



Defence
Safety Authority

DSA 03.OME Preliminary Pages - Defence Code of Practice (DCOP) and Guidance Notes

Defence OME Safety Regulator

DOSR



DSA VISION

Protecting Defence personnel and operational capability through effective and independent HS&EP regulation, assurance, enforcement and investigation.

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PREFACE

AUTHORITY

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2. This document:
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 - b. Will be updated as part of a continuous improvement programme but at least 12-monthly from the period of document issue date.

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3. Proposed changes, recommendations or amendments to DOSR Regulations and Guidance publications can be submitted by anyone using the DOME Request for Change Function (RFC) available for every Dome publication in the DOME library located [here](#) or by completing the Word version of the Change Proposal Form available from the DOME Library, see figure 1 below for the location.

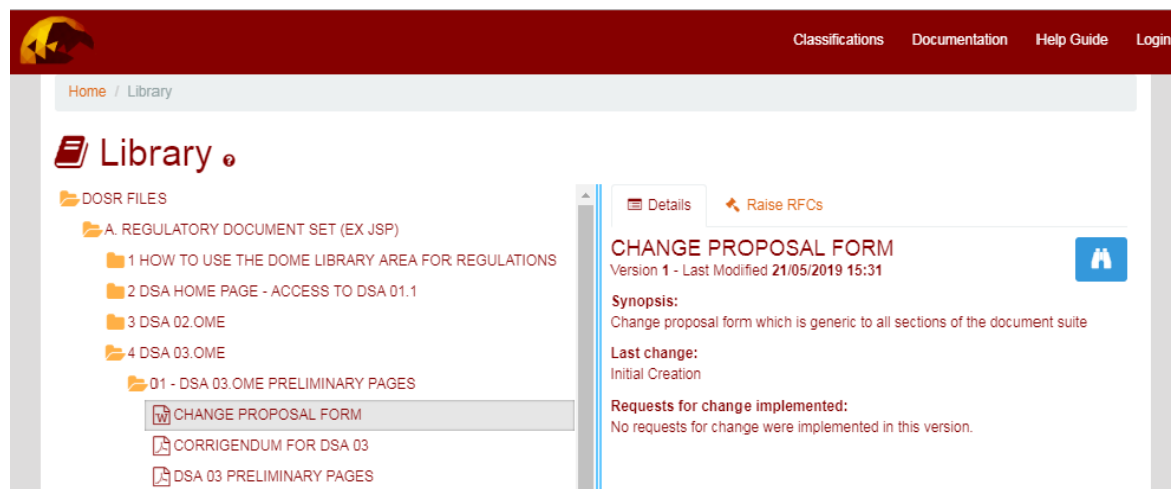


Figure 1. Change Proposal Form (Word version) Location

4. Any post and grammar change proposals can be approved or rejected by the DOSR PRG Authors without involvement of the associated Working Group.
5. Technical change proposals will need to be submitted to the associated Working Group for review and approval or rejection.
6. When incorporating changes care is to be taken to maintain coherence across regulations.
7. Changes effecting Risk to Life will be published immediately.
8. Other changes will be incorporated as part of routine reviews.

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9. The DOSR PRG team will ensure these OME Regulations remain fit for purpose by conducting reviews through the DOSR Governance Committees, involving all Stakeholders.

FURTHER ADVICE AND FEEDBACK

10. The document owner is the DOSR. For further information about any aspect of this document, or questions not answered within the subsequent sections, or to provide feedback on the content, contact:

Job Title	DOSR-Policy, Regulations and Guidance
E-mail	DSA-DOSR-PRG@mod.gov.uk
Address	Juniper #5004, Level 0, Wing 1, Abbey Wood North, Bristol, BS34 8QW

POINTS OF CONTACT (POC) LIST

ORGANISATION	ADDRESS	POC DETAIL	E MAIL ADDRESS
A4 SO1 Arm & SE	Headquarters Air Command Gladiator Block 1 Site RAF High Wycombe Buckinghamshire HP14 4UE	Explosives Safety (ES) office at Headquarters Air Command.	Not provided
Aldershot Troop	Aldershot Troop 621 EOD Squadron 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC Provost Barracks Maida Road Aldershot Hants GU11 2DN	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Ammunition Technical Support Cell (ATSC)	ATSC Headquarters 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC Vauxhall Barracks Didcot Oxon OX11 7ES	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Ashchurch Troop 721 EOD Squadron	Ashchurch Troop 721 EOD Squadron 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC St Barbara's Barracks Ashchurch Glos GL20 8LZ	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Bielefeld Troop 721 EOD Squadron	Bielefeld Troop 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC Rochdale Bks BFPO 39	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Catterick Troop	Catterick Troop 521 EOD Squadron 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC Leyburn Road Catterick Garrison Richmond (N. Yorks) Yorkshire DL9 3LP	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
CE SO2 ES	Headquarters Air Command Gladiator Block 1 Site RAF High Wycombe Buckinghamshire HP14 4UE	Explosives Safety (ES) office at Headquarters Air Command.	Not provided
Chester Troop	Chester Troop 521 EOD Squadron 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC The Dale Barracks Chester CH2 4BD	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Colchester Troop	Colchester Troop 621 EOD Squadron 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC Merville Barracks Colchester Essex CO2 7UT	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Commanding Officer	11 EOD&S Regiment RLC Vauxhall Barracks Oxon OX11 7ES	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
DOSG	MOD Abbey Wood, #4304 Fir 3a Bristol BS34 8JH	ST3 - Head of E3 Operations (Electromagnetic Environmental Effects)	Not provided
Edinburgh Troop	Edinburgh Troop 521 EOD Squadron 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC Dreghorn Bks Redford Road Edinburgh EH13 9 QW	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
HQ 3 Cdo Bde RM SAT	UK/NL Landing Forces Royal Marines Barracks Stonehouse Plymouth Devon PL1 3QS	RM	Not provided
JSEODOC	11 EOD&S Regiment RLC Vauxhall Barracks Didcot Oxon OX11 7ES	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
MID CELL	MID CELL FIR 3A #4304 MOD ABBEY WOOD SOUTH BRISTOL BS34 8JH	MID CELL	Not provided
Naval Authority Explosives	SSG NAEXP Ash 3c #3311 Abbey Wood Bristol BS34 8JH	Naval Authority	Not provided
Northolt Troop	Northolt Troop 621 EOD Squadron 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC RAF Northolt West End Road Ruislip Middlesex HA4 6NG	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Nottingham Troop 721 EOD Squadron	Nottingham Troop 721 EOD Squadron 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC Chetwynd Barracks Beeston Notts NG9 5HA	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Officer Commanding 521 EOD Squadron	Headquarters 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC Leyburn Road Catterick Garrison Richmond (N. Yorks) Yorkshire DL9 3LP	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Officer Commanding 621 EOD Squadron	Headquarters 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC RAF Northolt West End Road Ruislip Middlesex HA4 6NG	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Officer Commanding 721 EOD Squadron	Headquarters 721 EOD Squadron 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC St Barbara's Barracks Ashchurch Tewkesbury Glos GL20 8LZ	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Second in Command	11 EOD&S Regiment RLC Vauxhall Barracks Oxon OX11 7ES	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Shorncliffe Troop	Shorncliffe Troop 621 EOD Squadron 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC RASC Lines Shorncliffe Kent CT20 3BZ	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided
Tidworth Troop 721 EOD Squadron	Tidworth Troop 721 EOD Squadron 11 EOD&S Regiment RLC Brimstone Compound Assaye Barracks Tidworth Wilts SP9 7AB	Technical explosives authorities	Not provided

POINTS OF CONTACT for LASER SAFETY

MOD DOSG (Laser Safety)

Laser Systems Safety Advisors
Defence Ordnance Safety Group
Weapons Operating Centre
Fir 3a #4304
MOD Abbey Wood South
Bristol
BS34 8JH
[Email: DESWpnsDOSG-MLSCTeam@MOD.uk](mailto:DESWpnsDOSG-MLSCTeam@MOD.uk)

MOD – SSDC

6-D Main Building
Whitehall
London
SW1A 2HB

Health Protection Agency

HPA Radiation Protection Division

Centre for Radiation, Chemicals and Environmental Hazards
Chilton
Didcot
Oxon
OX11 0RQ
[Email: laser@hpa.org.uk](mailto:laser@hpa.org.uk)
[Web: www.hpa.org.uk/radiation](http://www.hpa.org.uk/radiation)

Dstl

Environmental Sciences Department
Institute of Naval Medicine
Alverstoke
Gosport
Hants
PO12 2DL

OME ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482)

PHRASE	DETAIL
A&ER	Ammunition and Explosives Regulations
AAC	Army Air Corps
AAES	Aircraft Assisted Escape System
AAP	Allied Administrative Publication
AASTP	Allied Ammunition Storage and Transport Publication
AC	Alternating Current or Ammunition Container
Ac or ac	Aircraft
ACA	Ammunition Container Assembly
ACH	Air Carriage Hours
ACTO	Attractive to Criminals and Terrorist Organisations
ADAC	Ammunition Descriptive Asset Code
ADR	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Explosives by Road
ADR	Accord Dangerous Routiers (The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
AECTP	Allied Environmental Conditions and Test Publications
AER	Authorised Explosives Representative
AES	Arms and Explosives Search
AESP	Army Equipment Support Publication
AESP	Army Equipment Support Publication
AF	Army Form
AFAP	Aviation Fuel and Ammunition Park
AFL	Army Form Label
AFV	Armoured Fighting Vehicle
AGSE	Armament Ground Support Equipment
AL	Amendment List
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
ALGWR	Air Launched Guided Weapons Release
ALM	Air Launched Munitions
ALW	Air Launched Weapon
ALWRC	Air Launched Weapon Release Certificate
AMD	Ammunition Marking Drawing
AMPS	Ammunition Management Policy Statements
AN-M	American, all Service - M series
AOP	Allied Ordnance Publication
AoR	Area of Responsibility
AOSP	Army Operational Shooting Policy
AP	Armour Piercing or Air Publication
APB	Ammunition Process Building
APDS	AP Discarding Sabot
APFSDS	AP Fin Stabilised Discarding Sabot
APSE	AP Special Effect
AR	Authorised Representative
ARI	Airborne Radio Installation
AS	Anti-Submarine
AS of A	Army School of Ammunition
ASD	Ammunition Supply Depot or Aircraft Self Damage
ASDAWC	Aircraft Self Damage from Aircraft Weapons Committee
ASEMS	Acquisition Safety and Environmental Management System
ASG	Acquisition System Guidance
ASHE	Approval to Store and Handle Explosives
ASIC	Application Specific Integrated Circuits
AT	Alongside Testing, Ammunition Technician or Air Transport
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATGM	Anti-Tank Guided Missile
ATGW	Anti-Tank Guided Weapon
Atk	Anti-Tank
ATO	Ammunition Technical Officer
ATSR	Air Transportable Storage Racking
AU	Aiming Unit
AUR	All-Up-Round
AURC	All-Up-Round-Container

OME ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482)

PHRASE	DETAIL
AWAC	Aircraft Weapon Advisory Committees
AWBC	Aircraft Weapons Ballistic Committee
BA	Breathing Apparatus
BCU	Bird Control Unit
BD	Bomb Disposal
BDR	Bandolier
BE	Base Ejection
BFI	Bulk Fuel Installation
BKI	Batch Key Identity
BL	Black List or Breech Loading
BS	British Standard
BSO	Broad Side On
BTCA	Breakdown, Test and Criticality Analysis
BW	Bridge Wire
BWX	Beeswax
C	Centigrade
C of G	Centre of Gravity
CA	Competent Authority
CAFA	Cable Assembly Fuzing and Arming
CAP	Competent Ammunition Person
CATO	Chief Ammunition Technical Officer
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBI	Confederation of British Industry
CBLR	Consolidated Black List Register
CBU	Cluster Bomb Unit or Command Break Up
CC	Conducting Cap
CCG	Computer Control Group
CCS	Chief of Corporate Services
CDM	Chief of Defence Materiel
CDO	Competent Display Operator
CDRL	Contract Data Requirements List
CE	Composition Exploding (Tetryl) or Chief Engineer
CE / DIO	Chief Executive of Defence Infrastructure Organisation
CED	Complex Electronic Devices
CEE	Complex Electronic Elements
CEOFFE	Cartridge Electrically Operated Fire Extinguisher
CER	Carriage of Explosives Regulations
CESO	Chief Environment and Safety Office
CESO(MOD)	Chief Environment and Safety Officer (Ministry of Defence)
CFFE	Certify (or Certified) Free From Explosives
CG	Compatibility Group
CGRM	Commandant General Royal Marines
CHEPS	Cargo Handling and Explosives Palletization Site
CHS	Cartridge Headspace
CIE(MOD)	Chief Inspector of Explosives (Ministry of Defence)
CJO	Chief of Joint Operations
CLA	Command Licensing Authority
CLC	Charge Linear Cutting
CLER	Classification and Labelling of Explosives Regulations
CM	Capability Manager
CMD	Conventional Munitions Disposal
CofD	Certificate of Design
CoM	Chief of Materiel
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards
COMAHR	Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations
COO	Chief Operating Officer
COP	Code Of Practice
COSA	Catalogue of Ordnance Stores and Ammunition
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
COTL	Container Or The Like
COTS	Commercial Off The Shelf
COTS	Commercial Off The Shelf

OME ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482)

PHRASE	DETAIL
CPS	Cardinal Point Specification
CRN	Constraint Registered Number
CS	Capability Sponsor
CSA	Customer Supplier Agreement
CSA	Customer/Supplier Agreement
CSE	Certificate of Safety - Explosives
CSTP	Conditioned Storage and Transportation Pallet
CTN	Carton
CTO	Chief Technical Officer
CVR(T)	Combat Vehicle Reconnaissance (Tracked)
CW	Chemical Warfare
D JSC	Director Joint Supply Chain
D S&E	Director Safety & Engineering
D S&EP	Director Safety & Environmental Protection
D S&T	Director Safety & Technology
D SEF Pol	Directorate of Safety, Environment and Fire Policy
D Wpns	Director Weapons
DA	Design Authority
DA	Direct Action or Design Authority
DAC	Dangerous Air Cargo
DACC	Dangerous Air Cargo Committee
DAP	Decontamination Apparatus Portable
DCDS(EC)	Deputy Chief of Defence Staff (Equipment Capabilities)
DCI	Defence Council Instruction
DDA	Device Delayed Arming
DE	Defence Estates
DE&S	Defence Equipment and Support
Def Stan	Defence Standard
Def Stan	Defence Standard
DELS	Defence Explosives Licensing System
DESB	Defence Environmental Safety Board
DESC	Defence Environment and Safety Committee
DETR	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions
DExpSC	Defence Explosives Safety Committee
DFL	Departmental Functional Lead
DfT	Department for Transport
DG	Dangerous Goods
DG	Dangerous Goods
DGAC	Dangerous Goods by Air Carriage
DGHR	Dangerous Goods in Harbour Regulations
DGM PT	Defence General Munitions Project Team
DGSA	Dangerous Goods Safety Adviser
DIN	Defence Instructions and Notice
DIO	Defence Infrastructure Organisation
Dir(PA)	Director Precision Attack
DJtCap	Director Joint Capabilities
DLO	Defence Logistics Organisation
DLRSC	Defence Land Ranges Safety Committee
DLSA	Director/Directorate of Land Service Ammunition
DLSC	Defence LASER Safety Committee
DM	Defence Munitions
DM	Defence Munitions
DMACSC	Defence Major Accident Control Safety Committee
DMTMC	Defence Movements and Transport Management Committee
DNRSC	Defence Nuclear Regulator Stakeholder Committee
DOMASC	Defence OME Acquisition Safety Committee
DOSG	Defence Ordnance Safety Group
DOSG	Defence Ordnance Safety Group
DOSG-ST	DOSG Science and Technology
DOSG-WS	DOSG Weapons Systems
DOSR	Defence Ordnance Munitions and Explosives Safety Regulator
DOSR	Defence OME Safety Regulator

OME ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482)

PHRASE	DETAIL
DP	Drill Purpose
DPA	Defence Procurement Agency (formerly MOD PE)
DpkgA	Defence Packaging Agency
DRSC	Defence Ranges Safety Committee
DS	Direct Support or Discarding Sabot
DSA	Defence Safety Authority
DSA	Designated Smoking Area or Divisional Supply Area
DSEA	Defence Safety and Environment Authority
DSEC	Defence Safety and Environment Committee
DSHAR	Dangerous Substances in Harbours Regulations
DSTL	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory
DSTL	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory
DU	Depleted Uranium
E of A	Extract of Approval
E3	Environmental Electromagnetic Effects
EA	Environmental Agency
EA	Explosives Act (1875 (Amended 1923)) or Engineering Authority
EBA	External Business Agreement
ECR	Explosives Control Register
EDK	Emergency Destruction Kit
EED	Electro-Explosive Device
EEI	Electrical Engineering Instruction
EES	Electrical Engine Starting
EESA	Emergency ESA
EHDS	Explosives Hazard Data Sheet
eHIATs	Electronic Manual of Hazard Impact Area Traces
EIG	Explosives Industry Group
ELCB	Electrical Leakage Circuit Breaker
ELL	Explosives Licence Limit
EM	Energetic Materials
EM	Electro-Magnetic
Eman	Equipment Management
EMC	Electro Magnetic Compatibility
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMP	Environmental Management Procedure
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EMPL	Equipment Management Policy Letter
EMPS	Equipment Management Policy Statement
EMTAP	Energetic Materials Testing Assessment Policy Manual of Tests
ENEQ	Effective Net Explosives Quantity
ENOHD	Extended Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance
EOC	Explosive Ordnance Clearance
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOD	Explosives Ordnance Disposal
EODO	Explosives Ordnance Disposal Officer
EOFE	Electrically Operated Fire Extinguisher
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPVAT	Electronic Pressure Velocity Action Time
ERD	Environmental Requirements Document
ERU	Ejector Release Unit
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ES	Exposed Site
ESA	Explosives Substances and Articles
ESA	Explosives Storage Area
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
ESH	Explosives Storehouse
ESI	Engineering Staff Instruction
ESLO	Explosives Safety Liaison Officer
ESM	Explosives Safeguarding Map
ESTC	Explosives Storage and Transport Classification
ESTC	Explosives Storage and Transport Committee
ETA	Event Tree Analysis

OME ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482)

