Ministry of Defence

JSP 520
Safety and Environmental Management of Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives over the Equipment Acquisition Cycle

Part 2: Guidance
Vol 4: Roles and Responsibilities

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Foreword

The Secretary of State for Defence (SofS) through his Health Safety & Environmental Protection (HS&EP) Policy Statement requires Top Level Budget Holders and Trading Fund Chief Executives to conduct defence activities with high standards of HS&EP. They are expected to achieve this by implementing robust, comprehensive Health Safety & Environmental Management Systems.

As Director of the Defence Safety Authority (DSA), I am responsible for providing MOD regulatory regimes for HS&EP in the Land, Maritime, Nuclear and OME domains. The OME regulations set out in JSP 520 are mandatory and take precedence where Ordnance, Munitions or Explosives are involved. Full compliance is required, except as set out in JSP815 Defence Health and Safety and Environmental Protection. It is the responsibility of commanders and line managers at all levels to ensure that personnel, including contractors, involved in the management, supervision and conduct of defence activities are fully aware of their responsibilities.

DSA regulators are empowered to enforce these regulations.

JCS Baker

Depty Director Defence Safety Authority

Defence Authority for Health Safety and Environmental Protection

Preface

How To Use This JSP

1. This JSP explains the requirements needed to demonstrate that the inherent risks from Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives (OME) are either Broadly Acceptable or Tolerable and As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) for the MOD, third parties and the environment.

2. It applies to all OME:

   a. Ordnance e.g., weapons including directed energy, small arms, delivery platforms including barrels, launchers, fire systems.

   b. Munitions e.g., missile, shell, mine, demolition store, pyrotechnics, mines, bullets, explosive charges, mortars, air launched weapons, free fall weapons.

   c. Explosives e.g., propellants, energetic material, igniter, primer, initiatory and pyrotechnics irrespective of whether they evolve gases (e.g. illuminants, smoke, delay, decoy, flare and incendiary compositions).

3. It is designed to be used by personnel who are responsible for OME employed by or contracted to the MOD.

4. It contains the policy and direction about the processes involved and the techniques to be applied throughout the acquisition cycle or Manufacture to Target or Disposal Sequence (MTDS).

5. The JSP is structured in two parts:

   d. Part 1 Directive. Provides the regulation that shall be followed in accordance with Statute, or Policy mandated by Defence or on Defence by Central Government.

   e. Part 2 Guidance. Provides the guidance that should be followed to assist the user in complying with regulation detailed in Part 1.

   f.

Related Documents	Title
JSP375	MOD Health and Safety Handbook.
JSP390	Military Laser Safety
JSP418	MOD Corporate Environmental Protection Manual.
JSP430	Management of Ship Safety and Environmental Protection.
JSP454	Land Systems Safety and Environmental Protection.
JSP482	MOD Explosives Regulations.
JSP762	Weapons and Munitions Through Life Capability
JSP815	Defence Health and Safety and Environmental Protection.
MAA/RA	Military Aviation Authority Regulatory Publications (MRP)

Coherence With Other Defence Authority Policy And Guidance.

6. Where applicable, this document contains links to other relevant JSPs, some of which may be published by different Defence Authorities. Where particular dependencies exist, these other Defence Authorities have been consulted in the formulation of the policy and guidance detailed in this publication.

Training

7. This JSP has been developed for use by Suitably Qualified and Experienced Personnel (SQEP) involved with OME. Simply following this JSP will not fulfil obligations arising from other legislation.

Further Advice And Feedback- Contacts

8. The owner of this JSP is DSA-DOSR-PRG ATL. For further information about any aspect of this guide, or questions not answered within the subsequent sections, or to provide feedback on the content, contact:

Job Title	DSA-DOSR-PRG-4
Project focus	DOSR
Phone	030 679 85844
E-mail	dsa-dosr-prg-4@mod.uk
Address	Hazel, #H019, Abbey Wood (North), New Road, Stoke Gifford, Bristol, BS34 8QW

Authority

9. This issue of JSP 520 volume 4 supersedes all previous volume 4.

Status

11. All hard copies of JSP520 Part 1 or 2 are uncontrolled. The JSP will be updated whenever additional or improved guidance becomes available and will be reviewed at least annually.

