



ONRSR Business Glossary



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Terms provided in this glossary are for general information only and should only be used for the purpose of reporting notifiable occurrences, monthly activity and network reporting and railway operations (ontology) reporting and should not be taken for any other purposes.

List of sources:

- Rail Safety National Law (South Australia) Act 2012
- RISSB Glossary
- Glossary of UNISIG Terms and Abbreviations
- Australian Road Rules

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Absolute Signal Blocking	ASB	A method used by rail safety workers to carry out work on track using controlled absolute signals set and kept at stop.
Active level crossing		A level crossing where the movement of vehicular or pedestrian traffic across a level crossing is controlled by devices such as flashing signals, audible devices, gates or barriers, or a combination of these, where the device is activated prior to and during the passage of rolling stock through the crossing.
Active warning device		Devices such as flashing signals, audible devices, gates or barriers, or a combination of these, where the device is activated prior to and during the passage of rolling stock through the crossing.
Adverse weather		An extreme meteorological condition that threatens the safety of railway operations, such as high wind, high precipitation, extreme heat or cold.
Agricultural Vehicle		A vehicle used for agricultural purposes, such as tractors, harvesters, sprayers.
ALCAM Level Crossing ID	ALCAM LXM ID	The assigned Australian Level Crossing Assessment Model (ALCAM) level crossing identifier.
Alcohol Blood Test		A test of a person's blood to determine the blood alcohol content.
Alcohol Breath Analysis		Breath analysis means an analysis of breath by a breath analysing instrument.
Alcohol Breath Test		Also known as alcotest. Is a preliminary breath test to determine the concentration of blood alcohol content based on a sample of breath.
Alighting		The process of disembarking from a train during normal operations.
Anti-drag system		<p>The anti-drag interlock detects the presence of a dragging force being applied to the door seals when the door is closed. This interlock is complementary to the obstacle detection and removal systems. If an object is not detected, and the person is unable to remove themselves or their belongings from the doors, the anti-drag systems will detect that an object is being either pulled by the person or dragged by the doors as the train begins to move.</p> <p>Anti-drag interlock systems are linked to traction interlock systems and prevent the train from moving when a dragging force is detected.</p>
Attended Mode		A mode of operation of an autonomous or driverless train where the active driving cab is attended by a train crew member who has control of the train.
Authority Management System		A system of safeworking where authorities and instructions are delivered, received and displayed electronically on the Driver Machine Interface (DMI) of rail traffic (equipped rail traffic) for train crew compliance and advice.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Autonomous control system		A system which provides a means to safely regulate the movement of autonomous trains on a railway through the use of appropriate technology.
Axle load restriction		An imposed reduction of the normal axle loads for a portion of track or an item of rolling stock.
Balloon Loop		A circular portion of a line primarily used for loading and unloading of bulk commodities. Balloon loops are considered yards and sidings and not considered part of the running line.
Bicycle		Any two or more wheeled vehicle that is built to be propelled by human power through a belt, chain or gears (whether or not it has an auxiliary motor) and includes a pedicab, penny-farthing, tricycle and a Pedalec.
Boarding		The process of getting on board of a train during normal operation.
Bogie		A structure incorporating suspension elements and fitted with wheels and axles, used to support rail vehicles at or near the ends and capable of rotation in the horizontal plane. It may have one, two or more axle sets, and may be the common support of adjacent units of an articulated vehicle.
Boom barrier		A physical barrier, including gates, that can be closed to inhibit vehicular or pedestrian traffic and opened to allow for vehicular or pedestrian traffic.
Bridge strike		A collision between a vehicle or vessel and a rail overbridge.
Broken rail		A rail that has broken through its section, has a piece separated or detached, or is cracked in a way that will reduce its' structural integrity.
Bus		A motor vehicle built mainly to carry people that seats over 12 adults (including the driver).
Caught and dragged		A person's body, mobility aid, clothing or baggage being caught in a passenger train door and then subsequently dragged as the train departs.
Civil Construction Vehicle		Vehicles used for civil construction purposes, such as front end loaders, backhoes, bulldozers, graders, cranes, excavators, etc.
Collision		A collision is an incident where moving rolling stock unintentionally strikes other rolling stock, a person, a vehicle, rail infrastructure or an object; or where rolling stock is struck by a vehicle.
