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9. Glossary and Abbreviations

9.0.1 Note that for reasons of consistency and ease of reference, this section is common to both the POSMS and POEMS and therefore covers terminology and abbreviations used in both environmental and safety management.

9.1 Glossary

| | |
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| Accident | An unintended event, or sequence of events, that causes harm. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Accident Sequence | The progression of events that results in an accident. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Acquired Item | In the context of this manual, ‘acquired item’ refers to a capability being procured through the acquisition process. It is intended to differentiate between the system being procured and the safety management system. |
| Activity | The operations of an organization that are ‘large enough for meaningful examination and small enough to be sufficiently understood’. For example, vehicle maintenance. |
| ALARP | As Low As Reasonably Practicable. Used in reference to safety management. 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. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Assumption | An assertion about the system, its operating environment or modes of use, that is employed without proof, although justification may be required. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Assurance | <p>A statement, or process, intended to provide confidence on the condition or status of a system, process, activity, or materiel. Types of assurance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory Assurance - A statement, or process, intended to provide confidence to a regulatory body on the condition or status of a system, process, activity, or materiel through a regulation or approval regime. • Safety Assurance - Part of Safety Management focused on providing confidence that adequate safety will be achieved and sustained. |

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| Audit | <p>A systematic independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which the audit criteria are fulfilled. (EN ISO 19011:2002) Types of audit include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Party Audit – An audit conducted by an organisation on the activities it has direct responsibilities for. (19011) • Second Party Audit – An external audit by a body or organisation having an interest in the activity or process examined, e.g. a customer or client. (19011) • Third Party Audit – An external audit by a recognised independent auditing organisation with no interest in the activity or process examined. (19011) • Capability Performance Audit – An audit of a capability or equipment system to provide assurance that the performance objectives or targets of the capability are being achieved. • Combined Audit – An audit the scope of which covers more than one management system operated by the organisation, or related to an activity, being examined. (19011) • Compliance Audit – An audit to provide assurance that a process, activity, or materiel is carried out or achieved in such a manner as to achieve compliance with legal, policy or other requirements; i.e. the audit criteria are restricted to compliance issues within the scope of the audit. • Joint Audit – An audit conducted by two or more auditing organisations. (19011) • Management System Audit – An audit the scope of which includes the process and procedures making up the whole or part of a formalised management system. • Supplier Audit (pre contract) – An audit conducted pre-award of a contract to provide assurance evidence that a supplier has management systems in place which can or do comply with MOD requirements. • Supplier Audit (post contract) – An audit of a supplier post award of contract to provide assurance that the goods or services being provided, or that a supplier's management systems, are in conformance with MOD requirements. |
| Audit Client | The person/project/IPT/organisation requesting the audit. |
| Audit Conclusion | Outcome of an audit, provided by the audit team after consideration of audit objectives and all audit findings (ISO 19011) |
| Audit Criteria | Set of policies, procedures or requirements (ISO 19011) against which a system process or material is audited |
| Audit Objectives | Statement(s) setting out the purpose and aims of the audit. These should be set by, or agreed with, the audit client and should form the basis for the audit scope and criteria. |

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| Audit Plan | Description of the activities and arrangements for an audit. (ISO19011) |
| Audit Programme | In relation to DE&S Acquisition Safety Environmental Management System (ASEMS) this audit manual together with the Audit Schedule forms an Audit Programme. |
| Audit Report | The written report supplied by the Lead Auditor to the Audit Client describing the audit, findings and conclusions. |
| Audit Schedule | Specifies the scope, frequency and timeframe for completing audits |
| Audit Scope | Extent and boundaries of an audit. (ISO19011) |
| Audit Team | Team of auditors, including a lead auditor, conducting an audit. May also include specialist matter experts (see SMEs) and trainee auditors. |
| Audit Trail | Series of linked and related questions asked, and the evidence produced, in order to ascertain compliance against a specific objective or to support the accuracy of data or claims. The questions and evidence making up an audit trail should be documented and the trail should be repeatable. |
| Auditee | The individual or organisation being subject to audit. |
| Auditor | Person with the competence to conduct an audit. (ISO19011) (see also Lead Auditor) |
| Availability | The ability of an item to be in a state to perform a required function under given conditions at a given instant of time or over a given time interval assuming that the required external resources are provided. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Best Available Technique | A term used with reference to environmental management. The most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing in principle the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, generally to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole. [The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 SI No 1973]. |
| Best Practicable Environmental Option | A term used with reference to environmental management. The outcome of a systematic consultative decision making procedure that emphasises the protection of the environment across land, air and water. [The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, 12th report, 1988]. |
| Best Practicable Means | In this term, ‘practicable’ means reasonably practicable having regard among other things to local conditions and circumstances, to the current state of technical knowledge and to the financial implications. [Environmental Protection Act 1990]. |
| ‘Black Box’ | Having visibility of only the externally visible performance and interfaces. [Def Stan 00-56]. |

