammonium nitrate	
see HAN	
hydroxylammonium perchlorate	
see HAP	
hydroxy-terminated polybutadiene	
see HTPB	
>>=====<<	
>> <<	
ICPMS	
see inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometers	
IEDs	
see improvised explosive devices	
IGCTs	
see integrated gate commutated thyristors	
igniters	
see detonation equipment	
image processing and enhancement equipment	4A003, ML15
for underwater use.....	8A002.d.1
image intensifiers.....	6A002.a.2, 6A002.c.1, 6A003.b.3, ML15
infrared imaging equipment.....	ML15
solid-state imaging equipment.....	6A003.b.5, 6A203.b.4
imaging cameras	
see also camera systems, camera equipment, and camera components	
.....	6A003
imaging sensor equipment	
see sensors and detectors	
imidazoles	ML8.a.16
impellers for use in reaction vessels	2B350
imprint lithography equipment	3B001, 3B001.f.1, 3B001.f.2, 3C002
improvised explosive devices	ML4
incapacitating agents	
see chemical warfare agents and precursors	
incendiary munitions, fuels for use in	ML8.c.6
incinerators for destroying chemicals	2B350
independent air power systems	
see air independent power systems	
indicator heads for balancing machines	2B119
indium substrate materials	3C001, 3C003
induction coil magnetometers	
see also electromagnetic equipment	
.....	6A006.a.4
induction furnaces	
see furnaces	
inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometers	3A233

inertial navigation systems, equipment and components	
see also navigation systems, equipment and components	
.....	7A003, 7D002, 7E004.a.4
inflatable membrane finishing tools	2B002
information security systems	
see also cryptographic equipment	
see also jamming equipment	
.....	4D003, 5A002
infrared absorption analysers	0B004.b.6
infrared imaging equipment	ML15
infrared sensors and detectors	
see also sensors and detectors	
.....	6A002.a.3
inhibited red fuming nitric acid	1C111.a.3
initiation systems	
see detonation equipment	
inorganic fibres and filamentary materials	
see fibrous and filamentary materials	
inorganic overlays	
see surface coating and processing materials and equipment	
INS	
see inertial navigation systems, equipment and components	
inspection equipment	
see test, inspection and production equipment	
inspection equipment for hemishells	
see dimensional inspection and measuring systems	
instruction generators for machine tools	
see machine tool equipment, components and assemblies	
instrumentation cameras	6A003
insulation in rockets	9A008, 9C108
integrated circuits	
see also semiconductor manufacturing equipment	
see also substrate materials for integrated circuits	
.....	3A001
electro-optical	3A001.a.2, 3A001.a.6
monolithic	3A001, 3A001.b.2
neural network integrated circuits	3A001.a.9
optical integrated circuits	3A001, 3A001.a.6
radiation hardened	3A001.a.1
storage integrated circuits	3A001.a.4
integrated flight instrument systems	
see flight control systems	
integrated gate commutated thyristors	3A001
integrated navigation systems	
see also navigation systems, equipment and components	
.....	7A103, 7D102
interconnect equipment	
see computers, computer assemblies and computer components	
interferometers	2B006.b.1, 6A225
interlacing machines	1B001
interstages, usable in missiles	9A117
intrinsic magnetic gradiometers	
see electromagnetic equipment	
intrinsically conductive polymers	1C001
inverters (electrical)	
see frequency changers and generators	
iodo acetone	ML7

ion exchange separators

see also isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components

..... 0B001, 0B001.a.5, 0B006

ion implantation equipment..... 2B005, 2E003, 3B001**ion plating technology** 2B005, 2E003**ion sources**

see mass spectrometers and ion sources

IRFNA

see inhibited red fuming nitric acid

iron, iron alloys and iron compounds

see also steels

as powder fuels..... ML8.c.5

ferrocene carboxylic acids ML8.f.4

ferrocene derivatives 1C111.c.6

ferrosilicon, in pumps..... 2B350.i.2

superfine iron oxide ML8.f.19

isolators for biological agents 2B352.f.2**isostatic presses**

see hot isostatic presses

isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components 0B001.a.3

aerodynamic separators 0B001

atomic vapour laser separators 0B001.a.6

chemical exchange separators 0B001.a.4

electromagnetic components 0B001.j.4, 0B001.j.6

fast reacting ion-exchange resins 0B001.f.1

for lithium isotope separation 1B233.b.4

gas centrifuge separators 0B001.a.1

gaseous diffusion separators 0B001.a.2

hydrogen isotope storage and purification systems 1A225, 1B231.b.2

ion exchange separators 0B001.a.5, 0B006

liquefaction stations 0B002

lithium separation 1B233, 1C233

molecular laser isotope separation equipment 0B001, 0B001.a.7

plasma separators 0B001, 0B001.a.8

product and tails collector systems 0B001.g.3, 0B001.h.2, 0B001.i.5, 0B002

separation nozzle units 0B001.d.1, 0B001.d.7

supersonic expansion nozzles 0B001.h.1

using corrosion-resistant materials 0B002

vortex tubes 0B001.d.1, 0B001.d.2, 0B001.d.7

>>=====<<

>>J<<

jamming equipment

see also explosives and explosive devices

for global navigation satellite systems ML11

for telecommunications systems 5A001

Japanese encephalitis virus 1C351.a.20**jet engines and components**

see aero-engines and components

jig boring machines 2B001.b.3**Joule-Thomson self-regulating minicoolers** 6A002.d.2**Junin virus** 1C351.a.7

>>=====<<

>>K<<

K-55 (CAS 130256-72-3) ML8.a.13**K-6**

see RDX and derivatives

Kalman filtering software 7D102

Kerr cells	6A203.b.4
keto-bicyclic HMX	
see K-55	
keto-RDX	
see RDX and derivatives	
key precursors to chemical warfare agents	
see chemical warfare agents and precursors	
keyloader equipment	
see also cryptographic equipment	
.....	ML11
KR3538	
see titanium, titanium alloys and titanium compounds	
krytron tubes	3A228
vacuum tubes and valves (electronic)	3A228
Kyasanur Forest virus	1C351.a.21
>>=====<<<	
>>L<<	
laminates	
see composite material components and structures	
land vehicles and components	ML6
bridges and bridge laying vehicles	ML17
launch vehicles	9A110, 9B116
mobile repair shops and related equipment	ML17
recovery vehicles	ML10.h.5
remotely operated bomb disposal units	1A006
surface-effect vehicles	8A001
landing deceleration parachutes	
see also parachutes	
.....	ML10.h.6
laser beam systems	6A005, 6A205
coating and processing equipment	2E003
diagnostic equipment	6A005.f.2
for communications	5E001.b.2, 5E001.c.2
for directed energy weapons	ML19
for isotope separation	0B001
for light detection and ranging equipment (LIDAR)	6A008
for measuring instruments and systems	2B006
for submersible vehicles	8A002.d.2
for underwater communications	5A001.b.1
for vapour deposition systems	2B005.c.1
in radar systems	6A008, 6A108
protective military	ML17
pulsed lasers	ML19
ring laser gyros	7B002
super high-powered	6E003
synthetic crystalline host material	6C005
Lassa fever virus	1C351.a.8
launch and launch support equipment	9A115
for kinetic energy weapons	ML12
for unmanned airborne vehicles	ML10.c.2
launch vehicles	9A010, 9A110, 9A115, 9B116
projectile launchers	ML2
software for	9D103, 9D105
technology for	9E012
laying equipment	
see explosives and explosive devices	
lead and lead compounds	ML8, ML8.f.5
lewisites	ML7.b.2

libraries

see parametric technical databases (libraries)

LICA 12

see neopentyl[diallyl]oxy, tri[dioctyl]phosphato-titanate

LIDAR

see light detection and ranging equipment (LIDAR)

lift fans for surface effect vessels..... 8A002

light detection and ranging equipment (LIDAR)..... 6A008

light gas gun systems

see gas guns

light triggering thyristors..... 3A001

lighter than air vehicles

see aircraft and aircraft components

lighting systems, for underwater use..... 8A002

linear accelerometers..... 7A001, 7A101

linear and angular displacement measuring instruments

see dimensional inspection and measuring systems

linear focal plane arrays

see focal plane arrays

linear position feedback units

see also sensors and detectors

..... 2B008

linear voltage differential transformer systems 2B006.b.1

liquefaction stations..... 0B002

liquid fuels and propellants

see fuels and propellants and related equipment

liquid lasers..... 6A005

liquid metal handling systems

see also crucibles

..... 0B001.i.4

liquid oxidisers

see oxidisers

liquid oxygen converters ML10

liquid rocket propulsion systems

see rocket propulsion systems

liquid uranium handling systems

see uranium metal, uranium alloys, and uranium compounds

lithium isotope separation facilities

see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components

lithography equipment, for wafer processing 3B001

LNF

see butyl 2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxyacetate

location and object detection systems

see sensors and detectors

see underwater operations equipment

logic processors and assemblies

see also field programmable gates, logic arrays and interconnects

..... 4A003

Louping ill virus 1C351.a.22

low-light-level television camera tubes..... ML15

LTTs

see light triggering thyristors

lubricating materials..... 1C006

lumpy skin disease virus 1C352.a.16

lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus 1C351.a.9

lyssa virus 1C352.a.8

>>=====<<

>>M<<

machine guns and machine pistols

see also firearms and firearm components

ML1

machine tool equipment, components and assemblies

see also numerically controlled machine tools

see also rotor assemblies for gas centrifuges

assemblies and units 2B008

for removing materials 2B001

for superplastic forming and diffusion bonding 1B003

for the production of composite structures 1B101

numerically controlled 2B001

Machupo virus 1C351.a.10**magazines (ammunition)**

see ammunition and components

Magnaporthe grisea 1C354.c.6**magnesium, magnesium alloys and magnesium compounds** 1C002.b.5, 1C002.c.1