Completely missed		Where the limit of authority was missed and the train driver did not recognise the miss.
Conflict point		A location within opposing, converging or intersecting routes where the movement of trains can result in a collision or a location

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
		where a collision between a train and a work site or a train and road vehicles/pedestrians could occur.
Consequence event		An event that occurs as a consequence to a notifiable occurrence.
Contractor		A rail safety worker who is undertaking work under the accreditation of a rail transport operator who is not directly employed by that rail transport operator.
Coupler and draw gear		The mechanism for joining two rail vehicles together.
Crossing loop		A length of track connected to the main line by switches at both ends to provide a facility that permits trains to both cross and pass each other.
Crossover		A portion of line that is used to divert rail traffic from one continuing line to another.
Danger Zone		Everywhere within 3m horizontally from the nearest rail and any distance above or below this 3m, unless a safe place exists or has been created. For light rail this refers to the operators defined risk zone, including a danger zone with different dimensions or hazard zone.
Dangerous Goods		Goods are dangerous goods if they meet the definition in the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail, commonly known as Australian Dangerous Goods Code.
Dangerous Goods Spill		Loss of containment of dangerous goods associated with or impacting railway operations.
Dangerous Goods Vehicle		Heavy Vehicles carrying Dangerous Goods. For the purpose of Near Hit reporting: Heavy Vehicles reasonably expected to be carrying dangerous goods, such as fuel or gas tankers.
De-energised		Disconnected from the source of electrical supply, but not discharged, earthed and isolated.
Deliberate act/Vandalism		An intentional act to cause an incident, not including self-harm.
Derailer		A specially shaped block placed over the rail to protect a line from traffic from a runaway or unauthorised movement. The protection is achieved by derailing any rail traffic.
Derailment		A derailment is an incident where at least one rolling stock wheel leaves the rail whilst the rolling stock is in motion or where the wheel of stationary rolling stock leave the rail as a result of a collision. It includes incidents where, following the derailment, the wheel re-rails itself.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Detrain		To have all passengers alighting from the train during degraded operations. This includes disembarking of passengers to the track in non-emergency situations.
Dewirement		A situation in which the contact wire and / or catenary wire of the overhead line equipment has detached from supporting structures, resulting in high voltage power lines sagging or contacting the ground, potentially touching trackside equipment.
Door release speed interlocking		A system that prevents doors from being released whilst the train is in motion.
Driver Machine Interface	DMI	The user interface that the driver interacts with to control the train.
Driver Only Operation	DOO	The operation of a train by a driver without another driver or other person in the driver's cabin who is qualified in, and has suitable experience in, the operation of the rollingstock and the safe working rules that form part of the network rules.
Driving Cab / Cab		A compartment from where the driver (including other crew members, such as co-driver, pilot, fireman) operates the locomotive or self-propelled unit.
Drug Blood Test		A test of a person's blood to determine whether a drug is present in the blood.
Drug Oral Fluid		A test of a person's oral fluid to determine whether a drug is present in the oral fluid.
Drug Urine Test		A test of a person's blood to determine whether a drug is present in the urine.
Earthed and Isolated		Disconnected and separated from the source of electrical supply; and isolated and earthed to avoid unintentional energisation.
Electrical Infrastructure		Any electrical infrastructure used in connection with railway operation, such as electrical traction infrastructure.
Emergency Action		Action by a train driver to slow or stop the train to avoid a collision; or action by a person to avoid being struck by a train, such as running or jumping clear or seeking refuge.
Emergency door release	EDR	A device located on the inside and/or outside of the train that can open the doors for emergency access or egress from the train.
Emergency door release speed interlocking		A system that prevents doors from being opened when the emergency door release is operated until the train is proven to be at standstill.
Emergency Escape Gate		A gate that allows for escape of persons trapped on active pedestrian crossings.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Employee		A rail safety worker directly employed by a rail transport operator, including volunteers, casual employees and persons under training.
Entanglement		A situation in which the contact wire and/or catenary wire of the overhead line equipment is wrapped around the pantograph or other equipment.
Explosion		Any explosion, including an implosion associated with or impacting railway operations.
Fail-to-safe		A design philosophy which results in any expected failure maintaining or placing the equipment in a safe state.
Fatality		Death caused by an accident, including death within 30 days of the accident from injuries sustained as a result of that accident. This includes foetal deaths, irrespective of gestational age.
