

LIST OF DEFINITIONS

Definitions

For the purpose of this Policy Instruction the following definitions apply:

Aerodrome Authority

The organisation accountable for the safety and security of persons, aircraft operations and facilities at an aerodrome.

AGL Safety Case

A controlled document, or set of controlled documents, which clearly and comprehensively presents sufficient arguments, evidence and assumptions that all foreseeable hazards have been identified and controlled for both engineering and operational areas to demonstrate that an AGL system is adequately safe.

AGL System Safety Lifecycle

The necessary activities involved in the implementation of an AGL system, occurring during a period of time that starts at the concept phase of the system and finishes when it is no longer available for use.

AGL operator

person responsible for the control of the AGL to permit the safe movement of aircraft

caution sign

non-metallic safety sign attached to equipment conveying a warning against interference with such equipment

constant current regulator (CCR)

apparatus which produces a current output at a constant r.m.s. value independent of variations in the constant current series circuit load, input voltage and service conditions as specified

contractor

organisation or person(s) given a written order to provide a service or undertake specified work

dead

free from any electrical connection to a source of potential difference and from electric charge; not having a potential different from that of the earth

earthed

connected to the general mass of earth in such a manner as to ensure at all times an immediate discharge of electrical energy without harm

electrical equipment

anything used, intended to be used or installed for use, to generate, provide, transmit, transform, rectify, convert, conduct, distributes, control, store, measure or use electrical energy

harm

physical injury or damage to the health of people either directly, or indirectly, as a result of damage to property or to the environment.
[ISO/IEC Guide 51, 3.3, modified]

hazard

potential source of harm.

NOTE The term includes hazards to persons arising within a short time scale (for example, fire and explosion) and also those that have a long-term effect on a person's health (for example, release of a toxic substance).

[ISO/IEC Guide 51, 3.5, modified]

hazard analysis

Activity of identifying and evaluating those hazards, often following from some initiating event, that can lead to an accident.

hazardous event

An occurrence, with possible hazardous consequences, arising as the result of a hazardous condition.

hazard sign

non-metallic safety sign that conveys a warning against risk of harm

impact analysis

Activity of determining the effect that a change to a function or component in a system will have to other functions or components in that system as well as to other systems.

isolate

disconnect and separate electrical equipment from the normal source(s) of electrical energy in such a way that the disconnection and separation is secure

live

electrically connected to a source of electricity or has acquired a charge by other means

maintenance

act of diagnosing and physically repairing, or preventing, equipment failures

maintenance management organisation

organisation responsible for AGL maintenance on military aerodromes. This may be an MOD body or an RPC.

personal protective equipment

equipment used to protect persons from harm in the working environment

NOTE Personal protective equipment includes such items as special tools, protective clothing, insulating screening, safety harnesses and safety signs.

Prime Contractor

Means the person who, by the Contract, undertakes to perform the Core Services and carry out Core Work for the Authority in accordance with the Contract. Where the Prime Contractor is an individual or a partnership, the expression shall include the personal representatives of the individual or of the partners, as the case may be

prove dead

demonstrate with the use of test equipment that no electrical potential liable to cause harm is present

risk

combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm [ISO/IEC Guide 51, 3.2]

risk assessment

1. systematic quantitative assessment of the magnitude of the threat to safety induced by the accumulation of controlled and unresolved residual hazards;
2. integrated analysis of the risks inherent in a product, system or facility and their significance in an appropriate context

test equipment

equipment to undertake particular tests, that is suitable for the use for which it is provided, that is maintained in a condition suitable for that use, and that is properly used

test/testing (of equipment)

1. providing a sequence of operations or the measuring of electrical characteristics of live electrical equipment (for example, diagnostic testing of faulty equipment);
2. applying voltages, currents or signals for the purposes of providing insulation, continuity or other characteristic of isolated electrical equipment (for example, before a permanent electrical installation is energised from the normal source(s) of electrical energy)

work/working (on electrical equipment)

installing, dismantling, assembling, maintaining or repairing of electrical equipment