as propellant 1C111.a.2

high-purity 1C228

in particle form 1C011

in powder fuel ML8.c.5

magnesium oxide 2A225.a.2

magnetic equipment

see electromagnetic equipment

magnetorheological finishing tools 2B002**magnetostriuctive alloys** 1C003**mandrels**

for bellows 2B228

for composite structures 1B101

for filament winding machines 1B201

for forming rotors 2B209

manganin gauges 6A226**manipulative equipment**

for nuclear reactors 0A001

for underwater use 8A002

manned submersible vehicles

see submersible vessels, equipment and components

manufacturing equipment

see machine tool equipment, components and assemblies

MAPO and derivatives (CAS 57-39-6) ML8.f.11**maraging steels** 1C116, 1C216**Marburg virus** 1C351.a.11**marine acoustic systems**

see acoustic systems, equipment and components

marine engines

see propellers and propfans

marine vessels, equipment and components

see also propellers and propfans

see also submersible vessels, equipment and components

8A

acoustic systems, equipment and components 6A001

amphibious vehicles ML6

ferries ML17

marine engines 8A002.o.2, 9A002

pumpjet propulsion systems 8A002

stabilisers for 8A002

masks (facial)

see protective and decontamination clothing and equipment

masks for integrated circuits	
see semiconductor manufacturing equipment	
mass spectrometers and ion sources	3A233
in isotope separators	0B001.j.2, 0B002, 0B002.g.2, 0B002.g.4, 1B226
microfluorination ion sources	3A233
molecular beam mass spectrometers	3A233
materials, for aerospace design and testing	9C
McAIX, coating technology	2E003
MCTs	
see MOS controlled thyristors	
measuring instruments and systems	
see dimensional inspection and measuring systems	
see sensors and detectors	
mechanical alloying, alloys made by	1C002.c.2
mechanical cameras	
see camera systems, camera equipment, and camera components	
melt extraction and spinning, alloys made by	1C002.c.2, 1C002.d.3
melting and casting furnaces	
see furnaces	
mercury amalgam pumps	1B233.b.2
mercury cadmium telluride	6C002.b.3
metal alloys	
see alloys	
metal coated fibre preforms	
see fibrous and filamentary materials	
metal organic chemical vapour deposition reactors	
see chemical vapour deposition equipment	
metal powder fuels	ML8.c.5
as propellants	1C111.a.2
manufacturing equipment	1B102, ML18
metal vessels for nuclear reactors	0A001
metal working process tools, die and fixture technology	
see machine tool equipment, components and assemblies	
metallurgical melting and casting furnaces	
see furnaces	
metals	
see also name of metal, e.g. aluminium	
in particle form	1C011
machine tools for removing	2B001
methyl BAPO	ML8.f.12
methyl benzilate (CAS 76-89-1)	1C350
methyl phosphinyl dichloride (CAS 676-83-5)	1C350
methyl phosphinyl difluoride (CAS 753-59-3)	1C350
methyl phosphonyl dichloride (CAS 676-97-1)	1C350
methyl phosphonyl difluoride (CAS 676-99-3)	1C350, ML7.c.1
methyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea	
see methyl-N,N-diphenylurea	
methyldiethanolamine	1C450.b.8
methylethyldiphenyl urea	ML8
methylhydrazine nitrate	1C111.a.4
methyl-N,N-diphenylurea	ML8
methylphosphonic acid (CAS 993-13-5)	1C350, 1C450.b.1
methylphosphonothioic dichloride (CAS 676-98-2)	1C350
methyl-substituted phenylene	8.b.1
MHN	
see methylhydrazine nitrate	
micro contact printing tools	3B001.f.2

microbolometers	6A002.a.3
microchannel plates	6A002.a.2, ML15
Microcycclus ulei	1C354.c.3
microcystin	1C351.d.10
microfluorination ion sources	3A233
microorganism cultures	
see bacterial cultures	
see biological warfare agents	
see fungi	
see virus cultures	
microprocessor, microcontroller and microcomputer microcircuits	
.....	3A001.a.2, 3A001.a.3, 3E003
microwave equipment and components	0B001.i.1, 3A001, 3A002
military vehicles	
see land vehicles and components	
milling machines	2B001, 2B123
minelets	
see submunitions	
mines (explosive) and components	
see also explosives and explosive devices	
.....	ML4
missiles, missile equipment and missile components	
see also launch and launch support equipment	
see also rockets, rocket equipment and components	
.....	ML4
accelerometers for.....	7A101, 7A103
combustion regulation equipment.....	9A118
components usable in.....	9A108
control systems.....	5A101
for military use.....	ML4
guidance sets.....	7A117, 7D103
navigation systems.....	7A102, 7A103
precision tracking systems for.....	6A108
propulsion systems and components.....	9A101, 9A105, 9A106, 9A109, 9A111
radar cross-section measurement systems and components.....	6B108
reentry vehicles usable with.....	9A116
software for.....	6D103
staging mechanisms.....	9A117
thermal batteries.....	3A102
wind tunnels for.....	9B105
mission-abort assessment systems	
see damage assessment systems	
MMICs	
see monolithic integrated circuits	
mobile gas liquefying equipment	ML4
mobile repair shops and related equipment	ML17
MOCVD equipment	
see chemical vapour deposition equipment	
modeccin	1C351.d.17
models (simulations)	
see simulators and simulator components	
see software	
modular electrical pulse generators	3A229
molecular beam mass spectrometers	
see mass spectrometers and ion sources	
molecular laser isotopic separation plant	
see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components	
molecular pumps	0B001.b.9

molybdenum and molybdenum alloys	
coating technology	2E003
in fibrous form	1C010
spherical particles of	1C117
MON	
see nitrogen and nitrogen compounds	
monitoring systems	
see sensors and detectors	
see surveillance systems	
monkey pox virus	1C351.a.12
monolithic integrated circuits	3A001, 3A001.b.2
monolithic mirrors	6A004.a.2
monomers	ML8
monomethyl hydrazine (CAS 60-34-4)	1C111.a.4, ML8.c.4
monospectral imaging sensors	6A002
mortars	ML2
MOS controlled thyristors	3A001
motion simulators	
see also simulators and simulator components	
.....	2B120
motors and motor components	
see engines and engine components	
moulds	
for isostatic presses	2B204
for superplastic forming and diffusion bonding	1B003
for the production of composite structures	1B101
movable nozzle control systems	
see rocket propulsion systems	
MPA	
see N-nonanoylmorpholine	
MPMs	
see microwave equipment and components	
MRF	
see magnetorheological finishing tools	
multichip integrated circuits	3A001
multi-data-stream processing equipment	4D003
multidirectional, multidimensional weaving machines	1B001
multi-element detector arrays	
see sensors and detectors	
multi-layer masks for integrated circuits	
see semiconductor manufacturing equipment	
multilevel security capability equipment	
see information security systems	
multimode optical fibre and cables, high tensile strength	
see optical fibre, equipment and accessories	
multiple domed combustors, technology for development and production of	9E003.a.1
multiple-seal pumps	2B350
multipoint initiation systems	
see detonation equipment	
multisensor mission management systems, technology for	7E004.b.6
multispectral imaging sensors	6A002
multistage light gas guns	
see gas guns	
multi-walled piping	2B350
Murray Valley encephalitis virus	1C351.a.23

mustard gas

see chemical warfare agents and precursors

see nitrogen and nitrogen compounds

Mycoplasma capricolum subsp. Capripneumoniae..... 1C352.b.2**Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. Mycoides** 1C352.b.1**mycoplasmas** 1C352

>>-----<<

>>N<<

N-(2-nitrotriazolo)-2,4-dinitroimidazole

see NTDNIA

N,N diallylhydrazine, as propellant..... 1C111.a.4**N,N-dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] aminoethane-2-ols and
corresponding protonated salts** 1C450.b.5**N,N-dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] aminoethane-2-thiols and
corresponding protonated salts** 1C450.b.6**N,N-dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] aminoethyl-2-chlorides and
corresponding protonated salts** 1C450.b.4**N,N-dialkyl [methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso)] phosphoramidic dihalides** 1C450.b.2**N,N-diisopropyl-(beta)-amino ethanol (CAS 96-80-0)**..... 1C350**N,N-diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethane thiol (CAS 5842-07-9)** 1C350**N,N-diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride (CAS 96-79-7)**..... 1C350**N,N-diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride hydrochloride (CAS 4261-68-1)**..... 1C350**N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidic dichloride (CAS 677-43-0)**..... 1C350**N,N-dimethylaminophosphoryl dichloride**

see diethyl methylphosphonate

N,N-diphenylurea ML8**nanocrystalline alloy strips** 1C003**nano-imprint lithography tools** 3B001.f.2**naphthalene**..... 1C008.b.1**natural uranium**

