



# ISO 14001:2015 UPDATE



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Email: [PJR@PJR.com](mailto:PJR@PJR.com)
- Audience for today's meeting
- Introduction of speaker

**Agenda:**

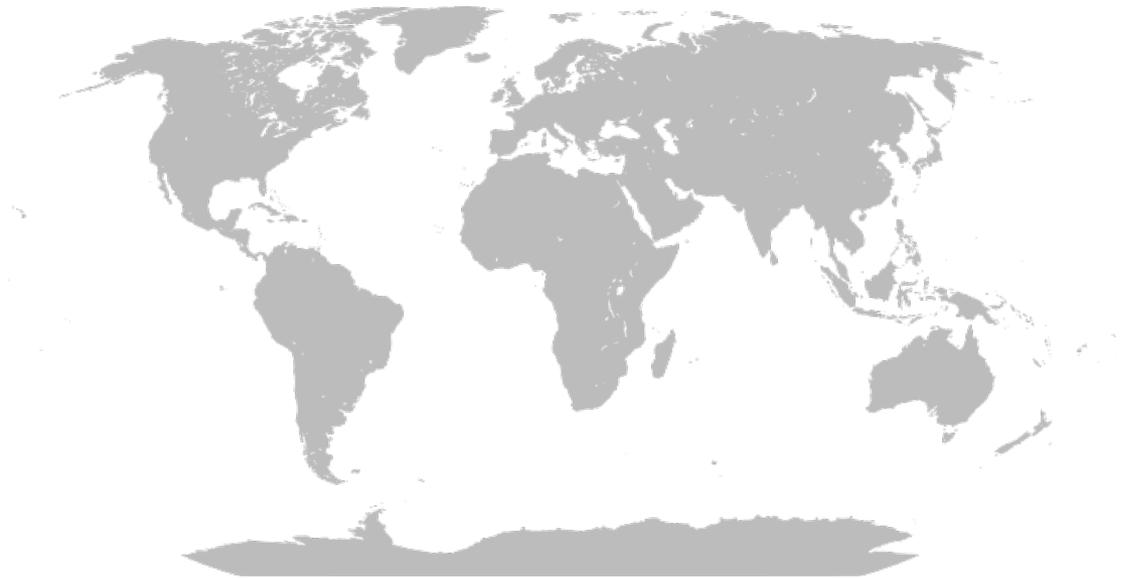
- About PJR
- Benefits and Drivers
- Status Update
- Key changes
- Certification Requirements
- Transition requirements
- Questions





## PJR is a leading 14001 Registrar

- PJR is one of the leading ISO 14001 registrars in the world
- Countries where PJR has certified companies to ISO 14001:
  - Australia
  - Brazil
  - European Union
  - Japan
  - India
  - Malaysia
  - Mexico
  - Singapore
  - Thailand
  - United States



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## PJR is accredited to grant certification for :

- ISO 9001
- **ISO 14001**
- AS 9100, 9110 & 9120
- ISO/TS 16949
- Responsible Recycling-R2
- RIOS
- ISO 13485
- SQF
- TL 9000
- OHSAS 18001
- ISO 27001
- RCMS® AND RC14001
- ISO 22000
- HACCP Compliance
- FSSC 22000
- e-Stewards





## Benefits of Getting Certified

- Meeting legal requirements and improving the organization's environmental performance.
- Management commitment and employee engagement.
- Business management, notably for meeting stakeholder requirements, improving public image, achieving strategic objectives, and integrating with business management systems.
- Supplier environmental performance.
- Providing a competitive advantage.
- Providing financial benefit.





## ISO 14001 Drivers

- Commitment to environmental protection/conservation.
- Reduction of risk of adverse environmental impact.
- Business management drivers included customer requirements and public image.





## ISO 14001:2015 - Status Update

- ISO 14001:2015 was published on September 15, 2015
- There will be a three year transition period, based on the publication date of the standards.
  - This means the transition period will end on September 14, 2018.





## Transition Process

- Three years to transition from date of publication.
- Companies can continue to get certified to ISO 14001:2004 for 18 months following publication of ISO 14001:2015.
- After 18 months from the publication date, companies can only conduct initial certifications to ISO 14001:2015.





## ISO 14001:2015 – Transition Process

- A client can transition at any time during this three-year period.
  - ISO 14001:2004 will remain valid until their obsolescence dates/end of transition period.
  - Certification to ISO 14001:2004 is equivalent to certification to the 2015 version of the standards during the transition period.





## ISO 14001:2015 – Transition Process

- In order to ensure that all clients transition on time, clients will be required to have their transition audits by 1 May 2018.
  - This ensures sufficient time for corrective action response by the client and certification review and decision activities by the CB.
  - As an example, a client with an anniversary date in July would need to transition in July 2017, or take their 2018 audit early.





