

مركز أبوظبي للصحة المهنية
ABU DHABI OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH CENTER

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Abu Dhabi Occupational Safety and Health System Framework

(OSHAD-SF)

Glossary of Terms

Version 3.1

March 2019

ABU DHABI PUBLIC
HEALTH CENTRE

مركز أبوظبي
للصحة العامة



Important Note:

(Document Republished for Continued Implementation
under Abu Dhabi Public Health Center)

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Term	Definition
A-weighted Scale:	A standard for noise measurement that takes into consideration the human ear's sensitivity to certain frequencies. This is expressed as part of noise specifications and can be denoted by adding the letter 'A' to the spec - e.g. 15dB(A).
Abu Dhabi Occupational Safety and Health Center:	The competent authority for Occupational Safety and Health and the OSHAD-SF in the emirate of Abu Dhabi. It is referred to for short using the acronym OSHAD.
Acceptable Air Quality:	Air in which there are no contaminants at harmful concentrations as determined by cognizant authorities and where substantial majority (80% or more) of the people exposed do not express dissatisfaction.
Action Level:	Level of exposure to a harmful substance or other hazard (present in a work place or situation) at which an employer must take the required precautions to protect the workers. Action level equals one half of the permissible exposure limit.
Acoustic Signal:	A sound signal which is transmitted without the use of a human or artificial voice (eg. fire alarm).
Acute Effect:	An adverse effect on any living organism which results in severe symptoms that develop rapidly; symptoms often subside after the exposure stops.
Acute Exposure:	A single exposure to a toxic substance which may result in severe biological harm or death. Acute exposures are usually characterized as lasting no longer than a day, as compared to longer, continuing exposure over a period of time.
Acute Toxicity:	The ability of a substance to cause severe biological harm or death soon after a single exposure or dose. Also, any poisonous effect resulting from a single short-term exposure to a toxic substance.
Adverse:	Causing harm. An abnormal, undesirable or harmful change.
Air Cleaner or Arrestor:	A device to remove contaminants from air, e.g. filter, cyclone, sock, wet scrubber, electrostatic precipitator (EP). This filters or cleans the extracted air. Not all systems need air cleaning.
Air Exchange Rate:	The rate at which inside air is replaced by outside air. The rate may be expressed as the number of changes of air per unit of time (e.g. Air Changes per Hour - ACH) or the volume of air exchanged per unit of time (e.g. Cubic Feet per Minute (CFM)).
Air Monitoring (Asbestos):	Means monitoring for any fibres of asbestos small enough to be made airborne. For the purposes of monitoring airborne asbestos fibres, only respirable asbestos fibres (those fibres less than 3 µm wide, more than 5 µm long and with a length to width ratio of more than 3 to 1) are counted. Note: Airborne asbestos fibres are generated by the mechanical disintegration of Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM) and subsequent dispersion of the fibres into the air from activities such as mining and the use, removal and disposal of asbestos and ACM. Airborne dust has the potential to contain respirable asbestos fibres.
Air Monitoring (Occupational):	A scientific process to assess if an area is safe to occupy by utilising air sampling equipment and laboratory analysis.
Air Mover:	Devices that move air- Fan, Turbo exhauster. The 'engine' that powers the extraction system, usually a fan.

Term	Definition
Air Pollutant:	<p>Any substance in air that could, in high enough concentration, harm humans or material. Pollutants may include almost any natural or artificial composition of matter capable of being airborne. They may be in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, gases, or in combination thereof.</p> <p>Generally, they fall into two main groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. those emitted directly from identifiable sources; and 2. those produced in the air by interaction between two or more primary pollutants, or by reaction with normal atmospheric constituents, with or without photo activation. Exclusive of pollen, fog, and dust, which are of natural origin. <p>Air pollutants are often grouped in categories for ease in classification; some of the categories are: solids, sulfur compounds, volatile organic chemicals, particulate matter, nitrogen compounds, oxygen compounds, halogen compounds, radioactive compound, and odors.</p>
Air Pollution:	The presence of contaminants or pollutant substances in the air that interfere with human health or welfare.
Air Pollution Control Device:	Mechanism or equipment that cleans emissions generated by a source (eg. an incinerator, industrial smokestack, or an automobile exhaust system) by removing pollutants that would otherwise be released to the atmosphere.
Air Standards and Guideline Values:	The level of pollutants prescribed by regulations that are not to be exceeded during a given time in a defined area.
Airborne Contaminants:	Air contaminants are particles, gases or vapours and combinations of these. 'Particles' include dusts, fumes, mists and fibres.
Airborne Monitoring (Asbestos):	Means airborne asbestos fibre sampling to assist in assessing the exposure and the effectiveness of control measures. Airborne monitoring includes exposure monitoring, control monitoring and clearance monitoring.
Airborne Particulates:	Total suspended particulate matter found in the atmosphere as solid particles or liquid droplets. Chemical composition of particulates varies widely, depending on location and time of year. Sources of airborne particulates include: dust, emissions from industrial processes, and combustion products from motor vehicle or non-road engine exhausts, and reactions to gases in the atmosphere.
AI-ADAA:	OSH Electronic Application maintained by OSHAD for reporting and database management functionalities required by OSHAD for monitoring the implementation of <i>OSHAD-SF</i>
ACGIH:	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. It is the American professional organization that recommends Occupational Exposure Limits for a wide range of agents. It also provides recommended good practice in the field of occupational and environmental hygiene.

Term	Definition
Anchorage (anchor Points – Working at Height):	<p>“Anchorage” means a secure point of attachment for lifelines, lanyards or deceleration devices.</p> <p>“Anchorage” shall be independent of - in that it shall not be part of, or directly connected to, or have any structural integrity with – the means of supporting or suspending the employee or the structure upon which the employee is directly engaged on.</p> <p>“Anchorage” shall be tested and certified by a competent person.</p> <p>The anchorage should be rigid, and should not have a deflection greater than .04 inches (1 mm) when a force of 2,250 pounds (10kN) is applied.</p> <p>Anchorage to which personal fall arrest equipment is attached shall be capable of supporting at least a minimum dead weight of 2450 kg per person attached</p>
Asbestos:	Means the fibrous form of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine and amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals, including actinolite, amosite (brown asbestos), anthophyllite, chrysotile (white asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos), tremolite, or any mixture containing one or more of the mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine and amphibole groups.
Asbestos Cement:	Means products consisting of sand aggregate and cement reinforced with asbestos fibres (e.g. asbestos cement pipes and flat or corrugated asbestos cement sheets).
Asbestos Contractor:	Means a licensed (in Abu Dhabi) competent company who performs asbestos removal and disposal work.
ACM's:	Asbestos Containing Materials.
Asbestos Supervisory Consultant:	A competent person, registered under Qudorat who manages the process of identification, management and removal of ACM's.
Asbestos Management Plan:	Plan specific to a building which identifies location, type, condition, maintenance requirements and future action regarding ACM's.
Asbestos Survey:	<p>A survey to identify if Asbestos is present. Can be three levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 1-Presumptive. This is to locate materials assumed to contain asbestos and the condition they are in. No sampling is done. • Type 2-Sampling. This is the same as type 1 but samples are taken and analyzed to confirm whether asbestos is present. • Type 3-Full access. This involves gaining full access to all parts of the building, using destructive inspection as necessary. This is usually undertaken before demolition or major refurbishment.
Asbestos Transporter / Carrier:	Means a licensed (in Abu Dhabi), competent entity who performs asbestos transportation activities.
Asbestos Vacuum Cleaner:	Means a vacuum cleaner that is fitted with a High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Filter. A household vacuum cleaner is not suitable for removing asbestos.
Asbestos Waste:	Means all removed ACM and disposable items used during the asbestos work, such as plastic sheeting used to cover surfaces in the asbestos work area, disposable coveralls, disposable respirators and rags used for cleaning.
Asbestos Work Area:	Means the immediate area in which work on ACM is taking place. The boundaries of the asbestos work area must be determined by a risk assessment.

Term	Definition
As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP):	Means to reduce a risk to a level which is as low as reasonably practicable and involves balancing reduction in risk against the time, trouble, difficulty and cost of achieving it. This level represents the point, objectively assessed, at which the time, trouble, difficulty and cost of further reduction measures becomes unreasonably disproportionate to the additional risk reduction obtained.
Audit:	A systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which audit criteria are fulfilled
Audit Criteria:	A set of policies, procedures or requirements (used as a reference).
Auditor (Third Party):	A person who is certified to an international standard and registered in Qudorat to conduct third party OSHMS audits in accordance with OSHAD SF requirements.
Auditor:	A person who is qualified to an international standard and/or has demonstrable auditing experience in conducting OSH audits
Audit Team Leader (Lead Auditor):	An auditor with qualifications, competence and accreditation to lead an audit team that includes at least one other auditor
Auto-ignition Temperature:	The minimum temperature required to initiate or cause self-sustained combustion in any substance in the absence of a spark or flame.
Background Level:	The concentration of a substance in a medium (air, water, or soil) that occurs naturally or is not the result of human activities. In exposure assessment the concentrations of a substance in a defined control area, during a fixed period of time before, during, or after a data-gathering operation.
Best Available Control Technology (BACT):	An emission limitation based on the maximum degree of emission reduction (considering energy, environmental, and economic impacts) achievable through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques.
Biological Agents:	Any micro-organism, cell-culture or human endoparasite, including any which have been genetically modified, which may cause any infection, allergy, toxicity or otherwise create a hazard to human health.
Biological Contaminants / Biohazard:	Agents derived from or that are living organisms (e.g., viruses, bacteria, fungi, and mammal and bird antigens) that pose a threat to the health of living organisms, primarily that of humans. This can include medical waste or samples of microorganisms, virus or toxin (from a biological source) that can impact human health.
Bio-solids (sewage):	Sewage sludge produced by a Wastewater Treatment System that has been treated and stabilized to the extent that it can be safely supplied for Reuse activities.
Black Water:	Waste water sourced solely from toilets and other effluent systems that cannot be reused without purification.

