

Learning objectives

To promote understanding of the principles and operation of the environmental management system complying with ISO 14001.

SESSIONS

- 1 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS
- 2 ISO 14001 REQUIREMENTS
- 3 U MACAU IMS
- 4 RELEVANCE AND INT AUDIT

Session 1

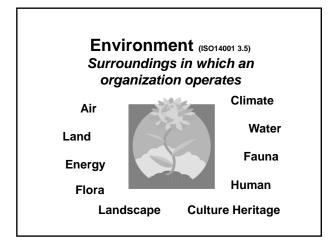


ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Examples of historic disaster

| Country | City | Cause | Loss |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Japan | Minamata | Mercury | 3000 victimized |
| 1932 - 56 | | | |
| UK | London | SO2 | 4000 died |
| 1952 | | | |
| USA | Alaska | Oil spill | US\$3 bil in cleaning |
| 1989 | | | US\$1 bil in settlement |
| | | | |
| | | | |







Examples of environmental issues

- Air
- Water
- Waste



- Noise
- Flora and fauna
- Land/sea (contamination)

Solid waste (municipal)Chemical/biological/nuclear

• Depletion of resources

Pollution

- -Dust
- -NOx, COx, SOx • Global warming



- Acid rain - Ozone depletion substance
- Activities
 - Construction
 - Burning (eg Power generation, cooking)

Air

- Engine exhaust (cars, generators)

Global Warming

- Greenhouse effect – Imbalance of the carbon cycle
- + 0.6 deg C in last 100 yrs
- + 0.3 deg in last 40 yrs
- Impact on
 - Weather (floods, drought)
 By 2100 (est.)
 - By 2100 (est.)
 - + 1.4 to 5.8 deg C
 - + 9 to 88 cm sea level
 - Insects and rodents



CO₂ Emissions

| 1 litre petrol | 2.315 Kg |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 litre diesel | 2.630 Kg |
| 1 Kwh (1990 UK) | 0.77 Kg |
| 1 Kwh (2005 UK) | 0.5348 Kg |

Stern Report 2006

| Croissant production CO ₂ emission (Kg) | 1t |
|---|------|
| Farming (inc transport) | 459 |
| Flour milling (inc transport) | 107 |
| Manufacturing | 370 |
| Distribution | 57 |
| Consumer | 41 |
| Disposal (20% not sold) | 166 |
| TOTAL | 1200 |

Kyoto Protocol (Dec 1997)

- Tabled by the Clinton Administration -Concept of carbon trading
- 38 Industrialized countries to cut emissions from 2008 to 2012 to levels 5% below 1990 levels
- No commitment from China, India and Brazil
- Bush Administration refused to ratify –US accounts for 25% of global emission

Hong Kong

- Committed to APEC in Sept 2007 to reduce emission by 25% from 2005 to 2030.
- 60% emissions related to electricity, of which 89% used in buildings
- 16% transportation

UNCCC COP 15

Copenhagen 7 – 18 Dec 2009

193 countries Post Kyoto global agreement on emission reduction (US introduce carbon tax from 2020)

Water

- Pollution
 Suspend solids (mud water)
 - -Chemicals
 - –Oil
- Activities
 - Construction site
 - Manufacturing
 - (eg Circuit boards, textile)
 - Restaurants



Noise

- Pollution -Vibration
 - -Explosion

 - -Piling
 - -Engine running
- Activities
 - Construction
 - Equipment operation • (eg piling)
 - Transportation equipment



Solid Waste

- Pollution
 - -Construction materials
 - -Scraps -Domestic
 - -Obsolete equipment
- Activities
 - Construction/demolition
 - Equipment replacement
 - Household

Flora & fauna

- · Loss of bio-diversity -Loss of habitat
 - -Extinction of species
- Activities
 - -Human consumption
 - -Building construction
 - -Deforestation
 - -Construction of dams



(C) HKV Academy

Land/Sea Contamination

- Pollution
 - –Oil spill
- -Chemicals
- Activities
 - -Manufacturing
 - -Transportation
 - -Storage
 - -Accidents



