

Idaho National Laboratory

GLOSSARY	Identifier:	LST-359
	Revision:	2
	Effective Date:	12/20/2012
		Page: 1 of 13

Subcontractors	List		eCR Number: 608848
----------------	------	--	--------------------

Manual: INL Subcontractors Requirements

Entire Document Changed

NOTE: *Sources of definitions are Company Definitions per LST-13030; NQA-1-2000; ANSI/NCSL Z540-1-1994; ISO-17025; 10 CFR 830; DOE Order 414.1C.*

100% rule. All participating qualified electrical workers are in agreement of the work to be completed and the work sequence in which it should be performed before switching, isolating, testing, or working on energized circuits.

Acceptance (final). The documented determination by the receiving organization that performance, results, or other characteristics of an item, process, or service is suitable for the intended purpose.

Acceptance criteria. Specified limits placed on the performance, results, or other characteristics of an item, process, or service defined in codes, standards, or other requirement documents.

Action level. Employee exposure, without regard to the use of respirators, to an airborne concentration of lead of 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air ($30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) averaged over an 8-hour period.

Activities affecting quality. The actions that affect the quality of an item or service to meet or demonstrate compliance to requirements. Examples of activities affecting quality include siting, designing, procuring, calibrating, handling, shipping, receiving, storing, cleaning, erecting, installing, inspecting, testing, operating, maintaining, refueling, modifying, and decommissioning.

Assessment. A review, evaluation, inspection, test, check, surveillance, or audit, to determine and document whether items, processes, systems, or services meet specified requirements and perform effectively.

Calibration. The set of operations which establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between values indicated by a measuring instrument or measuring system and the corresponding standard or known values derived from the standard.

Calibration Status Indicator. The use of labels and seals on measurement standards and material and testing equipment to ensure calibration status is clearly evident and to help guarantee the validity of data collection.

Caution. Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

Clarification. A written response that provides direction regarding information or requirements that already exist in approved design or project documents. A clarification does not add, change, or delete technical requirements, design configuration, or work scope.

Idaho National Laboratory

GLOSSARY	Identifier:	LST-359	
	Revision:	2	
	Effective Date:	12/20/2012	Page: 2 of 13

Commercial Grade Item. An item that is (1) not subject to design or specification requirements unique to nuclear facilities, (2) used in applications other than nuclear facilities, and (3) ordered from the manufacturer or supplier on the basis of specifications published in the manufacturer's product description.

Competent Person. A person identified by the subcontractor who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

Conditional Release. A controlled, documented, and approved release of a nonconforming item for limited use (pending nonconformance disposition) to permit continuation of installation, maintenance, or modification where schedule delay has been determined to be a critical impact to the facility or project.

Confined space. A space that (a) is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; and (b) has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits that may have limited entry); and (c) is not designed for continuous employee occupancy. Confined spaces include both permit-required confined spaces and non-permit confined spaces.

Contract. A binding agreement between two or more persons or parties, legally enforceable, and a business arrangement for the supply of goods or services at a mutually agreeable price.

Contractor. Battelle Energy Alliance (BEA) and all of its duly authorized representatives acting in their professional capacity. Refer to General Provisions.

Subcontractor Field Representative. Individual identified in the contract documents as the duly authorized representative for overseeing subcontractor work activities (same as Contractor Point of Contact)

Contractor Point of Contact (POC). Individual identified in the contract documents as the duly authorized representative for overseeing subcontractor work activities (same as Subcontractor Field Representative).

Controlled Articles. Includes, but is not limited to, government- or company-owned cameras, video/audio recording devices, transmitting devices, or other government property transported on or off the INL or between DOE facilities.

Controlled documents. A document that is released within a system that imposes controls on the document's development, revision, and distribution.

Controlled Substances. Includes, but is not limited to, the following five basic categories:

- A. Central Nervous System (CNS) – Stimulants. Consist of three basic categories: Amphetamines, Methamphetamine, and Cocaine.