Term	Definition
Blatant Negligence:	An indifference to, and a conscious violation of, a legal duty with respect to the rights of others. Blatant Criminal negligence is a conscious and voluntary disregard of the need to use reasonable care, which is likely to cause foreseeable grave injury or harm to persons or property.
Blood Borne Pathogen:	Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in blood and can cause disease in humans.
Breathing Zone:	Means a hemisphere extending in front of a person's face, with a radius of 300 mm from the midpoint of an imaginary line between the ears.
Canopy:	A temporary structure, enclosure, or shelter constructed of fabric or pliable materials supported in any manner other than by air or the contents it protects, which is open, without side walls or drops on 75 percent or more of the perimeter.
Carcinogen / Carcinogenic:	A substance either known to cause cancer or classified as having a high probability of causing cancer, that is classified by IARC as Category 1 or Category 2. The ACGIH TLV committee classifies as 'human carcinogen' or 'suspected human carcinogen'.
Carrier:	Refer to Transporter.
Chemical Agent:	Chemical is a substance with a distinct molecular composition that is produced by or used in a chemical process. Chemical agent is a chemical substance that, when exposed to, causes a deleterious effect (harm) on the health of the employee. For example, irritants, carcinogens, systemic poison, sensitizers. They may be present in the working environment as gases, vapors, mists/aerosols, fumes, dusts, liquids or solids.
Chemical Product:	A mixture of any combination of two or more chemicals that may or may not be the result, in whole or in part, of a chemical reaction.
Chronic Health Effects:	Chronic health effects are those which occur gradually over a long period of time following repeated and prolonged exposure to relatively low levels or concentrations of a hazardous agent. In certain cases, a short term exposure may result in a chronic health effect.
Clearance Inspection (Asbestos):	Is an inspection carried out by a suitable qualified person to verify that an asbestos work area is safe and that work can carry on as normal after an incident whereby asbestos was disturbed. A clearance inspection must include a visual inspection, and may also include clearance monitoring and/or settled dust sampling. Please note that inspections must only be carried out on dry areas.
Clearance Monitoring (Asbestos):	Is air monitoring using static or positional samples to measure the level of airborne asbestos fibres in an area following work on ACM. An area is 'cleared' when the level of airborne asbestos fibres is measured as being below those in Law No. 24 (1999).
Client:	Refer to Developer / Client.
Client Representative:	Refer to Project Manager / Client Representative.

Term	Definition
Clinical Waste:	Waste arising from medical, dental, pharmaceutical or similar sources, which may present risks of infection.
Code of Practice (OSHAD-SF):	Written document issued by OSHAD that includes unified technical requirements at Emirate level and that should be followed by entities in compliance with <i>OSHAD-SF</i> applicable requirements.
Cold Work:	Any work that does not include a source of ignition but yet could affect the safety of personnel or equipment.
COMAH:	Control of Major Accident Hazards.
Commercial Waste:	Waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding municipal and industrial waste.
Commensurate:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having the same measure; of equal extent or duration. 2. Corresponding in amount, magnitude, or degree. 3. Proportionate and/or adequate.
Common Lift:	Any routine or regular lifting operation that is carried out where the lifting equipment, lifting accessory and the load are the same in each case. An example of a common lift is the unloading of steel reinforcement from a delivery lorry at the same radius, using the same crane and lifting accessory.
Communication:	Any act by which one person gives to or receives from person information about that person's needs, desires, perceptions, knowledge, or affective states. Communication may be intentional or unintentional, may involve conventional or unconventional signals, may take linguistic or non-linguistic forms, and may occur through spoken or other modes.
Compatible:	In relation to two or more substances or items, means that they will not react together to cause fire, explosion, harmful reaction or the evolution of flammable, toxic or corrosive vapors.
Company Provided Accommodation:	If an employee occupies accommodation that is owned by or under the management or control of the person conducting the business or undertaking; and the occupancy is necessary for the purposes of the employee's engagement because other accommodation is not reasonably available.
Competence (competent person):	The ability to perform a particular job in compliance with performance standards; in possession of required skill, knowledge, qualification, and/or capacity.
Competent:	Having adequate and sufficient training, qualifications and/or experience (or a combination) to be capable of carrying out a task safely and efficiently.
Competent Authority:	Organization that has been legally delegated or has power to perform a designated function. In relation to OSH Issues/ <i>OSHAD-SF</i> , OSHAD is the Competent Authority in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.
Competent Electrical Person:	A Competent Electrical Person is an Appointed Person who has demonstrated that he has sufficient knowledge, training and experience and judged as competent to avoid danger from live electrical equipment and to carry out duties under the authority of the Electrical Safety Regulations.
Compressed Gasses:	Any gas that is under high pressure.

Term	Definition
Concentration:	The relative amount of a substance mixed with another substance. An example is five ppm of carbon monoxide in air or 1 mg/l of iron in water.
Concerned Authorities:	Government and semi-government entities concerned with the implementation of <i>OSHAD-SF</i> .
Confined Space:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Confined space” means any place, including tanks, vessels, pipes, sewers, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, pits, excavations, manholes or other similar space that by virtue of its enclosed nature, there arises a reasonably foreseeable specified risk. • A reasonably foreseeable specified risk means a risk of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ serious injury to any person at work arising from a fire or explosion; ○ without prejudice to clause (i): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the loss of consciousness of any person at work arising from an increase in body temperature; – the loss of consciousness or asphyxiation of any person at work arising from gas, fume, vapour or the lack of oxygen; ○ the drowning of any person at work arising from an increase in the level of liquid; or ○ the asphyxiation of any person at work arising from a free flowing solid or the inability to reach a respirable environment due to entrapment by a free flowing solid. •
Consequence:	The outcome of an incident. A single incident can generate multiple consequences, and the initial consequence of an incident can escalate.
Consignor:	Refer to Shipper.
Construction and Demolition Waste:	Waste building materials, dredging materials, tree stumps, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of homes, commercial buildings and other structures and pavements. May contain lead, asbestos, or other hazardous substances.
Construction Subcontractor:	Any contractor on site where “Construction Work” is taking place who are not the officially appointed “Principal Contractor”, regardless of contractual arrangement. Contractors shall report to and be managed by the principal contractor.

Term	Definition
Construction Work:	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work to erect, construct, extend, alter, convert, fit-out, commission, renovate, repair, refurbish, disassemble, demolish and/or decommission a structure / building / service infrastructure, or part of a structure / building / services infrastructure; or work connected with site preparation, earthworks, land reclamation, excavation, piling, provision of services infrastructure or landscaping for works mentioned in paragraph (i); or the assembly or installation of prefabricated components to form a structure / building / services infrastructure, or part of a structure / building / services infrastructure for work mentioned in paragraph (i); or the disassembly of prefabricated components for work mentioned in paragraph (i) that, immediately before the disassembly, formed a structure / building / services infrastructure or part of a structure / building / services infrastructure.
Contaminant:	Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse effect on air, water, or soil quality and hence has the potential to impact on human health.
Contamination:	Introduction into water, air, and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes, or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its next intended use (Beneficial Use). Also applies to surfaces of objects, buildings, and various household and agricultural use products.
Continual Improvement:	The process of enhancing the safety and health management system to achieve improvements in overall performance in line with the organization's overall performances and policy.
Contractor / Principal Contractor:	<p>A person, organization, their employees or a nominated representative engaged to carry out work for the nominated entity in a contract for service arrangement.</p> <p>In construction work, the principal contractor: Is the person / entity appointed by the developer / client to manage, supervise and perform the construction work; and Is the person / entity who is in control of the site and all construction works at the workplace, including work performed by sub-contractors.</p> <p>A sub-contractor is an entity engaged by the principal contractor to assist with the contracted work.</p>
Contributing Factors:	Additional failures which allow the situation established by the root cause to go unchecked leading either to an incident or to an incident with more severe consequences than otherwise.
Contributory Negligence:	Any conduct or behavior by the injured person that contributes to the harm resulting from the employer's or contractor's negligence.
Control Measure:	Actions and activities taken to prevent or eliminate a hazard and/or risk or reduce it to an as low as reasonable practicable level.

Term	Definition
Control Plan:	Consists of all steps necessary to protect employees from exposure to a substance or system, and the procedures required to monitor employee exposure and their health to hazards such as chemicals, materials or substance, or other types such as noise and vibration.
Cost Benefit Analysis:	A quantitative evaluation of the costs which would have incurred by implementing a proposed action versus the overall benefits of the proposed action.
Corrective Actions:	Steps that are taken to remove the causes of an existing non conformity or undesirable situation. The corrective action process is designed to prevent the recurrence of nonconformities or undesirable situations.
Corrosive:	Capable of destroying materials or living tissue (eg. skin) on contact.
Cradle-to-Grave Manifest System: or	A procedure in which hazardous materials are identified and followed as they are produced, treated, transported, and disposed of by a series of permanent, linkable, descriptive documents (e.g. manifests).
Cumulative Exposure:	The sum of exposures of an organism to a pollutant over a period of time.
Danger:	The risk of injury, harm, damage, or loss.
dB(A):	A unit used to express relative difference in power or intensity, usually between two acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten times the common logarithm of the ratio of the two levels.
Density:	A measure of how heavy a specific volume of a solid, liquid, or gas is in comparison to water.
Dermal Absorption/Penetration:	Process by which a chemical penetrates the skin and enters the body as an internal dose.
Dermal Exposure:	Contact between a chemical and the skin.
Dermal Toxicity:	The ability of a toxic chemical to poison people or animals by contact with the skin.
Development Project:	Any new development; and an existing development where there will be significant modification and/or expansion.
Developer / Client:	The developer / client for construction work is the person / entity who finances and/or commissions the construction work and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may engage a project manager / client representative to plan and manage and monitor the project / development on their behalf; and • appoints a principal contractor to manage, supervise and perform the construction work.
Disinfection:	The reduction, by means of chemical agents and/or physical methods, of the number of microorganisms in the environment, to a level that does not compromise safety or suitability. To cleanse so as to destroy or prevent the growth of disease-carrying microorganisms.
Display Equipment: Screen	Any alphanumeric or graphic display screen, regardless of the display process involved.

