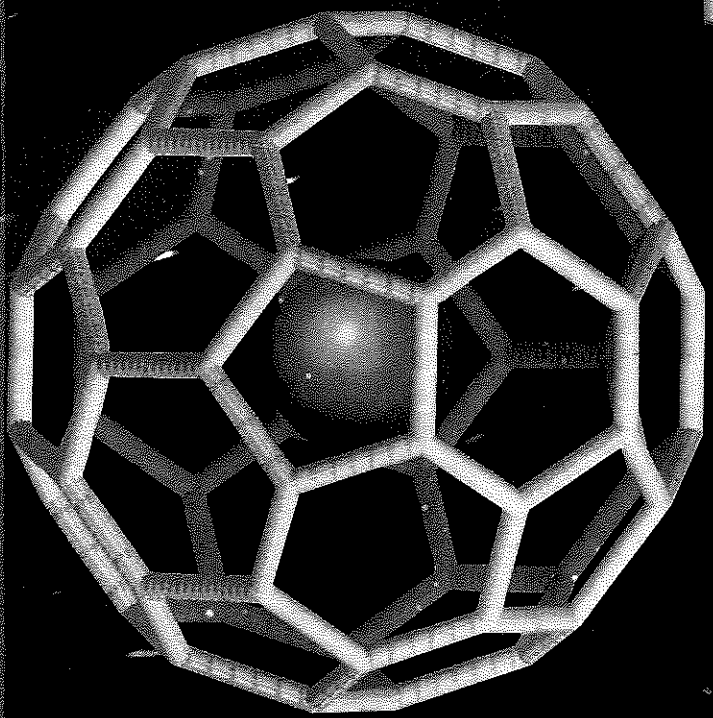
Exhibit “P”

McGraw-Hill Dictionary of SCIENTIFIC and TECHNICAL TERMS



Sixth Edition

On the cover: Representation of a fullerene molecule with a noble gas atom trapped inside. At the Permian-Triassic sedimentary boundary the noble gases helium and argon have been found trapped inside fullerenes. They exhibit isotope ratios quite similar to those found in meteorites, suggesting that a fireball meteorite or asteroid exploded when it hit the Earth, causing major changes in the environment. ***(Image copyright © Dr. Luann Becker. Reproduced with permission.)***

Over the six editions of the Dictionary, material has been drawn from the following references: G. M. Garrity et al., *Taxonomic Outline of the Procaryotes,* Release 2, Springer-Verlag, January 2002; D. W. Linzey, *Vertebrate Biology,* McGraw-Hill, 2001; J. A. Pechenik, *Biology of the Invertebrates,* 4th ed., McGraw-Hill, 2000; *U.S. Air Force Glossary of Standardized Terms,* AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; F. Casey, ed., *Compilation of Terms in Information Sciences Technology,* Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; *Communications-Electronics Terminology,* AF Manual 11-1, vol. 3, 1970; P. W. Thrush, comp. and ed., *A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms,* Bureau of Mines, 1968; *A DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodetic Terms,* Department of Defense, 1967; J. M. Gilliland, *Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations,* Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; W. H. Allen, ed., *Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use,* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; *Glossary of Stinfo Terminology,* Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force, 1963; *Naval Dictionary of Electronic, Technical, and Imperative Terms,* Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1962; R. E. Huschke, *Glossary of Meteorology,* American Meteorological Society, 1959; *ADP Glossary,* Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097; *Glossary of Air Traffic Control Terms,* Federal Aviation Agency; *A Glossary of Range Terminology, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico,* National Bureau of Standards, AD 467-424; *Nuclear Terms: A Glossary,* 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission.

McGRAW-HILL DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS, Sixth Edition

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1. Science--Dictionaries. 2. Technology--Dictionaries. I. Title: Dictionary of scientific and technical terms.