PHRASE	DETAIL
EU	European Union
EWS	Emergency Water Supply
F	Fragmentation or Fahrenheit or Form
FAFFA	First Aid Fire Fighting Appliance
FAX	Fuel Air Explosive
FCS	Flight Critical System(s)
FFE	Free From Explosives
FFP	Fire Focal Point
FG	Fine Grain
FGIY	Flare Ground Indicating Yellow
FGSRSC	Fuels and Gases Safety Regulator Stakeholder Committee
FITOW	Further Improved Tube launched Optically tracked Wire guided
FLQ	Functional Limiting Quality
FM	Titanium Tetrachloride (Fuming Mixture)
FP	Firing Post/Point
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Arrays
FPP	Firing Pin Protrusion
FRAM	Fire Risk Assessment Methodology
FRNA	Fuming Red Nitric Acid
FS	Functional Standard
FSMP	Fire Services Management Plan
FSSP	Full Service Standard Package
FTA	Fault Tree Analysis
FWS	Forward Weapon Store
FZD	Fuzed
GAI	General Administrative Instruction
GARP	Generic Aircraft Release Procedure
GC	Guncotton
GCU	Guidance and Control Unit
GHz	Giga-Hertz
GM	Guided Missile
GOCO	Government Owned Contractor Operated
GP	General Purpose or Gunpowder
GPTIRF	General Purpose Thermal Imaging Repair Facility
GR	Ground Recognition
GRP	Glass Reinforced Plastic
GSE	Ground Support Equipment
GW	Guided Weapon
H of E	Head of Establishment
HAPTM	Hazardous Area Personal Test Meter
HAS	Hardened Aircraft Shelter
HC	High Capacity
HCC	Hazard Classification Code
HD	Hazard Division
HE	High Explosives
HE	High Explosive or High Energy
HEAT	High Explosive Anti-Tank
HEI	High Explosive and Incendiary
HES	High Explosives Substitute
HESH	High Explosive Squash Head
HIATs	Hazard Impact Area Traces
HN	Host Nation
HOC	Head Of Capability
HOE	Head Of Establishment
HoE	Head of Establishment
HSC	Health and Safety Commission
HSCT	Hot Solventless Cordite, Tubular
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HSWA	Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
HSWA	Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974
HTP	High Test Peroxide

OME ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482)

PHRASE	DETAIL
HV	High Velocity
I&RI	Inspection and Repair Instruction
IBA	Internal Business Agreement
IBD	Inhabited Building Distance
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IDS	Intruder Detection System
IE	Inspectors of Explosives
IE	Inspector of Explosives
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IEDD	Improvised Explosive Device Disposal
IFP	Igniter Frangible Pillar
IM	Insensitive Munitions
IM	Insensitive Munition(s)
IMAP	Insensitive Munitions Assessment Panel
IMD	Inter Magazine Distance
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods (Code)
IMEMG	Insensitive Munitions European Manufacturers' Group
IMIP	Insensitive Munitions Implementation Plan
IMIS	Insensitive Munitions Implementation Strategy
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IP	Index of Protection
IPN	Isopropyl Nitrate (AVPIN)
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IPT	Integrated Project Team
IQD	Inside Quantity Distance
IR	Infra-Red
IRR	Infra-Red Reflective
ISA	Independent Safety Auditor
ISD	In Service Date
ISD	In-Service Date
ISFE	Igniter Safety Fuze Electric
ISO	International Standards Organisation
ISS	In Service Surveillance
ITEAP	Integrated Trials, Evaluation and Assessment Programme
ITOW	Improved Tube launched Optically tracked Wire guided
IWC	Integrated Weapon Complex
JBA	Joint Business Agreement
JDCC	Joint Doctrine and Concepts Centre
JIMSG	Joint Insensitive Munitions Strategy Group
JSEODOC	Joint Service EOD Operations Centre
JSIO	Joint Service Intelligence Organisation
JSMCR	Joint Service Munitions Control Register
JSP	Joint Services Publication
JSP	Joint Services Publication
JTRC	Joint Technical Requirements Committee
KE	Kinetic Energy
kPa	Kilo-Pascal
KUR	Key User Requirements
LAFB	Local Authority Fire Brigade
LAW	Light Anti-tank Weapon
LBOSS	Letter Based OME Safety Submission
LC	Light Case (CW Weapons)
LCC	Linear Cutting Cord
LCEP	Life Cycle Environmental Profile
LCJ	Load Carrying Jerkin
LEFA	Lead Electrical Fuzing and Arming
LFTTA	Live Firing Tactical Training Areas
LHZ	Laser Hazard Zone
LML	Lightweight Multiple Launcher
LoD	Letter of Delegation
LOX	Liquid Oxygen
LPA	Local Planning Authority

OME ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482)

PHRASE	DETAIL
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
LPO	Local Purchase Order
LPS	Lightning Protection System
LSA	Land Service Ammunition
LSC	Logistic Support Committee
LSD	Logistic Support Date
LSJ	Life Saving Jacket or Jerkin
LSOR	Land Service Operational Requirements
LSP	Laser Safety Paper
LSSESC	Land Systems Safety and Environment Stakeholder Committee
LUMAT	Limitations in the Use of Missiles and Ammunition for Training
m	Metre
MAA	Military Aviation Authority
MAC	Multi-Activity Contract
MACR	Major Accident Control Regulations
MACR	Major Accident Control Regulations
MAMS	Mobile Air Movements Squadron
MAR	MOD Airworthiness Regulator
MAR	Military Aircraft Release
MATO	Military Air Traffic Organisation
MBT	Main Battle Tank
MC	Medium Capacity
MCBU	Munitions Corporate Business Unit
MCCL	Multi-Channel Command Link
MCT(S)	Milan Compact Turret (Spartan)
MDC	Miniature (or Mild) Detonating Cord
MET	Mobile Explosives Team
MF	Multiplication Factor
MHE	Mechanical Handling Equipment
MHz	Mega-Hertz
MID	Munitions Incidents Database
MIL-STD	Military Standard
MIRA	Milan Infra-Red Adaptor
MLA	Munitions Life Assessment
MLRS	Multiple Launch Rocket System
MLRSCC	Military Laser Range Safety Clearance Certificate
MLSSAC	Military Laser System Safety Assessment Certificate
MLTSCC	Military Laser Trial Safety Clearance Certificate
mm	Millimetre
MMA	Missile Main Assemblage
MOD	Ministry of Defence
Mod (lower case)	Modification
MOD COP	MOD Codes of Practice
MOTS	Military Off The Shelf
MPC	Major Proof Centre
MRP	Military Airworthiness Authority Regulatory Procedure
MSER	Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations
MSER	Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations
MSPD	Maximum Safe Power Density
MSSEC	Maritime Stakeholders Safety and Environment Committee
MTDS	Manufacture to Target or Disposal Sequence
MTSRSC	Movement and Transport Safety Regulator Stakeholder Committee
NA EXP	Naval Authority Explosives
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAURC	Near All-Up Round Container
NBC	Naval Base Commander
NC	Nitro-Cellulose
NDT	Non-Destructive Testing
NEAS	Naval Environment Assessment Statement
NEC	Net Explosive Content
NEM	Net Explosive Mass

OME ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482)

PHRASE	DETAIL
NEQ	Net Explosive Quantity
NFT	No-Fire Threshold
NG	Nitro-glycerine
NMCWG	NATO Milan Configuration Working Group
NMER	Naval Magazine and Explosives Regulations
NMSC	Naval Magazine Safety Committee
NMSC	(or) NATO Milan Steering Committee
NOHD	Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance
NOS	National Occupational Standards
NSN	NATO Stock Number
NSPLW	Non Service Pattern Light Weapons
NW	Nuclear Weapon
OAS	OSRP Assurance Statement
OB Proc	Ordnance Board Proceeding
OEC	Operational Emergency Clearances
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
OHSB	Occupational Health & Safety Board
OLQ	Operational Limiting Quality
OME	Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives
OME	Ordnance Munitions Explosives
OOA	Out of Area
OOQ	Officer of the Quarter
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPTAG	Operational Training and Advisory Group
OQD	Outside Quantity Distance
OSD	Out of Service Date
OSRP	OME Safety Review Panel
OSRP Assurance Statement	OSRP Assurance Statement
OSRPMB	OME Safety Review Panel Management Board
OT	Operational Theatre
Pam	Pamphlet
Pam	Pamphlet
PATO	Principal Ammunition Technical Officer
PATO	Principal Ammunition Technical Officer
PB	Process Building
PBD	Process Building Distance
PBX	Polymer-Bonded Explosives
PC	Protective Clothing
PE	Plastic Explosive or Procurement Executive (but see DPA)
PEC	Packaging of Explosives for Carriage Regulations
PES	Potential Explosion Site
PETN	Penta-Erythritol Tetranitrate
PHA	Preliminary Hazard Analysis
PIRA	Packaging Industry Research Agency
PJHQ	Permanent Joint Headquarters
PJOB	Permanent Joint Operating Base
PLB	PES Log Book
PM	Project Manager
PMT	Project Management Team
POEMS	Project Oriented Environmental Management System
POL	Petrol, Oil and Lubricants
POSMS	Project Oriented Safety Management System
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Proc	Procedure
PSM	Portable Steel Magazine
PSP	Pressed Steel Plate or Personal Survival Pack
PT	Project Team
PTL	Project Team Leader
PTR	Public Traffic Route
PTRD	Public Traffic Route Distance
PTW	Permit to Work

OME ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482)

PHRASE	DETAIL
PUS	Permanent Under Secretary
PVC	Poly-Vinyl Chloride
QA	Quality Assurance
QD	Quantity Distance
QF	Quick Firing
QRA	Quick Reaction Alert or Quantitative Risk Assessment
QRD	'Q' Readiness Date
R	Repairable
R&I	Receipts and Issues
RADHAZ	Radio Frequency Hazard or Radiation Hazard.
RAF	Royal Air Force
RAG	Returned Ammunition Group
RAO	Research Acquisition Organisation
RC	Red Card or Re-inforced Concrete
RCD	Residual Current Detector
RCK	Rapid Cratering Kit
RCS	Risk Control System
RCU	Range Control Unit
RDN	Cordite, Research Department 'N' Formula
RDX	Research Department Explosive (Cyclonite)
RF	Radio Frequency or Rim Fire
RFA	Royal Fleet Auxiliary
RH	Relative Humidity
RID	Reglement International Dangere uses (Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail) the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
RID	International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
RIDDOR	Report of Injuries Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations
RLC	Royal Logistics Corps
RMAS	Royal Maritime Auxiliary Service
RMCS	Royal Military College of Science
RN	Royal Navy
RNAD	Royal Naval Armament Depot
RO	Royal Ordnance
RP	Rocket Projectile
RSP	Render Safe Procedures
RtL	Risk to Life
RTS	Release To Service
RTSA	Release To Service Authority
RU	Ready Use
RX	Receiver (as in RX/TX)
S	Serviceable
S3	Safe and Suitable for Service
SA	Small Arms
SA	Support Authority or Semi-active
SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
SACLOS	Semi-Automatic Command Line Of Sight
SAD	Safety and Arming Device
SAESS	Support Authority Explosives Support Service
SAFU	Safety Arming and Fuzing Unit
SAGM	Surface to Air Guided Missile
SAGW	Surface to Air Guided Weapon
SAM	Surface to Air Missile
SAO	Senior Armament Officer
SAP	Semi-Armour Piercing
SAPI	Semi-Armour Piercing and Incendiary
SATO	Senior Ammunition Technical Officer
SAU	Safety and Arming Unit
SB	Sequence Belted
SC	Solventless Cordite
SCABA or SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

OME ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482)

PHRASE	DETAIL
SCJ	Shaped Charge Jet
SD	Self Damage
SD	Ship Distance
SDO	Safeguarding Direction Order
SECR	Safety and Environmental Case Report
Sect	Section
SEM	Service Engineered Modification
SEMC	Safety and Environment Management Committee
SEMP	Safety and Environment Management Plan
SEMS	Safety and Environmental Management System
SEP	Safety and Environment Panel
SEXSSI	Ship Explosive Store Safety Instruction
SFAIRP	So Far As Is Reasonably Practicable
SFO	Senior Fire Officer
SG	Support Group
SH	Squash Head or Support Helicopter
SHA	System Hazards Analysis
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SHEF	Safety, Health, Environment and Fire
SI	Statutory Instrument
SIMMO	Simulated Ammunition
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SME	Subject Matter Expert
Smk	Smoke
SMP	Safety Management Procedure
SofS	Secretary of State
SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea
SOTR	Statement of Trained Requirements
SP	Self-Propelled
SPS	Splinter-proof Shelter
SPU	Splinter Protection Unit
SQEP	Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person
SQR	Service Quality Requirements
SR	Staff Requirement
SRD	Systems Requirement Document
SSA	Supplementary Storage Area
SSD	Supplementary Safety Device
SsD (lower case s)	Storage sub-Division
SSGM	Surface to Surface Guided Missile
SSGW	Surface to Surface Guided Weapon
SSO(DPA)	Safety Services Organisation (Def Procurement Agency)
STANAG	NATO Standardization Agreement
STF	Special Trial Fit
STSP	Soldier, Training and Special Programmes
STTC	Special To Type Container
STUFT	Ships Taken Up From Trade
SU	Solvent Cordite Unrotated (Rocket Motor) or Support Unit or Surface (Ship)
SUO	Specialist User Officer
SUP	Statement of Unit Policy
SWG	Standard Wire Gauge
SWR	Segregated War Reserve
SX	Sheet Explosive
t	Tonnes
T	Tracer
TA (Ex)	Technical Adviser (Explosives)
TAB	Technical Ammunition Bulletin
TEA / Z	Total Energy Area / Zone
TEACASE	Thermal Effects on Airborne Conventional Armament Stores and Equipment
TEB	Temporary Explosive Bulletin
TFA	Trading Fund Agency
THA	Threat Hazard Assessment

OME ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482)

PHRASE	DETAIL
THE	Test Equipment House
TI	Target Identification or Thermal Imager/Imaging
TLB	Top Level Budget Holder
TLBH	Top Level Budget Holder
TLMP	Through Life Management Plan
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TOR	Terms Of Reference
TOW	Tube launched Optically tracked Wire guided
TRS	Tough Rubber Sheathed
TTW	Transition to War
TX	Transmitter (as in RX/TX [RADHAZ])
UC	Unclassified
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UK	United Kingdom
ULC	Unit Load Container
ULS	Unit Load Specification
UN	United Nations
UN	United Nations
UOR	Urgent Operational Requirement
UOS	Unit of Space
URC	Universal Red Card
URD	User Requirements Document
USofS	Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
USVF	United States Visiting Forces
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VF	Visiting Forces
VHF	Very High Frequency
VRI	Vulcanized Rubber Insulated
WACR	Weapon Assembly and Check Room
WDA / Z	Weapon Danger Area / Zone
WHT	Weapon Handling Tests
WMR	War Maintenance Reserve
WO	Warrant Officer
WOC	Weapons Operating Centre
WP	White Phosphorous
WSV	Weapon Storage Vault
WT	Watertight
X	Explosives (Qualification)
XF	Explosives and Fuels (Qualification)

LASER ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 5 (JSP 390)

PHRASE	DETAIL
ACAWEWRO	Air Command Air Weapon and Electronic Warfare Range Orders
AEL	Accessible Energy Limit
AESP	Army Equipment Support Publication
AGL	Above Ground Level
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
AOF	Acquisition Operating Framework
BR	Book of Reference
BS	British Standard
CAOR	Control of Artificial Optical Radiation at Work Regulations
CD	Compact Disc
CE	Communauté Européenne or Conformité Européenne
CO	Commanding Officer
COSHH	Control Of Substances Hazardous to Health
DAS	Defensive Aids Suite
DAUK	Defence Academy of the United Kingdom
DEFSTAN	Defence Standard
DESB	Defence Environment and Safety Board
DOESB	Defence Ordnance Environment and Safety Board
DOSG	Defence Ordnance Safety Group
DSA	Disposal Services Authority
DSTL	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory
DTA	Dry Training Area
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
EN	Euronorm
ENOHD	Extended Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance
EOHD	Extended Ocular Hazard Distance
EU	European Union
FSB	Functional Safety Board
GoCo	Government Owned Contractor Operated
HMS	Her Majesty's Ship
HoE	Head of Establishment
HPA	Health Protection Agency
HSAW	Health and Safety at Work
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IRIS	Incident Reporting Information System
ISTAR	Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance
JSP	Joint Service Publication
LFSO	Land Forces Standing Order
LHZ	Laser Hazard Zone
LSO	Laser Safety Officer
LSP	Laser Safety Paper
LSSA	Laser Systems Safety Advisor
MLRSCC	Military Laser Range Safety Clearance Certificate [MOD Form 2238B]
MLSC	Military Laser Safety Committee
MLSCC	Military Laser Safety Clearance Certificate
MLSRP	Military Laser Safety Review Panel
MLSSAC	Military Laser System Safety Assessment Certificate [MOD Form 2237]
MLTSCC	Military Laser Trial Safety Clearance Certificate [MOD Form 2238A]
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MPE	Maximum Permissible Exposure

LASER ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 5 (JSP 390)

PHRASE	DETAIL
NDT	Non-Destructive Test
NOHD	Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance
OD	Optical Density
OME	Ordnance, Munitions & Explosives
POEMS	Project Orientated Environmental Management Systems
POSMS	Project Oriented Safety Management Procedures
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
PRA	Probabilistic Risk Analysis
PT	Project Team
RAF	Royal Air Force
RAU	Range Administering Unit
RCO	Range Conducting Officer
REME	Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
RN	Royal Navy
RPA	Radiation Protection Advisor
RSO	Range Safety Officer
S of S	Secretary of State (for Defence)
SHEF	Safety, Health, Environment and Fire
SMS	Safety Management System
SSDC	Safety, Sustainable Development and Continuity
STANAG	(NATO) Standardisation Agreement
TR	Technical Requirements
UHSO	Unit Health and Safety Officer
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UOR	Urgent Operational Requirement
WEO	Weapon Engineering Officer

MACR ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 4 (JSP 498)

ABBREVIATIONS	DETAIL
ACOP	Approved Code of Practice
A&ER	Ammunition and Explosives Regulations
AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AM	Assessment Manager
AP	Air Publications
ASL	Approved Supply List
BFI	Bulk Fuel Installation
BGS	British Geology Survey
BLBH	Basic Level Budget Holder
BR	Books of Reference
BT	British Telecom
CA	Competent Authority
CA SG	Competent Authority Support Group
CDM	Construction, Design and Management
CESO	Chief Environment and Safety Officer
CHASP	Central Health and Safety Project
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures Regulations
CIE	Chief Inspector of Explosives
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
COSLA	Convention of Scottish Local Authorities
CRNP	Cellular Radio Network Provider
CSD	Client Services Directorate
DESC	Defence Environment and Safety Committee
DE&S	Defence Equipment & Support
DFS	Defence Fire Service
DIO	Defence Infrastructure Organisation
DOSG	Defence Ordnance Safety Group
DSA	Defence Safety Authority
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Community
ECC	Emergency Control Centre
ECN	Emergency Communications Network
EIC	Establishment Incident Controller
EMC	Establishment Main Controller
EMR	Establishment Maintenance Review
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPA	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended by The Environment Act 1995)
EPO	Emergency Planning Officer
ERA	Environmental Risk Assessment
ES	Exposed Site
ESA	Explosives Storage Area
ESTC	Explosives Storage and Transport Committee
EU	European Union
EWS	Emergency Water Supply
FCP	Forward Control Point
GRA	Generic Risk Assessment
HCC	Hazard Classification Code
HD	Hazard Division
HDS	Hazard Division Sign
HOE	Head of Establishment
H&S	Health & Safety
HSE	Health & Safety Executive
HSWA	Health & Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
ICP	Integrated Contingency Planning
IE	Inspector of Explosives

