

Parivesh

A News Letter from ENVIS Centre - Central Pollution Control Board

Editorial

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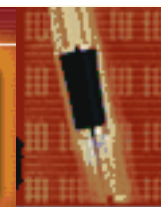


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Parivesh

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Editorial

Environmental Management System (EMS) is a set of policy measures, management actions, operating procedures, documentation and record keeping with defined responsibilities and accountability of personnel within an organisation. It is a system that aims at the integration of environmental management issues with the overall management functions of an organisation. It is a problem identification and problem solving tool, which can be implemented in an organisation in different ways, depending on the needs and objectives of an organisation. Like in case of quality management, the keywords for EMS are : "Plan, Act, Check and Improve". ISO – 14001 is a certification for adoption of Environmental Management System developed by the International Standards Organisation (ISO).

ISO – 14001 certification helps to build a " green image " and serves the business interests. It has already become a de facto pre-requisite for export market. Driven by the trade considerations and benefits of green image, ISO – 14001 certification has gained coinage throughout the world.

In India, 140 companies mostly in the large industrial sector have obtained ISO – 14001 certification. However , the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are not coming forward. In view of this fact that the SMEs constitute a sizeable share of export market, it is necessary to encourage them for adoption of EMS and certification thereof. It will have an added benefit of controlling pollution through self-regulation in the SME sector. Also, it will lessen the pressure on the Pollution Control Boards for enforcement of pollution control measures particularly in the SME sector.

To derive the benefits of ISO – 14001 and to ensure compliance of regulatory norms for pollution control, it is necessary to adopt ISO – 14001 PLUS approach as already practised in some countries. Alongside, it is also necessary to create or designate a National Accreditation Body in the country and enlist competent groups of environmental auditors and certifying agencies.

In this issue of Parivesh, an attempt has been made in the form of queries and response relating to ISO – 14001 requirements for an effective Environmental Management System through amalgamation of self-regulation and command and control approach. I am grateful to my erstwhile colleague Ms. Usha Ghosh for her contribution in bringing out this issue.

Dilip Biswas
Chairman, CPCB



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INTRODUCTION

Till recent years, the emphasis to control industrial pollution was at the discharge points (end-of-the pipe). Pollution Control was considered as an appendage to the overall production activities and attended in an isolated way. Since this approach has not yielded desired results, the emphasis has been shifted from pollution control to Environmental Management System (EMS). Environmental Management Systems such as ISO 14001 and Eco Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) have opened a new chapter in abatement of industrial pollution. ISO 14001 helps an industry to identify its environmental problems to reduce pollution and improve environmental performance gradually. It takes a holistic view of all the activities of an industrial unit (starting from quantity and quality of raw materials including water and energy usage, production and packaging processes to transportation of finished products) to identify the activities responsible for environmental degradation and to address these problems in a systematic manner. ISO 14001 is popularly known as EMS. Enterprises are responding positively because they get a number of direct and indirect benefits by obtaining ISO 14001 certification.

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UNDERSTANDING ISO 14001

ISO 14001 Certification - What does it mean?

An organisation obtaining an ISO 14001 certificate means that the organisation has voluntarily established the procedures and guidelines for Environment Management System and these have been audited and certified by an independent agency called a certifying body or third party.

What is Environmental Management System (EMS)?

An Environmental Management System (EMS) is a set of policy measures, management actions, operating procedures, documentation and record keeping with defined responsibilities and accountability of personnel within an organisation to address its environmental issues. It is a problem identification and problem-solving tool, which can be implemented in an organisation in different ways depending upon the needs and objectives of an organisation. It provides a framework through which an organisation can minimise the harmful effects of its activities on the environment. An EMS is a programme of continuous environmental improvement following a defined sequence of steps drawn from established project management practice and routinely applied in business management. In simple terms, these steps can be outlined as follows:

- **review the environmental consequences of the operations;**
- **define a set of policies and objectives for environmental performance;**
- **establish an action plan to achieve the objectives;**
- **monitor performance against these objectives;**
- **report the results appropriately; and**
- **review the system, and strive for continuous improvement.**

What is ISO?

