**BS EN ISO
14001:2004**

BSI — British Standards Institution

BSI is the independent national body responsible for preparing British Standards. It presents the UK view on standards in Europe and at the international level. It is incorporated by Royal Charter.

Revisions

British Standards are updated by amendment or revision. Users of British Standards should make sure that they possess the latest amendments or editions.

It is the constant aim of BSI to improve the quality of our products and services. We would be grateful if anyone finding an inaccuracy or ambiguity while using this British Standard would inform the Secretary of the technical committee responsible, the identity of which can be found on the inside front cover.
Tel: +44 (0)20 8996 9000. Fax: +44 (0)20 8996 7400.

BSI offers members an individual updating service called PLUS which ensures that subscribers automatically receive the latest editions of standards.

Buying standards

Orders for all BSI, international and foreign standards publications should be addressed to Customer Services. Tel: +44 (0)20 8996 9001. Fax: +44 (0)20 8996 7001. Email: orders@bsi-global.com. Standards are also available from the BSI website at http://www.bsi-global.com.

In response to orders for international standards, it is BSI policy to supply the BSI implementation of those that have been published as British Standards, unless otherwise requested.

Information on standards

BSI provides a wide range of information on national, European and international standards through its Library and its Technical Help to Exporters Service. Various BSI electronic information services are also available which give details on all its products and services. Contact the Information Centre. Tel: +44 (0)20 8996 7111. Fax: +44 (0)20 8996 7048. Email: info@bsi-global.com.

Subscribing members of BSI are kept up to date with standards developments and receive substantial discounts on the purchase price of standards. For details of these and other benefits contact Membership Administration.
Tel: +44 (0)20 8996 7002. Fax: +44 (0)20 8996 7001.
Email: membership@bsi-global.com.

Information regarding online access to British Standards via British Standards Online can be found at http://www.bsi-global.com/bsonline.

Further information about BSI is available on the BSI website at http://www.bsi-global.com.

Copyright

Copyright subsists in all BSI publications. BSI also holds the copyright, in the UK, of the publications of the international standardization bodies. Except as permitted under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 no extract may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means – electronic, photocopying, recording or otherwise – without prior written permission from BSI.

This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details such as symbols, and size, type or grade designations. If these details are to be used for any other purpose than implementation then the prior written permission of BSI must be obtained.

Details and advice can be obtained from the Copyright & Licensing Manager.
Tel: +44 (0)20 8996 7070. Fax: +44 (0)20 8996 7553.
Email: copyright@bsi-global.com.

BSI
389 Chiswick High Road
London
W4 4AL

Table B.2 — Correspondence between ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001:2004 *(continued)*

ISO 9001:2000			ISO 14001:2004	
Design and development (title only)	7.3			
Design and development planning	7.3.1	4.4.6	Operational control	
Design and development inputs	7.3.2	4.4.6	Operational control	
Design and development outputs	7.3.3	4.4.6	Operational control	
Design and development review	7.3.4	4.4.6	Operational control	
Design and development verification	7.3.5	4.4.6	Operational control	
Design and development validation	7.3.6	4.4.6	Operational control	
Control of design and development changes	7.3.7	4.4.6	Operational control	
Purchasing (title only)	7.4			
Purchasing process	7.4.1	4.4.6	Operational control	
Purchasing information	7.4.2	4.4.6	Operational control	
Verification of purchased product	7.4.3	4.4.6	Operational control	
Production and service provision (title only)	7.5			
Control of production and service provision	7.5.1	4.4.6	Operational control	
Validation of processes for production and service provision	7.5.2	4.4.6	Operational control	
Identification and traceability	7.5.3			
Customer property	7.5.4			
Preservation of product	7.5.5	4.4.6	Operational control	
Control of monitoring and measuring devices	7.6	4.5.1	Monitoring and measurement	
Measurement, analysis and improvement (title only)	8	4.5	Checking	
General	8.1	4.5.1	Monitoring and measurement	
Monitoring and measurement (title only)	8.2			
Customer satisfaction	8.2.1			
Internal audit	8.2.2	4.5.5	Internal audit	
Monitoring and measurement of processes	8.2.3	4.5.1	Monitoring and measurement	
		4.5.2	Evaluation of compliance	
Monitoring and measurement of product	8.2.4	4.5.1	Monitoring and measurement	
		4.5.2	Evaluation of compliance	
Control of nonconforming product	8.3	4.4.7	Emergency preparedness and response	
		4.5.3	Nonconformity, corrective action and preventive action	
Analysis of data	8.4	4.5.1	Monitoring and measurement	
Improvement (title only)	8.5			
Continual improvement	8.5.1	4.2	Environmental policy	
		4.3.3	Objectives, targets and programme(s)	
		4.6	Management review	
Corrective action	8.5.2	4.5.3	Nonconformity, corrective action and preventive action	
Preventive action	8.5.3	4.5.3	Nonconformity, corrective action and preventive action	