Idaho National Laboratory

GLOSSARY	Identifier: LST-359
	Revision: 2
	Effective Date: 12/20/2012
	Page: 3 of 13

- B. Central Nervous System (CNS) – Depressants. Consist of three basis categories: Barbiturates, Methaqualone, and Tranquilizers.
- C. Narcotics/Opiates. Are also CNS depressants with the added characteristic of being a powerful analgesic or painkiller. Examples include Codeine, Demerol, Dialaudid, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Percodan, and Heroin.
- D. Hallucinogens. Consist of four major types: LSD, Psilocybin, Mescaline (Peyote), and PCP.
- E. Cannabis. Consists of Marijuana, Hashish, and Hashish Oil.

Corrective action. Measures taken to rectify conditions adverse to quality and, where necessary, to preclude repetition.

Danger. Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. This signal word is to be limited to the most extreme situations.

Design Change. Any revision or alternation of the technical requirements defined by approved and issued design output documents and approved and issued changes thereto. For example; a change in raw material, color, dimension, shape, or a part could be added or deleted from an assembly.

Disposition. A statement of the action(s) to be taken to deal with a nonconforming condition. NCR disposition categories include:

- Rework – the action taken to correct nonconformances to meet original specified requirements.
- Use-As-Is – the action taken when the nonconformance will not adversely affect engineering functional requirements, including performance, maintainability, fit, or safety.
- Repair – the action taken to correct nonconformances to safe and reliable function although the item does not conform to original specified requirements.
- Reject – the item is unsuitable for the intended use and is economically impractical or physically incapable of being reworked or repaired.

Electrical worker. A person whose job assignments include performing electrical work. Electrical workers include, but are not limited to, the following classifications:

- **Line worker** - fully qualified to perform electrical work as well as the specialized activities associated with high-voltage power transmission and distribution equipment, including pole-top rescue and resuscitation.

Idaho National Laboratory

GLOSSARY	Identifier: LST-359	
	Revision: 2	
	Effective Date: 12/20/2012	Page: 4 of 13

- **Journeyman Electrician**-Idaho state licensed electrician fully qualified to perform electrical work.
- **Apprentice electrician** - participant in a structured training program to enable qualification as an electrician; authorized to perform energized electrical work only under the direct supervision of a journeyman electrician.

Entry. The action by which a person passes through an opening into a permit-required confined space. Entry includes ensuing work activities in that space and is considered to have occurred as soon as any part of the entrant's body breaks the plane of an opening into the space.

Excavation. Any man made cut, cavity, trench, or depression in an earth surface bearing any depth that produces unsupported earth conditions by reasons of earth removal, where danger exists to personnel.

Explosives. Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that, when subjected to stimuli such as heat, impact, friction, or shock, undergoes a very rapid chemical change that releases large volumes of highly heated gases that exert pressure in the surrounding medium. Components not in themselves classed as explosives are not subject to the provisions of the BBWI explosives safety program until they are transported to a mixing or use site or placed near other components of the explosive.

Explosives custodian. A trained and experienced person who has been assigned responsibility for all explosive materials in an assigned area.

Explosives-use supervisor. A person who meets all of the explosives worker qualifications defined in the DOE Explosives Safety Manual (chapter V) and 29 CFR 1910.109 and 1926 (subpart U). Explosive ordnance disposal operations may require additional qualifications as defined by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Exposure. Contact with a hazardous agent, without regard to the use of personal protective equipment.

Field Weld (F). Welding performed in the location where the item is to be permanently installed. A weld performed at the job site or project area, as opposed to the fabricators facility.

Field Work. Work performed in areas outside of individual INL facility boundaries, but within the INL site boundary. Examples of fieldwork include, but are not limited to, well-drilling, geological surveys, cultural resources studies, and off-road tours.

Formal Training. A documented systematic process provided to personnel so that they achieve proficiency, maintain proficiency, and adapt to changes in technology, methods, processes, or responsibilities as necessary to perform assigned tasks.

GLOSSARY	Identifier: LST-359
	Revision: 2
	Effective Date: 12/20/2012 Page: 5 of 13

Graded Approach. A process by which the level of analysis, documentation, and actions necessary to comply with a requirement are commensurate with:

- the relative importance to safety, safeguards, and security;
- the magnitude of any hazard involved;
- the life-cycle stage of the facility;
- the programmatic mission of a facility;
- the particular characteristics of the facility or item
- the relative importance to radiological and non-radiological hazards, and
- and other relevant factors.

Hazard Evaluation. An assessment documenting the potential dangers and unhealthy exposures associated with each activity and the means that will eliminate, mitigate or administratively control such hazards.