## ISO 14001:2015 – Why was the standard revised?

- *Market relevance* - Any Management System Standard should meet the needs of, and add value for, the primary users and other affected parties.
- *Compatibility* - Compatibility between various Management System Standards and within a Management System family should be maintained.
- *Ease of use* - It should be ensured that the user can easily implement one or more Management System Standards.
- *Topic coverage* - should have sufficient application coverage to eliminate or minimize the need for sector-specific variances.
- *Flexibility* - should be applicable to organizations in all relevant sectors and cultures and organizations of every size.





## ISO 14001:2015 – Why was the standard revised?

- *Technically sound basis* - should be based on proven management practices or existing scientifically validated and relevant data.
- *Easily understood* - should be easily understood, unambiguous, free from cultural bias, easily translatable, and applicable to businesses in general.
- *Free trade* - should permit the free trade of goods and services.
- *Applicability of conformity* - The market need for first-, second- or third-party conformity assessment, or any assessment combination thereof, should be assessed.
- *Exclusions* - should not include directly related product (including services) specifications, test methods, performance levels (i.e. setting of limits) or other forms of standardization for products produced by the implementing organization.





## Annex SL - Structure

- Scope
- Normative References
- Terms and Definitions
- Context of the Organization
- Leadership
- Planning
- Support
- Operation
- Performance Evaluation
- Improvement

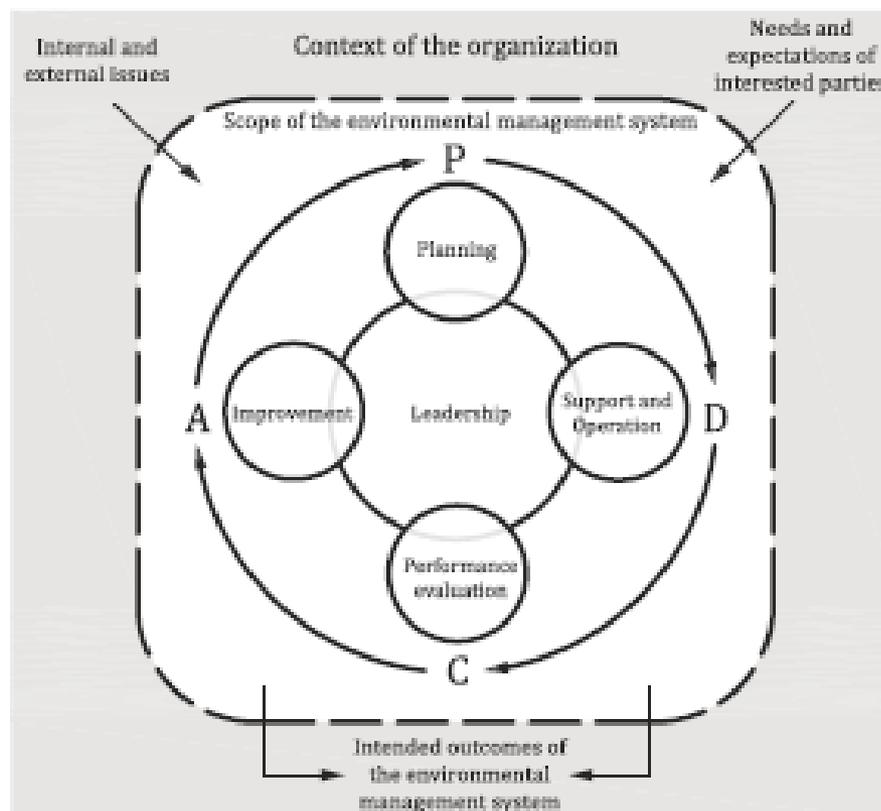
### Annex SL common terms

organization	process
interested party (preferred term)	performance
stakeholder (admitted term)	outsource (verb)
requirement	monitoring
management system	measurement
top management	audit
effectiveness	conformity
policy	nonconformity
objective	correction
risk	corrective action
competence	continual improvement
documented information	





## ISO 14001 PDCA model





## Key Changes in the New Standard

- The emphasis on leadership
- The focus on risk management
- Emphasis on objectives measurement and change
- Communication and awareness
- Fewer prescriptive requirements





## Changes to ISO 14001:2015

- **Strategic Environmental Management** - There is an increased prominence of environmental management within the organization's strategic planning processes.
- **Leadership** - To ensure the success of the system, a new clause has been added that assigns specific responsibilities for those in leadership roles to promote environmental management within the organization.





## Changes to ISO 14001:2015

- **Protecting the environment** - The expectation on organizations has been expanded to commit to proactive initiatives to protect the environment from harm and degradation, consistent with the context of the organization. The revised text does not define 'protect the environment' but it notes that it can include:
  - prevention of pollution,
  - sustainable resource use,
  - climate change mitigation and adaptation,
  - protection of biodiversity and ecosystems.





## Changes to ISO 14001:2015

- **Environmental performance** – There is a shift in emphasis with regard to continual improvement, from improving the management system to improving environmental performance.
- **Lifecycle thinking** – In addition to the current requirement to manage environmental aspects associated with procured goods and service, organizations will need to extend its control and influence to the environmental impacts associated with product use and end-of-life treatment or disposal.