Fire		Any fire, including the generation of heat or smoke without visible flames associated with or impacting railway operations.
First Aid		Treatment using a simple procedure, typically confined to a single instance, that does not require special skills, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning of minor cuts, scrapes or scratches; • Treatment of a minor burn; • Application of bandages and dressings; • Use of non-prescription medicine; • Removal of debris from the eyes using irrigation or a cotton swab; and • Use of hot or cold therapy e.g. heating pads or ice packs.
Freight Train		A train that is designed and used for carrying freight, such as coal and minerals, grain, fuel, livestock and containers, whether or not it is carrying freight at the time. It also refers to a train operated in conjunction with maintenance activities, such as a ballast train.
Freight Train Kilometres	ftkm	The kilometres travelled by freight trains, including ballast and spoil trains operated for construction or maintenance purpose.
Gauge		The distance between the inside running (or gauge) faces of the two rails
Guard		A qualified worker on a passenger train who carries out safeworking duties and is responsible for the safety and supervision of passengers. Where required, the guard assists the driver in the management of the train and its associated equipment.
Head on collision		Where the front ends of two trains collide.
Heavy Vehicle		A vehicle with a gross vehicle mass of more than 4.5 tonnes.
Immediate and/or direct threat to safety		A condition where there is a clear and/or imminent danger to the safety of people or property.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
In-cab signal		A display in the driving cab of a train, showing permissible speed or extent of movement authority, instead of or supplementing lineside signals.
Indexing		A train that is moved by a machine from one predetermined position to the next (usually one wagon length) for the purpose of sequential loading or unloading.
Ineffective restraint		Load restraint that is ineffective and has/could lead to load shift or loss of load.
In-service		A passenger train or light rail vehicle which is in service for passenger use, irrespective of whether passengers are on board.
Integrated engineered system		The integration of components, equipment, units and sub-systems in such a way that it forms a system to perform an operational function safely.
Inter-carriage door		A door allowing passage from one passenger car into another.
Kinematic envelope		A two-dimensional cross-section of the shape of a vehicle that consists of the static outline plus the maximum permitted allowance for vertical bounce upwards plus lateral and roll movements in response to a steady-state cant deficiency force at maximum permitted cant deficiency (or the maximum permitted installed cant) and dynamic movements in response to track irregularity.
Level Crossing	LX	A level crossing includes each of the following areas: (a) an area where a road and a railway (other than a tramway) meet at substantially the same level, whether or not there is a level crossing sign on the road at all or any of the entrances to the area; (b) an area where a road and a tramway meet at substantially the same level and that has a level crossing sign on the road at each entrance to the area; (c) a pedestrian crossing— (i) being an area where a footpath or shared path crosses a railway (other than a tramway) at substantially the same level, whether or not there is a level crossing sign on the path at all or any of the entrances to the area; or (ii) being an area where a footpath or shared path crosses a tramway at substantially the same level and that has a level crossing sign on the path at each entrance to the area;
Level Crossing ID	LX ID	The rail infrastructure manager's level crossing identifier.
Level Crossing Name		The operators naming of a level crossing. Usually the road name for the crossing.
Light locomotive		A locomotive, or several locomotives coupled together, operating without a train behind it, for relocation or operational reasons.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Light passenger vehicle		A light passenger vehicle is a vehicle with a GVM of less than 4.5 tonnes used for the carriage of less than 10 persons and includes light commercial vehicles, such as utility vehicles (ute).
Light Rail System		An urban passenger transport system with lower axle loads that runs either entirely or partially in an open access corridor and operates primarily line of sight.
Light rail traffic intersection		A traffic intersection with light rail crossing the intersection.
Light Rail Vehicle	LRV	A low axle load passenger vehicle operating on a light rail system. Trams are considered LRV's for the purpose of reporting.
Likely cause		An event, action or inaction that is assumed to have given rise to the notifiable occurrence.
Limit of Authority		A location to which a train may travel under a Proceed Authority. It may be defined by a signal, sign or specific kilometre point. Road traffic signals are considered a Limit of Authority on a Light Rail System.
Limit of Authority – completely missed		A limit of authority that was missed and the train driver did not recognise the miss.
Limit of Authority - Misjudged		A limit of authority that was exceeded due to the train driver misjudging the braking distance.