see uranium metal, uranium alloys, and uranium compounds

naval vessels

see marine vessels, equipment and components

see submersible vessels, equipment and components

navigation systems, equipment and components

see also global navigation satellite systems

see also sensors and detectors

..... 7A, 7A105

acoustic underwater systems 6A001.a.1

avionics systems 7D003

data-based reference navigation equipment 7A003, 7D003.b.3, 7E004.a.6

direction finding systems 5A001, 7A115, 7D003.d.5, 7E004.a.1

electronic ML11

for helicopters 7E004.c.2

for missiles 7A117, 7D103

for submersible vehicles 8A002

for unmanned airborne vehicles 9A012.b.2

global navigation satellite systems 7A003

inertial navigation systems 7A003, 7E004.a.4

integrated navigation systems 7A103

ocean salvage systems 8A001

passive coherent location systems 5A001

passive direction finding systems 7A115

piloting systems for parachuted loads ML10

production facilities for 7B103

software for 7D002

sonar navigation systems 6A001.a.2, 7A008

terrain contour mapping equipment 6A108

True North determination equipment.....	7A003, 7A003.c.1
NBC detection systems	
see nuclear, biological and chemical detection systems	
N-butyl-ferrocene (CAS 31904-29-7)	ML8.f.4
NDT	
see non-destructive test equipment	
negative hydrogen ion beam current injectors	ML19
NENAs (CAS 85954-06-9, CAS 85068-73-1, CAS 85068-73-1, CAS 82486-83-7, CAS 82486-82-6, CAS 17096-47-8)	ML8.e.14
neodymium lasers	6A205
neopentyl[diallyl]oxy, tri[dioctyl]phosphato-titanate (CAS 110438-25-0, CAS 103850-22-2).....	ML8.f.15
neptunium-237	1C012
nerve agents	
see chemical warfare agents and precursors	
nets for submersible vessels and torpedoes	
see submersible vessels, equipment and components	
network analysers	3A002
neural computers, assemblies and components	4A004
neural network integrated circuits.....	3A001.a.9
neutron detection and measuring instruments, for nuclear reactors.....	0A001
neutron generator systems	3A231
Newcastle disease virus	1C352.a.9
NG	
see nitroglycerin	
nickel, nickel alloys and nickel compounds.....	1C002.b.1
chemical handling equipment made with	2B350
nickel aluminides	1C002.a.1
nickel-graphite coating technology.....	2E003
porous nickel metal.....	1C240
powdered.....	1C240
qualified for turbine engines	1C002.c.1
niobium and niobium alloys	1C002.b.2, 1C002.c.1, 2B350
Nipah virus	1C351.a.32
nitrate groups, compounds containing.....	ML8.e.6
nitrateoethylnitramine compounds	
see NENAs	
nitraza groups, compounds containing	ML8.e.6
nitric acid, liquid oxidisers containing.....	ML8.d.10
nitrided niobium-titanium-tungsten alloy.....	2A225.a.2
nitro groups, compounds containing.....	ML8.e.6
nitrocellulose	ML8
nitrogen and nitrogen compounds	
see also ADN	
see also ammonia-hydrogen exchange plants (crackers)	
see also AP	
see also NTAT	
ammonia synthesis units	1B227
ammonium bifluoride	1C350
ammonium picrate	ML8
mixed oxides of nitrogen.....	1C111.a.3
nitrogen dioxide (CAS 10102-44-0).....	1C111.a.3
nitrogen mustards.....	ML7.b.2
nitrogen trifluoride.....	ML8.d.3
nitroglycerin (CAS 55-63-0)	ML8
nitroguanidine (CAS 556-88-7).....	1C011, ML8
nitrostarch	ML8

N-methyl-P-nitroaniline (CAS 100-15-2)	ML8.f.13
NNHT (CAS 130400-13-4)	ML8.a.31
N-nonanoylmorpholine (CAS 5299-64-9)	1A004.a.4, ML7.d.6
noble metal modified aluminides, coating technology	2E003
noise reduction systems	
for marine vessels.....	8A002, 8A002.o.3
for underwater use.....	8A002
propellers and propfans.....	8E002
non-composite ceramic materials	
see ceramic materials	
non-contact type measuring systems	2B006.b.1
non-destructive test equipment	9B007
non-fluorinated polymeric substances	1A003, 1C008
non-linear optical materials	
see optical components and equipment	
non-magnetic diesel engines, for military use	ML9.b.3
non-planar absorbers	
see electromagnetic equipment	
non-tunable lasers	
see laser beam systems	
nozzles for aerodynamic isotope separation	
see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components	
nozzles for pyrolytic deposition	
see pyrolysed materials and pyrolysis equipment	
nozzles for rocket propulsion systems	
see also rocket propulsion systems	
.....	9A008
control systems.....	9E003.a.10
usable in missiles.....	9A106, 9A108
N-pyrrolidinone	ML8
NQ	
see nitroguanidine	
NTAT	ML8.a.25
NTDNA (CAS 75393-84-9)	ML8.a.32
NTDNIA	ML8.a.16
NTDNT	ML8.a.32
NTNMH	ML8.a.17
NTNT	ML8.a.25
NTO (CAS 932-64-9)	ML8.a.18
nuclear precession magnetometers	6A006.a.2
nuclear reactors and reactor components	0A, 0A001
control systems.....	0A001
for military use	ML17
fuels and propellants for	0B005, 0B006
metallic heat sources.....	1C012
pressure vessels and tubes.....	0A001
nuclear, biological and chemical detection systems	1A004
nucleic acid sequences	
see genetic elements	
numerically controlled machine tools	2B001
co-ordinate measuring machines	2B006
dimensional inspection machines, instruments and systems.....	2B206
for gear production.....	2B003
for optical finishing.....	2B002
software for	2D002
spin-and flow-forming machines.....	2B009, 2B109, 2B209
technology for operating	2E003

>>=====<<

>>O<<	
O,O-diethyl phosphorodithioate (CAS 298-06-6).....	1C350
O,O-diethyl phosphorothioate (CAS 2465-65-8).....	1C350
O,O-diethyl S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] phosphorothiolate (CAS 78-53-5).....	1C450.a.1
O-alkyl alkyl-phosphonofluoridates	ML7.b.1
O-alkyl N,N-dialkyl phosphoramidocyanidates	ML7.b.1
O-alkyl O-2-dialkyl aminoethyl alkyl phosphonites	ML7.c.2
O-alkyl-aminoethyl alkyl phosphonothiolates.....	ML7.b.1
object detection and location systems	
see also sensors and detectors	
.....	6A001.a.1
ocean salvage systems	8A001
O-Chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile	
see [(2-chlorophenyl) methylene] propanedinitrile	
octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazine	
see HMX and derivatives	
octahydro-2,5-bis(nitroimino)imidazo [4,5-d]imidazole	
see BNNII	
octogen	
see HMX and derivatives	
octogene	
see HMX and derivatives	
O-ethyl s-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate	
see VX	
O-ethyl s-phenyl ethylphosphonothiolothionate	
see fonofos	
O-ethyl-2-di-isopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite (CAS 57856-11-8)	ML7.c.2
O-ethyl-N,N-dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate	
see tabun	
O-isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate (CAS 1445-76-7)	ML7.c.3
O-isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate	
see sarin	
Omsk haemorrhagic fever virus	1C351.a.24
on board weapon control systems	
see weapons control systems	
on-line control systems	
for aerospace design and testing	9B005
for gas turbine manufacture.....	9B002
ONTA	
see NTO	
operating systems software	
see also software	
for multi-data-stream processing equipment	4D003
O-pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate	ML7.c.4
O-pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate	
see soman	
optical (infrared) tracking (range) radars	
see radar systems and components	
optical components and equipment	
see also optical fibre, equipment and accessories	
see also optical mirrors	
see also sensors and detectors	
.....	6A002, 6A004
coherent optical transmission and detection equipment	5E001.c.2
for measurement and testing.....	6B004
Kerr cells.....	6A203.b.4
non-linear optical materials.....	6C004

optical computers.....	4A004
optical control equipment.....	6A004
optical detectors and sensors.....	6C002
optical integrated circuits.....	3A001
optical switching technology and software.....	5B001.b.3, 5E001.c.3
optically pumped technology.....	6A006.a.2
Pockel cells.....	6A203.b.4
projection telescopes.....	6A005.f.4
optical fibre, equipment and accessories.....	5A001
gyro coil winders.....	7B003
hull penetrators and connectors.....	8A002, ML9
image inverters.....	ML15
in hydrophones.....	6A001.a.2
magnetometers.....	6A006.a.4, 6A006.a.5
sensitive.....	6A002.d.3
optical finishing machine tools.....	2B002
optical mirrors.....	6A004
beam steering mirrors.....	6A004.a.4
calibration equipment.....	7B002
with cooling systems.....	6A005.e.1
optical surface coating and treatment technology	
see surface coating and processing materials and equipment	
organic materials	
see also composite material components and structures	
explosives.....	ML8.a.34
fibrous and filamentary materials.....	1C010, 1C010.e.2
matrix materials.....	1A002
organo--inorganic compounds.....	3C003
organo--metallic coupling agents.....	ML8.f.15
Oropouche virus.....	1C351.a.25, 1C351.a.26
ovens for UF6 isotope separation equipment.....	0B002
overlay coatings	
see surface coating and processing materials and equipment	
over-the-wall manipulators.....	2B225
oxidisers.....	1C111.a.3, ML8
oxygen and oxygen compounds	
liquid oxygen converters.....	ML10
mixed oxides of nitrogen.....	1C111.a.3
oxalyl chloride.....	1C350
oxide coating technology.....	2E003
oxygen iodine lasers.....	6A005.d.5
>>=====<<	
>>P<<	
pack cementation.....	2E003
packed liquid--liquid exchange columns.....	1B233.b.1
paints	
see surface coating and processing materials and equipment	
parachutes.....	ML10
paragliders.....	ML10.h.3
para-hydrogen Raman shifters.....	6A205
parametric technical databases (libraries).....	1E, ML17
particle beam systems for directed energy weapons.....	ML19
particulate metal fuels	
see fuels and propellants and related equipment	
see metals	
passive coherent location systems.....	5A001
passive direction finding systems.....	7A115
passive sensors, in aircraft missile protection systems.....	ML4

pathogens

see animal pathogens
 see human pathogens
 see plant pathogens

PBAA

see polybutadiene-acrylic acid

PBAN

see polybutadiene-acrylic acid-acrylonitrile

PCLs

see passive coherent location systems

PDNTML8.a.32

pellicular macro-reticulated resins 0B001.f.1

pentaboranes (CAS 19624-22-7, CAS 18433-84-6)ML8.c.3

pentaerythritoltetranitrateML8

pentyl ferrocene (CAS 1274-00-6) 1C111.c.6

perchlorates composited with high energy fuelsML8.c.7

perfluoroaliphatic-ethers 1C006.d.1

perfluoropolyalkylether-triazines 1C006.d.1

permanent magnet electric engines 8A002.o.2

personal radiation monitoring dosimeters, sensors and detectors for 1A004

personalised smart card systems 5A002

peste des petits ruminants virus 1C352.a.10

PETN

see pentaerythritoltetranitrate

PFIB (CAS 382-21-8) 1C450.a.2

PG/LAs (programmable gate/logic arrays)