12. Readers are encouraged to assist in the continued update of this document by informing the DSA-DOSR-PRG-4 of any required changes particularly those resulting from their experiences in the development of OME safety regimes.

13. To check the latest amendment status reference should be made to JSPs within the Library section of the Defence Intranet.

Cautionary Note About References

14. The responsibility for the use of correct and relevant standards, procedures and working practices remains with the Project Team Leader (PTL). No assurance is given that the documents referenced within JSP520 Part 1 and 2 are up to date or that the list is comprehensive. It will be necessary to check applicability for the intended use and where relevant confirm documents accuracy and suitability to the intended use.

Amendment Record

Issue 4.2 changes highlighted in YELLOW					
No.	**Section**	**Par**	**Amendment Summary**	**Agreed**	**Date**
4.2	Preface	1	Remove practical handbook	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Preface	2	Added direct energy and examples	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Preface	3	Removed Land, Sea, Air	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Preface	5	Added MTDS	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Preface	6	JSP added	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Preface	8	Sentence Removed	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Preface	9	Organisational DSA changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Preface	10	Rewording	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Preface	12	Reworded	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Preface	13	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Overview	1	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Overview	2	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Overview	4	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Overview	5	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Overview	6	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	Overview	7	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	2	1	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	2	2	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	2	3	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	2	4	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	2	5	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	2	6	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	2	7a/b	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	3	3	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	3	6	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15
4.2	3	14	Organisational changes	PRG-4	16/06/15

Issue 4.1 changes					
No.	**Section**	**Par**	**Amendment Summary**	**Agreed**	**Date**
4.1	Forward	-	New forward from C Baker	Du-Policy	27/11/14
4.1	Preface	2	Small arms	Du-Policy	27/11/14
4.1	Preface	3	Who are	Du-Policy	27/11/14
4.1	Preface	5	About, to be applied	Du-Policy	27/11/14
4.1	Preface	6	Regulations, shall, should	Du-Policy	27/11/14
4.1	Preface	9	New address	Du-Policy	27/11/14
4.1	3	14	Footnote page 11	Du-Policy	27/11/14
4.1	Annex A	3	Directive page A1	Du-Policy	27/11/14
4.1	Appendix 1		Vol instead of leaflets Page A4	Du-Policy	27/11/14

Contents JSP520 Part 2, Vol 4: Roles And Responsibilities

1 Overview

1. The Secretary of State (SofS) Policy Statement (as contained within Joint Service Publication (JSP) 8151 declares that safety is the responsibility of both line management and individuals. In the Ministry of Defence (MOD) these are supplied in the format of a formal Letter of Delegation. Such delegations can only be made to those staff that are Suitably Qualified and Experienced Personnel (SQEP) and have the resources to undertake those duties.

2. By the Charter for the DSA, the Secretary of State for Defence empowers the DSA for its roles as Regulator, Investigator and Defence Authority, granting its independence (from financial, political and operational pressures) and authority as well as outlining its responsibilities. The DSA regulates all areas of defence where we have exemptions from legislation.

3. The SofS Policy statement identifies central individuals as being responsible for specific aspects of the Safety and Environmental Management System (SEMS), separated into “Regulation” and “Implementation”.

4. **Secretary of State (SofS)**. SofS issue policy statement on Health Safety and Environmental Protection (HS&EP) in Defence.

5. **Permanent Under Secretary (PUS).** PUS is appointed as the senior official responsible for putting the policy statement into practice and ensuring compliance HS&EP.

6. **TLB holders and Trading Fund Agency chief executives** are senior duty holders and are responsible for choosing the duty holders in their organisation who manage activities which could be a risk to life. PUS holds TLB holders to account for their performance in terms of health and safety within the Defence performance Framework (DPF).

