

3.1.3**conduit**

logical grouping of communication channels that share common security requirements connecting two or more zones

3.1.4**confidentiality**

preservation of authorized restrictions on information access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information

3.1.5**consequence**

result of an incident, usually described in terms of health and safety effects, environmental impacts, loss of property, loss of information (for example, intellectual property), and/or business interruption costs, that occurs from a particular incident

3.1.6**countermeasure**

action, device, procedure, or technique that reduces a threat, a vulnerability, or the consequences of an attack by eliminating or preventing it, by minimizing the harm it can cause, or by discovering and reporting it so that corrective action can be taken

Note 1 to entry: The term “control” is also used to describe this concept in some contexts. The term countermeasure has been chosen for this document to avoid confusion with the word control in the context of “process control.”

3.1.7**cyber security**

measures taken to protect a computer or computer system against unauthorized access or attack

Note 1 to entry: IACS are computer systems.

3.1.8**dataflow**

movement of data through a system comprised of software, hardware, or a combination of both

3.1.9**external network**

network that is connected to the SUC that is not part of the SUC

3.1.10**impact**

measure of the ultimate loss or harm associated with a consequence

EXAMPLE: The consequence of the incident was a spill. The impact of the spill was a \$100 000 fine and \$25 000 in clean-up expenses.

Note 1 to entry: Impact may be expressed in terms of numbers of injuries and/or fatalities, extent of environmental damage and/or magnitude of losses such as property damage, material loss, loss of intellectual property, lost production, market share loss, and recovery costs.

3.1.11**likelihood**

chance of something happening

Note 1 to entry: In risk management terminology, the word “likelihood” is used to refer to the chance of something happening, whether defined, measured or determined objectively or subjectively, qualitatively or quantitatively, and described using general terms or mathematically (such as a probability or a frequency over a given time period).