

## DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
<b>serious electrical accident</b>	<p>Serious electrical accident means an accident in which electricity causes, or contributes to the death or injury of a person, damage to property or a fire.</p> <p><i>Electrical Safety Act 1971</i></p>
<b>As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)</b>	<p>ALARP stands for "as low as reasonably practicable" and is a term often used in safety management. The ALARP principle is that the residual risk shall be as low as reasonably practicable.</p> <p>Also see Reasonably Practicable.</p>
<b>ARPANSA radiation accident</b>	<p>An accident is any occurrence, associated with controlled apparatus, controlled materials or a controlled facility, which results in, or has the potential to result in, exposure to radiation, such as to cause injury, damage or harm to any person or the environment. This includes occurrences involving, or resulting from, acts or omissions that were deliberate, reckless or negligent.</p> <p>[ARPANSA Regulatory Guide – Reporting an Accident]</p> <p>An unintended event which causes, or has the potential to cause, employees or members of the public to be exposed to radiation from which the individual doses or collective doses received do not lie within the range of variation which is acceptable for normal operation. An accident may result from human error, equipment failure or other mishap; it may require emergency action to save life or to safeguard health, property or the environment; it requires investigation of its causes and consequences and, possibly, corrective action within the program for control of radiation; and it may require remedial action to mitigate its consequences.</p> <p>[ARPANSA 2012-13 Annual Report Reader Guide Glossary]</p>
<b>ARPANSA radiation incident</b>	<p>An event which causes, or has the potential to cause, abnormal exposure of employees or of members of the public and which requires investigation of its causes and consequences and may require corrective action within the program for control of radiation, but which is not of such scale as to be classified as an accident.</p> <p>[ARPANSA 2012-13 Annual Report Reader Guide Glossary]</p>
<b>ASNO ‘security-related’ incident</b>	<p>The tampering with, or breaching of (either partially, or fully) the practical and/or institutional measures designed to prohibit unauthorised access to nuclear materials, associated items or uranium core concentrates (UOC).</p> <p>[ASNO form ASO 201 Notification of an Incident]</p>
<b>ASNO ‘loss of control’ incident</b>	<p>The situation in which a permit holder has lost the ability to apply permit conditions – on a continuous basis – to the nuclear material, associated items or UOC.</p> <p>[ASNO form ASO 201 Notification of an Incident]</p>
<b>ASNO ‘other’ incident</b>	<p>The situation in which external factors (e.g. weather) have directly impacted on the approved arrangements for the transportation of nuclear material, associated items or UOC, causing a change to shipment schedules, integrity of the consignment, approved containerisation</p>

	<p>arrangements, approved transportation arrangements, approved vessels and/or the approved transportation route.</p> <p>[ASNO form ASO 201 Notification of an Incident]</p>
<b>audit</b>	<p>A systematic examination against defined criteria to determine whether activities and related results conform to planned arrangements and whether these arrangements are implemented effectively and are suitable to achieve the organization’s policy and objectives.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>
<b>Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency</b>	<p>ARPANSA regulates Commonwealth entities using radiation to protect people and the environment from the harmful effect of radiation. ARPANSA is part of the Commonwealth Department of Health and administers the <i>ARPANS Act 1998</i>.</p>
<b>Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office</b>	<p>ASNO ensures Australia’s international obligations are met re biological, nuclear and chemical weapons laws, treaties and conventions. ASNO is part of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and administers the <i>Biological Weapons Convention, Chemical Weapons Convention, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, Non-Proliferation Legislation Amendment Act 2003 and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty</i>.</p>
<b>Comcare</b>	<p>Comcare is the WHS regulator and workers’ compensation insurer for the Commonwealth and others including ANU. Comcare administers <i>Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988, Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Commonwealth) and Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 (Commonwealth)</i>.</p>
<b>communication and consultation</b>	<p>A continual and iterative processes that an organization conducts to provide, share or obtain information and to engage in dialogue with <b>stakeholders</b> regarding the management of <b>risk</b>.</p> <p>NOTE 1 The information can relate to the existence, nature, form, <b>likelihood</b> (2.19), significance, evaluation, acceptability and treatment of the management of risk.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Consultation is a two-way process of informed communication between an organization and its stakeholders on an issue prior to making a decision or determining a direction on that issue. Consultation is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– a process which impacts on a decision through influence rather than power; and</li> <li>– an input to decision making, not joint decision making.</li> </ul> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.2.1]</p>
<b>competent person</b>	<p>A person who has acquired through training, qualification, or experience, or a combination of these, the knowledge and skills, including OHS knowledge and skills, qualifying that person to perform the task required by this Standard.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p> <p>An electrically <i>competent person</i> is a person with the necessary practical and theoretical skills (acquired through training, qualification, experience or a combination of these) to correctly perform tasks within the scope of electrical work approved by management. Management</p>