7. **Defence Safety Committee (DSC)**. The DSC is chaired by the DG DSA and is part of the MOD corporate governance structure as set out in the SofS’s Policy Statement. It supports PUS in carrying out the responsibilities as Process Owner for safety and EP. These include providing strategic direction, setting objectives, assessing and prioritising the Department’s safety and EP risks, considering the safety and EP risks arising from Planning Round options and providing advice to the Defence Board, monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Department’s safety and EP strategy, and providing assurance to the PUS and the SofS that the management of safety and EP is effective and complies with SofS’s policy. Senior representatives of Top Level Budget (TLB) holders, Trading Fund Agencies (TFA), and D DSA are members of the DSC.

[1] JSP418 MOD Corporate Environmental Protection Manual.

8. Roles and responsibility identified within the “Regulation” aspect of the SEMS is presented in Section 2, whilst “Implementation” aspects are presented within Section 3.

2 MOD Safety Regulation

Defence Safety Authority (DSA)

1. The Defence Safety Authority (DSA) is responsible for the regulation of Defence Health, Safety and Environmental Protection. It provides independent advice to the Secretary of State on Health, Safety and Environmental Protection (HS&EP) policy in Defence and evidence-based assurance that the policy is being promoted and implemented in the conduct of Defence activities. It owns and directs the activities of Defence’s independent accident investigation teams

Introduction

2. The DSA brings together the Defence Safety and Environment Authority (DSEA), the Military Aviation Authority (MAA) and the newly established Defence Fire Safety Regulator (DFSR) to form an independent authority that provides Defence with a single, independent, focus for safety and environmental protection. The DSA regulates all areas of Defence where we have exemptions from legislation. These exemptions exist because of the particular needs of Defence and cover areas such as nuclear, aviation, maritime, explosives and ordnance, and fuels and gases.

3. The Secretary of State’s Health, Safety and Environmental Protection Policy Statement requires that MOD complies with the law where we are subject to it, and that where we have exemptions we should produce internal regulations that produce outcomes that are, so far as reasonably practical, at least as good as those required by legislation; in addition to regulation, the DSA is responsible for overarching safety and environmental protection policy and will carry out high level assurance to establish whether Top Level Budget (TLB) organisations and Trading Fund Agencies (TFA) are complying with the requirements of legislation, as well as internal regulation, in accordance with the policy statement.

4. The DSA is made up of nine teams:

5. **Defence Fire Safety Regulator (DFSR).** The DFSR is manned by Fire Safety Inspector (FSI) officers of the Defence Fire Rescue Service who enforce fire safety legislation within Defence.

a. **Defence Land Safety Regulator (DLSR).** The DLSR covers land systems, fuels and gases, movement and transport, vehicle policy and serious equipment failure investigation.

b. **Defence Maritime Regulator (DMR).** The DMR covers regulation of ship safety, diving safety policy, assurance and compliance of MOD Shipping policy.

c. **Defence Nuclear Safety Regulator (DNSR).** The DNSR covers regulation of the nuclear and radiological safety of the Defence Nuclear Programmes.

d. **Defence Ordnance Munitions and Explosives (OME) Safety Regulator (DOSR).** The DOSR covers OME, land ranges safety policy and major accidents control regulations.

e. **Military Aviation Authority (MAA).** The MAA covers regulation all aspects of air safety across Defence.

f. **Land Accident Prevention and Investigation Team (LAIT).** The LAIT covers investigation and reporting of all accidents and incidents in the land environment or where Land Forces sponsored equipment is involved.

g. **Military Air Accident Investigation Branch (MilAAIB).** The MilAAIB covers air accident investigation expertise to Service Inquiries so that the technical, operational and organisational causes are identified and understood.

h. **Corporate Policy & Assurance (CPA)**. The CPA covers corporate safety and environmental protection policy, governance and high-level assurance.

Defence OME Safety Regulator (DOSR)

6. The DOSR is an independent regulator within Defence and holds a personal letter of delegation from the Director General of the DSA which defines his authority and responsibilities. This directs the DOSR to regulate OME safety across Defence activities in accordance with the Secretary of State's policy statement and to maintain a regulatory regime.