see field programmable gates, logic arrays and interconnects

PGN (CAS 27814-48-8)ML8.e.15

phase conjugatorsML19

phase measuring equipment

see signal processing equipment

phased-array systems

see also optical mirrors

see also radar systems and components

.....6A004.d.4, 6A005.f.2

phenarsazine chloride

see 10-chloro-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine

phenolic resin impregnated carbon materials 1C010

phenyl substituted phenylene 1C008.b.1

phenylacetyl chloride (CAS 532-27-4)

see 2-chloro-1-phenylethanone

phenylene and phenylene compounds 1C006.b.1, 1C008.b.1

phosgene (carbonyl chloride) (CAS 676-99-3) 1C450.a.3, ML7

phosphorus and phosphorus compounds

see also methyl-phosphonic acid

phosphate glass 6C004

phosphor bronze mesh packings 1A226

phosphorus oxychloride (CAS 10025-87-3) 1C350

phosphorus pentachloride (CAS 10026-13-8) 1C350

phosphorus trichloride (CAS 7719-12-2) 1C350

substrate materials for integrated circuits 3C003, 3C004

photocathodes 6A002.a.2

photoconductive arrays

see focal plane arrays

photographic equipment

see camera systems, camera equipment, and camera components

see film processing equipment

photomultiplier tubes	6A202
photovoltaic arrays	
see focal plane arrays	
physical vapour deposition technology	2E003
piezoelectric polymers and copolymers	1A001, 6A001.a.2
piloting systems for parachuted loads	
see also navigation systems, equipment and components	
.....	ML10
pinacolone (CAS 75-97-8)	1C350
pinacolyl alcohol (CAS 464-07-3)	1C350
pingers	6A001.a.1
piping and header systems for UF6 isotope separation equipment	0B002
pistols	
see also firearms and firearm components	
.....	ML1
pistons, using ceramic materials	9E003.f.1
pitch-impregnated fibres	
see preforms and prepegs	
pivot-cup assembly bearings	0B001.b.8
planar absorbers	1C001
plant pathogens	1C354
plasma equipment and components	
arc tunnels	9B005
CVD equipment	2B005.a.1, 3B001
furnaces	2B227
isotope separation equipment	0B001.a.8
metal powder generators	1B102
plasma separation process	0B001
propulsion systems	ML12
spraying equipment	2B005, 2E003
plasmids	
see genetic elements	
plasticisers	ML8
platinized catalysts	1A225
platinum coating technology	2E003
plug-ins for instrumentation cameras	6A003.a.6
plutonium and plutonium compounds and isotopes	1C012
conversion plant and equipment	0B006
pneumatic tyre casings	ML6
Pockel cells	6A203.b.4
poly nitratomethylmethyloxetane	
see poly-NIMMO	
poly phenylene-vinylene, intrinsically conductive polymers based on	1C001
poly(epichlorohydrin)	ML8.e.13
poly(epichlorohydrindiol)	ML8.e.13
poly(nitratomethyl oxirane)	
see PGN	
poly[3-nitratomethyl-3-methyloxetane]	
see poly-NMMO	
poly-2,2,3,3,4,4-hexafluoropentane-1,5-diol formal	
see FPF-1	
poly-2,4,4,5,5,6,6-heptafluoro-2-tri-fluoromethyl-3-oxaheptane-1,7-diol formal	
see FPF-3	
polyaniline, intrinsically conductive polymers based on	1C001
polyarylene ketones, in thermoplastic liquid crystal copolymers	1C008
polyarylene sulphides, in thermoplastic liquid crystal copolymers	1C008
polybenzothiazoles, technology for the production of	1E
polybenzoxazoles, technology for the production of	1E

polybiphenylenethersulphone	1C008
polybromotrifluoroethylene	1C006.c.3
polybutadiene--acrylic acid	1C111.b.3
polybutadiene--acrylic acid--acrylonitrile	1C111.b.4
polycarbosilazanes	1C007.e.3
polychlorotrifluoroethylene	1C006.c.2
polycyanodifluoroaminoethyleneoxide	ML8.f.16
polydiorganosilanes	1C007.e.1
polyetherimides	1C010.d.1
polyfunctional aziridine amides	ML8.f.17
polyglycidyl nitrate	
see PGN	
poly-GLYN	
see PGN	
polymeric substances	1C111, ML8, ML8.e.6
coating technology.....	2E003
fibre conversion equipment	1B001.d.1, 1B101.c.1
non-fluorinated.....	1A003, 1C008
poly-NIMMO (CAS 84051-81-0)	ML8.e.16
polynitrocubanes	ML8.a.19
polynitroorthocarbonates	ML8.e.17
poly-NMMO (CAS 84051-81-0)	
see poly-NIMMO	
polypyrrole, polymers based on	1C001
polysilazanes	1C007.e.2
polytetrahydrofuran polyethylene glycol	1C111.b.5
polythiophene, polymers based on	1C001
porcine enterovirus type 9	1C352.a.11
porcine herpes virus	1C352.a.6
porous macro-reticulated resins	0B001.f.1
porous nickel metal	
see nickel , nickel alloys and nickel compounds	
positioning equipment	
see navigation systems, equipment and components	
positioning tables	2B121
potassium and potassium compounds	1C350
potassium amide catalyst pumps	1B230
potassium nitrate	ML8
potassium titanyl arsenate	6C004.b.1
potato andean latent tymovirus	1C354.a.1
potato spindle tuber viroid	1C354.a.2
powdered metal fuels	
see fuels and propellants and related equipment	
see metals	
power amplifiers, microwave equipment	3A001.b.8
power generating equipment, for directed energy weapons	ML19
power supplies	
air independent power systems.....	8A002, ML9.b.4
for induction furnaces	2B226
for isotope separation	0B001.j.5
high-power direct current.....	3A226, 3A227
power transmission systems	
see also engines and engine components	
for helicopters	9E003
for marine vessels.....	8A002
for tilt rotor/wing aircraft	9E003
praseodymium-doped fluoride fibre amplifiers	5E001.c.2

precision mandrels	
see mandrels	
precision tracking systems	
see tracking systems	
precursor materials	
see also chemical warfare agents and precursors	
see also explosives and explosive devices	
see also fuels and propellants and related equipment	
for composite materials	1C007
preforms and prepegs	
see also fibrous and filamentary materials	
.....	1C210
made from fibrous and filamentary materials	1C010
production facilities	1B001, 1B101
resin impregnated fibre prepegs.....	9C110
pressure refuellers	
see also fuels and propellants and related equipment	
.....	ML10
pressure regulation technology	
see also sensors and detectors	
.....	1E103, 2B230, 6A226
pressure suits	
see protective and decontamination clothing and equipment	
pre-swirl and post-swirl systems	8A002.o.1
primary high energy cells and batteries	
see cells and batteries (electrical)	
primer anvils	ML3
probing (test) systems, semiconductor equipment	
see semiconductor manufacturing equipment	
process systems	
for aerodynamic separation equipment	0B001.d.7
for molecular laser isotope separation equipment.....	0B001.h.5
for nuclear fuel reprocessing	0B006
processors, digital	
see signal processing equipment	
product and tails collector systems for isotope separation equipment	0B001.g.3, 0B001.h.2, 0B001.i.5, 0B002
profilometers	7B002
programmable gate and logic arrays	
see field programmable gates, logic arrays and interconnects	
projectile launchers	
see launch and launch support equipment	
projection telescopes	6A005.f.4
propellants	
see fuels and propellants and related equipment	
propellers and propfans	
for marine vessels.....	8A002
software for	8D002
technology for	8E002, 9E003.b.2
ventilated propeller systems	8A002.o.2
propelling nozzles	
see nozzles for rocket propulsion systems	
propulsion systems and components	
see engines and engine components	
see fuels and propellants and related equipment	
see propellers and propfans	
see rocket propulsion systems	

propulsive substances

see fuels and propellants and related equipment

propyl ferrocene (CAS 1273-89-8).....1C111.c.6**propyleneimine (2-methylaziridine) (CAS 75-55-8)**.....ML8.f.18**protective and decontamination clothing and equipment**

see also breathing equipment

.....1A004

against chemical warfare agents.....ML7

armoured plate.....ML13

ballistic protection materials and components.....ML13, ML6

body armour.....1A005, ML13

for high altitude parachutists.....ML10.h.8

full and half suits.....2B352.f.1

helmets.....ML10, ML13

hoods.....2B352.f.1

masks.....ML10

protonated salts, as toxic agents.....ML7.b.1, ML7.c.2**proximity focused image intensifier tubes**.....6A203.b.4**Pseudomonas campestris pv. Oryzae**

see Xanthomonas oryzae pv. Oryzae

Pseudomonas solanacearum

see Ralstonia solanacearum

PTIA.....ML8.a.16**Puccinia glumarum**

see Puccinia striiformis

Puccinia graminis.....1C354.c.4**Puccinia striiformis**.....1C354.c.5**pulmonary & renal syndrome--haemorrhagic fever virus**.....1C351.a.31**pulsating chemical vapour deposition production equipment**

see chemical vapour deposition equipment

pulse compression equipment.....6A008**pulse generators**

see also detonation equipment

.....3A229, 3A230

pulse jet engines

see aero-engines and components

pulse liquid rocket engines

see rocket propulsion systems

pulse radar cross-section measurement systems and components

see radar systems and components

pulsed electron accelerators.....3A201**pulsed laser systems**.....6A005, 6A205, ML19**pulsers**

