

COMPASS

- ASSURANCE SERVICES -

14001:2015 and you, understanding the requirements for auditing and compliance

Paul Lindsay



COMPASS
- ASSURANCE SERVICES -

ALL POINTS COVERED
ENVIRONMENTAL - QUALITY - SAFETY

Program

- ISO 14000 series and management systems
- ISO – IAF – JASANZ - Compass
- 2015 Key Dates
- The Key Changes
- Transition How it Works
- Questions

ISO 14001:2004

- Originated 1995
- 2004 is the 3rd edition
- AS/NZS ISO 14001:2004
- BS ISO 14001:2004
- ISO14001:2004

AS/NZS ISO 14001:2004

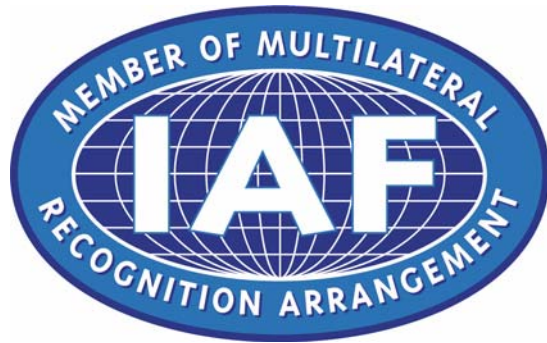
- Approved for AS/NZS by Council of Standards Australia, after review by QR-011 Joint Technical Committee
- Engineers Australia, Australian Environment Business Network, Property Council of Australia, Mineral Council of Australia, Environment Institute of Australia, Australian Chamber of Commerce etc

<i>Plan</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Check</i>	<i>Act</i>
Environmental management system implementation	Conduct life cycle assessment and manage environmental aspects	Conduct audits and evaluate environmental performance	Communicate and use environmental declarations and claims
ISO 14050:2009 Environmental management – Vocabulary	ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework	ISO 14015:2001 Environmental management – Environmental assessment of sites and organizations (EASO)	ISO 14020:2000 Environmental labels and declarations – General principles
ISO 14001:2004 Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use	ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines	ISO 14031:1999 Environmental management – Environmental performance evaluation – Guidelines	ISO 14021:1999 Environmental labels and declarations – Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling)
ISO 14004:2004 Environmental management systems – General guidelines on principles, systems and support techniques	ISO/TR 14047:2003 Environmental management – Life cycle impact assessment – Examples of application of ISO 14042	ISO 19011:2002 Guidelines for quality and/or environmental management systems auditing	ISO 14024:1999 Environmental labels and declarations – Type I environmental labelling – Principles and procedures
ISO 14005:2009	ISO/TR 14048:2003		ISO 14025:2000



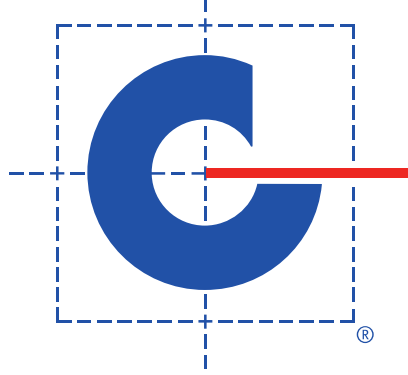
ISO is the International Organization for Standardization. It has a membership of 160 national standards institutes from countries large and small, industrialized, developing and in transition, in all regions of the world. ISO's portfolio of more than 18000 standards

ISO/TC 207



The IAF is the world association of Conformity Assessment Accreditation Bodies and other bodies interested in conformity assessment in the fields of management systems, products, services, personnel and other similar programmes of conformity assessment. Its primary function is to develop a single worldwide program of conformity assessment which reduces risk for business and its customers by assuring them that accredited certificates may be relied upon

JAS-ANZ



JAS-ANZ is an independent, third-party accreditation body established in 1991.

Agreement between Australia and New Zealand establishing the Governing Board, Technical Advisory Council and Accreditation Review Board of the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand.



Certification Bodies

Such as Compass Assurance Services, SAI Global, TUV, Lloyds, SGS, BSI, DNV, Kiwa, Intertek, BV

Accredited by JASANZ or ANSI or UKAS or other IAF MLA Signatory (hopefully!)

ISO 14001:2004

ISO 14001 - Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use



Overview	
Year	2013
TOTAL	301647
Africa	2538
Central / South America	9890
North America	8917
Europe	119107
East Asia and Pacific	151089
Central and South Asia	6672
Middle East	3434

Year	2011	2012	2013
Country	137335	146069	151089
Australia	1882	2000	3339
Brunei Darussalam	21	24	29
Cambodia	8	10	8
China	81993	91573	104735
Fiji	2	3	4
Hong Kong, China	985	1060	688
Indonesia	873	1035	1558
Japan	30397	27774	23723
Kiribati	1		1
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	636	487	596
Korea, Republic of	11124	11824	4719
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4	2	2
Macau, China	44	47	40
Malaysia	1934	1906	2244
Micronesia			4
Mongolia		2	3
Myanmar	6	5	7
New Zealand	180	218	279
Papua New Guinea	14	13	10
Philippines	541	562	611
Samoa	1	1	1
Singapore	1506	1653	1864
Solomon Islands			1
Taipei, Chinese	2059	2059	2567
Thailand	2624	3034	3150
Tonga		2	3
Vanuatu			0
Viet Nam	500	775	903