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| Broadly Acceptable | A level of risk that is sufficiently low that it may be tolerated without the need to demonstrate that the risk is ALARP. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Cause | The origin, sequence or combination of circumstances leading to an event. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Competence | Demonstrated personal attributes and demonstrated ability to apply knowledge and skills. (ISO19011) |
| Complex Electronic Equipment | An element of a system that is implemented in software or custom hardware. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Consequence | The outcome, or outcomes, resulting from an event. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Continual Improvement | In terms of safety: Recurring process of enhancing the OH&S management system in order to achieve improvements in overall OH&S performance consistent with the organization's OH&S policy. [OHSAS 18001:2007]. In terms of environment: Recurring process of enhancing the environmental management system in order to achieve improvements in overall performance, consistent with the organisation's environmental policy. [EN ISO14001:2004]. |
| Controlled Documents | Any documents forming part of the Safety or Environmental Management Systems that are subject to document control procedures eg Safety or Environmental Manual, System Procedures. |
| Counter Evidence | Evidence that has the potential to refute specific safety claims. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Custom Hardware | Electronic components for which the design can be controlled or influenced by the Duty Holder or the Contractor. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Demonstration Evidence | Evidence of the properties of a system, or an element of a system, achieved by testing, trials or operational execution. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Direct Evidence | Evidence of the properties of a system, or an element of a system, that is obtained directly from testing analysis, experience of use or inspection of the system. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Diverse Evidence | Evidence of the properties of a system, or an element of a system, that is based on mutually independent, but reinforcing, pieces of evidence. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Document | Information and its supporting medium (medium can be paper, magnetic, electronic or optical computer disc, photograph or master sample, or a combination thereof). [EN ISO 14001:2004] |

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| Duty Holder | A person with specific responsibilities for the safety management of the system. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Empirical Evidence | Evidence of the properties of a system, or an element of a system, that is based on experience or observation rather than theory. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Enforcing Authority | The authority responsible for enforcing environmental legislation eg Environment Agency, local authorities. |
| Environment | <p>Surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans and their interrelation.</p> <p>NOTE: Surroundings in this context extend from within an organization to the global system. [EN ISO 14001:2004]</p> |
| Environmental Aspect | <p>Element of an organization's activities, products or services that can interact with the environment'.</p> <p>NOTE: A significant environmental aspect has or can have a significant environmental impact [EN ISO 14001:2004]</p> <p>(For example, vehicle exhaust emissions.)</p> |
| Environmental Case | A body of evidence that is compiled and maintained throughout the lifetime of a project on its environmental aspects and impacts. |
| Environmental Feature Matrix | The matrix produced through following EMP02 and EMP03 which records material and energy inputs and outputs, the associated environmental impacts and the priority accorded to the impact. |
| Environmental Hazard | A threat to the environment posed by an environmental aspect. |
| Environmental Impact | <p>Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's environmental aspects. [EN ISO 14001:2004]</p> <p>For example, an increase or reduction in emissions to air of polluting gases as a result of transport operations is an environmental impact. Other examples include climate change, ozone depletion and river pollution.</p> |
| Environmental Impact Assessment | Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process and management technique that can be applied to a project in order to identify all the environmental impacts produced by the project, their relative importance, and measures to eliminate or reduce any negative impacts identified. |
| Environmental Impact Assessment Plan | The document that details the implementation of MOD-wide policy on Environmental Impact Assessment within DE&S. |
| Environmental Impact Assessment Policy | The document that details the implementation of MOD-wide policy on Environmental Impact Assessment within DE&S. |