Iniomi [VERT ZOO] An equivalent name for Salmoniformes. { ˌin·ē'ōˌmī }

inion [ANTHRO] The external occipital protuberance of the skull. { 'inˌēˌän }

initial aiming point [ORD] Point on which a gun is sighted to establish a reference line from which direction angles for targets are measured; from this reference line, other aiming points that give the direction of the targets are measured off. { i'nish·əl 'ām·iŋ ˌpȯint }

initial boiling point [CHEM ENG] According to American Society for Testing and Materials petroleum-analysis distillation procedures, the recorded temperature when the first drop of distilled vapor is liquefied and falls from the end of the condenser. { i'nish·əl 'bȯil·iŋ ˌpȯint }

initial condition [COMPUT SCI] *See* entry condition. [METEOROL] A prescription of the state of a dynamical system at some specified time; for all subsequent times the equations of motion and boundary conditions determine the state of the system; the appropriate synoptic weather charts, for example, constitute a (discrete) set of initial conditions for a forecast; in many contexts, initial conditions are considered as boundary conditions in the dimension of time. { i'nish·əl kən'dish·ən }

initial condition mode *See* reset mode. { i'nish·əl kən'dish·ən ˌmōd }

initial detention *See* surface storage. { i'nish·əl di'ten·chən }

initial dip *See* primary dip. { i'nish·əl 'dip }

initial free space [MECH] In interior ballistics, the portion of the effective chamber capacity not displaced by propellant. { i'nish·əl ˌfrē 'spās }

initial graphics exchange specification [COMPUT SCI] A standard graphics file format for three-dimensional wire-frame models. Abbreviated IGES. { iˌnish·əl 'graf·iks iks,chānj ˌspes·ə·fə'kā·shən }

initial great-circle course [NAV] The direction, at the point of departure, of the great circle through that point and the destination, expressed as the angular distance from a reference direction, usually north, to that part of the great circle extending toward the destination. Also known as initial great-circle direction. { i'nish·əl 'grāt ˌsər·kəl ˌkȯrs }

initial great-circle direction *See* initial great-circle course. { i'nish·əl 'grāt ˌsər·kəl diˌrek·shən }

initial heading [NAV] The aircraft heading at the beginning of a rating period while using gyro steering. { i'nish·əl 'hed·iŋ }

initial instructions [COMPUT SCI] A routine stored in a computer to aid in placing a program in memory. Also known as initial orders. { i'nish·əl in'strək·shənz }

initial inverse voltage [ELECTR] Of a rectifier tube, the peak inverse anode voltage immediately following the conducting period. { i'nish·əl ˌin,vərs 'vōl·tij }

initialize [COMPUT SCI] **1.** To set counters, switches, and addresses to zero or other starting values at the beginning of, or at prescribed points in, a computer routine. **2.** To begin an operation, and more specifically, to adjust the environment to the required starting configuration. { i'nish·əˌlīz }

initial landform [GEOL] A landform that is produced directly by epeirogenic, orogenic, or volcanic activity, and whose original features are only slightly modified by erosion. { i'nish·əl 'landˌfȯrm }

initial lead [ORD] The amount a gun is pointed in front of, above, or below a moving target when opening fire; this amount allows for the distance the target will travel while the projectile is in flight. { i'nish·əl 'lēd }

initial line [MATH] One of the two rays that form an angle and that may be regarded as remaining stationary while the other ray (the terminal line) is rotated about a fixed point on it to form the angle. { iˌnish·əl 'līn }

initial lock mechanism [ORD] Device for preventing inadvertent motion of stroking member in a cartridge-actuated device prior to firing. { i'nish·əl 'läk ˌmek·əˌniz·əm }

initial mass [AERO ENG] The mass of a rocket missile at the beginning of its flight. { i'nish·əl 'mas }

initial mass function [ASTRON] The distribution of the masses of stars at the time of their formation. { i'nish·əl 'mas ˌfəŋk·shən }

initial nuclear radiation [NUCLEO] Radiation emitted from the fireball of a nuclear explosive during the first minute (an arbitrary time interval) after detonation. { i'nish·əl ˌnü·klē·ər

initial orders *See* initial instructions. { i'nish·əl 'ȯr·dərz }

initial permeability [ELECTROMAG] The limit of the normal permeability as the magnetic induction and magnetic field strength approach 0. { iˌnish·əl ˌpər·mē·ə'bil·əd·ē }