Hazardous agent. Chemical agents (such as toxins, corrosives, irritants, sensitizers, carcinogens, teratogens, mutagens, cutaneous hazards, eye hazards, combustible liquids, compressed gases, explosives, flammables, organic peroxides, oxidizers, pyrophorics, unstable/reactive chemicals, and water reactive chemicals), physical agents (such as noise, vibrations, temperature extremes, or non-ionizing radiations), biological agents (such as hantavirus or bloodborne pathogens), and ergonomic factors (such as work station design and lifting) that, in the professional opinion of a qualified person, have the reasonable potential to cause injury or illness to employees. Individual components of chemical mixtures are considered hazardous agents when they are present in concentrations of $\leq 1.0\%$ (or $\geq 0.1\%$ of a carcinogen), unless evidence suggests the components present in concentrations of $< 1.0\%$ (or $> 0.1\%$ if a carcinogen) could be released in concentrations that would exceed the OSHA PEL/ACGIH TLV action levels. Physical agents are considered hazardous agents when, under a worst-case scenario, the workplace levels can potentially equal or exceed the OSHA PEL/ACGIH TLV action levels. There are no threshold limit values for biological agents.

Hazardous chemical. A chemical or product is considered to be hazardous if it:

- A. is listed in Subpart Z of 29 CFR 1910
- B. appears on the annual National Toxicology Program listing
- C. is categorized by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as Groups I and II
- D. is regulated as a carcinogen by OSHA

Idaho National Laboratory

GLOSSARY	Identifier:	LST-359
	Revision:	2
	Effective Date:	12/20/2012

Page: 6 of 13

- E. has a threshold limit value (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) in the latest edition of their annual list
- F. has been designated a hazardous chemical by the cognizant industrial hygienist; if he/she determines that potential exposure to the chemical warrants the use of engineering controls, administrative procedures, or personal protective equipment.

Heavy industrial equipment. Self-propelled equipment designed to operate within off-highway job sites, as well as any attachments, trailers, implements, or loads. Such equipment also includes the following:

- Backhoes and loaders (rubber tired or track)
- Bulldozers (rubber-tired or track)
- Dump trucks, flat beds, end-dumps, and other equipment for hauling
- Forklift trucks
- Industrial or agricultural tractors (rubber-tired or track)
- Motor graders
- Off-highway trucks of greater than 1-ton capacity
- Mobile cranes and hoists
- Oversize trailers
- Self-propelled scrapers (rubber tired or track)
- Other similar equipment used.

Higher than normal risk employee. A person whose work may involve exposed, energized electrical parts operating at 50 volts or more to ground. Jobs that fall into this category include, but are not limited to: craft supervisors; industrial machine operators; material handling equipment operators and riggers; mechanics, welders, painters, laborers, and custodial workers; process operators; truck drivers; planners and inspectors; telecommunication workers; and battery workers.

Independent (inspection, test and nondestructive examination). Performed by qualified personnel other than those who performed or directly supervised the work.

INL Point of Contact (POC). Individual identified in the subcontract documents as the duly authorized representative for overseeing subcontractor work activities.

GLOSSARY	Identifier: LST-359
	Revision: 2
	Effective Date: 12/20/2012 Page: 7 of 13

In process. The time that an item is being controlled under a normal work process (i.e., maintenance, modification, testing, inspection) and the process has not yet been completed.

In-Process Weld Defects. Defects identified during welding operations prior to Final Visual Examination. Examples of such defects are blow holes, course ripples, grooves, overlaps, porosity, undercuts, splatter, under fill, cold lap, incomplete fusion, slag or slag inclusions, crater pits of depressions, cracking etc.

Inspection. An examination or measurement to verify whether an item or activity conforms to specified requirements.

Interactive Briefing: Briefing leader engages the attendees through questions and responses to ensure personnel understand the workscope, the hazards, and the mitigation.

Intraline Distance. The distance to be maintained between any two operating buildings or sites within an operating line, at least one of which contains or is designed to contain explosives or blasting supplies.