Line Kilometre Point		The distance in kilometres from a set point, used to identify a specific place in a section.
Line Section		A section of a line between two locations as specified for operating purposes by the Rail Infrastructure Manager.
Line Segment		A location (track kilometre point) where a change of parameters occurs along a running line.
Lineside		Adjacent to the railway line.
Load shift		Load that has shifted during transit.
Local Possession Authority	LPA	An authority that closes a defined portion of track for a specified period.
Locomotive		Self-propelled, non-passenger-carrying railway vehicles used for hauling or propelling other (typically freight or passenger) rolling stock.
Lookout Working	LW	A safety measure used by Competent Workers to carry out work on track without a formally issued work on track authority.
Loss of load		Load that has fallen from a train or is lost during transit.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Main Event		Is the event in a series of events with the with the greatest adverse outcome, expressed in terms of casualties, damage or seriousness of the event.
Maintenance Train Kilometres		Total number of kilometres travelled by maintenance vehicles, hi rails, track recording cars etc.
Marshalling		The activity of receiving, sorting, reforming and dispatching trains.
Maximum kinematic rolling stock outline		The outline that defines the limiting cross-sectional geometry for rollingstock and its load including kinematic effects. It includes the static rollingstock outline and the effects of vehicle centre and end throw, track tolerances and dynamic rollingstock limits. Also referred to as maximum kinematic rollingstock outline
Maximum Track Speed		The general maximum track operating speed (in km/h), ignoring localised speed restrictions due to temporary works or infrastructure restrictions associated with curves or points etc.
Medical Treatment		Treatment by a medical practitioner registered or licensed under a State or Territory law that provides for the registration or licensing of medical practitioners including treatment by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a doctor who is registered or licensed to practice under a state or territory law; or • certain allied health professionals such as ambulance officers and nurses.
Member of the public	MoP	A person other than Rail Safety Worker, Passenger or Trespasser.
Minor Damage		Damage to rolling stock, infrastructure or property reasonably expected not to exceed \$AU100,000. This does not include any consequential costs, such as train delays nor the cost of recovering equipment from site; and/or Damage to rolling stock that allows to the rolling stock to continue operating, including damage that can be repaired by the train crew and does not require the rolling stock to be rescued; and/or Damage to rolling stock that did not result in the loss of passenger compartment integrity or cab integrity.
Minor Injury		An injury other than a serious injury sustained by a person as a result of a notifiable occurrence that receives medical treatment. It does not include first aid treatment.
Misadventure		An incident that was caused without intention, including misjudgement and mishap, notwithstanding whether the action taken by a person is negligent, malum in se or malum prohibitum.
Miscommunication		Failure to communicate successfully.
Motorcycle		A motor vehicle with 2 wheels, and includes— (a) a 2-wheeled motor vehicle with a sidecar attached to it that is supported by a third wheel; and (b) a motor vehicle with 3 wheels that is ridden in the same way as a motor vehicle with 2 wheels.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Narrow track		A narrowing beyond tolerances of the distance between the inside running (or gauge) faces of the two rails.
Natural event		Hazardous event caused by nature.
Near Hit		Near hit means a collision was only narrowly avoided and there was a high chance of collision if circumstances were slightly different or without the driver or other person/s taking emergency action.
Negative		The absence of any concentration of alcohol or the absence of a prescribed drug or the absence of a drug otherwise described in the operator's drug and alcohol management program.
Network Connections		Number of other accredited rail transport operators that have railways that are connected to or otherwise interface (e.g. have a shared operational corridor) with the rail infrastructure manager's railway. This does not include private sidings of registered rail transport operators
Network Rule or Procedure Breach		A failure, breach or omission of a rule, process or procedure used for the safe operation of trains and the protection of people and property.
Non-operational Track Length		Total length of track (in kilometres) under the effective management and control of the rail infrastructure manager that is not available to rail traffic, other than for condition monitoring purposes.
Non-road Vehicle		Any other vehicle not defined as road vehicle, including quad bikes, all-terrain vehicles (ATV's), golf carts, go karts, personal mobility devices, motorised recreational devices and other vehicles not registered for road usage.
Normal Operation		A line which is operating under normal operating conditions (including any speed restrictions that may be in place or any degraded mode) and not under possession.
Not in-service		A passenger train or light rail vehicle which is not in service for passenger use. For example, passenger trains returning to depots.