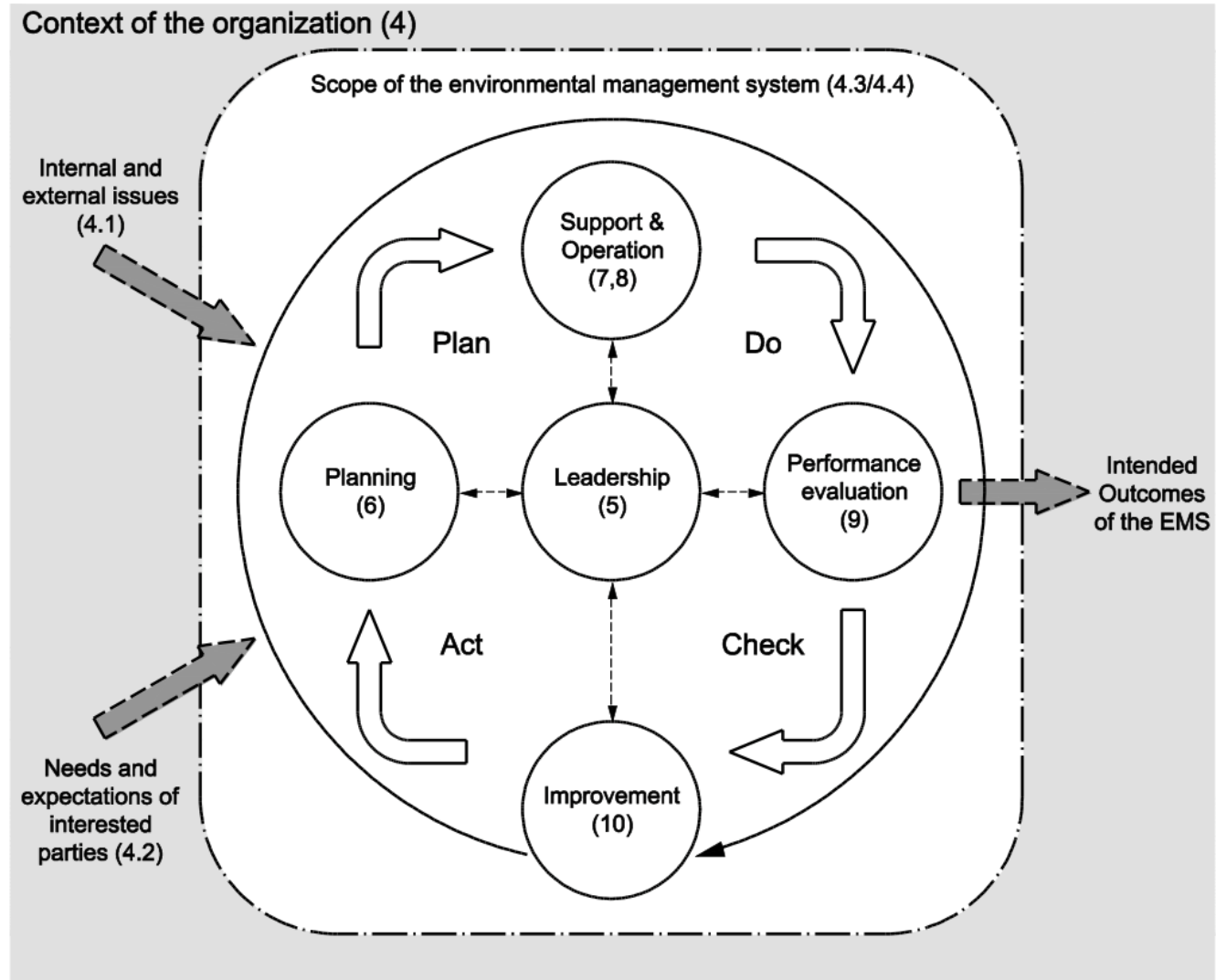
ISO Survey 2013

Key Dates



Key Changes

Context and Structure



Note: Numbers in brackets refer to the clauses in this International Standard.

Leadership

- Current version weak – the organisation shall establish objectives.....
- Top Management – policy and management review

Leadership

- 2015 - Top management demonstrate leadership and commitment
- Commitment to compliance (policy)
- Ensure policy objectives compatible strategic direction
- Ensure integration of EMS into organisation business processes
- Ensure EMS achieves intended outcomes
- Communicate importance of EMS and conforming to requirements

Planning

- Preventative Action gone from 4.5.3 and now 6.1 Actions to address risks and opportunities...no requirement for how risk management takes shape
- Aspects – includes consideration of “life cycle perspective”
- Legal and Other = Legal and Voluntary Obligations
- Targets replaced by indicators against which performance evaluated and demonstrated

Support

- Communication expanded
- Respond and evidence
- No requirement to choose regarding significant aspects
- Requirement for truthful and not misleading, transparency, consistent with internal evaluation

Documented Information

- As per 9001 no mandatory documented procedures but “documented information”
- Information required to be maintained and controlled by an organisation
- DI can be in any format or media and from any source

Value Chain Planning

- Upstream and downstream processes related to significant environmental aspects are controlled or influenced
- Criteria for evaluating goods, services, outsourced processes from a lifecycle perspective

Transition

TODAY

- Published October 2015
- Final Draft July (perhaps)
- Competence
- Gap Analysis
- System changes
- For certification 3 years to transition from 2004 to 2015 from date published

Certification

- 3 years to transition from date standard published
- Transition can be undertaken as a special audit or in conjunction with scheduled surveillance or recertification
- New users encouraged to implement 2015
- Certificate expiry to correspond with end of transition period



Key Benefits

1. Leadership – real engagement required
1. Risk Management
1. Alignment Quality and Safety
1. Life Cycle Perspective – creates sustainability focus

The End

- Thanks and Questions?
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