Table B.1 — Correspondence between ISO 14001:2004 and ISO 9001:2000 *(continued)*

ISO 14001:2004			ISO 9001:2000	
Operational control	4.4.6	7.1	Planning of product realization	
		7.2.1	Determination of requirements related to the product	
		7.2.2	Review of requirements related to the product	
		7.3.1	Design and development planning	
		7.3.2	Design and development inputs	
		7.3.3	Design and development outputs	
		7.3.4	Design and development review	
		7.3.5	Design and development verification	
		7.3.6	Design and development validation	
		7.3.7	Control of design and development changes	
		7.4.1	Purchasing process	
		7.4.2	Purchasing information	
		7.4.3	Verification of purchassed product	
		7.5.1	Control of production and service provision	
		7.5.2	Validation of processes for production and service provision	
		7.5.5	Preservation of product	
Emergency preparedness and response	4.4.7	8.3	Control of nonconforming product	
Checking (title only)	4.5	8	Measurement, analysis and improvement (title only)	
Monitoring and measurement	4.5.1	7.6	Control of monitoring and measuring devices	
		8.1	(measurement, analysis and improvement) General	
		8.2.3	Monitoring and measurement of processes	
		8.2.4	Monitoring and measurement of product	
		8.4	Analysis of data	
Evaluation of compliance	4.5.2	8.2.3	Monitoring and measurement of processes	
		8.2.4	Monitoring and measurement of product	
Nonconformity, corrective action and preventive action	4.5.3	8.3	Control of nonconforming product	
		8.4	Analysis of data	
		8.5.2	Corrective action	
		8.5.3	Preventive action	
Control of records	4.5.4	4.2.4	Control of records	
Internal audit	4.5.5	8.2.2	Internal audit	
Management review	4.6	5.1	Management committment	
		5.6	Management review (title only)	
		5.6.1	General	
		5.6.2	Review input	
		5.6.3	Review output	
		8.5.1	Continual improvement	

A.5.5 Internal audit

Internal audits of an environmental management system can be performed by personnel from within the organization or by external persons selected by the organization, working on its behalf. In either case, the persons conducting the audit should be competent and in a position to do so impartially and objectively. In smaller organizations, auditor independence can be demonstrated by an auditor being free from responsibility for the activity being audited.

NOTE 1   If an organization wishes to combine audits of its environmental management system with environmental compliance audits, the intent and scope of each should be clearly defined. Environmental compliance audits are not covered by this International Standard.

NOTE 2   Guidance on auditing of environmental management systems is given in ISO 19011.

A.6 Management review

The management review should cover the scope of the environmental management system, although not all elements of the environmental management system need to be reviewed at once and the review process may take place over a period of time.

A.4.5 Control of documents

The intent of 4.4.5 is to ensure that organizations create and maintain documents in a manner sufficient to implement the environmental management system. However, the primary focus of organizations should be on effective implementation of the environmental management system and on environmental performance, not on a complex document control system.

A.4.6 Operational control

An organization should evaluate those of its operations that are associated with its identified significant environmental aspects and ensure that they are conducted in a way that will control or reduce the adverse impacts associated with them, in order to fulfil the requirements of its environmental policy and meet its objectives and targets. This should include all parts of its operations, including maintenance activities.

