



# ENGLISH FOR

## Health and Safety Technicians

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## O vocabulário que toda área de Segurança do Trabalho deve dominar:

### Orientação:

1º Imprima esse documento;

2º Destaque com caneta “marca-texto” apenas as palavras que você desconhece;

3º Leia a coluna *meaning* para descobrir o significado e evite usar tradutores;

4º Construa frases com aplicação das novas palavras que você está aprendendo. Se precisar de inspiração, use o [www.businessdictionary.com](http://www.businessdictionary.com). Faça isso por meio da escrita e não da digitação, pois isso potencializa o armazenamento do novo conhecimento na memória de longo prazo

Bons estudos!

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*Exemplos explicados na videoaula*

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### Português - Inglês

**1 Acidente de trabalho: Occupational accident**

*“Recent data suggest that young workers are at greater risk of having occupational accidents.”*

*“Dados recentes sugerem que os trabalhadores jovens correm maior risco de sofrer acidentes de trabalho.”*

**2 Licença médica: Sick leave**

*"Except for sick leave, I was never absent from work."*

*"Exceto por licença médica, nunca me ausentei do trabalho."*

**3 Equipamento de segurança: Safety gear**

*"Always use appropriate safety gear, such as safety gloves and safety shoes when handling the equipment."*

*"Sempre use equipamentos de segurança adequados, como luvas e calçados de segurança ao manusear o equipamento."*

**4 Contusão: Contusion**

*"The fall resulted from a contusion that led to 2 days of sick leave."*

*"A queda resultou de uma contusão que levou a 2 dias de licença médica."*

**5 Adicional de insalubridade: Health risk bonus**

*"Our blue-collar employees are entitled to receive health risk premium."*

*"Nossos operários têm direito a receber adicional de insalubridade."*

**6 Operação manual: Manual handling**

*"The rules apply to any manual handling operation which may cause injury at work."*

*"As regras se aplicam a qualquer operação manual que possa causar ferimentos no trabalho."*

**7 Negligência: Disregard**

*"His actions manifested a complete disregard for personal safety."*

*"As ações dele demonstraram completa negligência à segurança pessoal."*

**8 Avaliação de risco: Risk assessment**

*"We performed a strict risk assessment visit in order to check the safety conditions."*

*"Realizamos uma rigorosa visita de avaliação de risco para verificar as condições de segurança."*

**9 Doenças ocupacionais: Occupational diseases**

*"Occupational exposure to asbestos is considered probable cause for many occupational diseases."*

*"A exposição ocupacional ao amianto é considerada causa provável de muitas doenças ocupacionais."*

**10 Deficiência permanente: Permanent impairment.**

*"Prolonged exposition to loud noises is known to cause permanent hearing impairment."*

*“Sabe-se que a exposição prolongada a ruídos altos causa deficiência auditiva permanente.”*

**11 Ação disciplinar: Disciplinary action**

*“The company will be taking disciplinary action against the two workers.”*

*“A empresa tomará medidas disciplinares contra os dois trabalhadores.”*

**12 Socorrista: First aider**

*“If you've cut your hand, the first aider will patch you up.”*

*“Se você cortou sua mão, o socorrista fará um curativo.”*

**13 EPI (Equipamento de proteção individual): PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)**

*“For all the employees: the use of PPE is a requirement, not a suggestion.”*

*“Para todos os funcionários: o uso de EPI é um requisito, não uma sugestão.”*

**14 Normas de segurança: Safety rules**

*“Some basic safety rules were wilfully ignored.”*

*“Algumas regras básicas de segurança foram deliberadamente ignoradas.”*

**15 Quase acidente: Near-miss**

*“We need to report every accident, incident, near-miss in 2 hours-time.”*

*“Precisamos relatar todos os acidentes, incidentes, quase acidentes em duas horas.”*

**16 Permissão de trabalho: Work permit**

*“The execution of dangerous jobs requires a work permit.”*

*“A execução de trabalhos perigosos requer uma permissão de trabalho.”*

**17 Antepara: Bulkhead**

*“It is possible to remove the interior bulkhead, but its removal may weaken the structure.”*

*“É possível remover a antepara interna, mas sua remoção pode enfraquecer a estrutura.”*

