
Graduate Certificate in Health and Safety Management for Film Productions (United Kingdom)

Environmental Sustainability and Safety on Set (United Kingdom)

Abrasives refers to materials used for cleaning, grinding, or polishing surfaces, which can pose health risks if inhaled, and safe handling procedures must be implemented on set.

Absolute Risk is the probability of an event occurring, and in the context of film productions, it is essential to assess absolute risk to ensure a safety first approach.

Accelerated Degradation is the process of increasing the rate of deterioration of materials, which can be a challenge in maintaining equipment and sets, and regular maintenance is necessary.

Access Control refers to the measures in place to control who can enter a specific area on set, and restricted access must be enforced to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering hazardous areas.

Accountability is being responsible for one's actions, and in the context of film productions, accountability is crucial in maintaining high standards of health and safety.

Acid Rain is a form of precipitation that is significantly more acidic than normal due to the presence of elevated levels of hydrogen ions, and film productions must take measures to minimize their environmental impact.

Action Plan is a detailed plan outlining the steps needed to achieve a specific goal, and in the context of film productions, an action plan is essential in implementing safety protocols.

Active Listening is the process of fully concentrating on and comprehending the message being conveyed, and effective communication is crucial on set to prevent accidents.

Activity Hazard Analysis is a method used to identify potential hazards associated with a specific task or activity, and film productions must conduct regular activity hazard analyses to ensure a safe working environment.

Administrative Controls are measures implemented to minimize or eliminate hazards, and administrative controls such as training and procedures must be implemented on set.

Adult Learning Theory is a set of principles that explain how adults learn, and adult learning theory must be considered when developing training programs for film production personnel.

Aerosol is a suspension of fine solid particles or liquid droplets in the air, and proper handling and disposal of aerosols are necessary to prevent health risks.

Air Quality refers to the measure of the cleanliness of the air, and film productions must take measures to minimize their impact on air quality.

Alarm System is a system designed to alert people of potential dangers, and a reliable alarm system must be in place on set to alert personnel of potential hazards.

Alternative Energy refers to energy sources that are not based on the burning of fossil fuels, and film productions must consider using alternative energy sources to minimize their environmental impact.

Ambient Noise is the background noise present in a given environment, and high levels of ambient noise can pose a health risk to personnel.

Anhydrous means without water, and anhydrous substances can pose a health risk if not handled properly.

Annual Leave is a period of time off from work, and film production personnel must be provided with adequate annual leave to prevent fatigue.

Anthropogenic refers to the impact of human activity on the environment, and film productions must take measures to minimize their anthropogenic impact.

Application Form is a document used to collect information from individuals applying for a position or service, and a comprehensive application form must be used when hiring film production personnel.

Approval is the act of giving consent or sanction, and official approval must be obtained before commencing film production activities.

Aquatic Ecosystem is a community of living organisms that interact with each other and their environment in a body of water, and film productions must take measures to prevent harm to aquatic ecosystems.

Arc Flash is a type of electrical explosion that can occur when there is a short circuit, and proper precautions must be taken to prevent arc flashes on set.

Area Lighting is the use of lights to illuminate a specific area, and adequate area lighting must be provided on set to prevent accidents.

Asbestos is a group of minerals that can cause serious health problems if inhaled, and strict protocols must be followed when handling asbestos on set.

Assembly Point is a designated location where personnel can assemble in the event of an emergency, and a clearly marked assembly point must be designated on set.

Asset Management is the process of managing and maintaining assets, and effective asset management is crucial in maintaining safety equipment on set.

Assumption of Risk is a doctrine that holds that an individual who voluntarily assumes a risk cannot recover damages if they are injured as a result of that risk, and film production personnel must be aware of the risks they are assuming when working on set.

Asymmetric Threat is a type of threat that is unconventional and unpredictable, and film productions must be prepared to respond to asymmetric threats.

Atmospheric Condition is the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time, and weather conditions must be taken into account when planning film production activities.

Attitude is a person's feelings or disposition toward something, and a positive attitude toward safety is essential on set.

Audio Equipment refers to the devices used to record and play back sound, and proper use and maintenance of audio equipment are necessary to prevent accidents.

Audit is a systematic examination of an organization's or individual's activities, and regular audits must be conducted to ensure compliance with safety regulations.

Authority is the power or right to control or command, and clear lines of authority must be established on set to prevent confusion.

Automatic Fire Suppression System is a system designed to detect and suppress fires without human

intervention, and a reliable automatic fire suppression system must be installed on set.

Autonomy is the state of being self-governing, and film production personnel must be given adequate autonomy to make safety decisions on set.

