

## MASTER GLOSSARY OF SAFETY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>A</b>		
Absorption		Uptake of material into the body, e.g., the blood, cells, organs, etc. Skin along with inhalation, ingestion and injection are routes by which substances can enter the body. (see also inhalation and Ingestion).
Accident		An event that results in injury, ill health or death to a person(s).
Acclimatised		When personnel in hot environments have undergone a graded supervised programme of increasing exercise to adapt to the conditions. All personnel in the UK and Northern Europe, and those in hot environments who have not undergone a graded supervised programme of increasing exercise to adapt to the environment, are to be considered to be not acclimatised.
Accountability / accountable	AP	A person who is liable and holds responsibility for risk management and the effectiveness of a single, or many activities to agreed standards or criteria.
Accountable person		The person whose terms of reference state that they are responsible for making sure there are suitable and sufficient systems in place to control health and safety risks in their unit, estate (site) or platform. This term is used in place of CO, HoE, OC, Station Commander and so on, or as decreed by the Defence organisations.
Acute effects		Health effect which appears within a short period of exposure to the causative agent. Usually associated with short term, high level exposure.
Additive / synergistic		Substances said to be additive are those having or relating to an effect that is the sum of individual effects. Those said to be synergistic in their effects when they act either on the same organs or by the same mechanisms so that the overall effect is considerably greater than the sum of the individual effects. This may arise from mutual enhancement of the effects of the constituents or because one substance 'potentiates' another causing it to act in a way it would not if used on its own.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Advice		Providing specific and practical direction on the action(s) to be taken to ensure compliance. Advice stops short of telling a participant exactly what to do, but if followed, should contribute to enabling a compliant solution.
Alternative acceptable means of compliance	AAMC	An alternative way of meeting a requirement of JSP 375 policy, as approved by the Director of Defence Safety (Director DS).
Area of responsibility	AoR	The physical area, activities, or operational parameters for which an individual or organisation has direct control over or delegated authority for financial matters.
As low as reasonably practicable	ALARP	When risk has been reduced to a level where applying further control measures would be grossly disproportionate to the benefit that would be gained.
Asbestos containing materials	ACM	Any material or article that, as part of its design, contains asbestos (such as insulating boards, lagging, gaskets, and so on).
Asbestos survey		A formal assessment to determine/confirm and record the location, quantity, type, and condition of Asbestos Containing Material (ACM).
Assessment		The formal review of a safety document or other written product.
ASIMS	ASIMS	Air Safety Information Management System.
Assurance		A general term for the confidence that can be derived from objective examination of information over the successful conduct of activities, the efficient and effective design and operation of internal control, compliance with internal and external requirements, and the production of insightful and credible information to support decision-making. Confidence diminishes when there are uncertainties around the integrity of information or of underlying processes.
Audiometric health surveillance		Systematic, close overview of an individual's health.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Audit		Systematic and documented process for obtaining and evaluating objective evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent of compliance to set criteria.
<b>C</b>		
Carcinogen		A substance or physical agent that causes cancer.
Carcinogenic		Inherent potential of a substance or physical agent to be carcinogenic (the capacity to cause cancer to a human) after inhalation, ingestion or penetration of the skin occurs.
Change owner		The change owner is the person who initiates, and has overall accountability for the safe implementation of, the change project / programme.
Chief Environment and Safety Officer (CESO)		Under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (HSWA74) companies must seek advice by a competent person to assist them manage Health and Safety within their organisation. For Defence, this role is typically provided by the Chief Environment and Safety Officer (CESO) or an equivalent competent person. CESO's work within the Defence organisation Safety Centre or equivalent and are required to provide advice on, and assurance of, compliance with Health, Safety and Environmental Protection (HS&EP) legislation and Defence policy. They are responsible for overseeing the development and maintenance of the Defence organisations Safety and Environmental Management System (SEMS).
Chronic effect		Health effect which appears sometime after first exposure to the causative agent. Usually associated with repeated, prolonged exposure.
Commander		A military person responsible for planning activities, supervising activities, and making sure that personnel under their area of responsibility are safe. This term refers to a role rather than the rank of Commander, and it can be a permanent or temporary role (for example, lasting for the duration of a training exercise). In parts of Defence this person could be referred to as a 'responsible person'.
Commanding officer	CO	A Service person in charge of a specific unit, estate (site) or platform.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Competence		The combination of training, skills, experience and knowledge that a person has and their ability to apply them to perform a task safely. (See <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/competence/what-is-competence.htm">www.hse.gov.uk/competence/what-is-competence.htm</a> for information on competence).