Term	Definition
Disposal (waste):	Final placement or destruction of toxic, radioactive, or other wastes; surplus or banned pesticides or other chemicals; polluted soils; and drums containing hazardous materials from removal actions or accidental releases. Disposal may be accomplished through use of approved secure landfills, surface impoundments, land farming, deep-well injection, ocean dumping, or incineration.
Disposal Facilities (waste):	Repositories for solid waste, including landfills and combustors intended for permanent containment or destruction of waste materials. Excludes transfer stations and composting facilities.
Distributor (hazardous materials):	A business, other than a manufacturer or importer, who supplies hazardous substances to other distributors or employers within Abu Dhabi.
Drainage:	<p>The removal of excess water from the land surface and/or from the soil profile.</p> <p>Surface Drainage: The diversion or orderly removal of excess water from the surface of the land by means of improved natural or constructed channels, supplemented when necessary by the sloping and grading of land surfaces to these channels.</p> <p>Subsurface Drainage: The removal of excess water from the soil profile by means of drain tiles, perforated pipes, or other devices.</p>
Due Diligence:	<p>Due diligence is the level of judgment, care, prudence, determination, and activity that a person would reasonably be expected to do under particular circumstances.</p> <p>Applied to occupational health and safety, due diligence means that employers shall take all reasonable precautions, under the particular circumstances, to prevent injuries or accidents in the workplace. This duty also applies to situations that are not addressed elsewhere in the OSH legislation.</p> <p>To exercise due diligence, an employer must implement a plan to identify possible workplace hazards and carry out the appropriate corrective action to prevent accidents or injuries arising from these hazards.</p>
Dust and Debris (ACM):	Are visible particles, fragments or chunks of material, large and heavy enough to have settled in the work areas, which are likely to have originated from ACM.
Duty Holder:	Any person or entity holding a legal duty – in particular those placed by the <i>OSHAD-SF</i> and other relevant OSH laws, decrees, and regulations.
Duty of Care:	Is a legal obligation imposed on an individual or an entity requiring that they adhere to a standard of reasonable care while performing any acts that could foreseeably harm others.
Electrical / Electronic Waste:	Discarded, surplus, obsolete, or broken electrical or electronic devices.
Element (OSHAD-SF):	A fundamental component of the <i>OSHAD-SF</i> defining the minimum requirements of an entity OSH Management System.
Emergency:	A sudden, urgent, usually unexpected occurrence or occasion requiring immediate action.

Term	Definition
Emergency Discharge:	An unplanned discharge classified by an entity as an emergency.
Emergency Maintenance:	Maintenance mandated by situations requiring immediate attention because of failure in or around facilities that may cause, if not maintained, significant damage to the building, building systems, and equipment. These situations could create unmanageable or unsafe conditions that would expose the property and/or personnel to a significant possibility of harm.
Emergency Plan:	Systematic instructions and procedures that clearly detail what needs to be done, how, when, and by whom before and after the time an anticipated emergency event occurs.
Emission:	The direct or indirect release of substances, vibration, heat, or noise from an installation into air, water or land.
Emission Limit Value (ELV):	The mass, concentration or level of an emission which must not be exceeded over a given time period.
Employee:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural persons working for the employer, or for contracted independent contractors; or any individual who carries out duties or actions specified by an employer for which the individual receives remuneration from the employer. 2. Any male or female working, for a wage of any kind, in the service or under the management or control of an employer, albeit out of his sight.
Employer:	Any natural or legal person employing one or more employees in return for any kind of wage: A person or entity engaged in business and who utilizes employees to conduct that business.
Employment:	Any agreement, for a definite or indefinite term, concluded between an employer and an employee, whereby the latter undertakes to work in the employer's service and under his management and control, in return for a certain wage that the employer undertakes to pay.
Enforceable Undertaking:	An enforcement option that may be used when OSHAD believes that an entity has failed to meet obligations under the <i>OSHAD-SF</i> . It is a legally binding agreement in which an entity undertakes to carry out specific activities to improve OSH performance and deliver benefits to the entity, sector and/or the broader community.
Engineering Controls:	The control of exposure to a hazardous agent by the design of plant and equipment, e.g. containment, exhaust ventilation, mechanical aids.
Entity:	A business enterprise; a firm; an organization in private or government sectors where personnel are employed and whose objective is to produce or market commodities or to provide services of any kind.
Epidemiology:	The study of the occurrence of disease in human populations.
Epidemiology (Occupational):	Epidemiological studies enable us to establish the relationship between work and the health, type of illnesses and ultimate causes of death of working people. To be effective, epidemiology must be based on accurate data on the occurrence of disease, types of jobs and exposures. The quality of the statistical analysis, and therefore the information produced, improves with (i) larger number of people and (ii) longer follow-up periods. Some diseases, particularly cancers, may take several decades to appear.
Equipment:	Refer to Plant / Equipment.

Term	Definition
Erector or Installer:	An erector or installer of plant is any person who sets up, assembles, places in position and connects or otherwise makes plant ready for use.
Ergonomics:	The science of adapting the job and/or the equipment and the human to each other for optimal safety and productivity.
Excavation:	Excavation means a hole in the earth, or a face of earth, formed after rock, sand, soil, or other material is removed. Examples: a trench, ditch, shaft, well, tunnel, pier hole, cutting, caisson or cofferdam; or a hole drilled in the earth.
Excavation Work:	Means work to make, fill, or partly fill an excavation.
Existing Practitioner:	Refers to any OSH Practitioner engaged in OSH activities or duties in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in a particular Field of Work at the time the Field of Work is opened for registration in OSHAD Qudorat Program.
Explosives:	Any substance or article, including a device, that is designed to function by explosion (i.e., an extremely rapid release of gas and heat), or within which a chemical reaction occurs that causes it to function in a similar manner even if not designed to function by explosion. A variety of terms are used when determining the chemical stability of a material and its tendency to ignite or explode. These are Lower Explosive Limit (LEL), Upper Explosive Limit, Flash point, Flammable range, and Auto-ignition temperature.
Exposure Assessment:	The determination of the emissions, pathways and rates of movements of a substance and its transformation or degradation in order to estimate the concentrations/doses to which human populations are or may be exposed.
Exposure Hours:	The total number of hours a person is exposed to a specific hazard or hazardous material / substance.
Exposure Limit (EL):	Refer to Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL)
Failure:	A cessation of proper functioning or performance.
Falsework / Formwork:	Any temporary structure used to support a permanent structure during its erection and until it becomes self-supporting. It includes the form or mould into which concrete is poured, often referred to as 'Formwork'.
Fatality (Work-Related):	Work-Related Fatality is a death resulting from a work related injury or illness, regardless of the time intervening between injury and death.
Field of Work:	Predefined OSH related area of expertise for which a specified license, accreditation, certificate, qualification or the like is required to practice.
Fire Safety Sign:	A sign (including an illuminated sign or an acoustic signal) which: (i) provides information on escape routes and emergency exits in case of fire; (ii) provides information on the identification or location of firefighting equipment; or (iii) gives warning in case of fire.
First Aid:	An immediate assistance given to a person suffering from a sudden illness or injury in the workplace, with care provided to preserve life, prevent the condition from worsening, and/or promote recovery. Such care may be considered "first aid" even though provided by a health-care professional

Term	Definition
First Aid Injury:	Is a minor work-related injury or illness that calls for only simple “First Aid” treatment and does not call for follow-up treatment by a health-care professional. First aid injuries do not result in lost time from work or work restrictions.
Fit Test (PPE Respirators):	A fit test is done to check that contaminated air cannot leak into a respirator and be inhaled. To ensure a good fit, nothing, including eyeglass frames, head coverings or beards, sideburns, or stubble must come between the respirator and the skin where the respirator seals with the wearer’s face.
Flammable Liquids:	The word “Flammable” has the same meaning as “Inflammable”. Flammable liquids are liquids or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (eg. paints, varnishes, etc.), which have a flash point of 60.5 °C (141°F) or lower
Flammable Range:	Is the difference between the lower and upper flammable limits, expressed in terms of percentage of vapor or gas in air by volume.
Flammable Solids:	Solids, or waste solids, other than those classed as explosives, which under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.
Flash Point:	The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid.
Formwork:	Refer to Falsework.
Frequency:	The number of occurrences of a repeating event within a time period
Friable Asbestos:	Means asbestos-containing material which, when dry, is or may become crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
Gap Analysis:	A process that identifies a gap, eg. those areas of the OSHMS that can or need to be improved. This ‘Gap Analysis’ becomes part of the initial evaluation or subsequent assessment and/or audit reports and consequently part of the cycle of planning and implementation for continuous improvement.
Generalist (OSH):	An OSH practitioner who is competent to undertake a range of general OSH practices as they relate to OSH management and the predefined Fields of Work.
Globally Harmonized System (GHS):	<p>“Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)”. An United Nations system that addresses classification of chemicals by types of hazard and proposes harmonized hazard communication elements, including labels and safety data sheets.</p> <p>It aims at ensuring that information on physical hazards and toxicity from chemicals is available in order to enhance the protection of human health (and the environment) during the handling, transport and use of these chemicals.</p> <p>The GHS also provides a basis for harmonization of rules and regulations on chemicals at national, regional and worldwide level.</p>
Grey Water:	Wastewater sourced solely from baths, showers, hand basins and domestic laundries.

