

This document is a preview generated by EVS

**KESKKONNAJUHTIMINE**  
**Asukohtade ja organisatsioonide keskkonnaalane**  
**hindamine**

Environmental management  
Environmental assessment of sites and organizations  
(EASO)

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÖNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

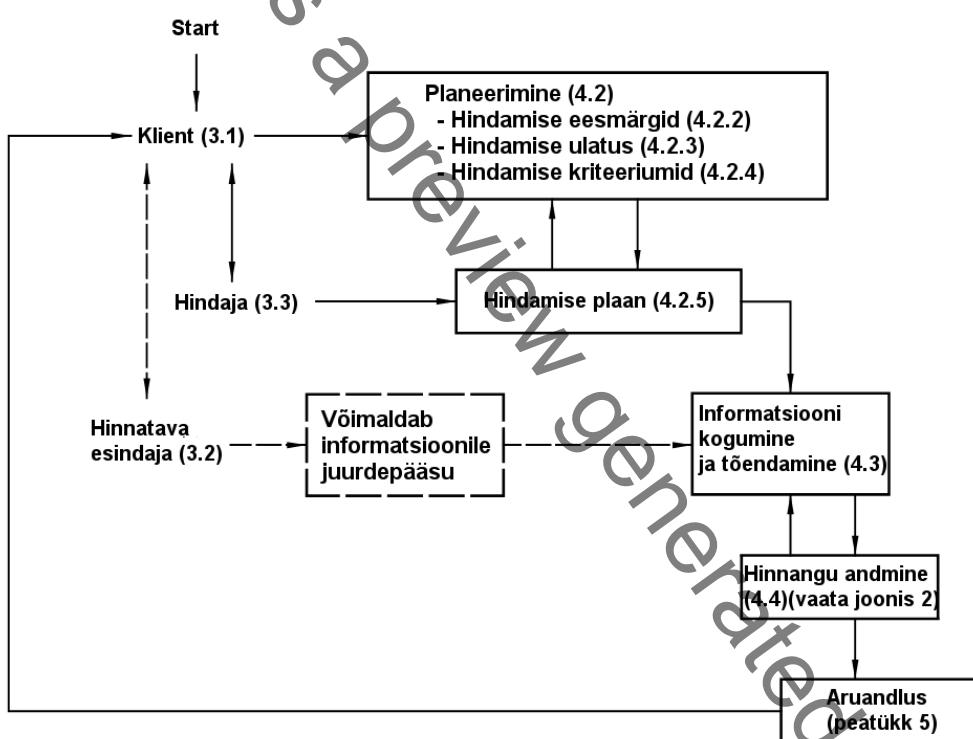
<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-ISO 14015:2008 "Kesk-konnajuhimine. Asukohtade ja organisatsioonide keskkonnaalane hindamine" sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 14015:2001 "Environmental management – Environmental assessment of sites and organizations (EASO)" identset ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Ettepaneku rahvusvahelise standardi ümbertrüki-meetodil ülevõtiks esitas EVS/TK 33 "Juhtimis-süsteemid", standardi avaldamise korraldas Eesti Standardikeskus.</p> <p>Standard EVS-ISO 14015:2008 on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 18.09.2008 käskkirjaga nr 161 ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teataja 2008. aasta oktoobrikuu numbris.</p> <p>Standard on kätesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.</p>	<p>This Estonian Standard EVS-ISO 14015:2008 consists of the identical English text of the International Standard ISO 14015:2001 "Environmental management – Environmental assessment of sites and organizations (EASO)".</p> <p>Proposal to adopt the International Standard by reprint method was presented by EVS/TK 33 "Management Systems", Estonian standard is published by the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.</p> <p>This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 18.09.2008 No. 161 and is endorsed with the notification published in the October 2008 edition of official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian Centre for Standardisation.</p>
--	--