Object		An obstacle or animal that impedes the passage of a train.
Obstacle detection system		System able to detect the presence of an object stuck in the doors.
Occupied section		A section of track that has a train or rolling stock present.
Open access light rail corridor		A light rail system corridor that interfaces with road users and/or pedestrians and the access to that corridor is not physically restricted.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Operational Track Length		Total length of track (in kilometres) under the effective management and control of the rail infrastructure manager that is in open to rail traffic, regardless of the frequency of use.
Out of gauge	OoG	A rolling stock or load that does not conform with the rolling stock outline or loading outline.
Overhead line equipment	OHLE	The structures and overhead equipment necessary for the traction power supply for electric rolling stock.
Overhead traction system		Equipment and systems associated with the supply and reticulation of electricity for traction purposes.
Overloading		A wagon or container loaded to a mass above the designed safe tolerances.
Pantograph		An apparatus fixed to the roof of electric traction vehicles to draw current from the overhead supply.
Passenger		<p>A Passenger is a person travelling or intending to travel on a train, regardless of whether that person holds a valid ticket, who is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travelling, boarding or alighting from a train; or • On railway premises (other than a railway station car park) before and after travel. <p>This includes railway workers who are off duty.</p> <p>It does not refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trespasser, a stowaway or a person travelling on the outside of a train; or <p>A railway worker on duty.</p>
Passenger Journeys		The number of journeys made by passengers on trains.
Passenger Kilometres	pkm	Represents the transport of one passenger by rail over one kilometre.
Passenger Train		A train that is designed and used for the carrying of passengers. Passenger trains may also include freight wagons in their consist.
Passenger Train Kilometres	ptkm	The kilometres travelled by passenger trains. Irrespective whether the train travelled in-service or out-of-service.
Passing Loop		A passing loop is a section of track that runs parallel and connected at both ends to the main line. This allows, for example, two trains in opposite directions to cross each other, or a faster train to pass and overtake a slower one that is waiting in the loop. Passing loops are generally used on lines with only one track, and allows for increased running capabilities and minimalised running times.
Passive level crossing		A level crossing where the movement of vehicular or pedestrian traffic across a level crossing is controlled by signs and devices, none of which are activated during the approach or passage of rolling stock, and which rely on the road user including

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
		pedestrians detecting the approach or presence of rolling stock by direct observation.
Pedestrian		A person travelling by foot, including on roller skates, skateboards, scooters etc. or travelling by mobility aid.
Pedestrian gate		A physical gate that can be closed to inhibit pedestrian traffic and opened to allow for pedestrian traffic.
Permitted Speed		The speed not exceeding any speed limits currently in effect for the location and type of rail traffic.
Platform		A raised or level area, next to the line, that allows people to enter and leave trains.
Platform screen door	PSD	A barrier system with doors at the platform edge that prevents people from access to the track and only allows access when a train is present to allow for boarding and alighting to the train.
Point		A track component that provides a path for a wheel to transfer from one track to another and usually consists of a section of bent and planed rail (known as the switch rail) and its connecting parts (for example switch rod brackets, reinforcing bars and high strength tips where appropriate).
Points irregularity		An irregularity to any part of a point, including stock rail, blades, v-crossing, guard rail and locking mechanism.
Positive		The presence of any concentration of alcohol or the presence of a prescribed drug or the presence of a drug otherwise described in the operator's drug and alcohol management program.
Post incident testing		Drug and/or alcohol testing following an incident.
Precursor event		An event that immediately precedes a notifiable occurrence.
Proceed Authority		<p>A Proceed Authority is an authority for a train to enter one or more block sections and move to a limit of that authority.</p> <p>A Proceed Authority can be given to a train in various ways, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signals; • Witten or verbal authorities; • Staff or token; • In-cab displays; and/or • Data communication packages for driverless trains. <p>A Proceed Authority includes <i>proceed restricted authorities</i> and <i>shunt authorities</i>.</p>
Proceed Authority Exceedance	PAE	A Proceed Authority Exceedance is when a train exceeds the Limit of Authority, a train proceeds without a Proceed Authority or proceeds whilst a Restraint Authority is in place.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
		<p>A Proceed Authority Exceedance includes passing signals at stop and signals without indication without authority.</p> <p>A Proceed Authority Exceedance excludes trains passing their normal stopping location or stations if they have a valid Proceed Authority.</p>
Protection Officer	PO	The Competent Worker responsible for managing the rail safety component of worksite protection.