ISO stands for International Standards Organisation which is based in Geneva, Switzerland. The short form "ISO" is not an acronym, but instead is derived from the Greek "isos", meaning "equal" (implying "standard"). ISO was founded in 1947. It promotes the international harmonisation and development of manufacturing, product and communications standards. ISO has laid down more than 8000 standards ranging from paper sizes to film speeds. More than 120 countries are full ISO voting members, while several other countries serve as observer members. India is a founder and a full voting member of ISO and is officially represented by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). ISO produces internationally harmonised standards through various Technical Committees.

What ISO 14001 stands for?

ISO 14001 specifies the standard for establishment and maintenance of an environmental management system (EMS). It belongs to the ISO-14000 series of standards relating to environmental management including eco-labelling and environmental audit etc.

Which Organisations can adopt ISO 14001?

ISO 14001 is applicable to any organisation that is defined as a "Company, Corporation, Firm, Enterprise, Authority or Institution or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private, that has its own functions and administration". Therefore, any organisation, small or big, manufacturing industry or business

house can get ISO 14001 certification by establishing and maintaining EMS as per ISO 14001 specifications.

What is the Validity of ISO 14001 Certificate?

Though ISO 14001 Standard does not specify the validity period of certification but normally it is valid for 3 years, and the certification needs to be renewed after every three years. During the currency of certificate, internal audit and surveillance audits are conducted to ensure that EMS is maintained as per environmental management plan.

What is Environmental Management System Audit?

It is a systematic, periodic, independent and documented verification process of objectively obtaining and evaluating evidence to determine whether an organisation's EMS conforms to the EMS audit criteria set by the organisation, and for communication of the results of this process to management.

What is meant by 1st party, 2nd party and 3rd party audits?

1st Party or Internal Audit is carried out within the Company so that the business can maintain control of the environmental performance and the EMS.

2nd Party audit is one where a purchasing Company audits a supplier to be satisfied that the product is being manufactured according to specifications.

3rd Party audit is defined as the one where an independent certification body audits an organisation in order to issue a certificate of approval that the system meets the specification of the standard (ISO 14001).

What is meant by Self-declaration and third party certification?

ISO 14001 standard allows an enterprise to self certify that it has established and it is maintaining an EMS as per ISO 14001 after carrying internal audit. Third party certification is the certification which is issued by an independent agency after satisfying that the organisation's EMS conforms to ISO 14001 standard.

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OTHER STANDARDS OF ISO 14000 SERIES

What are the other standards developed by ISO related to environmental issues?

In addition to ISO 14001, ISO has developed many guidelines to address other environmental issues and are published under different numbers starting with fourteen thousand and many more are in various stages of development. Under ISO 14000 series, the standards/guidelines are at various stages of development for six areas of environmental issues. Out of these six areas, three are applicable at organisational level and three to products and services.

These six areas along-with the relevant standards number for both levels of applications and their present status are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of ISO 14000 Series of standards level-wise and area-wise

Applicable at Organisational Level				
Implementing Environmental Management Systems (EMS)	ISO 14001 : 1996 This document specifies the requirements for an EMS that may be objectively audited for self-declaration or third-party certification/ registration purposes	ISO 14004 : 1996 This document provides guidance to help an organisation establish and implement an EMS, including guidance that goes beyond the requirements of ISO 14001	ISO/TR 14061 This document contains information that can assist in the implementation of ISO 14001 and ISO 14004 by forest management organisations and the forest products industry.	
Conducting environmental auditing and other related investigations	ISO 14010 : 1996 This document provides the general principles common to the conduct of any environmental audit	ISO 14011 : 1996 This document provides the procedures for the conduct of EMS audits, including the criteria for selection and composition of audit teams	ISO 14012 : 1996 This document provides guidance on the qualifications of internal or external environmental auditors and lead auditors	ISO/WD 14015 This document helps an organisation to identify and assess the environmental aspects of sites and entitles to support the transfer of properties, responsibilities and obligations from one party to another.
Evaluating environmental performance	ISO/DIS 14031 This document	ISO/TR 14032 This document provides examples from real		