## Changes to ISO 14001:2015

- **Communication** – The development of a communications strategy with equal emphasis on external and internal communications has been added.
- **Documentation** – Reflecting the evolution of computer and cloud based systems for running management systems, the revision incorporates the term 'documented information', instead of 'documents' and 'records'. To align with ISO 9001, the organization will retain the flexibility to determine when 'procedures' are needed to ensure effective process control.





# Standard changes by chapter

## **Chapter 4 “Context of the Organization”**

- This chapter addresses:
  - The objective of companies giving more consideration to external issues and impacts in their environmental management system.
  - The needs and expectations of “interested parties” are to be better understood and evaluated as to whether they give rise to specific requirements.





## Standard changes by chapter

### Chapter 5 “*Leadership*”

- Top management should, among other things, take on more responsibility for the effectiveness of the management system and the integration of environmental management into business processes.
- The environmental policy should include a commitment to protect the environment beyond the corporate boundaries.
- A management representative is no longer being explicitly requested, but adequate responsibilities and authorities must be ensured within the organization.





## Standard changes by chapter

### Chapter 6 “*Planning*”

- The entire planning process in environmental management has been restructured and should take into consideration the positive and negative
  - environmental impacts of activities,
  - products and services into account more strongly “from a life cycle perspective” in the future.
- Although the environmental assessment does not need to explicitly include a life cycle assessment of products and processes for example, it should nevertheless examine the significant environmental aspects and all required commitments (legal, customer-specific, etc.), as well as any risks associated with possible hazards and opportunities.





## 6.1 Actions to address risks and opportunities

### 6.1.1 General

- and determine the **risks and opportunities**, related to its:
  - environmental aspects (see 6.1.2);
  - compliance obligations (see 6.1.3);
  - other issues and requirements, identified in 4.1 and 4.2;
- that need to be addressed to:
  - give assurance that the EMS can achieve its intended outcomes;
  - prevent, or reduce, undesired effects, including the potential for external environmental conditions to affect the organization;
  - achieve continual improvement.





## 6.2 Environmental objectives and planning to achieve them

### 6.2.1 Environmental objectives

- Environmental objectives shall:
  - take into account the organization's **significant environmental aspects** and associated **compliance obligations**;
  - consider its **risks and opportunities**.





## Standard changes by chapter

### Chapter 7 *“Support”*

- The commitments to environmental protection are to be given more consideration in terms of communications as well. External representation and reporting must be regulated.
- With respect to documents and records, only the term “documented information” shall be used in the future, thus taking account the use of modern recording media.





## Standard changes by chapter

### Chapter 8 “*Operation*”

- Operational scheduling and control should pay closer attention to upstream and downstream and, in particular, outsourced processes. This also includes the environmental impacts of products and services right through to the end of their utilization.





## 8.1 Operational planning and control

- Consistent with a **life cycle perspective**, the organization shall:
  - a) establish controls to ensure that its environmental requirements are addressed in the design and development process for the product or service, considering each stage of its life cycle;
  - b) determine its environmental requirements for the procurement of products and services, as appropriate;
  - c) communicate its relevant environmental requirements to external providers, including contractors;
  - d) consider the need to provide information about potential significant environmental impacts associated with the transportation or delivery, use, end-of-life treatment and final disposal of its products and services.





## Standard changes by chapter

### **Chapter 9 “*Performance evaluation*”**

- Based on the extended environmental assessment, expectations for environmental performance evaluations are now also being raised.
  - Includes performance of environmental objectives.
  - Monitoring and measuring will also include all other corporate commitments and risks in relation to environmental performance.





## Standard changes by chapter

### **Chapter 10 – *Improvement***

- The correction of nonconformities as well as the continual improvement process will now be focusing more on the organization's surroundings and the improvement of environmental performance.





## Guidance References

- Annex A – Guidance on the use of this International Standard
- Annex B – Correspondence between ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 14001:2004
- Bibliography





## Certification Steps

- Establish Documentation to meet 14001 requirements
- Training to 14001 requirements
- Implement 14001 requirements
  - Conduct internal audits of system
  - Conduct compliance evaluation
  - Conduct review of system based on input from internal audit
- Contract with a certification body
- Complete S1 and S2 audits
  - Address any nonconformities → 😊 Certification!





# Certification Process

PJR conducts a cursory review of documents in house prior to Stage 1

The registration audit consists of two stages:

- Stage 1:
  - On-site document review of your EMS
  - Evaluates the readiness of your organization to move to stage 2.
- Stage 2:
  - Scheduled 30 to 45 days after the stage 1 audit.
  - On-site audit of your entire EMS.
  - Nonconformities will need to be resolved prior to issuing of the certificate.



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## Certification Requirements

- Surveillance audits
  - Scheduled at either six or twelve month intervals depending on the contract.
  - Partial system audit.
- Re-certification audit
  - On-site audit conducted prior to the third anniversary of the initial certification
  - Surveillance visits will then continue, as before, on a 3-year cycle.





Please type any questions you may have.



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