APPENDIX 1A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AIR RECIRCULATION AND COOLING SYSTEM (ARACS)

Equipment located within the reactor building consisting of four air fin tube heat exchangers cooled by service water. The function of this system is to control the reactor building ambient temperature during normal operation and to provide a redundant system to the reactor building spray system in the event of a loss-of-coolant and maximum hypotnetical accident.

LOSS-OF-COOLANT ACCIDENT (LOCA)

Any uncontrolled loss of reactor coolant, ranging from small line breaks to the postulated double ended simultaneous rupture of the largest reactor coolant system piping.

MAXIMUM HYPOTHETICAL ACCIDENT (MHA)

A hypothetical maximum break size LOCA in which fission products are assumed to be released from the reactor without identification of a mechanism to cause the release. This accident is considered for the purpose of evaluating hazard to the general public for the proposed site.

NUCLEAR STEAM SYSTEM (NSS)

Equipment comprised of the reactor, steam generators, pressurizer, reactor coolant pumps and piping, instrumentation and control, and principal auxiliaries.

ENGINEERED SAFEGUARDS (ES)

Those systems which perform the safety functions of post-accident reactor building cooling, isolation, core cooling, and reactor building iodine removal. The systems which constitute the engineered safeguards are:

High-Pressure Core Injection (Make-Up and Purification)

Core Flooding (CF)

Low-Pressure Core Injection (DH)

Reactor Building Spray

Reactor Building Air Recirculation and Cooling

and the associated instrumentation and control systems for initiation of the system operation.

ENGINEERED SAFEGUARDS ACTUATION SYSTEM

The sensors, logic, and actuating elements which initiate engineered safeguards action.

EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEM (ECCS)

This system is comprised of three high-pressure injection pumps, two core flooding tanks, two low-pressure injection pumps and associated piping, valving, and controls to provide post-accident core cooling function using water from an external source or by recirculation of water from the reactor building.

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