7. The Defence OME Safety Regulator (DOSR) is required to develop, promulgate and enforce the MOD regulatory regime for OME Safety and Environmental Protection (S&EP) across Defence. The DOSR has specific responsibilities for the regulation of:

a. Explosives Safety

b. Major Accident Control Regulations.

c. OME Through life Safety.

d. Military Laser Safety.

e. Defence Ranges Safety.

8. In developing the regulatory regime, DOSR are supported by the following committees, working groups and Competent Authorities (CA) that report direct to the DOSR TL:

a. **Defence OME Acquisition Safety Committee (DOMEASC).** The committee is responsible for the review of JSP520 and change proposals submitted by users.

b. **Defence Explosives Safety Committee (DExpSC).** The committee is responsible for the review of MOD Explosive Regulations JSP482[2] and change proposals by users.

[2] JSP482 MOD Explosive Regulations.

c. **Defence Major Accident Control Safety Committee (DMACSC).** The committee oversees the implementation and review of JSP498[3] throughout the MOD. JSP498 provides equivalent standards to those required by the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH). UK legislation, which derives from a European Directive – Seveso II, does not apply to MOD. JSP498 requires establishments with holdings of hazardous substances over set threshold limits to produce documentation to demonstrate the establishment control measures for the prevention of Major Accidents and the mitigation of consequences to human health and the environment of any that do occur.

d. **Defence Ranges Safety Committee (DRSC).** The committee DRSC is the MOD focus for the safety of ranges, provide direction on the management and maintenance of the safety of ranges and provide assurance of safety through monitoring of the range inspection and audit system.

The DRSC sponsors and oversees the production of JSP403[4], forms and other documents that provide the necessary instructions and guidance for all concerned with the safety of MOD ranges and of other ranges at home and abroad used by MOD personnel.

e. **Defence LASER Safety Committee (DLSC).** The DLSC committee provides assurance on all aspects of military laser safety within the MOD. The DLSC roles and responsibilities include management of JSP390[5], custodianship of STANAG 3606[6], along with providing input into other defence standards and laser safety training for stakeholders and contractors. The Defence Laser Safety Review Panel (DLSRP) issue certificates on behalf of the DLSC.

Defence OME Safety Regulator Stakeholder Committee (DOSR SC)

9. SofS requires DSA to establish stakeholder committees on a domain basis. The DOSR SC fulfils this remit for the HS&EP regulation of OME. The purpose of the DOSR SC is to provide a consultative forum where senior stakeholders can consider high-level OME S&EP performance matters, express their views on the regulatory regime, comment on proposed policy changes and be informed about emerging legislation / regulations and the outcome of regulatory activities.

10. The key objectives of the DOSR SC is to consider:

a. TLB annual reports.

b. DOSR and TLB key risks.

c. Incident rates.

d. Pan TLB coherence and consistency.

e. Culture.

f. Competence requirements and training.

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[3] JSP498 Major Accident Control Regulations.
[4] JSP403 Handbook of Defence Land Ranges Safety.
[5] JSP390 Military laser Safety.
[6] STANAG 3606 Laser Safety Evaluation for Outdoor Military Environments.

g. Issues raised by external regulators and foreign regulatory authorities or government agencies.

9. Provide feedback on:

a. The DOSR annual report on regulatory activity.

b. The application of the regulatory regime.

c. Proposed changes in policy.

d. Licensing, permissioning and enforcement.

e. Operational dispensations.

f. Lessons learned and trend analysis.

g. Inform members of the following occurrences since the previous meeting.

h. Exemptions and policy dispensations granted.

i. Key recommendations arising from investigations.

j. Key outputs from inspections and audits.

k. Prohibition and Improvement Notices issued.

l. The plan for future inspections and audits.

m. Emerging legislation, its anticipated impact and the potential need for exemptions.