Term	Definition
Groundwater:	The supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth's surface, usually in aquifers, which supply wells and springs.
Hand Signal:	A movement or position of the arms or hands giving a recognized signal and guiding persons who are carrying out maneuvers which are a hazard or danger to people.
Hand Tool:	A non-electrically powered device for performing manual work on a material.
Hazard:	Any substance, physical effect, or condition with potential to harm people or property.
Hazard Analysis:	The systematic process of developing an understanding of hazards. The process consists of hazard identification, assessment and risk determination.
Hazard Assessment:	The process whereby the results of an analysis of a hazard are considered against judgment, standards, or criteria which have been developed as a basis for decision making.
Hazard Awareness:	A state where a person is alert to what they are doing and to what is going on around them. It involves the ability to recognize the potential for actions or conditions that might result in harm to people and/or damage to property.
Hazard Identification:	The process of recognizing that a hazard exists and defining its characteristics.
Hazard Label:	An appropriate group of written, printed or graphic information elements concerning a hazardous product, selected as relevant to the target sector(s) that is affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous product/substance, or to the outside packaging of a hazardous product/substance.
Hazard Management:	The systematic process of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying potential hazardous events and their potential consequences (hazard analysis); • Evaluating the risk potential of the hazardous event occurring (risk analysis); • Managing the risk at an ALARP risk level, which may be achieved by reducing the probability of a hazardous event occurring or mitigating its potential consequences; and • Reviewing the hazards and risks on a periodic basis.
Hazardous Material:	Solid, liquid or gaseous materials having properties that are harmful to human health or severely affecting the environment, such as materials that are toxic, explosive, flammable or emitting ionizing radiation.
Hazardous Substance:	See Hazardous Material.
Hazardous Waste:	Residues or ash from the various activities and operations retaining properties of hazardous materials. Note: Hazardous wastes may be further identified based on their characteristics (eg. as determined by laboratory analysis) or on the basis of 'Listings' (eg. of the source waste stream or content of specific components).
Hazard & Operability (HAZOP):	A study in the context of hazards and effects management.

Term	Definition
Health Control Measure:	An action taken to reduce exposure to a substance that is hazardous to a person's health.
Health Hazard:	An agent with potential to cause harm to health. These agents may be biological, chemical, physical, ergonomic or psychological in nature. 'Health hazards' are also known as 'agents hazardous to health' and 'hazardous agents'. These terms are interchangeable.
Health Promotion:	The active promotion of health of personnel within the organization. Health promotion does not restrict itself to occupational issues, but encompasses wider lifestyle & fitness issues, in order to improve the health, efficiency and well-being of the workforce.
Health Risk:	The combination of likelihood that harm to health may occur (which is related to probability of exposure) multiplied by the severity of health effects.
Health Surveillance:	Refer to Medical Surveillance.
HEPA Filter:	Is a disposable, extended media, dry type filter, in a rigid frame, with a minimum filtration efficiency of 99.97% for nominal 0.3 µm diameter thermally generated dioctylphthalate (DOP) particles or an equivalent efficiency for a specified alternative aerosol and with an initial maximum resistance to airflow of 250 pa when tested at its rated airflow capacity.
Hierarchy of OSH Control Measures:	The means of controlling exposure to OSH hazards, listed in preferential order as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination; • Substitution (alternatives); • Engineering / Isolation (plant and equipment); • Administration (procedural); and • Personal Protective Equipment.
Hospital Day Care:	A patient who is using the full range of services of a hospital or clinic but is not expected to stay overnight.
Hospital In Patient:	A patient who is "admitted" to the hospital and stays overnight or for an indeterminate time.
Hospital Out Patient:	A patient who is not hospitalized for 24 hours or more but who visits a hospital, clinic, or associated facility for diagnosis or treatment.
Hot Work:	Where a source of ignition is present or where non-intrinsically safe equipment is being used and there is a risk of explosion.
Housekeeping:	General care, cleanliness, orderliness, and maintenance of workplace, business, property, site or area.
Illuminated Sign:	A sign made of transparent or translucent materials which is illuminated from the inside or the rear to give the appearance of a luminous surface (e.g. many emergency exit signs).
Immediate Cause:	The most obvious reason why an adverse event happens, eg the guard is missing; the employee slips etc. There may be several immediate causes identified in any one adverse event.
Impact:	Any change to the workplace, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an entity's activities, products or services.
Importer:	The first business or entity within the confines of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi which receives equipment/substances/products produced in other countries for the purpose of supplying them to distributors or employers within Abu Dhabi.

Term	Definition
Improvement Notice:	<p>A legal enforcement tool to be used to notify an entity of a breach of a requirement and instructing the recipient to implement corrective action(s).</p> <p>The notice shall specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What requirements is not being complied with; • What is the nature of the breach; and • How long the entity has to rectify the breach. <p>The issuing Authority should return to the workplace to check that the actions have been taken. The notice may, but does not have to, specify steps that the entity could take to comply.</p> <p>Failure to comply with an Improvement Notice is an offence for which the entity may be further prosecuted.</p>
Incident (OSH):	An event or chain of events which has caused or could have caused fatality, injury, illness and/or damage (loss) to assets, entity reputation or third parties.
Incineration:	A treatment technology involving destruction of waste by controlled burning at high temperatures.
Indoor Air:	The breathable air inside a habitable structure or conveyance.
Indoor Air Pollution:	Chemical, physical, or biological contaminants in indoor air.
Indoor Air Quality:	Refers to the presence or absence of air pollutants in buildings. There are many sources of indoor air pollutants such as tobacco smoke, carbon monoxide (CO), and radon. Indoor air pollution can be caused by conditions that promote poor indoor air quality such as inadequate ventilation or excessive moisture that can lead to mold growth. These are indicators of potential health effects. CO poisonings, allergies, asthma and deaths are health outcome indicators.
Indoor Climate:	Temperature, humidity, lighting, air flow and noise levels in a habitable structure or conveyance. Indoor climate can affect indoor air quality.
Induction:	The process by which new employees are introduced to a workplace and its policies and processes.
Industrial Waste:	Any waste arising from an industrial premise.
Infectious Substance:	A viable microorganism, or its toxin, which causes or may cause disease in humans or animals, or any other microbial agent that causes or may cause severe, disabling, or fatal disease. The terms <i>infectious substance</i> and <i>etiologic agent</i> are synonymous. Examples include biological cultures and medical waste.
Infectious Waste:	Hazardous waste capable of causing infections in humans, including: contaminated animal waste; human blood and blood products; isolation waste, pathological waste; and discarded sharps (needles, scalpels or broken medical instruments).
Inhalation:	The drawing in of air (or other gases) in to the lungs as breathing in.
Ingestion:	To take into the body by the mouth for digestion or absorption.

Term	Definition
Injury:	Physical harm or damage to a person resulting from traumatic contact between the body of the person and an outside agency.
Inspection:	Physical on-site verification that work is performed and equipment is maintained in accordance with applicable OSH standards and procedures.
Installer:	Refer to Erector.
ISO:	International Organization for Standardization, responsible for the ISO 9000, ISO 22000, ISO 31000 and other international management standards.
ISO 9001:	International standard for quality management systems.
Isolation:	The isolation process is also known as “Lock-out / Tag-out” – Introduction of a device to isolate energy sources & placement of tag on isolated device to show that equipment is out of service for repair or maintenance work.
Intrinsic Safety:	Protection technique for safe operation of electronic equipment in explosive atmospheres. The concept was developed for safe operation of process control instrumentation in hazardous areas.
Irritants:	Chemicals that can inflame the eyes, skin, or respiratory system.
Job Hazard Analysis / Safety Hazard Analysis:	<p>A job hazard / safety analysis (JHA / JSA) is a procedure which helps integrate accepted safety and health principles and practices into a particular task or job operation. In a JHA / JSA, each basic step of the job is to identify potential hazards and to recommend the safest way to do the job.</p> <p>The terms “job” and “task” are commonly used interchangeably to mean a specific work assignment.</p> <p>The four common stages in conducting a JHA /JSA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • selecting the job to be analyzed; • breaking the job down into a sequence of steps; • identifying potential hazards; and • determining preventive measures to overcome these hazards.
Label:	A printed hazard warning notice, which identifies the primary and secondary hazards specific to a material and information about handling. Labels must be at least 100 mm X 100 mm unless otherwise specified.
Landfill:	A disposal site where solid waste is buried between layers of dirt and other materials in such a way as to reduce contamination of the surrounding land. Modern landfills are often lined with layers of absorbent material and sheets of plastic to keep pollutants from leaking into the soil and water. Secure chemical landfills are disposal sites for hazardous waste, selected and designed to minimize the chance of release of hazardous substances into the environment.
Legal Requirement:	UAE and/or Abu Dhabi Laws, Regulations, Decrees and any Requirements adopted by an entity because of these Laws, Regulations or Decrees. It also refers to any international standards or treaties to which the UAE / Abu Dhabi is a signatory, or which they have agreed in principle to implement.

Term	Definition
LEP,d: (formally LEX)	The “daily personal noise exposure” of an employee. It is expressed in dB(A) and is ascertained using a formula. This takes no account of the effect of any hearing protection used. The LEP,d is an employee’s daily exposure to noise at work (normalized to an 8 hour day), taking into account the average levels of noise the time spent in each area.
Lifecycle (Physical Asset):	The full lifespan of a project, facility or operations i.e. conception, design, tender, construction, commissioning, operation, decommissioning, abandonment and site restoration.
Lifting Accessory:	Any accessory connected to lifting equipment used in connection with lifting or lowering a load. It includes chains, slings, shackles, wire ropes and any accessory that may be used to carry a load such as a concrete skip or man riding basket.
Lifting Equipment:	Any device used for lifting or lowering a load and typically includes mobile cranes, tower cranes, gantry cranes, crawler cranes, hoists and elevating work platforms.
Lifting Operation:	The operation of lifting or lowering a load using lifting equipment.
Likelihood:	The chance that an event may happen. This can be assessed by looking at various information including: previous events, frequency of interaction with the hazard, industry statistics etc. Likelihood can be measured objectively or subjectively and can be expressed quantitatively or qualitatively.
Load:	Any load being lifted or lowered by lifting equipment and typically includes materials, waste materials, plant, equipment and persons.
Local Exhaust Ventilation System:	A system for removing contaminated air from a space, comprising two or more of the following elements (a) enclosure or hood, (b) duct work, (c) dust collecting equipment, (d) exhauster, and (e) discharge stack.
Lockout:	The placement of a locking device on an energy isolating device ensures the equipment being controlled cannot be operated until the lockout device is removed. “Lockout device” is a device that utilizes a positive means such as a padlock, either key or combination type, to hold an energy isolating device in the safe position.
Loss of a Bodily Function	Loss of consciousness, loss of movement of a limb or loss of the sense of smell, taste, sight or hearing, or loss of function of an internal organ.
Lost Time Injury (LTI):	Any absence from work resulting from work-related Fatalities, Permanent Total Disabilities, Permanent Partial Disabilities and Lost Workday Cases.
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR):	The total number of Lost Time Injuries per million hours worked during the period. Calculation: $\frac{\text{No. of LTI's}}{\text{Working Hours}} \times 1,000,000$
Lost Time Injury Severity Rate (LTISR):	The total number of lost work days per million hours of working. Calculation: $\frac{\text{No. of Work Days Lost}}{\text{Working Hours}} \times 1,000,000$ In case of Death (Fatality) or Permanent Total Disability, No Lost Workday shall be recorded.