Competent person		A person who has the training, skills, experience, and knowledge necessary to perform a task safely and is able to apply them. Other factors, such as attitude and physical ability, can also affect someone's competence. (See <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/competence/what-is-competence.htm">www.hse.gov.uk/competence/what-is-competence.htm</a> for information on competence).
Continual improvement		Recurring activity to enhance performance (ISO 45001).
Control measures		Measures that can be taken to reduce the possibility of a risk arising or to reduce the effect of any risk that arises. The control measures are 'elimination, substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls and personal protective equipment (PPE).
Control limit		A concentration of asbestos in the atmosphere when measured in accordance with the 1997 WHO recommended method, or by a method giving equivalent results to that method approved by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), of 0.1 fibres per cubic centimetre of air averaged over a continuous period of 4 hours (CAR Regulation 2).
Crush injury		An injury that occurs when force or pressure is put on a body part. This type of injury most often happens when part of the body is squeezed between two heavy objects.
<b>D</b>		
Dangerous occurrence		One of a number of specific, reportable adverse events, as defined in the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR).
Data controller		The entity that determines the purposes, conditions and means of processing personal data. The MOD is the Data Controller for all TLBs, HLBs (and some ALBs).

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Data processor		The entity that processes personal data on behalf of a controller. This term refers to those who are not part of the MOD but work for the MOD. They are legally liable for their own data breaches
Data subject		The identified or identifiable living individual to whom personal data relates.
Defence		Refers to the Ministry of Defence (MoD)
Defence acquisition organisations		Defence organisations responsible for the acquisition of infrastructure and equipment. Normally Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) for infrastructure, and Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S)/Submarine Delivery Agency (SDA)/Defence Digital (DD) for equipment. However, could refer to any Defence organisation which takes on infrastructure or equipment acquisition responsibilities, which includes the procurement, support, maintenance and disposal of infrastructure and equipment.
Defence acquisition teams		Individual acquisition teams or individuals within Defence acquisition organisations with acquisition responsibilities.
Defence activity		Delivery of a Defence task relating to a combination of civil and / or military activities, whose function has been requested by / or has benefit to Defence.
Defence alert		The system which enables reporting via mobile devices.
Defence contractors		Where Defence Contractors undertake work or provide services directly in support of Defence activities, they are to comply with relevant safety legislation, the requirements of the SofS's Policy Statement and with relevant Defence regulation and policy. This must be prescribed expressly in relevant contractual arrangements. Generally, Defence Contractors cannot benefit from any disapplication, exemption or derogation from statutory requirements granted to Defence where they control activities. There may be exceptions to this which should be specific in contractual arrangements where they occur. Significantly though, Defence Contractors are not exempt from prosecution.
Defence organisation		This refers to Military Commands, Top Level Budgets (TLBs), the Defence Nuclear Organisation (DNO) and Enabling Organisations (EOs) collectively.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Defence personnel		This includes all those working on behalf of Defence, or under the supervision of Defence personnel, military (regular and reserve) and civilian (directly employed or contractors), at home and overseas.
Defence registered asbestos workers		Defence civilian personnel who are employed and / or who previous to the 1987 Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations are / were directly engaged on work with asbestos / ACMs, including those who are or have been subsequently transferred to other areas of work in Defence.
Delivery Duty Holder	DDH	<p>The Delivery Duty Holder (DDH) is an accountable individual who has been appointed by the Senior Duty Holder (SDH) or the Operating Duty Holder (ODH) through a letter of appointment and has formally accepted that appointment.</p> <p>The DDH must be able to demonstrate that they have the ability to manage the RtL within their defined AoR, have direct access to their Operating Duty Holder and are suitably qualified and experienced to undertake their Duty Holding responsibilities. The DDH should have attended (or be able to demonstrate that appropriate action has been taken to attend) a DSA approved Duty Holder Course within 3 months of appointment in post.</p>
Diagnosis		<p>A registered medical practitioner's identification (in writing, where it pertains to an employee) of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) new symptoms, or</li> <li>(b) symptoms which have significantly worsened.</li> </ul>
Display screen equipment	DSE	DSE are devices or equipment that have an alphanumeric or graphic display screen and includes display screens, laptops, touch screens and other similar devices.