**18 Aterramento Elétrico: Electrical grounding**

*“Electrical grounding is very important for the safety of the operator.”*

*“O aterramento elétrico é muito importante para a segurança do operador.”*

**19 Cinto de segurança: Safety harness**

*“When working at height, be sure your safety harness has been buckled to certain anchorages.”*

*“Ao trabalhar em altura, verifique se o seu cinto de segurança foi preso a certas ancoragens.”*

**20 Manutenção preventiva: Preventive maintenance**

*“We've finished the preventive maintenance work according to the schedule.”*

*“Concluimos o trabalho de manutenção preventiva de acordo com o cronograma.”*

**21 Atos inseguros: Unsafe acts**

*“Workers have been reluctant to report unsafe acts of their colleagues.”*

*“Os trabalhadores relutam em denunciar atos inseguros de seus colegas.”*

**22 Intempéries: Bad weather**

*“The strong wind and bad weather detained us from doing any work for several hours.”*

*“O vento forte e as intempéries nos impediram de trabalhar por várias horas.”*

**23 LER (Lesão por Esforço Repetitivo): RSI (Repetitive Strain Injury)**

*“He seems to be getting early signs of RSI.”*

*“Ele parece ter os primeiros sinais de LER.”*

**24 Passarela: Walkway**

*“To facilitate access, a walkway was built leading to the entry.”*

*“Para facilitar o acesso, uma passarela foi construída levando à entrada.”*

**25 : Exaustão pelo calor: Heat exhaustion**

*“He was feeling nauseous from heat exhaustion and almost passed out.”*

*“Ele estava se sentindo enjoado de exaustão pelo calor e quase desmaiou.”*

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*Conteúdo adicional*

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Agora confira um glossário bem completo com 160 palavras para Segurança do Trabalho em Inglês.

## A

**ABSENTEEISM** - regularly not attending work or willful absence e.g. striking. (Not including involuntary or occasional absence from reasonable causes like sickness or accidents).

**ABSOLUTE DUTY**: No defence available against noncompliance with statutory requirement

**ACCIDENT** - An unplanned incident resulting in ill-health, injury, death or damage.

**ACCIDENT TRIANGLE**: Indicates statistical relationship and severity of accident.

**ACOP** - Approved Code of Practice. The HSE publish guidance in the form of ACOPs, they describe the recommended methods to comply with regulations imposed by the HASAWA. ACOPs are 'approved by the Health and Safety Executive, with the consent of the Secretary of State'.

**ALARP**: As Low As Reasonably Practicable. (See also SFAIRP). The two terms mean essentially the same thing and at their core is the concept of "reasonably practicable"; this involves weighing a risk against the trouble, time and money needed to control it.

**ALLERGEN**: An antigen (molecule capable of being recognised by the immune system) that causes an allergic reaction.

**APPOINTED PERSON**: One who is trained in accordance with the appropriate schedule, competent to carry out the duties and appointed in writing.

**APPROVED CODE OF PRACTICE**: A Code of Practice (COP) prepared by management, unions and HSE, that has been approved and accepted by The Health and Safety Commission (HSC).

**ASBESTOS & ASBESTOSIS** - Asbestos is the name of a fibrous mineral that when disturbed, breaks into small fibres that can be inhaled, cause damage to the lungs and cause diseases like asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma (all associated with prolonged exposure). See more on our Complete Guide to Asbestos. Asbestosis is the damage of the lung tissue which is caused by inhaling asbestos fibres which makes breathing hard. If you disturb asbestos, you must stop work immediately and report the problem.

**AVAILABILITY (g)**: Ability [of a system] to be in a state to perform as required. Note: Availability is measured by a probability (a dimensionless quantity between 0 and 1) of the service being provided at an arbitrary time, but is usually expressed as a percentage. Availability is related to reliability (q.v.) but is not the same.

## C

**CARCINOGEN**: A substance or physical agent that causes cancer.

**CARCINOGENIC**: Inherent potential of a substance or physical agent to be a carcinogen.

**CDM**. Construction (Design and Management) Regulations.

**CODE OF PRACTICE**: A body of rules for Practical Guidance only and not having the force of law although failure to comply may be used in evidence in legal proceedings.

**CODE OF PRACTISE:** Are rules fixed by regulatory bodies (like the HSE) or trade associations that provide guidance to help work towards compliance with the law.