initial potential [PETRO ENG] The early production of an oil well as recorded following testing operations and recovery of load oil; indicates the production ability of the well. { i'nish·əl pə'ten·chəl }

initial program load [COMPUT SCI] A routine, used in starting up a computer, that loads the operating system from a direct-access storage device, usually a disk or diskette, into the computer's main storage. Abbreviated IPL. { i'nish·əl 'prō·grəm ˌlōd }

initial program load button *See* bootstrap button. { i'nish·əl 'prō·grəm ˌlōd ˌbət·ən }

initial saturation [PETRO ENG] A reservoir's initial relative content (saturation) of water, oil, and gas. { i'nish·əl ˌsach·ə'rā·shən }

initial set [MATER] The onset of hardening after water has been added to concrete, cement, or plaster. { i'nish·əl 'set }

initial shot start pressure [MECH] In interior ballistics, the pressure required to start the motion of the projectile from its initial loaded position; in fixed ammunition, it includes pressure required to separate projectile and cartridge case and to start engraving the rotating band. { i'nish·əl 'shät ˌstärt ˌpresh·ər }

initial surge voltage [ELEC] A spike of voltage experienced when a noncompensated load is first connected to a generator. { i'nish·əl 'sərj ˌvōl·tij }

initial-value problem [FL MECH] A dynamical problem whose solution determines the state of a system at all times subsequent to a given time at which the state of the system is specified by given initial conditions; the initial-value problem is contrasted with the steady-state problem, in which the state of the system remains unchanged in time. Also known as transient problem. [MATH] An nth-order ordinary or partial differential equation in which the solution and its first $(n-1)$ derivatives are required to take on specified values at a particular value of a given independent variable. { i'nish·əl ˌval·yü ˌpräb·ləm }

initial-value theorem [MATH] The theorem that, if a function $f(t)$ and its first derivative have Laplace transforms, and if $g(s)$ is the Laplace transform of $f(t)$, and if the limit of $sg(s)$ as s approaches infinity exists, then this limit equals the limit of $f(t)$ as t approaches zero. { i'nish·əl ˌval·yü ˌthir·əm }

initial velocity [PHYS] The velocity of anything at the beginning of a specific phase of its motion. { i'nish·əl və'läs·əd·ē }

initial yaw [MECH] The yaw of a projectile the instant it leaves the muzzle of a gun. { i'nish·əl 'yȯ }

initiate *See* trigger. { i'nish·ēˌāt }

initiating agent [MATER] An explosive material which has the necessary sensitivity to heat, friction, or percussion to make it suitable for use as the initial element in an explosive train. { i'nish·ēˌād·iŋ ˌā·jənt }

initiation [ORD] **1.** As applied to an explosive item, the beginning of the deflagration or detonation of the explosive. **2.** The first action in a fuse which occurs as a direct result of the action of the functioning medium. **3.** In a time fuse, the starting of the action which is terminated in the functioning of the fused munition. { iˌnish·ē'ā·shən }

initiation codon [GEN] A codon that signals the first amino acid in a protein sequence; usually *AUG*, but sometimes *GUG*. Also known as start codon. { iˌnish·ē'ā·shən 'kōˌdän }

initiation complex [CELL MOL] An intermediate of protein synthesis consisting of messenger ribonucleic acid, initiator codons, initiation factors, and initiator transfer ribonucleic acid. { iˌnish·ē'ā·shən ˌkämˌpleks }

initiation factor [CELL MOL] Any protein required for the initiation of protein synthesis. { iˌnish·ē'ā·shən ˌfak·tər }

initiation step [CHEM] The reaction that causes a chain reaction to begin but is not itself the principal source of products. { iˌnish·ē'ā·shən ˌstep }

initiator [CHEM] The substance or molecule (other than reactant) that initiates a chain reaction, as in polymerization; an example is acetyl peroxide. [COMPUT SCI] A part of an operating system of a large computer that runs several jobs at the same time, setting up the job, monitoring its progress, and performing any necessary cleanup after the job's completion. [ORD] A device used as the first element of an explosive train.