Domain		Is a term used to describe a functional area, for example the function of flying would be identified as the 'Aviation' domain and includes the aviation elements from all of the Military Command, and equally for the 'Maritime' and 'Land'.
DSEAR		Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
DURALS	DURALS	Defence Unified Reporting and Lessons System.
Dust		Created when solid materials are broken down into fine particles. The smaller the dust, the longer it remains in the air and the easier it is to inhale.
Duty Holding	DH	<p>Duty Holding must be applied for military activities that the Defence organisation's most senior leader considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. are justified and present a credible and reasonably foreseeable Risk to Life (RtL); and</li> <li>b. the Duty of Care, or other statutory arrangements and / or the control of risks are considered to be inadequate and require enhanced safety management arrangements; or</li> <li>c. are mandated through regulation.</li> </ul> <p>The SofS for Defence requires that the Defence organisation's most senior leader is appointed as the Senior Duty Holder (SDH) and is ultimately accountable for RtL for the military activities for which that senior leader has decided to apply Duty Holding.</p> <p><i>*Duty Holding in Defence should not be conflated with 'duty holding' as outlined in HSWA74.</i></p>
Duty Holding construct		<p>In Defence the fundamental elements of Duty Holding management arrangements are that there are three levels of accountable individuals for managing risk where a Duty Holding framework has been applied and they are the: Senior Duty Holder (SDH), Operating Duty Holder (ODH) and Delivery Duty Holder (DDH).</p> <p>When appointed, an MOD Duty Holder is responsible for the safe conduct of activities within their AOR by ensuring that RtL are As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and Tolerable.</p>
Duty Holder Facing		<p>A Duty Holder Facing organisation is any organisation whose activities and decisions could affect the ability of a Duty Holder to mitigate associated RtL so that they are ALARP and Tolerable. This includes but is not restricted to: providers of support and facilities; Financial / Military Capabilities (Fin/Mil Cap); Defence Equipment and Support (DE&amp;S); Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO); and other Defence enabling organisations.</p>

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Duty of care	DoC	The legal obligations which ensure the safety or well-being of employees and others who may be affected by the acts or omissions of a person or organisation.
Dynamic risk assessment	DRA	A risk assessment that is carried out immediately before or while an activity is underway and builds on existing risk assessments.
<b>E</b>		
Elevation		The vertical distance of a point or level, on or affixed to the surface of the earth, measured from sea level. (MLWS / MHWS).
Elevate		The act of raising an issue or concern to a higher level in the chain of command in order to gain authority to continue or the chain of command to accept and take on the risk.
Environment		Surroundings which a system or organisation effects, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, and their interrelation with humans (third parties).
Establishment		A geographical Area of Responsibility (AoR) with a fixed boundary, where access to or egress from a place of work can be controlled. A specified permanent office, room, or floor of a lodger. Government property in the form of a building, group of buildings within a site, or group of sites, garrison, or garrisons, base or training area of an estate, facility, range, or exercise area.
Evidence		Information or objective artefacts being offered in support of one or more claims.
Exposure		Refers to a period of time, for example hourly, daily, or weekly, that personnel are exposed to the noise environment. The term 'noise exposure' is the combination of a time period and the average amplitude of the noise over that time period.
Exposure action value	EAV	Refers to a daily or weekly average noise level threshold, or peak sound pressure. The Legislation defines two EAVs. The Legislation defines one EAV for each of Hand-Arm Vibration (HAV) and Whole Body Vibration (WBV).



Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Exposure limit value	ELV	Refers to the level of daily or weekly personal noise exposure, or of peak sound pressure, which <b>must</b> not be exceeded.
<b>F</b>		
First aid		The skilled application of accepted principals of treatment on occurrence of an accident/case of sudden illness using facilities or materials available at the time.
Front line command	FLC	The single Service Commands (Air, Land and Navy) responsible for operating, administering, or training its forces outside the requirements of joint operations.
FSIMS	FSIMS	Functional Safety Information Management System (RAF).
Fume		Created when solid materials (usually metals) vaporise when subjected to high temperatures. The metal vapour rapidly cools and condenses into an extremely small particle, with particle size generally less than one micrometre in diameter.
<b>G</b>		
Gas		Substance similar to air which becomes airborne at room temperature and, because they are able to diffuse or spread freely, can travel very far, very quickly.
Good practice		The standard for controlling risk recognised an authoritative body as satisfying legislative requirements; or meeting recognised industry standards, including continuous improvement when applied to a particular relevant case in an appropriate manner.