<p><b>1 Käsitlusala:</b></p> <p>Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard juhendab, kuidas süsteematiilise protsessi kaudu viia läbi asukohtade ja organisatsioonide keskkonnaalast hindamist keskkonnaalaste aspektide ja küsimuste määratlemiseks ja vajadusel nende äriliste tagajärgede kindlaks-tegemiseks.</p> <p>Rahvusvaheline standard käsitleb hindamise osapoolte (klient, hindaja ja hinnatava esindaja) rolle ja kohustusi ning hindamisprotsessi etappe (planeerimine, informatsiooni kogumine ja õigsuse kontrollimine, hindamine ja aruandlus). Asukohtade ja organisatsioonide keskkonnaalase hindamise läbiviimise protsess on toodud joonisel 1.</p> <p>Rahvusvaheline standard ei juhenda, kuidas viia läbi teisi keskkonnaalaseid hindamisi, nagu näiteks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) esialgsed keskkonnaalased ülevaated;</li><li>b) keskkonnauditid (k.a keskkonnajuhimise süsteemi ja regulatiivse vastavuse auditid);</li><li>c) keskkonnaalaste mõjude hindamised; või</li><li>d) keskkonnaalase tegevuse hindamised.</li></ul>	<p><b>1 Scope:</b></p> <p>This International Standard provides guidance on how to conduct an EASO through a systematic process of identifying environmental aspects and environmental issues and determining, if appropriate, their business consequences.</p> <p>This International Standard covers the roles and responsibilities of the parties to the assessment (the client, the assessor and the representative of the assessee), and the stages of the assessment process (planning, information gathering and validation, evaluation and reporting). The process for conducting an EASO is shown in Figure 1.</p> <p>This International Standard does not provide guidance on how to conduct other types of environmental assessment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) initial environmental reviews;</li><li>b) environmental audits (including environmental management system and regulatory compliance audits);</li><li>c) environmental impact assessments; or</li><li>d) environmental performance evaluations.</li></ul>
--	--

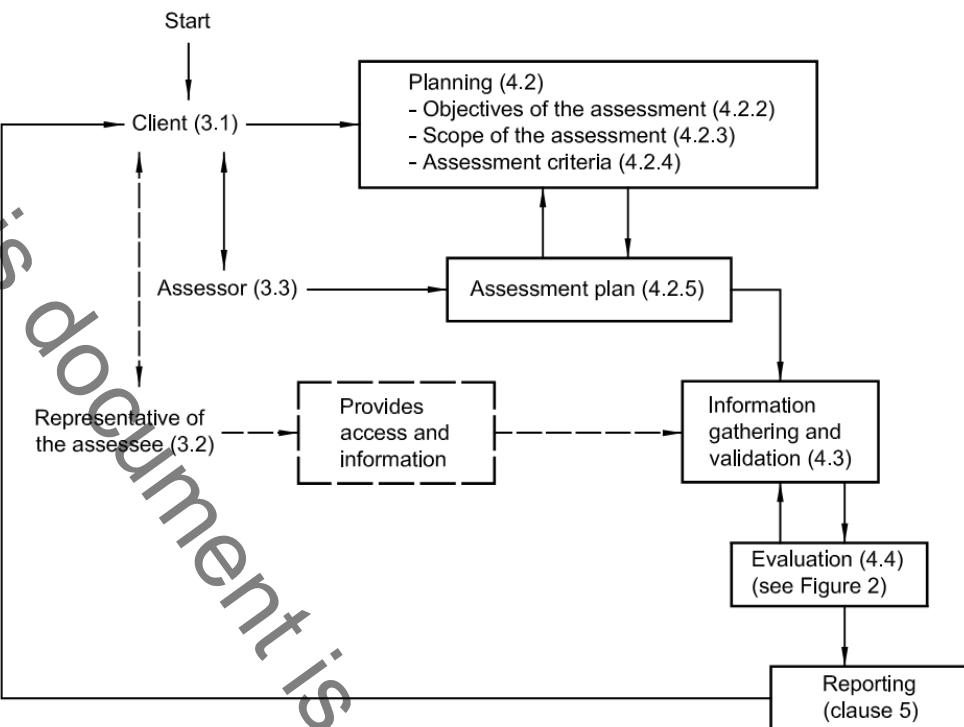
Käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi käitusulalas ei ole juurdluste teostamine ja asukoha vigade parandamine, samuti järeldusotsuste tegemine.	Intrusive investigations and site remediation, as well as the decision to proceed with them, are outside the scope of this International Standard.
Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard ei ole mõeldud kasutamiseks spetsifikatsioonina sertifitseerimise ja registreerimise eesmärgil ega keskkonnajuhtimise süsteemi nõuete kehtestamiseks.	This International Standard is not intended for use as a specification standard for certification or registration purposes or for the establishment of environmental management system requirements.
Käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi kasutamine ei vihja teisele kliendile või hinnatavale kohalduvatele standardele ja õigusaktidele.	Use of this International Standard does not imply that other standards and legislation are imposed on the client or the assessee.