	<p>must nominate the person against the categories in the Competent Persons section.</p>
<p><b>Confined Space -</b></p>	<p>is an enclosed, or partly enclosed, space which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is not designed or intended primarily to be occupied by a person, and</li> <li>• is, or is designed or intended to be, at normal atmospheric pressure while the person is in the space, and</li> <li>• is, or is likely to be a risk to health and safety from – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ an atmosphere that does not have a safe oxygen level, or</li> <li>○ contaminants, including airborne gases, vapours and dusts that may cause injury from fire or explosion, or</li> <li>○ harmful concentrations of any airborne contaminants (or the potential for such to be released by the nature of the work being undertaken within the space), or</li> <li>○ engulfment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>consequence</b></p>	<p>Outcome of an <b>event</b> affecting objectives.</p> <p>NOTE 1 An event can lead to a range of consequences.</p> <p>NOTE 2 A consequence can be certain or uncertain and can have positive or negative effects on objectives.</p> <p>NOTE 3 Consequences can be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively.</p> <p>NOTE 4 Initial consequences can escalate through knock-on effects.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.6.1.3]</p>
<p><b>context - external</b></p>	<p>External environment in which the organization seeks to achieve its objectives.</p> <p>NOTE External context can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the cultural, social, political, legal, regulatory, financial, technological, economic, natural and competitive environment, whether international, national, regional or local;</li> <li>– key drivers and trends having impact on the objectives of the organization; and</li> <li>– relationships with, and perceptions and values of external <b>stakeholders</b>.</li> </ul> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.3.1.1]</p>
<p><b>context - internal</b></p>	<p>Internal environment in which the organization seeks to achieve its objectives.</p> <p>NOTE Internal context can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– governance, organizational structure, roles and accountabilities;</li> <li>– policies, objectives, and the strategies that are in place to achieve them;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the capabilities, understood in terms of resources and knowledge (e.g. capital, time, people, processes, systems and technologies);</li> <li>– information systems, information flows and decision-making processes (both formal and informal);</li> <li>– relationships with, and perceptions and values of, internal stakeholders;</li> <li>– the organization's culture;</li> <li>– standards, guidelines and models adopted by the organization; and</li> <li>– form and extent of contractual relationships.</li> </ul> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.3.1.2]</p>
<b>continual improvement</b>	<p>Process of enhancing the OHSMS to achieve improvements in overall OHS performances, in line with the organization's OHS policy.</p> <p><b>NOTE</b> The process need not take place in all areas of activity simultaneously.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>
<b>control</b>	<p>Measure that is modifying <b>risk</b>.</p> <p>NOTE 1 Controls include any process, policy, device, practice, or other actions which modify risk.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Controls may not always exert the intended or assumed modifying effect.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.8.1.1]</p>
<b>control of hazards/risks</b>	<p>In Australia, the term 'control of risks' is used, to mean the process of elimination or minimization of risks.</p> <p>In New Zealand, the term 'control of hazards' is used to mean the process of elimination, isolation or minimization of significant hazards.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>
<b>Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)</b>	<p>EPA administers legislation covering air and water quality, waste, contaminated land, noise, pesticides and hazardous waste. In ACT the EPA administers <i>Environmental Protection Act 1997</i>, <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2005</i>, <i>Environment Protection Policies</i> (general, air, contaminated sites, hazardous materials, noise, outdoor concert noise and water quality), <i>Environment Protection (Fees) Determination</i>, <i>Magistrates Court (Environment Protection Infringement Notices) Regulation 2005</i> and <i>National Environment Protection Measures</i> (ambient air quality, movement of controlled waste, assessment of site contamination, national pollution inventory).</p>
<b>establishing the context</b>	<p>Defining the external and internal parameters to be taken into account when managing risk, and setting the scope and <b>risk criteria</b> for the <b>risk management policy</b>.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.3.1]</p>
<b>event</b>	<p>Occurrence or change of a particular set of circumstances.</p> <p>NOTE 1 An event can be one or more occurrences, and can have several causes.</p> <p>NOTE 2 An event can consist of something not happening.</p> <p>NOTE 3 An event can sometimes be referred to as an "incident" or "accident".</p>