Guidance / guidance material		Advice or information aimed at providing a consistent approach to an issue or subject as given by an authority in order to provide additional explanation, assist in application of a regulation or help illustrate meaning. Will assist in compliance as part of good practice.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>H</b>		
Hand arm vibration	HAV	This is exposure to vibration from mainly hand-held, hand-guided and / or hand-fed tools. This includes the vibrations from the various controls and handles of, for example, Armoured Fighting Vehicles (AFVs);
Hand arm vibration syndrome	HAWS	Collectively describes conditions which affect the nerves, blood vessels, muscle and joints of the hand, wrist, and arm. HAWS is a result of vibration causing damage to these areas and can become severely disabling if ignored.
Harm		An adverse effect on a person, including fatality, physical or psychological injury, or short or long term damage to health, the environment, equipment; or material damage.
Hazard		An item, event, activity, or situation with the potential to cause: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• injury, ill-health, or death;</li> <li>• damage to or loss of equipment or property; or</li> <li>• damage to the environment.</li> </ul>
Hazard analysis	HA	The process of analysing in detail the hazards and accidents associated with a system.
Hazard identification	Hazard ID	Process of recognising that a Hazard exists and defining its characteristics.
Head of establishment	HoE	Appointed Accountable Person who nominally has control of access and egress for a specified MOD establishment/s and the authority over the 'safe place' as their Area of Responsibility. They support those holding responsibility for the activities within that MOD establishment/s, agreeing operating rules and boundaries (incl. station commanders, platform Commanding Officers).
Health		The definition of health comes from the World Health Organisation, which is: "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease, or infirmity".

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Health, safety and environmental protection	HS&EP	An umbrella term for the laws, rules, guidance, and processes designed to help protect employees, the public and the environment from harm in the workplace within the Ministry of Defence.
Health and Safety Executive	HSE	Is a non-departmental public body of the United Kingdom. It is the body responsible for the encouragement, regulation and enforcement of workplace health, safety and welfare, and for research into occupational risks in England and Wales and Scotland.
Health surveillance		Systematic, close overview of an individual's health.
Hierarchy of controls		<p>The control measures perceived to be the most effective and moves down to those considered least effective. It flows as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Elimination</b> – Physically remove the hazard</li> <li>• <b>Substitution</b> – Replace the hazard</li> <li>• <b>Engineering controls</b> – Isolate people from the hazard</li> <li>• <b>Administrative controls</b> – Change the way people work</li> <li>• <b>Personal protective equipment</b> – Protect the worker with PPE</li> </ul>
Hospitalised ('bedded down')		Is being admitted to a hospital as an inpatient on the recommendation of a Medical Advisor and kept there for treatment. The term 'bedded down' may be used by the military, when the ability to take an individual to a hospital is not possible, for example onboard a submarine whilst at sea.
I		
Identifiable living individual		<p>Means a living individual who can be identified, directly or indirectly, by reference to</p> <p>(a) an identifier such as a name an identification number, location data or and online identifier, or</p> <p>(b) one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of the individual.</p>

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Incident		An event which causes loss or damage to property, plant or equipment. (See also accident and near miss).
Ingestion		Taking in of material via the mouth.
Inhalation		The process or act of breathing in, taking air and sometimes other substances into your lungs.
Investigation		Activity carried out by an independent, impartial, professional, and credible safety investigation organisation or team to prevent reoccurrence following an accident or incident. To establish facts by the evaluation of systematic examination, research and evidence gathering. It includes the collection and analysis of evidence, the identification of causal and contributory (aggravating) factors and the making of observations and safety recommendations, as necessary.
<b>K</b>		
Knowledge, Skills, Experience Behaviours	KSEB (JSP 755)	<p>Knowledge (K) - 'What you know'. Theoretical or practical understanding of a given subject/area.</p> <p>Skills (S) - 'What you can do'. The practical application of a skill through training and/or practice.</p> <p>Experience (E) - 'What you've done'. Time spent applying and practising skills in a range of environments/contexts and with varying levels of supervision.</p> <p>Behaviours (B) - 'How you act'. The way you behave in order to add value with your skill, ensuring a positive impact and role modelling to others.</p>
<b>L</b>		
Legislation		Refers to the collective Acts of Parliament that make up UK law.
Legionella		Bacterium Legionella Pneumophila and related bacteria. Legionella bacteria can cause Legionellosis, the most serious of which is Legionnaires' disease.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Licensed specialist		An employer, or self-employed person, who has been granted a licence to work with asbestos by Health and Safety Executive (HSE).