**COMAH:** Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations .

**COMMON CAUSE FAILURE (CCF):** a dependent failure (q.v) of two or more (redundant) system elements due to a single cause, for example a fire or flood.

**COMMON MODE FAILURE (CMF):** a dependent failure (q.v) where two or more system elements fail in the same manner, for example by having the same incorrect maintenance action performed on all the elements.

**COMPETENT PERSON:** A practical and reasonable person with sufficient documented training and experience, who knows what to look for, how to recognise it when they see it, and how to deal with it to make it safe. They also know and work within the limits of their competence.

**CONFINED SPACE:**An enclosed area that can cause harm via hazardous substances or conditions in the space.

**CORROSIVE:** A substance that causes damage through a chemical reaction.

**COSHH (c)** Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.

**CPD - Continuing Professional Development** is the term used for the learning activities that professionals engage in to develop their skills and abilities. All of our courses are CPD Accredited and users can earn points within minutes.

## D

**DANGER (b):** A state or condition in which personal injury and/or asset damage is reasonably foreseeable. The presence of a hazard.

**DEPENDENT (failures):** Failures of two or more elements of a system where these failures cannot be considered independent (q.v). Common cause and common mode failures are dependent failures.

**DERMATITIS:** Inflammation of the skin. When the condition is due to contact with a substance at work it is called 'occupational' or 'industrial' dermatitis.

**DIVERSITY:** Performing the same function in a redundant system (q.v) by different means in different elements, including different technologies and/or design and implementation methods.

**DSE - Stands for Display Screen Equipment** which is any display screens - computer monitors, laptops, tablets, TV screens and even smartphones. Those who use DSE on a regular basis legally require DSE Training.

**DUTY Holder:** Any person or organisation holding a legal duty, for example, all employers and persons who provide, use, or control equipment at work as required under PUWER regulations.

## E

EMAS: Employment Medical Advisory Service.

EMERGENCY PLAN: A plan that has specific instructions to be followed in an emergency. The aim should be to evacuate all people from a dangerous situation or environment.

ERGONOMICS (a): The study of the relationship between workers and their occupation, equipment and environment and particularly, the application of anatomical, physiological and psychological knowledge to the problems arising there from, see:

ERROR RATE PREDICTION: A forecast of the possibility of error based on statistical data.

ERROR: Mistake; error of judgement leading to action resulting in an accident and its subsequent effects.

ETA: Event Tree Analysis: a graphical method of exploring how an initiating (hazardous) event can lead to an accident via a set of further events. The method allows the exploration of barriers to escalation of the hazard (mitigations) and the calculation of the relative likelihoods of various outcomes.

EWR: Electricity at Work Regulations 1989.

## F

FIRE PRECAUTIONS: The measures taken and the fire protection features provided in a building (e.g. design, systems, equipment and procedures) to minimise the risk to the occupants from the outbreak of fire.

FIRE PREVENTION: The concept of preventing outbreaks of fire, of reducing the risk of fire spreading and of avoiding danger to persons and property from fire.

FIRES: All fires are the result of three things - heat, oxygen, and a fuel source. There are 5 different classes of fire:

Class A - combustible materials

Class B - flammable liquids

Class C - flammable gases

Class D - combustible metals

Class F - cooking oils

ELECTRICAL FIRES - there is no class E. These fires ignite from electrical appliances but once the appliance is removed, the fire changes class elements of a system, determines how each element can fail, and explores the effects of each such element failure on the operation of the system as a whole. FMEA can also be used to quantify the failure rate of the total system by counting the contribution of each individual element.

FIRST AID: The skilled application of accepted principles of treatment on the occurrence of an accident or in the case of sudden illness, using facilities or materials available at the time.

FLAMMABILITY: Something that will easily catch fire. You can get flammable liquids, gasses and solids.



FMEA: Failure Modes and Effects Analysis; a “bottom up” hazard identification technique which considers the individual

FREQUENCY RATE (e): = Number of injuries in the period x 100,000 divided by Total hours worked during the period

FTA: Fault Tree Analysis; a graphical method for analysing how a top event (generally a hazardous event) can be caused by lower level events combined by logical operators (most frequently AND and OR gates). The method is useful for identifying single points of failure or limited redundancy in complex systems and can be used for system reliability and availability calculations.