Rail defect		A surface or internal defect in the rail.
Rail Infrastructure		<p>Rail infrastructure means the facilities that are necessary to enable a railway to operate and includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) railway tracks and associated railway track structures; and (b) service roads, signalling systems, communications systems, rolling stock control systems, train control systems and data management systems; and (c) notices and signs; and (d) electrical power supply and electric traction systems; and (e) associated buildings, workshops, depots and yards; and (f) plant, machinery and equipment, <p>but does not include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) rolling stock; or (h) any facility, or facility of a class, that is prescribed by the national regulations not to be rail infrastructure.
Rail Infrastructure Manager	RIM	<p>Rail infrastructure manager, in relation to rail infrastructure of a railway, means the person who has effective control and management of the rail infrastructure, whether or not the person—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) owns the rail infrastructure; or (b) has a statutory or contractual right to use the rail infrastructure or to control, or provide, access to it.
Rail Safety Worker	RSW	Rail safety worker means an individual who has carried out, is carrying out, or is about to carry out, rail safety work.
Rail/wheel adhesion		The tangential force exerted in the wheel/rail contact.
Railway infrastructure worker		A person, suitably qualified to examine, repair, maintain, build or certify rail infrastructure.
Railway Operation		<p>Railway operations means any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the construction of a railway, railway tracks and associated railway track structures; (b) the construction of rolling stock;

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
		<p>(c) the management, commissioning, maintenance, repair, modification, installation, operation or decommissioning of rail infrastructure;</p> <p>(d) the commissioning, use, modification, maintenance, repair or decommissioning of rolling stock;</p> <p>(e) the operation or movement, or causing the operation or movement by any means, of rolling stock on a railway (including for the purposes of construction or restoration of rail infrastructure);</p> <p>(f) the movement, or causing the movement, of rolling stock for the purposes of operating a railway service;</p> <p>(g) the scheduling, control and monitoring of rolling stock being operated or moved on rail infrastructure.</p>
Rail worksite		A place within the rail corridor where work is carried out.
Rear end collision		Where the front end and the rear end of two trains collide. This includes where a train is stabled and stuck by another train.
Refused		Is the failure of a rail safety worker to submit to a drug or alcohol test.
Remote Controlled		Where the driver is not situated in the driving cab and uses a remote control to control the train.
Rerouting		Changing the route of a runaway train in order to lessen the risk or stop the train.
Restraint Authority		The Restraint Authority directs rail traffic not to depart the location irrespective of any available Proceed Authority.
Road Rail Vehicle	RRV	<p>A road rail vehicle, or RRV, is a vehicle which can operate on rail tracks and a conventional road. They are also known as 'hi-rail'.</p> <p>Some vehicles are converted road vehicles which keep their normal rubber tyres and are also fitted with steel rail wheels that can be lowered and raised as required.</p> <p>Road Rail Vehicles are considered rolling stock when operating on rail track.</p>
Road Vehicle		Road vehicle means a motor vehicle within the meaning of the <i>Motor Vehicle Act 1959</i> .
Roll back		Roll back is where the train rolls backwards. This includes where the rear portion of the train rolls backwards, irrespective whether the front of the train is stationary or moves in the forward direction.
Rolling Stock		Rolling stock means a vehicle that operates on or uses a railway, and includes a locomotive, carriage, rail car, rail motor, light rail vehicle, train, tram, light inspection vehicle, self propelled infrastructure maintenance vehicle, trolley, wagon or monorail vehicle, but does not include a vehicle designed to operate both on and off a railway when the vehicle is not operating on a railway.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Rolling Stock Interlocking System		A system that prevents doors being opened whilst the train is in motion or prevents a train from moving whilst the doors are open. It includes other systems, such as platform detection for door controls and anti-drag systems.
Rolling stock Irregularity		A failure of a rolling stock element or system that threatens the safety of people or railway operations.
Rolling stock maintainer		A person, suitably qualified to examine, repair, maintain, build or certify rolling stock or parts and equipment of rolling stock.
Rolling Stock Monitoring System Irregularity		A system designed to monitor the condition of rolling stock components. The system can be installed wayside or onboard rolling stock.
