

Environmental management systems— General guidelines on implementation



AS ISO 14004:2018

This Australian Standard[®] was prepared by QR-011, Environmental Management Systems. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 12 February 2018.

This Standard was published on 12 April 2018.

The following are represented on Committee QR-011: Association of Accredited Certification Bodies Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Australian Industry Group Corporate Environmental Managers Group Engineers Australia Property Council of Australia Certification Interests Australia School of Science, Engineering and Health, Central Qld University

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS/NZS ISO 14004:2017.

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ISBN 978 1 76072 040 7



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Originated as AS/NZS ISO 14004(Int):1995. Third edition 2004. Revised and redesignated as AS ISO 14004:2018.

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee QR-011, Environmental Management Systems, to supersede AS/NZS ISO 14004:2004, Environmental management systems—General guidelines on principles, systems and support techniques.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to provide guidance for an organization on the establishment, implementation, maintenance and improvement of a robust, credible and reliable environmental management system. The guidance provided is intended for an organization seeking to manage its environmental responsibilities in a systematic manner that contributes to the environmental pillar of sustainability.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 14004:2016, *Environmental management systems* — *General guidelines on implementation*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text 'this International Standard' should read 'this Australian Standard'.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: <u>www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</u>.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee ISO/TC 207, *Environmental management*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Environmental management systems*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 14004:2004), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Achieving a balance between the environment, society and the economy is considered essential to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainable development is a goal achieved by balancing the three pillars of sustainability: the environment, society and the economy.

Organizations, whether public or private, large or small, in developed or in emerging economies, have an impact on the environment and can be affected by the environment in return. There is a growing understanding that human development and well-being are contingent on preserving and conserving our natural resources, upon which all human activity and productivity depend. Achieving sound environmental performance requires organizational commitment to a systematic approach and to continual improvement of an environmental management system.

Societal expectations are driving the need for improved management of the resources necessary to support human development, through greater efficiency, transparency and accountability for all organizations. There are growing pressures on the environment, from climate change, over-consumption of resources and the challenges created by degradation of ecosystems and the loss of biodiversity.

The aim of this International Standard is to provide organizations with guidance for a common framework, in order to establish, implement, maintain and continually improve a system to support better environmental management. This environmental management framework should contribute to the long-term success of the organization and to the overall goal of sustainable development. The framework of a robust, credible and reliable environmental management system is shown in <u>Figure 1</u>. It includes:

- understanding the context in which the organization operates;
- determining and understanding the relevant needs and expectations of interested parties, as they
 relate to the environmental management system of the organization;
- establishing and implementing an environmental policy and environmental objectives;
- top management taking a leading role in improving environmental performance;
- identifying aspects of the organization's activities, products and services that can result in significant environmental impacts;
- identifying the environmental conditions, including events, that can affect the organization;
- considering the organization's risks and opportunities that need to be addressed in relation to its:
 - environmental aspects;
 - compliance obligations;
 - other issues (see 4.1) and requirements (see 4.2);
- increasing awareness of the organization's interaction with the environment;
- establishing operational controls, as appropriate, to manage the organization's significant environmental aspects and compliance obligations, and risks and opportunities that need to be addressed;
- evaluating environmental performance and taking actions, as necessary, for its improvement.

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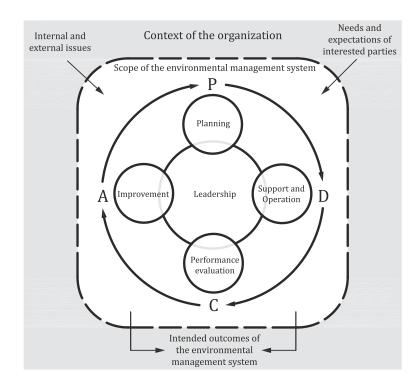


Figure 1 — Environmental management system model for this International Standard

The outcomes of a systematic approach to environmental management can provide top management with quantitative and qualitative data that enables informed business decisions that build longterm success and create options for contributing to sustainable development. The success of the environmental management system depends on commitment from all levels and functions of the organization, led by top management. The opportunities include:

- protecting the environment, including the prevention or reduction of adverse environmental impacts;
- controlling or influencing the way products and services are designed, manufactured, distributed, used and disposed;
- using a life cycle perspective to prevent environmental impacts from being unintentionally shifted elsewhere within the cycle;
- achieving financial and operational benefits that can result from implementing environmentally sound alternatives which strengthen the organization's market position;
- communicating environmental information to relevant interested parties.

In addition to enhanced environmental performance, the potential benefits associated with an effective environmental management system include:

- assuring customers of the organization's commitment to demonstrable environmental management;
- maintaining good public and community relations;
- satisfying investor criteria and improving access to capital;
- enhancing image and market share;
- improving cost control;
- preventing incidents that result in liability;
- conserving input materials and energy;