As this part of the environmental management system provides direction on how to take the system requirements into day-to-day operations, 4.4.6 a) requires the use of documented procedure(s) to control situations where the absence of documented procedures could lead to deviations from the environmental policy and the objectives and targets.

A.4.7 Emergency preparedness and response

It is the responsibility of each organization to develop emergency preparedness and response procedure(s) that suits its own particular needs. In developing its procedure(s), the organization should include consideration of

a) the nature of on-site hazards, e.g. flammable liquids, storage tanks and compressed gases, and measures to be taken in the event of spillages or accidental releases,

b) the most likely type and scale of an emergency situation or accident,

c) the most appropriate method(s) for responding to an accident or emergency situation,

d) internal and external communication plans,

e) the action(s) required to minimize environmental damage,

f) mitigation and response action(s) to be taken for different types of accident or emergency situation,

g) the need for a process(es) for post-accident evaluation to establish and implement corrective and preventive actions,

h) periodic testing of emergency response procedure(s),

i) training of emergency response personnel,

j) a list of key personnel and aid agencies, including contact details (e.g. fire department, spillage clean-up services),

k) evacuation routes and assembly points,

l) the potential for an emergency situation(s) or accident(s) at a nearby facility (e.g. plant, road, railway line), and

m) the possibility of mutual assistance from neighbouring organizations.

A.5 Checking

A.5.1 Monitoring and measurement

The operations of an organization can have a variety of characteristics. For example, characteristics related to monitoring and measurement of wastewater discharge may include biological and chemical oxygen demand, temperature and acidity.

A.4 Implementation and operation

A.4.1 Resources, roles, responsibility and authority

The successful implementation of an environmental management system calls for a commitment from all persons working for the organization or on its behalf. Environmental roles and responsibilities therefore should not be seen as confined to the environmental management function, but can also cover other areas of an organization, such as operational management or staff functions other than environmental.

This commitment should begin at the highest levels of management. Accordingly, top management should establish the organization's environmental policy and ensure that the environmental management system is implemented. As part of this commitment, top management should designate a specific management representative(s) with defined responsibility and authority for implementing the environmental management system. In large or complex organizations, there may be more than one designated representative. In small or medium-sized enterprises, these responsibilities may be undertaken by one individual. Management should also ensure that appropriate resources, such as organizational infrastructure, are provided to ensure that the environmental management system is established, implemented and maintained. Examples of organizational infrastructure include buildings, communication lines, underground tanks, drainage, etc.

It is also important that the key environmental management system roles and responsibilities are well defined and communicated to all persons working for or on behalf of the organization.

A.4.2 Competence, training and awareness

The organization should identify the awareness, knowledge, understanding and skills needed by any person with the responsibility and authority to perform tasks on its behalf.

This International Standard requires that

a) those persons whose work could cause significant environmental impact(s) identified by the organization are competent to perform the tasks to which they are assigned,

b) training needs are identified and actions are taken to ensure the provision of training,

c) all persons are aware of the organization's environmental policy and environmental management system and the environmental aspects of the organization's activities, products and services that could be affected by their work.

Awareness, knowledge, understanding and competence may be obtained or improved through training, education or work experience.

The organization should require that contractors working on its behalf are able to demonstrate that their employees have the requisite competence and/or appropriate training.

Management should determine the level of experience, competence and training necessary to ensure the capability of personnel, especially those carrying out specialized environmental management functions.

A.4.3 Communication

Internal communication is important to ensure the effective implementation of the environmental management systems. Methods of internal communication may include regular work group meetings, newsletters, bulletin boards and intranet sites.

Organizations should implement a procedure for receiving, documenting and responding to relevant communications from interested parties. This procedure may include a dialogue with interested parties and consideration of their relevant concerns. In some circumstances, responses to interested parties' concerns may include relevant information about the environmental aspects and impacts associated with the organization's operations. These procedures should also address necessary communication with public authorities regarding emergency planning and other relevant issues.

e) use of energy,

f) energy emitted, e.g. heat, radiation, vibration,

g) waste and by-products, and

h) physical attributes, e.g. size, shape, colour, appearance.