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	<p>NOTE 4 An event without <b>consequences</b> can also be referred to as a “near miss”, “incident”, “near hit” or “close call”.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.5.1.3]</p>
<b>frequency rate</b>	<p>The number of accepted claims for each one million hours worked. The formula used for calculating frequency rates is: Frequency rate for accepted claims = (number of accepted claims / number of hours worked) * 1,000,000. The number of hours worked is defined as the total number of hours worked by workers covered by the compensation system during this period. The hours worked are usually represented in millions.</p>
<b>hazard</b>	<p>A source or a situation with a potential for harm in terms of human injury or ill-health, damage to property, damage to environment, or a combination of these.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>
<b>hazard identification</b>	<p>The process of recognizing that a hazard exists and defining its characteristics.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>
<b>hazard/risk assessment</b>	<p>In Australia, the term ‘risk assessment’ is used to mean the overall process of estimating the magnitude of risk and deciding what actions will be taken.</p> <p>In New Zealand, the term ‘hazard assessment’ is used to mean the overall process of determining whether a hazard is significant.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>
<b>Health and Safety Management Arrangements (HSMA)</b>	<p>A combination of the management organisational arrangements, including planning and review, the consultative arrangements, and the specific program elements that combine to improve health and safety performance. Specific program elements include hazard identification, risk assessment and control, contractor health and safety, information and recordkeeping, and training.</p> <p>[Safe Work Australia]</p>
<b>Health and Safety Representative (HSR)</b>	<p>In relation to a worker, means the health and safety representative elected under Part 5 for the work group of which the worker is a member.</p> <p>[WHS Act 2011]</p>
<b>health surveillance</b>	<p>Monitoring of individuals for the purpose of identifying changes in health status that may be due to occupational exposure to a hazard.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>
<b>incident</b>	<p>Any unplanned event resulting in, or having a potential for injury, ill health damage or other loss.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p> <p>See ActewAGL, ASNO and ARPANSA.</p>
<b>incident rate</b>	<p>Number of accepted claims for each one hundred workers employed. The formula used is: Incidence rate = (number of accepted claims / number of FTE workers) * 100.</p>
<b>internal context</b>	<p>Internal environment in which the organization seeks to achieve its objectives.</p> <p>NOTE Internal context can include:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– governance, organizational structure, roles and accountabilities;</li> <li>– policies, objectives, and the strategies that are in place to achieve them;</li> <li>– the capabilities, understood in terms of resources and knowledge (e.g. capital, time, people, processes, systems and technologies);</li> <li>– information systems, information flows and decision-making processes (both formal and informal);</li> <li>– relationships with, and perceptions and values of, internal stakeholders;</li> <li>– the organization's culture;</li> <li>– standards, guidelines and models adopted by the organization; and</li> <li>– form and extent of contractual relationships.</li> </ul> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.3.1.2]</p>
<b>Isolated</b>	A condition where a physical barrier prevents an energy source from being made live (releasing its energy) unless it was an intentional/deliberate act to do so.
<b>Isolation Measures</b>	Isolation measures isolate plant, equipment, services, electrical installation etc. They include (but not limited to) safety lockout padlocks, safety lockout jaws, lockout hasp (for up to 6 padlocks), non-conductive circuit breaker lockouts, metal spades for closing and blanking off pipelines, gate and ball valve lockout devices, lockable chocks, wedges, and chains, and electrical plug lockout case. Refer to the examples or commercial catalogues.
<b>job safety analysis</b>	Procedure which helps integrate accepted safety and health principles and practices into a particular task or job operation. In a JSA, each basic step of the job is to identify potential hazards and to recommend the safest way to do the job. Other terms used to describe this procedure are job hazard analysis (JHA) and job hazard breakdown.
<b>level of risk</b>	Magnitude of a <b>risk</b> or combination of risks, expressed in terms of the combination of <b>consequences</b> and their <b>likelihood</b> .  [ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.6.1.8]
<b>likelihood</b>	Chance of something happening.  NOTE 1 In risk management terminology, the word “likelihood” is used to refer to the chance of something happening, whether defined, measured or determined objectively or subjectively, qualitatively or quantitatively, and described using general terms or mathematically (such as a probability or a frequency over a given time period).  NOTE 2 The English term “likelihood” does not have a direct equivalent in some languages; instead, the equivalent of the term “probability” is often used. However, in English, “probability” is often narrowly interpreted as a mathematical term. Therefore, in risk management terminology, “likelihood” is used with the intent that it should have the same broad interpretation as the term “probability” has in many languages other than English.  [ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.6.1.1]
<b>Lost Time Injury</b>	Lost time injury occurs when a person has one or more days off work.