MACR ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations are used in DSA03.OME Part 4 (JSP 498)

ABBREVIATIONS	DETAIL
ISO	International Standards Organisation
JSP	Joint Service Publication
LA	Local Authority
LGA	Local Government Association
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LTE	Lower Tier Establishment
LQA	Land Quality Assessment
MA	Major Accident
MACR	Major Accident Control Regulations
MAPP	Major Accident Prevention Policy
MATTE	Major Accident To The Environment
MEPP	Munitions & Explosives Processing Procedures
MDP	Ministry of Defence Police
MGS	MOD Guard Service
MHSWR	Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999
MMMF	Man Made Mineral Fibres
MPGS	Military Provost Guard Service
MSER	Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations
MT	Motor Transport
NEQ	Net Explosive Quantity
NHS	National Health Service
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PES	Potential Explosion Site
PIZ	Public Information Zone
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PR	Public Relations
PRO	Public Relations Office
PROM	Property Manager
PUS	Permanent Under Secretary
PUWER	Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
PXR	Post Exercise Report
QD	Quantity Distance
QRA	Quantitative Risk Assessment
RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013
RPC	Regional Prime Contractor
RPE	Respiratory Protective Equipment
RVP	Rendezvous Point
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SESO	Senior Emergency Services Officer
SETL	Site Estates Team Leader
SHEF	Safety, Health, Environment and Fire
SMS	Safety Management System
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
S of S	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Area
SQEP	Suitably Qualified Experienced Person
SR	Safety Report
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TA	Technical Assessment
TIAD	Technical Instructions for Ammunition Depots
TLBH	Top Level Budget Holder
TOR	Terms of Reference
TU	Trade Union
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
USofS	Under Secretary of State
UTE	Upper Tier Establishment

OME TERMINOLOGY

The terminology used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482) has the following meaning

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Accident	An unintended event, or sequence of events, that causes death, injury, environmental or material damage.	AOP-38[1] Edit 5 Oct 09
Acquisition	Acquisition is working together with industry to provide the necessary military capability to meet the needs of our Armed Forces now and in the future. It covers the setting of requirements; the selection, development and manufacture of a solution to meet those requirements; the introduction into service and support of equipment or other elements of capability through life, and its appropriate disposal.	Acquisition System Guidance
Acquisition System Guidance	The Acquisition System Guidance (ASG) is the authoritative source of policy and good practice on Acquisition for the Ministry of Defence (MOD) and industry partners. The ASG provides a structured source of information, guidance and instruction for everyone who works in acquisition, whether they are MOD or Industry.	Acquisition System Guidance
Agree	To agree that a document fairly represents the current situation, within the scope of knowledge of the signatory.	DSA 03.OME
Air launched munition (ALM)	Any device containing explosive material, which is launched from an aircraft with the exception of aircraft gun ammunition.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable. A risk is ALARP when it has been demonstrated that the cost of any further Risk Reduction, where the cost includes the loss of defence capability as well as financial or other resource costs, is grossly disproportionate to the benefit obtained from that Risk Reduction. A risk should be either Broadly Acceptable <u>or</u> Tolerable and ALARP.	DSA 03.OME
Ammunition	In NATO documents synonymously used for munition.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Assumption	An assertion about the system, its operating environment or modes of use that is employed without proof, although justification may be required.	DSA 03.OME
Assurance	Adequate confidence and evidence, through due process, that safety requirements have been met.	DSA 03.OME
Authorise	To assert that a document may be issued and that it reflects the individual's acceptance of responsibility.	DSA 03.OME
Broadly Acceptable	A level of risk that is sufficiently low that it may be tolerated without detailed ALARP demonstration, although risk should be reduced wherever reasonably practicable.	DSA 03.OME
Bomb	Explosive article which is dropped from aircraft. It may contain flammable liquid with bursting charge, a photo-flash composition or a bursting charge. The term excludes aerial torpedoes.	AOP-38[2] Edit 5 Oct 09
Can	A statement of possibility or capability, whether material, physical or causal.	ISO / IEC Directives Pt 2. Edition 6.0 2011
Caveat	A cautionary remark'. Additional information that does not restrict use or demand any specific action to satisfy the requirements of JSP520.	DSA 03.OME
Cook-off	The premature ignition of an energetic material due to external heat. Note: For example the ignition of a propellant charge in a hot weapon chamber.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Codes of Practice (COPs)	Guidance which supplements the policy and provides guidance on compliance with the policy. Non-compliance with a COP could be used as evidence of failure to do all that was reasonably practicable to comply with the policy. The term Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) was originally introduced by Section 16 of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 by which the Health and Safety Commission may approve industrial standards and working practices which meet the requirements of a particular set of Regulations.	Adapted HSWA 1974
Consequence	The result of an accident. Note : Examples are the release and dispersion of a given quantity of hazardous material, a given level of damage to a vehicle, a given number of people injured.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Competent Person	A person who has sufficient training and experience or knowledge as to enable them to assist in securing compliance, on the part of the employee, with the necessary safety legislation and maintenance procedures.	Management of Health & Safety (HSG65).
Credible accident	A reasonable sequence of unintended events to which a weapon or weapon system may be exposed.	AOP-38 ^[3] Edit 5 Oct 09
Disposal	The end of life tasks and actions for residual materials resulting from demilitarisation operations. Note 1: Disposal encompasses the process of redistributing, transferring, donating, selling, abandoning or destroying military munitions. Note 2: Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) activities are not included in this definition.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09

OME TERMINOLOGY

The terminology used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482) has the following meaning

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Duty Holder	Employers, managers and employees all have duties under Health, Safety and Environmental Protection (HS&EP) legislation; additionally it is appropriate in Defence to identify individual post-holders as Duty Holders (DHs) to provide specific focus on HS&EP management. Where appointed, a DH has a personal duty of care for people who, by virtue of their involvement in activities, come within his area of responsibility (AoR) and for the public who may be affected by activities in his AoR. A DH is accountable ^[4] for ensuring that risks to life from activities in his AoR are reduced ALARP and are tolerable to him. DHs are nominated at discrete levels in each TLB etc., in parallel with the command or management hierarchy, in order to provide necessary separation and a degree of beneficial tension between safety and delivery.	DSA01.1
Duty Holder - Senior	The Policy Statement identifies the TLBH / CE as the SDH for activities in his AoR. An SDH is personally responsible for ensuring that resources are adequate to conduct activities safely, that effective management arrangements are implemented and that personnel (in particular DHs) under his command / management are suitably qualified, experienced, trained and equipped. An SDH is accountable, and has right of access, to Secretary of State (SofS).	DSA01.1
Duty Holder - Operational	An SDH is formally to appoint Operating Duty Holders (ODHs) (at typically 2* level) for activities, or groups of activities, in his AoR. An ODH is personally responsible for ensuring that resources are adequate to conduct activities safely, that effective management arrangements are implemented and that personnel (in particular DHs) under his command / management are suitably qualified, experienced, trained and equipped. An ODH typically oversees all defence lines of development (e.g. approved equipment / materiel, trained and competent staff) that contribute to activities, and he may own the safety case for a significant defence activity in his AoR, being personally satisfied that risk to life has been reduced ALARP. An ODH is accountable, and has right of access, to his appointing SDH.	JSP815 Edit 3 Dec 14
Duty Holder - Delivery	A superior DH is formally to appoint Delivery [5] Duty Holders (DDHs) for specific activities in his AoR. A DDH is personally responsible for ensuring that resources are adequate to conduct activities safely, that effective management arrangements are implemented and that personnel under his command / management are suitably qualified, experienced, trained and equipped. A DDH owns the safety case for his defence activity, if this is not owned by the ODH or others, being personally satisfied that risk to life has been reduced ALARP. By virtue of his position in the command / management hierarchy and his proximity, the DDH provides for the supervision of the defence activity being conducted. A DDH is accountable and has right of access to his appointing superior DH.	DSA01.1
Dud	Warhead, projectile or explosive main charge, which after firing, has not been armed as forseen, or which did not explode after arming.	AOP-38 ^[6] Edit 5 Oct 09
Dynamic safety (OME)	A collective term applied to ordnance systems which discharge projectiles, including those events which occur in the period between launch initiation (intentional or otherwise) up to the end of flight, termination on target.	DSA 03.OME
Endorse	To assert that a document meets the requirements of relevant policy, procedures and good practice.	DSA 03.OME
Environment	<i>Source of influences on material (donor aspect):</i> The total set of all external natural and induced conditions to which a material is exposed at a given moment, during a specific period of time. <i>The surroundings of a source (acceptor aspect):</i> anything and anybody present in the neighbourhood of a source likely to undergo its influence.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Equipment	An item that is designed to provide one or more services or functions to the user, or the system of which it forms a part.	DSA 03.OME
Explosive material	A substance (or a mixture of substances) which is capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure as to cause damage to the surroundings.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Explosive material	A substance manufactured with a view to producing a practical effect by explosion or pyrotechnic effect.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Explosive material	Note 1: The term explosive material includes solid and liquid high explosives, propellants and pyrotechnics.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Explosive material	Note 2: It also includes pyrotechnic substances even when they do not evolve gases.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Explosive material	Note 3: The term "explosive" is often used in short for "explosive material".	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Explosive material	Note 4: An explosive atmosphere of gas, vapour or dust is not considered to be an explosive.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09

OME TERMINOLOGY

The terminology used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482) has the following meaning

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Explosive material	<i>Examples:</i> propellants, energetic material, igniter, primer, initiatory and pyrotechnics irrespective of whether they evolve gases (e.g. illuminants, smoke, delay, decoy, flare and incendiary compositions).	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	Munitions which have been abandoned or have failed to explode during an armed conflict.	DSA 03.OME
Fast cook-off	The reaction mechanism which occurs in a munition as a result of a fast heating stimulus.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Firing system	<i>Launching systems:</i> The aggregate of devices in a munition and its associated weapon system (including cannon, launcher and munition launch platform) which generate and control the operating signal to cause propelling charge or the propulsion system to function. Note: For rockets and missiles: <i>ignition system</i>	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Hang-fire	<i>Tube launched munitions, rockets and missiles:</i> an unintended delay in the functioning of the firing system.	AOP-38[7] Edit 5 Oct 09
Hang-up	<i>Air dropped weapons:</i> A failure from the parent carrier resulting in the unintentional retention of the munition or weapon.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Harm	Physical injury or damage to health, property or the environment.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Hazard	A condition that is a prerequisite to a mishap. Any phenomenon – environmental force or intrinsic effect to induce an adverse effect in the munition compromising its safety or suitability for service. Note: a hazard is characterised by its nature, severity or probability of occurrence.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Hazardous consequences of initiation	Hazards including partial initiation (whether intentional or unintentional) of the explosive component, such as blast, fragment, noise, toxic efflux, heat et.	DSA 03.OME
Hazard External and Internal	Those hazards which could initiate the explosive component or have an adverse effect on the firing chain, such as spurious fire commands, EMC / E ³ (Electro Magnetic Compatibility / Environmental Electromagnetic Effects) emissions, temperature / drop / shock / vibration, firing chain failure, aerodynamic heating, fragment and bullet attack.	DSA 03.OME
Hazard Footprint	A statement summarising hazards identified within a safety case, the full mitigation of which is outside the control of a Duty Holder and likely to affect third parties. This concept helps to communicate the effects of hazards or accident sequences and their implications for third parties. The format of this communication will cover both consequences (under the precautionary principle) and the estimated risks (under the proportionality principle). The concept of hazard footprints has been developed to facilitate the consideration of risks for a mobile system or platform and between equipment / systems and platforms, which may interact with their surroundings, under different contexts and operational scenarios.	DSA02.DMR
Hazard analysis	The systematic examination of a system or an item and its life cycle to identify hazardous situations and events including those associated with human, product and environmental interfaces, and to assess their consequences to the functional and safety characteristics of the system or the item.	AOP-38[8] Edit 5 Oct 09
Hazard Intrinsic	Those hazards presented by the explosive material in its quiescent state, such as toxicity, composition breakdown, gas / heat generation, material incompatibility.	DSA 03.OME
Hazard Log	The continually updated record of the hazards, accident sequences and accidents associated with a system. It includes information documenting risk management for each hazard and accident.	DefStan 00-56[9] Issue 5.0
Hazard - Post launch and dynamic safety	Such as loss of guidance control, unintended launch, ricochet, early burst.	DSA 03.OME
Head of Establishment	Duty Holder with authority over and responsibility for the activities within a MOD establishment (site, building, facility or range) (including those in command of ships and submarines).	DSA 03.OME
Human Factors	The systematic application of relevant information about human capabilities, limitations, characteristics, behaviours and motivation to the design of systems.	DefStan 00-56[10] Issue 5.0
Implementation	The enactment of those SEMS activities which directly affect the safety of the OME equipment or system, through the specification, procurement, use ownership and management of a subject OME system.	DSA 03.OME
Incident	Unexpected event which degrades safety and increases the probability of an accident.	AOP-38[11] Edit 5 Oct 09
Independent Safety and Environmental Auditor	An individual or team, from an independent organisation, that undertakes audits and other assessment activities on behalf of MOD to provide assurance that safety and environmental activities comply with planned arrangements, are implemented effectively and are suitable to achieve objectives; and whether related outputs are correct, valid and fit for purpose.	DefStan 00-56 Issue 5.0

OME TERMINOLOGY

The terminology used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482) has the following meaning

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Inherent safety	The ability of an Ordnance System, Munition or Explosive device to retain its safety under specified stimuli (both intended and accidental), due to the nature of its design, its safety features and materiel employed as an inseparable part of that system.	DSA 03.OME
Insensitive munition	Munitions which reliably fulfil their performance, readiness and operational requirements on demand and which minimise the probability of inadvertent initiation and severity of subsequent collateral damage to weapon platforms, logistic systems and personnel when subjected to selected accidental and combat threats.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Life cycle	A timebased description of the events and environments an item experiences from manufacture to final expenditure or removal from the operational inventory. Note 1: The life cycle includes one or more mission profiles and disposal or demilitarization. Note 2: Service life is a sub set of life cycle Note 3: The expected environments and the environmental profile are based on the life cycle.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Limitation	A constraint endorsed by an OSRP on the scope of the operational envelope of a munition, which may preclude it, being used in the intended manner. Normally associated with the lack of evidence that the munition is safe in a specified environment, or conversely that insufficient evidence has been presented to demonstrate that risks are ALARP.	DSA 03.OME
Lines of development	Training, Equipment, Personnel, Information, Concepts and Doctrine, Organisation, Infrastructure, Logistics and Interoperability.	Acquisition
Material	All equipment, stores, packaging and supplies used by the military forces.	AOP-38[12] Edit 5 Oct 09
May	A course of action permissible within the limits of the policy.	ISO / IEC Directives Pt 2. Edition 6.0 2011
Misfire	Failure to fire or launch as intended resulting in the unintentional retention of the munition in the weapon.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Missile	A weapon or object to which self-contained propulsive energy is applied during flight.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Mitigation	The reduction of a risk by means of an applied action.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Munition	An item which, in order to perform its function, requires to contain energetic materials. A complete device, charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating compositions or nuclear, biological or chemical material, for use in military operations. Note1: In logistic configuration, the logistic packaging of the munition is included. Note2: In NATO documents, the term ammunition is synonymous with munition. Note 3: Munitions (plural) is used as overarching term for military weapons, munition and equipment. Examples: missile, shell, mine, demolition store, pyrotechnics, mines, bullets, explosive charges, mortars, air launched weapons, free fall weapons.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Must	An external regulatory requirement.	ISO / IEC Directives Pt 2. Edition 6.0 2011
Near Miss	An occurrence, or potential occurrence, involving an explosive, or an occurrence potentially involving an explosive, which could have caused: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Damage to the explosives. · Damage to, or contamination of, military or civilian equipment. Property or the environment. · Injury to, or illness of, military personnel, MOD civilian personnel or members of the public. · Threat to the structural integrity of, or to cause damage to, military or civilian equipment, property or the environment 	DSA 03.OME
Net explosive quantity (NEQ)	The total explosive contents of an ammunition, unless it has been determined that the effective quantity is significantly different from the actual quantity. It does not include such substances as white phosphorous, war gases or smoke and incendiary compositions unless these substances contribute significantly to the dominant hazard of the hazard division concerned.	AOP-38[13] Edit 5 Oct 09
OME PTL	The MOD Duty Holder with specific responsibilities for the safety and environmental management of an OME system. This party will normally be the OME Project Team Leader, or equivalent posting; and has been delegated responsibility via a Letter of Delegation.	DSA 03.OME
Operational Environment	The total set of all external natural and induced conditions to which a material is exposed during its operational life.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Operational Life	The time during which material may be expected to remain safe and serviceable when used under service or training conditions, when these are different from its storage conditions, but which is within the envelope of its life cycle.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Operational requirements	An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military or civil objectives, operations, missions or actions.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Ordnance	A weapon system with any associated munitions and auxillary material needed to use it. Examples: weapons including directed energy, small arms, delivery platforms including barrels, launchers, fire systems.	Adapted from AOP-38[14] Edit 5 Oct 09 in order to incorporate new technology.