	provides guidance on the selection and use of indicators to evaluate an organisation's environmental performance	organisation to illustrate the use of the guidance in ISO 14031		
Applicable to Products and Services				
Using environmental declarations and claims	<p>ISO 14020:1998</p> <p>This document provides general principles which serve as a basis for the development of ISO guidelines and standards on environmental claims and declarations</p>	<p>ISO/DIS 14021</p> <p>This document provides guidance on the terminology, symbols and testing and verification methodologies an organisation should use for self-declaration of the environmental aspects of its products and services (Type II Environmental Labelling)</p>	<p>ISO/FDIS 14024</p> <p>This document provides the guiding principles and procedures for third-party environmental labelling certification programs (Type I Environmental Labelling)</p>	<p>ISO/WD/TR 14025</p> <p>This document provides guidance and procedures on a specialised form of third-party environmental labelling certification using quantified product information labels and present indices (Type III Environmental Labelling)</p>
Conducting Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)	<p>ISO 14040:1997</p> <p>This document provides the general principles, framework and methodological requirements for the LCA of products and services</p> <p>This document provides information regarding the formatting of data to support life cycle assessment</p>	<p>ISO 14041:1998</p> <p>This document provides guidance for determining the goal and scope of an LCA study, and for conducting a life cycle inventory</p> <p>This document provides examples that illustrate how to apply the guidance of ISO 14041</p>	<p>ISO/CD 14042</p> <p>This document provides guidance for conducting the life cycle impact assessment phase of an LCA study</p>	<p>ISO/DIS 14043</p> <p>This document provides guidance for the interpretation of results from LCA study</p>
Addressing environmental aspects in product standards	<p>ISO Guide 64:1997</p> <p>This document helps the writers of product</p>			

	standards address environmental aspects in those standards			
Understanding terms and definitions	ISO 14050:1998 This document helps an organisation to understand the terms used in the ISO 14000 series standards			

TR: Technical Report; DIS: Draft International Standard; WD : Working Document

CD: Committee Draft; FDIS: Final Draft International Standard

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HISTORY OF ISO 14001 STANDARD

How and Why ISO 14001 Standard has been evolved?

The concept of Environmental Management System emerged in early nineties and its genesis could be traced back to 1972 when the United Nations organised a Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm and subsequently launched the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). This set the ball rolling for establishing the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), adopting Montreal Protocol and Basel Convention and holding United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) popularly known as Earth Summit in 1992, in Rio-de-Janeiro. All these initiation led to evolving the concepts of Sustainable Development and Environmental Management System (EMS).

The itinerary of events, which lead to development of ISO 14001 standard, is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Itinerary of Events Leading to development of ISO14001 Standard

Year	Event
1972	United Nations Conference on Human Environment was held in Stockholm
1972	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was launched
1974	World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) was established for reassessing the environmental impact in the context of development
1984	To improve its public image, the Chemical industry launched "Responsible Care Programme"
1987	WCED published a landmark report "Our Common future" which introduced the term "Sustainable Development" and urged the industry to develop effective environmental management systems
1987	Montreal Protocol on control of substances that deplete the ozone layer
1989	Adoption of Basal Convention on Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous waste and their disposal
1990	The International Chamber of Commerce developed the Business Charter for Sustainable Development
1991	ICC Business Charter was launched during the Second World Industry

	Conference on Environment Management (WICEM)
1991	The UNCED established the Business Council on Sustainable Development (BCSD) which approached the ISO to develop EMS standards.
1991	ISO established a Strategic Advisory Group on Environment (SAGE), which after conducting feasibility study recommended formation of an ISO technical committee for developing uniform international standard on EMS.
1992	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) also referred as the Earth Summit held in Rio-de-Janerio considered how the world can move towards sustainable development and adopted Agenda 21, a "global consensus and political commitment at the highest" level on how governments, enterprises and non-governmental organisations can co-operate to solve the crucial environmental problems of our time which threaten human life and society.
1992	Adoption of Convention on Biodiversity to ensure conservation of biological diversity and its sustainable use.
1992	United Kingdom brought out BS 7750 the first standard on Environmental Management System.
1993	On the recommendation of SAGE, a technical committee (ISO/TC/207) on Environmental Management was set up to develop ISO 14000 series of international standards on environmental management systems over a wide range of topics related to environmental management.
1993	European Union introduced the Eco-Management and Audit Regulation (EMAS) on voluntary basis.
1995	The world Trade Organisation (WTO) encouraged development of the ISO 14000 series of international standards as the "level playing fields" as required by international trade agreements.
1996	ISO 14001 standard was brought out by ISO

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POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF ISO 14001 CERTIFICATION

Is it essential for all the Industries/Companies to get ISO 14001 Certification?