Likelihood		Estimate of the probability or frequency of a risk occurring in a specified period of time, based on the description of its cause, event and consequences.
Line of Defence	LOD	The <a href="#">HMT Orange Book</a> describe Lines of Defence (LOD) as the systematic approach that may be used to help clarify the specific roles and responsibilities that are necessary for the effective management of risks within an organisation. When an organisation has properly structured the “three lines model”, and they operate effectively, it should understand how each of the lines contributes to the overall assurance required. Defence use the three Lines of Defence (LOD) approach for ease of delineating roles and responsibilities and to clarify who is responsible for assurance activities at 1LOD, 2LOD and 3LOD.
1 <sup>st</sup> Line of Defence	1LOD	Is for an organisation to identify, assess, own, and manage its own risks. The organisation is responsible to designing, implementing, and maintaining their own control measures, monitoring their adherence, and implementing corrective actions to address deficiencies. e.g., within a Defence organisation.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Line of Defence	2LOD	Is for Safety Centres (or equivalent) to operate in this space by setting boundaries, defining standards, policies, procedures, and guidance. Monitor compliance and effectiveness of management systems and identify non-compliances against policy standards. e.g., Safety Centres.
3 <sup>rd</sup> Line of Defence	3LOD	Is independent of the Defence organisation, it is an objective evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the framework of governance, risk management and control. It is a proactive evaluation of controls proposed by management and provides advise on potential control strategies and the design of controls. e.g., DSA.
Lone working		A lone worker is a person who undertakes a specific activity unaccompanied or without immediate access to another person for assistance.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Lower exposure action value	LEAV	Refers to the lower of the two levels of daily or weekly personal noise exposure, or peak sound pressure which, if reached or exceeded, require specific actions to be taken to reduce risk.
<b>M</b>		
Manager		A person responsible for managing or supervising staff, planning activities, and making sure that personnel under their area of responsibility are safe. This could be a permanent or temporary role, and in parts of Defence this person could be referred to as a 'line manager', a 'responsible person' or a 'delivery manager'.
Management system		A system to establish policy and objectives or to achieve those objectives.
Maintenance		The combination of all technical and administrative actions, including supervision actions, inspection, testing, servicing, and classification as to serviceability intended to retain an item in a state in which it can perform a required function.
Material safety data sheet	MSDS	An important document that contains the information necessary for the safe supply, handling, and use of hazardous substances and should contain the information necessary to undertake a risk assessment as required by COSHH. This term is still used in legislation e.g., COSHH, however, the term Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is becoming more commonly referred to by suppliers and is in line with the REACH regulations and as detailed in JSP 515.
Memorandum of understanding	MOU	A nonbinding agreement that states each party's intentions.
Military		The word 'military' covers all the Services, including Regular, Reserve and Cadet Forces.
Military command		This refers to the Front Line Commands and UK Strategic Command.
Mist		Tiny liquid droplets that are formed from liquid materials by atomisation and condensation processes such as spraying. Many mists are a combination of several hazardous ingredients.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Mitigation		An activity or measure that is expected to reduce the impact of a risk event should it occur.
MOD policy		A rule made to set out direction, principles and courses of action that apply to the whole of the MOD. Compliance is mandatory. Internal MOD principles and standards that requires compliance in relation to MOD operations and by MOD personnel.
Must		That the action is a compulsory requirement within Defence.
Mutagenic		A substance is said to be mutagenic if, after inhalation, ingestion, or penetration of the skin, it may involve a risk of hereditary genetic defects.
<b>N</b>		
Near miss		An event that had the potential to cause injury, ill health or death to a person(s) or damage to property, plant or equipment, but no actual harm or damage occurred.
NLIMS	NLIMS	Navy Lessons and Information Management System (Navy Command).
Noise		Is 'any audible sound' whether it is wanted or not. Noise is considered to have the same definition as 'sound' which refers to wanted noise, for example the music from a band.
Notification		The urgent act of immediately informing those required of a serious safety occurrence - usually by telephone.
Noise risk assessment		Refers to a documented assessment of the risk that noise poses to personnel.
<b>O</b>		
Occurrence		Refers to the terms Accident / Incident, Near Miss, Unsafe Act, Unsafe Condition and Dangerous Occurrence.