FUNCTIONAL SAFETY. Functional Safety is the property of an engineered system of ensuring safety by virtue of the functions

## G

GLARE: We have all probably experienced glare at some point. It is when a bright light (natural or artificial) bounces off a screen and impedes a person's sight. This can sometimes cause headaches.

## H

H&S: Health and Safety.

HARM: Injury to or death of persons, or damage.

HAZAN: Hazard Analysis.

HAZARD: A situation that can cause harm, ill-health, injury or damage to property or the environment.

HAZARDOUS EVENT: the occurrence of a hazard, generally used in the context of the failure of a safety related system.

HAZID: Hazard Identification.

HAZOP: Hazard and Operability (study). A systematic method of identifying hazards using a team-based approach and applying a set of standard guide phrases to the elements of a design to determine how these could deviate from the intent of the designers and what the results would be. The method originated in the chemical process industry where it was applied to plant and instrumentation diagrams but has been adopted more widely and applied to a number of different design descriptions.

HEALTH AND SAFETY REPRESENTATIVE: This might be a person that your organisation has appointed to represent fellow employees in health and safety issues at work.

HF: Hazards Forum, see: [http://www.hazardsforum.org.uk/content/index.asp?CONTENT\\_ID=1](http://www.hazardsforum.org.uk/content/index.asp?CONTENT_ID=1)

HSC: Health and Safety Commission. A statutory body, established under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, responsible for health and safety regulation in Great Britain.

HSE - The HSE (Health and Safety Executive) is an authoritative organisation used to enforce, encourage and regulate health and safety legislation to business in the UK.

HSL: Health and Safety Laboratory, see: <http://www.hsl.gov.uk/>

HSPAG: The IET Health and Safety Policy Advisory Group, see: <http://www.theiet.org/policy/panels/health/index.cfm>

HSWA: Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

## I

IATP - The Independent Asbestos Training Providers, one of our approval bodies.

IIDB: Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit statistics.

IIRSM - The International Institute of Risk and Safety Management, one of our approval bodies.

IMPROVEMENT NOTICE: One of a range of means which enforcing authorities use to achieve the broad aim of dealing with serious risks, securing compliance with health and safety law and preventing harm. It allows time for compliance.

INCIDENCE RATE (c): = Total number of accidents x 1000 divided by Number of persons employed during the period

INCIDENT: An unplanned, unexpected event which has the potential to lead to an accident although may not do so.

INDEPENDENT (failure): The situation where the probability of two or more system elements failing simultaneously is the product of the failure probabilities of the individual elements.

IOSH - The Institution of Occupational Safety and Health, one of our approval bodies.

IRRITANT: A substance that can cause irritation or inflammation to the body upon contact.

ISA: Independent Safety Assessor (or Auditor, depending of the industry context and scope of work).

## J

JIGSR: Joint Inter-Institutional Group on Safety and Risk.

## L

**LEGISLATION:** Is the law that has been enacted by legislature. It is the description of legal requirements and the punishment of breaking the law.

**LFS:** Labour Force Survey.

**LOCK OFF:** A system whereby controls such as switches or valves can be physically and intrinsically locked in the 'OFF' position as part of a SAFE SYSTEM of work.

**LOLER - Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations.** So what is LOLER?

**LOLER:** Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations.

**LOSS:** Personal injury and/or asset damage.

## M

**MAINTAINABILITY (g):** Ability to be retained in, or restored to a state to perform as required, under given conditions of use and maintenance. Note 1 (g): Given conditions would include aspects that affect maintainability, such as: location for maintenance, accessibility, maintenance procedures and maintenance resources. Note 2: MTTR is a commonly used measure of maintainability.

**MANUAL HANDLING:** Any means of transporting or supporting a load manually. Lifting, putting down, pushing, pulling, carrying or moving by hand or bodily force.

**MEAN DURATION RATE (c):** = Total number of days lost divided by Total number of accidents during the period

**MEANS OF ESCAPE (f):** Structural means whereby a safe route is provided for persons to travel unaided from any point in a building to a place of safety.

**METHOD STATEMENT:** A statement that will detail how specific working practices should be conducted to ensure they are being carried out safely.

**MISTAKE:** A human action that produces an unintended result.

**MITIGATION:** factors or events which can prevent a hazard escalating to an accident or can reduce the likelihood or severity of an accident. Mitigation can be provided by a number of means including engineered systems, procedures and providence - "good luck".