Term	Definition
Lost Workdays:	<p>The total number of scheduled workdays or shift lost as a result of Occupational Injury / Illness excluding the incident day.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lost Workdays calculations should consider all occupational injuries and illness resulting in days away from work, which are supported by a medical report from an approved medical practitioner. Total number of Lost Workdays shall be limited to 180 scheduled working days. It is not required to keep track of the number of days away from work if the injury or illness resulted in more than 180 scheduled working days away from work. In cases where employment is terminated after an Injury/illness occurred (other than Fatality or Permanent Total Disability), this would include any previously scheduled workdays lost that were planned prior to termination, or an estimate must be made of the total number of workdays that would have been lost had the employee not been terminated. In case of Death (Fatality) or Permanent Total Disability, No Lost Workday shall be recorded.
Lost Workday Case	<p>A work-related injury or illness that results in an injured person temporarily unable to perform any regular job or restricted work activity on a subsequent scheduled workday or shift, supported by a medical report from an approved medical practitioner.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lost Time Injury (LTI) vs. Lost Work Day Case (LWDC): A lost time injury is a reporting requirement and is a collection of a number of different consequences that can occur following an incident, such as a fatality, permanent disability etc. A lost Work Day Case is a single injury or illness which has resulted in a work day being lost, excluding fatalities. If a LWDC transforms into Fatality or Permanent Total Disability, it will no longer be considered as LWDC. Incident Severity, Statistics and KPIs shall be updated accordingly for severity of injury.
Lux Level:	<p>A measure of the level of lighting in a building or area of a building. Lighting levels are task dependent with higher levels of illumination required for more detailed tasks.</p>
Major Hazard Facility:	<p>A facility that produces, stores, handles or processes large quantities of hazardous material (e.g. chemicals) and dangerous goods, including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petroleum products; • petrochemical / chemical / gas refineries; • chemical manufacturing sites; • gas-processing plants; • LPG facilities; • specific warehouses and transport depots; and • facilities of a similar kind to those listed.
Make-up Air:	<p>Air to replace extracted air.</p>

Term	Definition
Manifest (hazardous Waste):	A form used by entities transporting waste that lists identification information, type and quantity of waste, the generator it originated from, the transporter that shipped it, and the storage or disposal facility to which it is being shipped. It includes copies for all participants in the shipping process.
Manifest System	Refer to Cradle to Grave.
Manual Handling:	Is any activity requiring the use of force exerted by a person to lift, push, pull, carry or otherwise move, hold or restrain any person, animal or thing.
Manufacturer (Chemical):	An employer with a workplace where chemicals are produced for use, distribution or sale in commerce.
Material Handling:	Any activity that involves picking up and moving materials, parts and/or finished products.
Medical Emergency:	A situation or condition having a high probability of disabling or immediately life-threatening consequences requiring first aid or other immediate medical intervention”.
Medical Surveillance: (Health)	The process of evaluating the health of employees as it relates to their potential occupational exposures to hazardous agents. Exposed employees undergo a work history, a medical history, and a medical examination by a licensed physician; these elements are used to establish a baseline of the employees’ health and then used to monitor their future health as it relates to their potential occupational exposures to hazardous agents.
Medical Treatment Case (MTC):	Medical Treatment Case (MTC) is a work-related injury or illness that calls for medication, treatment, or medical check that is administered by a health-care professional and that goes beyond first aid case. Medical treatment case does not result in lost time from work beyond the date of the injury.
Medical Waste:	Any wastes made in whole or part of human tissue, animal tissue, blood or other body liquids, secretions, drugs or other pharmaceutical products, bandages, syringes, needles or other medical sharp objects, or any other wastes whether contagious, chemical or radioactive produced by medical activities, nursing, treatment, medical care, dental, veterinary or pharmaceutical or processed activities or others, tests, research works or study materials or sampling or storage of the same.
Mitigation:	Measures taken to reduce the consequences of a potential hazardous event. The limitation of undesirable effects of a particular event.
Mobile Source:	Any non-stationary source of air pollution such as cars, trucks, motorcycles, buses, airplanes, and locomotives.

Term	Definition
Monitoring:	<p>Measurement of the properties of a material or the sampling of a material together with immediate or subsequent analysis or other form of measurement.</p> <p>Process monitoring: Monitoring of process streams or materials usually carried out for the purposes of a safe and efficient operation of a process operation. Process monitoring may be continuous or intermittent.</p> <p>Monitoring program: A planned set of monitoring activities.</p>
Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS):	See Safety Data Sheet.
Near Miss:	An unplanned event or series of events that occurred at the workplace which, although not resulting in any injury, illness or equipment/property damage, had the potential to do so.
Negligence:	An act or omission of an act through indifference or carelessness, though not intentional, which is likely to cause foreseeable grave injury or harm to persons and/or property.
New or expectant mother:	An employee who is pregnant; who has given birth to a living child within the previous six months; or who is breastfeeding.
Noise Reduction Rating (NRR):	The NRR describes the average sound level reduction (attenuation) provided by a hearing protection device in a laboratory test. Since the NRR is based on laboratory testing, it does not take into account the loss of protection that occurs when hearing protectors are not fit properly or when they are not worn for the entire time.
Nominated / Notified Entity:	An entity that has been officially notified by a concerned Sector Regulatory Authority to comply with the requirements of the <i>OSHAD-SF</i>
Non-Conformance:	Is a non-fulfillment of a requirement. Specifically, a nonconformance is any deviation from work standards, practices, procedures, regulations, management system performance etc. that could either directly or indirectly lead to injury or illness, property damage, damage to the workplace environment, or a combination of these.
Non-Domestic Building:	Any building with a primary use for commercial / industrial activities on behalf of the duty holder. This would include a block of residential apartments as the primary use for the duty holder would be the rental values. A domestic premise(s) is a private dwelling in which a person(s) lives.
Non-Nominated / Notified Entities:	An entity that has not yet been officially nominated / notified by a concerned Sector Regulatory Authority to comply with the requirements of the <i>OSHAD-SF</i> .
Non-Potable Water:	Water that is unsafe or unpalatable to drink because it contains pollutants, contaminants, minerals, or infective agents.
Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL):	The airborne concentration of chemical agents and levels of physical agents to which employees may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effects.
Occupational Health (OH):	A multidisciplinary field concerned with preventing people from becoming ill because of their work.

Term	Definition
Occupational Health Hazard:	An agent with potential to cause harm to health. These agents may be biological, chemical, physical, ergonomic or psychological in nature. Hazards are normally classified according to the severity of their adverse health effects.
Occupational Health Risk Assessment:	The systematic identification of health hazards in the workplace and subsequent evaluation of health risks. This process takes existing control measures into account and identifies and recommends further preventive or control actions where appropriate.
Occupational Health Risk Assessment Program:	The systematic implementation of Health Risk Assessment within an organization.
Occupational Hygiene:	The application of scientific, technological and managerial principles to prevent or reduce the risks to health that arise from work activities.
Occupational Illness / Disease:	<p>Any work-related abnormal condition or disorder, other than an injury, which is mainly caused by exposure to workplace factors associated with the employment.</p> <p>It includes acute and chronic illness or diseases that may be caused by repetitive motion, inhalation, infectious organisms, absorption, ingestion or direct contact.</p> <p>Whether a case involves a work-related injury or an Occupational Illness, is determined by the nature of the original event or exposure that caused the case, not by the resulting condition of the affected employee.</p>
Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Policy:	A public statement of the intentions and principles of action of the entity regarding its Safety and Health effects, giving rise to its strategic and detailed objectives.
Occupational Safety and Health Impact Assessment (OSHIA):	<p>Systematic process of identifying OSH impacts of existing, new or substantially altered projects, and establishing mitigation requirements.</p> <p>It identifies OSH impacts and demonstrates how corrective (mitigation) measures are introduced in the design process – by using Best Available Techniques (BAT) – to eliminate or minimize the impact.</p> <p>The OSHIA addresses each of the life cycle phases i.e. project conception, design, tender, construction, commissioning, operation, decommissioning, abandonment and site restoration of a project.</p>
Occupational Safety and Health Management System (OSHMS):	A system developed and implemented to include all factors related to Occupational Safety and Health for the purpose of protecting human health and ensuring safety of employees in the workplace.
Odor Threshold:	The minimum odor of a water or air sample that can just be detected after successive dilutions with odorless water. Also called threshold odor.
Operator:	The employer who has management or control of the facility.
Organic Peroxides:	Any organic substance or waste which contain Oxygen (O) in the bivalent —O—O— structure which may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide, where one or more of the hydrogen items have been replaced by organic radicals.