Availability is the state of being available or accessible, and essential safety equipment must be readily available on set.

Average Noise Level is the average sound pressure level over a given period of time, and high average noise levels can pose a health risk to personnel.

Avoidance is the act of staying away from or preventing something, and film productions must take measures to avoid hazards on set.

Backup System is a system designed to provide support or replacement in case of failure, and a reliable backup system must be in place on set to prevent disruptions.

Ballast is a device used to stabilize or counterbalance something, and proper use and maintenance of ballasts are necessary to prevent accidents.

Barriers are physical obstructions or obstacles, and clear barriers must be established on set to prevent accidents.

Base of Operations is the location from which a film production operates, and a safe and accessible base of operations must be established.

Basic Life Support refers to the minimum level of medical care required to sustain life, and basic life support training must be provided to film production personnel.

Battery is a device that stores electrical energy, and proper handling and disposal of batteries are necessary to prevent environmental harm.

Benchmarking is the process of comparing performance or processes with those of other organizations, and regular benchmarking must be conducted to ensure safety standards are met.

Biodegradable refers to the ability of a substance to break down naturally in the environment, and film productions must use biodegradable materials whenever possible.

Biological Agent is a living organism or a toxin derived from a living organism that can cause disease or harm, and strict protocols must be followed when handling biological agents on set.

Biosafety refers to the practices and procedures used to prevent the spread of disease, and high standards of biosafety must be maintained on set.

Blackout is a period of time when all non-essential electrical equipment is turned off, and regular blackouts must be conducted to prevent electrical overload.

Blind Spot is an area that is not visible to the driver of a vehicle, and awareness of blind spots is crucial to prevent accidents on set.

Bloodborne Pathogen is a microorganism that can cause disease and is present in human blood, and strict protocols must be followed when handling bloodborne pathogens on set.

Boiler is a device used to heat water or produce steam, and proper maintenance and inspection of boilers are necessary to prevent accidents.

Bonding is the process of connecting two or more metal objects together to prevent electrical shock, and proper bonding procedures must be followed on set.

Box Office is the place where tickets are sold for a film or theatrical performance, and film productions must take measures to ensure safe and accessible box office facilities.

Breathing Apparatus is a device used to provide a supply of breathable air, and proper use and maintenance of breathing apparatus are necessary to prevent health risks.

Brush Fire is a type of wildfire that occurs in areas with dry vegetation, and film productions must take measures to prevent brush fires on set.

Building Code is a set of regulations that govern the construction and maintenance of buildings, and film productions must comply with local building codes.

Bullying is behavior that is intended to intimidate or harm someone, and zero tolerance for bullying must be maintained on set.

Burn is an injury caused by heat, cold, or electricity, and proper first aid procedures must be followed in the event of a burn on set.

Bypass is a route or method that avoids a particular area or system, and clear bypass procedures must be established on set to prevent accidents.

Cable Management refers to the process of organizing and securing cables, and proper cable management is necessary to prevent trip hazards on set.

Call Sheet is a document that outlines the schedule and details of a film shoot, and a comprehensive call sheet must be provided to all personnel on set.

Camera Angle is the position and perspective of a camera, and safe and accessible camera angles must be used on set.

Cancellation is the act of stopping or abandoning a project or activity, and clear procedures must be established for cancellation of film production activities.

Carbon Footprint refers to the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by an individual or organization, and film productions must take measures to minimize their carbon footprint.

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation is a lifesaving technique that is used when someone's heart has stopped beating, and proper cardiopulmonary resuscitation procedures must be followed on set.

Carcinogen is a substance that can cause cancer, and strict protocols must be followed when handling carcinogens on set.

Casting is the process of selecting actors for roles in a film or theatrical performance, and fair and transparent casting procedures must be used.

Cathodic Protection is a method of preventing corrosion by using an electric current, and proper cathodic protection procedures must be followed on set.

Ceiling is the upper surface of a room or enclosure, and clear ceiling clearance must be maintained on set to prevent accidents.

Cellular Network is a communication network that uses cellular technology, and a reliable cellular network must be available on set for emergency communication.

Certification is the process of verifying that someone has a certain level of knowledge or skill, and relevant certification must be held by film production personnel.

Chain of Command is the line of authority and responsibility within an organization, and a clear chain of

command must be established on set.

Change Management is the process of planning, implementing, and monitoring changes, and effective change management is crucial in maintaining safety standards on set.

Charter is a document that outlines the purpose, goals, and responsibilities of a project or organization, and a comprehensive charter must be established for film productions.

Chemical Agent is a substance that can cause harm or damage, and strict protocols must be followed when handling chemical agents on set.