3 MOD Safety Implementation

Introduction

1. The roles and responsibilities for MOD's safety implementation organisations are outlined in the following sections.

Defence Equipment And Support (DE&S)

2. **Chief of Defence Materiel (CDM).** CDM is accountable to the SofS, through the PUS. CDM ensures that:

a. Acquisition provides safe systems, equipments, support and stores.

b. Contracts and partnership arrangements operate consistently End-to-End, and with effective change controls, according to common standards and procedures spanning engineering, storage and distribution, and comply with legislation.

c. Safety roles and responsibilities are defined and documented within Customer Supplier Agreement (CSA) relationships with Users, and that Users comply with CSA requirements including logistics procedures and risk assessments required in contracts.

d. Delivery and support of equipment is fit for purpose such that the risk when using it is either Broadly acceptable or Tolerable and As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).

e. Safe working practices are in place and an effective safety management framework across the Defence Supply Chain for storage and distribution of material and for writing, maintaining and communicating associated JSPs, Defence Instructions and Notices (DIN) and specific TLB instructions.

3. **Chief of Materiel (CofM).** The CofM in each domain (i.e. Fleet, Land, Air, Joint Enablers) is responsible for ensuring that equipment, support and logistic arrangements supplied by Director Joint Supply Chain (D JSC) and other delivery teams demonstrably fit for purpose, such that the risk to the workforce, others who may be affected and the environmental impact when they are used is either Broadly acceptable or Tolerable and ALARP. CofM is responsible for ensuring that financial resources are available to operate safely and to maintain safety standards. CofM is to confirm to CDM that interfaces between project team, delivery teams and Users handle safety issues robustly and effectively, particularly with regard to safety risk assessments and operationally driven decisions taken by Users to operate outside Project Team (PT) defined safe performance envelopes.

4. **Directors.** The Directors of each Operating Centre are responsible for ensuring that:

a. The equipment and services procured, delivered and supported by their Operating Centre are fit for purpose.

b. Safety responsibilities are defined in the JBA (Joint Business Agreement) with the users.

c. Sufficient resources are available to allow Project Team Leaders (PTLs) to effectively use this authority and meet the required safety performance.

d. Authority for the discharge of these responsibilities is delegated down the line management chain.

5. **Project Team Leader (PTL).** The PTL operates within the personal Letter of Delegation for managing System Safety, through the Director of the Operating Centre. Where there is to be further delegation, it shall be ensured (by the PTL) that staff receiving delegations are competent and have at their disposal the necessary resources to carry out tasks delegated to them. The PTL is responsible for ensuring that throughout the life of the system:

a. Safety targets and requirements are set and communicated in System Requirements Documents (SRD) (or Safety Documentation if the SRD does not exist, i.e. for legacy projects) and are met.

b. Environmental targets and requirements are set and communicated in SRD (or Environmental Documentation if the SRD does not exist, i.e. for legacy projects) and are met.

c. Equipment is safe to operate and maintain, and is supported by a Safety and Environmental Case.

d. Hazards are controlled so that residual risks are reduced to either Broadly acceptable or Tolerable and ALARP throughout the acquisition cycle.

e. Appropriate through-life safety management arrangements are established for the equipment.

f. In service maintenance and training procedures are detailed in technical documentation to ensure safe operation.

g. The Safety and Environmental Case is to be kept up to date.

h. Support documentation and training documentation to end users are maintained and their configuration controlled.

i. Arrangements are in place for monitoring and recording safety performance, and regular reviews are carried out.

j. The TL is also responsible for ensuring that the project team:

1) Supply safe equipment, systems and spares.

2) Provide user instructions, training, and maintenance procedures.

3) Define the performance safety envelope.

4) Define how equipments are to be transported and stored safely in JSPs, DINs and Defence Equipment & Support (DE&S) instructions.

5) Align configuration control of instructions and the performance envelope with configuration control of the systems and components.

6) Ensure users understand the safety implications of all changes, (e.g., system design or periodicity of maintenance could present new safety hazards).

7) When requested by PT, provide technical advice to users operating systems outside of the defined safe maintenance and performance envelopes.

6. **Defence Munitions (DM).** Defence Munitions receives, stores maintains and issues (RSMI) the range of General Munitions (GM) and Complex Weapons (CW) that are mandated by the MOD Centre and procured through DE&S Project Teams (PTs) to equip the Front Line Commands (FLCs) and Operations.