No, ISO 14001 is a voluntary standard.

Why many enterprises/industries are keen to obtain ISO 14001 Certification?

Enterprises/industries obtain ISO 14001 certificate for one or more, reasons as listed below:

- **Improved management of environmental aspects:** An EMS can provide a framework for continuous improvement of a company's management of the environmental aspects of its activities. Similarly, it facilitates compliance with national and/or overseas environmental requirements.
- **Economic benefits:** an EMS results in reduced cost of waste management and/or savings in consumption of energy and materials.
- **Trade considerations:** a company seeks ISO 14001 certification because it is perceived as a means to gain customer recognition, increase export competitiveness and strengthen market positions, or as a means to avoid barriers to trade.
- **Corporate image:** a company seeks ISO 14001 certification with a view to improving corporate image among regulators, customers and the public.

Whether it affects the export, if an exporting enterprise, does not have ISO 14001 Certificate?

Till now, there is no mandatory requirement of ISO-14001 certification for export market. However, it is a *de facto* pre-requisite for export market in different countries.

Whether Government of India is giving any incentive to ISO 14001 certified enterprises?

The Export-Import (EXIM) Bank of India provides grants of upto 50% of the cost incurred in obtaining the EMS certificate to export oriented units.

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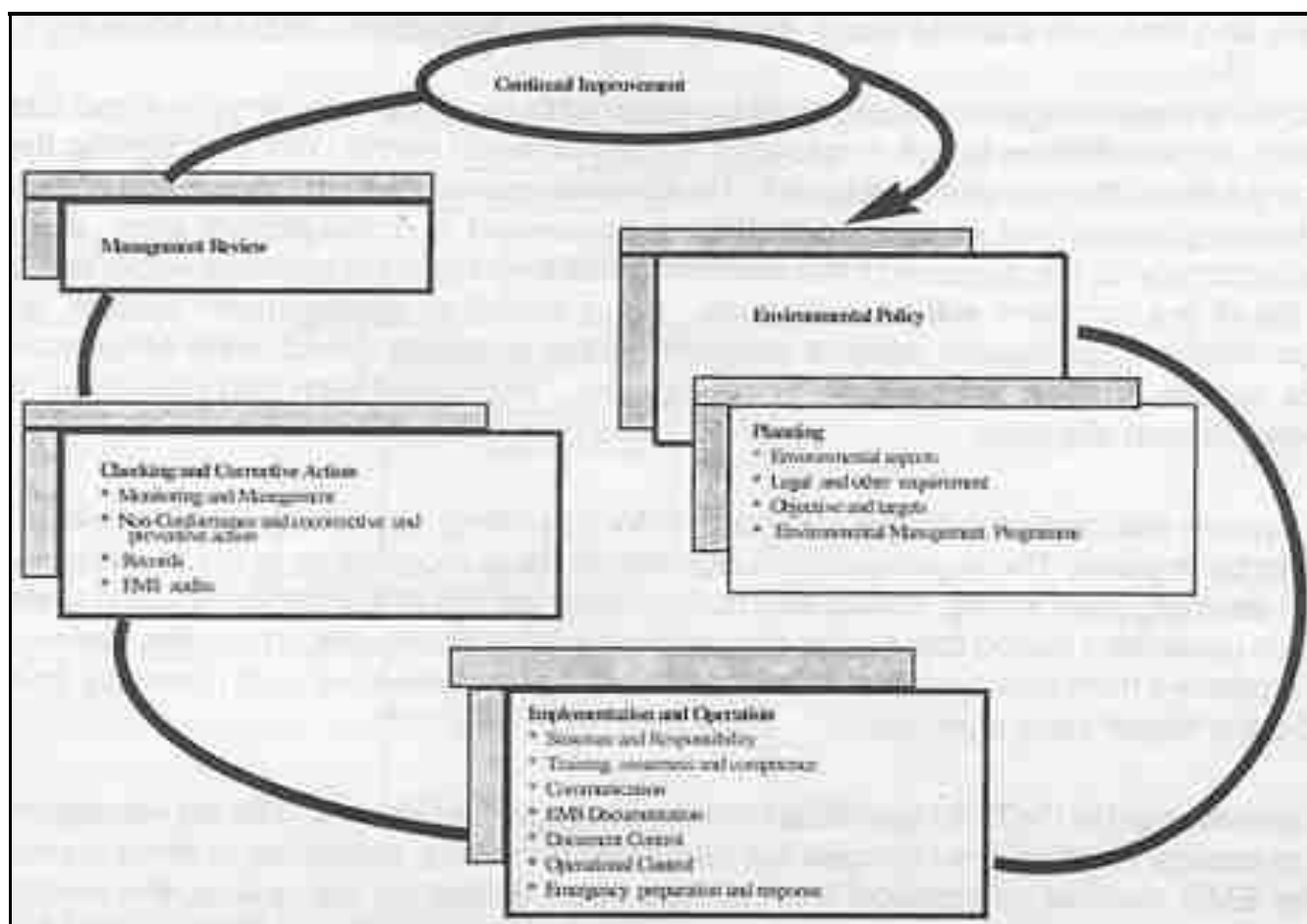
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ISO 14001 STANDARD - BRIEF