see modular electrical pulse generators

pumpjet propulsion systems.....8A002**pumps**

ceramic materials in.....2B350.i.2

ferrosilicon in.....2B350.i.2

for isotope separation equipment.....0B002

for potassium amide.....1B230

for rocket propulsion systems.....9A006

mercury amalgam pumps.....1B233.b.2

molecular.....0B001.b.9

multiple-seal pumps.....2B350

optically pumped technology.....6A006.a.2

pumpjet propulsion systems.....8A002

seal-less pumps.....2B350

stage pumps	0B004.b.4
vacuum pumps	0B002, 2B231
Puumala virus	1C351.a.31
PVD	
see physical vapour deposition technology	
Pyricularia spp.	
see Magnaporthe grisea	
pyroelectric television camera tubes	ML15
pyrolised materials and pyrolysis equipment	
see also carbon--carbon materials	
equipment and process controls.....	2B117
graphites	1C107
nozzles for	1B116
technology for the production of	1E104
pyrophoric metal alkyls and aryls	ML8
pyrotechnics, pyrotechnic equipment and components	ML2, ML4, ML8
PYX (CAS 38082-89-2)	ML8.a.20
PZO	
see DDPO	
>>=====<<	
>>Q<<	
QAM	
see quadrature-amplitude-modulation equipment	
QL	
see O-ethyl-2-di-isopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite	
Q-switched lasers	
see laser beam systems	
quadrature-amplitude-modulation equipment	5B001.b.4, 5E001.c.4
quantum cryptography systems	5A002.a.9
quantum well equipment	3E003
quartz pressure transducers	
see also sensors and detectors	
.....	6A226
>>=====<<	
>>R<<	
Ra-226	
see radium alloys and compounds	
radar systems and components	6A008
Doppler navigation equipment.....	6A008, 6A108
electronically steerable phased array antennae.....	5A001, 6D003.d.2
for missiles	6B108
frequency agility technology	5A001.b.3, ML11
laser beam systems.....	6A108
pulsed cross-section measurement systems	6B007, 6B008
radiation hardened.....	6A102
range instrumentation radars.....	6A108.b.2
sidelooking airborne radar	6A008
signal processing equipment in	6A008
signature reduction equipment and materials	1C101
space-qualified.....	6A008, 6A108
synthetic aperture radar.....	6A008
temperature-rated	6A102
radiation hardened equipment	
computers	4A001.a.2
design technology	7E102
integrated circuits.....	3A001.a.1
radar systems	6A102
robot systems	2B007

shielding windows.....	1A227
telecommunications systems.....	5A001
video cameras	6A203
radiation sensors	
see sensors and detectors	
radio equipment and components	5A001.b.2
digital cellular radio equipment.....	5E001.b.3
digital demodulators	ML11
digital troposcatter-radio	ML11
digitally controlled receivers	5A001.b.5
for directed energy weapons	ML19
quadrature-amplitude-modulation equipment.....	5B001.b.4, 5E001.c.4
radio-frequency signal analysers.....	3A002
radiotelephones for civil use.....	5A002
receivers	5A002
spread spectrum equipment.....	5A001.b.3, 5A002.a.5, 5E001.b.4
radio frequency ion excitation coils	0B001.i.2
radioactive materials	
adapted for use in war	ML7
protective clothing and equipment against.....	1A004.a.2, 1A004.b.2
sensors and detectors	1A004.c.2
radiographic equipment	1B001.f.1
radionuclides	1C236
radiotelephones for civil use	5A002
radium alloys and compounds	1C237
radome design and production software	6D003.d.2
Ralstonia solanacearum	1C354.b.5
Raman shift lasers	
see laser beam systems	
ramjet engines	
see also aero-engines and components	
.....	9A011
range instrumentation radars	6A108.b.2
range-finding systems	
see target acquisition systems	
range-gated illuminators, for submersible vehicles	8A002.d.2
Rankine cycle engines, for underwater use	8A002.j.1
rapid beam slew capability equipment	ML19
rate tables	
see motion simulators	
RDX and derivatives (CAS 121-82-4, CAS 115029-35-1)	ML8.a.21
reaction vessels and reactors (chemical)	2B350
reactor fuels	
see fuels and propellants and related equipment	
see nuclear reactors and reactor components	
reactors	
see nuclear reactors and reactor components	
real-time control systems	
see flight control systems	
rebreathing apparatus	
see breathing equipment	
receivers, chemical	
see chemical storage tanks and containers	
receivers, microwave	
see microwave equipment and components	
receivers, radio	
see radio equipment and components	

rechargeable batteries and cells	
see cells and batteries (electrical)	
reciprocating engines	
see also engines and engine components	
.....	ML10
recoilless rifles	
see also firearms and firearm components	
.....	ML2
recorders, imaging equipment	ML15
recording equipment	3A002
analogue instrumentation magnetic tape recorders	3A002.a.1
digital data recorders	3A002.a.6
digital instrumentation magnetic tape data recorders.....	3A002.a.4
digital magnetic tape data recorders	3A002.a.2
digital video magnetic tape recorders.....	3A002.a.2
recovery parachutes	ML10.h.5
recovery vehicles and related equipment	ML10.h.5, ML6
reentry vehicles	9A116
re-entry vehicles	
see also spacecraft	
reflectance measuring equipment	6B004
reflectivity reducing materials and treatments	
see signature reduction equipment and materials	
reflectometers	7B102
reflectors	
see optical mirrors	
refractory ceramics, wet-spinning equipment	1B001.d.3, 1B101.c.3
refractory metals, coating technology	2E003
refrigeration units	
see cooling systems	
see cryogenic equipment, accessories and components	
refuellers for aircraft	ML10
reinforced composite materials	
see composite material components and structures	
reinforcement fibres, production facilities	1B001
remotely operated equipment	
see also unmanned airborne vehicles, systems and components	
see also unmanned submersible vehicles	
bomb disposal equipment.....	1A006
refuelling equipment	2B350
remote manipulators	2B225
resaturated pyrolised materials	
see carbon-carbon materials	
see pyrolised materials and pyrolysis equipment	
resin impregnated fibre prepreps	
see preforms and prepegs	
resist materials	
see also semiconductor manufacturing equipment	
.....	3C002
reticles	
see semiconductor manufacturing equipment	
revolvers	
see also firearms and firearm components	
.....	ML1
ricin	1C351.d.4
Rickettsia prowasecki	1C351.b.3
Rickettsia quintana	
see Bartonella quintana	

Rickettsia rickettsii	1C351.b.4
Rickettsiae	1C351
rifles	
see also firearms and firearm components	
.....	ML1
Rift Valley fever virus	1C351.a.13
rinderpest virus	1C352.a.12
ring laser gyros	
see gyros, gyro components and gyro equipment	
rings, for rotor tube support	0B001.b.4
ring-shaped motor stators	0B001.b.10
riot control agents	
see also chemical warfare agents and precursors	
see also toxicological agents	
protective and decontamination clothing and equipment	1A004.a.4
robot systems	2B007, 2B207, 8A002, ML17
Rochalimaea quintana	
see Bartonella quintana	
Rocio virus	1C351.a.27
rocket propulsion systems	
carbon-carbon materials in	9A006
control systems.....	9A106
hybrid systems.....	9A009, 9A109
liquid-propellant	9A005, 9A006, 9A105, 9A106
motor cases	9A108
nozzles for	9A008, 9A106, 9A108, 9E003.a.10
pulsed	9A010
solid-propellant	9A107
tanks for	9A120
test benches and stands for	9B117
thrust chambers.....	9A006
rockets, rocket equipment and components	
see also flight control systems	
see also launch and launch support equipment	
see also rocket propulsion systems	
see also spacecraft	
.....	ML4
individual stages	9A119
insulation for	9C108
non-destructive test equipment	9B007
pyrolised materials.....	1C102
separation mechanisms.....	9A117
sounding rockets.....	1A102, 9A104, 9D103, 9D105
staging mechanisms	9A117
roller bearings	
see bearings	
rollers, for composite materials	1B101
rotary atomisation, alloys made by	1C002.c.2
rotary input type shaft absolute position encoders	3A001, 3A001.e.4
rotary position feedback units	2B008
rotary shaft seals for gaseous diffusion separators	0B001.c.4
rotating bands	ML3
rotational accelerometers	7A001
rotor assemblies for gas centrifuges	0B001.b.2, 0B001.b.3, 2B228
rotor blades for gas turbine engines	
see gas turbine engines	
rotor blades for helicopters	7E004.c.3