Term	Definition
OSH Sign:	A sign providing information or instruction about OSH at work by means of a signboard, a color, an illuminated sign or acoustic signal, a verbal communication or hand signal.
OSH Signboard:	A sign which provides information or instructions by a combination of shape, color and a symbol or pictogram which is rendered visible by lighting of sufficient intensity. In practice many signboards may be accompanied by supplementary text (e.g. 'Fire exit' alongside the symbol of a moving person).
OSHAD:	The acronym for Abu Dhabi Occupational Safety and Health Center, standing for "Occupational Safety & Health Abu Dhabi".
OSHAD-SF:	Abu Dhabi Occupational Safety & Health System Framework.
Other Persons (OP):	Persons who are at, or come into contact, or may be exposed to hazards from a workplace, that are not employees or contractors. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors; • Students; • Volunteers; • Customers;
Oxidizers:	Substances or wastes, which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may, by yielding oxygen, cause, or contribute to, the combustion of other materials.
Package:	The complete product of the packing of chemicals and hazardous materials for transport, which consists of materials and their packaging.
Packaging:	The container in which materials or goods are received or held for transport, including anything that enables the container to receive or hold the material or goods.
Painting Booth:	Refer to Spray Booth.
Pathogens:	Microorganisms (e.g., bacteria, viruses, or parasites) that can cause disease in humans.
Performance:	Measurable results of the OSHMS related to the entity's control of its safety and health risks, based on its policy, objectives and targets.
Permanent Employer Supplied Accommodation:	For the purposes of the <i>OSHAD-SF</i> : Buildings / facilities intended, designed and constructed to provide fixed lodgings for employees and other persons. This includes but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Villas, Compounds, Apartments, Units, etc; • Multi-Purpose / Tenanted Buildings (High or Low Rise); • Residential Cities Developments; • Hotels / Serviced Apartments / other fixed facilities; and • other fixed lodging buildings / facilities.
Permanent Disability: Partial	Any work-related injury, which results in the complete loss, or permanent loss of use, of any part of the body or any permanent impairment of function of parts of the body, regardless of any pre-existing disability of the injured member or impaired body function.
Permanent Disability (PTD): Total	Any work related injury which permanently incapacitates an employee and results in termination of employment;

Term	Definition
Permit-To-Work System:	<p>The system that allows central control and ongoing monitoring of higher risk activities to ensure that activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authorized; • carried out by qualified personnel using appropriate safety precautions; and • those activities with potentially hazardous interactions do not take place at the same time. <p>Activities included in the system should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hot works; • confined spaces; • electrical work; • working at heights; • roof access; • excavation and trenching; and • energy isolation.
A Person of Determination (Person with special needs):	<p>Every person suffering from a temporary / permanent, full /partial deficiency or infirmity in his physical, sensational, mental, communicational, educational or psychological faculties to an extent decreasing the possibility of satisfying his ordinary requirements in the conditions of people without special needs.</p>
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):	<p>Any device, appliance or equipment (including clothing or sunscreen affording protection against the weather) designed to be worn or held by an individual for protection against one or more health and safety hazards, or minimize their exposure to workplace risks. It includes, but is not limited to, items such as facemasks and respirators, eye protection, high visibility clothing, coveralls, goggles, helmets, safety harnesses, gloves and footwear.</p>
Pictogram:	<p>Refer to Symbol.</p>
Plan of Work (asbestos):	<p>A specific plan of work, containing risk assessments and method statements, for any works which will come into contact with asbestos.</p>
Planned Preventive Maintenance:	<p>A schedule of planned maintenance actions aimed at the prevention of breakdowns and failures. The primary goal of preventive maintenance is to prevent the failure of equipment before it actually occurs. It is designed to preserve and enhance equipment reliability by replacing worn components before they actually fail. Preventive maintenance activities include equipment checks, partial or complete overhauls at specified periods, oil changes, lubrication etc.</p>

Term	Definition
Plant / Equipment:	Plant / Equipment is a general term referring to machinery, equipment and appliances. Common types of plant found in many workplaces include: (a) powered mobile plant, such as an excavator, forklift or bulldozer; (b) static or fixed plant / equipment / machinery such as a compressor, woodworking machine, steel press, appliance, pressure vessel, implement / tool, steel press; (c) plant that lifts people, such as a mobile elevating work platform (MEWP) or mast climber; and (d) a component of plant and a fitting, connection, accessory or adjunct to plant.
Pollutant:	Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource or the health of humans.
Portable Power Tools:	A hand held tool powered by an electric motor, a compressed air motor, an internal combustion engine, direct burning of fuels and propellants, or even natural power sources like wind or moving water.
Potable Water:	Water that is safe for drinking and cooking (human consumption).
Powered Lift Truck:	An industrial vehicle used to carry, push, pull, lift or stack material that is powered by an electric motor or an internal combustion engine. Included are vehicles that are commonly referred to as forklift trucks, rider trucks, motorized or powered hand trucks, pallet trucks and tugs.
Practitioner (OSH):	Refers to any OSH Generalist, Auditor or Technical Specialist.
Practitioner Category (OSH):	Term used to group a number of related OSH Fields of Work.
Practitioner Type (OSH):	A practitioner type is the term used to group the OSH Practitioners based on the type of professional OSH services they provide, such as general, auditing and specialist.
Precautionary Principle:	Where there are threats of serious or irreversible harm to the public, a lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent exposure to the public.
Pre-Cast Concrete:	A concrete panel or other pre-cast concrete element, made in either an on-site or off-site casting yard that is cast and then lifted into position to form part of a structure / building / services infrastructure, or part of a structure / building / services infrastructure. Pre-cast concrete not included in this definition include concrete pipes, bridge beams and culverts.

Term	Definition
Pre-Existing Conditions:	<p>An injury or illness that is related to an employee's health history or has resulted solely from an event or exposure that occurred outside the current employer's workplace. To determine if a condition is pre-existing, the employer shall evaluate the employee's work duties and environment to decide whether or not one or more events or exposures in the work environment either caused or contributed to the resulting condition. If no conditions can be found that would result in or contribute to the condition, the injury or illness can be classified as pre-existing.</p> <p>"Significantly Aggravated" a pre-existing condition (injury or illness)? A pre-existing injury or illness is deemed significantly aggravated, for purposes of reporting and OSHAD-SF recordkeeping, when an event or exposure in the work environment results in any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death, provided that the pre-existing injury or illness would likely not have resulted in death but for the occupational event or exposure. • Loss of consciousness, provided that the pre-existing injury or illness would likely not have resulted in loss of consciousness but for the occupational event or exposure. • One or more days away from work, or days of restricted work, or days of job transfer that otherwise would not have occurred but for the occupational event or exposure. • Medical treatment in a case where no medical treatment was needed for the injury or illness before the workplace event or exposure, or a change in medical treatment was necessitated by the workplace event or exposure.
Principal Contractor (construction)	Refer to contractor.
Procedure:	A documented series of steps to be carried out in a logical order for a defined operation or in a given situation.
Professional Entity:	Refers to any private company, office, organization or similarly incorporated bodies providing OSH services.
Prohibition Notice:	A legal enforcement tool to be used to notify an entity of a breach and instructing the recipient to immediately stop the specific work activities until corrective action(s) are implemented and verified.
Project Manager / Client Representative:	The project manager / client representative for construction work is the person / entity appointed by the developer / client to carry out the management, planning and monitoring of the construction work on behalf of the developer/client.
Property / Equipment Damage Incident:	An incident that has occurred as a result of entity activities that has resulted in damage to property, buildings, vehicles, plant and equipment.
Public Nuisance:	Anything that disturbs the general public's reasonable use of property, endangers life and health, or is offensive to the general public.

Term	Definition
Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA):	<p>A structured approach to assessing the potential for incidents and expressing this potential numerically. In QRA statistical values are derived for potential loss of life and damage to resources.</p> <p>Note: These values should not be interpreted as unavoidable and acceptable losses.</p> <p>It should always be recognized that the calculated fatality (or loss) figures are based on experience, statistical failure and incident rates representing an average historical quality of management. Incident investigations usually show that these 'historical' incidents were, with the benefit of hindsight, quite preventable.</p> <p>QRA is a tool which helps to translate this hindsight into foresight (planning) in order to assist management in deciding the best approach and show ways and means (eg improved engineering, procedures, supervision, etc) to prevent the potential incidents from happening. QRA is not to be used to justify or encourage risk taking.</p>
Qudorat:	<p>OSHAD Program for electronically registering the entities and individuals in the field of Occupational Safety & Health in Abu Dhabi Emirate. <i>OSHAD-SF - Mechanism 7 & 8</i> outline Qudorat registration requirements.</p>
Radioactive Waste:	<p>Any waste containing radionuclide (i.e. a nuclide that is radioactive). Frequently categorized according to activity content and other criteria as low level, intermediate level and high level waste. Disposal of radioactive waste is subject to national and international legislation.</p>
Rated Capacity (Forklift):	<p>The maximum weight that the truck is designed to lift as determined by the manufacture.</p>
Rated Capacity (Trucks):	<p>The Rated Capacity is a measure for Material Handling Trucks (with the exception of tow tractors). It states the weight of the load that can be transported safely by the truck if all the safety conditions for the truck are adhered to.</p>
Reactive Maintenance:	<p>A form of maintenance in which equipment and facilities are repaired only in response to a breakdown or a fault.</p>
Reasonably Practicable:	<p>Means that which is, or was at a particular time, reasonably able to be done in relation to ensuring safety and health taking into account and weighing up all relevant matters including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the likelihood of the hazard or the risk occurring; • the degree of harm that might result from the hazard or the risk; • knowledge about the hazard or risk, and ways of eliminating or minimizing the risk; • the availability and suitability of ways to eliminate or minimize the risk, and • after assessing the extent of the risk and the available ways of eliminating or minimizing the risk, the cost associated with eliminating or minimizing the risk, including whether the cost is grossly disproportionate to the risk.