What are the major elements of ISO 14001 Standard?

ISO 14001 standard specifies the elements of an EMS with advice on how to initiate, implement, improve and sustain the EMS. It is a system that aims at the integration of environmental management issues with the overall management function of an organisation. Like in the case of quality management, keywords for EMS are 'Plan, Act, Check and Improve' as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Model of EMS as per ISO 14001 Standard



The five major elements of ISO 14001 are Environmental Policy; Planning; Implementation & Operation, Checking & Action and Management Review. Implementation of ISO 14001 requires an organisation to specify its policy, identify the environmental aspects and impacts, set objectives and targets including commitment to comply with all appropriate legislation, define procedures to achieve the targets and objectives, implement the plan, check and take corrective measures as per set procedures. This standard also requires an organisation to review its system for time to time. ISO 14001 views the environmental policy as the driving force of the whole environment management system, and requires the commitment of the top management to comply with all relevant laws, pollution prevention and continual improvement. The policy is required to be developed carefully

and according to the nature and scale of the operations, and is communicated to all employees and public.

Once the policy is in place, the planning process starts next. This includes identifying all actual or potential environmental aspects (those activities, products and services that interact with the environment) and their associated impacts. Of these impacts, the significant ones are to be identified. Then, the objective and targets are to be set, based on the commitments made in the policy including the legal requirements related to environment that the organisation must meet and the significant aspects/impacts. The management plan prepared subsequently details out the responsibilities, describe the means and time frame within which the objectives and targets are to be achieved.

To achieve the management plan, it will be required to have a proper structure and attach specific responsibilities to the employees across different levels. While assigning these responsibilities, the competence levels of the employees will be kept in view and therefore the training needs will also be identified to implement a management plan, internal communication of the purpose of the environmental management systems within the rank and file of the company will be necessary. As in any other management system, good documentation, operational aspects and their control is closely linked to the effectiveness of the system. These are covered in the element, "Implementation and Operation" that follows the plan exercise.

The system also requires that a mechanism for checking, correcting and improving the system be in place. The organisation is required to have procedures to measure, monitor and, if anything goes wrong, to deal with non-compliance. As in any documentation system, records generated during day-to-day operations must be identifiable, traceable, retrievable and protected from damage/loss. EMS audits are to be carried out both internally and by third-party registration agencies.

The final element of the EMS specification is the Management Review. The top management has to assess whether any changes are needed in the policy, objectives or other elements of the EMS reviews information from all sources. Based on the review, the continual improvement of the EMS and hence the environmental performance is to be ensured.

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ACCREDITATION AND CERTIFICATION PROCESS

What is Accreditation?

Accreditation is initial evaluation and periodic review of the competence of Certifying Bodies or EMS Auditors or Training Bodies for EMS Auditors.