Rolling Stock Operator	RSO	Rolling stock operator means a person who has effective control and management of the operation or movement of rolling stock on rail infrastructure for a railway, but does not include a person by reason only that the person drives the rolling stock or controls the network or the network signals.
Rolling stock passenger door		A door allowing access and egress from passenger rolling stock.
Runaway		A movement of rolling stock or a train without a person or autonomous control system controlling the movement or a movement of a train where the person or autonomous control system in control of the train loses control.
Runaway protection		A device to protect a line from traffic from a runaway or unauthorised movement. The protection is achieved by derailing any rail traffic. For example, a derailer or catch point.
Running Line	RL	Running line means a railway track used primarily for the through movement of trains.
Safeworking System		An integrated system of operating procedures and technology for the safe operation of trains and the protection of people and property. This includes systems that ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safe separation between trains; • safe separation between trains and workers; • safe separation between trains and infrastructure; • trains operate at safe speeds.
Self-harm		A deliberate act to inflict injury or to cause death to oneself.
Self-propelled Vehicle		A track bound maintenance or inspection vehicle which is capable of being driven by on-board motors.
Serious Injury – Passenger, Member of the Public, Trespasser		An injury that can reasonably expected to lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an individual to be kept as in-patient for an extended period; • death without immediate medical treatment; • long-term impairment or loss of body function;

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> permanent serious disfigurement.
Serious Injury – Railway Worker		<p>Serious injury is an injury requiring the person to have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> immediate treatment as an in-patient in a hospital; or immediate treatment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> amputation of any part of his or her body; serious head injury; serious eye injury; serious burn; separation of his or her skin from an underlying tissue such that tendons, bones or muscles are exposed (such as degloving or scalping); spinal injury; loss of a bodily function; serious lacerations; medical treatment within 48 hours of exposure to a substance, such as chemicals, animal or human blood and airborne contaminants.
Shunting Operation		Where a train is undertaking shunting, usually running line of sight and with restricted speed.
Side swipe collision		Where the front end of a train strikes the side of another train.
Siding		Portion of track where vehicles can be placed clear of the running lines
Signal blackout		Where the limit of authority was exceeded due to a signal not displaying any indication.
Signal passed at danger	SPAD	Unauthorized passing of a signal displaying a stop indication/aspect or no indication.
Signal restored		Where the limit of authority was exceeded due to a signal restoring from a proceed aspect to a stop aspect.
Signalling System		A system which provides a means to safely regulate the movement of trains on a railway through the use of appropriate technology.
Significant Damage		<p>Damage to rolling stock, infrastructure or property reasonably expected to exceed \$AU100,000. This does not include any consequential costs, such as train delays nor the cost of recovering equipment from site; and/or</p> <p>Damage to rolling stock that results in the rolling stock being disabled and unable to be operated without repair or requires the rolling stock to be rescued. This does not include minor damage that can be repaired by the train crew; and/or</p> <p>Damage to rolling stock that resulted in the loss of passenger compartment integrity or cab integrity.</p>
Speed restriction		An imposed reduction of the normal speed for a portion of track.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Spread track		A widening beyond tolerances of the distance between the inside running (or gauge) faces of the two rails.
Staff/token		A staff or token used to authorise train movements and the possession of which gives the train permission to enter a block section.
Started against signal		Where the train was stopped at a signal displaying a stop indication and then proceeded without authority against the stop indication.
Station staff		A qualified worker on a platform who carries out safeworking duties.
Stopped Rail Traffic as Protection		A method of protecting a worker accessing the danger zone by means of stopped rail traffic.
Tampered/ Interfered		When a person has interfered, tampered with or destroyed a sample of a person's blood, urine or oral fluid; Or where a person has attempted to alter the concentration of alcohol or any other drug in a rail safety worker's breath, blood, oral fluid or urine.
Track closure		An imposed restriction that disallows rail traffic over a portion of track.
Track defect		Defects in the track which have the potential to cause derailment unless a speed restriction is imposed, as follows: (a) track defects involving horizontal alignment; (b) track defects involving vertical alignment; (c) broken rail; (d) other track defects.
Track Irregularity		Defects in the track that require an operational restriction (such as a speed restriction, axle load restriction, track closure) to be applied.
Track Occupancy Authority	TOA	An authority for Competent Workers and their equipment to occupy a defined portion of track for a specified period.