ROVs and RPVs

see unmanned airborne vehicles, systems and components

ruggedised equipment

computers and components 4A101
telecommunications systems 5A001

Russian Spring--Summer encephalitis virus

see Tick-borne encephalitis virus

>>=====<<

>>S<<

S20 and S25 photocathodes

see photocathodes

safety cabinets for biological agents 2B352.f.2

safety equipment

see protective and decontamination clothing and equipment

salicylates ML8.f.1, ML8.f.9

Salmonella typhi 1C351.c.10

salvage systems

see ocean salvage systems

sarin ML7.b.1

satellite technology

see also spacecraft

..... 5E001.b.1

saxitoxin 1C351.d.5

scanning cameras and systems

see also camera systems, camera equipment, and camera components

..... 6A003.b.2

scatterometers 7B002

scene mapping and correlation equipment 6A108

scoops for gas centrifuges 0B001.b.12

scramjet engines

see also aero-engines and components

..... 9A011

screw extruders ML18

SCRs

see silicon controlled rectifiers

seal-less pumps 2B350

seals

for surface effect vessels 8A002

made from fluoroelastomers 1A001

secondary batteries and cells

see cells and batteries (electrical)

security equipment

see information security systems

segmented mirrors for space assembly

see optical mirrors

self-contained diving apparatus 8A002, ML17

self-propelled guns and related equipment

see land vehicles and components

semi-automatic smooth-bore weapons ML1

semi-closed diving apparatus

see underwater operations equipment

semiconductor lasers 6A005.d.1, 6A005.d.2

semiconductor manufacturing equipment

see also integrated circuits

..... 3B001, 3B002

sensors and detectors

see also image processing and enhancement equipment

see also radar systems and components

fabrication technology 6E003.a.1

for chemical warfare agents ML7

for security-related equipment and systems 5B002

hydrophones 6A001.a.2, 6D003.a.2

imaging sensors 6A002, 6A108

linear position feedback units 2B008

nuclear, biological and chemical detection systems 1A004, ML7

object detection and location systems 6A001.a.1

optical sensors and detectors 6C002

sensor window materials 2E003

solid state detectors 6A002.c.3

Seoul virus 1C351.a.31**separation mechanisms for rockets**

see rockets, rocket equipment and components

separation nozzles and tubes

see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components

separator module housings, for plasma separation equipment 0B001.i.6**separators for isotopes**

see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components

separators, biological

see centrifugal separators and decanters

servo valves 7A116, 9A106**sesquimustard**

see chemical warfare agents and precursors

S-FIL

see step and flash imprint lithography tools

shaker units 2B116, 9B106**sheep pox virus** 1C352.a.13**shielding systems**

see also protective and decontamination clothing and equipment

see also radiation hardened equipment

see also signature reduction equipment and materials

see also temperature-rated equipment

design technology 7E102

shielding windows 1A227

Shiga toxin 1C351.d.6**Shiga-like ribosome inactivating proteins** 1C351.d.9**Shigella dysenteriae** 1C351.c.11**ship positioning systems**

see navigation systems, equipment and components

shock tubes and tunnels 9B005**shotguns**

see firearms and firearm components

SHPL

see super high-powered laser system components

shrink fit machines 2B228**Si--**

see silicon and silicon compounds

sidelooking airborne radar 6A008**sights and sighting equipment** ML1, ML2, ML5, ML904

signal processing equipment	4A003
array processors	4A003
digital technology	3E002
for towed hydrophones	6A001.a.2
frequency signal generators	3A002
in radar systems and components.....	6A008
in radio devices.....	5A001.b.6
signal analysers	3A002
underwater cable systems.....	6A001.a.2
wavefront measuring equipment	6A005.f.1
signature reduction equipment and materials	1C101, ML2
for military use	ML17
for underwater use.....	8A002.d.2
software for	1D101
silencers	ML1
silent bearings	
see bearings	
silicon and silicon compounds	
see also glass and glass-based materials	
see also silicon carbides	
fibres made from.....	1C007.c.1
fluorinated silicone fluids	1C006.b.2
fused silica in optical materials	6C004
Si-Al-O-N	1C007.c.1
silicide coating technology	2E003
silicon controlled rectifiers	3A001
silicon nitrides technology.....	1E.c.4
silicon oxide technology.....	1E.c.1
silicon-on-sapphire integrated circuits	3A001
substrate materials for integrated circuits.....	3C001, 3C005, 3C006, 3E003
silicon carbides	1C007.c.1
ceramic materials reinforced with	1C107
coating technology.....	2E003
heat exchangers and condensers made with.....	2B350.d.9
substrate materials for integrated circuits.....	3C001, 6C004
technology for the production of	1E.c.3
silicon intensifier target videcon tubes	6A203.b.4
silicon microcircuits	
see microprocessor, microcontroller and microcomputer microcircuits	
silver gallium selenide	6C004.b.2
silylated resists	3C002
simple programmable logic equipment	
see field programmable gates, logic arrays and interconnects	
simulants	1A004
simulators and simulator components	
environmental chambers	9B106
for flow environments	9B005
for gas turbine design and modelling.....	9D004
for integrated circuit manufacture	3D001
for military use	ML14
for nuclear reactors.....	ML17
motion simulators.....	2B120
of space launch and flight.....	4A102
software for	ML21.b.2
simultaneous initiation arrangements and systems	
see detonation equipment	
Sin Nombre virus	1C351.a.31
single crystal casting equipment	9B001, 9D004

single mode optical fibre and cable	
see optical fibre, equipment and accessories	
single point diamond cutting tool inserts	
see machine tool equipment, components and assemblies	
single-convolution bellows	2B228
SIT vidicon tubes	
see silicon intensifier target videcon tubes	
skimming acoustic wave equipment	3A001.c.1
skirts for surface effect vessels	8A002
slapper detonators	1A007.b.3
slurry deposition equipment	2E003
slurry propellant control systems	9A106
slush hydrogen storage and transfer systems	9A006
small arms	
see firearms and firearm components	
small waterplane area vessels	8A001
smart card systems	5A002
smoke projectors and generators	ML2, ML4
smooth-bore weapons	
see also firearms and firearm components	
.....	ML1, ML2, ML901
sodium and sodium compounds	1C350
sodium lasers	
see laser beam systems	
software	0D, 1D, 2D001, 2D101, 2D201, 2D202, ML21
aerospace design and testing software	9D
air navigation software	7D003
air traffic control software	6D003.d.1
C3I software	ML21.b.4
clearance control software	9D004
composite material manufacturing software	1D002
design software	6D003.d.2, 7D003, 8D002
expert systems software	2E003, 7D003, 7E004.b.6
filament winding equipment software	1B001, 1B201
flight control software	7D003.d.1
flow modelling software	9D004
for computer development and use	4D001
for determining biochemical effects	ML21.b.3
for electromagnetic equipment	2D002
for electronics development	4D001
for fault tolerant equipment	7D003.d.4, 9D003
for marine vessels	8D001
gas turbine design software	9D004
gravity gradiometer software	6A007, 6A107, 6D003
integrated circuit manufacturing software	3D001, 3D004, 3D101
Kalman filtering software	7D102
machine tool software	2D002
military software	ML21.b.1
missile software	6D103
navigation software	7D, 7D002, 7D003.b.2, 7D102
operating system software	4D003
optical switching software	5B001.b.3, 5E001.c.3
security-related	5D002
sensor and detector software	6D
signature reduction software	1D101
simulator software	ML21.b.2
sounding rocket software	9D103, 9D105

space launch software	9D103, 9D105
space-qualified equipment software	7D103
technological development software	3E101
technology for the development of	1E102, 1E203, 2E003, 3E101, 3E102
towed hydrophone software	6D003, 6D003.a.1, 6D003.a.2
unmanned airborne vehicle software.....	9D004
vapour deposition systems software	2B005.c.2
weapons systems software	ML21.b.1
solar cells and arrays	3A001.e.4
solenoids	3A001.e.3, 3A201
solid propellant rocket engines	
see rocket propulsion systems	
solid roller bearings	
see bearings	
solid state amplifiers	
see microwave equipment and components	
solid state cameras	
see camera systems, camera equipment, and camera components	
solid state detectors	6A002.c.3
solid state imaging equipment	
see image processing and enhancement equipment	
solid state joining equipment, tools, dies and fixtures	
see machine tool equipment, components and assemblies	
solid state lasers	
see laser beam systems	
solid state switching equipment	
see switching equipment	
solidification systems for UF6 isotope separation equipment	0B002
solidtrons	3A001
soman	ML7.b.1
sonar navigation systems	6A001.a.2, 7A008
sonar signal processing equipment	
see signal processing equipment	
SORGUYL	
see TNGU	
sounding rockets	
see also rockets, rocket equipment and components	
.....	9A104
pyrolised components.....	1A102
software for	9D103, 9D105
source code	
see software	
South American haemorrhagic fever	1C351.a.30
space launch equipment	
see launch and launch support equipment	
spacecraft	
see also launch and launch support equipment	
see also rockets, rocket equipment and components	
see also space-qualified equipment	
.....	9A004
computer systems for	4A101
pyrolised components.....	1A102, 1C102
radar systems and components	6A108
reentry vehicles.....	9A116
solar cells and arrays for	3A001.e.4
vacuum tube components	3A001.b.1

space-qualified equipment	9A010
altimeters	7A106
cryocoolers	6A002.d.1
flight control systems	7A116
focal plane arrays	6A002
global navigation satellite systems	7A105
imaging sensors.....	6A002.b.2
negative hydrogen ion beams	ML19
optical control equipment.....	6A004.d.2
optical system components	6A002.a.1, 6A004
radar systems and components	6A008
software for	7D103
spectrum analysers	
see signal processing equipment	
spectrum frequency stabilisers	0B001.h.6
spherical aluminium powder	
see aluminium, aluminium compounds and aluminium alloys	
spindle assemblies	
see machine tool equipment, components and assemblies	
spin-forming machines	2B009, 2B109, 2B209
splat quenching, alloys made by	1C002.c.2, 1C002.d.3
spray booms	9A350
spray cooling thermal management systems	3A003
spraying systems for aircraft	9A350
spread spectrum equipment	5A001.b.3, 5A002.a.5, 5E001.b.4
spryttron vacuum tubes	3A228
sputter deposition equipment	2B005, 2E003
SQUID technology	6A006.a.1
SR 12	
see ADN	
SRAMS	
see static random-access memories	
St Louis encephalitis virus	1C351.a.28
stabilisers (chemical)	
see explosives and explosive devices	
stabilisers for marine vessels	8A002
stage pumps for conversion towers	0B004.b.4
staging mechanisms for rockets	
see rockets, rocket equipment and components	
Staphylococcus aureus toxins	1C351.d.7
start gyros and gyro components	
see gyros, gyro components and gyro equipment	
static random-access memories	
see also computers, computer assemblies and computer components	
.....	3A001.a.2
stators, ring shaped	
see engines and engine components	
stealth technology	
see damping equipment (electromagnetic)	
see surface coating and processing materials and equipment	
steam sterilisable freeze drying equipment	2B352
steels	
coating technology.....	2E003
maraging steels	1C116, 1C216
titanium-stabilised duplex stainless steel	1C118
step and flash imprint lithography tools	3B001.f.2