Operation		A sequence of coordinated actions with a defined military purpose and authorised by a formal order.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Operating Duty Holder	ODH	<p>The Operating Duty Holder (ODH) is an accountable individual who has been appointed by the Senior Duty Holder (SDH) through a letter of appointment and has formally accepted that appointment. The ODH must be able to demonstrate that they have the ability to manage the RtL within their defined AoR, have direct access to their Senior Duty Holder and are suitably qualified and experienced to undertake their Duty Holding responsibilities. The ODH should have attended (or be able to demonstrate that appropriate action has been taken to attend) a DSA approved Duty Holder Course within 3 months of appointment in post.</p> <p><i>* This includes the financial authority to prioritise resource within their AoR to deliver safe outcomes.</i></p>
Operational imperative		A set of circumstances tolerated by an Operational Commander that requires Force Elements (personnel and equipment) to operate outside their defined operating envelope that are considered essential to achieve an operational objective.
Organisation		<p>Company, operation, firm, enterprise, institution or associations, or part thereof, whether incorporated or not, public, or private, that has its own functions and administration.</p> <p>For organisations with more than one operating unit, a single operating unit may be defined as an organisation.</p>
Operational safe system of work	OSSW	A method of work which puts in place control measures arising from a risk assessment, in order to eliminate identified hazards (where possible) and complete the work with minimum risk taking into consideration the realities of operations.
Overseas		In or to a foreign country outside UK territorial waters.
<b>P</b>		
Peak sound pressure		Refers to the maximum sound pressure to which personnel are exposed.
Permit to Work		The permit to work is a documented procedure that authorises certain people to carry out specific work within a specified time frame. It sets out the precautions required to complete the work safely, based on a risk assessment. It describes what work will be done and how it will be done.



Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Personal data		Any information relating to an identified or identifiable living individual.
Personal protective equipment	PPE	All equipment (including clothing) which is intended to be worn or held by a person at work and which protects that person against one or more risks to that person's health, and any addition or accessory designed to meet that objective.
Policy		A course or principle of action to be adopted.
Principles		Fundamental truths or doctrines of law; comprehensive rules or doctrines which furnish a basis or origin for others; settled rules of action, procedure, or legal determination.
Processing (personal data)		Any operation performed on personal data, whether or not by automated means, including collection, use, recording, etc.
Procurement or acquisition teams and local procurement		Those responsible for activities which relate to the ordering and receiving of goods, materials, supplies, equipment, and services. This may include sourcing, negotiation, contracting, the monitoring of supplier's performance and making sure of compliance with operational protocols.
Probability		A numerical description of the chance of a risk event occurring, usually described as a percentile figure. Note this is different to likelihood; likelihood is a broader term that encompasses probability, but also includes qualitative descriptions of the chance of a risk event occurring.
Procurement or acquisition teams and local procurement		Those responsible for activities which relate to the ordering and receiving of goods, materials, supplies, equipment, and services. This may include sourcing, negotiation, contracting, the monitoring of supplier's performance and making sure of compliance with operational protocols.
PULHEEMS assessment		A system of grading the fitness of personnel.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>R</b>		
Reasonably practicable		Is a narrower term than 'physically possible' ... a computation must be made by the owner in which the quantum of risk is placed on one scale and the sacrifice involved in the measures necessary for averting the risk (whether in money, time or trouble) is placed in the other, and that, if it be shown that there is a gross disproportion between them – the risk being insignificant in relation to the sacrifice – the defendants discharge the onus on them. (Definition set by Court of Appeal in Edwards vs National Coal Board [1949]) (HSE).
Regulation		A 'rule or authoritative direction' having the effect of law, placing restriction on another organisation, or defining overarching mandatory activities or conditions that are to be met without exception. The act of regulating is enforcement of compliance with a rule or authoritative direction prescribed by those delegated such authority.
Remote working		Personnel habitually working at locations that are remote from their management chain of command and parent organisation, whether it be working on the move, working from home or working from satellite locations.
Reporting		The routine act of recording the details of all occurrences, regardless of whether they are notifiable, often using information technology management systems for example, DURALS, FSIMS or NLIMS.
Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations	RIDDOR	The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 and Northern Ireland 1997.
Residual risk		The level of risk remaining after control measures have been applied.
Respiratory protective equipment	RPE	A particular type of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), used to protect the individual wearer against the inhalation of hazardous substances in the workplace air.
Risk (safety risk)		Combination of the likelihood of harm and the severity of that harm.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Risk assessment	RA	A systematic process of identifying hazards and evaluating any risks associated with those hazards.