Heritage Sites

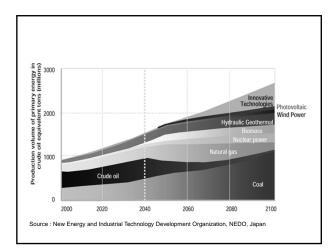
- Protection of antiquities
- Activities
 - Real estate development
 - Infrastructure construction



Depletion of resources

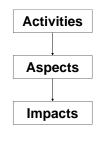
- Oil
- Water
- Hardwood
- etc







Identification of aspects and impacts



Elements of an organization's activities, products and services which can interact with the environment

Any change to the environment whether adverse or beneficial wholly or partially resulting from an organization's activities, products or services

Aspects & Impacts

| Aspects | Impacts |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| SOx discharge | Acid rain |
| CO2 discharge | Global warming |
| Hot water discharge | Ecological habitat |
| Use of marble | Depletion of resources |
| Leakage of eng oil | Soil contamination |
| Heavy metal discharge | Bioaccumulation of toxins |



What to look for ?

- Site history, neighborhood
 - Plant layout
 - -Flow of products
- Organization, authorities and responsibilities -Ownership for environmental performance
- Discharge, drainage locations (requirements) – Monitoring records
- Treatment facilities, filters
- Use of resources

What to look for ?

- Applicable 'requirements'
- Recent years major incidents/accidents Leakages ?
- Permits by the authorities - Tickets, prosecutions
- Input
 - Raw materials, chemicals
- Output/intermediate materials
 - Contaminations/waste types, treatment
- · Chemicals involved (input and output)

What shall be considered in the review ?

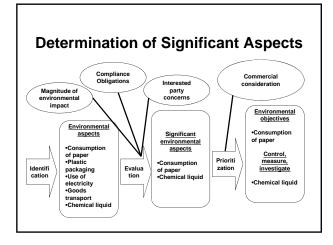
- Activities, products AND services
 - Life cycle considerations (2015)
 - Procurement and contracting activities
- Past, existing, planned
- Normal and abnormal operating conditions
- Emergency situations and accidents
- (seasonal factors, peak hours)

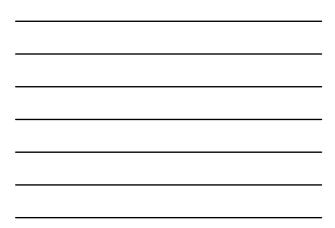
Sources of aspects

- · Emission to air
- · Releases to water
- Waste management
- Contamination of land
- Use of raw materials and natural resources
- Other local environmental and community issues (e.g. noise)

Determination of significant aspects

- Compliance obligations
- Stakeholder interest
- Costs
- Scale and duration of impact
- Probability of occurrence





| GROUP EXERCISE | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Objective(s) | Time | Roles | | | |
| Select a U Macau function that your group is familiar with, work out the environmental aspects based on their activities. Be prepared for a presentation. Consider different scenarios (eg abnormal, emergency). | 30 min. (max) | Spokesman (Leader) Time keeper Script writer | | | |



Session \mathbf{Z}



<u>ISO 14001</u> Requirements

Why ISO 14000 series

• Increasing awareness of environmental issues (customers, investors etc)

Government is acting – Environmental Agencies established

- Legislation and discharge limited
- Influence of pressure groups growing
- Increasing environment related risk

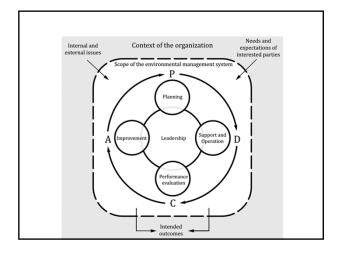
A solution is needed to give Directors and Top Management Peace of Mind



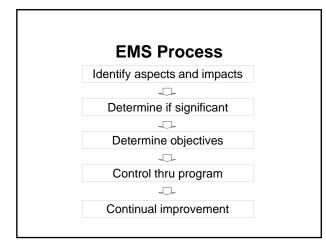
- (1991) ISO Strategic Advisory Group on Environment (SAGE)
- (1992) TC207 established
- (1996) ISO 14001 published
- (2004) ISO 14001 2nd Edition
 (2015) ISO 14001 3rd Edition
 - Annex SL

| TC207 | Consists | of | Subcommittees | (SC) |
|-------|----------|----|----------------------|------|
|-------|----------|----|----------------------|------|

SC1EMS (ISO 14000)SC2Environmental Auditing (ISO 14010)SC3Environmental Labeling (ISO 14020)SC4Environmental Performance (ISO14030)SC5Life Cycle Assessment (ISO 14040)SC6Terms & Definitions (ISO 14050)SC7GHG Mgmt. and related (ISO 14060)







What is ISO 14001:2015 ?