**MSD:** Musculoskeletal Disorders.

**MTBF:** Mean Time Between Failures.

**MTTF:** Mean Time to Failure.

**MTTR:** Mean Time to Restore (or Repair).

**Musculoskeletal Disorder -** injuries or disorders that affect the musculoskeletal system and body movement.

## N

NARCOTIC: Agent that depresses brain functions e.g. organic solvents.

NEAR MISS: An incident, which did not show a visible result, but had the potential to do so.

NEGLIGENCE: The omission to do something, which a reasonable person, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs would do, or something, which a prudent and reasonable person would not do.

NHS: National Health Service.

NOISE-INDUCED HEARING LOSS - Irreversible damage caused by exposure to loud noise.

## O

OH: Occupational Health: your health in regard to the work activities that you undertake.

OHS: Occupational Health and Safety.

ONS: Office of National Statistics.

## P

PAT: Portable Appliance Testing.

PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls.

PERMIT TO WORK: A formal written or verbal authority to operate a planned procedure, which is designed to protect personnel, working in hazardous areas or activities, or when performing maintenance on a safety-related system. Authority for a safe system of work.

PDF: Probability of Failure on Demand (applied generally to a plant protection system).

PLC: Programmable Logic Controller: a computer-based system which is programmed by special purpose languages intended for use by application domain engineers rather than software specialists.

POLICY: A statement of corporate intent, which will be adopted and pursued as advantageous or expedient.

PPE - Personal Protective Equipment. Equipment that is to be worn or held by someone to protect against health and safety hazards.

PPE: Personal Protective Equipment e.g. respirators, protective gloves, protective clothing, protective footwear, eye protection.

PRACTICABLE (c): Technical feasibility without reference to costs.

Principal Contractor - Under CDM, a principal contractor is needed when there is more 1 contractor.

Principal Designer - Under CDM, a principal designer is needed when there is more than 1 designer.

PUWER: Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations.

## Q

**QUALIFIED WORKER (a):** One who is accepted as having the necessary physical attributes, who possesses the required intelligence, training and education, and has acquired the necessary skill and knowledge to carry out the work in hand to satisfactory standards of safety, quantity and quality.

**QUANTIFIED RISK ASSESSMENT (QRA):** A risk assessment where the frequency of a hazardous event is stated in quantitative terms, expressed in units such as one major accident per 1000 years, or fatalities per year. Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) and Event Tree Analysis (ETA) are among the techniques used in QRA.

## R

**RBI:** Risk Based Inspection.

**REACH.** Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals regulation. The regulation gives greater responsibility to industry to manage the risks from chemicals and to provide safety information on the substances.

**REASONABLY PRACTICABLE:** “‘Reasonably practicable’ is a narrower term than ‘physically possible’ ... a computation must be made by the owner in which the quantum of risk is placed on one scale and the sacrifice involved in the measures necessary for averting the risk (whether in money, time or trouble) is placed in the other, and that, if it be shown that there is a gross disproportion between them – the risk being insignificant in relation to the sacrifice – the defendants discharge the onus on them.” - Court of Appeal (in its judgment in *Edwards v. National Coal Board*, [1949] 1 All ER 743).

**REASONABLY PRACTICABLE (c):** A computation made in which the quantum of risk is placed on one scale, and the disadvantages involved in the measure necessary for averting the risk is placed upon the other. A balance between risk and cost, inconvenience, effect on production.

**REDUNDANCY.** Having more than one system element able to perform a given function, a design method which can greatly increase the reliability and availability of a system.

**REGULATIONS:** In comparison to legislation, regulations are the process of monitoring and enforcing the law and the act of enforcement.

**RELIABILITY (g):** The ability [of a system] to perform as required, without failure, for a given time interval, under given conditions. Note 1: The time interval duration may be expressed in units appropriate to the item concerned, e.g. calendar time, operating cycles, distance run, etc., and the units should always be clearly stated. Note 2: Reliability can be measured by figures such as the Mean Time to Failure (MTTF) or failure rate (number of failures per unit time) – for related definitions see reference (g). Note 3: Sometimes confused with Availability (q.v.).

RIDDOR (c): Reporting of Injuries Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations.

RISK (g): Combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm.