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| Environmental Impact Assessment Report | The document which outlines the methodology, results and conclusions of an Environmental Impact Assessment. |
| Environmental Impact Screening and Scoping Report | A report produced after the initial identification of the environmental impacts associated with a project which includes reference to the information sources used to identify those impacts, an overview of the impacts, comment on which of the project stages will have the greatest impact, and which, if any, of these stages will be excluded from further assessment. |
| Environmental Impact Statement | The document which summarises the main points, results and conclusions of either an EISS Report or an EIA Report. Can also be referred to as the Environmental Case Report in that it summarises the arguments and evidence of the Environmental Case, and documents progress against the environment programme. |
| Environmental Issue | Issue for which validated information on environmental aspects deviates from selected criteria and may result in liabilities or benefits, effects on the assessee's or the client's public image or other costs." [ISO 14015:2001(E)] For example, global warming, habitat loss, depletion of ozone layer. |
| Environmental Log | A file containing all information on the potential or actual environmental impacts of a project. |
| Environmental Management Plan | A document that outlines the actions identified by an organization in order to eliminate or reduce its environmental impacts. |
| Environmental Management System (EMS) | Part of an organization's management system used to develop and implement its environmental policy and manage its environmental aspects. Note 1: A management system is a set of interrelated elements used to establish policy and objectives and to achieve those objectives. Note 2: a management system includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes and resources. [EN ISO 14001:2004] |
| Environmental Panel | A group of individuals that have particular expertise relevant to the equipment system or project in question who can provide independent advice to the IPT on environmental issues related to the project. |
| Environmental Policy | The overall intentions and direction of an organization related to its environmental performance as formally expressed by top management. [EN ISO 14001:2004] |
| Environmental Risk | A rating of the severity of an environmental hazard against the likelihood of its occurrence. |

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| Environmental Standards | Any national or international environmental legislation, policy, agreement or initiative or any environmental policy commitment, strategy commitment or internal regulation that applies to an organization or to which an organization subscribes. |
| Equipment System | In the context of this manual, 'equipment system' refers to a capability being procured through the acquisition process. It is intended to differentiate between the system being procured and the environmental management system. |
| Error | Discrepancy between a computed, observed or measured value or condition and the true, specified or theoretically correct value or condition. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Evidence | Records, statements or facts or other information, which are relevant to the audit criteria and verifiable [ISO 19011]. |
| Finding | Results of the evaluation of the collected audit evidence, against audit criteria. |
| Harm | Death, physical injury or damage to the health of people, or damage to property or the environment. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Hazard | A physical situation or state of a system, often following from some initiating event, that may lead to an accident. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Hazard Analysis | The process of describing in detail the hazards and accidents associated with a system, and defining accident sequences. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Hazard Identification | The process of identifying and listing the hazards and accidents associated with a system. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| 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. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Human Factors | The systematic application of relevant information about human capabilities, limitations, characteristics, behaviours and motivation to the design of systems. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Impact Priority Evaluation | The process of assessing identified environmental impacts in order to prioritise them for further action. |
| Incident | The occurrence of a hazard that might have progressed to an accident, but did not. [Def Stan 00-56]. |