still cameras	
see camera systems, camera equipment, and camera components	
Stirling cycle engines	
see also engines and engine components	
.....	8A002.j.4
storage integrated circuits	3A001.a.4
storage tanks for chemicals	
see chemical storage tanks and containers	
strap down/gimbal gyros and gyro components	
see gyros, gyro components and gyro equipment	
streak cameras	
see also camera systems, camera equipment, and camera components	
.....	6A003.a.3, 6A203.a.2, 6A203.b.2
stroboscopic light systems, for underwater use	8A002.g.1
styphnic acid	
see 2,4,6-trinitroresorcinol	
subcavitating hydrofoils	
see hydrofoil vessels	
submarine nets	
see also underwater operations equipment	
.....	ML9
submarines	
see submersible vessels, equipment and components	
submersible vessels, equipment and components	
see also marine vessels, equipment and components	
see also propellers and propfans	
see also underwater operations equipment	
.....	8A001, 8A002
pressure vessels	8A002.a.1
propulsion systems and components for	ML9
umbilical cables	8A002.a.3
unmanned	8A001
submunitions	ML3
substrate materials for integrated circuits	3C001, 3C002, 3C005, 3C006, 3E003
sulphur compounds (CAS 10545-99-0, CAS 10545-99-0)	
sulphur dichloride	1C350
sulphur monochloride	1C350
sulphur mustards	ML7.b.2
super high-powered laser system components	6A005, 6E003
superalloys	2E003
supercavitating hydrofoils	
see hydrofoil vessels and components	
supercavitating propellers	
see also propellers and propfans	
.....	8A002.o.1
superconductive materials and equipment	ML20
in electromagnets and solenoids	3A001.e.3
in electronic components	3A001
propulsion engines	8A002.o.2
solenoidal electromagnets	3A201
SQUID technology	6A006.a.1
superconductive composite conductors	1C005
technology for the production of	3E003
superfine iron oxide	ML8.f.19
superlattice equipment technology	3E003
superplastic forming technology	1B003, 2E003
supersonic expansion nozzles	0B001.h.1

super-ventilated propellers	
see propellers and propfans	
surface acoustic wave equipment	
see acoustic systems, equipment and components	
surface coating and processing materials and equipment	
see also signature reduction equipment and materials	
.....	1B101, 2B005
coatings for signature reduction	1C101
for composite materials	1B101
for inorganic overlays	2B005
McrAIX coating technology	2E003
optical surface coating and treatment technology	6E003.a.1
surface irregularity measuring equipment	2B006
surface vessels and components	
see marine vessels, equipment and components	
surface-effect vehicles	
see also marine vessels, equipment and components	
.....	8A001, 8A002
surveillance systems	
see information security systems	
see sensors and detectors	
see telecommunications systems, equipment, components and accessories	
sweeping equipment	
see explosives and explosive devices	
see sensors and detectors	
swimming apparatus	
see breathing equipment	
see underwater operations equipment	
swine fever virus	1C352.a.7
swine vesicular disease virus	
see Porcine enterovirus type 9	
switching equipment	3A001, 3A228, 5B001
symmetric algorithm encryption equipment	5A002.a.1
symmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (CAS 540-73-8)	ML8.c.4
syntactic foam, for underwater use	8C001
synthetic crystalline laser host material	6C005
synthetic silahydrocarbon oils	1C006.a.1
systolic array computers	4A004
>>=====<<<	
>>T<<	
T-2 toxin	1C351.d.15
T4	
see RDX and derivatives	
tabun (CAS 77-81-6)	ML7.b.1
TACOT (CAS 25243-36-1)	ML8.a.32
TAGN (CAS 4000-16-2)	ML8.a.22
TAIW	ML8.g.4
tangential inlet flow-driven cylindrical and conical tubes	
see vortex tubes	
tank destroyers	
see land vehicles and components	
tank transporters	
see land vehicles and components	
tanks (vehicles) and related equipment/components	
see also land vehicles and components	
.....	ML6

tanks for chemical storage	
see chemical storage tanks and containers	
tantalum and tantalum compounds	
chemical handling equipment made with	2B350
crucibles coated with	2A225
tape-laying machines	1B001
target acquisition systems	ML12, ML19, ML5
target damage assessment	
see damage assessment systems	
TAT (CAS 41378-98-7)	ML8.g.5
TATB (CAS 3058-38-6)	ML8.a.23
TCSEC capability	
see trusted computer system evaluation criteria capability	
.....	0
TEA	
see triethylaluminium	
tear gases and related equipment and materials	
see chemical warfare agents and precursors	
see riot control agents	
technical military databases libraries, parametric	
see parametric technical databases (libraries)	
technology	1E, 2E001, 2E002
for aerospace design and testing	9E
for computer development and use	4E001
for development, production and use of controlled items	0E, ML22
for flight control	7E004.b.5
for integrated circuit manufacture	3E001, 3E002
for marine vessels	8E
for metal-working processes	2E003
for navigation systems, equipment and components	7E001, 7E101
for numerical control units	2E003
for pressure regulation	1E103
for security-related equipment and systems	5E002
for sensors and detectors	6E
for software development and use	3E101
for telecommunications systems	5E001
TEDDZ	ML8.a.24
TEGDN	
see triethylene glycol dinitrate	
telecommunications systems, equipment, components and accessories	
see also radio equipment and components	
.....	5A001
telemetry and telecontrol equipment	
see also sensors and detectors	
.....	5A101
television systems and equipment	
see also video cameras	
.....	5A002, 8A002.d.1
tellurium, in optical sensors	6C002
temperature-rated equipment	
computer systems	4A001.a.1
radar systems	6A102
robot systems	ML17
telecommunications systems	5A001.a.3
TEMPEST type equipment	
see information security systems	
see surveillance systems	

tension stretchers for composite materials

see also optical fibre, equipment and accessories

..... 1B101

TEPAN (CAS 68412-45-3) ML8.f.20**TEPANOL (CAS 68412-46-4)** ML8.f.21**TE-PVD**

see thermal-evaporation physical vapour deposition technology

terephthalic acid 1C008.b.2**terrain contour mapping equipment** 6A108**tertiary-butyl substituted phenylene** 1C008.b.1**teschen disease virus** 1C352.a.14**test tape for recording equipment** 3A002**test, inspection and production equipment**

for aerospace and propulsion systems 9B

for composite materials 1B001

for controlled products ML18

for directed energy weapons ML19

for marine vessels and equipment 8B

for materials processing 2B

for navigation and avionics systems 7B

for security-related equipment and systems 5B002

for semiconductor production 3B002

for sensors and lasers 6B

for telecommunications and security systems 5B1

test benches and stands 9B117

tetraacetyldibenzylhexaazaisowurtzitane

see TAIW

tetraethylenepentaamineacrylonitrile

see TEPAN

tetraethylenepentaamineacrylonitrileglycidol

see TEPANOL

tetramethylhydrazine 1C111.a.4**tetranitrobenzotriazolobenzotriazole**

see TACOT

tetranitroglycoluril

see TNGU

tetranitronaphthalene ML8**tetranitrosemiglycouril**

see K-55

tetrazoles ML8.a.25**tetrodotoxin** 1C351.d.8**tetryl (CAS 479-45-8)** ML8.a.26**thallium arsenic selenide** 6C004.b.3**thermal batteries** 3A102**thermal evaporation physical vapour deposition technology** 2E003**thermal imaging equipment**

see infrared imaging equipment

thermal ionization mass spectrometers 3A233**thermal sensors**

see infrared sensors and detectors

thermal-rated equipment

see temperature-rated equipment

thermoplastic liquid crystal copolymers 1C008**thermoset resin impregnated continuous materials** 1C210**thickeners**

see fuels and propellants and related equipment

thiodiglycol (CAS 111-48-8) 1C350

thionyl chloride (CAS 7719-09-7)	1C350
thiophosphoryl chloride (CAS 3982-91-0).....	1C350
three axis magnetic heading sensors	7A103
through-the-wall manipulators.....	2B225
thrust chambers for rocket propulsion systems.....	9A006
thrust vector control sub-systems	9A106, 9A108
thulium--YAG lasers	6A005
thulium--YSGG lasers.....	6A005
thyristors	3A001
tick-borne encephalitis virus.....	1C351.a.14
tilt rotor and tilt wing aircraft see also aircraft and aircraft components	9E003
tilting spindles	2B008
TIMS see thermal ionization mass spectrometers	
tip shroud castings.....	9B001, 9E003.a.4, 9E003.a.5
titanium, titanium alloys and titanium compounds	1C002.b.3, 1C002.c.1, 1C202
borides of titanium	1C007, 1C007, 1C007, 1C007
chemical handling equipment made with	2B350
coating technology for	2E003
diffusion bonding technology for.....	2E003.b.2
superplastic technology	1B003, 2E003.b.2
titanium aluminides	1C002.a.2
titanium subhydride	ML8.c.9
titanium tetrachloride (titanium IV) compounds	ML8.f.15
titanium-doped sapphire	6C005
titanium--sapphire lasers	6A005
titanium-stabilised duplex stainless steel	1C118
with uranium	1C004
TMA see trimethylaluminium	
TMETN see trimethylolethane trinitrate	
TMP see trimethyl phosphite	
TNAD (CAS 135877-16-6)	ML8.a.27
TNAZ (CAS 97645-24-4).....	ML8.a.28
TNGU (CAS 55510-03-7)	ML8.a.29
TNP (CAS 229176-04-9).....	ML8.a.30
TNT see 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene	
tools see machine tool equipment, components and assemblies	
torpedoes, components and equipment see also explosives and explosive devices see also underwater operations equipment	ML4
torpedo nets.....	ML9
towed acoustic hydrophone arrays see hydrophones	
tow-placement machines	1B001
toxicological agents see also biological warfare agents see also chemical warfare agents and precursors see also protective and decontamination clothing and equipment	1C351, 1C450, ML7
monitoring systems for	2B351