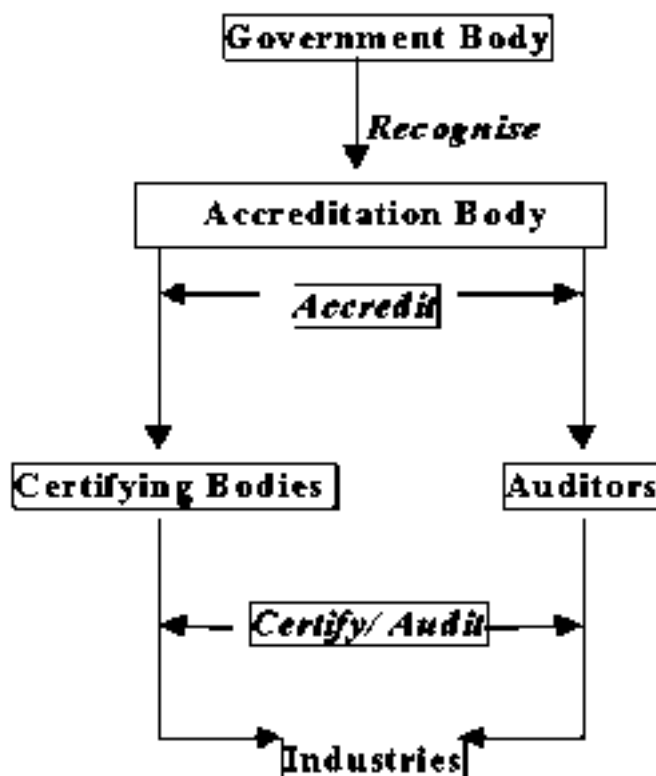
What is Certification?

Certification is initial evaluation and periodic review of an organisation's EMS to determine whether it conforms to the ISO 14001 Standard. In general, the terms of certification and EMS audit are used interchangeably.

How does ISO 14001 Certification Scheme Operate?

The accreditation and certification mechanism is illustrated in Figure 2. As shown in Figure 2, a Government agency designates or recognises an Accreditation Body. There may be a single Accreditation Body for both certifying agencies and auditors or two different bodies for each of them. The Accreditation Body thus established, accredits the certifying bodies as per the standard norms and these certifying bodies, in turn, audit and grant ISO 14001 certification to the enterprises.

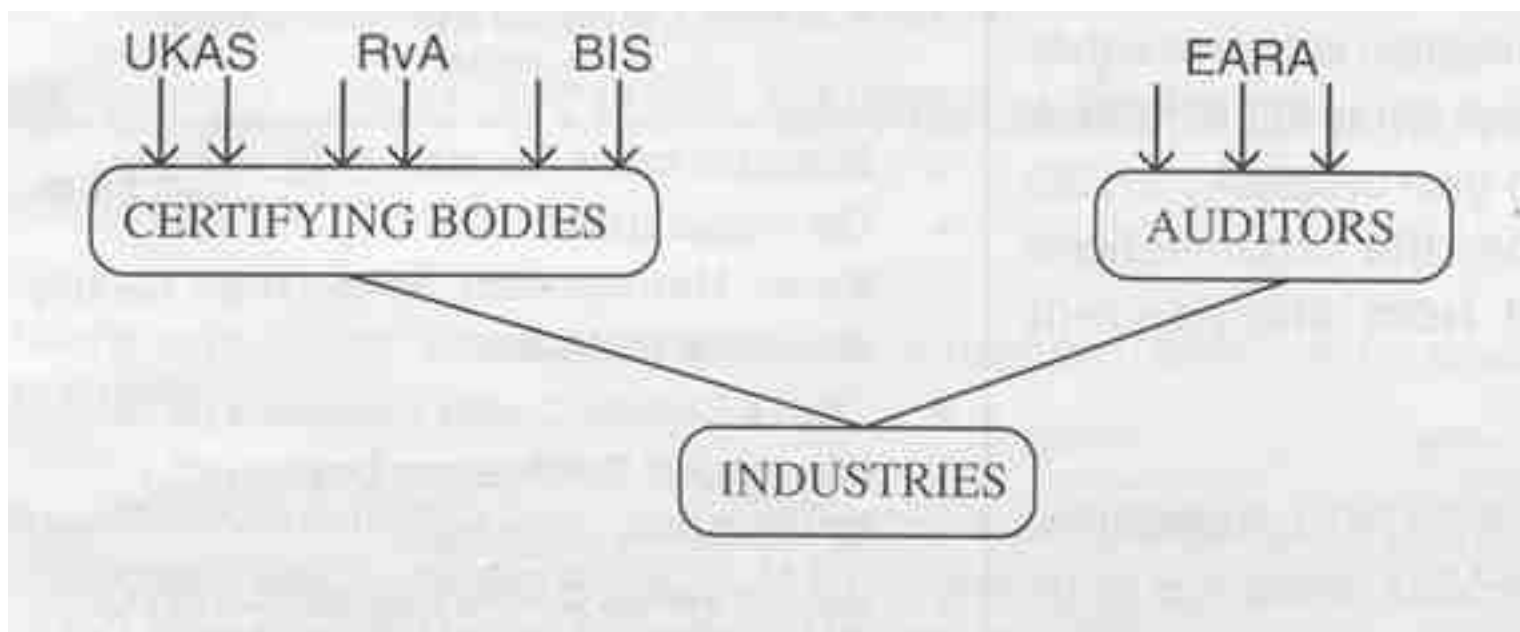
Figure 2: Accreditation and Certification Mechanism in General



