

# 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
<b>Absolute Signal Blocking</b>	ASB	A method used by rail safety workers to carry out work on track using controlled absolute signals set and kept at stop.
<b>Active level crossing</b>		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.
<b>Active warning device</b>		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.
<b>Adverse weather</b>		An extreme meteorological condition that threatens the safety of railway operations, such as high wind, high precipitation, extreme heat or cold.
<b>Agricultural vehicle</b>		A vehicle used for agricultural purposes, such as tractors, harvesters, sprayers.
<b>ALCAM Level Crossing ID</b>	ALCAM LXM ID	The assigned Australian Level Crossing Assessment Model (ALCAM) level crossing identifier.
<b>Alcohol Blood Test</b>		A test of a person's blood to determine the blood alcohol content.
<b>Alcohol Breath Analysis</b>		Breath analysis means an analysis of breath by a breath analysing instrument.
<b>Alcohol Breath Test</b>		Also known as alcotest. Is a preliminary breath test to determine the concentration of blood alcohol content based on a sample of breath.
<b>Alighting</b>		The process of disembarking from a train during normal operations.
<b>Anti-drag system</b>		<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>
<b>Attended mode</b>		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.
<b>Authority management system</b>		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
<b>Autonomous control system</b>		A system which provides a means to safely regulate the movement of autonomous trains on a railway through the use of appropriate technology.
<b>Axle load restriction</b>		An imposed reduction of the normal axle loads for a portion of track or an item of rolling stock.
<b>Balloon loop</b>		A circular portion of a line primarily used for loading and unloading of bulk commodities.
<b>Bicycle</b>		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.
<b>Boarding</b>		The process of getting on board of a train during normal operation.
<b>Bogie</b>		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.
<b>Boom barrier</b>		A physical barrier, including gates, that can be closed to inhibit vehicular or pedestrian traffic and opened to allow for vehicular or pedestrian traffic.
<b>Bridge strike</b>		A collision between a vehicle or vessel and a rail overbridge.
<b>Broken rail</b>		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.
<b>Bus</b>		A motor vehicle built mainly to carry people that seats over 12 adults (including the driver).
<b>Caught and dragged</b>		A person's body, mobility aid, clothing or baggage being caught in a passenger train door and then subsequently dragged as the train departs.
<b>Civil Construction Vehicle</b>		Vehicles used for civil construction purposes, such as front end loaders, backhoes, bulldozers, graders, cranes, excavators, etc.
<b>Collision</b>		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.
<b>Communication System</b>		Refers to system used for transmitting information between different parts of a railway network. Including, radio systems, passenger information systems, intercom or emergency communication and data transmission systems.
<b>Completely missed</b>		Where the limit of authority was missed and the train driver did not recognise the miss.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Conflict point</b>		A location within opposing, converging or intersecting routes where the movement of trains can result in a collision or a location where a collision between a train and a work site or a train and road vehicles/pedestrians could occur.
<b>Consequence event</b>		An event that occurs as a consequence to a notifiable occurrence.
<b>Contractor</b>		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.
<b>Coupler and draw gear</b>		The mechanism for joining two rail vehicles together.
<b>Crossing loop</b>		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.
<b>Crossover</b>		A portion of line that is used to divert rail traffic from one continuing line to another.
<b>Danger Zone</b>		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.
<b>Dangerous Goods</b>		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.
<b>Dangerous Goods Spill</b>		Loss of containment of dangerous goods associated with or impacting railway operations.
<b>Dangerous Goods Vehicle</b>		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.
<b>Decommissioned</b>		An asset that has undergone a process, such as disconnection, partial or full demolition, removal or disposal to remove it permanently from service.
<b>De-energised</b>		Disconnected from the source of electrical supply, but not discharged, earthed and isolated.
<b>Deliberate act/Vandalism</b>		An intentional act to cause an incident, not including self-harm.
<b>Derailer</b>		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.
<b>Derailment</b>		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

<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
		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.
<b>Detrain</b>		To have all passengers alighting from the train during degraded operations. This includes disembarking of passengers to the track in non-emergency situations.
