INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 14011

First edition 1996-10-01

Guidelines for environmental auditing — Audit procedures — Auditing of environmental management systems

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Lignes directrices pour l'audit environnemental — Procédures d'audit — Audit des systèmes de management environnemental



Contents

1	Scope	e		1		
2	Norm	1				
3	Defini	1				
4	Environmental management system audit objectives, roles and responsibilities					
	4.1	Audit o	1			
	4.2	Roles,	2			
		4.2.1	Lead auditor	2		
		4.2.2	Auditor	EVIEW		
		4.2.4	Client (standards.iteh.a	12)		
		4.2.5	Auditee <u>ISO 14011:1996</u>	3		
5	Auditing https://standards.itch.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0f7d1b4236e20-4f88-9ddd					
	5.1	Initiating the audit				
		5.1.1	Audit scope	3		
		5.1.2	Preliminary document review	3		
	5.2	Prepa	3			
		5.2.1	Audit plan	3		
		5.2.2	Audit-team assignments	4		
		5.2.3	Working documents	4		
	5.3	Cond	ucting the audit	4		
		5.3.1	Opening meeting	4		
		5.3.2	Collecting audit evidence	4		
		5.3.3	Audit findings	4		
		5.3.4	Closing meeting	4		

© ISO 1996

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

	5.4	Audit reports and document retention				
		5.4.1	Preparation of audit report	5		
		5.4.2	Content of audit report	5		
		5.4.3	Distribution of audit report	5		
		5.4.4	Document retention	5		
6	Audit	compl	etion	5		
An	nex					
Α	Biblio	Bibliography				

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 14011 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 207, Environmental management, Subcommittee SC 2, Environmental auditing and related environmental investigations.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only 1:1996

Introduction

Organizations of all kinds may have a need to demonstrate environmental responsibility. The concept of environmental management systems (EMS) and the associated practice of environmental auditing have been advanced as one way to satisfy this need. These systems are intended to help an organization establish and continue to meet its environmental policies, objectives, standards and other requirements.

This International Standard provides procedures for the conduct of EMS audits. It is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations operating an EMS.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

iTeh This page intentionally left blank VIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

Guidelines for environmental auditing — Audit procedures — Auditing of environmental management systems

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes audit procedures that provide for the planning and conduct of an audit of an EMS to determine conformance with EMS audit criteria.

iTeh STANDARD PRE

(standards.

2 Normative reference

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 14001:1996, Environmental Management Systems — Specification with guidance for use.

ISO 14010:1996, Guidelines for environmental auditing — General principles.

ISO 14012:1996, Guidelines for environmental auditing — Qualification criteria for environmental auditors.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 14010 and ISO 14001 apply, together with the following.

NOTE — Terms and definitions in the field of environmental management are given in ISO 14050.

3.1

environmental management system

that part of the overall management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the environmental policy [ISO 14001:1996]

3.2 environmental management system audit

systematic and documented verification process of objectively obtaining and evaluating audit evidence to determine whether an organization's environmental management system conforms to the environmental management system audit criteria, and communicating the results of this process to the client

3.3

environmental management system audit criteria policies, practices, procedures or requirements, such as those covered by ISO 14001 and, if applicable, any additional EMS requirements against which the auditor compares collected audit evidence about the organization's environmental management system

4 Environmental management system audit objectives, roles and responsibilities

4.1 Audit objectives

An EMS audit should have defined objectives; examples of typical objectives are as follows:

- a) to determine conformance of an auditee's EMS with the EMS audit criteria;
- to determine whether the auditee's EMS has been properly implemented and maintained;

- to identify areas of potential improvement in the auditee's EMS;
- d) to assess the ability of the internal management review process to ensure the continuing suitability and effectiveness of the EMS;
- e) to evaluate the EMS of an organization where there is a desire to establish a contractual relationship, such as with a potential supplier or a joint-venture partner.

4.2 Roles, responsibilities and activities

4.2.1 Lead auditor

The lead auditor is responsible for ensuring the efficient and effective conduct and completion of the audit within the audit scope and plan approved by the client.