OME TERMINOLOGY

The terminology used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482) has the following meaning

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
OSRP[15] Assurance State	Is a supporting declaration (based on a proportionate review) by the OME Safety and Review Panel (OSRP) for the arguments and underpinning evidence presented within the Ordnance Munitions and Explosive (OME) Safety Submission, as part of the DE&S and Project Team's assurance process.	DSA 03.OME
Persons	Persons Directly involved: Personnel having a fair and reasonable understanding of the risks associated with the OME or activity i.e., users, maintainers, cadets, emergency services. Persons Indirectly involved: Personnel not associated with the OME or activity being undertake i.e., general public, other personnel not in vicinity.	DSA 03.OME
Platform	<i>Weapon system</i> : The sub-structure of the weapon needed for its firing.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Maritime Platform Duty Holder	The duly appointed person charged with development and maintenance of the safety and environmental regime for a naval platform.	DSA02.DMR
Precautionary Principle	The precautionary Principle is applied in the circumstances where there are reasonable grounds for concern that an activity is, or could, cause harm but where there is uncertainty about the probability of the risk and the degree of harm. In practice this means that if there is an absence of information, or if the information available is inadequate, then the PT (or its advisors) must base assessments on worst case assumptions and scenarios.	Acquisition
Projectile	An object, projected by an applied exterior force and continuing in motion by virtue of its own inertian, as a bullet, shell or grenade.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Propellant	Substance or mixture of substances used for propelling projectiles and missiles, for reducing the drag of projectiles, or to generate gases for powering auxillary devices. Note: When ignited propellants burn or deflagrate to produce quantities of gas capable of performing the intended task. However propellants are required not to undergo a deflagration-to-detonation transition in their application.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Proviso	An action required of the OME SMS that must be completed to fully demonstrate that a particular risk is ALARP. It will usually arise from the Hazard Log such as an action requiring completion of some outstanding trial, provision of safety data or plans to monitor throughout the life of the munition. An OSRP Assurance Statement becomes valid when the conditions of a Proviso are acheived.	DSA 03.OME
Qualified explosive material	An explosive material which has successfully completed the qualification process of an accredited authority.	AOP-38[16] Edit 5 Oct 09
Rigorous	Extremely thorough and accurate as well as strictly applied and followed.	DSA 03.OME
Risk	The combination of the frequency, or probability and the consequence of a mishap.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Risk Analysis	The systematic use of available information to identify hazards and to estimate the risk to individuals or populations, property or the environment.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Risk Assessment	The overall process of risk analysis and risk evaluation.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Risk Management	The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of analysing, evaluating and controlling risks	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Risk Reduction	The systematic process of reducing risk.	DSA 03.OME
Rocket	An article consisting of a rocket motor and a payload which may be an explosive warhead or other device. The item includes guided missiles and self-propelled, unguided projectiles.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Round	All the parts that make up the ammunition necessary in firing one shot.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Safe	Having an acceptable degree of freedom from risks to personnel and material at all times.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Safety	<i>Situation</i> : An acceptable level of freedom from risks to personnel and material at all times recognising the considerations of operational necessity as a limiting factor. <i>Material</i> : The inherent property of a system, subsystem or item that enables it to possess and maintain an acceptable level of risk during all situations and activities occurring during its specified life cycle.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Safety Argument	A logically stated and convincingly demonstrated reason why safety requirements are met.	DSA 03.OME
Safety assessment	The evaluation of an ammunition life cycle to determine the hazards to which the ammunition may be exposed. Note 1: the safety assessment includes identification and examination of the hazards posed by friendly munitions, enemy munitions, and accidents during storage, handling and transportation. Note 2: ther safety assessment is based on analytical, experimental and historical data	AOP-38[17] Edit 5 Oct 09
Safety Audit	Audit to ensure that safety activities comply with planned arrangements, are implemented effectively and are suitable to achieve objectives and related outputs are correct, valid and fit for purpose.	DefStan 00-56[18] Issue 5.0

OME TERMINOLOGY

The terminology used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482) has the following meaning

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Safety and Environmental Case	A structured argument, supported by a body of evidence that provides a compelling, comprehensible and valid case that a system is safe for given applications in a given operating environment.	DefStan 00-56 Issue 5.0
Safety and Environmental Case Report	A report that summarises the arguments and evidence of the Safety and Environmental Case, and documents progress against the safety plan.	DefStan 00-56 Issue 5.0
Safety and Environmental Committee	A group of stakeholders that exercises, oversees, reviews and endorses safety and environmental management and safety and environmental engineering activities.	DefStan 00-56 Issue 5.0
Safety Culture	The product of the individual and group values, attitudes, competencies and patterns of behaviour that determine the commitment to, and the style and proficiency of, an organisation's health and safety programme.	Management of Health & Safety (HSG65)
Safety Management	The application of organisational, management and engineering principles in order to achieve safety.	DefStan 00-56 Issue 5.0
Safety and Environmental Management Plan	A document that defines the strategy for addressing safety and the environment, and documents the Safety and Environmental Management System for a specific project.	DefStan 00-56 Issue 5.0
Safety and Environmental Management System	The organisational structure, processes, procedures and methodologies that enable the direction and control of the activities necessary to meet safety and environmental requirements and policy objectives.	DefStan 00-56 Issue 5.0
Safety Programme	The part of a Safety Management Plan documenting safety time scales, milestones and other date-related information.	DSA 03.OME
Safety and Environmental Requirement	A requirement that, once met, contributes to the safety / environment of the system or the evidence of the safety / environment of the system.	DSA 03.OME
Safe and Suitability for Service (S3)	A general term used to summarise the requirements of munitions to be acceptably free from hazards and to have inherent characteristics that meet specified requirements during its agreed lifecycle. Note: It does not include operational effectiveness.	AOP-38[19] Edit 5 Oct 09
Senior Manager	A person within MOD with management responsibility for Duty Holders.	DSA 03.OME
Service Environment	The total set of all external natural and induced conditions to which an item or material is expected to be exposed throughout its service life	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Service life	The time during which material, in specified storage conditions and when subsequently used in its specified operational and/or training conditions, may be expected to remain safe and serviceable.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Shall	Indicates a requirement strictly to be followed in order to conform to the policy and from which no deviation is permitted.	ISO / IEC Directives Pt 2. Edition 6.0 2011
Shell	A hollow projectile filled with high explosive or other material fired from a gun, cannon, howitzer or recoilless gun (rifle) Note 1: Motar fired projectiles are called motar shell Note 2: A solid projectile is call a shot.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Should	Among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without excluding others or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required.	ISO / IEC Directives Pt 2. Edition 6.0 2011
Slow cook-off	The reaction mechanism which occurs in a munition as a result of a slow heating stimulation	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Slow heating	The continuous application of thermal energy to a munition at low intensity.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Stakeholder	A person or organisation that has a direct involvement with the munition throughout its life cycle.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Storage compatibility group	The compatibility group for ammunition, explosives and other hazardous material which can be stored together without significantly increasing the probability of an accident or, for a given quantity, the magnitude of the effects of such an accident.	AOP-38[20] Edit 5 Oct 09
Storage life	The time for which an item of supply, including explosives, given specific storage conditions, may be expected to remain serviceable and safe.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Subject Matter Expert	Person who has specific knowledge or expertise in a defined area.	POSMS[21].
Sub-munition	A munition that, to perform its task, separates from its parent munition.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Sub-system	A major subdivision of a system that performs one or more specific functions in the overall functioning of that system.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Surface-launched munition	Any munition containing explosives which is launched from the ground or sea surface.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Sympathic detonation	Detonation of a charge by exploding another charge adjacent to it.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Sympathic reaction	Explosive reaction of a munition by exploding another munition adjacent to it.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
System	A combination of complete operating equipment, assemblies, components, parts or accessories, including software and man/machine interface, intergrated to perform a specific operational function.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09

OME TERMINOLOGY

The terminology used in DSA03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482) has the following meaning

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
System Safety	The capability of a system to avoid causing personal injury or damage to property or external environment.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Tactical transportation	Transport of items in field conditions from depot storage to bases, naval supply vessels, deployment areas etc. The concept included short transport of items within and between these sites	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Third party	A person or persons who are not classed as Ministry of Defence personnel e.g. Contractors, General Public, etc.	DSA 03.OME
Threat	Any phenomenon having the potential to induce an unplanned stimulus in an ammunition.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Tolerable	A risk is Tolerable when it is at a level that can be accepted.	DSA 03.OME
Tolerability Criteria	Quantitative or qualitative measures for determining whether a risk is unacceptable, tolerable or broadly acceptable.	DSA 03.OME
Unacceptable	A level of risk that is tolerated only under exceptional circumstances.	DSA 03.OME
Unarmed	A system is unarmed when all safety devices are in a safe position	AOP-38[22] Edit 5 Oct 09
Unsafe conditions	A system state that may result in a mishap	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Validated Safety Argument	A safety argument, with supporting evidence, that has been subjected to sufficient scrutiny to provide assurance of the robustness of the argument and evidence.	DSA 03.OME
Validation	The process of evaluating a system, or element of a system, to determine whether it imposes requirements that are appropriate (and meet stakeholders' needs).	DSA 03.OME
Vehicle	A self propelled, boosted, or towed conveyance for transporting a burden on land, sea or through the air or space.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Verification	The process of evaluating a system, or element of a system, at the end of an activity to determine whether it satisfies conditions imposed at the start of that activity.	DSA 03.OME.
Vibration	A state of oscillatory motion induced in a body or mechanical system by an input of mechanical energy. Note: This input may in itself be oscillatory, or in the form of a shock pulse or a succession of shock pulses.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Visiting force	The force responsible for the transport of ammunition and explosive in a host country.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Waiver	Acceptance by the appropriate qualification authority, of the munition, which does not meet all requirements for safety.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Warhead	The portion of a projectile, rocket missile or torpedo which contains the payload to be delivered. Note: Generally the payload is explosive, but it may contain telemetric or other components.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Weapon	Any device or instrument used in conflict	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Weapon Danger Area	The space in the proximity of a weapon and along the line of fire where an individual or assets may be at risk, given normal firing conditions. Note: The hazards may be attributed to blast, noise, toxic gases, heat, recoil, propellant efflux, the projectile, the warhead or a combination of these and other effects.	AOP-38 Edit 5 Oct 09
Weapon System	A weapon and those components required for its operation. Note: The weapon system comprises the aggregate of the weapon, the associated launching vehicle or platform launching the munition, the available munitions and the ancillary equipment necessary to test, aim, launch and guide the munition as appropriate.	AOP-38[23] Edit 5 Oct 09

MACR TERMINOLOGY

The terminology used in DSA03.OME Part 4 (JSP 498) has the following meaning

TERM	DEFINITION
Assessment	The process of scrutinising the documents required by Major Accident Control Regulations (MACR) and reaching a conclusion as to the adequacy of the arrangements to prevent Major Accidents (MAs) or minimise their consequences.
Assessment Manager	The person responsible for co-ordinating the various assessment tasks and ensuring that the conclusions are communicated to the MACR Competent Authority (CA) and Head of Establishment (HOE).
Competent Person	One who is deemed competent by virtue of appropriate training, knowledge, experience or other qualities to carry out the task to the required standard. (See JSP 375 Definitions for a fuller meaning).
Dangerous Substance	A substance, mixture or preparation a. Listed in Appendix 1A1 of Annex 1A; or b. With a category specified in column 1 of Appendix 1A2 of Annex 1A, and present as a raw material, product, by-product, residue or intermediate.
Demonstrate	To prove, justify or make a case for, through information provided.
Domino Effect	The combined consequences of an MA at one establishment or installation being triggered by an incident at another establishment or installation.
Emergency Control Centre	The location on an establishment from which emergency operations will be co-ordinated. This will include facilities such as communications, power, maps etc. for representatives of the establishment and the emergency services.
Emergency Services	Police, Fire, Ambulance and Coastguard Services who are liable to respond to an emergency at the establishment.
Endorsement	The MACR CA formal approval of the measures to prevent and mitigate MA hazards. (Endorsement does not relieve the HOE of any responsibility as they must ensure that measures stated in the Major Accident Prevention Policy (MAPP) and Safety Report (SR) are in place. However it does show that measures put in place are thought by the MACR CA to be adequate, reducing the risk to an acceptable level).
Environment	The surroundings around, over and under an establishment including the flora, fauna, buildings and infrastructure.
Establishment	The whole area under the control of the same person where dangerous substances are present at one or more installations. Two or more areas under the control of the same person and separated only by a road, railway or inland waterway shall be treated as one whole establishment. An establishment, which consists of a number of fragmented areas, may be split into two or more qualifying areas at the discretion of the MACR CA.
Establishment Incident Controller	Normally operates at the forward control point and provides the interface between the Emergency Control Centre (ECC) and the incident.
Establishment Main Controller	Has overall responsibility for directing operations from the ECC.
Head of Establishment	The individual at the establishment responsible for controlling its operations, including health and safety.
Health Authority	In England and Wales means a Health Authority established under Section 8 of the National Health Service Act 1977 and in Scotland means a Health Board established under Section 2 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1970.
Installation	A building or area within an establishment in which dangerous substances are present, or are intended to be processed, used, handled or stored, and it includes - (a) equipment, structures, pipework, machinery and tools, (b) railway sidings, docks and unloading quays serving the unit, and (c) jetties, warehouses or similar structures, whether floating or not, which are necessary for the operation of the unit; The definition of 'installation' is broad. It includes storage and is neither restricted to a processing or handling activity nor to buildings or particular types of plant. It encompasses all the supporting infrastructures which are connected to the parts of the establishment where dangerous substances are primarily used, handled or stored.
Intermediate	Storage of dangerous substances in the transportation
Temporary Storage	chain, including railway and marshalling yards, stabling areas, lorry parks, docks, wharves and quays.
Key Personnel	People who have a significant role to play within the On-Site Emergency Plan.

MACR TERMINOLOGY

The terminology used in DSA03.OME Part 4 (JSP 498) has the following meaning

TERM	DEFINITION
Local Authority	The local civil authority eg, District Council, County Council, Council for the Local Government or County Borough Council etc. This may include more than one authority if boundaries are close to the establishment. In these instances it would be normal for one authority to have primacy.
MACR Co-ordinator	The individual nominated by the HOE to act as the focus for all MACR matters relating to that establishment.
Major Accident	An occurrence such as a major emission, fire or explosion resulting from uncontrolled developments during the operation of any MACR establishment that leads to serious danger to human health and or the environment, whether immediate or delayed, inside or outside the establishment and involving one or more dangerous substances.
Major Accident Prevention Policy	A document compiled by an establishment to explain the policy relating to the prevention and mitigation of MA hazards within the establishment.
Maximum Anticipated Holdings	The maximum anticipated holdings irrespective of the current amount held that the establishment expects to hold in a 5 year period, this may be the maximum capacity available or the maximum licensed amount.
Mitigation	The process of reducing the scale of the consequences of an MA.
MACR Competent Authority	Authority set up to introduce and enforce Major Accident Control Regulations – DSA03.OME (JSP 498).
MACR Competent Authority	The permanent support staff having specific expertise
Support Group	in Safety, Health, Environment and Fire topics and experience in associated technical areas that supports the MACR CA, acts as the MOD focus for MACR and maintains DSA03.OME (JSP 498)..
National Competent Authority	Authority set up to regulate the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (COMAH) comprising the Health & Safety Executive and the Environment Agency or the Scottish Environment Protection Agency as applicable.
Notification	Formal submission from an establishment notifying the MACR CA of its existence and qualification according to the Lower Tier or Upper Tier threshold criteria for the dangerous substance or category of dangerous substance held.
Off-Site Emergency Plan	A document produced by the local authority based on the MA hazards, identified by the establishment in their SR, that could affect human health and or the environment beyond the MOD boundary, or that will require the attendance of external emergency services in the event of an incident.
On-Site Emergency Plan	A document produced by the HOE encompassing the establishment response to an MA involving dangerous substances.
People	All persons including service personnel, civil servants, contractors, visitors and members of the public.
Public Information Zone	The area around an establishment where people will be immediately affected by an MA and who require certain information on what actions to take in the event of an emergency.
Safety Report	A document that demonstrates that an establishment that stores or processes dangerous substances has taken all measures necessary to prevent MAs and mitigate the consequences to human health and or the environment of any that do occur.
Senior Emergency Services Officer	Usually the senior Police Officer who has primacy over the developing incident and is located within the ECC.
Significant Change	Changes resulting in the introduction or removal of hazards that could lead to an MA, changes in the operation or stock holdings of the establishment, Changes in management structure e.g. delayering, contractorisation or partnership arrangements developments in the surrounding area and or changes to habitat or species awareness on or near the establishment.

DEFINITIONS**(Extracted from JSP 482 Ed 4 – Revisions highlighted in Yellow)**

To avoid misunderstanding or misinterpretation where the precise meaning of a word or phrase is important, the following definitions are to be used in so far as this publication is concerned:

Above Ground Storage. Storage in explosives storehouses, with or without earth cover, or in open stacks, at surface level. An accidental event at such a site may result in blast, fire and projections.

Acquisition Missile/Witness Missile. A training missile containing sufficient functioning parts to enable it to acquire a target. It is not intended to be launched and has inert or dummy explosive components.

Accident Involving Explosives. Any unintentional event, which causes, or has the potential to cause death or injury to people, loss or damage to, equipment, plant or premises.

ACTO. Attractive to Criminal and Terrorist Organisation materiel are those items considered to be of immediate value to a terrorist or criminal. They are defined fully in JSP 440

Adit. The entrance passage or tunnel to an underground storage building.

Air Termination Network. The part of a lightning protection system that is intended to intercept lightning discharges.

As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) (See also SFAIRP) is used to describe the process of weighing risk against the sacrifice needed to further reduce that risk. The process is not one of balancing the costs and benefits of measures but, rather, of adopting measures except where they are ruled out because they involve grossly disproportionate sacrifices. Comprehensive guidance on the principles of ALARP may be found on the HSE website.

Aluminised Propellant. A solid propellant incorporating aluminium powder in order to improve the specific impulse and or stability of burning, e.g. an anti-resonance additive.

Ammunition. (Also See Munition) The Firearms Act 1968, Section 57 para (2) defines Ammunition as "Ammunition for any firearm and includes grenades, bombs and other like missiles, whether capable of use with a firearm or not, and also includes prohibited ammunition. In NATO documents synonymously used for munition.

Ammunition Container. An approved box, cylinder, tin plate liner or receptacle that is designed to contain explosives articles or explosives substances. It normally forms part of an ammunition container assembly.

Ammunition Container Assembly. A complete package designed to contain either explosives articles or explosive substances, including any inner packaging and furniture material.

Ammunition Depot. An installation devoted primarily to the receipt, storage, issue and maintenance of ammunition. The term includes:

- a. An explosives area/site, with, usually, explosives storehouses, process buildings, ancillary buildings and possibly demolition areas.
- b. The administrative offices and other essential offices outside the explosives area.

Ammunition Store (Unit). An authorised building containing ammunition on unit account.

Ammunition Technician (AT). The term AT is deemed to include all RLC Ammunition Qualified NCOs who have successfully completed the AT course at the **DEMS Trg Regt – Kineton (Formerly the Army School of Ammunition)**.

Ammunition Technical Officer (ATO). The term ATO is deemed to include all RLC Ammunition Technical Officers who have successfully completed the ATO course at the **DEMS Trg Regt – Kineton (Formerly the Army School of Ammunition)**.

Ammunition Park. A unit, normally sited in a forward area, at which explosives are stored and maintained. It contains, in a lesser degree, the same facilities as an ammunition depot.

Ammunition Qualified. Ammunition Qualified is defined as those officers who, prior to commissioning, held the rank of Warrant Officer Class 1, (WO1), in the Ammunition Technical Career Employment Group and who have successfully completed the AT course at the **DEMS Trg Regt – Kineton (Formerly the Army School of Ammunition)**. In the case of other ex ATs that did not reach the rank of WO1, Ammunition Qualified may be formally authorised by PATO LAND if he is satisfied that an appropriate technical standard and expertise has been achieved. Ammunition Qualified does not imply an ATO qualification but does authorise the wearing of the AT badge and does entitle the holder to be termed "ATO" in an ammunition appointment. This is subject to confirmation by a standard testing board usually held by the Army School of Ammunition.

Ancillary Ground Equipment. That part of the ground support equipment provided to ensure the serviceability of a missile and its launching, control and directing system.

Anti-Static Floor. A floor, having a resistance to earth of not less than 5×10^4 ohms and not more than 2×10^6 ohms, which is sufficiently electrically conductive to disperse accumulated static electrical charge.

Anti-Static Footwear. Footwear complying with the anti-static requirement of BS 5451/1977, for use in explosives buildings to assist in the safe discharge of accumulated electrostatic charge and to reduce the chance of injury caused by accidental electric shock from equipment.

Arm. To make a fuze system ready for functioning by removal of all the safety constraints, thus permitting the munition to function on receipt of a specified firing stimulus.

Armour Piercing SAA. High velocity ammunition for use against light armour and other targets usually unaffected by small arms ball ammunition.

Assembly Place. A place or building where it is customary for members of the public to assemble, e.g. church, school, sports stadium.