Risk management	RM	Process that encompasses systematic hazard identification; risk assessment; hazard risk matrix; risk reduction and risk monitoring, evaluation, and review.
Risk to life	RtL	This term is only implemented for military activities, where the Duty of Care and other statutory arrangements are shown to be inadequate, and risks not adequately controlled to prevent what is a justified, credible, and reasonably foreseeable outcome of a fatality. People should only be exposed to risk of harm where some defined benefit is expected and where the risks are adequately controlled.
Routine work		Work which a person might reasonably be expected to do, either under that person's contract of employment, or, if there is no such contract, in the course of that person's work.
<b>S</b>		
Safe		"Not in danger or likely to be harmed". (Cambridge Dictionary definition).
Safety		"The state of being protected from danger or harm". (Cambridge Dictionary definition).
Safety assessment	SA	A systematic, comprehensive evaluation to identify all safety features of the system design, including hardware and software, and to identify all hazards and safety factors cross-DLOD that may be present in, or required for, the system being acquired, and then operated, including specific procedural controls and precautions that are to be followed. The Safety Assessment (SA) contains the structured argument that the system is safe for its intended use and that a specific DLOD has been considered in the context of the overarching Air System Safety Case.
Safety case	SC	A structured argument, supported by a body of evidence that provides a compelling, comprehensible, and valid case that a system is safe for a given application in a given operating environment.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Safety Centre		The Safety Centre or equivalent is the team established in each Defence organisation to support the Safety Director/ Head of Safety to implement the strategic direction that they have set for Health, Safety and Environmental Protection (HS&EP) within their organisation. The Safety Centre is made up of individuals with the relevant safety and environmental, knowledge, skills application, experience and behaviours (KSEB) to support the Safety Director/ Head of Safety to deliver the Defence organisations Safety and Environmental Management System (SEMS) and to oversee compliance with Defence HS&EP policy and regulations. They are also the Defence organisations point of contact for liaising with statutory and Defence Regulators and are the first point of contact for all safety and environmental related issues.
Safety & environment management system	SEMS	The organisational structure, processes, procedures, and methodologies that enable the direction and control the activities necessary to meet safety or environmental requirements and policy objectives.
Safe equipment		This is equipment that has the necessary safety documents and, for more complex equipment, a safety case. If the equipment does not have a safety case, any hazards associated with the equipment should be included in the activity-specific risk assessment.
Safe person		This is a person who has been given the appropriate information, training, instructions, and supervision to enable them to carry out a specific activity.
Safe place		This relates to the space personnel will be in when performing an activity, including any surrounding areas and areas where other people might be affected by the activity. The activity-specific risk assessment should consider the proposed use of the space and any control measures put in place.
Safe practices		This covers the safe conduct of any activity. Safe practices are usually written procedures detailing how to perform an activity with minimum risk to personnel, equipment, materials, and the environment. These written methods should be risk assessed to make sure the risk of harm or damage remains ALARP and tolerable.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Safe system of training	SST	Part of a safe system of work, which sets the conditions under which training <b>must</b> be carried out, making sure that personnel who are not yet competent receive appropriate information, instruction, and supervision.
Safe system of work	SSW	A method of work which puts in place control measures arising from a risk assessment, in order to eliminate identified hazards (where possible) and complete the work with minimum risk.
Secretary of State for Defence	SofS	A Member of Parliament within Her Majesty's Government and head of the Ministry of Defence who has overall responsibility for the business of the department. The office is a Cabinet level position.
'Sen' notation		Substances assigned this notation are capable of causing occupational asthma. Risk phrases used include R42 or R42 / 43.
'Sk' notation		Substances assigned an 'Sk' notation in EH40 indicate the ability of such substances to be absorbed through intact skin. There is concern that the substance is absorbed and transported to other parts of the body (systemic toxicity).
Senior Duty Holder	SDH	A Defence organisation's most senior leader is appointed as the Senior Duty Holder (SDH) and is ultimately accountable for RtL for the military activities for which that senior leader has decided to apply Duty Holding, this is in addition to their legal HS&EP responsibilities. The SDH is formally appointed by letter from the SofS and has right of access to the SofS.  The SDH will be personally accountable for ensuring that an effective SMS is resourced and implemented for any activity where a Duty Holding framework has been applied. If a SDH considers that a risk from a military activity cannot be mitigated so that it is ALARP and tolerable they have the delegated authority to stop those activities and where necessary to inform the Second Permanent Secretary and refer it to the SofS.