Chemical Resistance refers to the ability of a material to withstand chemical damage, and proper chemical resistance procedures must be followed on set.

Child Labor is the practice of employing children in a way that is harmful or exploitative, and zero tolerance for child labor must be maintained on set.

Circuit Breaker is a device that automatically interrupts an electrical circuit in the event of an overload, and proper use and maintenance of circuit breakers are necessary to prevent electrical shock.

Civil Emergency is a situation that poses a threat to the safety and well-being of the public, and clear procedures must be established for responding to civil emergencies on set.

Classification is the process of categorizing something based on its characteristics, and clear classification procedures must be established for hazards on set.

Clean Up is the process of removing waste and debris, and thorough clean up procedures must be followed on set to prevent environmental harm.

Clearance is the process of obtaining permission or approval, and official clearance must be obtained before commencing film production activities.

Climate Change refers to the long-term warming of the planet, and film productions must take measures to minimize their contribution to climate change.

Closed-Loop System is a system in which materials are continually cycled back into production, and closed-loop systems must be used on set to minimize waste.

Code of Conduct is a set of rules and guidelines that govern behavior, and a comprehensive code of conduct must be established for film production personnel.

Code of Practice is a set of guidelines that outline the best way to do something, and relevant codes of practice must be followed on set.

Cold Stress is a condition that occurs when the body is exposed to cold temperatures, and proper precautions must be taken to prevent cold stress on set.

Collision is an impact between two or more objects, and clear procedures must be established to prevent collisions on set.

Color Code is a system of using colors to convey information, and a standardized color code must be used on set to prevent confusion.

Combustible is a material that can catch fire and burn, and proper handling and storage of combustible materials are necessary to prevent fires on set.

Command Center is a location from which a project or organization is managed, and a centralized command center must be established on set to coordinate emergency response.

Communication Plan is a document that outlines the communication strategy and procedures, and a comprehensive communication plan must be established for film productions.

Community Engagement is the process of building relationships with the local community, and effective community engagement is crucial in maintaining a positive reputation for film productions.

Companion is a person who accompanies another person, and clear procedures must be established for companions on set.

Compensation is the act of providing something, usually money, to make up for a loss or injury, and fair compensation must be provided to film production personnel.

Competence is the ability to do something successfully, and high standards of competence must be maintained by film production personnel.

Compliance is the act of conforming to a rule or standard, and full compliance with safety regulations must be maintained on set.

Component is a part or element of something, and proper maintenance and inspection of components are necessary to prevent accidents on set.

Composite is a material made from a combination of different substances, and proper handling and disposal of composite materials are necessary to prevent environmental harm.

Computer-Aided Design is a type of software used to create and modify designs, and proper use of computer-aided design software is necessary to prevent design errors on set.

Concealed Entrance is an entrance that is not immediately visible, and clear signage must be provided to indicate concealed entrances on set.

Conciliation is the process of resolving a dispute or conflict, and effective conciliation procedures must be established to resolve conflicts on set.

Condemnation is the act of declaring something to be unfit or unsuitable, and clear procedures must be established for condemnation of equipment or sets on set.

Condition is a state or situation, and regular condition assessments must be conducted to identify potential hazards on set.

Conduct is behavior or actions, and high standards of conduct must be maintained by film production personnel.

Confidentiality is the state of being private or secret, and strict confidentiality must be maintained when handling sensitive information on set.

Confined Space is an area that is enclosed or partially enclosed, and proper precautions must be taken to prevent accidents in confined spaces on set.

Consequence is a result or outcome, and potential consequences must be assessed when planning film production activities.

Conservation is the act of preserving or protecting something, and effective conservation measures must be implemented to minimize the environmental impact of film productions.

Consideration is the act of taking something into account, and full consideration must be given to the potential risks and hazards on set.

Construction is the process of building or creating something, and safe and accessible construction

procedures must be used on set.

Consultant is a person who provides expert advice or guidance, and qualified consultants must be hired to provide safety advice on set.

Consumer Product is a product that is intended for personal or household use, and safe and accessible consumer products must be used on set.

Contaminant is a substance that can cause harm or damage, and proper handling and disposal of contaminants are necessary to prevent environmental harm.

Contingency Plan is a plan that outlines the steps to be taken in the event of an emergency or unexpected event, and a comprehensive contingency plan must be established for film productions.

Contract is a legally binding agreement between two or more parties, and clear contracts must be established for film production personnel.

Contractor is a person or organization that provides goods or services under contract, and qualified contractors must be hired to provide safety services on set.

Control Measure is a step or action taken to prevent or minimize a hazard, and effective control measures must be implemented to prevent accidents on set.