In addition to those environmental aspects an organization can control directly, an organization should also consider aspects that it can influence, e.g. those related to goods and services used by the organization and those related to products and services that it provides. Some guidance to evaluate control and influence is provided below. However, in all circumstances it is the organization that determines the degree of control and also the aspects it can influence.

Consideration should be given to aspects related to the organization's activities, products and services, such as

— design and development,

— manufacturing processes,

— packaging and transportation,

— environmental performance and practices of contractors and suppliers,

— waste management,

— extraction and distribution of raw materials and natural resources,

— distribution, use and end-of-life of products, and

— wildlife and biodiversity.

The control and influence over the environmental aspects of a product supplied to an organization can vary significantly, depending on the organization's market situation and its suppliers. An organization that is responsible for its own product design can influence such aspects significantly by changing, for example, a single input material, while an organization that needs to supply in accordance with externally determined product specifications may have little choice.

With respect to products provided, it is recognized that organizations may have limited control over the use and disposal of their products, e.g. by users, but they can consider, where practicable, communication of proper handling and disposal mechanisms to these users in order to exert influence.

Changes to the environment, either adverse or beneficial, that result wholly or partially from environmental aspects are called environmental impacts. The relationship between environmental aspects and impacts is one of cause and effect.

In some locations cultural heritage can be an important element of the surroundings in which an organization operates, and therefore should be taken into account in the understanding of its environmental impacts.

Since an organization might have many environmental aspects and associated impacts, it should establish criteria and a method to determine those that it considers significant. There is no single method for determining significant environmental aspects. However, the method used should provide consistent results and include the establishment and application of evaluation criteria, such as those related to environmental matters, legal issues and the concerns of internal and external interested parties.

When developing information relating to its significant environmental aspects, the organization should consider the need to retain the information for historical purposes as well as how to use it in designing and implementing its environmental management system.

The process of identification and evaluation of environmental aspects should take into account the location of activities, cost and time to undertake the analysis, and the availability of reliable data. The identification of environmental aspects does not require a detailed life-cycle assessment. Information already developed for regulatory or other purposes may be used in this process.

Annex A
(informative)

Guidance on the use of this International Standard

A.1 General requirements

The additional text given in this annex is strictly informative and is intended to prevent misinterpretation of the requirements contained in Clause 4 of this International Standard. While this information addresses and is consistent with the requirements of Clause 4, it is not intended to add to, subtract from, or in any way modify these requirements.

The implementation of an environmental management system specified by this International Standard is intended to result in improved environmental performance. Therefore this International Standard is based on the premise that the organization will periodically review and evaluate its environmental management system to identify opportunities for improvement and their implementation. The rate, extent and timescale of this continual improvement process are determined by the organization in the light of economic and other circumstances. Improvements in its environmental management system are intended to result in further improvements in environmental performance.

This International Standard requires an organization to

a) establish an appropriate environmental policy,

b) identify the environmental aspects arising from the organization's past, existing or planned activities, products and services, in order to determine the environmental impacts of significance,

c) identify applicable legal requirements and other requirements to which the organization subscribes,

d) identify priorities and set appropriate environmental objectives and targets,

e) establish a structure and a programme(s) to implement the policy and achieve objectives and meet targets,

f) facilitate planning, control, monitoring, preventive and corrective actions, auditing and review activities to ensure both that the policy is complied with and that the environmental management system remains appropriate, and

g) be capable of adapting to changing circumstances.

An organization with no existing environmental management system should, initially, establish its current position with regard to the environment by means of a review. The aim of this review should be to consider all environmental aspects of the organization as a basis for establishing the environmental management system.

The review should cover four key areas:

— identification of environmental aspects, including those associated with normal operating conditions, abnormal conditions including start-up and shut-down, and emergency situations and accidents;

— identification of applicable legal requirements and other requirements to which the organization subscribes;

— examination of existing environmental management practices and procedures, including those associated with procurement and contracting activities;

— evaluation of previous emergency situations and accidents.

Tools and methods for undertaking a review might include checklists, conducting interviews, direct inspection and measurement, results of previous audits or other reviews, depending on the nature of the activities.