Limited Approach Boundary. A shock protection boundary to be crossed by only qualified persons (at a distance from a live part.) which is not to be crossed by unqualified persons unless escorted by a qualified person. *Measuring and Test Equipment (M&TE).* All of the measuring instruments, measurement standards, reference materials, and auxiliary apparatus that are necessary to perform a measurement. This term includes measuring equipment used in the course of testing and inspection, as well as that used in calibration.

Measuring and test equipment (M&TE). Devices or systems used to calibrate, measure, gage, test, or inspect in order to control or acquire data to verify conformance to specified requirements.

Note: The term M&TE includes measuring equipment used for process monitoring, data collection, testing, inspection, and calibration of other instruments. Measuring and test equipment is taken to encompass measuring instruments and measurement standards. A reference material is considered to be another type of measurement standard.

Note: The term M&TE does not include safety and health instrumentation and equipment used to monitor working environments for employee safety and health, i.e., noise dosimeters, environmental monitors, light meters, etc.

Near (for exposed energized electrical equipment). As it pertains to unqualified persons, this is anywhere inside the *limited approach boundary* (see def.) of exposed energized electrical conductors or circuit parts that are not put into an electrically safe work condition. As it pertains to qualified persons, this is anywhere inside the *restricted approach boundary* (see def.) of exposed energized electrical conductors or circuit parts that are not put into an electrically safe work condition.

Idaho National Laboratory

GLOSSARY	Identifier:	LST-359	
	Revision:	2	
	Effective Date:	12/20/2012	Page: 8 of 13

Nonconformance. A deficiency in characteristic, documentation, or procedure that renders the quality of an item or activity unacceptable or indeterminate.

Non-permit confined space. A confined space that does not contain or, with respect to atmospheric hazards, have the potential to contain any recognized, serious safety or health hazard capable of causing death or serious physical harm.

One-Hundred-Percent Rule. See *100% Rule*.

Or-Equal. Products of other manufacturer's that fully meet or exceed all minimum structural, use, and operational features of the particular manufacturer's item specified in the project documents. The other manufacturer's item must be easily interchangeable and be adequately incorporated within the allocated space in the building or structure. Additionally, the delivery of the item(s) must not delay or in any way compromise the completion date(s) of the project.

Permissible exposure limit (PEL). Employee exposure, without regard to the use of respirators, to an airborne concentration of lead of $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ averaged over an 8-hour period. If an employee is exposed to lead for more than 8 hours in any work day, the PEL, as a time-weighted average (TWA) for that day, shall be reduced according to the following formula:

$$\text{Maximum permissible limit (in } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3) = 400 \text{ divided by hours worked in the day.}$$

Permit-required confined space (permit space). A confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics: (a) contains or has a potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere; (b) contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant; (c) has an internal configuration in which an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross section; or (d) contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.

Point of Contact (POC). Individual identified in the contract documents as the duly authorized representative for overseeing subcontractor work activities (Same as Contractor Point of Contact or Contractor Field representative).

Powered industrial truck. A mobile, power-driven vehicle used to carry, push, pull, lift, stack, or tier material.

Procurement Document. Purchase requisitions, purchase orders, drawings, contracts, specifications, or instructions used to define requirements for purchase.

Procedures. A document that specifies or describes how an activity is to be performed.

Process. A series of actions that achieves an end result.

Prohibited Activities. Includes, but is not limited to, gambling, hunting, fishing, and trapping; non-emergency aircraft landings, or flights below current FAA minimums; and the destruction,

GLOSSARY	Identifier: LST-359	
	Revision: 2	
	Effective Date: 12/20/2012	Page: 9 of 13

excavation, or appropriation of any historic or prehistoric ruin, artifact, or object of antiquity from the INL.

Prohibited Articles. Includes, but is not limited to, firearms, ammunition, alcoholic beverages, illicit narcotics, explosives, wiretapping or eavesdropping devices, or any dangerous or potentially dangerous instruments or materials likely to cause substantial injury to persons, property, or animals.

Property Protection Area. A type of security area having boundaries identified with barriers and access controls for the protection of DOE property.

Quality. The condition achieved when an item, service, or process meets or exceeds the user's requirements and expectations.

Quality Assurance (QA). All those actions that provide confidence that quality is achieved.

Quality Assurance (QA) Record. A completed document that furnishes evidence of the quality of items and/or activities affecting quality that has been stamped, initialed or signed, and dated by an authorized Contractor's QA Representative. In addition to paper (i.e., hard copy), records may include electronic documents and specially processed records such as radiographs, photographs, negatives, and microforms.