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| Independent Safety Auditor | An individual or team, from an independent organization, that undertakes audits and other assessment activities to provide assurance that safety 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. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| ISO14001 | The international standard for Environmental Management Systems. |
| ISO14040 | The international standard for Life Cycle Assessment. |
| Knowledge Base | A store of useful information on various topics, kept by ASEG for future reference. |
| Lead Auditor | Person recognised within the organization as having the required level of competence to manage and perform audits (See also Auditor) |
| Life Cycle Assessment | Compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle. [EN ISO 14040:2006]. |
| Life Cycle Stages | The stages of acquisition through which a system passes ie CADMID. |
| Major non-conformance | An absence of control/system where they are required; where the control/system are in place but there is are significant failing/inadequacies; or issue requires urgent attention. |
| Material Risk | <p>In terms of the EMS a material risk is something that has the capacity to effect any of the following issues:</p> <p>Cost, including inflated cost of achieving efficient disposal – any risk that a financial budget may be exceeded is a material risk</p> <p>Delays – any risk that project milestones such as the Initial Gate may be missed should be considered to be material</p> <p>Legal penalties – any risk of incurring legal penalties is material</p> <p>Reputation damage – any risk that may damage the MOD's reputation is material</p> <p>Environmental impairment – any risk that irreversible damage to the environment may be caused is a material risk.</p> |
| Minor non-conformance | Where the control/system are in place but there are non-significant failing/inadequacies or where there is a minor breach of controls/procedures which could cause a problem if no corrective action to be taken |
| Mitigation Statement | A statement outlining the actions identified by an organization in order to prevent or control its environmental impact(s). |
| Mitigation Strategy | A measure that, when implemented, reduces risk. [Def Stan 00-56]. |

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| Nonconformance | <p>Is a situation that does not comply with the requirements of one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POSMS or POEMS; • IPT's SMS and EMS; • Applicable safety or environmental legal and non-legal standards; or • Equipment system safety or environmental performance. |
| Non-conformance and corrective action form | A document that records an observation or non-conformance, in addition to corrective, preventive and improvement action to be undertaken in relation to the observation and non-conformance. |
| Objectives | <p>In terms of health and safety:</p> <p>Goals, in terms of OH&S performance, that an organization sets itself to achieve. [OHSAS 18001:2007].</p> <p>In terms of environment:</p> <p>Overall environmental goal, consistent with the environmental policy, that an organization sets itself to achieve. [BS ISO 14001:2004]</p> |
| Observation | Where a possible improvement or need for improvement has been identified which does not relate to a conformance issues but may otherwise be of benefit |
| Occupational Health and Safety | (OH&S) – conditions and factors that affect, or could affect, the health and safety of employees, temporary workers, contractor personnel, visitors and any other person in the workplace. [OHSAS 18001:2007]. |
| Operating Environment | The total set of all external natural and induced conditions to which a system is exposed at any given moment. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Operational Controls | Any document, measure or system which contains elements that control an organization's operations with the aim of avoiding or reducing one or more environmental impacts. |
| Performance | <p>In terms of Health and Safety:</p> <p>Measurable results an organization's management of its OH&S risks.</p> <p>Note 1: Performance measurement includes measuring the effectiveness of the organization's controls. [OHSAS 18001:2007].</p> <p>In terms of Environment:</p> <p>Measurable results of an organization's management of its environmental aspects. [EN ISO 14001:2004]</p> |

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| Pre-Audit Questionnaire | Questionnaire supplied by the audit leader to the organisation to be examined. Usually requires basic information regarding the organisation, personnel, and the processes or activities it manages or has responsibility for. Will also identify documents or other records that the audit team will expect to consult during the audit. |
| Procedure | A documented instruction which aims to ensure that the organization's environmental policy and its objectives and targets are met. These procedures will include: Environmental Management System core procedures, support procedures, assurance and audit procedures, operational control procedures and any overarching policy commitment procedures. |
| Process Evidence | Evidence of the properties of a system, or an element of a system, that is based on its development process. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Project | In the context of this manual, 'project' refers to a single process that results in the acquisition of one or more equipment systems. |
| Qualitative Evidence | Evidence of the properties of a system, or an element of a system, that is not numerically based. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Quantitative Evidence | Evidence of the properties of a system, or an element of a system, that is based on countable or measurable properties on a numerical scale. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Receptor | Any organism or object that can be affected by a change in the environment eg humans, flora, fauna, buildings. |
| Record | A <i>document</i> stating results achieved or providing evidence of activities performed. [EN ISO 14001:2004]. |
| Regulatory Authority | The authority responsible for enforcing environmental legislation eg Environment Agency, local authorities. |
| Reliability | The probability of failure-free operation for a specified time for in a specified environment. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Residual Risk | The risk remaining after risk reduction. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Restricted Substance | Any substance that is controlled by law eg mercury, cadmium, PCBs. |
| Rigorous | Extremely thorough and accurate as well as strictly applied and followed. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Risk | Combination of the likelihood of harm and the severity of that harm. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Risk Acceptance | The systematic process by which relevant stakeholders agree that risks may be accepted. [Def Stan 00-56]. |