An organization has the freedom and flexibility to define its boundaries and may choose to implement this International Standard with respect to the entire organization or to specific operating units of the organization. The organization should define and document the scope of its environmental management system. Defining the

4.5.3 Nonconformity, corrective action and preventive action

The organization shall establish, implement and maintain a procedure(s) for dealing with actual and potential nonconformity(ies) and for taking corrective action and preventive action. The procedure(s) shall define requirements for

a) identifying and correcting nonconformity(ies) and taking action(s) to mitigate their environmental impacts,

b) investigating nonconformity(ies), determining their cause(s) and taking actions in order to avoid their recurrence,

c) evaluating the need for action(s) to prevent nonconformity(ies) and implementing appropriate actions designed to avoid their occurrence,

d) recording the results of corrective action(s) and preventive action(s) taken, and

e) reviewing the effectiveness of corrective action(s) and preventive action(s) taken.

Actions taken shall be appropriate to the magnitude of the problems and the environmental impacts encountered.

The organization shall ensure that any necessary changes are made to environmental management system documentation.

4.5.4 Control of records

The organization shall establish and maintain records as necessary to demonstrate conformity to the requirements of its environmental management system and of this International Standard, and the results achieved.

The organization shall establish, implement and maintain a procedure(s) for the identification, storage, protection, retrieval, retention and disposal of records.

Records shall be and remain legible, identifiable and traceable.

4.5.5 Internal audit

The organization shall ensure that internal audits of the environmental management system are conducted at planned intervals to

a) determine whether the environmental management system

   1) conforms to planned arrangements for environmental management including the requirements of this International Standard, and

   2) has been properly implemented and is maintained, and

b) provide information on the results of audits to management.

Audit programme(s) shall be planned, established, implemented and maintained by the organization, taking into consideration the environmental importance of the operation(s) concerned and the results of previous audits.

Audit procedure(s) shall be established, implemented and maintained that address

— the responsibilities and requirements for planning and conducting audits, reporting results and retaining associated records,

— the determination of audit criteria, scope, frequency and methods.

Selection of auditors and conduct of audits shall ensure objectivity and the impartiality of the audit process.

The organization shall identify training needs associated with its environmental aspects and its environmental management system. It shall provide training or take other action to meet these needs, and shall retain associated records.

The organization shall establish, implement and maintain a procedure(s) to make persons working for it or on its behalf aware of

a) the importance of conformity with the environmental policy and procedures and with the requirements of the environmental management system,

b) the significant environmental aspects and related actual or potential impacts associated with their work, and the environmental benefits of improved personal performance,

c) their roles and responsibilities in achieving conformity with the requirements of the environmental management system, and

d) the potential consequences of departure from specified procedures.

4.4.3 Communication

With regard to its environmental aspects and environmental management system, the organization shall establish, implement and maintain a procedure(s) for

a) internal communication among the various levels and functions of the organization,

b) receiving, documenting and responding to relevant communication from external interested parties.

The organization shall decide whether to communicate externally about its significant environmental aspects, and shall document its decision. If the decision is to communicate, the organization shall establish and implement a method(s) for this external communication.

4.4.4 Documentation

The environmental management system documentation shall include

a) the environmental policy, objectives and targets,

b) description of the scope of the environmental management system,

c) description of the main elements of the environmental management system and their interaction, and reference to related documents,

d) documents, including records, required by this International Standard, and

e) documents, including records, determined by the organization to be necessary to ensure the effective planning, operation and control of processes that relate to its significant environmental aspects.

4.4.5 Control of documents

Documents required by the environmental management system and by this International Standard shall be controlled. Records are a special type of document and shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements given in 4.5.4.

The organization shall establish, implement and maintain a procedure(s) to

a) approve documents for adequacy prior to issue,

b) review and update as necessary and re-approve documents,

c) ensure that changes and the current revision status of documents are identified,

d) ensure that relevant versions of applicable documents are available at points of use,

e) ensure that documents remain legible and readily identifiable,

3.20

record

document (3.4) stating results achieved or providing evidence of activities performed

NOTE   Adapted from ISO 9000:2000, 3.7.6.