Controlled Environment is an area that is regulated or managed to maintain a specific condition, and proper control measures must be implemented to maintain a safe and healthy environment on set.

Convention is a meeting or gathering of people, and clear procedures must be established for conventions or events on set.

Cooling System is a system used to reduce the temperature of something, and proper maintenance and inspection of cooling systems are necessary to prevent accidents on set.

Coordinating Committee is a group of people who work together to coordinate activities, and a centralized coordinating committee must be established to coordinate emergency response on set.

Cordon is a line or area that marks a boundary, and clear cordons must be established to prevent access to restricted areas on set.

Corporate Social Responsibility is the practice of considering the social and environmental impact of an organization's activities, and effective corporate social responsibility must be implemented to minimize the environmental impact of film productions.

Corrective Action is an action taken to correct a problem or deficiency, and prompt corrective action must be taken to address safety concerns on set.

Corrosion is the process of deterioration or decay, and proper measures must be taken to prevent corrosion of equipment on set.

Cost-Benefit Analysis is a method of evaluating the costs and benefits of a decision or action, and a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis must be conducted to evaluate the feasibility of film production activities.

Council is a group of people who are elected or appointed to make decisions, and a centralized council must be established to coordinate emergency response on set.

Countermeasure is a step or action taken to prevent or minimize a threat, and effective countermeasures must be implemented to prevent accidents on set.

Course of Action is a plan or strategy for achieving a goal, and a clear course of action must be established for film production activities.

Court is a place where legal proceedings are held, and clear procedures must be established for responding to court orders or subpoenas on set.

Cover is a layer of material that provides protection or concealment, and proper use of covers is necessary to prevent accidents on set.

Crane is a type of heavy equipment used for lifting and moving objects, and proper use and maintenance of cranes are necessary to prevent accidents on set.

Critical Path is the sequence of tasks that determines the minimum time required to complete a project, and a comprehensive critical path must be established for film productions.

Cropping is the process of removing or trimming something, and proper cropping procedures must be followed to prevent accidents on set.

Cross-Connection is a connection between two or more systems or devices, and proper cross-connection procedures must be followed to prevent accidents on set.

Crowd Control is the process of managing or directing a group of people, and effective crowd control measures must be implemented to prevent accidents on set.

Cue is a signal or prompt, and clear cues must be provided to film production personnel to prevent confusion.

Cultivation is the process of promoting or fostering growth or development, and effective cultivation measures must be implemented to promote a safety culture on set.

Cut is a division or separation, and clear cuts must be made to prevent accidents on set.

Cutting Tool is a device used to cut or shape something, and proper use and maintenance of cutting tools are necessary to prevent accidents on set.

Cycle is a series of events or actions that are repeated, and regular cycle assessments must be conducted to identify potential hazards on set.

Damage Control is the process of minimizing or preventing damage, and effective damage control measures must be implemented to prevent accidents on set.

Danger Zone is an area that poses a risk or threat, and clear danger zones must be established on set to prevent accidents.

Data Protection is the process of safeguarding sensitive information, and strict data protection measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive information on set.

Dead Load is the weight of a stationary object, and proper dead load calculations must be conducted to prevent accidents on set.

Decibel is a unit of measurement for sound levels, and regular decibel assessments must be conducted to prevent hearing damage on set.

Decontamination is the process of removing or neutralizing contaminants, and proper decontamination procedures must be followed to prevent environmental harm.

Defect is a flaw or imperfection, and regular defect assessments must be conducted to identify potential hazards on set.

Defensive Driving is the practice of driving in a way that minimizes the risk of accidents, and defensive driving procedures must be followed on set to prevent accidents.

Delegation is the act of assigning tasks or responsibilities to someone else, and clear delegation procedures must be established on set to prevent confusion.

Demolition is the process of tearing down or destroying something, and safe and controlled demolition procedures must be used on set.

Density is the amount of mass per unit volume, and proper density calculations must be conducted to prevent accidents on set.

Departure is the act of leaving or separating, and clear departure procedures must be established on set to prevent confusion.

Dependent is a person who relies on someone else for support, and clear dependent care procedures must be established on set to prevent neglect.

Depression is a mental health condition characterized by feelings of sadness or hopelessness, and supportive measures must be implemented to prevent depression on set.

Derogation is the act of deviating from a standard or norm, and limited derogation must be allowed on set to prevent accidents.

Design is the process of creating or planning something, and safe and accessible design procedures must be used on set.

Designation is the act of assigning or labeling something, and clear designation procedures must be established on set to prevent confusion.