Attendant. In these regulations, the term 'attendant' is used in relation to the road movement of ammunition (see **MTSR DGM**).

Authorised Representative and Authorised Explosives Representative. A person duly trained and authorised by the responsible authority to supervise the conveyance, loading and offloading of explosives (see **MTSR DGM**).

Aviation Fuel and Ammunition Park. A forward unit responsible for the receipt, storage, servicing, repair and issue of packed POL, explosives and compressed gases for RAF

formations in the field. Such units are completely mobile except for their stocks, which, when necessary, are moved by rail or supply and transport columns.

Axial Burning. Where the burning surface progresses in a longitudinal direction.

Ball SAA. Ammunition for use against personnel and light material targets. The projected part of the round (the bullet) contains no explosives.

Ballistic Modifier. A substance incorporated into a propellant in order to modify the burning rate.

Ballistic Missile. Any unguided missile whose flight path follows a ballistic trajectory.

BAN. A moratorium placed on the issue and use of ammunition, usually pending technical investigation.

Bandwidth:

- a. Of a Device or Circuit. The difference between the highest and lowest frequencies in a band of frequencies within which the performance of a device or circuit with respect to one of its characteristics does not vary by more than a specified amount.
- b. Of a Radio Transmission. The difference between the highest and lowest frequencies in a band of frequencies comprising those which, together, carry some specified proportion of the total radiated power of the transmission.

Barricade. A natural ground feature, artificial mound, traverse or wall which, for storage purposes, is capable of preventing direct communication of explosion from one quantity of explosives to another although it may be destroyed in the process.

Batch/Lot. A definite quantity of some ammunition or explosive substance manufactured or produced under conditions that are presumed uniform.

Binders. Materials which are employed in composite propellant formulations for the purpose of obtaining required mechanical properties.

Bi-Propellant/Bi-Fuel. A liquid propellant in the form of two substances, a fuel and an oxidizer; they are stored separately and brought together when their mutual chemical reaction is required to produce thrust.

Black List. A record of unsafe and inefficient explosives and dangerous goods, and the authority for their disposal. This term is used by the RAF.

Blanking Plate. A plate fitted to an item to blank-off an aperture in that item.

Blank SAA. Ammunition used at training to simulate the sound of Small Arms fire and for firing salutes. Some blank ammunition may be fitted with a frangible plastic bullet head, designed to break up at short distances.

Blast. A destructive wave of gases or air produced in the surrounding atmosphere by an explosion. The blast includes a shock front, high pressure behind the shock front and a rarefaction following the high pressure.

BL. Originally 'Breech Loading', now the symbol for a system of rear obturation in which the sealing is achieved by means of a pad in the breech mechanism which presses against the surface in the rear of the chamber of the gun.

Blind. A prepared explosive store which, though initiated, has failed to arm as intended or which has failed to explode after being armed (see Misfire). Alternately, an explosives item that fails to function correctly after initiation.

Body Structure. The structural framework of a guided missile forebody, centre-body, or aft-body tube. It may include fixed fittings for the attachment of internal and or external items associated therewith.

Body Tube. An item forming the guided missile body which contains all the fixed fittings for the attachment of, but does not include, the major internal and or external items associated therewith. It may consist of one or more parts, e.g. nose, forebody tube, etc, and includes integral pipes and interconnections.

Bond. A conductor connected between two points to ensure a common electrical potential; not normally intended to carry current.

Bonding. The process of connecting metal parts so that they provide low electrical resistance contact for DC and AC current frequencies.

Boost Motor. A rocket motor that provides the initial acceleration for a guided missile.

Break-up. The intentional premature termination of the flight of a missile without detonation of its warhead, even if fitted.

Break-up Charge. An explosive charge used to cause the break-up of a missile in flight.

Break-up System. A system consisting of a break-up unit and a firing mechanism. When operated it causes the missile to break-up.

Break-up Unit. A unit containing the appropriate break-up charge and or electrical and mechanical parts necessary to cause the break-up of a missile.

Breech Explosion. The uncontrolled initiation of a round in the breech of a weapon when fired. The round may not have been chambered or only partially chambered.

Bulk Explosives. Service charges of explosives which are generally removed from their containers before use, such as Charges Demolition PE4.

Bulkhead. A dividing wall or partition between two parts of a structure. This term usually applies to ships.

Buried Storage. See Underground Storage.

Burning Failure. The phenomenon of unintended extinction of burning in rocket motors subsequent to ignition.

Burning Ground. See Destruction Ground.

Burning Time. The time from the beginning of the pressure/thrust rise in a rocket motor to the beginning of pressure/thrust decay. This is measured by the intersection of two tangents drawn to the pressure/thrust time curve at the turnover point.

Calendar Life. OME stock life through the initial input of the Designed Shelf Life (DSL). That date will remain extant unless modified through the process of In-Service Surveillance (ISS), Life Extension Trials, Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) and or the Grouping process and is then called the Assessed Shelf Life (ASL). The 'Grouping' algorithm operating on the ASTRID/AMANDA systems will alter the ASL and automatically decrease it for stock that has experienced climatic zones more severe than temperate (N. European). Stock that reaches the DSL or imposed ASL, and not 'Life' extended by the Munitions Capability Manager, will be made unavailable for issue or use.

Calibre. The calibre of the weapon is the distance between opposing lands of the barrel.

Calorimetric Value. The quantity of heat evolved per gramme from the reaction of a propellant in a closed vessel (a Bomb Calorimeter) in the absence of air or oxygen gas. The results are quoted using the convention that the water formed during combustion is in the liquid state (WL), which is not the actual situation during the normal conditions of use of propellant.

Candle Burning. The languid flame that frequently appears at the nozzle of a rocket motor after the thrust has fallen to zero.

Cartridge. A cased quantity of explosives (excluding rocket motors) complete with its own means of ignition.

Case Bonded Charge. Solid propellant rocket charges cast or pressed directly into motor tubes enabling burning to be confined to the control perforation.

Cast Double Base Propellant. A colloidal propellant, manufactured by the heating and gelatinising of small grains of nitro-cellulose and a liquid nitrate ester, which is used to fill the voids between the granules.

Casting Liquid. The liquid, usually with a nitrate ester base, used in conjunction with Casting Powder during the manufacture of Cast Double Base Propellant charges to give a coherent mass on curing.

Casting Powder. A gelatinised nitrocellulose, or nitrocellulose/nitroglycerine composition, containing such stabilising compounds and other ingredients as may be necessary. In a granulated form, it is suitable for use in making cast double base propellant.

Casualty Weapons. Any munition that has suffered damage or otherwise exhibits warning signs that would give concerns as to its safety. Defective/Misfired items are not classified as Casualty Weapons unless there is a reason to suspect that their reliability problem also has safety implications. 1.4S munitions are excluded.

Categories of Buildings and Areas. Buildings and areas containing, or likely to contain, military explosives, are divided into categories according to the nature of the explosives therein:

- a. Category A. Buildings containing, or liable to contain, explosives which produce flammable vapours, but not explosives dust.
- b. Category A, Zone 0. An area in a Category A building in which a flammable gas or vapour and air mixture is continuously present or is present for long periods.

- c. Category A, Zone 1. An area in a Category A building in which a flammable gas or vapour and air mixture is likely to occur during normal working.
- d. Category A, Zone 2. An area in a Category A building in which a flammable gas or vapour and air mixture is not likely to occur in normal operation and if it occurs it will exist for only a short time.
- e. Category B. Buildings containing or likely to contain exposed explosives or explosives which may give rise to an atmosphere of explosives dust, but not flammable vapour.
- f. Category C. Buildings containing or likely to contain explosives which do not give rise to flammable vapours or explosives dust.
- g. Category D. These are buildings, usually small Unit Stores, containing or likely to contain packaged explosives that do not give rise to flammable vapours or explosives dust but limited to certain natures and quantities of ammunition.

For buildings/areas to qualify for use within these categories, electrical equipment and installations and MHE must strictly comply with prescribed specifications.

Charge. A bagged, wrapped or cased quantity of explosives without its own integral means of ignition. Secondary means of ignition may or may not be incorporated.

Charge Configuration. The shape of a propellant charge, normally cylindrical, either solid or with one or more perforations which may be circular, star or cross-shaped in section or a combination of these shapes.

Charge Hold Back. A means of restraining a solid rocket charge from longitudinal movement under high acceleration.

Charge/Weight Ratio. The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the weight of explosive filling to the gross weight of the packaged or unpackaged munition.

Checkout. A sequence of functional, operational and calibration tests to determine the condition and status of a weapon system or element thereof.

Chemical Stability of Propellants. Resistance to deterioration by chemical reaction.

Chief Inspector of Explosives (MOD). The person appointed by 2nd PUS as being responsible for all explosives safety and licensing matters within the MOD.

Choke. A rocket motor discharge orifice consisting of a convergent section and throat.

Chuffing. The characteristics of some rocket motors and rocket engines to burn intermittently with an irregular puffing noise under certain conditions.

Cigarette Burning/Cigar Burning/End-Burning. The axial burning of a solid propellant rocket charge.

Circuit Breaker. A mechanical device for breaking and re-making an electrical circuit under normal and abnormal conditions. The breaking of the circuit is usually automatic, and the remaking is hand controlled, unless otherwise specified.

Classification. The allocation of a UN Hazard Division, Compatibility Group and Serial Number to an explosive, according to its general properties and characteristics and to those of its packaging, during storage and transport. Military explosives are classified by the MOD Explosives Storage and Transport Committee (ESTC), and commercial explosives by HM Chief Inspector of Explosives, Health and Safety Executive.

Clean Area. That portion of an Explosives Building from which it is essential to exclude extraneous grit or dust, ie inside the barrier of the shifting lobby.

Clean Conditions. The conditions necessary to minimise the special risks associated with the storage and maintenance (including inspection) of certain natures of explosives.

Colloidal Propellant. A homogeneous dispersion of a polymer (usually nitrocellulose) in a liquid nitrate ester (usually nitroglycerine) containing a small amount of stabilizer.

Commercial Explosive. An explosive which does not fall within the definition of 'Military Explosive'.

Compartment. Compartments help to reduce the chances of propagation when used correctly and provide CG separation to allow mixed CG storage in one building.

Compatibility Group. A grouping identified by a letter which, when referenced to a compatibility table, shows those explosives which may be stored or transported together without significantly increasing the probability of an accident or, for a given quantity, the magnitude of the effects of such an accident.

Competent Ammunition Person. This person is competent by virtue of the successful completion of a MOD accredited ammunition course and/or the award of an appropriate Trade Qualification. The Competent Ammunition Person can only exercise this competency whilst employed in a post/appointment where such a competency is required.

Competent Display Operator. A military person or MOD employee who has attended the appropriate course run by a manufacturer or an equivalent commercial training organisation, and is deemed to be Competent to Conduct Fireworks Displays within the meaning given in the HSE Guide: Working Together on Fireworks Displays, A guide to Safety for Fireworks Display organisers and operators, HSE Books, 1995, HS(G) 123, (ISBN 0 7176 0835 2).

Competent Person. A competent person is someone with the practical and theoretical knowledge and the actual experience of the type of plant, item, substance, equipment or system which he/she has to examine as will enable him/her to discover defects or weaknesses which it is the purpose of the examination to detect.

Composite Propellant. A type of propellant comprising of an inorganic oxidizing ingredient and an organic fuel.

Conducting Floor. A floor having a resistance to earth of not more than 5×10^4 ohms.

Conducting Footwear. Footwear complying with the requirement of BS 5145 or BS EN 345 and BS 7193 for electrically conducting footwear, which is used in buildings to give protection from electrostatic effects.

Constraint. The imposition of a limitation or restriction in the use, transportation, carriage, issue, storage or inspection of a munition.

Contraband. The term used to describe articles that cannot be taken into an explosives area, store or vehicle carrying explosives without appropriate approval. Items included are matches, lighters, smoking material and articles, tobacco in any form, alcoholic beverages etc. Additional items as so defined in local orders.

Control The term is used to describe things that are done or put in place to control activities and processes safely to prevent a fire, explosion, or similar event from happening. Controls should be considered before considering mitigation.

Controlled Articles. The term used to describe "Contraband" (see above) that has been given appropriate approval to be taken into an explosives area, store or vehicle carrying explosives. Formerly also known as 'Prohibited Articles'.

Cook-off. The uncontrolled functioning of ammunition caused by excessive heat.

Cordite. Extruded double base solid propellant.

Cradle-Stacking. The method of horizontal stacking whereby cylindrical shaped stores or packages in an upper tier rest in the 'V' shaped grooves formed by adjacent stores or packages in a lower tier.

Cruciform. A configuration in the form of a cross.

Curtain Wall Construction. A building that incorporates substantial areas of cladding in its external panels which are not load-bearing, and which weigh less than 100 kgm². The cladding can consist of such materials as glass, plastic or sheet metal.

Dangerous Goods. Items classified under the United Nations (UN) system within classes 1 to 9 in accordance with the UN Transport of Dangerous Goods Regulations (Orange Book).

Debris. Any portion of the natural ground, or of a structure or material (not part of the functioning explosive), that is propelled from the site of an explosion. Also known as projections.

Deflagrating Explosive. An explosive that reacts by deflagration rather than by explosion when used in its normal manner.

Deflagration. A rapid chemical reaction in which the output of heat is sufficient to enable the reaction to proceed and be accelerated without input of heat from another source. Deflagration is a surface phenomenon with the reaction products flowing away from the unreacted material normal to the surface at subsonic velocity. The effect of a deflagration under confinement is an explosion. Confinement of the reaction increases pressure rate of reaction and temperature and may cause transition into a detonation.

Delay Composition. A pyrotechnic composition whose controlled burning provides a delay.

Desiccant. A moisture absorbing agent.

Desiccator. A device containing a moisture absorbing agent. See also 'Humidity Indicator'.

Design Study. An appreciation of the manner in which a specific requirement should be met, and of the research, development and production effort likely to be expended in meeting it.

Destruction/Disposal Ground or Site. An area where explosives are disposed of by burning or detonation.

Detonating Explosive. An explosive that reacts by detonation rather than deflagration when used in its normal manner.

Detonation. An exothermic reaction wave which follows, and also maintains, a supersonic shock front in an explosive.

Detonator. A device containing a sensitive explosive intended to produce a detonation wave.

Direct and Indirect Support Facilities:

a. Direct Support Facilities. At Military Airfields, Exposed Sites may be considered as 'Direct Support' (DSF) facilities if they contain only those personnel and assets whose immediate access to the Potential Explosion Site is essential to the proper and timely execution of the tasks detailed in the Statement of Unit Policy (SUP) for the unit for which the explosives are held. Examples of DSF are airfield flight line buildings such as offices used for first line documentation or administration, or crew-rooms/rest rooms used by personnel whose employment is directly associated with first line aircraft activities.

b. Indirect Support Facilities. At Military Airfields, Exposed Sites may be considered as 'Indirect Support Facilities' (ISF) if they contain only those personnel and assets whose peace-time function is in support of the Statement of Unit Policy task of the flying unit for which the explosives are held. These sites whilst not justifying the hazards inherent with categorization as Direct Support, require better access to or closer proximity to the Potential Explosion Sites than could otherwise be achieved by siting at the full Inhabited Building Distance (IBD). Examples of ISF are aircraft hangars, workshops, fuel bowser holding areas and fire stations.

Dirty Area. That part of a magazine or laboratory outside the barrier (see also Clean Area).

Disposal Life. This safety information is the prescribed time an item of OME can be held in a condition in which it is safe to store, transport and dispose but which is beyond its safe to use calendar life or operational life criteria. This data is required to ensure that OME beyond its normal service life can be held in store and is safe to transport for its ultimate disposal.

Double Base Propellant. Propellant compositions containing both nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine.

Down Conductor. A conductor that connects the air termination network with the earth termination network in a lightning protection system.

Drill Ammunition. An inert replica of ammunition specifically manufactured for drill and instructional purposes.

Drill Missile. A training missile with non-functioning parts, ballasted to give the weight and centre of gravity of the operational missile. Used for handling, loading and launching drills and trials, or for ballasting aircraft in flight, it is not intended to be launched and has inert explosive parts.

Drill SAA. Inert ammunition used for drill purposes in the loading and unloading of small arms weapons.

Dual-Thrust Rocket Motor. A rocket motor, capable of delivering thrust at one level for a period, followed by thrust at a different level for a further period.

Earth Electrode. That part of the earth termination network in a lightning protection system which makes direct electrical contact with the general mass of earth.

Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker. A mechanical switching device which automatically interrupts an electrical supply when the leakage current to earth exceeds a predetermined value.

Earthing Rod. An electrically conductive rod for embedding in the ground to provide a means of earthing equipment.

Earth Termination Network. That part of the lightning protection system which is intended to discharge lightning currents into the general mass of earth. All parts below the lowest test point in a down conductor are included in this term.

Effective NEQ. The effective NEQ is the sum of the NEQ that will contribute significantly to the dominant hazard for the Hazard Division concerned.

Electrical Category. The standard of electrical installations and equipment required in an explosive building. The electrical category is the same as the category allocated to the building or area. See also Categories of Buildings and Areas.

Electrical Conduit. A trough or pipe containing electric wires or cables in order to protect them against damage from external causes.

Electrical Filter. A filter which selects currents of frequencies within one or more frequency bands and attenuates currents of other frequencies.

Electro-Explosive Device (EED). A one-shot explosive or pyrotechnic device used as the initiating element in an explosive or mechanical train and which is activated by the application of electrical energy.

Emergency Conditions In the context of this publication the term Emergency conditions covers a situation which compels the holding of ammunition in other than approved permanent accommodation.

End-of-Life The point in time when a munition is no longer suitable or no longer required for military use.

Equi-potential Bonding. Electrical connection putting various exposed conductive parts at a substantially equal potential.

Equivalence. When explosives having a significantly more or less powerful effect than TNT are being considered, a TNT equivalent may be used to determine the appropriate QDs. See the Services Textbook of Explosives (Formerly JSP 333).

Erosive Burning. Burning of solid propellants under conditions of high-speed gas flow over the burning surface such that unreacted material is eroded from the surface.

Error of Drill. An Error of Drill is an incident where the authorised and/or laid down drills have not been followed correctly.

Error in Drill. An Error in Drill is an incident where the authorised and/or laid down drills are found to be at fault and require to be revised.

Essential Building. A building whose destruction or severe damage would impair the operational efficiency of a unit.

Experimental Ammunition. Any ammunition which, as issued for trial or experiment, is not of approved Service design or use.

Explosion. A nuclear, chemical or physical process leading to the sudden release of energy (and usually gases and heat) giving rise to external pressure waves.

Explosives. Any explosive article or explosive substance which would:

- a. if packaged for transport, be classified in accordance with the United Nations Recommendations as falling within Class 1; or
- b. be classified in accordance with the United Nations Recommendations as being unduly sensitive or so reactive as to be subject to spontaneous reaction and accordingly too dangerous to transport, and falling within Class 1; or
- c. a desensitised explosive,

It does not include an explosive substance produced as part of a manufacturing process which thereafter reprocesses it in order to produce a substance or preparation which is not an explosive substance.