4 Environmental management system requirements

4.1 General requirements

The organization shall establish, document, implement, maintain and continually improve an environmental management system in accordance with the requirements of this International Standard and determine how it will fulfil these requirements.

The organization shall define and document the scope of its environmental management system.

4.2 Environmental policy

Top management shall define the organization's environmental policy and ensure that, within the defined scope of its environmental management system, it

a) is appropriate to the nature, scale and environmental impacts of its activities, products and services,

b) includes a commitment to continual improvement and prevention of pollution,

c) includes a commitment to comply with applicable legal requirements and with other requirements to which the organization subscribes which relate to its environmental aspects,

d) provides the framework for setting and reviewing environmental objectives and targets,

e) is documented, implemented and maintained,

f) is communicated to all persons working for or on behalf of the organization, and

g) is available to the public.

4.3 Planning

4.3.1 Environmental aspects

The organization shall establish, implement and maintain a procedure(s)

a) to identify the environmental aspects of its activities, products and services within the defined scope of the environmental management system that it can control and those that it can influence taking into account planned or new developments, or new or modified activities, products and services, and

b) to determine those aspects that have or can have significant impact(s) on the environment (i.e. significant environmental aspects).

The organization shall document this information and keep it up to date.

The organization shall ensure that the significant environmental aspects are taken into account in establishing, implementing and maintaining its environmental management system.

NOTE   The process need not take place in all areas of activity simultaneously.

3.3
corrective action
action to eliminate the cause of a detected **nonconformity** (3.15)

3.4
document
information and its supporting medium

NOTE 1   The medium can be paper, magnetic, electronic or optical computer disc, photograph or master sample, or a combination thereof.

NOTE 2   Adapted from ISO 9000:2000, 3.7.2.

3.5
environment
surroundings in which an **organization** (3.16) operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation

NOTE   Surroundings in this context extend from within an **organization** (3.16) to the global system.

3.6
environmental aspect
element of an **organization's** (3.16) activities or products or services that can interact with the **environment** (3.5)

NOTE   A significant environmental aspect has or can have a significant **environmental impact** (3.7).

3.7
environmental impact
any change to the **environment** (3.5), whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an **organization's** (3.16) **environmental aspects** (3.6)

3.8
environmental management system
EMS
part of an **organization's** (3.16) management system used to develop and implement its **environmental policy** (3.11) and manage its **environmental aspects** (3.6)

NOTE 1   A management system is a set of interrelated elements used to establish policy and objectives and to achieve those objectives.

NOTE 2   A management system includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, **procedures** (3.19), processes and resources.

3.9
environmental objective
overall environmental goal, consistent with the **environmental policy** (3.11), that an **organization** (3.16) sets itself to achieve

3.10
environmental performance
measurable results of an **organization's** (3.16) management of its **environmental aspects** (3.6)