<b>Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate</b>	The frequency rate is the number of LIT for each one million hours worked. The formula used for calculating frequency rates is: Frequency rate for LTI = (number of LTI / number of hours worked) 1,000,000. The number of hours worked is defined as the total number of hours worked by workers covered by the compensation system during this period. The hours worked are usually represented in millions.
<b>monitoring</b>	Continual checking, supervising, critically observing or determining the status in order to identify change from the performance level required or expected NOTE Monitoring can be applied to a <b>risk management framework, risk management process, risk or control.</b> [ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.8.2.1]
<b>National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)</b>	NICNAS monitors risks to OHS, public health and environment of importation, manufacture or use of industrial chemicals. NICNAS is part of the Commonwealth Department of Health and administers the <i>Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989</i> .
<b>occupational health and safety</b>	See work health and safety.
<b>occupational overuse</b>	Also known as repetitive strain injury. Injury caused by overuse of a particular musculoskeletal group to perform a task repeatedly.
<b>Office of the Gene Technology Regulator</b>	OGTR is the gene technology (including genetically modified organisms GMOs) regulator. OGTR is part of the Commonwealth Department of Health and administers the <i>Gene Technology Act 2000</i> .
<b>Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking</b>	An entity defined under section 5 of the WHS Act 2011. The University is a PCBU and contractors employed to undertake work for the ANU can be PCBUs.
<b>plant</b>	Plant is defined as any machinery, equipment, appliance, container, implement and tool, and includes any component or anything fitted or connected to any of those things. Plant includes items as diverse as lifts, cranes, computers, machinery, conveyors, forklifts, vehicles, power tools and amusement devices.  <i>(Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011)</i>  Plant that relies exclusively on manual operation and is designed to be primarily supported by hand, for example, a screw driver or stapler, is not covered by the WHS Regulations. The general duty of care under the WHS Act applies to this type of plant.
<b>reasonably practicable</b>	In this context, reasonably practicable means that which is, or was at a particular time, reasonably able to be done to ensure health and safety, taking into account and weighing up all relevant matters including: (a) the likelihood of the hazard or the risk concerned occurring (b) the degree of harm that might result from the hazard or the risk (c) what the person concerned knows, or ought reasonably to know, about the hazard or risk, and ways of eliminating or minimising the risk (d) the availability and suitability of ways to eliminate or minimise the risk, and (e) after assessing the extent of the risk and the available ways of eliminating or minimising the risk, the cost associated with available ways of eliminating or minimising

