

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

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 14015:2010 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 14015:2010 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 31.08.2010 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

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Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

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English Version

Environmental management - Environmental assessment of
sites and organizations (EASO) (ISO 14015:2001)

Management environnemental - Évaluation
environnementale de sites et d'organismes (EESO) (ISO
14015:2001)

Umweltmanagement - Umweltbewertung von Standorten
und Organisationen (UBSO) (ISO 14015:2001)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 April 2010.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 14015:2001 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 207 "Environmental management" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 14015:2010.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2010.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 14015:2001 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 14015:2010 without any modification.

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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.

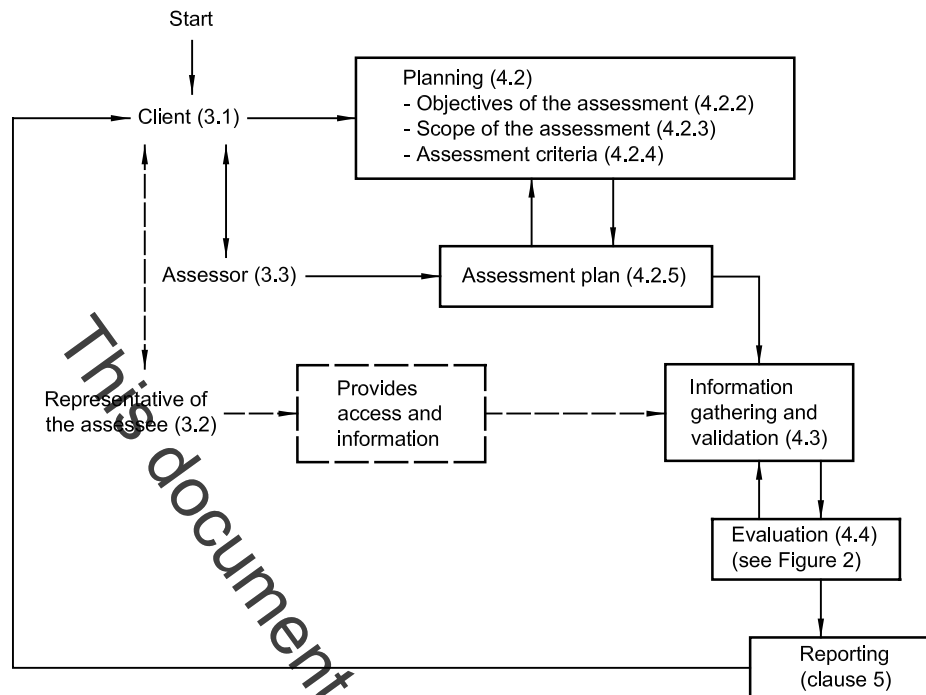
This International Standard does not provide guidance on how to conduct other types of environmental assessment, such as:

- 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.



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)

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

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard the following terms and 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

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

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.