<b>Dewirement</b>		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.
<b>Door open with train in motion</b>		A situation on a passenger train whereby a rolling stock passenger door is open or released (with the possibility of doors being opened) whilst the train is in any form of motion.
<b>Door release speed interlocking</b>		A system that prevents doors from being released whilst the train is in motion.
<b>Dragging equipment</b>		An instance in which objects that are typically secured on or underneath a train, become detached or loose.
<b>Driver Machine Interface</b>	DMI	The user interface that the driver interacts with to control the train.
<b>Driver Only Operation</b>	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.
<b>Driving Cab / Cab</b>		A compartment from where the driver (including other crew members, such as co-driver, pilot, fireman) operates the locomotive or self-propelled unit.
<b>Drug Blood Test</b>		A test of a person's blood to determine whether a drug is present in the blood.
<b>Drug Oral Fluid</b>		A test of a person's oral fluid to determine whether a drug is present in the oral fluid.
<b>Drug Urine Test</b>		A test of a person's blood to determine whether a drug is present in the urine.
<b>Earthed and Isolated</b>		Disconnected and separated from the source of electrical supply; and isolated and earthed to avoid unintentional energisation.
<b>Electrical Infrastructure</b>		Any electrical infrastructure used in connection with railway operation, such as electrical traction infrastructure.
<b>Electrical Traction System</b>		The system used to provide electric power for driving a train. Electrical power is typically drawn from overhead lines or third rail. The system consists of several parts, including transmission lines, substations, contact systems, support structures, etc.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Emergency Action</b>		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.
<b>Emergency door release</b>	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.
<b>Emergency door release speed interlocking</b>		A system that prevents doors from being opened when the emergency door release is operated until the train is proven to be at standstill.
<b>Emergency Escape Gate</b>		A gate that allows for escape of persons trapped on active pedestrian crossings.
<b>Employee</b>		A rail safety worker directly employed by a rail transport operator, including volunteers, casual employees and persons under training.
<b>Entanglement</b>		A situation in which the contact wire and/or catenary wire of the overhead line equipment is wrapped around the pantograph or other equipment.
<b>Explosion</b>		An explosion is a rapid or sudden expansion of gases or material.
<b>Fail-to-safe</b>		A design philosophy which results in any expected failure maintaining or placing the equipment in a safe state.
<b>Fatality</b>		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.
<b>Fire</b>		Any fire, including the generation of heat or smoke without visible flames associated with or impacting railway operations.
<b>First Aid</b>		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"> <li>• Cleaning of minor cuts, scrapes or scratches;</li> <li>• Treatment of a minor burn;</li> <li>• Application of bandages and dressings;</li> <li>• Use of non-prescription medicine;</li> <li>• Removal of debris from the eyes using irrigation or a cotton swab; and</li> <li>• Use of hot or cold therapy e.g. heating pads or ice packs.</li> </ul>
<b>Freight Train</b>		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.
<b>Freight Train Kilometres</b>	ftkm	The kilometres travelled by freight trains, including ballast and spoil trains operated for construction or maintenance purpose.
<b>Gauge</b>		The distance between the inside running (or gauge) faces of the two rails

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Guard</b>		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.
<b>Handsignal</b>		A signal given by hand movements, with or without flags or lights.
<b>Handsignaller</b>		A competent worker who gives handsignals to rail traffic crew.
<b>Head of train</b>		The front part of a train, usually where the locomotive or leading cab is located. Although, trains may be propelled or remotely operated, in which case, the front part of the train in the direction of travel is the head of the train.
<b>Head on collision</b>		Where the front ends of two trains collide.
<b>Heavy Vehicle</b>		A vehicle with a gross vehicle mass of more than 4.5 tonnes.
<b>Horizontal/Vertical Misalignment</b>		The incorrect positioning of the railway track in relation to either the horizontal or vertical planes.
<b>Immediate and/or direct threat to safety</b>		A condition where there is a clear and/or imminent danger to the safety of people or property and where death, serious injury or significant damage was only narrowly avoided by chance.