Term	Definition
Reckless Conduct:	Conduct that, without a reasonable excuse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> exposes an individual to risk of death or serious injury or illness; and /or fails to comply with an OSH responsibility.
Recycle / Reuse:	Minimizing waste generation by recovering and reprocessing usable products that might otherwise become waste (eg. recycling of aluminum cans, paper, and bottles, etc.).
Recycled Water:	Treated liquid effluent produced by a Wastewater Treatment System that is suitable for Reuse.
Reduction (Waste):	Process of reducing the quantity of waste produced through the review of operational practices and optimal use of raw materials.
Registered Service Provider (waste):	Registered and approved entities that are permitted for collection and transfer of different types of waste in the Emirate.
Regulation (OSH):	A principle, rule, or law designed to control or govern conduct.
Recordable Incident:	All work related Occupational Health & Safety incidents.
Residual Risk:	Remaining potential for harm to persons or property following all reasonable efforts to reduce identified and predictable hazards.
Respirable Asbestos Fibre:	A fibre of asbestos small enough to penetrate into the gas exchange regions of the lungs. Respirable asbestos fibres are technically defined as fibres that are less than 3 µm wide, more than 5 µm in length and have a length to width ratio of more than 3 to 1.
Responsible Person:	A person designated by the employer who, through the appropriate training and experience in safety and health, is competent to implement, oversee and manage the employer's safety and health program.
Reuse:	Refer to recycle.
Restricted Workday Case (RWDC) – (Light Duty):	Restricted workday case (RWDC) is a work-related injury or illness that results in limitations on work activity that prevent an individual from doing any task of his/her normal job or from doing all of the job for any part of the day.
Risk:	Risk is the product of the measure of the likelihood of occurrence of an undesired event and the potential adverse consequences which this event may have upon people – injury or harm to physical or psychological health. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk = likelihood x Consequences.
Risk Assessment:	The process of determination of risk, usually in a quantitative or semi quantitative manner. It is an evaluation of the likelihood of undesired events and the likelihood of harm or damage being caused together with the value judgments made concerning the significance of the results. A process of examination, ranking and prioritization of potential hazards and exposures in the work environment, to guide the implementation of suitable risk control measures.
Risk Management:	The process of implementing decisions about accepting or altering risks.

Term	Definition
Risk Matrix:	The matrix portraying risk as the product of probability and consequence, used as the basis for qualitative risk determination. Considerations for the assessment of probability are shown on the horizontal axis. Considerations for the assessment of consequence are shown on the vertical axis. Plotting the intersection of the two considerations on the matrix provides an estimate of the risk. For more information refer to the <i>OSHAD-SF Technical Guideline – Process of Risk Management</i> .
Risk Register:	Register which records details of all the risks identified for an entity, their grading in terms of likelihood of occurring and seriousness of impact on the entity, initial plans for managing each high level risk and subsequent residual risk.
Root Cause:	The initiating event that begins the chain of events that leads to an incident.
Rope Reeving:	A system in which the rope travels around drums and sheaves.
Safe:	A condition in which all hazards inherent in an operation have either been eliminated or are controlled such that their associated risks are both below a tolerable threshold and are reduced to a level which is as low as reasonably practicable.
Safe Working Load (SWL):	The manufacturer's recommended maximum weight load for a line, rope, crane or any other lifting device, equipment, accessory or component of a lifting device. The SWL is determined by dividing the minimum breaking strength (MBS) of a component by a safety factor assigned to that type and use of equipment.
Safety Hazard Analysis:	Refer to Job Hazard Analysis.
Safety and Health – Construction Management Plan (SH-MP):	Documented procedures to define the OSH risks, hazards and controls, which are to be designed to be incorporated into a project at the “construction work” stages of a project.
Safety Case:	Is a detailed document that outlines the types of safety studies undertaken, the results of those studies and the safety management arrangements to address the findings of those studies – it is a clear, comprehensive and defensible argument that a system is acceptably safe to operate in a particular context.
Safety Color:	A color to which a specific meaning is assigned (e.g. yellow means ‘be careful’ or ‘take precautions’.)

Term	Definition
Safety Data Sheet (SDS):	<p>A safety data sheet is a form containing data regarding the properties of a particular substance.</p> <p>It is intended to provide employees and emergency personnel with procedures for handling or working with that substance in a safe manner, and includes information such as physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point, etc.), toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill handling procedures. The exact format of an SDS can vary from source to source.</p> <p>SDS information may include instructions for the safe use and potential hazards associated with a particular material or product. SDS must be available anywhere chemicals are being stored and used.</p>
Sampling:	Collection of samples of a material (such as a discharge or process stream) for immediate or subsequent analysis or other form of measurement. Sampling may be continuous or intermittent, and manual or automated.
Sampling Frequency:	The interval between the collections of successive samples.
Sanitation:	Control of physical factors in the human environment that could harm development, health, or survival.
Sector:	A subdivision from all economic activities that includes a group of entities that perform their work through license or permit.
Sector of Experience (Qudorat):	Refers to any of the concerned sectors identified by OSHAD and regulated by nominated Sector Regulatory Authority.
Sector Regulatory Authority (SRA):	A public authority or government agency responsible for exercising autonomous authority over some area of human activity in a regulatory or supervisory capacity. In relation to OSH the regulatory authorities have been recommended by OSHAD and appointed by the Executive Council of Abu Dhabi to oversee OSH activities for the targeted economic sectors.
Serious Dangerous Occurrence:	A significant incident arising out of or in the course of work that did not result in Serious Injuries/and or fatalities but had the potential to have done so.
Serious OSH Incident:	<p>A work related incident that requires notification to OSHAD / SRA and consisting of or resulting in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fatality; Serious Injury; Serious Occupational Illness; and/or Serious Dangerous Occurrence
Serious OSH Incident Notification:	Initial notification of Serious OSH Incident to the concerned SRA using OSHAD-SF Form G and based on immediate judgment of the potential severity / seriousness of the incident
Serious OSH Incident Reporting:	Reporting of Serious OSH incidents to OSHAD / SRA using <i>OSHAD-SF-Form G1</i> for reporting investigation findings and <i>OSHAD-SF - Form E/E2</i> in the entity's quarterly performance report, once the actual severity and consequences of the notified incident are established based on investigation and (for injuries) diagnosis by licensed health care practitioner and supported by hospital report.

Term	Definition
Serious OSH Injury:	OSH Injuries requiring notification to OSHAD / SRAs.
Serious burns due to thermal and chemical agents:	A burn requiring intensive care or critical care which could require compression garment or a skin graft. It does not include a burn that merely requires washing the wound and applying a dressing.
Serious eye injury:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury that results in or is likely to result in the loss of the eye or total or partial loss of vision (temporary or permanent). • Injury that involves an object penetrating the eye (for example metal fragment, wood chip). • Exposure of the eye to a substance which poses a risk of serious eye damage. <p>It does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eye exposure to a substance that merely causes irritation.
Serious head injury:	Fractured skull, loss of consciousness, blood clot or bleeding in the brain or damage to the skull to the extent that it is likely to affect organ/face function. Head injuries resulting in temporary or permanent amnesia.
Serious Laceration(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lacerations that cause muscle, tendon, nerve or blood vessel damage or permanent impairment. - Deep or extensive cuts. - Tears or wounds to the flesh or tissues
Serious Occupational Illness / Disease:	Refer to Illness/ Disease.
Services Infrastructure:	Basic physical community services infrastructure. This includes, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water; • power; • sewerage; • gas; • storm water and drainage; • treated sewerage effluent (TSE); • telecommunications; • district cooling; and • roads and other transport systems infrastructure.
Severity:	The degree to which an agent hazardous to health can cause harm.
Sewage:	The waste and wastewater produced by residential and commercial sources and discharged into sewers.
Sewerage System:	A channel or conduit, pumping stations, tankers and other plant and equipment that carries wastewater and storm-water runoff from the source to a treatment plant or receiving stream. "Sanitary" sewers carry household, industrial, and commercial waste. "Storm" sewers carry runoff from rain. "Combined" sewers handle both.
Sewerage:	The entire system of sewage collection, treatment, and disposal.

Term	Definition
Shadow Vacuuming (asbestos):	Means the operation of an asbestos vacuum cleaner that is either directly attached to a tool or hand-held by a second employee as close as possible to the source of released asbestos fibres throughout the use of the tool.
Shall:	Used to qualify a requirement / action which is mandatory.
Sharps:	Hypodermic needles, syringes (with or without the attached needle), Pasteur pipettes, scalpel blades, blood vials, needles with attached tubing, and culture dishes used in animal or human patient care or treatment, or in medical, research or industrial laboratories. Also included are other types of broken or unbroken glassware that were in contact with infectious agents, such as used slides and cover slips, and unused hypodermic and suture needles, syringes, and scalpel blades.
Shipper (or Consignor):	Any individual or Company who engages a carrier (transporter) to transport Chemical and Hazardous Material to another individual or company (the consignee / importer)
Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):	Limits established by the ACGIH that represent the maximum concentrations employees can be exposed to for 15-minute periods without suffering adverse effects with certain excursion limits.
Signaller / Slinger:	Any employee connecting a load to lifting equipment or any employee providing directions to the operator of any lifting equipment.
Site Traffic:	All forms of vehicle traffic movements on site and includes the movements of visitors' vehicles.
Slinger:	Refer to Signaller.
Solid Waste:	Non-liquid, non-soluble materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex and sometimes hazardous substances. Solid wastes also include sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, and mining residues. Technically, solid waste also refers to liquids and gases in containers.
Solid Waste Disposal:	The final placement of refuse that is not salvaged or recycled.
Solid Waste Management:	Supervised handling of waste materials from their source through recovery processes to disposal.
Source Reduction:	Reducing the amount of materials entering the waste stream from a specific source by redesigning products or patterns of production or consumption (eg. using returnable beverage containers). Synonymous with waste reduction.
Special Lift:	Any lifting operation which is carried out infrequently or as a 'one-off' on the site and there is change in either the lifting equipment used or the lifting accessory. An example of a special lift is the lifting of air conditioning plant onto the roof of a building which will only be carried out once and will require a detailed lifting assessment.
Spinal injury:	Injury to the cervical, thoracic, lumbar or sacral vertebrae including the discs and spinal cord.