The term is used in **DSA 03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482)** to encompass all the following definitions:

- a. Munition
- b. Ammunition
- c. Explosive Article
- d. Explosive Substance

Explosives Article. An article containing one or more explosive substances.

Explosives Area. An area used for the storage, handling and processing of explosives that is usually enclosed by a security fence.

Explosive Bolt. A bolt, containing an explosive charge, which is broken when the charge is initiated. It is used to separate, at a selected time, parts secured together by the bolt.

Explosives Certificate. Takes one of two forms iaw **ER2014. COER Regulation 4 (COER was superseded by ER2014)** – An explosives certificate is a certificate certifying that the person (a person may be a body corporate) to whom it is issued is a fit person –

- a. to acquire explosives (Acquire Only); or
- b. to acquire and keep explosives (Acquire and Keep)

Please refer to **The ER2014 for more detail. An explosives certificate is not required for Articles listed in Schedule One to COER; or smokeless powder; or ammunition the acquisition of which is regulated or prohibited by virtue of the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1988.**

Explosives Classification. A division of explosives according to the risk they present when initiated in storage and transport. See also Hazard Division, Compatibility Group and Classification.

Explosives Facilities. A generic term, to include Explosives Storehouses, Processing Rooms, Test Houses, etc.

Explosives Licence. A proforma that details the Explosive Limits of a PES

Explosives Limit. The permitted amount of explosives at a PES. Also known as Explosives Licence Limit.

Explosive Ordnance. All munitions containing explosives.

Explosives Ordnance Disposal. The detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering-safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. It may also include the rendering-safe and/or disposal of explosive ordnance that has become hazardous by damage or deterioration when the disposal of such explosive ordnance is beyond the capabilities of personnel normally assigned the responsibility for routine disposal.

Explosives Preparation Room. A room in a building authorised for the storage, maintenance, assembly, testing and preparation for issue of electro-explosive devices.

Explosive Safeguarding Map. A map produced by MOD Establishments to define areas into which inhabited buildings should not be allowed to encroach.

Explosives Safety Representative. A Competent Person authorised in writing by the Commanding officer or HOE to ensure compliance with the requirements of DSA 03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482).

Explosives Storage Area (ESA). An area on units used for the storage of explosives and within which authorised missile preparation, inspection and rectification operations may also be carried out.

Explosives Storehouse (ESH). A building designed and erected for the sole purpose of storing explosives or a building modified, adopted or appropriated for that purpose and approved by a competent authority. Explosives storehouses are described according to their method of construction and use:

- a. Above ground: A building at natural ground level, the roof and at least one side of which are exposed to the open air.
- b. Bunker: A building at natural ground level, the roof and sides of which are covered by earth, access being provided in one side.
- c. Igloo: A storehouse normally built at ground level, earth covered and constructed in corrugated steel or reinforced concrete, provided with a strong headwall and door(s). Earth covers the roof, the sides and the rear. The storehouse and its earth cover are designed to stringent criteria for resistance to external blast loading and attack by high velocity projections. The cross-section of the igloo may be semicircular, elliptical, rectangular etc.
- d. Underground: A natural or excavated space underground with a ceiling not less than 600mm below the natural ground level, specially adapted for the storage of explosives. Access is by tunnel or lift-shaft.

- e. Semi-underground: A building constructed into a hillside with the front face exposed to the open air.

Explosive Substance:

- a. An energetic solid or liquid substance,
or,
b. A mixture of solid or liquid substances or both,

Both a and b above are capable by a chemical reaction in itself of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such speed as to cause damage to surroundings or which is designed to produce an effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke or a combination of these as a result of nondetonating self-sustaining exothermic chemical reactions.

Explosive Train. The initiation train (transfer mechanism) beginning with the first explosive element (e.g. primer, detonator) and terminating in the main charge (e.g. munition functioning mechanism, HE, pyrotechnic substance, etc).

Explosives Workshop. See Process Building.

Exposed Site (ES). A storehouse, cell, stack, truck or trailer loaded with explosives, process building, transit shed, inhabited building, assembly place or public traffic route which is exposed to the effects of an explosion (or fire) at a Potential Explosion Site (PES).

External Burning Charge. A solid propellant charge which burns on its outer surface.

Extruded Propellant. Any solid propellant formed to the desired shape by a method of extrusion.

Fail-Safe. A provision built into an equipment to prevent disastrous consequences should it fail to perform its design function.

Fault. An Explosives fault is any error in the make-up and or marking and or deterioration in the physical state of the explosives, ammunition packages, Unit Load Containers (ULC) or Unit Load Specifications (ULS).

Filling. The explosive contents of a cartridge, charge, shell, bomb, complete round, component or separate part of a round.

Fireproof Partition Wall. Wall of brick, stone, reinforced concrete or other non-flammable material at least 230 mm thick, extending from floor to roof without a gap. If there is combustible material in the roof either internally or externally, the partition is to extend through the roof to a height of at least 960 mm above the combustible material and the roof is to be bedded into the walls. As a guide, a 230 mm brick wall of good quality has proved effective against propagation of fire for about 4 hours.

Firing Circuit. An electrical circuit which, directly or indirectly, causes the ignition of explosives or propellants.

Firing Temperature Limits. The temperature limits within which an explosive store should function correctly.

Firing Line/Firing Lead. The electrical connector forming all or part of a firing circuit between the firing switch and the igniter, or safety and arming mechanisms.

Flameproof Enclosure. A type of protection for electrical equipment in which the parts that can ignite a flammable atmosphere are placed in an enclosure which can withstand the pressure developed during an internal explosion and which prevents the transmission of the explosion effect to the flammable atmosphere surrounding the enclosure.

Flashless Propellant. The title must not be taken literally but rather in the sense that it produces less flash than other propellants.

Forward Weapon Store. That explosives storage or processing facility, which is sited on an airfield external to an RAF Explosives Storage Area, and is provided for, and contains, only those explosives required to directly support unit or squadron activities as detailed in their Statement of Unit Policy.

Fraction Container/Pack. An ammunition package containing less than the quantity of ammunition which it is designed to hold that has been packed and sealed by a competent ammunition person so that it is acceptable for storage and movement in all circumstances. See Part Filled Package.

Fragment. Any solid material in contact with explosive or surrounding it closely that is propelled from the site of an explosion. It is mainly applied to the metal casing and packaging.

Frequency Band Letters. Single letter designations in general use to indicate regions of operational frequencies rather than specific frequencies.

Fuse. A device for protecting a circuit against damage from an excess current by the melting of a fuse element to break the circuit.

Fuze. A device designed to control the initiation of a main charge.

Fuzing System. That part of the initiating system that controls the initiation of the payload.

Gelatinizer. A substance added to propellants to form a gel and so impart plastic properties.

Grenade Discharger SAA. Ammunition used for projecting grenades from rifles fitted with a discharger device.

Grid. A device used to support certain solid propellant charges and prevent them blocking the outlet nozzle.

Grommet (or Grummet). A device used to protect the driving bands on shell and projectiles.

Guided Missile. A missile whose flight path can be controlled during flight.

Hang Fire. An unintended delay in the functioning of a firing system.

Hard-Standing. A prepared base, usually of hardcore or concrete, on which explosives are stacked.

Hazard Class. The UN recommended system of nine classes for identifying Dangerous Goods. Class 1 identifies Explosives.

Hazard Classification Code (HCC). An alpha-numeric symbol which denotes the complete HCC for a particular nature. The code consists of two or three digits indicating the Hazard Division followed by a letter corresponding to the Compatibility Group, e.g. 1.3G.

Hazard Division. A division of the UN Dangerous Goods Class 1 (explosives) indicating the main type of hazard to be expected in the event of an accident. There are six HDs: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6.

Head End/Closed End. The forward end of a rocket motor.

Head of Establishment. The individual who has the day-to-day responsibility for the running and Duty of Care of the establishment at which he/she is permanently based. This includes the Officer Commanding, Station Commander, Naval Base Commander or Site Director.

Heavy Walled Building. A building of non-combustible construction used for explosives storage with walls of at least 450 mm RC, or 700 mm brick, or equivalent penetration resistance of other materials, with or without a protective roof. The door is normally strengthened if it faces another PES.

High Explosive. A substance or mixture of substances which, in their application as primary, booster or main charge in ammunition is required to detonate.

High Order Detonation. Detonation at a velocity approaching the maximum stable velocity of detonation of the system.

High Pass Filter. An electrical filter which permits the transmission of all frequencies above a specified frequency.

High Velocity Projections. Debris or fragments at high velocity as the result of a detonation/explosion and that may have sufficient remaining energy to propagate a detonation/explosion to another stack.

Holding Yard. A specified area used for the storage of explosives loaded to road vehicles or rail wagons before or during movement. In terms of risk and hazard, a holding yard equates to a PES and must be sited with full QD and IBD protection.

Humidity Indicator. A device used to show, by change of colour spots or markings, that moisture has invaded a store or container.

Hypergolic. Capable of spontaneous ignition on contact with another specific substance.

Hypergolic Propellant. A self-igniting bi-propellant in which fuel and oxidizer ignite on contact with each other.

Igloo. See Explosives Storehouse.

Ignition. The initial heating of a deflagrating explosive or pyrotechnic composition, by flame or other source of heat, up to its point of inflammation. Means of ignition may include propellant, primers, igniters, squibs, fuze lighters, etc.

Ignition Delay. For a rocket motor, the time interval between the instant of application of the firing voltage and the appearance of pressure and or thrust.

Ignition Failure. Failure to ignite the main propellant charge usually of a rocket motor, even though the igniter has functioned correctly.

Improvised Explosive Device (IED). A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating explosive material, destructive, lethal, noxious, incendiary, pyrotechnic or chemicals designed to destroy, disfigure, distract or harass. They may incorporate military stores, but are normally devised from non-military components.

Incendiary SAA. Small Arms Ammunition containing an incendiary composition for use against flammable targets.

Incident Involving Explosives. A generic term that includes all accidents, faults and performance failures involving explosives, or where explosives are present.

Inert Filling. A non-explosive filling used to replace explosives and enable operational items to be simulated for training and or test purposes.

Inhabited Building. A building or structure occupied in whole or in part by people. Used synonymously with Occupied Building.

Inhibitor/Inhibiting Coating/Restrictive Coating/Coating. A non-explosive material cemented or bonded to the surface of a propellant charge to prevent burning from taking place on the surface when the charge is ignited.

Initiation. The action of a device used as the first element of an explosive train which, upon receipt of the proper impulse, causes the detonation or burning of an explosive substance or article. Means of initiation may include fuzes, primers and detonators.

Initiator. A device intended to cause detonation or ignition.

Inner Room. A room in an explosives laboratory wherein explosives are filled, repaired, broken down or inspected.

Inside Quantity Distance (IQD). See Quantity Distance.

Inspector of Explosives. The Inspectors of Explosives are generally embedded in the chain of command. They issue licences under personal delegated authority from, and to standards set by, the Chief Inspector of Explosives (MOD). They also carry out inspections to assist the Chief Inspector in providing assurance to the Secretary of State and the Defence Council that MOD explosives facilities and movements of explosives under MOD control are managed in accordance with MOD and other statutory standards and with any licence conditions.

Inspector, Explosives. Individuals personally appointed by Inspectors of Explosives to conduct inspections on their behalf to provide assurance that MOD explosives facilities are managed in accordance with MOD and statutory standards and with any licence conditions

Instructional Ammunition. Inert replicas of ammunition (which may be sectioned) used for classroom instruction only.

Instrumented Missile/Telemetry Missile. A missile fitted with a telemetry transmitter, usually in place of the warhead, to meet the requirements of trials, proof or training by recording missile functions in flight.

Integrated Weapon Complex (IWC). A special purpose process building comprising four weapon assembly and check rooms (WACRs), serviced by four equipment/plant rooms and with a single central test equipment house.

Interchange Yard. An area set aside where the public carrier delivers or collects vehicles or rail cars from a military unit.

Internal Burning Charge. A charge in which burning is confined to the internal perforation resulting either from external inhibition or case bonding.

Interrupted Burning. The process of stopping the burning of a solid propellant motor by suddenly dropping the pressure by opening a large port or by other means.

Intrinsically Safe Circuit. When referred to:

- a. Flammable Gas or Vapour: Is a circuit in which no spark or thermal effect, produced in the test conditions prescribed in BS 5501, Part 7, 1977 (or BASEEFA Certification Standard SFA 3012) is capable of causing ignition of a given flammable atmosphere.
- b. Explosives: Is an electrical circuit which, when connected into and operated in conjunction with an explosive train or system, normally operated by an Electro Explosive Device (EED), is incapable of causing the device to function.

Intrinsically Safe Electrical Apparatus. When referred to:

- a. Flammable Gas or Vapour: Is electrical apparatus consisting of an assembly of electrical components, circuits or parts of circuits usually within a single enclosure in which all circuits are intrinsically safe.
- b. Explosives: Is electrical equipment which, when connected into and operated in conjunction with an explosive train or system, normally operated by an Electro Explosive Device (EED), is incapable of causing the device to function.

Isolated Storage. The storage of explosives in an unsafe or possibly unsafe condition in separate licensed accommodation away from all other explosives.

Lachrymatory. Causing irritation to the tear ducts.

Land Service Ammunition. An item of ammunition is deemed to be in the Land Service only after it has been accepted for service use within the Land environment and brought to account in an ammunition depot. In exceptional cases when approved ammunition is issued direct to a unit, it is 'in the Land Service' from the time it is taken on unit charge.

Letter of Authority. A temporary licensing approval addressing a change of circumstances for which a re-issue of an Explosives Licences (or group of licences) is not reasonably practicable in terms of time/effort. It may also be used in circumstances where the issue of a new licence cannot be completed in time to meet a pressing operational commitment, or to extend the life of an existing licence to maintain continuity of licensing cover, where the preparation of its successor has been unavoidably delayed.

Life of Propellant/Service Life. The maximum period of time following manufacture when a propellant or filled rocket motor's performance should be satisfactory. This can be extended as a result of inspection, testing or proof.

Lightning Protection System. A system designed to protect against the effects of lightning discharges by providing a conductive path between the atmosphere above a structure and

the general mass of earth so that the discharge can pass to earth with the minimum risk to the structure, its contents and occupants.

Limited Humidity Conditions. The conditions of atmospheric humidity required to minimise the absorption of moisture by hygroscopic substances.

Liquid Propellant. Any liquid that can be used for the chemical generation of gas at controlled rates and used for propulsion purposes.

Lobbed Munition. Unexploded munitions projected from an exploding building or stack. It may explode on impact.

Loose Rounds. This expression may refer to one of the following:

- a. Ammunition which has been removed from its service container and has not been repackaged.
- b. QF fixed rounds in which the projectile has become loose in the cartridge case.

Low Order Detonation. An incomplete and relatively slow detonation, being more nearly a combustion than an explosion.

Main Road. A road in the United Kingdom defined by the DETR as Class 'A' or Class 'B', or a comparable road outside the United Kingdom.

Major Proof Centre (MPC). The MPC is a building of a standard design, at least comparable in specification to that of an APB, to facilitate test, proof firings and breakdown of explosives.

Marshalling Yard. A group of railway sidings in which freight trains are formed and reformed, or an area used for receiving, dispatching and switching of trucks. The freight wagons are sealed, no explosives handling activities occur and the wagons stay in the area for only a short time. The activity is one of the least hazardous in nature and is of extremely short duration. Such PES may be sited without QD.

Mass Explosion. An explosion which affects, practically instantaneously, virtually the entire quantity of explosives under consideration. The term usually relates to detonation but also applies to deflagration when the practical effects are similar (e.g. the mass deflagration of propellant under strong confinement so as to produce a bursting effect and a serious hazard from debris).

Mass Fire. A deflagration of the entire quantity of explosives under consideration under circumstances that avoid a bursting effect and a serious hazard from debris. A typical mass fire occurs in a few seconds at most, and produces extensive flame, intense radiant heat and minor projection effects.

Maximum Credible Event/Effective Risk. In a given situation the greatest quantity of explosives which can function virtually at once to provide an explosion effect.

Military Explosives. Legal term for explosives as defined in Classification and Labelling of Explosives Regulations (CLER) 1983 (SI 1983 No 1140) which are:

- a. Under the control of the Secretary of State, or otherwise held for the service of the Crown, for the purposes of the MOD;

or,

b. Under the control of a Headquarters or organisation designated for the purposes of the International Headquarters and Defence Organisation Act 1964, or of the service authorities of a Visiting Force within the meaning of any of the provisions of Part of the Visiting Forces Act 1952, or otherwise held for the service of such a headquarters, organisation or visiting force;

or,

c. Certified by the Secretary of State to be conveyed in connection with the execution of a contract with HM Government or a Headquarters or the Service Authorities of a Visiting Force.

Misfire Failure to fire or launch as intended.

Missile. An armament store designed to be released from an aircraft or discharged from a gun or launcher towards a selected point usually to cause damage at that point. See also Guided Missile.

Mitigation This term is used to describe what steps are taken to minimise the consequences during and after the occurrence of a fire, explosion or similar event.

MOD Duty Holder. The MOD person who has been issued the explosives licence(s) and therefore has the responsibility of managing the explosives activities in accordance with statutory and MOD standards.

Moderant. A non-explosive (usually organic) substance used to coat some nitrocellulose powders to retard the burning rate in the initial stages of deflagration in the gun in order to give better ballistic performance.

Moderate Fire. A fire, comparable with that involving an ordinary commercial warehouse, which burns comparatively slowly and with a moderate flame radius. Some items may be projected from the fire a short distance.

Mono-propellant. A liquid propellant in the form of a single substance requiring no additional chemical component (including oxygen from the air) for the production of thrust.

Multi Activity Contract/Contractors. Companies who have successfully bid to take over the Service role in support of Defence operations. Wholly private (i.e. they are not a part of the MOD), because of their role, in explosives facilities they are deemed to be MOD explosives workers and are bound by MOD Explosives Regulations, ~~but NOT by JSP 445~~. (JSP 445 was superseded by JSP 800 Vol 4b and Vol 6 which in turn was superseded by the MTSR DGM) This term does not appear in the MTSR DGM or DSA 03.OME Part 2 (JSP 482).

Munition. General: An item which, in order to perform its function, requires to contain energetic materials. Specific: A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition or chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear material, for use in military operations, including demolitions. (AAP-6).

Note 1: In logistic configuration, the logistic packaging of the munition is included.

Note 2: In NATO documents, the term ammunition is synonymous with munition.

Note 3: Munitions (plural) is used as overarching term for military weapons, munition and equipment.

Munition Manager. Representative of the Integrated Project Team (IPT) with specific responsibility for a relevant munition.

Nature. A division of ammunition in accordance with the general properties of the filling, e.g. HE, incendiary, smoke. In RN use, may be used for a specific item of ammunition.

Near Miss. An occurrence, or potential occurrence, involving an explosive, or an occurrence potentially involving an explosive, which could have caused; Damage to the explosives. Damage to, or contamination of, military or civilian equipment, property or the environment. Injury to, or illness of, military personnel, MoD civilian personnel or members of the public. Threat to the structural integrity of, or to cause damage to, military or civilian equipment, property or the environment.