Track Work Authority	TWA	Authority for non-exclusive occupancy of track by track workers and equipment within specified limits.
Traction interlocking system		The door closed and locked interlock (also called a safety loop, door loop or green loop) prevents traction power from being applied until all doors are detected as 'Closed' and/or 'Locked'. Thus, if a door is obstructed, the train will be prevented from moving.
Traffic Density		Annual average number of trains per day using the line section.
Train		Train means –

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
		<p>(a) 2 or more units of rolling stock coupled together, at least 1 of which is a locomotive or self propelled unit; or</p> <p>(b) A unit of rolling stock that is a locomotive or other self-propelled unit.</p>
Train control system	TCS	One or more microprocessor based operator interface stations with the processing capacity to handle route setting, automatic route setting, train tracking, train describing, train reporting, event logging and all similar functionality.
Train Controller/Signaller		A rail safety worker who manages rail traffic to ensure the safe and efficient operation of trains.
Train detection		The detection of the presence of a train or rolling stock on a section of track.
Train detection system		A system that detects the presence of a train or rolling stock intended to be detected on a section of track. Systems include track circuits, axle counters, treadles and global positioning systems.
Train Driver		A person controlling the movement of a train. Usually located in the driver cab or outside the train when using remote control.
Train handling		The control of propulsion and braking necessary to operate and control a train in a safe manner.
Train parting		Where a portion of a train unintentionally uncouples.
Train Protection System		A system that enforces compliance with the limit of authority and if in some cases enforces compliance with speed restrictions.
Train Volume		Annual average number of trains per day using the crossing.
Trespasser		<p>A Trespasser is a person who is on railway premises (including land and rolling stock) without the necessary permission or authority, whether intentionally or unintentionally.</p> <p>Trespassers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons who commit or attempt suicides; • Stowaways and persons travelling on places not authorised for their uses (e.g. outside trains); • Persons who cross the track anywhere other than at an authorised crossing point, such as a level crossing, pedestrian crossing or in a shared corridor; • Persons in the rail corridor, except on paths designated for the use of passengers or members of the public.
Unattended mode		A mode of operation of an autonomous or driverless train where the train is operated by automation without a train crew member being in control of the train.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Uncontrolled environment		An environment that is not protected from train movements.
Under Possession		Where a line is closed or access to the line is restricted for undertaking work.
Underloading		A wagon or container mass below safe tolerances.
Uneven load		A wagon or container where the load is distributed unevenly, leading to one side or one end being heavier than the other.
Vehicle		A vehicle means a road vehicle, bicycle or non-road vehicle.
Verbal Authority		A proceed authority or restraint authority that is given verbally.
Vigilance device or system		A system that will react by directly initiating an emergency brake application if an acknowledgment input by the train driver is not received within a specified time increment.
Wagon		Used when describing or referring to rail vehicles of a specific type or group, e.g. freight wagons, service wagons, box wagons, tank wagons, flat wagons.
Warning devices		Visual, audible or physical devices that warn the user of a level crossing of approaching rail traffic.
Washaway		Where the track or any support structures, such as ballast and/or underlying subgrade is washed away by water.
Wayside monitoring equipment		A system, installed wayside, designed to monitor the condition of rolling stock components.
Wayside signal		A fixed signal placed near the track to authorise or control movements.
Wheel flange		The larger, inner part of rolling stock's wheel. It is used as a means of the guidance of the train and keeping it on the track.
Wheelchair		A chair mounted on 2 or more wheels that is built to transport a person who is unable to walk or has difficulty in walking, but does not include a pram, stroller or trolley.
Work Mode		Where a track machine or RRV is undertaking work.
Worker		A worker, other than a rail safety worker, who works for or at the direction of a railway organisation. This includes volunteers not involved in rail safety work.
Written Proceed Authority		A proceed authority or restraint authority that is in written form. This includes written authorities that are transmitted verbally or electronically.
Wrong Side Failure	WSF	A Wrong-side Failure is a failure condition of an integrated engineered system designed to fail-to-safe principle that results in that system to fail to an unsafe state.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
Yard		A system of tracks including sidings, marshalling yards, depots, freight terminals, balloon loops. Station yards are not considered yards for this purpose and are considered running line.

PROPOSED - SUBJECT TO MINISTERIAL APPROVAL