<b>In-cab signal</b>		A display in the driving cab of a train, showing permissible speed or extent of movement authority, instead of or supplementing lineside signals.
<b>Indexing</b>		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.
<b>Ineffective restraint</b>		Load restraint that is ineffective and has/could lead to load shift or loss of load.
<b>In-service</b>		A passenger train or light rail vehicle which is in service for passenger use, irrespective of whether passengers are on board.
<b>Inspection Activity</b>		A process, either carried out by a qualified person or by sensors or measuring equipment or a combination of those, to identify defects. For example, inspections carried out by track recording cars or equipment installed on trains.
<b>Integrated engineered system</b>		The integration of components, equipment, units and sub-systems in such a way that it forms a system to perform an operational function safely.
<b>Inter-carriage door</b>		A door allowing passage from one passenger car into another.
<b>Kinematic envelope</b>		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

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
		installed cant) and dynamic movements in response to track irregularity.
<b>Level Crossing</b>	LX	<p>A level crossing includes each of the following areas:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) a pedestrian crossing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(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;</li> </ul>
<b>Level Crossing ID</b>	LX ID	The rail infrastructure manager's level crossing identifier.
<b>Level Crossing Name</b>		The operators naming of a level crossing. Usually the road name for the crossing.
<b>Light locomotive</b>		A locomotive, or several locomotives coupled together, operating without a train behind it, for relocation or operational reasons.
<b>Light passenger vehicle</b>		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).
<b>Light Rail System</b>		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.
<b>Light rail traffic intersection</b>		A traffic intersection with light rail crossing the intersection.
<b>Light Rail Vehicle</b>	LRV	A low axle load passenger vehicle operating on a light rail system. Trams are considered LRV's for the purpose of reporting.
<b>Likely cause</b>		An event, action or inaction that is assumed to have given rise to the notifiable occurrence.
<b>Limit of Authority</b>		<p>A location to which a train may travel under a Proceed Authority. It may be defined by a signal, sign or specific kilometre point.</p> <p>Road traffic signals are considered a Limit of Authority on a Light Rail System.</p>
<b>Limit of Authority – completely missed</b>		A limit of authority that was missed and the train driver did not recognise the miss.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Limit of Authority - Misjudged</b>		A limit of authority that was exceeded due to the train driver misjudging the braking distance.
<b>Line Kilometre Point</b>		The distance in kilometres from a set point, used to identify a specific place in a section.
<b>Line Section</b>		A section of a line between two locations as specified for operating purposes by the Rail Infrastructure Manager.
<b>Line Segment</b>		A location (track kilometre point) where a change of parameters occurs along a running line.
<b>Lineside</b>		Adjacent to the railway line.
<b>Load shift</b>		Load that has shifted during transit.
<b>Local Possession Authority</b>	LPA	An authority that closes a defined portion of track for a specified period.
<b>Locomotive</b>		Self-propelled, non-passenger-carrying railway vehicles used for hauling or propelling other (typically freight or passenger) rolling stock.
<b>Lookout Working</b>	LW	A safety measure used by Competent Workers to carry out work on track without a formally issued work on track authority.
<b>Loss of load</b>		Load that has fallen from a train or is lost during transit.
<b>Main Event</b>		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.
<b>Maintenance Train Kilometres</b>		Total number of kilometres travelled by maintenance vehicles, hi rails, track recording cars etc.
<b>Marshalling</b>		The activity of receiving, sorting, reforming and dispatching trains.
<b>Maximum kinematic rolling stock outline</b>		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
<b>Maximum Track Speed</b>		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.
<b>Medical Treatment</b>		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"> <li>• a doctor who is registered or licensed to practice under a state or territory law; or</li> <li>• certain allied health professionals such as ambulance officers and nurses.</li> </ul>

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Member of the public</b>	MoP	A person other than Rail Safety Worker, Passenger or Trespasser. A person crossing at an authorised crossing point is considered a member of the public.
