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

Management environnemental — Évaluation environnementale de sites et d'organismes (EESO)



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Foreword

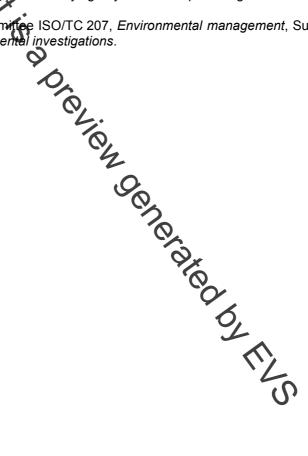
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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval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

Attention is drawn to the possibility that me 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 in can be used by all organizations, including small- and medium-sized enterprises, operating anywhere in the word. 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 mormation. In the absence of validated information, an EASO assessor may be required to exercise professional adgement 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.

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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 appropriate 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.

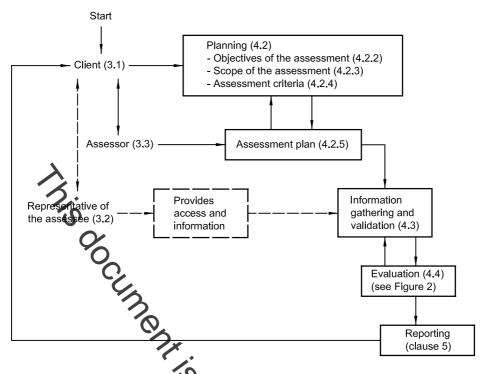
This International Standard does not provide guidance on how to conduct other types of environmental assessment, such as:

- 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 equalitation are imposed on the client or the assessee.



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

Figure 1 — Process for conducting an Environmental Assessment of Sites and Organizations LICM

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard the following terms of definitions apply.

2.1

assessee

site or organization being assessed

2.2

assessor

person, possessing sufficient competence, designated to conduct or participate in a given assessment

An assessor may be internal or external to the organization subject to the assessment or than one assessor may NOTE be required to ensure adequate coverage of all relevant matters, for example when there is a next of specific expertise.

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2.3

business consequence

actual or potential impact (financial or other; positive or negative; qualitative or quantitative) of the identified and evaluated environmental issues

2.4

client

organization commissioning the assessment

EXAMPLES The site owner, the assessee, or any other party.