7. **Head of Quality Safety and Environmental Protection (Hd QSEP).** The Hd QSEP provides CDM with assurance that safe and environmentally compliant procedures and processes are defined and complied with within DE&S, so that equipment, systems, support, logistics and the operation of DE&S are safe and environmentally compliant. The Acquisition Safety & the Environment (ASE) Branch, provides policy, advice and guidance to support the continuous improvement of DE&S acquisition based safety and environmental protection issues. ASE provides corporate support to the DE&S senior managers in the area of acquisition safety and environmental policy implementation, strategy, processes and assurance. They sponsor the DE&S-mandated Acquisition Safety and Environmental Management System[7] (ASEMS) that describes the processes and procedures that must be employed by DE&S projects through-life for safety and environmental management.

8. **Weapons Head of Engineering.** The Engineering Team sits within the 1* Engineering and Safety Pillar of the Weapons Operating Centre (WOC), part of DE&S. The team has a wide range of responsibilities including local policy, governance, assurance, advice and guidance within the WOC.

9. **Defence Ordnance Safety Group.** DOSG is the DE&S focal point for OME Safety. DOSG provides OME Safety support, OME technical support and OME Safety advice across the MOD and other government departments.

10. DOSG supports the Defence Ordnance Safety Regulator (DOSR) in developing, maintaining and promulgating OME safety policy, standards and regulations, ensuring an appropriate framework to ensure safety at all stages of the OME life cycle.

11. DOSG teams provide advice, guidance and support directly to Duty Holders across the MOD, primarily but not exclusively through DE&S Project Teams, on the acquisition of safe and suitable for service OME weapon systems (including those being procured to meet Urgent Operational Requirements) throughout the life cycle including the interpretation and application of policy, standards and regulations for OME Safety.

12. The DOSG OME Safety Advisor appointed to a PT is responsible for providing support and advice to the PT in the development of the Safety and Environmental Case and OME SECR, OSRP Submissions, following the principles and guidance provided in JSP520 Part 2[8]. The OME Safety Advisor should, where appropriate, sit on the PT Safety Committees and on the request of the PT, act as a conduit with the OSRP or other single domain authorities. Where an OME Safety Advisor has not been involved in the development of the projects Safety and Environmental Cases,

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[7] See Acquisition System Guidance (ASG).
[8] JSP520 Part 2, Vol 13: OME Safety Review Process.

they maybe co-opted on to the OSRP as they retain independence of the system under review.

13. **OME Safety Review Panel (OSRP).** The requirement for the OME Safety Review Panel (OSRP) process is governed by JSP520 Part 2. The OSRP Management Board (OSRPMB) provides oversight of the assurance and review process undertaken, whilst allowing co-ordination of individual panels by the OSRP Secretariat. The OSRP review process is managed in accordance with an Approved Code of Practice which is described in the OSRP manual.

14. **OSRP Secretariat (OSRP Sec).** The OSRP Sec will check OME Safety Submissions for completeness; confirm review levels and assign to the appropriate OSRP. They are a focal point for OSRP issues and resolve conflict and interface problems with Project Teams. Where this cannot be resolved issues will be brought to the attention of the OSRPMB Chair for resolution. The secretariat also monitors OSRP Assurance Statement[9] review dates notifying PTs three months before the review date is due, that they need to consider re-submission to the OSRP.

15. **Safety, Engineering and Technical Assurance (SE&T).** The Safety and Engineering Assurance lead in Head of Engineering is responsible for providing safety and engineering assurance across the Weapon Operating Centre (WOC) teams and assessing the maturity level of technology being pulled through into projects.

Independent Safety Auditor

16. **An Independent Safety Auditor (ISA).** The ISA provides independent safety assessment to demonstrate that the safety requirements for the system being considered are appropriate, adequate, and ultimately satisfy the need. An appointed ISA will typically, on behalf of the duty holder:

a. Carry out independent assessment.

b. Carry out audits of safety against planned arrangements.

c. Provide recommendation on the acceptability of a proposed safety argument to aid duty holder acceptance.