<b>Minor Damage</b>		<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Damage to rolling stock that did not result in the loss of passenger compartment integrity or cab integrity.</p>
<b>Minor Injury</b>		<p>An injury other than a serious injury sustained by a person as a result of a notifiable occurrence that receives medical treatment.</p> <p>It does not include first aid treatment.</p>
<b>Misadventure</b>		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.
<b>Miscommunication</b>		Failure to communicate successfully.
<b>Motorcycle</b>		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.
<b>Narrow track</b>		A narrowing beyond tolerances of the distance between the inside running (or gauge) faces of the two rails.
<b>Natural event</b>		Hazardous event caused by nature.
<b>Near Hit</b>		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.
<b>Negative</b>		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.
<b>Network Connections</b>		<p>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.</p> <p>This does not include private sidings of registered rail transport operators</p>
<b>Network Rule or Procedure Breach</b>		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.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Non-operational Track</b>		Track under the effective management and control of the rail infrastructure manager that is not available to rail traffic, other than for condition monitoring purposes.
<b>Non-operational Track Length</b>		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.
<b>Non-road Vehicle</b>		Any other vehicle not defined as road vehicle, including quad bikes, all-terrain vehicles (ATV's), golf carts, go karts, motorised personal mobility devices, motorised recreational devices and other vehicles not registered for road usage.
<b>Normal Operation</b>		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.
<b>Not in-service</b>		A passenger train or light rail vehicle which is not in service for passenger use. For example, passenger trains returning to depots.
<b>Object</b>		An obstacle or animal that impedes the passage of a train.
<b>Obstacle detection system</b>		System able to detect the presence of an object stuck in the doors.
<b>Occupied section</b>		A section of track that has a train or rolling stock present.
<b>Open access light rail corridor</b>		A light rail system corridor that interfaces with road users and/or pedestrians and the access to that corridor is not physically restricted.
<b>Operational Restriction</b>		A constraint or condition intentionally placed on rolling stock, track or line traffic that reduces/manages a threat to railway operations. (i.e. speed restriction, axle load restriction, track closures).
<b>Operational Track</b>		Track under the effective management and control of the rail infrastructure manager that is in open to rail traffic, regardless of the frequency of use. This includes lines that are operated seasonally and not in operation for the rest of the year.
<b>Operational Track Length</b>		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. This includes lines that are operated seasonally and not in operation for the rest of the year.
<b>Out of gauge</b>	OoG	A rolling stock or load that does not conform with the rolling stock outline or loading outline.
<b>Overhead line equipment</b>	OHLE	The structures and overhead equipment necessary for the traction power supply for electric rolling stock.
<b>Overhead traction system</b>		Equipment and systems associated with the supply and reticulation of electricity for traction purposes.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Overloading</b>		A wagon or container loaded to a mass above the designed safe tolerances.
<b>Pantograph</b>		An apparatus fixed to the roof of electric traction vehicles to draw current from the overhead supply.
<b>Passenger</b>		<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"> <li>• Travelling, boarding or alighting from a train; or</li> <li>• On railway premises (other than a railway station car park) before and after travel.</li> </ul> <p>This includes railway workers who are off duty.</p> <p>It does not refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A trespasser, a stowaway or a person travelling on the outside of a train; or</li> <li>• A railway worker on duty.</li> </ul>
<b>Passenger Journeys</b>		The number of journeys made by passengers on trains.
<b>Passenger Kilometres</b>	pkm	Represents the transport of one passenger by rail over one kilometre.
<b>Passenger Train</b>		A train that is designed and used for the carrying of passengers. Passenger trains may also include freight wagons in their consist.
<b>Passenger Train Kilometres</b>	ptkm	The kilometres travelled by passenger trains. Irrespective whether the train travelled in-service or out-of-service.
<b>Passing Loop</b>		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.
<b>Passive level crossing</b>		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 pedestrians detecting the approach or presence of rolling stock by direct observation.
<b>Pedestrian</b>		A person travelling by foot, including on roller skates, skateboards, scooters etc. or travelling by non-motorised personal mobility devices.
<b>Pedestrian gate</b>		A physical gate that can be closed to inhibit pedestrian traffic and opened to allow for pedestrian traffic.