MÄRKUS Sulgudes olevad numbrid viitavad käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi (ala)punktidele. Kriipsjooned viitavad sellele, et hinnatav ei ole tingimata seotud asukohtade ja organisatsioonide keskkonnaalase hindamisega nagu kirjeldatud käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis (vt punkti 3.2 märkust)

NOTE The numbers between brackets refer to (sub)clauses in this International Standard. The dashed lines indicate that the assessee is not necessarily involved in an EASO as described in this International Standard (see note to 3.2)



Joonis 1 – Asukohtade ja organisatsioonide keskkonnaalase hindamise läbivõimise protsess



**Figure 1 – Process for conducting an Environmental Assessment of Sites and Organizations**

**ICS 13.020.10** Keskkonnakorraldus

**Võtmesõnad:** keskkond, keskkonnaalane hindamine

**Standardite reproduutseerimis- ja levitamisõigus kuulub Eesti Standardikeskusele**

Andmete paljundamine, taastekitamine, kopeerimine, salvestamine elektroonilisse süsteemi või edastamine ükskõik millises vormis või millisel teel on keelatud ilma Eesti Standardikeskuse poolt antud kirjaliku loata.

Kui Teil on küsimusi standardite autorikaitse kohta, palun võtke ühendust Eesti Standardikeskusega:

Aru 10 Tallinn 10317 Eesti; [www.evs.ee](http://www.evs.ee); Telefon: 605 5050; E-post: [info@evs.ee](mailto:info@evs.ee)

**Contents**

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	iv
<b>Introduction</b> .....	v
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	1
<b>2 Terms and definitions</b> .....	2
<b>3 Roles and responsibilities</b> .....	4
<b>3.1 Client</b> .....	4
<b>3.2 Representative of the assessee</b> .....	4
<b>3.3 Assessor</b> .....	5
<b>4 Assessment process</b> .....	6
<b>4.1 General</b> .....	6
<b>4.2 Planning</b> .....	6
<b>4.3 Information gathering and validation</b> .....	8
<b>4.4 Evaluation</b> .....	14
<b>5 Reporting</b> .....	16
<b>5.1 Report content</b> .....	16
<b>5.2 Report form</b> .....	17
<b>5.3 Report distribution</b> .....	18
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	19

## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14015 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 207, *Environmental management*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Environmental auditing and related environmental investigations*.

## Introduction

Organizations are increasingly interested in understanding the environmental issues associated with their sites and activities or those of potential acquisitions. These issues and their associated business consequences can be appraised by means of an Environmental Assessment of the Site and Organization (EASO). Such an assessment may be carried out during operations or at the time of acquisition or divestiture of assets and may be conducted as part of a broader business assessment process often referred to as "due diligence".

This International Standard gives guidance on how to conduct an EASO. It provides the basis for harmonization of the terminology used and for a structured, consistent, transparent and objective approach to conducting such environmental assessments. It can be used by all organizations, including small- and medium-sized enterprises, operating anywhere in the world. This International Standard is flexible in its application and may be used for self-assessments as well as external assessments, with or without the need to employ third parties. The users of this International Standard are expected to be industry, past, present and possible future users of particular sites, and organizations with a financial interest in the industry or site (e.g. banks, insurance companies, investors and site owners). This International Standard is likely to be used in connection with the transfer of responsibilities and obligations.

The information used during an EASO may be derived from sources that include environmental management system audits, regulatory compliance audits, environmental impact assessments, environmental performance evaluations or site investigations. Some of these assessments or investigations may have been conducted using other relevant ISO standards (e.g. ISO 14001, ISO 14011 or ISO 14031).

Through the process of evaluating both existing and newly acquired information, an EASO seeks to draw conclusions relating to business consequences associated with environmental aspects and issues.

Conclusions in an EASO should be based on objective information. In the absence of validated information, an EASO assessor may be required to exercise professional judgement in evaluating the available environmental information and drawing conclusions.

This International Standard does not provide guidance on intrusive investigations or site remediation. However, if requested by the client, these may be undertaken in accordance with other standards or procedures.

# Environmental management — Environmental assessment of sites and organizations (EASO)

## 1 Scope

This International Standard provides guidance on how to conduct an EASO through a systematic process of identifying environmental aspects and environmental issues and determining, if appropriate, their business consequences.

This International Standard covers the roles and responsibilities of the parties to the assessment (the client, the assessor and the representative of the assessee), and the stages of the assessment process (planning, information gathering and validation, evaluation and reporting). The process for conducting an EASO is shown in Figure 1.

This International Standard does not provide guidance on how to conduct other types of environmental assessment, such as:

- a) initial environmental reviews;
- b) environmental audits (including environmental management system and regulatory compliance audits);
- c) environmental impact assessments; or
- d) environmental performance evaluations.

Intrusive investigations and site remediation, as well as the decision to proceed with them, are outside the scope of this International Standard.

This International Standard is not intended for use as a specification standard for certification or registration purposes or for the establishment of environmental management system requirements.

Use of this International Standard does not imply that other standards and legislation are imposed on the client or the assessee.