Term	Definition
Spraying Area:	Any area in which dangerous quantities of flammable vapors or mists, or combustible residues, dusts, or deposits are present due to the operation of spraying processes.
Spray Booth / Painting Booth:	A power-ventilated structure provided to enclose or accommodate a spraying operation to confine and limit the escape of spray, vapor, and residue, and to safely conduct or direct them to an exhaust system. The terms Spray Booths and Painting Booths are interchangeable for the purposes of this document.
Stack:	A chimney, smokestack or vertical pipe that discharges used air.
Standard:	An acknowledged measure of comparison for quantitative or qualitative value; a criterion by the terms of which something can be judged.
Stationary Source:	A fixed-site producer of pollution.
Storm Sewer:	A system of pipes (separate from sanitary sewers) that carries water runoff and drainage from buildings and land surfaces.
Stress:	Condition that might result when an event or situation places increased demand on a person's mental or emotional resources. Sources of stress may arise from domestic or social situations as well as occupational circumstances. The individual's response to such situations can lead to health and safety related problems such as depression, cardiovascular disease, and musculo-skeletal disorders.
Sub-Contractor	Refer to Contractor.
Substance:	Any chemical element and its compounds and any biological entity or microorganism, except radioactive substances or genetically modified organisms.
Supplier:	A person, entity, their employees or a nominated representative engaged to supply goods. A supplier may be distinguished from a contractor or subcontractor, who commonly adds specialized input to deliverables. A Supplier is also commonly called a vendor.
Symbol or Pictogram:	Are for use on a signboard or illuminated sign (e.g. the trefoil ionizing radiation warning sign).
System:	A management tool for meeting an established objective made up of four basic steps: plan, implement, measure/evaluate and adjust.
Tag-out:	"Tag-out" device is a prominent warning device, such as a tag with a means of attachment, which can be securely fastened
Target (OSH):	Detailed performance requirement, quantified where practicable, applicable to the entity or parts thereof, that arises from objectives and that needs to be set and met in order to achieve those objectives.
Technical Guideline (OSHAD-SF):	Documents that provide guidance and advice on how to achieve a standard / requirement as defined in the OSHAD-SF. Guidance and advice is not mandatory, but it should be adopted unless an entity chooses an alternative control measure or course of action that achieves an equivalent or better standard than that recommended.
Technical Specialist (OSH):	An OSH Practitioner who is competent to undertake specific technical activities as they relate to safety and health management systems.

Term	Definition
Temporary Employer Supplied Accommodation:	For the purpose of the <i>OSHAD-SF</i> : Buildings / facilities intended, designed and constructed to provide temporary lodging for employees and other persons involved in project / “construction work” / or other short term activity with a limited timeframe.
Temporary Structure:	For the purposes of the <i>OSHAD-SF</i> : refers to any structure that is erected on a temporary basis and includes porta-cabins, containers and tents.
Tent:	Any temporary structure, enclosure, or shelter constructed of fabric or pliable material supported in any manner other than by air or the contents it protects.
Threshold Limit Value (TLV):	<p>These values are assigned based upon evidence of the level (i.e. the threshold) at which an adverse health effect may occur in the vast majority of the population. TLVs are not restricted to chemical agents.</p> <p>ACGIH defines three categories of TLVs as follows :</p> <p>a) Threshold Limit Value - Time-Weighted Average (TLV-TWA): the time-weighted average concentration for a conventional 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek, to which it is believed that nearly all employees may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effects.</p> <p>b) Threshold Limit Value – Short-Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL): the concentration to which it is believed that employees can be exposed continuously for a short period of time without suffering from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • irritation, or • chronic or irreversible tissue damage, or • narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency, and provide that the daily TLV-TWA is not exceeded. <p>A STEL is a 15-minute TWA exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hour TWA is within the TLV-TWA.</p> <p>C) Threshold Limit Value –Ceiling (TLV-C): the concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.</p>
Top Management:	The person or persons at the highest level of organizational management who have the day-to-day responsibilities of managing a corporation. May be known as CEO, Managing Director, or Secretary-General.
Total Number of Employees:	Average of full-time and part-time employees, calculated on a full-time basis, during the reporting year.
Total Reported Cases:	The sum of Fatalities, Permanent Total Disabilities, Permanent Partial Disabilities, Lost Workday Cases, Restricted Work Cases and Medical Treatment Cases.
Total Reported Case Frequency (TRCF):	The total number of reported case per million hours of working. Calculation: $\frac{\text{Total Reported Cases}}{\text{Working Hours}} \times 1,000,000$
Toxicity:	A physiological or biological property, which determines the capacity of a chemical to do harm or produce injury to a living organism by other than mechanical means.

Term	Definition
Trade Effluent:	Any Wastewater discharged to a Sewerage System which is produced in the course of any industrial, commercial, agricultural, medical, scientific or trade activity, but does not include domestic Waste Water.
Training:	Organized activity aimed at imparting information and/or instructions to improve the recipient's performance or to help him or her attain a required level of knowledge or skill.
Transporter (or Carrier):	A company or an individual engaged in the transportation of Chemicals and Hazardous Materials.
Type Designation (trucks):	Refers to the trucks power source (diesel, gas, electric or liquefied propane gas) and if the truck is equipped with any additional safeguards to the exhaust, fuel and/or electrical systems. The designation will also indicate any locations where the truck may not be used such as in atmospheres containing flammable vapors or dusts.
UN Number:	A four-digit substance identification number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. A number is assigned to substances with similar hazardous characteristics.
Underlying Cause:	The less obvious 'system' or 'organizational' reason for an adverse event happening, eg pre-start-up machinery checks are not carried out by supervisors; the hazard has not been adequately considered via a suitable and sufficient risk assessment; production pressures are too great etc.
Unsafe Act:	Something a person does that can cause an incident or injury.
Unsafe Condition:	A situation, which, if it continues, can lead to an incident.
Vehicle:	Any powered truck, car, van or item of site plant that may be operated by a driver or operator.
Verbal Communication:	A predetermined spoken message communicated by a human or artificial voice.
Wage:	Any consideration, in cash or in kind, given to an employee, in return for his service under an employment contract, whether yearly, monthly, weekly, daily, hourly, piece meal, output or commission basis.
Waste:	An unusable or unwanted substance or material. Wide ranging term taken to include any scrap material, effluent or unwanted surplus substance or article which requires to be disposed of. Emissions are excluded.
Waste Stream:	The total flow of solid waste from homes, businesses, institutions, and manufacturing plants that is recycled, burned, or disposed of in landfills, or segments thereof such as the "residential waste stream" or the "recyclable waste stream".
Waste Treatment:	Physical, chemical or biological processing of waste in order to make it harmless, reduce its volume or for recycling.
Wastewater:	The water-bourne wastes generated by a domestic, commercial or industrial activity including Grey Water and Trade Effluent.
Water Table:	The depth (measured from the surface of the Earth) at which underground water is first encountered.
Worker:	<i>See Employee.</i>

Term	Definition
Work-Related Illness or Injury:	An illness or injury to a person, employee or contractor shall be considered as work-related if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It arises out of or in connection with work or work practices; 2. It occurs on the way to or from work provided that the trip to or from the place of work is made directly, without delay, default or diversion from the normal route; 3. It arises from conditions in the workplace; and 4. It is caused by an employee or contractor during and by reason of carrying out their duties.
Work Station:	Assigned location for an employee to perform his or her job, and which is equipped with all the required tools and facilities.
Working Days:	Any day other than official public holiday on which legal business can be conducted.
Working Hours:	The total number of hours of employment including overtime and training but excluding leave, sickness, and other absences.
Working Zone:	The volume in the workplace where an activity is generating a contaminant cloud.
Workplace:	A workplace is a place where work is carried out for an entity or undertaking and includes any place where an employee goes, or is likely to be, while at work. A place may include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ office, workshop, site, operational area, warehouse; ○ vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other mobile structure; ○ any waters and any installation on land, on the bed of waters or floating on any waters; and ○ an offsite emergency location which employees are required to attend in accordance with their emergency response procedures.
Workplace Exposure Limit:	Established concentration of a substance that, if not exceeded, will not normally result in adverse effects to persons who are exposed.
Workplace Rehabilitation:	A managed process involving early intervention with appropriate, adequate and timely services based on assessed needs and which is aimed at maintaining injured or ill employees in, or returning them to, suitable employment. It is seen as a system in which the person of primary importance is the injured or ill employee and that every reasonable attempt is made to return the employee from injury and/or illness to their pre-injury state.

Document Amendment Record

Version	Revision Date	Description of Amendment	Page/s Affected
3.0	1 st July 2016	Change of Logo	All
		Change from AD EHS Center to OSHAD	Throughout
		Change of document title: AD EHSMS RF to OSHAD-SF	Throughout
		EHS changes to OSH	Throughout
		All Environmental terms removed	Throughout
		Following Terms updated: Code of Practice, Concerned sector, Dangerous Occurrence, First Aid, First Aid Injury, Lost Work Days, Lost Work Day Cases, Occupational Illness / Disease, Restricted Workday, Restricted Workday Case, Work Related illness or injury, Lost Time Injury, Near Miss, Other Person, Personal Protective Equipment, Total Reported Cases, Total Reported Case Frequency, Reportable Serious Injury, Serious Osh Incident.	Throughout
		Following Terms Deleted (Non Environmental): Consultation, Principal Contractor (merged with contractor), Gap, Objective.	Throughout
3.1	3 rd March 2019	Following Terms Added: Anchor Point, Auditor (third Party), Emergency, Frequency, Likelihood, Permanent Partial Disability, Recordable Incident, Serious OSH Incident Notification, Serious OSH Incident Reporting, Serious OSH Incident Injury, Spinal Injury, Serious Burn, Serious Laceration, Serious Eye Injury, Serious Head Injury, Serious Occupational Injury / Disease, Hospital Daye Care, Hospital In Patient, Hospital Out Patient,	Throughout
		Following terms added: New and expectant Mother, Person of Determination	Throughout
		Following Terms Updated: Confined Space, Medical Emergency.	Throughout