<b>Permitted Speed</b>		The speed not exceeding any speed limits currently in effect for the location and type of rail traffic.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Plant/Machinery</b>		An asset used by industry for the purpose of conducting work on rolling stock and/or rail infrastructure (i.e. lifting equipment, train wash etc).
<b>Platform</b>		A raised or level area, next to the line, that allows people to enter and leave trains.
<b>Platform screen door</b>	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.
<b>Point</b>		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).
<b>Points irregularity</b>		An irregularity to any part of a point, including stock rail, blades, v-crossing, guard rail and locking mechanism.
<b>Positive</b>		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.
<b>Post incident testing</b>		Drug and/or alcohol testing following an incident.
<b>Precursor event</b>		An event that immediately precedes a notifiable occurrence.
<b>Proceed Authority</b>		<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"> <li>• Signals;</li> <li>• Witten or verbal authorities;</li> <li>• Staff or token;</li> <li>• In-cab displays; and/or</li> <li>• Data communication packages for driverless trains.</li> </ul> <p>A Proceed Authority includes <i>proceed restricted authorities</i> and <i>shunt authorities</i>.</p>
<b>Proceed Authority Exceedance</b>	PAE	<p>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.</p> <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>
<b>Protection Officer</b>	PO	The Competent Worker responsible for managing the rail safety component of worksite protection.
<b>Rail defect</b>		A surface or internal defect in the rail.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Rail Infrastructure</b>		<p>Rail infrastructure means the facilities that are necessary to enable a railway to operate and includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) railway tracks and associated railway track structures; and</li> <li>(b) service roads, signalling systems, communications systems, rolling stock control systems, train control systems and data management systems; and</li> <li>(c) notices and signs; and</li> <li>(d) electrical power supply and electric traction systems; and</li> <li>(e) associated buildings, workshops, depots and yards; and</li> <li>(f) plant, machinery and equipment,</li> </ul> <p>but does not include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(g) rolling stock; or</li> <li>(h) any facility, or facility of a class, that is prescribed by the national regulations not to be rail infrastructure.</li> </ul>
<b>Rail Infrastructure Manager</b>	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"> <li>(a) owns the rail infrastructure; or</li> <li>(b) has a statutory or contractual right to use the rail infrastructure or to control, or provide, access to it.</li> </ul>
<b>Rail Safety Work</b>		As defined in s8, Rail Safety National Law.
<b>Rail Safety Worker</b>	RSW	Rail safety worker means an individual who has carried out, is carrying out, or is about to carry out, rail safety work.
<b>Rail/wheel adhesion</b>		The tangential force exerted in the wheel/rail contact.
<b>Railway infrastructure worker</b>		A person, suitably qualified to examine, repair, maintain, build or certify rail infrastructure.
<b>Railway Operation</b>		<p>Railway operations means any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the construction of a railway, railway tracks and associated railway track structures;</li> <li>(b) the construction of rolling stock;</li> <li>(c) the management, commissioning, maintenance, repair, modification, installation, operation or decommissioning of rail infrastructure;</li> <li>(d) the commissioning, use, modification, maintenance, repair or decommissioning of rolling stock;</li> <li>(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);</li> <li>(f) the movement, or causing the movement, of rolling stock for the purposes of operating a railway service;</li> </ul>

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
		(g) the scheduling, control and monitoring of rolling stock being operated or moved on rail infrastructure.
<b>Rail worksite</b>		A place within the rail corridor where work is carried out including all areas that should be protected from rail traffic to facilitate works.
<b>Rear end collision</b>		Where the front end and the rear end of two trains collide. This includes where a train is stabled and stuck by another train.
<b>Refused</b>		Is the failure of a rail safety worker to submit to a drug or alcohol test.
<b>Remote Controlled</b>		Where the driver is not situated in the driving cab and uses a remote control to control the train.
<b>Rerouting</b>		Changing the route of a runaway train in order to lessen the risk or stop the train.
<b>Restraint Authority</b>		The Restraint Authority directs rail traffic not to depart the location irrespective of any available Proceed Authority.