	<p>the risk, including whether the cost is grossly disproportionate to the risk.</p> <p>[Safe Work Australia – Interpretive Guideline – Model WHS Act, The Meaning of ‘Reasonably Practicable’]</p>
<b>residual risk</b>	<p><b>Risk</b> remaining after <b>risk treatment</b>.</p> <p>NOTE 1 Residual risk can contain unidentified risk.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Residual risk can also be known as “retained risk”.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.8.1.6]</p>
<b>review</b>	<p>Activity undertaken to determine the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the subject matter to achieve established objectives.</p> <p>NOTE Review can be applied to a <b>risk management framework, risk management process, risk</b> or <b>control</b>.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.8.2.2]</p>
<b>risk</b>	<p>Effect of uncertainty on objectives.</p> <p>NOTE 1 An effect is a deviation from the expected – positive and/or negative.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Objectives can have different aspects (such as financial, health and safety, and environmental goals) and can apply at different levels (such as strategic, organization-wide, project, product and process).</p> <p>NOTE 3 Risk is often characterized by reference to potential <b>events</b> and <b>consequences</b>, or a combination of these.</p> <p>NOTE 4 Risk is often expressed in terms of a combination of the consequences of an event (including changes in circumstances) and the associated <b>likelihood</b> of occurrence.</p> <p>NOTE 5 Uncertainty is the state, even partial, of deficiency of information related to, understanding or knowledge of an event, its consequence, or likelihood.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 1.1]</p>
<b>risk (safety risk)</b>	<p>In relation to any potential injury or harm, the likelihood and consequence of injury or harm occurring.</p> <p>Note: where the term ‘risk’ occurs in this document this should be taken to mean WHS risk (with the exception of the ISO 31000 definition of risk)</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>
<b>risk analysis</b>	<p>Process to comprehend the nature of <b>risk</b> (2.1) and to determine the <b>level of risk</b>.</p> <p>NOTE 1 Risk analysis provides the basis for <b>risk evaluation</b> and decisions about <b>risk treatment</b>.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Risk analysis includes risk estimation.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.6.1]</p>
<b>risk assessment</b>	<p>Overall process of <b>risk identification, risk analysis</b> and <b>risk evaluation</b>.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.4.1]</p>
<b>risk criteria</b>	<p>Terms of reference against which the significance of a <b>risk</b> is evaluated.</p>

	<p>NOTE 1 Risk criteria are based on organizational objectives, and <b>external</b> and <b>internal context</b>.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Risk criteria can be derived from standards, laws, policies and other requirements.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.3.1.3]</p>
<b>risk evaluation</b>	<p>Process of comparing the results of <b>risk analysis</b> with <b>risk criteria</b> to determine whether the <b>risk</b> and/or its magnitude is acceptable or tolerable.</p> <p>NOTE Risk evaluation assists in the decision about <b>risk treatment</b>.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.7.1]</p>
<b>risk management</b>	<p>Coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to <b>risk</b>.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 2.1]</p>
<b>risk management process</b>	<p>Systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the activities of communicating, consulting, establishing the context, and identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, <b>monitoring</b> and reviewing <b>risk</b>.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.1]</p>
<b>risk owner</b>	<p>Person or entity with the accountability and authority to manage a <b>risk</b>.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.5.1.5]</p>
<b>risk source</b>	<p>Element which alone or in combination has the intrinsic potential to give rise to <b>risk</b>.</p> <p>NOTE A risk source can be tangible or intangible.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.5.1.2]</p>
<b>risk treatment</b>	<p>Process to modify <b>risk</b>.</p> <p>NOTE 1 Risk treatment can involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– avoiding the risk by deciding not to start or continue with the activity that gives rise to the risk;</li> <li>– taking or increasing risk in order to pursue an opportunity;</li> <li>– removing the <b>risk source</b>;</li> <li>– changing the <b>likelihood</b>;</li> <li>– changing the <b>consequences</b>;</li> <li>– sharing the risk with another party or parties (including contracts and risk financing); and</li> <li>– retaining the risk by informed decision.</li> </ul> <p>NOTE 2 Risk treatments that deal with negative consequences are sometimes referred to as “risk mitigation”, “risk elimination”, “risk prevention” and “risk reduction”.</p> <p>NOTE 3 Risk treatment can create new risks or modify existing risks.</p> <p>[ISO Guide 73:2009, definition 3.8.1]</p>
<b>safety</b>	<p>A state in which the risk of harm (to persons) is limited to an acceptable level.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>

