

**Table 13.1-1: Acceptance Criteria for Figures of Merit**

Figure of Merit	Acceptance Criterion	Applicable Events
Peak TRISO temperature-time	Generally bounded by temperature-time curves derived from the assumed MHA fuel temperature-time curve	Salt Spill, Reactivity Insertion, Increase in Heat Removal, Loss of Forced Circulation, PHSS break, Seismic, PHX Tube Break
<del>Peak TRISO temperature-time</del> <del>TRISO failure probability</del>	<del>Below incremental</del> <u>Negligible</u> TRISO fuel failure <del>temperature-probability</del>	Salt Spill, Reactivity Insertion, Increase in Heat Removal, Loss of Forced Circulation, PHSS break, PHX Tube Break
Peak Flibe-cover gas interfacial temperature	Generally bounded by temperature-time curves derived from the assumed MHA Flibe-cover gas interfacial temperature-time curve	Salt Spill, Reactivity Insertion, Increase in Heat Removal, Loss of Forced Circulation, PHSS break, PHX Tube Break
Peak vessel and core barrel temperatures	Bounded by both the maximum allowable temperature derived to limit excessive creep deformation and damage accumulation and by 816°C (highest temperature considered by ASME Section III Division 5 for 316H)	Salt Spill, Reactivity Insertion, Increase in Heat Removal, Loss of Forced Circulation, PHSS break, PHX Tube Break
Airborne release fraction of spilled/splashed Flibe	Below airborne release fraction limit derived to bound total releases of the postulated event to less than the MHA	Salt Spill, Seismic, PHX Tube Break
Volatile product formation from Flibe-air reaction	Negligible amount of additional volatile products formed	Salt Spill, PHSS break, PHX Tube Break
Volatile product formation from Flibe chemical reaction with water, concrete, and/or construction materials (e.g., insulation, steel)	Negligible amount of additional volatile products formed	Salt Spill
Volatile product formation from Flibe chemical reaction with nitrate	Negligible amount of additional volatile products formed	PHX Tube Break