<b>Road Rail Vehicle</b>	RRV	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'.  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.  Road Rail Vehicles are considered trains when operating on rail track.
<b>Road Vehicle</b>		Road vehicle means a motor vehicle within the meaning of the <i>Motor Vehicle Act 1959</i> .
<b>Roll back</b>		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.
<b>Rolling Stock</b>		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. Two or more permanently coupled pieces of rolling stock are considered multiple units of rolling stock.
<b>Rolling Stock Interlocking System</b>		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.
<b>Rolling stock Irregularity</b>		A failure of a rolling stock element or system that threatens the safety of people or railway operations.
<b>Rolling stock maintainer</b>		A person, suitably qualified to examine, repair, maintain, build or certify rolling stock or parts and equipment of rolling stock.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Rolling Stock Monitoring System Irregularity</b>		A system designed to monitor the condition of rolling stock components. The system can be installed wayside or onboard rolling stock.
<b>Rolling Stock Operator</b>	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.
<b>Rolling stock passenger door</b>		A door allowing access and egress from passenger rolling stock.
<b>Runaway</b>		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.
<b>Runaway protection</b>		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.
<b>Running Line</b>	RL	Running line means a railway track used primarily for the through movement of trains, including track under construction for the future purpose of the through movement of trains.
<b>Safety critical element of existing rolling stock</b>		An element of existing rolling stock that should it malfunction or fail, could reasonably contribute to an immediate and/or direct threat to safety.
<b>Safeworking System</b>		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"> <li>• safe separation between trains;</li> <li>• safe separation between trains and workers;</li> <li>• safe separation between trains and infrastructure;</li> <li>• trains operate at safe speeds.</li> </ul>
<b>Self-harm</b>		A deliberate act to inflict injury or to cause death to oneself.
<b>Self-propelled Vehicle</b>		A track bound maintenance or inspection vehicle which is capable of being driven by on-board motors.
<b>Serious Injury – Passenger, Member of the Public, Trespasser</b>		An injury that can reasonably expected to lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an individual to be kept as in-patient for an extended period;</li> <li>• death without immediate medical treatment;</li> <li>• long-term impairment or loss of body function;</li> <li>• permanent serious disfigurement.</li> </ul>
<b>Serious Injury – Railway Worker</b>		Serious injury is an injury requiring the person to have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• immediate treatment as an in-patient in a hospital; or</li> <li>• immediate treatment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ amputation of any part of his or her body;</li> <li>○ serious head injury;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ serious eye injury;</li> <li>○ serious burn;</li> <li>○ separation of his or her skin from an underlying tissue such that tendons, bones or muscles are exposed (such as degloving or scalping);</li> <li>○ spinal injury;</li> <li>○ loss of a bodily function;</li> <li>○ serious lacerations;</li> <li>● medical treatment within 48 hours of exposure to a substance, such as chemicals, animal or human blood and airborne contaminants.</li> </ul>
<b>Shunting Operation</b>		Where a train is undertaking shunting, usually running line of sight and with restricted speed.
<b>Side swipe collision</b>		Where the front end of a train strikes the side of another train.
<b>Siding</b>		Portion of track where vehicles can be placed clear of the running lines.
<b>Signal blackout</b>		Where the limit of authority was exceeded due to a signal not displaying any indication.
<b>Signal passed at danger</b>	SPAD	Unauthorized passing of a signal displaying a stop indication/aspect or no indication.
<b>Signal restored</b>		Where the limit of authority was exceeded due to a signal restoring from a proceed aspect to a stop aspect.
<b>Signalling System</b>		A system which provides a means to safely regulate the movement of trains on a railway through the use of appropriate technology.
<b>Significant Damage</b>		<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>
<b>Speed restriction</b>		An imposed reduction of the normal speed for a portion of track.
<b>Spread track</b>		A widening beyond tolerances of the distance between the inside running (or gauge) faces of the two rails.
<b>Staff/token</b>		A staff or token used to authorise train movements and the possession of which gives the train permission to enter a block section.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Started against signal</b>		Where the train was stopped at a signal displaying a stop indication and then proceeded without authority against the stop indication.