NOTE   In the context of **environmental management systems** (3.8), results can be measured against the **organization's** (3.16) **environmental policy** (3.11), **environmental objectives** (3.9), **environmental targets** (3.12) and other environmental performance requirements.
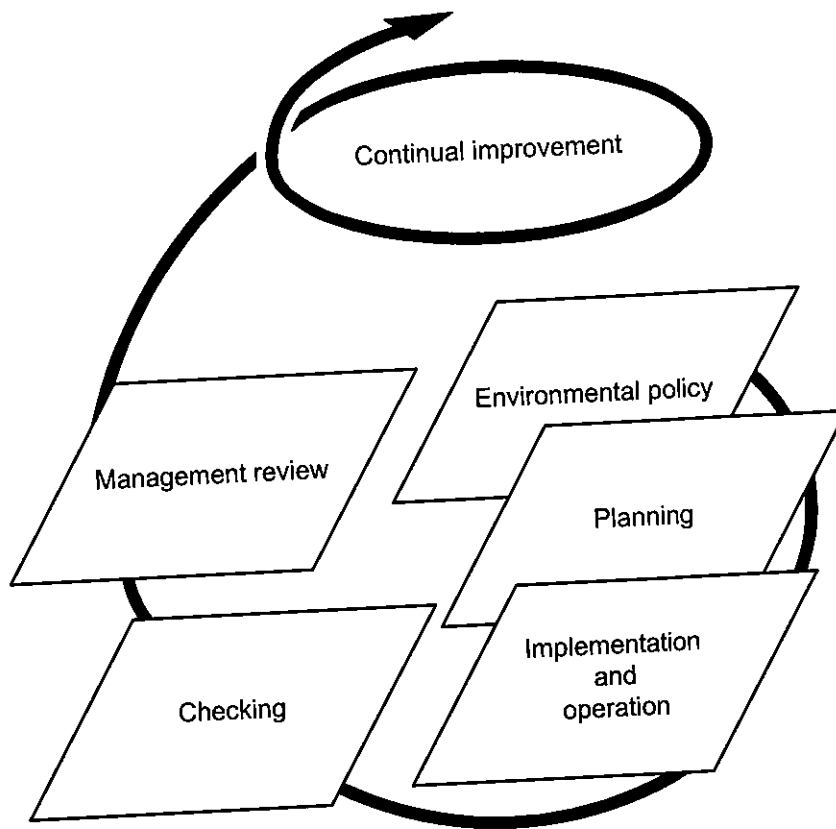
NOTE This International Standard is based on the methodology known as Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA). PDCA can be briefly described as follows.

— Plan: establish the objectives and processes necessary to deliver results in accordance with the organization's environmental policy.

— Do: implement the processes.

— Check: monitor and measure processes against environmental policy, objectives, targets, legal and other requirements, and report the results.

— Act: take actions to continually improve performance of the environmental management system.

Many organizations manage their operations via the application of a system of processes and their interactions, which can be referred to as the "process approach". ISO 9001 promotes the use of the process approach. Since PDCA can be applied to all processes, the two methodologies are considered to be compatible.

Figure 1 — Environmental management system model for this International Standard

This International Standard contains only those requirements that can be objectively audited. Those organizations requiring more general guidance on a broad range of environmental management system issues are referred to ISO 14004.

This International Standard does not establish absolute requirements for environmental performance beyond the commitments, in the environmental policy, to comply with applicable legal requirements and with other requirements to which the organization subscribes, to prevention of pollution and to continual improvement. Thus, two organizations carrying out similar operations but having different environmental performance can both conform to its requirements.

The adoption and implementation of a range of environmental management techniques in a systematic manner can contribute to optimal outcomes for all interested parties. However, adoption of this International Standard will not in itself guarantee optimal environmental outcomes. In order to achieve environmental objectives, the environmental management system can encourage organizations to consider implementation of the best

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 2.

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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14001 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 207, *Environmental management*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Environmental management systems*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14001:1996), which has been technically revised.

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 14001:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 207 "Environmental management" in collaboration with CMC.

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 May 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2005.

This document supersedes EN ISO 14001:1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 14001:2004 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 14001:2004 without any modifications.

National foreword

This British Standard is the official English language version of EN ISO 14001:2004. It is identical with ISO 14001:2004. It supersedes BS EN ISO 14001:1996 which is now obsolescent.

There will be a phased transition period of 18 months for implementing ISO 14001:2004. The 18 month period is to facilitate the transition during the normal certification cycle. For additional information regarding the transition process and on the ISO 14000 series of standards, please visit http://www.iso.org.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee SES/1/1, Environmental management systems, which has the responsibility to:

— aid enquirers to understand the text;

— present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;

— monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international or European publications referred to in this document may be found in the *BSI Catalogue* under the section entitled "International Standards Correspondence Index", or by using the "Search" facility of the *BSI Electronic Catalogue* or of British Standards Online.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, the EN ISO title page, the EN ISO foreword page, the ISO title page, pages ii to vii, a blank page, pages 1 to 23 and a back cover.

The BSI copyright notice displayed in this document indicates when the document was last issued.

Amendments issued since publication

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 16 November 2004

© BSI 16 November 2004

Amd. No.	Date	Comments