Senior responsible owner	SRO	The Senior Responsible Owner (SRO) is the formally appointed individual with overall accountability for ensuring that a programme is governed effectively, meets its objectives and delivers the projected benefits.
Severity		A measure of the degree of harm.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Shall		Shall is the executive verb used in statute to state that the regulated person has no choice but to do what is stated in the legislation.  (Note 'shall' is no longer used in Defence Safety Policy instead the term 'must' is used, where an action is a compulsory requirement within Defence.)
Should		Means that the action is not a compulsory requirement but is a recommendation of good practice to comply with the policy.
SofS's Policy statement		Secretary of State for Defence policy statement of intent for health safety and environmental protection.
So far as is reasonably practicable	SFAIRP	Legal phrase used in Health and Safety at Work Act etc 1974, which is alternatively referred to as ALARP. The two terms mean essentially the same thing and at their core is the concept of "reasonably practicable"; this involves weighing a risk against the trouble, time and money needed to control it.
Statute		Law made by the UK Parliament. Acts are primary legislation and Regulations are secondary legislation as they depend on other legislative authority.
Subject matter expert	SME	The individual or organisation most directly concerned with a specific subject. Whilst the sponsor of the subject remains ultimately accountable for the subject, an SME is responsible for the completeness and technical accuracy of the information they provide and for notifying the sponsor when the information changes or requires amendment. The SME may appoint additional SMEs to assist in providing information.
<b>T</b>		
Teratogenic		A substance is said to be teratogenic if, after inhalation, ingestion, or penetration of the skin, it may involve a risk of subsequent non-hereditary birth defects in offspring.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Time weighted average	TWA	This term applies to exposure to airborne concentrations of substances averaged over a time period. The two periods used are: long term (8 hours) and short term (15 minutes). Short term exposure limits (STEL) are set to help prevent effects, such as eye irritation, which may occur after exposures of a few minutes.
Tolerability of risk		The tolerability of risk is 'a willingness by society as a whole to live with a risk so as to secure certain benefits in the confidence that the risk is one that is worth taking and that it is being properly controlled'. <i>HSE (Reducing risk, protecting people [R2P2] - 2001)</i>
Training imperative		The standards to be demonstrated during training, and when preparing personnel and equipment for deployment, to enable personnel to meet the operational requirements.
<b>U</b>		
Unsafe act		Any act that deviates from a generally recognised safe way of doing a task and increases the likelihood of an accident / incident.
Unsafe condition		Fundamentally associated with the quality of the working environment and may be defined as 'any conditions that may cause or contribute to an accident / incident or occupational illness / disease'.
Upper exposure action value	UEAV	Refers to the higher of the two levels of daily (or weekly) personal noise exposure, or of peak sound pressure which, if reached or exceeded, require specific actions to be taken to reduce risk. These are in addition to the actions taken if the LEAV is exceeded.
<b>V</b>		
Vapour		Gaseous state of substances that are either liquids or solids at room temperature. They are formed when solids or liquids evaporate.
Vibration		The mechanical oscillations of an object about an equilibrium point.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>W</b>		
Welfare		The availability of facilities and presence of conditions required for reasonably comfortable, healthy, and secure living.
Wet bulb globe temperature	WBGT	A combined estimate of the effect of temperature, humidity, wind speed (wind chill), and visible and infrared radiation (usually sunlight) on humans. A WBGT can be provided as a forecast or a current reading from a QT34 monitor.
Whole body vibration	WBV	This is exposure to vibration usually transmitted to the whole body from a supporting surface, seat, or a platform, for example part of a vehicle, ship, boat, or aircraft.
Workplace exposure limits	WEL	Are occupational exposure limits (OELs) set under COSHH in order to help protect the health of workers. They are concentrations of hazardous substances in the air averaged over a specified period of time referred to as a time weighted average (TWA).
Work related		Having a connection with activities undertaken in the course of normal duties. The fact that there is an accident at work premises does not, in itself, mean that the accident is work-related – the work activity itself must contribute to the accident.
Work / rest table		A table giving maximum durations of continuous exercise and alternative work/rest schedules for a four-hour period. The figures are based on work rate, dress and WBGT reading. Different tables are used for acclimatised personnel and personnel who are not acclimatised.
<b>Y</b>		
Young person		A young person is anyone under 18 years of age.