Deterioration is the process of becoming weaker or less effective, and regular deterioration assessments must be conducted to identify potential hazards on set.

Development is the process of growing or improving something, and effective development measures must be implemented to promote a safety culture on set.

Device is an object or machine that is used for a specific purpose, and proper use and maintenance of devices are necessary to prevent accidents on set.

Disability is a physical or mental condition that limits a person's ability to perform certain tasks, and inclusive measures must be implemented to prevent discrimination on set.

Disaster is a sudden and unexpected event that causes widespread damage or harm, and comprehensive disaster plans must be established to respond to disasters on set.

Discharge is the act of releasing or expelling something, and proper discharge procedures must be followed to prevent environmental harm.

Discipline is the practice of following rules or standards, and high standards of discipline must be maintained on set to prevent accidents.

Disclosure is the act of revealing or sharing information, and clear disclosure procedures must be established on set to prevent confusion.

Disinfection is the process of killing or removing microorganisms, and proper disinfection procedures must be followed to prevent infection on set.

Disposal is the act of getting rid of something, and proper disposal procedures must be followed to prevent

environmental harm.

Distance is the amount of space between two points, and safe distances must be maintained on set to prevent accidents.

Distribution is the act of delivering or supplying something, and proper distribution procedures must be followed to prevent accidents on set.

Diversity is the state of being different or varied, and inclusive measures must be implemented to promote diversity on set.

Documentation is the act of recording or documenting something, and accurate documentation must be maintained on set to prevent confusion.

Dose is the amount of a substance that is administered or received, and proper dose calculations must be conducted to prevent overdose on set.

Drainage is the process of removing or directing water, and proper drainage procedures must be followed to prevent floods on set.

Dress Code is a set of rules or guidelines for dressing, and clear dress code procedures must be established on set to prevent confusion.

Drill is a type of exercise or practice, and regular drills must be conducted to prepare for emergencies on set.

Drowning is the act of suffocating or dying from being underwater, and proper precautions must be taken to prevent drowning on set.

Dry Run is a test or rehearsal without actual materials or equipment, and regular dry runs must be conducted to identify potential hazards on set.

Dust is a type of fine powder or particles, and proper dust control measures must be implemented to prevent respiratory problems on set.

Duty of Care is the responsibility to protect or care for someone or something, and high standards of duty of care must be maintained on set to prevent accidents.

Dynamite is a type of explosive material, and strict protocols must be followed when handling dynamite on set.

Earmark is a mark or label used to identify something, and clear earmarks must be used to identify hazardous materials on set.

Earthquake is a sudden release of energy that causes the ground to shake, and comprehensive earthquake plans must be established to respond to earthquakes on set.

Eavesdropping is the act of secretly listening to someone's conversation, and strict eavesdropping protocols must be followed to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive information on set.

Eco-Friendly is a term used to describe something that is environmentally friendly, and eco-friendly practices must be implemented to minimize the environmental impact of film productions.

Ecosystem is a community of living organisms that interact with each other and their environment, and effective ecosystem management must be implemented to prevent harm to ecosystems on set.

Edge is the boundary or limit of something, and clear edges must be established on set to prevent accidents.

Effectiveness is the degree to which something is successful or effective, and high standards of effectiveness must be maintained on set to prevent accidents.

Effluent is a type of wastewater or pollution, and proper effluent treatment procedures must be followed to prevent environmental harm.

Egress is the act of exiting or leaving a place, and clear egress procedures must be established on set to prevent confusion.

Electric Shock is a sudden and unexpected flow of electricity through the body, and proper precautions must be taken to prevent electric shock on set.

Electrical Safety refers to the practices and procedures used to prevent electrical accidents, and high standards of electrical safety must be maintained on set.

Electronic Device is a type of device that uses electricity to function, and proper use and maintenance of electronic devices are necessary to prevent accidents on set.

Emergency is a sudden and unexpected event that requires immediate attention, and comprehensive emergency plans must be established to respond to emergencies on set.

Emergency Exit is a door or route that is used to exit a building or area in an emergency, and clear emergency exits must be established on set to prevent confusion.

Emission is the release of a substance into the environment, and proper emission control measures must be implemented to prevent environmental harm.

Employer is a person or organization that hires or employs someone, and clear employer responsibilities must be established on set to prevent confusion.

Encryption is the process of converting plaintext into unreadable ciphertext, and strict encryption protocols must be followed to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive information on set.

Endangered Species is a type of plant or animal that is at risk of becoming extinct, and effective conservation measures must be implemented to protect endangered species on set.

Energy Efficiency refers to the practice of using energy in a way that minimizes waste, and energy-efficient practices must be implemented to minimize