precursor materials	1C350
riot control agents	ML7
TPB (CAS 603-33-8)	ML8.f.22
TPEG	
see polytetrahydrofuran polyethylene glycol	
tracking systems	
see also navigation systems, equipment and components	
see also radar systems and components	
automatic	6A008
for directed energy weapons	ML19
for kinetic energy weapons	ML12
for missiles	6A108
trailers	
see also land vehicles and components	
.....	ML6
training equipment	ML14
trajectory technology	
see rocket propulsion systems	
transceivers	
see radio equipment and components	
transducers	
see also sensors and detectors	
.....	6A001.a.1, 9B008
transfer lasers	6A005.d.5
transient recorders	
see waveform digitisers	
transistors for microwave equipment	3A001.b.3
transmitters	
see radio equipment and components	
transposons	
see genetic elements	
travelling wave tubes	3A001.b.1
tray exchange towers	
see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components	
triaminoguanidinenitrate	
see TAGN	
triaminotrinitrobenzene	
see TATB	
triazines	ML8.a.31
triazoles	ML8.a.32
trichloronitromethane	1C450.a.7
triethanolamine (CAS 102-71-6)	1C350
triethanolamine hydrochloride (CAS 637-39-8)	1C350
triethyl phosphite (CAS 122-52-1)	1C350
triethylaluminium	ML8
triethylene glycol dinitrate (CAS 111-22-8)	1C111.c.2, ML8
triggered spark-gaps	3A228
triisopropyl phosphite (CAS 116-17-6)	1C350
trimethyl phosphite (CAS 121-45-9)	1C350
trimethylaluminium	ML8
trimethylhydrazine	1C111.a.4
trimethylolethane trinitrate	1C111.c.4
trinitroanisole	ML8
trinitroglycerine	ML8
trinitronaphthalene	ML8
trinitrophenylmethylnitramine	
see tetryl	

trinitroxylen	ML8
triol	ML8.e.13
triphenyl bismuth see TPB	
tris (2-chloroethyl) amine (CAS 555-77-1)	ML7.b.2, ML7.c.3
tris vinoxy propane adduct see TVOPA	
tris-1-(2-methyl)aziridinyl phosphine oxide see MAPO and derivatives	
tritium	1B231, 1C235
True North determination equipment	7A003, 7A003.c.1
trusted computer system evaluation criteria capability see computers, computer assemblies and computer components	
tumblers	ML18
tunable band-pass filters	3A001.b.5
tunable lasers see also laser beam systems	
.....	6A005, 6A205
tungsten, tungsten alloys and tungsten compounds coating technology	2E003
spherical particles of	1C117
tungsten carbide	1C226
with uranium	1C004
turbine engines see gas turbine engines	
turbocharger systems technology	9E003.f.2
turboexpanders and turboexpander compressors	1B232
turbofan, turbojet and turboprop engines see also aero-engines and components	
.....	9A101, 9A102
turning machines	2B001
TV cameras see video cameras	
TVOPA (CAS 53159-39-0)	ML8.e.18
two dimensional focal plane arrays see focal plane arrays	
tyres, bullet-proof	ML6
>>=====<<	
>>U<<	
UAVs see unmanned airborne vehicles, systems and components	
UF6 see uranium metal, uranium alloys, and uranium compounds	
ultrasonic testing machines, for defect inspection	1B001.f.2
ultra-wideband modulation equipment	5A001.b.4
umbilical cables for submersible vessels	8A002.a.3
UN class 1.1 solid propellants	ML8.b.1
UN class 1.3 solid propellants	ML8.b.2
underwater operations equipment see also acoustic systems, equipment and components see also submersible vessels, equipment and components	
.....	8A002.j.1
acoustic location systems	6A001.a.1
air independent power systems	8A002, ML9.b.4
bathymetric survey systems	6A001.a.1
countermeasure equipment	ML11
detection equipment	ML9
electric field sensors	6A006

laser beam systems.....	5A001.b.1
navigation systems	6A001.a.1, 7A008
optical fibre equipment	5A001.c.2
self-contained diving apparatus.....	8A002, ML17
signal processing equipment	6A001.a.2
syntactic foam.....	8C001
untethered communications systems	5A001.b.1
underwater vessels	
see submersible vessels, equipment and components	
unmanned airborne vehicles, systems and components	
see also aircraft and aircraft components	
.....	9A012, ML10
autonomous programmable.....	ML10.c.1
combustion regulation equipment.....	9A118
flight control systems	7E004.b.4, 7E004.b.5
production facilities	9B010
pulse jet engines for	9A111
remotely piloted air vehicles	ML10.c.1
software for	9D004
turboprop engines for	9A102
unmanned launchers	
see launch and launch support equipment	
unmanned submersible vehicles	8A001
unprocessed fluorinated compounds	1C009
unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (CAS 57-14-7)	ML8.c.4
unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine nitrate	1C111.a.4
unsymmetrical diphenylurea	
see N,N-diphenylurea	
uranium metal, uranium alloys, and uranium compounds	1C004
conversion plant and equipment.....	0B003
isotope separation equipment	0B001
>>=====<<	
>>V<<	
vacuum atomisation, alloys made by	1C002.c.2
vacuum furnaces	
see furnaces	
vacuum headers	0B002
vacuum housings	0B001.j.3
vacuum manifolds	0B002
vacuum microelectronic equipment	
see microprocessor, microcontroller and microcomputer microcircuits	
vacuum pumps	0B002, 2B231
vacuum tubes and valves (electronic)	3A001.b.1, 3A228, 3E003
valves (electronic)	
see vacuum tubes and valves (electronic)	
valves (mechanical)	2A226
bellows seal valves	0B001.b.13, 0B001.c.6, 0B001.d.6, 2A226
containing aluminium	2A226
for handling chemicals	2B350
servo valves	7A116, 9A106
with fluoroelastomers.....	1A001
vanes for gas turbine engines	
see also gas turbine engines	
.....	9B001, 9E003.a.4, 9E003.a.5
vapour deposition equipment	1B101.c.2
Variola virus	1C351.a.15
vector processors and assemblies	3E002, 4A003

vectors (genetic)	
see genetic elements	
vehicles	
see aircraft and aircraft components	
see land vehicles and components	
see marine vessels, equipment and components	
see spacecraft	
see submersible vessels, equipment and components	
velocity interferometers	6A225
Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus	1C351.a.16
ventilated full and half (protective clothing) suits	
see protective and decontamination clothing and equipment	
ventilated propellers	
see propellers and propfans	
verotoxin producing strains	1C353
verotoxin ribosome inactivating proteins	1C351.d.9
vesicant agents	ML7.b.2
vesicular stomatitis virus	1C352.a.15
vessels of war	
see marine vessels, equipment and components	
see submersible vessels, equipment and components	
vibration test systems, equipment and components	2B116, 9B006
Vibrio cholerae	1C351.c.12
videcon tubes	6A203.b.4
video cameras	
see also camera systems, camera equipment, and camera components	
.....	6A203
for underwater use	8A002.d.1
with solid state sensors	6A003.b.1
vinylidene fluoride materials	1A001, 1C009
virus cultures	
see also animal pathogens	
see also human pathogens	
see also plant pathogens	
.....	1C351, ML7.i.2
VISARS	
see velocity interferometers	
viscum album lectin 1	1C351.d.19
vision systems	
see image processing and enhancement equipment	
volkensin	1C351.d.18
vortex tubes	
see isotope separation plants, systems, equipment and components	
VX	ML7.b.1
>>=====<<	
>>W<<	
wafers and wafer handling equipment	
see semiconductor manufacturing equipment	
warships	
see marine vessels, equipment and components	
water jet cutting machines	
see machine tool equipment, components and assemblies	
water tunnels	8B001
water-hydrogen sulphide exchange plants	0B004.a.1, 0B004.b.1, 1B229
water-screw propeller systems	
see propellers and propfans	
waveform digitisers	3A002.a.5

wavelength division multiplexing technology

see coherent optical transmission and detection equipment

wax pattern preparation equipment

see ceramic materials

weapon sights

see sights and sighting equipment

weapons

see ammunition and components

see firearms and firearm components

see missiles

see smooth-bore weapons

.....0
weapons control systems.....ML21.b.1, ML5

weaving machines, multidimensional 1B001

western equine encephalitis virus 1C351.a.17

wet-spinning equipment

see ceramic materials

white pox 1C351.a.18

wide-swath bathymetric survey systems

see bathymetric survey systems

wind tunnels..... 9B005, 9B105, 9E003.b.1

windows for nuclear radiation shielding

see radiation hardened equipment

work stations

see computers, computer assemblies and computer components

>>=====<<

>>X<<

Xanthomonas spp...... 1C354.b.1

xenon flash-lamp drivers 3A229

X-ray equipment

see radiographic equipment

xylyl bromide.....ML7

>>=====<<

>>Y<<

yellow fever virus..... 1C351.a.19

Yersinia pestis 1C351.c.13

yttrium oxide, crucibles coated with 2A225.a.2

>>=====<<

>>Z<<

zinc and zinc compounds

zinc selenide 6A004, 6C004

zinc sulphide 6A004, 6C004

zirconium and zirconium compounds..... 1C234

as propellants 1C111.a.2

chemical handling equipment made with 2B350

in particle form 1C011

in powder fuel ML8.c.5

zirconium dioxide (zirconia) 2E003

zirconium fluoride..... 6C004

zirconium oxides 1E.c.1, 2A225.a.2

zirconium tubes for nuclear reactors 0A001

zoonoses

see also animal pathogens

..... 1C351

>>=====<<