- EMS Requirements with guidance for use
 - -Prescriptive 80 'SHALLs'
 - -Generic in nature
 - -(third party certification)
- A management system standard (not product)
- Deming PDCA Cycle

Purpose of ISO 14001

- Specifies requirements for EMS
 - International platform
 - Generic application (SME, 3rd world)
- Offers assurance on environmental performance
 - Compliance with **Obligations**
- Supports organization to demonstrate sound environmental performance within an increasingly stringent context
- Remains a voluntary standard

ISO 14001 does NOT

- Specify env. performance levels
 - -Test methods
 - Initial goals or terminal goals (zero emissions)
- Apply to products
- Specify certification requirements
- · Specify which technology to use
- Include 'Exclusion' flexibility

Benefits

- Management platform (facilitate control)
 - Prepared for incidents
 - Facilitate discharge permits
- Public image (corporate citizen)
- Demonstrate due diligence
 Compliance obligations
- Financial
 - Reduced use of energy (resources)/waste
 - Reduced insurance premium
 - Avoid huge cost of mistakes (clean up costs)

Contents (no change from Annex SL)

- 1. Scope
- 2. Normative references
- 3. Terms and definitions
- 4. Context of the organization
- 5. Leadership
- 6. Planning
- 7. Support
- 8. Operation
- 9. Performance evaluation
- 10. Improvement



Session $\mathbf{3}$

U OF MACAU

INTEGRATED MGMT SYSTEMS

http://www.umac.mo/staff_qm.html



Session 4 <u>Relevance and</u> Internal Audit

Part of daily life 工作的一部份

- Not something separate 不是分割的
- Not something for the auditor 不是爲審核員而設
- Integrated with operation, harmoniously 與正常管理結合, 和諧的
- Adds value 增值
- Platform for management control 管理控制平台
- Improves end product quality 改進產品品質
- Improves customer satisfaction 改進顧客滿意
- Improves bottom line 改進財務結果

Think of customers 考慮顧客

- What are their needs and expectations 他們的要求是什麼
 - (from my perspective (each position)) 以自己的崗位來看
- What's relevance of my work to customer satisfaction
 - 我的工作和顧客滿意有何關係
- How can I do better to make them more happy 我怎樣可以做得更好
- What are compliance obligations? 有什麼法例法規要求嗎?

Control your processes 控制你的流程

- What are my processes 我管轄怎麼流程
- What are objectives 目標為何
- Where are limits 規限為何
- How confident are you (as the owner) in performing within limits 有否信心在規限内操作
- If not, what? 如果不可以, 又怎樣?
- What are risks (and what ?) 有什麼風險?

Objectives 目標

- Cascaded to support quality policy framework 不同層次目標以支持品質政策
- SMART (meaningful and challenging)
- Coverage (100%) 覆蓋
- Reviewed 評審
- Continual Improvement 持續改進



performance of a person. Tell the truth 以確定系統而不是一個人的表現。說實話

- Non-conformity is a basis for improvement. Think positive 不符合是改進的機會,以平常態度面對
- Area manager is responsible for improvement, NOT auditee 地區經理負責跟進, 不是被訪者
- Take it easy when being audited 審核可以輕鬆些
- It does more harm if NC s are hidden 把不符合隱瞞可能禍 害更大
- The right culture shall be cultivated 要培育合適的組織文化

Improvement 改進

- Many certified organizations miss the point on improvement 很多 獲頒證書的公司錯過改進的機會
- Internal audit and management review as the prime driver內審和 管理評審爲主要推動工具 —(PDCA)
- Preventive actions 預防措施
- System is not engraved in stone 系統不是刻在石頭上