Quality Level (QL). A designator that identifies the relative risk associated with the failure of items or activities.

Quality Level 1 (QL-1). A designator assigned to items or activities whose failure creates high risk.

Quality Level 2 (QL-2). A designator assigned to items or activities whose failure creates medium risk.

Quality Level 3 (QL-3). A designator assigned to items or activities whose failure creates low risk.

Quality assurance project plan. A document that presents, in specific terms, the policies, organization, objectives, functional activities, and specific quality assurance and quality control activities designed to achieve the data quality goals of the specific project(s) or continuing operation(s).

Quality program plan. A document generated when there is a need for a program or project to depart from the quality assurance program and its implementing procedures. A QPP is used to identify unique customer quality assurance requirements applicable to a particular program or project and provides an index or a description of the procedures that implement program requirements.

Qualified Person. A person identified by the subcontractor who by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and

GLOSSARY	Identifier: LST-359
	Revision: 2
	Effective Date: 12/20/2012
	Page: 10 of 13

experience, has successfully demonstrated his ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

Quantity Distance. The distance required for a specific level of protection for a particular hazard class/division of ammunition and explosives.

Restricted Approach Boundary. A shock protection boundary to be crossed by only qualified persons (at a distance from a live part) which, due to its proximity to a shock hazard, requires the use of shock protection techniques and equipment when crossed.

Required Reading. Method of training whereby the subcontract employee accepts the responsibility of gaining an understanding of the required information by reading and acknowledging comprehension of specified documents.

Safety Review: A deliberate and critical review of a hazard evaluation or a document that will support a hazard evaluation for applicability, adequacy, and management acceptance/approval of applicable ES&H requirements for a proposed activity to ensure employee and public health and safety, facility safety, and environmental review.

Sensitive area. As determined by the Operations director for an area. Examples include the Advanced Test Reactor, the Idaho Nuclear Technology and Engineering Center (INTEC) Tank Farm, bulk fuel storage areas, chemical storage areas, and areas with liquid propane gas.

Shop Weld (S). Welding performed in a designated area for the fabrication of items prior to installation.

Shop weld(S). A weld performed in a fabricators facility, as opposed to the job site or project area.

Status Indicator. Written, pictorial, or other visual or recorded information describing the status of an item such as tags, color-coding and/or markings which identify an item's disposition.

Subcontractor/Supplier. Any individual or organization who furnishes items or services in accordance with a procurement document. All-inclusive term used in place of the following: vendor, seller, contractor, subcontractor, dealer, fabricator, consultant, manufacturer, distributor, and their subtier levels.

Subcontractor Quality Assurance Program (SQAP). The overall program established to assign QA responsibilities and authorities, define QA policies and requirements, and describe processes for controlling the performance and assessment of work.

Supplier Quality Program Plan. A document generated when there is a need for a program or project to depart from the quality assurance program and it's implementing procedures. A QPP is used to identify unique customer quality assurance requirements applicable to a particular program or project and provides an index or a description of the procedures that implement program requirements.

Idaho National Laboratory

GLOSSARY	Identifier: LST-359
	Revision: 2
	Effective Date: 12/20/2012
	Page: 11 of 13

Surface Penetration. Any digging, drilling, driving, or cutting through any soil deeper than 12 in. manually or 6 in mechanically, or in any other surfaces such as floors, walls, or ceilings, regardless of depth, where a potential for damaging underlying cables or piping exists. The following are examples of conditions that for the purposes of this procedure would not constitute a surface penetration, due to the limited potential for damaging underlying cables or piping:

- removing, by cutting out, a section of plaster board or other wall surface material to inspect for wires or piping in the wall interior or to install a convenience receptacle when the cutting does not penetrate significantly beyond the interior surface of the plaster board or other wall surface material
- boring or cutting of pre-cast concrete components such as utility or electrical manholes or vaults, utility tunnel sections, or walls.