RISK ASSESSMENT: A process where hazards are identified and risks evaluated, with the objective of eliminating or reducing the risks to an acceptable level, in the UK this generally means reducing risk to a level which is tolerable and as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

## S

SAFE SYSTEM OF WORK: A method of working that eliminates or reduces the risk of injury.

SAFETY AUDIT: Monitoring of the implementation of a safety policy by subjecting each area of an activity to a systematic critical examination with the purpose of minimising loss, and providing a quantified assessment of performance.

SAFETY CASE: A structured presentation consisting of arguments and supporting evidence which shows that a system or operation is safe, by consideration of the hazards inherent in the system and the means by which they are managed so that the resulting risk is acceptable (for example, tolerable and ALARP). Most commonly used in high potential risk situations e.g. the petro-chemical industry, nuclear Installations, air traffic control systems and operations, military systems.

SAFETY COMMITTEE: A committee representative of all staff with the objective of promoting co-operation in investigating, developing and carrying out measures to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the employees.

SAFETY CULTURE: This term has no widely agreed definition. It may be described as a product of the individual and group values, attitudes, competencies and patterns of behaviour that determine the commitment to, and the style and proficiency of an organisations health and safety programmes.

SAFETY INSPECTION: Systematic assessment of safety standards for plant, place of work, working. Carried out by a manager and not a safety adviser/engineer.

SAFETY INTEGRITY LEVEL (SIL) (h): A measure of safety system performance, in terms of reliability or probability of failure on demand. There are four safety levels SIL 1-4. The higher the SIL level (SIL 4 highest), the higher the associated safety level and the lower the probability that a system will fail to perform properly.

SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SMS): Management of Safety in order to promote a strong Safety Culture and achieve high standards of safety performance.

SAFETY MONITORING: Periodic checks on observance of corporate safety standards and procedures.

SAFETY POLICY: A legal requirement on an employer to prepare and keep up to date a written statement of their policy regarding the health and safety of their employees. The requirement for a written statement is for 5 or more employees.

**SAFETY REPRESENTATIVE:** A person appointed by a recognised trade union, who is recognised by the employer under the Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977 and who fulfils the function conferred upon them by the Regulations.

**SAFETY SAMPLING:** Systematic sampling of particular dangerous activities, processes or areas.

**SAFETY SURVEYS:** General inspections of the particular dangerous activities, processes or areas.

**SAFETY TOURS:** General Health and Safety inspections.

**SAFETY:** Freedom from (unacceptable) risk of harm to persons. Safety may also encompass environmental or asset damage/loss.

**SELF-ASSESSMENT:** an assessment that an individual carries out on their own work to determine how they are fulfilling their health and safety duties.

**SEVERITY RATE (c):** = Total number of days lost x 1000 Total number of man hours worked

**SEVERITY:** of a hazard, the degree of harm which a hazard can create if it occurs; the measure of severity depends on the industry sector.

**SFAIRP.** So Far As Is Reasonably Practicable (see ALARP).

**SHE:** Safety, Health and Environment.

**SIS:** Safety Instrumented System – a term used in the chemical and related process sector to denote a protection system which intervenes to put a plant in a safe state if measurements of plant parameters indicate that this is required.

**STRESS** - While there is not a medical definition of stress, it is still regarded as a medical condition. An individual might feel stressed by situations or events that put pressure on them or the reaction to being placed under pressure. Work-related stress can be caused by big changes, too much pressure, worrying, lack of control and many other things.

**SWORD:** Surveillance of Work Related & Occupational Respiratory Diseases.

T

**THOR:** The Health and Occupational Report network (also, in functional safety, Tolerable Hazard Occurrence Rate)

Thus, ALARP describes the level to which workplace risk is controlled (HSE).

**ToR:** Tolerance of Risk.

**TOXIC:** Inherent potential of a substance to cause harm.

**TOXIN:** Substance that causes harm.

W

WEEE. The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment directive aims to minimise the impact of electrical and electronic goods on the environment, by increasing re-use and recycling and reducing the amount of WEEE going to landfill.

which the system performs (which generally fall into two categories: control functions to ensure that a piece of equipment remains in a safe state, and protection functions which put another system into a safe or relative safe state). See also Safety Related System.

WORKPLACE: The workplace may be described as any place where people are at work.

WORKSTATION - The equipment that employees require to fulfil their work. For DSE, a workstation might include a desk, computer, monitor, mouse & keyboard.

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