<p><b>What is a dangerous incident?</b></p>	<p>A dangerous incident is any incident in the workplace that exposes a worker or any other person to a serious risk to their health or safety from an immediate or imminent exposure to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an uncontrolled escape, spillage or leakage of a substance</li> <li>• an uncontrolled implosion, explosion or fire</li> <li>• an uncontrolled escape of gas or steam</li> <li>• an uncontrolled escape of a pressurised substance or</li> <li>• electric shock</li> <li>• the fall or release from a height of any plant, substance or thing</li> <li>• the collapse, overturning, failure or malfunction of, or damage to, any plant that is required to be authorised for use in accordance with the regulations</li> <li>• the collapse or partial collapse of a structure</li> <li>• the collapse or failure of an excavation or of any shoring supporting an excavation</li> <li>• the inrush of water, mud or gas in workings, in an underground excavation or tunnel</li> <li>• the interruption of the main system of ventilation in an underground excavation or tunnel or</li> <li>• any other event prescribed by the regulations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What is a notifiable incident?</b></p>	<p>A notifiable incident is:  the death of a person or  a serious injury or illness of a person or  a dangerous incident or  a radiation accident.</p>
<p><b>What is a radiation accident?</b></p>	<p>A radiation accident is any occurrence, associated with controlled apparatus, controlled materials or at a controlled facility, which results in, or has the potential to result in, exposure to ionising or non-ionising radiation, such as to injure, damage or harm any person or the environment. This includes occurrences involving, or resulting from, acts or omissions that were deliberate, reckless or negligent.</p>

<p><b>What is a serious injury or illness?</b></p>	<p>A serious injury or illness of a person means an injury or illness requiring the person to have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• immediate treatment as an in-patient in a hospital or</li> <li>• immediate treatment for:</li> <li>• the amputation of any part of his or her body or</li> <li>• a serious head injury or</li> <li>• a serious eye injury or</li> <li>• a serious burn or</li> <li>• the separation of his or her skin from an underlying tissue (such as de-gloving or scalping) or</li> <li>• a spinal injury or</li> <li>• the loss of a bodily function or</li> <li>• serious lacerations or</li> <li>• medical treatment within 48 hours of exposure to a substance.</li> </ul>
<p><b>WHS management system</b></p>	<p>That part of the overall management system which includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the OHS policy, and so managing the risks associated with the business of the organization.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>
<p><b>WHS objectives</b></p>	<p>Overall OHS goal in terms of OHS performance, arising from the occupational health and safety policy that an organization sets itself to achieve, and which are quantified where practicable.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>
<p><b>WHS performance</b></p>	<p>The measurable results of the OHSMS, related to the organization’s control of health and safety risks, based on its OHS policy, objectives and targets. Performance measurement includes measurement of OHS management activities and results.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>
<p><b>WHS policy</b></p>	<p>Statement by the organization of its commitment, intentions and principles in relation to its overall occupational health and safety performance which provides a framework for action and for the setting of its occupational health and safety objectives and targets.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>
<p><b>WHS professional</b></p>	<p>A person with expertise and qualifications in the identification, assessment, evaluation or control of occupational hazards and risks, and hazards associated with occupational ill-health.</p> <p>[AS/NZS 4801:2001]</p>

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<b>Worksafe ACT</b>	<p>Worksafe ACT enforces ACT WHS laws applicable to contractors and sub-contractors at ANU's ACT workplaces. Worksafe ACT has no jurisdiction over ANU as a PCBU.</p> <p>Worksafe ACT administers WHS Act 2011 (ACT) and WHS Regulations 2011 (ACT).</p>
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## ACRONYMS

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AED	Automatic External Defibrillator
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
ARPANSA	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
ASNO	Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office
CMS	Chemical Management System
COE	Certificate of Electrical Safety
ECO	Emergency Control Organisation
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
F&S	Facilities & Services
FR	Frequency rate
GCC	Global Corporate Challenge
HSC	Health & Safety Committee
HSMA	Health & Safety Management arrangements
HSR	Health and Safety Representative
IR	Incidence rate
JSA	Job Safety Analysis
LTI	Lost time injury
LTIFR	LTI Frequency Rate
NICNAS	National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OGTR	Office of the Gene Technology Regulator
OOS	Occupational Overuse Syndrome
OSLO	Occupational Strains Liaison Officer
PCBU	Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking
PD	Position Description
PDR	Performance Development Review (Academics)
PEWER	Pre-Employment Work & Environment Report
PRAMS	Plant Risk Assessment Management Summary
RCM	Rehabilitation Case Manager
RPE	Respiratory Protective Equipment
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SIG	Service Improvement Group
SMG	Senior Management Group
SOE/PDR	Statement of Expectation (Professional staff)
SOP	Safe Operating Procedure
SRC Act	Safety Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
SWMS	Safe Work Method Statement
TWA	Time Weighted Average
WEG	Work Environment Group
WHS	Work, Health and Safety
WH SMA	Workplace Health and Safety Management Arrangements
WH SMS	Work Health and Safety Management System