In addition, responsibilities and activities of the lead auditor should cover

- a) consulting with the client and the auditee, if appropriate, in determining the criteria and scope of the audit;
- b) obtaining relevant background information of necessary to meet the objectives of the audit, such as details of the auditee's activities, products, services, site and immediate surroundings, 1401 and details of previous audits; standards iteh. ai/catalog/standards
- c) determining whether the requirements for an environmental audit as given in ISO 14010 have been met;
- d) forming the audit team giving consideration to potential conflicts of interest, and agreeing on its composition with the client;
- e) directing the activities of the audit team in accordance with the guidelines of ISO 14010 and this International Standard;
- f) preparing the audit plan with appropriate consultation with the client, auditee and audit-team members;
- g) communicating the final audit plan to the audit team, auditee and client;
- coordinating the preparation of working documents and detailed procedures, and briefing the audit team;
- seeking to resolve any problems that arise during the audit;
- recognizing when audit objectives become unattainable and reporting the reasons to the client and the auditee;
- representing the audit team in discussions with the auditee, prior to, during and after the audit;

- notifying the auditee without delay, of audit findings of critical nonconformities;
- m) reporting to the client on the audit clearly and conclusively within the time agreed with in the audit plan;
- n) making recommendations for improvements to the EMS, if agreed in the scope of the audit.

4.2.2 Auditor

Auditor responsibilities and activities should cover

- following the directions of and supporting the lead auditor;
- b) planning and carrying out the assigned task objectively, effectively and efficiently within the scope of the audit;
- c) collecting and analysing relevant and sufficient audit evidence to determine audit findings and reach audit conclusions regarding the EMS;
- d) preparing working documents under the direction of the lead auditor;
- e) documenting individual audit findings;
- f) safeguarding documents pertaining to the audit and returning such documents as required;
- g) assisting in writing the audit report.

The process for selecting audit-team members should ensure that the audit team possesses the overall experience and expertise needed to conduct the audit. Consideration should be given to

- a) qualifications as given, for example, in ISO 14012;
- b) the type of organization, processes, activities or functions being audited;
- c) the number, language skills and expertise of the individual audit-team members;
- d) any potential conflict of interest between the auditteam members and the auditee;
- requirements of clients, and certification and accreditation bodies.

The audit team may also include technical experts and auditors-in-training that are acceptable to the client, auditee and lead auditor.

4.2.4 Client

Client responsibilities and activities should cover

a) determining the need for the audit;

- contacting the auditee to obtain its full cooperation and initiating the process:
- defining the objectives of the audit; c)
- selecting the lead auditor or auditing organization and, if appropriate, approving the composition of the audit team:
- providing appropriate authority and resources to enable the audit to be conducted;
- consulting with the lead auditor to determine the scope of the audit;
- approving the EMS audit criteria; g)
- approving the audit plan; h)
- receiving the audit report and determining its distribution.

4.2.5 Auditee

The responsibilities and activities of the auditee should cover

- informing employees about the objectives and scope of the audit as necessary;
- providing the facilities needed for the audit team R in order to ensure an effective and efficient audit process:
- appointing responsible and competent staff to accompany members of the audit team, to act as 01 team is aware of health, safety and other approxiso-14011-1 functional units to be audited; priate requirements;
- d) providing access to the facilities, personnel, relevant information and records as requested by the auditors:
- e) cooperating with the audit-team to permit the audit objectives to be achieved;
- receiving a copy of the audit report unless specifically excluded by the client.

5 Auditing

5.1 Initiating the audit

5.1.1 Audit scope

The audit scope describes the extent and boundaries of the audit in terms of factors such as physical location and organizational activities as well as the manner of reporting. The scope of the audit is determined by the client and the lead auditor. The auditee should normally be consulted when determining the scope of the audit. Any subsequent changes to the audit scope require the agreement of the client and the lead auditor.

The resources committed to the audit should be sufficient to meet its intended scope.

5.1.2 Preliminary document review

At the beginning of the audit process, the lead auditor should review the organization's documentation such as environmental policy statements, programmes, records or manuals for meeting its EMS requirements. In doing so, use should be made of all appropriate background information on the auditee's organization. If the documentation is judged to be inadequate to conduct the audit, the client should be informed. Additional resources should not be expended until further instructions have been received from the client.

5.2 Preparing the audit

5.2.1 Audit plan

The audit plan should be designed to be flexible in order to permit changes in emphasis based on information gathered during the audit, and to permit effective use of resources.

The plan should, if applicable, include

- a) the audit objectives and scope;
- the audit criteria; b)
- guides to the site and to rensure that the audit ards/six) it identifications of the auditee's organizational and
 - identification of the functions and/or individuals within the auditee's organization having significant direct responsibilities regarding the auditee's EMS;
 - identification of those elements of the auditee's EMS that are of high audit priority;
 - the procedures for auditing the auditee's EMS elements as appropriate for the auditee's organization;
 - the working and reporting languages of the audit; g)
 - h) identification of reference documents;
 - the expected time and duration for major audit activities;
 - j) the dates and places where the audit is to be conducted:
 - identification of audit-team members; k)
 - the schedule of meetings to be held with the auditee's management;
 - m) confidentiality requirements;
 - report content and format, expected date of issue and distribution of the audit report;
 - document retention requirements.