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| Risk Analysis | The systematic use of available information to estimate risk. |
| Risk and ALARP Evaluation | The systematic determination, on the basis of tolerability criteria, of whether a risk is broadly acceptable, or tolerable and ALARP, and whether any further Risk Reduction is necessary. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Risk Estimation | The systematic use of available information to estimate risk. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Risk Management | The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of Hazard Identification, Hazard Analysis, Risk Estimation, Risk and ALARP Evaluation, Risk Reduction and Risk Acceptance. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Risk Reduction | The systematic process of reducing risk. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Safe | Risk has been demonstrated to have been reduced to a level that is broadly acceptable, or tolerable and ALARP, and relevant prescriptive safety requirements have been met, for a system in a given application in a given operating environment. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Safety and Environmental Focal Point(s) | Is the person(s) who has been assigned with responsibility for overseeing the implementation and maintenance of the SMS and EMS within an IPT. |
| Safety Argument | A logically stated and convincingly demonstrated reason why safety requirements are met. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Safety Audit | A systematic and independent examination to determine whether safety 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. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Safety Case | 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. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Safety Case Report | A report that summarises the arguments and evidence of the Safety Case, and documents progress against the safety programme. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Safety Claim | An assertion that contributes to the safety argument. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Safety Committee (Safety Panel) | A group of stakeholders that exercises, oversees, reviews and endorses safety management and safety engineering activities. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Safety Integrity Requirements | Safety requirements relating to properties of the system that contribute to resistance to dangerous failure, including (but not limited to) reliability, availability, robustness, timeliness and use of resources, as well as the degree of confidence in these properties. [Def Stan 00-56]. |

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| Safety Management | The application of organizational and management principles in order to achieve safety with high confidence. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Safety Management Plan | A document that defines the strategy for addressing safety and documents the Safety Management System for a specific project. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Safety Management System | The organizational structure, processes, procedures and methodologies that enable the direction and control of the activities necessary to meet safety requirements and safety policy objectives. [Def Stan 00-56] |
| Safety Programme | The part of the Safety Management Plan that documents safety timescales, milestones and other date-related information. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Safety Property | An invariant that is a necessary condition for a safety requirement to be met. [[Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Safety Requirement | A requirement that, once met, contributes to the safety of the system or the evidence of the safety of the system. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Software | Intellectual creation comprising the programs, procedures, data, rules and any associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a data processing system. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Stakeholder | Any individual or group concerned with or affected by the safety or environmental performance of an organisation. |
| Standards | Written specifications of the requirements of a process, system or material. Issued by standards Bodies eg ISO, BSI etc |
| Statutory Threshold | A maximum limit prescribed by law or legal permit for releases or emissions of particular substances to an environmental medium. |
| Sub- System | A system that is an element of another system. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Subject Matter Expert (SME) | Person who has specific knowledge or expertise in a defined area. May be called upon to support the audit team. |
| Super-System | A system that includes at least one element that is itself a system. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| System | A combination, with defined boundaries, of elements that are used together in a defined operating environment to perform a given task or achieve a specific purpose. The elements may include personnel, procedures, materials, tools, equipment, facilities, services and/or software as appropriate. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| System Platform | A piece of equipment that acts as the fixing point for another equipment system. |

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| Target | <p>Detailed performance requirement, quantified where practicable, applicable to the organization or parts thereof, that arises from the safety objectives and that needs to be set and met in order to achieve those objectives.</p> <p>In terms of environment:</p> <p>Detailed performance requirement, applicable to the organization or parts thereof, that arises from the environmental objectives and that needs to be set and met in order to achieve those objectives. [EN ISO 14001:2004]</p> |
| Tolerability Criteria | Quantitative or qualitative measures for determining whether a risk is unacceptable, tolerable or broadly acceptable. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Tolerable | A level of risk that may be tolerated when it has been demonstrated that the risk is ALARP and is not unacceptable. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| Unacceptable | A level of risk that is tolerated only under exceptional circumstances. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| 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. [Def Stan 00-56]. |
| ‘White Box’ | Having visibility of the internal architecture, structures, features and implementation as well as the externally visible performance and interfaces. [Def Stan 00-56]. |