Suspect/Counterfeit Item. An item is suspect when visual inspection or testing indicates that it may not conform to established Government or industry-accepted specifications or national consensus standards or whose documentation, appearance, performance, material, or other characteristics may have been misrepresented by the supplier or manufacturer. A counterfeit item is one that has been copied or substituted without legal right or authority or whose material, performance, or characteristics have been misrepresented by the supplier or manufacturer. Items that do not conform to established requirements are not normally considered S/CIs if nonconformity results from one or more of the following conditions (which must be controlled by site procedures as nonconforming items):

- (1) defects resulting from inadequate design or production quality control;
- (2) damage during shipping, handling, or storage;
- (3) improper installation;
- (4) deterioration during service;
- (5) degradation during removal;
- (6) failure resulting from aging or misapplication; or
- (7) other controllable causes.

Tailgate Training. An informal session usually initiated by a supplier line supervisor/manager that requires documentation (sometimes referred to as a "management discussion" or "lunchbox session" and generally covers low-hazard information. It does not require a formal lesson plan, but a content outline is developed, approved, and maintained to document what was discussed.

Temporary Facility. Manufactured structures, mobile homes, trailers, semi-trailers, modular structures, factory assembled structures, cargo containers, hazardous materials or flammable liquid storage containers, air-supported or inflated structures, and tent/membrane and cloth/rib structures documented to be in use for 6 months or less. This term does not apply to trailers and cargo containers that are being used in the transportation mode for conveying materials while on

Idaho National Laboratory

GLOSSARY	Identifier: LST-359
	Revision: 2
	Effective Date: 12/20/2012 Page: 12 of 13

site, or to prefabricated buildings that are permanently located, such as “Butler” or “Strand Steel” buildings.

Temporary Installation. An installation not intended for permanent use, but meeting all the requirements for a permanent installation, except as modified by the provisions of the *National Electrical Code, Article 527, Temporary Installations*. Temporary installations are generally associated with an altered or different use of a structure and may involve remodeling of an existing structure, or a building used to conduct tests. An altered or different use of a structure or building includes maintenance, remodeling, demolition, or similar projects. Wiring methods and materials for temporary installations are covered under the NEC Chapter 3 and other articles cover equipment as part of the complete installation. A temporary installation must be completely removed upon completion of the project it was intended for.

Tie Point (TP). Welding performed to connect project item(s) to existing item(s).

Traceability. The ability to trace the history, application, or location of items or activities by means of recorded identification.

Transmitting Devices. Items such as CB radios and government- and corporate (business)-owned cellular phones and radios.

Unattended motor vehicle. Any vehicle in which the operator is not inside at the controls of the vehicle.

Vendor Data. Supplier-furnished data that may be required by the subcontract or purchase order; e.g., drawings, operating and performance data, wiring diagrams, motor data, maintenance and operation control systems and procedures, test reports and procedures, personnel qualifications and certifications, material certifications and fabrication techniques, etc.

Verify. The act of reviewing, inspecting, testing, checking, auditing, or otherwise determining whether items, processes, services, or documents conform to specified requirements. For deficiency reports, the verification is performed by an individual who is independent of the deficiency corrective actions.

Welding, cutting, and other hot work. All methods of welding; arc and torch cutting; open flame brazing, burning, or soldering; other portable torch open flame operations; and grinding or similar spark-producing operations.

Weld Record Package. A package of documents, traceable to a specific drawing(s), which records evidence of fabrication, installation, inspection, and testing of a welded system(s).

Work. A defined task or activity such as research and development, operations, environmental remediation, maintenance and repair, administration, safety software development/validation/testing and use, inspection, safeguards and security, data collection and analysis.

Idaho National Laboratory

GLOSSARY	Identifier:	LST-359	
	Revision:	2	
	Effective Date:	12/20/2012	Page: 13 of 13

Workability review: A review of the work and any supporting documentation to ensure that required hazard evaluations and safety reviews are complete, are applicable to the scope of work, and satisfy the criteria given in this procedure and MCP-3562, Hazard Identification Analysis and Control of Operational Activities. This review also ensures that the work can be completed safely and efficiently according to the work instructions, procedures, drawings, and vendor manuals identified, referenced, or included in the work order. The workability review can be a separate activity or performed at a meeting such as a scheduling meeting. This includes a job site walkdown.

Work order: A task-authorizing document that is uniquely numbered, and which contains the requirements for work to be performed. A work order MAY include associated drawings, procedures, schedules, permits, and other written documentation necessary to perform service subcontract activities.