

Workshop Five: Environmental Aspects & Life Cycle for the ISO 14001:2015

Clause Numbers	6.1.2 Environmental Aspects
Objectives	To understand how the organisation identify its Environmental Aspects of its activities, products and services that it can “control” and those that it can “influence”, and their associated environmental impacts, considering a life cycle perspective.
Task/Output	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the current Environmental Aspects in light of Clause 6.1.2 2. How can the current Aspects be re-aligned to show what the business can “control” and what it can “influence” – including any outsourced processes. 3. How do the aspects relate to compliance obligations? 4. How are significant environmental aspects determined and do the criteria include life cycle perspectives? 5. How can the aspects be recorded to ensure that any changes, planned or new developments, modified activities, product and services are captured? 6. How can the aspects cover abnormal conditions and reasonably foreseeable emergency situations? 7. How are the significant aspects communicated? 8. How are the aspects linked to risk and opportunities? 9. Use the flip chart to answer and review the questions above.
Questions to consider	How can you capture the life cycle – which includes thinking carefully about the life cycle stages that can be controlled or influenced. Typical stages of a product or service life cycle include raw material acquisition, design, production, transportation/delivery, use, end-of-life treatment and final disposal.
	How can you capture in the Aspects normal and abnormal operating conditions, shut-down, start-up conditions?
	Can the business “group/categorize” activities, products and services when they have common characteristics?
	<p>Has the organisation captured aspects that can:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be emitted to air (gases/VOCs/CO2 etc) Be released to water (surface water/ground water/spillages) Be released to land (Pollution) Use up raw materials and natural resources (timber/paper) Use up energy (in production/packaging/transport) Emit energy (in the form of heat, radiation, vibration, noise and light) Generate waste (including by-products) Use up space (physical infrastructure/buildings)
Your Notes	

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