Negligent Discharge. **This term has been superseded, see Unintended Discharge (UD)**. A term that is only used with Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) up to and including 9 mm in calibre. A ND is deemed to have occurred when the initiation of the SAA is unauthorised and unintentional or inadvertent. No death, injury or damage to equipment or property is to have occurred, and the weapon and ammunition performed to the designed specification.

Net Explosive Quantity (NEQ). The total explosives content of present in a container, ammunition, building etc, unless it has been determined that the effective quantity is significantly different from the actual quantity. It does not include such substances as white phosphorous, war gas, or smoke and incendiary compositions unless these substances contribute significantly to the dominant hazard of the Hazard Division concerned. Also known in some applications as Net Explosive Mass or Net Explosive Weight.

Net Mass. The weight of the complete explosives article excluding any packaging.

Non-Combustible Construction. A stone, brick, concrete or metallic structure free from fixtures and fittings which could ignite under intense heat produced by a propellant fire or by a mass explosion in adjacent PES.

Non-Hazardous Area. For the purposes of these regulations, an area that is not designated Category A, B, C or D.

Non-Propulsive Device/Thrust Spoiler. A device rigidly fixed to the mouth of the nozzle of a rocket motor to prevent it moving should it ignite during storage or in transit.

Non-Self-Propelled/Non-Self-Propulsive. Small or medium size rocket motors which, although fitted with a complete ignition system (self-propulsive):

- a. Are effectively mechanically restrained from significant flight by strapping or by means embodied in the packaging design.
- b. Fitted with aerodynamic 'spoilers' or, better still, flight spoilers of an approved design.
- c. Embody one or more of the following safeguards:
 - (1) EED incorporated in the ignition system must be effectively protected against stray currents from any source and the venturi nozzle throat must be effectively protected to prevent accidental ignition.
 - (2) In the case of percussion ignition systems, the percussion device must be effectively protected.

- (3) The firing route from igniter to propellant charge is interrupted by a mechanical shutter or displacement of part of the explosives train and the venturi effectively capped to prevent accidental ignition.

Obsolescent. Becoming out of practice or out of date.

Obsolete. Out of use, date, practice, or not current.

Obturation The sealing process which prevents propellant gases from escaping through the breech mechanism when a gun is fired.

Occupied Building See Inhabited Building

Ohmmeter. An instrument calibrated in ohms and used to measure electrical resistance.

Operational Life. This safety information is often presented in addition to 'Calendar Lifting' for OME. An example of this is Air Carriage hours, transport limits or limitations on OME exposure to certain climatic conditions. This system is required to manage and control stock when in the hands of the service user. This information is nearly always required to be logged by the user and is often exceeded before the 'Calendar Life' ends.

Outside Quantity Distance (OQD). See Quantity Distance.

Overall Missile Test Set. A test set for examining the overall operational performance of a missile to indicate its probable response in flight.

Overpressure. The pressure resulting from the blast wave of an explosion. It is referred to as 'positive' when it exceeds atmospheric pressure and 'negative' when during the passage of the wave the resulting pressures are less than the atmospheric pressure.

Oxidant/Oxidizer/Oxidising Agent. A substance that is combined with a fuel to produce an energetic material.

Pallet. A portable item of equipment affording a platform upon which goods may be placed to form a unit load for lifting by means of rigid forks or blades.

Part filled Package. An ammunition container containing less than the quantity of ammunition which it is designed to hold which does not meet the standard of a fraction pack. See Fraction Container / Pack.

Particle Velocity. The local velocity imparted by the transmission of a shock or reflected wave.

Partition. A dividing wall in an explosives storehouse, process building, or unit ammunition store, constructed from floor to roof without gap and from wall to wall without openings.

Passenger A traveller in a public or Service conveyance by land, water or air, a member of a working party travelling in Service or hired transport who does, or can do, no effective work while the vehicle is moving. The term passenger does not include escorts or security guards.

Performance Failure. A Performance Failure is the failure of the ammunition or any of its constituent parts, including the explosives, to function as designed.

Plastic Propellant. A putty-like propellant made from crystalline salts with a minimum quantity of viscous liquid binder. It can be readily extruded or moulded.

Plasticizer. An ingredient of a substance that facilitates moulding or working and confers satisfactory physical properties upon it.

Platonization. The process of making the rate of burning of a propellant constant over a range of pressure, such as by the addition of metallic salts.

POL (Petroleum Oils and Lubricants). A term covering all petroleum and associated products.

Potential Explosion Site (PES). Any Explosives Storehouse, Process Building, compartment, open bay, stack, locker or lockup, designated area or underground chamber, cavern or cell, or ship, lighter or stabled vehicle, governed by a single licence, that contains, or is intended to contain, explosives.

Practice Missile/Range Warhead Missile. A missile fitted with a practice head in place of the warhead. This head may be inert, smoke, flash, flare, HE etc, and may have limited telemetry facilities.

Pre-formed Packing. A moulded composition of a desired shape and size used in packaging.

Primary Explosive. An explosive that is extremely sensitive to stimuli such as heat, friction and/or shock and requires special care in handling. Generally, primary explosives are synonymous with initiating explosives.

Primary Firing Circuit. That part of the firing circuit in which a direct electrical connection can be made between the source of initiating electrical energy and explosive initiating devices.

Process Building. A building or area that contains or is intended to contain one or more of the following activities: maintenance, preparation, inspection, breakdown, renovation, test or repair of explosives.

Processing. The activities undertaken in a process facility that involves building, repair, refurbishment, breakdown, test and inspection of explosives articles and their components.

Prohibited Ammunition. As defined in The Firearms Act 1968 Section Five. Can include component parts.

Prohibited Articles. See Controlled Articles.

Prohibited Person. There are two contexts that apply to Prohibited Person;

- a. For the purposes of explosives a Prohibited Person shall have the same meaning as the Control of Explosives Regulations, Regulation 2 Interpretation "Prohibited Person"
- b. For the purposes of weapons and ammunition regulated or prohibited by the Firearms Act 1968 a Prohibited Person is defined in Section 21 of the Firearms Act 1968.

Projectile. A missile projected from a gun, howitzer, mortar or launcher, e.g. shot, shell, rocket or bomb.

Projection. See 'debris'.

Proof. The functional testing and assessment of an explosive to ascertain its performance.

Propellant. A substance on its own or in a mixture with other substances that can be used for the chemical generation of gases at the controlled rates required for propulsive purposes.

Propellant Stabilizer. A substance added to single or double base propellants to retard decomposition.

Propellant Surveillance. The periodical testing of propellants, e.g. by determination of stabiliser content, in order to monitor deterioration. This is mainly applicable to double and single base propellants which contain nitrate esters.

Protected. As applied to electrical vehicles, lifting appliances etc, means that the internal rotating parts and the 'live' parts are protected mechanically from accidental contact while ventilation is not materially obstructed.

Protective Roof. A roof of a nominal minimum of 150 mm Reinforced Concrete, or its equivalent, designed to protect the contents of a storehouse from projections and lobbed items. The roof should not collapse if the walls are damaged.

Proper Shipping Name. The authorised short name to be used on packages in place of commercial and military names during the transportation of explosives.

Public Rights of Way. Public Rights of Way are those indicated as such on the appropriate current 1:50 000 scale OS Landranger map and may be held by the local authorities on a larger scale.

Public Traffic Routes. Roads used for general public traffic on or off the unit. Railways outside the explosives area which are used for public passenger traffic. Waterways, such as rivers having tidal waters and canals, used by passenger vessels. Public rights of way (footpaths/bridleways, etc).

Purple Line. A continuous line drawn on a map or plan of an explosives storage location which encompasses the explosives area and defines the minimum permissible distance between a Potential Explosion Site and inhabited buildings which are by definition of vulnerable construction. It is usually at twice the yellow line or normal Inhabited Building Distance determined by blast considerations. Additionally, the construction of new inhabited buildings of curtain-wall construction or high rise buildings is restricted. The area within the Purple Line is known as the Purple Zone.

Pyrotechnic. A substance or mixture of substances which, when ignited, undergo an energetic chemical reaction at a controlled rate intended to produce effects such as light, smoke, sound or flame.

Quantity Distances (QD). There are two types, Inside and Outside:

a. Inside QD:

- (1) Inter-Magazine Distance (IMD). The distance between a building or stack containing explosives to other such buildings or stacks which will prevent the direct propagation of explosives or fire from one to the other by missile, flame or blast.
- (2) Process Building Distance (PBD). The distance from a building or stack containing explosives to a Process Building, or from a Process Building to another Process Building, which will provide a reasonable degree of immunity for

the operatives within the Process Building(s), and a high degree of protection against immediate or subsequent propagation of explosions.

b. Outside QD:

(1) Inhabited Building Distance (IBD). The minimum permissible distance between a PES and inhabited buildings, caravan sites, places of assembly, etc, which is such that the ignition or explosion of explosives at a PES will not cause severe structural damage to those buildings or unduly hazard their occupants, be they Service or civilian.

(2) Public Traffic Route Distance (PTRD). The minimum permissible distance between a PES and public traffic routes which is such that the ignition or explosion of explosives at the PES will not cause intolerable danger to the occupants of vehicles at an Exposed Site (ES).

QF. Originally 'Quick-Firing', now the symbol for a system of rear obturation in which sealing is achieved by a cartridge case which expands against the chamber of a gun. Ignition of the propellant is by means of a primer in the base of the cartridge case. With QF 'fixed' ammunition, the cartridge case is firmly attached to the projectile. With QF 'separate' ammunition, the cartridge case is separate from the projectile, whilst with QF semi-fixed the shell is a free fit in the cartridge case.

Quantitative Risk Assessment. A method of estimating and compounding the approximate probability of an accidental explosion with that of fatalities and other losses. This enables the **DOSR Team Leader** or Inspectors of Explosives to apply professional judgement as to whether or not the risk meets ALARP principals.

Radial Burning. Where the burning surface recedes in an approximately radial direction.

RADHAZ (Radio Frequency Hazard). The potential danger of accidental initiation of an electro-explosive device (EED) by radio frequency energy.

Ready Use Igloo. An igloo, on an airfield forward of an RAF ESA, containing a maximum NEQ of 10 000 kg with a loading density of up to 20 kg/m³.

Ready Use Storehouse. An explosives storage building, authorised to hold explosive items, stores and ammunition, which may be required for immediate issue or use.

Resonant Burning/Unstable Burning/Resonance. A form of unstable burning that frequently gives rise to unpredictable high-pressure peaks in solid propellant charges. Its name derives from the fact that the phenomenon is believed to be associated with pressure oscillations in the combustion chamber.

Rocket. A missile whose motion is due to reaction propulsion and whose flight path cannot be controlled during flight.

Round. A complete assembly of a projectile (with or without fuze), the propelling charge in a cartridge case, and the means of igniting the propelling charge. The word is also used in the expression 'supply by complete rounds' meaning that all the components necessary for the ammunition to be fired are issued together. For instance, with BL ammunition, the complete round consists of a shell, charge, fuze and primer.

Safeguarding. A consultative procedure derived from the Town and Country Planning Development Order 1988 (SI 1988, No 1813) for which the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) via the Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions (DTLR) in England, the Scottish Executive in Scotland, and the Welsh Assembly in Wales is the authority whereby safeguarded areas outside boundary fences are established for each MOD explosives establishment in the UK. Explosives Safeguarding maps for each establishment are produced depicting a Yellow Line based on inhabited building distance (IBD) and a Purple Line, usually but not always the case, based on 2 x IBD and copies are provided to the Local Planning Authority via Defence Estates. It is the aim of the MOD to restrict the construction of any inhabited building, caravan site, or public traffic routes within the yellow line and the construction of curtain-wall building and high-rise buildings with large glazed areas, between the yellow and purple lines. All new applications for development within safeguarded areas are required to be notified to the MOD by the Local Planning Authority in order that any necessary objections may be lodged.

Safeguarding Direction Orders. Produced by DE, based on the Explosives Safeguarding Map, and sent to the Local Planning Authority to advise them of the need to consult with the MOD before allowing development within highlighted areas adjoining MOD land.

Safety and Arming Mechanism (or Initiator). A device incorporating that part of the explosive train from the first sensitive element initiated by the firing signal, to the magazine capable of detonating the explosive charge.

Safety and Arming System. That part of the arming system that contains the safety interlocks and controls their operation.

Safety Cartridges. Those defined as such by the HSE under the Explosives Act 1875, viz cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. The term is now obsolescent.

Safety Ohmmeter. An ohmmeter of high sensitivity designed iaw Def Stan 07-85 to test the continuity of a circuit without damage to that circuit or activating the explosives controlled by it.

Screening. The reduction of electromagnetic effects and the exclusion of electrostatic induction effects by means of a metallic barrier.

Segregated Storage. Segregated Storage is the storage of explosives whose compatibility groups, whilst not requiring separate storage, do not permit mixed storage. The requirement for segregated storage may be met by any means which is effective in the prevention of propagation between the different groups, e.g. a separate compartment, or an internal traverse or barrier, or by physical distance.

Separated Storage. Storing apart in separate accommodation ammunition requiring special storage conditions e.g. CG L.

Self-Propelled/Self-Propulsive. An explosive item incorporating its own means of sustaining flight and unable to comply with the non-self-propulsive requirements.

Senior Armament Officer. The unit Senior Armament Officer (SAO) is the commissioned officer or Warrant Officer responsible for armament matters at a unit or detachment. The unit SAO may delegate reporting action required by this Order, but only to engineering personnel of the rank of WO or above.

Sensitiveness. A measure of the relative probability of an explosive being ignited or initiated by a prescribed stimulus. It is used in the context of accidental ignition or initiation.

Sensitivity. A measure of the stimulus required to cause reliable design mode function of an explosive.

Service Life. The time for which an explosive item in specified storage conditions and when subsequently used in its operational and/or training condition may be expected to remain safe and serviceable.

Service/Department Ammunition Management Code. The numerical code used by each Service/Department to manage and account for all ammunition types in service. This includes both the ADAC and NSN systems.

Shockwave. A compression wave generated by a body moving at supersonic speed through a medium.

Shifting Lobby. An entrance room in an explosive building divided by a barrier into a 'Clean Area' and a 'Dirty Area', in which personnel exchange their outer clothing for magazine clothing (and vice versa).

Shutter. A means of mechanically interrupting the explosive train. The shutter is constrained in the offset safe position to interrupt the explosive train and is moved by some stimulus into the armed position to complete the explosive train.

Single Base Propellant. Propellant composition containing nitrocellulose as the sole explosive ingredient.

Site Safety Plan. A map or drawing of an explosives area which graphically demonstrates compliance with the Inside Quantity Distance (IQD) and Outside Quantity Distance (OQD) requirements. The plan is approved by safety authorities of both NATO Forces and the HN prior to construction of new facilities or planned increase of the explosives licenses in an extant explosives area.

Small Arms Ammunition. Ammunition fired from weapons not above 19.1 mm in calibre.

So Far As Is Reasonably Practicable (SFAIRP) See ALARP.

Spalling. Spalling occurs by the transmission of a shock wave through material that creates high-speed particles from the opposite face of that material without breaching it.

Spark Arrestor. A device fitted to a diesel engine to prevent emission of hot particles or sparks from the exhaust system. This device will not prevent emission of flames.

Spotter, Tracer and Observing SAA. Ammunition used for ranging purposes in connection with a larger calibre weapon. It leaves a trace and gives a smoke or flash indication on impact.

Staging Facility. A specified area used to accommodate explosives loaded onto vehicles, railway wagons, etc, before and during movement. In terms of risk and hazard, a staging facility equates to a PES and may, dependent upon usage, require siting with full IBD protection.

Storage Life. The time for which an explosive item in specified storage may be expected to remain safe and serviceable within the envelope of Service Life.

Storage Temperature Limits. The temperature limits to which the store is restricted if it is not to suffer permanent damage or shorten the service life of the store affecting its performance and serviceability.

Storage sub-Division. A sub-group of HD 1.2 and 1.3 based on the level of hazard from different types of explosives in these HD. More hazardous items and less hazardous items are placed into different sub groups, i.e. 1.2.2 and 1.2.2.

Stray Any item of ammunition, whatever its origin, found in such places as parks, farmlands, disused training locations or built up areas, which is reported by military or civilian authorities to RLC technical ammunition staff for disposal.

Sublime. To change state from a solid to a vapour without first melting.

Surveillance. The constant review of accumulating test results to ensure that the overall quality remains acceptable. The term is also applied to the continuing examination of the stores themselves.

Sustainer Rocket Motor. The motor that continues to provide the thrust after the boost motors are all burned.

Sympathetic Detonation. The detonation of an explosive as a consequence of another detonation.

Technical Assessment. A method of demonstrating by simple consequence analysis or other means whether ESTC Protection Level criteria is met, or could be met through changes in working practices or mitigating works, in those licensing situations where the normal Quantity Distance criteria cannot be achieved.

Technical Explosives Authority. A generic term used to identify competent explosives experts formerly identified as AT/ATO/(RN, RAF or Civilian Equivalent). Contact details are given in Chapter 12 Annex A.

Test Joint. A joint designed and situated to enable resistance or continuity measurements of a lightning protection system to be made.

Temperature Cycling. The subjection of rocket motors and or charges to a cyclic variation of temperature, usually between the upper and lower firing temperature limits, in such a way that the entire charge or motor is brought to the temperature limits involved.

Time of Burning. The time interval between the beginning of the rise of pressure/thrust and its fall to zero.

Top-up Licence. An Explosives Licence authorised to allow small quantities of explosives to be taken on board a military vessel for ready-use purposes (see Chapter 9).

Tracer Ammunition. Ammunition which leaves a visible trace when fired, showing its trajectory.

Transit/Transfer Shed. A shed in an explosives area where consignments of explosives in the course of conveyance are assembled for trans-shipment between vehicles which operate within an explosives area and those which operate outside that area.

Traverse. A natural ground feature, artificial mound, barricade or wall which is capable of intercepting high velocity low angle projections from a PES and preventing initiation of explosives stocks stored nearby. It may be destroyed in the process.

Tubular Charge. A propellant charge in the form of a tube that burns simultaneously on external and internal surfaces.

Type. A division of ammunition in accordance with its general design, e.g. AP, SAP, Nose Ejection.

Umbilical Connector. A connection through which control signal, supplies and services are conveyed to a missile before it is launched.

Underground Storage. Storage in chambers that are below surface level. In the case of an accidental explosion at such a site, the hazard of low angle, high velocity projections is reduced significantly. The other hazardous effects are similar to those in above ground storage, but are gradually reduced as the cover is increased.

Unintended Discharge An Unintended Discharge (UD) is defined as when a weapon or pyrotechnic discharge, considered by the Conducting Officer or chain of command, to contravene the approved drills or procedures and is contrary to the provisions in Queen's Regulations.

Unit Load. The unit formed when packages or unpackaged articles are assembled on or in a device that enables them to be mechanically handled as one unit, but which is not a freight container.

Unit Load Container. A specially designed container for ammunition which incorporates pallet criteria as an integral part of its design to enable the load to be handled by Mechanical Handling Equipment (MHE) through the logistic chain.