Joint Forces Command

17. **Joint Forces Command (JFC).** The JFC holds overall responsibility for Safety, Health and Environmental Protection across the JFC TLB. This includes the Permanent Joint Headquarters (PJHQ), Operational Theatres, Permanent Joint Operating Bases (PJOBs) and a number of other Business Units that operate within the UK and overseas. The JFC Area of Responsibility includes many OME activities. Some of these activities are carried out by permanent JFC staff, others by staff form the single Service Commands on operational deployment.

[9] Formally known as CSOME

18. **Permanent Joint Headquarters (PJHQ).** The PJHQ holds responsibility for the planning and execution of UK-led joint, potentially joint, combined and multi-national operations. PJHQ's function is to provide politically aware military advice, produce contingency plans and exercise operational command of forces committed to operations; as such PJHQ directs, deploys, sustains and recovers assigned UK forces.

19. **Chief of Joint Operations (CJO).** The CJO holds overall responsibility for all Safety, Health & Environment (SHE) matters within the area of responsibility, namely Operational Theatres (OTs) and Joint Exercises, as delegated by Commander JFC. CJOs objectives are to provide all personnel with, so far as is reasonably practicable, safe facilities, equipment, systems of work, working environment and sufficient information, instruction and training, with respect to SHE matters.

20. **Chief Environment and Safety Officer (CESO).** The CESO (JFC) is the TLB focal point for all SHE matters. CESO (JFC) provides advice, support and assurance to JFC Commanders, and monitor the application of arrangements with respect to SHE management across the TLB.

Defence Infrastructure Organisation

21. **Chief Executive of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (CE / DIO).** The CE / DIO is the TLB holder responsible for managing, constructing, maintaining and providing land, properties and related infrastructure services to meet the current and future needs of the MOD and personnel at home and abroad, to support current operations, to meet safety / regulatory obligations and to achieve sustainability targets. The MOD estate is made up of three parts: the Built Estate comprising accommodation blocks, barracks, naval bases, depots, historic buildings and aircraft hangars / airfields; the Housing Estate comprising over 50,000 Service family homes; and the Defence Training Estate (DTE) comprising 16 major training areas and 104 other training areas and ranges. Related infrastructure services include facilities management, such as cleaning, catering and accommodation stores and technical support such as land quality management.

Deputy Chief of Defence Staff (Military Capability)

22. **Deputy Chief of Defence Capability (DCDS(MilCap)).** DCDS MilCap is currently responsible for planning and delivering a coherent and affordable programme of military equipment capabilities which meets joint operational requirements, ranging from current operations to the Future Force. Responsibilities are changing as part of Defence Transformation to focus in future on MOD-level Strategic Force Development, Balance of Investment and Capability Coherence, although will still retain overall responsibility for specific Strategic Projects, including the Successor Nuclear Deterrent and Carrier Strike Programmes.

23. **Equipment sponsors.** The Equipment sponsors are required to inform the Project Team via the User Requirement Document (URD) of any specific safety issues, and safety performance requirements that the equipment or service will meet. They are expected to identify what, if any, safety information they already hold, and to enter into clear agreements as to which organisation will be responsible for obtaining any location specific permits or authorisations, and related assessments for the use of the system.

Users / Operators

24. The Users / operators in the single Service Commands and the Joint Forces Command are to operate equipments in accordance with user instructions, maintain equipments according to maintenance procedures, and to transport and store according to JSPs, DINs and PT procedures. These apply to training and operations.

25. Through Joint Business Agreements (JBAs) with the PT, Users are to:

a. Confirm instructions and procedures have been maintained and configuration controlled according to PT changes.

b. Confirm equipments are being maintained and used according to PT procedures and safe performance envelope.

c. Immediately report to the project team concerns identified by operators (e.g. problems, unexpected performance, failures, etc.).

d. Report to the PT all decisions taken to operate equipment and support outside defined performance and maintenance envelopes.