<b>Station staff</b>		A qualified worker on a platform who carries out safeworking duties.
<b>Stopped Rail Traffic as Protection</b>		A method of protecting a worker accessing the danger zone by means of stopped rail traffic.
<b>Structural Collapse</b>		When a structure falls as a consequence of structural damage.
<b>Structural Damage</b>		Damage that adversely affects structural integrity.
<b>Structural Integrity</b>		The ability of a structure to withstand its intended load without failing due to fracture, deformation or fatigue.
<b>System Responded</b>		An instance in which an integrated engineering system such as a train protection system (i.e ATP, train stop) engages to stop a train.
<b>Tampered/ Interfered</b>		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.
<b>Track closure</b>		An imposed restriction that disallows rail traffic over a portion of track.
<b>Track defect</b>		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.
<b>Track Irregularity</b>		Defects in the track that require an operational restriction (such as a speed restriction, axle load restriction, track closure) to be applied.
<b>Track Occupancy Authority</b>	TOA	An authority for Competent Workers and their equipment to occupy a defined portion of track for a specified period.
<b>Track Work Authority</b>	TWA	Authority for non-exclusive occupancy of track by track workers and equipment within specified limits.
<b>Traction interlocking system</b>		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.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Traffic Density</b>		Annual average number of trains per day using the line section.
<b>Train</b>		Train means – (a) 2 or more units of rolling stock coupled together, at least 1 of which is a locomotive or self-propelled unit; or (b) A unit of rolling stock that is a locomotive or other self-propelled unit.
<b>Train control system</b>	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.
<b>Train Controller/Signaller</b>		A rail safety worker who manages rail traffic to ensure the safe and efficient operation of trains.
<b>Train detection</b>		The detection of the presence of a train or rolling stock on a section of track.
<b>Train detection system</b>		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.
<b>Train Driver</b>		A person controlling the movement of a train. Usually located in the driver cab or outside the train when using remote control.
<b>Train handling</b>		The control of propulsion and braking necessary to operate and control a train in a safe manner.
<b>Train parting</b>		Where a portion of a train unintentionally uncouples.
<b>Train Protection System</b>		A system that enforces compliance with the limit of authority and if in some cases enforces compliance with speed restrictions.
<b>Train Volume</b>		Annual average number of trains per day using the crossing.
<b>Trespasser</b>		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.  Trespassers include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons who commit or attempt suicides;</li> <li>• Stowaways and persons travelling on places not authorised for their uses (e.g. outside trains);</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Persons in the rail corridor, except on paths designated for the use of passengers or members of the public.</li> </ul>
<b>Unattended mode</b>		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
<b>Uncontrolled environment</b>		An environment that is not protected from train movements.
<b>Under Possession</b>		Where a line is closed or access to the line is restricted for undertaking work.
<b>Underloading</b>		A wagon or container mass below safe tolerances.
<b>Uneven load</b>		A wagon or container where the load is distributed unevenly, leading to one side or one end being heavier than the other.
<b>Vehicle</b>		A vehicle means a road vehicle, bicycle or non-road vehicle.
<b>Verbal Authority</b>		A proceed authority or restraint authority that is given verbally.
<b>Vigilance device or system</b>		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.
<b>Wagon</b>		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.
<b>Warning devices</b>		Visual, audible or physical devices that warn the user of a level crossing of approaching rail traffic.
<b>Washaway</b>		Where the track or any support structures, such as ballast and/or underlying subgrade is washed away by water.
<b>Wayside monitoring equipment</b>		A system, installed wayside, designed to monitor the condition of rolling stock components.
<b>Wayside signal</b>		A fixed signal placed near the track to authorise or control movements.
<b>Wheel flange</b>		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.
<b>Wheelchair</b>		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.
<b>Work Mode</b>		Where a track machine or RRV is undertaking work.
<b>Worker</b>		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.
<b>Written Proceed Authority</b>		A proceed authority or restraint authority that is in written form. This includes written authorities that are transmitted verbally or electronically.
<b>Wrong Side Failure</b>	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.