Unit Load Specification. An approved specification for securing a given number of previously evaluated and approved ammunition container assemblies (ACA), or a large calibre shell, onto a standard MOD pallet to enable the load to be handled by Mechanical Handling Equipment (MHE) through the logistic chain.

Unit of Space. For planning purposes, storage space for palletized stores is calculated in Units of Space (UoS). Each UoS equates to a standard Unit Load of a maximum size of 1080 x 1300 x 1372 mm (i.e. 1.93m³), subject to a maximum floor loading of 16,000 lbs. (7257 kg) for a single stack pallet base area.

Unit Returns. Explosives and associated non-explosive stores returned from a user unit to an ammunition depot or park.

Vulnerable Building. Exposed site deemed to be vulnerable by nature of its construction or function and therefore sited at greater than normal OQD.

Visiting Worker. A person who would not normally work in the area where they are to undertake a task. This includes MOD employees not normally employed at the location concerned.

Warhead. That portion of a missile intended to be lethal or incapacitating.

Weapon Assembly and Check Room. A WACR is a Process Building used for break-down, assembly, maintenance and test of sophisticated weapons. Four (normally) of

these buildings are sited in a crucifix form with the weapon test equipment located within a separate building, known as a Test Equipment House (THE), located at the centre. With plant rooms adjacent to each WACR, the whole group forms an Integrated Weapons Complex (IWC).

With its Own Means of Initiation. This ammunition has its normal initiating device assembled to it or packed with it and the device is considered to present a significant increase in the risk during handling, storage and transport.

Without its Own Means of Initiation. This term includes the following types and conditions of ammunition:

- a. Ammunition not packaged with its own means of initiation.
- b. Ammunition that does not contain its own means of initiation.
- c. Ammunition packaged with its means of initiation provided the packaging is such as to prevent the initiation of the ammunition in the event of accidental functioning of the initiating device.
- d. Ammunition with the means of initiation assembled provided the initiating device contains features to prevent the initiation of the main charge of the ammunition in the case of accidental functioning of the device during normal handling, storage and transport.

Yaw. The angle between the longitudinal axis of a projectile at any moment and the tangent to the trajectory in the corresponding point of flight of the projectile.

Yellow Line. A continuous line drawn on the map or plan of an ammunition storage location which encompasses the explosives area and defines the minimum permissible distance between a Potential Explosion Site and inhabited buildings, caravan sites or assembly places. A line at IBD within which the construction of new inhabited buildings, caravan sites and public traffic routes are restricted. The area within the Yellow Line is known as the Yellow Zone.

ABBREVIATIONS**(Extracted from JSP 482 Ed 4 – Revisions highlighted in Yellow)**

	<u>A</u>
AAC	Army Air Corps
AASTP	Allied Ammunition Storage and Transport Publication
AAES	Aircraft Assisted Escape System
Ac or ac	Aircraft
A&ER	Ammunition and Explosives Regulations
AC	Alternating Current
AC	Ammunition Container
ACA	Ammunition Container Assembly
ACTO	Attractive to Criminals and Terrorist Organisations
ADAC	Ammunition Descriptive Asset Code
ADR	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Explosives by Road
AER	Authorised Explosives Representative
AES	Arms and Explosives Search
AESP	Army Equipment Support Publication
AF	Army Form
AFAP	Aviation Fuel and Ammunition Park
AFL	Army Form Label
AFV	Armoured Fighting Vehicle
AGSE	Armament Ground Support Equipment
AL	Amendment List
ALM	Air Launched Munitions
AMD	Ammunition Marking Drawing
AMPS	Ammunition Management Policy Statements
AN-M	American, all Service - M series
AP	Armour Piercing or Air Publication
APB	Ammunition Process Building
APDS	AP Discarding Sabot
APFSDS	AP Fin Stabilised Discarding Sabot
APSE	AP Special Effect
AR	Authorised Representative
ARI	Airborne Radio Installation
AS	Anti-Submarine
AS of A	Army School of Ammunition
ASD	Ammunition Supply Depot
ASHE	Approval to Store and Handle Explosives
AT	Alongside Testing
AT	Ammunition Technician
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATGM	Anti-Tank Guided Missile
ATGW	Anti-Tank Guided Weapon
Atk	Anti-Tank
ATO	Ammunition Technical Officer
ATSR	Air Transportable Storage Racking
AU	Aiming Unit
AUR	All-Up-Round
AURC	All-Up-Round-Container
	<u>B</u>
BA	Breathing Apparatus

BCU	Bird Control Unit
BD	Bomb Disposal
BDR	Bandolier
BE	Base Ejection
BFI	Bulk Fuel Installation
BKI	Batch Key Identity
BL	Black List or Breech Loading
BS	British Standard
BW	Bridge Wire
BWX	Beeswax
<u>C</u>	
C	Centigrade
CAFA	Cable Assembly Fuzing and Arming
CAP	Competent Ammunition Person
CATO	Chief Ammunition Technical Officer
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBLR	Consolidated Black List Register
CBU	Cluster Bomb Unit or Command Break Up
CC	Conducting Cap
CCG	Computer Control Group
CDO	Competent Display Operator
CE	Composition Exploding (Tetryl) or Chief Engineer
CEOFE	Cartridge Electrically Operated Fire Extinguisher
CER	Carriage of Explosives Regulations
CESO(MOD)	Chief Environment and Safety Officer (Ministry of Defence)
CFFE	Certify (or Certified) Free From Explosives
CG	Compatibility Group
CGRM	Commandant General Royal Marines
CHEPS	Cargo Handling and Explosives Palletization Site
CIE(MOD)	Chief Inspector of Explosives (MOD) (Superseded by - DOSR Team Leader (TL))
CLA	Command Licensing Authority
CLC	Charge Linear Cutting
CLER	Classification and Labelling of Explosives Regulations
CMD	Conventional Munitions Disposal
C of G	Centre of Gravity
COER	Control of Explosives Regulations 1991
COMAHR	Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations
COSA	Catalogue of Ordnance Stores and Ammunition
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
COTL	Container Or The Like
COTS	Commercial Off The Shelf
CPS	Cardinal Point Specification
CRN	Constraint Registered Number
CSA	Customer/Supplier Agreement
CSTP	Conditioned Storage and Transportation Pallet
CTN	Carton
CTO	Chief Technical Officer
CVR(T)	Combat Vehicle Reconnaissance (Tracked)
CW	Chemical Warfare
<u>D</u>	
DA	Direct Action or Design Authority
DAC	Dangerous Air Cargo

DACC	Dangerous Air Cargo Committee
DAP	Decontamination Apparatus Portable
DCI	Defence Council Instruction
DDA	Device Delayed Arming
Def Stan	Defence Standard
DE	Defence Estates
DELS	Defence Explosives Licensing System
DEMS Trg Regt	Defence EOD, Munitions and Search Training Regiment
DESB	Defence Environmental Safety Board
DG	Dangerous Goods
DGHR	Dangerous Goods in Harbour Regulations
DGSA	Dangerous Goods Safety Adviser
DLO	Defence Logistics Organisation
DLSA	Director/Directorate of Land Service Ammunition
DM	Defence Munitions
DOSG	Defence Ordnance Safety Group
DOSR	Defence OME Safety Regulator
DPA	Defence Procurement Agency (formerly MOD PE)
DpkgA	Defence Packaging Agency
DS	Direct Support or Discarding Sabot
DSA	Designated Smoking Area or Divisional Supply Area
DSEA	Defence Safety and Environment Authority
DSTL	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory
D SEF Pol	Directorate of Safety, Environment and Fire Policy
DSHAR	Dangerous Substances in Harbours Regulations
DU	Depleted Uranium

E

EA	Explosives Act (1875 (Amended 1923))
EA	Engineering Authority
ECR	Explosives Control Register
EDK	Emergency Destruction Kit
EED	Electro-Explosive Device
EEl	Electrical Engineering Instruction
EES	Electrical Engine Starting
EESA	Emergency ESA
ELCB	Electrical Leakage Circuit Breaker
ELL	Explosives Licence Limit
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
Eman	Equipment Management
EM	Electro-Magnetic
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EMPS	Equipment Management Policy Statement
EMPL	Equipment Management Policy Letter
ENEQ	Effective Net Explosives Quantity
E of A	Extract of Approval
EOD	Explosives Ordnance Disposal
EODO	Explosives Ordnance Disposal Officer
EOFE	Electrically Operated Fire Extinguisher
ER2014	The Explosive Regulations 2014
ERU	Ejector Release Unit
ES	Exposed Site
ESA	Explosives Storage Area
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
ESH	Explosives Storehouse

ESI	Engineering Staff Instruction
ESLO	Explosives Safety Liaison Officer
ESM	Explosives Safeguarding Map
ESTC	Explosives Storage and Transport Committee
EWS	Emergency Water Supply

F

F	Fragmentation
F	Fahrenheit
F	Form
FAFFA	First Aid Fire Fighting Appliance
FAX	Fuel Air Explosive
FCS	Flight Critical System(s)
FFE	Free From Explosives
FFP	Fire Focal Point
FG	Fine Grain
FGIY	Flare Ground Indicating Yellow
FITOW	Further Improved Tube launched Optically tracked Wire guided
FLQ	Functional Limiting Quality
FM	Titanium Tetrachloride (Fuming Mixture)
FP	Firing Post/Point
FRAM	Fire Risk Assessment Methodology
FRNA	Fuming Red Nitric Acid
FS	Functional Standard
FSMP	Fire Services Management Plan
FSSP	Full Service Standard Package
FWS	Forward Weapon Store
FZD	Fuzed

G

GAI	General Administrative Instruction
GC	Guncotton
GCU	Guidance and Control Unit
GHZ	Giga-Hertz
GM	Guided Missile
GP	General Purpose
GP	Gunpowder
GPTIRF	General Purpose Thermal Imaging Repair Facility
GRP	Glass Reinforced Plastic
GR	Ground Recognition
GSE	Ground Support Equipment
GW	Guided Weapon

H

HAPTM	Hazardous Area Personal Test Meter
HAS	Hardened Aircraft Shelter
HC	High Capacity
HCC	Hazard Classification Code
HD	Hazard Division
HE	High Energy
HE	High Explosive
HEAT	High Explosive Anti-Tank
HEI	High Explosive and Incendiary
HES	High Explosives Substitute
HESH	High Explosive Squash Head

HERO

H of E
HN
HoE
HSCT
HSE
HSWA
HTP
HV

Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance

Head of Establishment
Host Nation
Head of Establishment
Hot Solvent less Cordite, Tubular
Health and Safety Executive
Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974
High Test Peroxide
High Velocity

IBD
ICAO
IDS
IE
IED
IEDD
IFP
IM
IMD
IMDG
IP
IPN
IPT
IQD
IR
I&RI
IRR
ISD
ISFE
ISO
ITOW
IWC

I
Inhabited Building Distance
International Civil Aviation Organisation
Intruder Detection System
Inspector of Explosives
Improvised Explosive Device
Improvised Explosive Device Disposal
Igniter Frangible Pillar
Insensitive Munition(s)
Inter Magazine Distance
International Maritime Dangerous Goods (Code)
Index of Protection
Isopropyl Nitrate (AVPIN)
Integrated Project Team
Inside Quantity Distance
Infra-Red
Inspection and Repair Instruction
Infra-Red Reflective
In-Service Date
Igniter Safety Fuze Electric
International Standards Organisation
Improved Tube launched Optically tracked Wire guided
Integrated Weapon Complex

JSEODOC
JSP

J
Joint Service EOD Operations Centre
Joint Services Publication

KE
kPa

K
Kinetic Energy
Kilo-Pascal

LAFB
LAFRS
LAW
LC
LCC
LCJ
LEFA
LML
LoD
LOX
LPA
LPG

L
Local Authority Fire Brigade (Superseded by LAFRS)
Local Authority Fire and Rescue Service
Light Anti-tank Weapon
Light Case (CW Weapons)
Linear Cutting Cord
Load Carrying Jerkin
Lead Electrical Fuzing and Arming
Lightweight Multiple Launcher
Letter of Delegation
Liquid Oxygen
Local Planning Authority
Liquid Petroleum Gas

LPO	Local Purchase Order
LPS	Lightning Protection System
LSA	Land Service Ammunition
LSC	Logistic Support Committee
LSD	Logistic Support Date
LSJ	Life Saving Jacket or Jerkin
LSOR	Land Service Operational Requirements
LUMAT	Limitations in the Use of Missiles and Ammunition for Training

M

m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
MAC	Multi-Activity Contract
MACR	Major Accident Control Regulations
MAMS	Mobile Air Movements Squadron
MAR	Military Aircraft Release
MATO	Military Air Traffic Organisation
MBT	Main Battle Tank
MC	Medium Capacity
MCBU	Munitions Corporate Business Unit
MCCL	Multi-Channel Command Link
MCT(S)	Milan Compact Turret (Spartan)
MDC	Miniature (or Mild) Detonating Cord
MET	Mobile Explosives Team
MF	Multiplication Factor
MHz	Mega-Hertz
MHE	Mechanical Handling Equipment
MIRA	Milan Infra-Red Adaptor
MLRS	Multiple Launch Rocket System
MMA	Missile Main Assemblage
MPC	Major Proof Centre
MOD	Ministry of Defence
Mod	Modification
MSER	Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations
MSPD	Maximum Safe Power Density
MTSR DGM	Movement and Transport Safety Regulations Dangerous Goods Manual (Formerly JSP 800 Vol 4a & 4b)

N

NAURC	Near All-Up Round Container
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	Naval Base Commander
NC	Nitro-Cellulose
NEC	Net Explosive Content
NEM	Net Explosive Mass
NEQ	Net Explosive Quantity
NFT	No-Fire Threshold
NG	Nitro-glycerine
NMSC	Naval Magazine Safety Committee
NMCWG	NATO Milan Configuration Working Group
NMSC	NATO Milan Steering Committee
NMER	Naval Magazine and Explosives Regulations
NSN	NATO Stock Number
NW	Nuclear Weapon

	<u>O</u>
OB Proc	Ordnance Board Proceeding
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
OLQ	Operational Limiting Quality
OME	Ordnance Munitions Explosives
OOA	Out of Area
OOQ	Officer of the Quarter
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPTAG	Operational Training and Advisory Group
OQD	Outside Quantity Distance
	<u>P</u>
Pam	Pamphlet
PATO	Principal Ammunition Technical Officer
PB	Process Building
PBD	Process Building Distance
PC	Protective Clothing
PE	Plastic Explosive or Procurement Executive (but see DPA)
PEC	Packaging of Explosives for Carriage Regulations
PES	Potential Explosion Site
PETN	Penta-Erythritol Tetranitrate
PIRA	Packaging Industry Research Agency
PLB	PES Log Book
PM	Project Manager
PMT	Project Management Team
POL	Petrol, Oil and Lubricants
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSP	Pressed Steel Plate or Personal Survival Pack
PTR	Public Traffic Route
PTRD	Public Traffic Route Distance
PSM	Portable Steel Magazine
PTW	Permit to Work
PVC	Poly-Vinyl Chloride
	<u>Q</u>
QA	Quality Assurance
QD	Quantity Distance
QF	Quick Firing
QRA	Quick Reaction Alert
QRA	Quantitative Risk Assessment
QRD	'Q' Readiness Date
	<u>R</u>
R	Repairable
R&I	Receipts and Issues
RADHAZ	Radio Frequency Hazard (Superseded by HERO)
RADHAZ	Radiation Hazard
RAG	Returned Ammunition Group
RC	Red Card
RC	Reinforced Concrete
RCD	Residual Current Detector
RCK	Rapid Cratering Kit
RCU	Range Control Unit
RDN	Cordite, Research Department 'N' Formula
RDX	Research Department Explosive (Cyclonite)

RF	Radio Frequency or Rim Fire
RH	Relative Humidity
RID	International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
RLC	Royal Logistics Corps
RNAD	Royal Naval Armament Depot
RO	Royal Ordnance
RP	Rocket Projectile
RU	Ready Use
RX	Receiver (as in RX/TX)

S

S	Serviceable
SA	Support Authority or Semi-active
SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
SACLOS	Semi-Automatic Command Line Of Sight
SAESS	Support Authority Explosives Support Service
SAD	Safety and Arming Device
SAGM	Surface to Air Guided Missile
SAGW	Surface to Air Guided Weapon
SAM	Surface to Air Missile
SAO	Senior Armament Officer
SAP	Semi-Armour Piercing
SAPI	Semi-Armour Piercing and Incendiary
SATO	Senior Ammunition Technical Officer
SAU	Safety and Arming Unit
SB	Sequence Belted
SC	Solvent less Cordite
SCABA or SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SD	Ship Distance
SDO	Safeguarding Direction Order
Sect	Section
SEM	Service Engineered Modification
SEXSSI	Ship Explosive Store Safety Instruction
SFO	Senior Fire Officer
SH	Squash Head or Support Helicopter
SHEF	Safety, Health, Environment and Fire
SI	Statutory Instrument
IBD	Safeguarding Inhabited Building Distance
SIMMO	Simulated Ammunition
SLA	Service Level Agreement
Smk	Smoke
SP	Self-Propelled
SPS	Splinter-proof Shelter
SPU	Splinter Protection Unit
SQR	Service Quality Requirements
SR	Staff Requirement
SSA	Supplementary Storage Area
SSD	Supplementary Safety Device
SsD	Storage sub-Division
SSGM	Surface to Surface Guided Missile
SSGW	Surface to Surface Guided Weapon
SSO(DPA)	Safety Services Organisation (Def Procurement Agency)
STF	Special Trial Fit
STTC	Special To Type Container
STUFT	Ships Taken Up From Trade

SU	Solvent Cordite Unrotated (Rocket Motor)
SU	Support Unit
SU	Surface (Ship)
SUO	Specialist User Officer
SUP	Statement of Unit Policy
SWG	Standard Wire Gauge
SWR	Segregated War Reserve
SX	Sheet Explosive
	<u>T</u>
t	Tonnes
T	Tracer
TAB	Technical Ammunition Bulletin
TEB	Temporary Explosive Bulletin
THE	Test Equipment House
TI	Target Identification or Thermal Imager/Imaging
TLBH	Top Level Budget Holder
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TOW	Tube launched Optically tracked Wire guided
TRS	Tough Rubber Sheathed
TTW	Transition to War
TX	Transmitter (as in RX/TX [RADHAZ])
	<u>U</u>
UC	Unclassified
UHF	Ultra-High Frequency
UK	United Kingdom
ULC	Unit Load Container
ULS	Unit Load Specification
UN	United Nations
UOS	Unit of Space
URC	Universal Red Card
USVF	United States Visiting Forces
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
	<u>V</u>
VF	Visiting Forces
VHF	Very High Frequency
VRI	Vulcanized Rubber Insulated
	<u>W</u>
WACR	Weapon Assembly and Check Room
WO	Warrant Officer
WP	White Phosphorous
WMR	War Maintenance Reserve
WSV	Weapon Storage Vault
WT	Watertight
	<u>X</u>
X	Explosives (Qualification)
XF	Explosives and Fuels (Qualification)