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9.2 Abbreviations

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| AAP | Assurance and Audit Procedure |
| ALARP | As Low As Reasonably Practicable |
| AMP | Assisted Maintenance Period |
| ASEMS | Acquisition Safety and Environment Management System |
| ASEG | Acquisition Safety and Environmental Group |
| ATE | Army Training Estate |
| CADMID | An acronym describing the different phases of acquisition ie Concept, Assessment, Demonstration, Manufacture, In-service, Disposal. |
| CBA | Cost Benefit Analysis |
| CDM | Chief of Defence Materiel |
| CESO | Chief Environment and Safety Officer |
| CHASP | Central Health And Safety Project |
| COTS | Commercial Off The Shelf |
| CSA | Customer Supplier Agreement |
| DE | Defence Estates |
| DEC | Director Equipment Capability |
| DEFRA | Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs |
| DESB | Defence Environment Safety Board |
| DESO | Defence Exports and Sales Organisation |
| DE&S | Defence Equipment and Support |
| DSA | Defence Sales Agency |
| DS&C | Directorate Safety and Claims |
| D SMT | Department of Specialist Management Training |
| DTI | Department of Trade and Industry |
| EI | Environmental Impact |

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| EIA PM | Environmental Impact Assessment Policy Memorandum |
| EIR | Environmental Information Regulations 1992 |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Statement |
| EISS | Environmental Impact Screening and Scoping |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| EMS | Environmental Management System |
| FSB | Functional Safety Board |
| FSMO | Functional Safety Management Office |
| HI&A | Hazard Identification and Analysis |
| HSC | Health and Safety Commission |
| IEA | Independent Environmental Auditor |
| IEMA | Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment |
| IG | Initial Gate in the CADMID cycle |
| IOSH | Institution of Occupational Safety and Health |
| IPT | Integrated Project Team (also used to cover Integrated Business Team) |
| IPTL | Integrated Project Team Leader |
| IS | In-Service |
| ISA | Independent Safety Auditor / Assessor / Advisor (according to context) |
| ISO14001 | International Standard for Environmental Management Systems |
| ISO14004 | Guidance on the International Standard for Environmental Management Systems |
| ISO14040 | International Standard for Life Cycle Assessment |
| JSP | Joint Service Publication |
| LOD | Letter of Delegation |
| LoD | Lines of Development |
| MG | Main Gate in the CADMID cycle |

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| MOTS | Military Off The Shelf |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NGO | Non Government Organisation |
| OCP | Operational Control Procedure |
| OH&S | Occupational Health and Safety |
| OHSAS 18001:2007 | Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems – Specification |
| PFI | Private Finance Initiative |
| PHI&A | Preliminary Hazard Identification and Analysis |
| POEMS | Project-Oriented Environmental Management System |
| POSMS | Project-Oriented Safety Management System |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PR&A | Project Review and Assurance |
| RACI | Responsible / Accountable / Consulted / Informed (a technique to record, usually in a Table, the level of involvement of different authorities in a range of activities) |
| SEMI | Safety and Environmental Management Instructions |
| SEMS | Safety Environmental Management System |
| SHEF | Safety Health Environment and Fire |
| SME | Subject Matter Expert |
| SMO | Safety Management Office or Officer |
| SMP | Safety Management Plan OR Safety Management Procedure |
| SMS | Safety Management System |
| SOP | Standard or System Operational Procedures (including Operational Procedure) |
| SofS | Secretary of State |
| SQEP | Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person(s) |
| SRD | System Requirement Document |

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| SSP | System Support Procedure |
| TLB | Top Level Budget |
| TLMP | Through Life Management Plan |
| UOR | Urgent Operational Requirement |
| URD | User Requirement Document |
| VPF | Value of Preventing a Fatality |

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