How the Scheme is functioning in India?

In India, so far no Accreditation Body has been established and the scheme is operating with bottom half as shown in Figure 3.

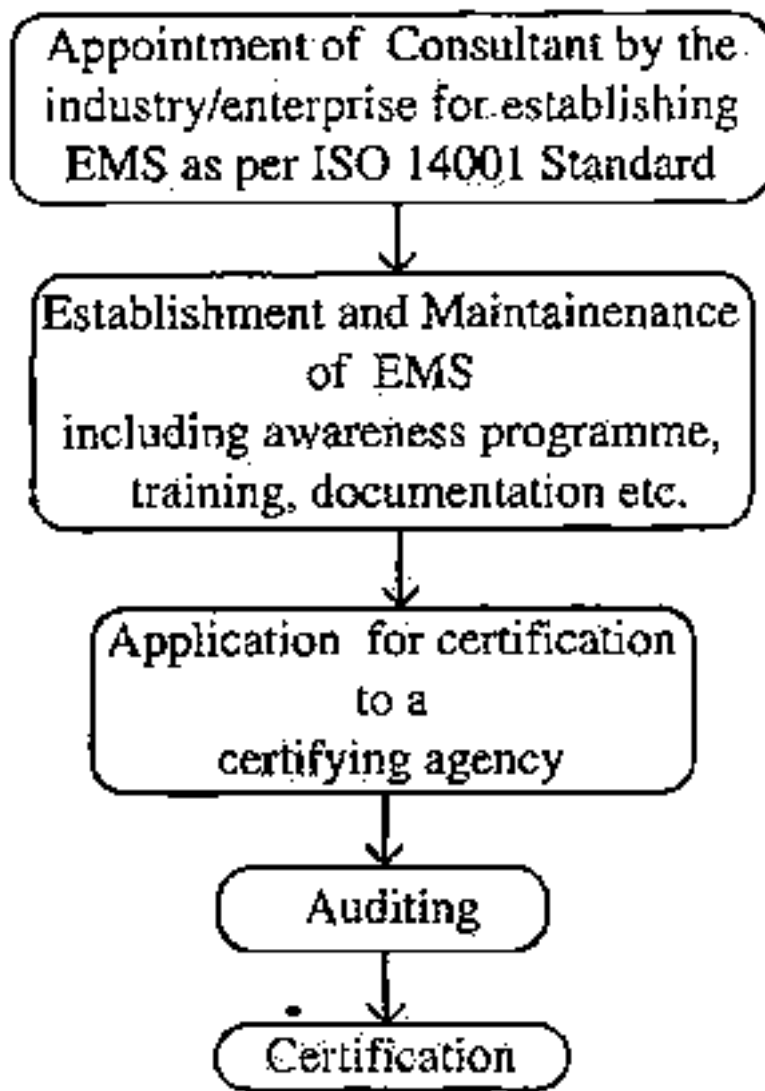
Fig 3: Accreditation Body Operating in India



How does an Enterprise get an ISO 14001 Certification?

To get ISO 14001 certification, an enterprise has to establish and maintain EMS as per ISO 14001 standard. Once, EMS is established and is in operation for sometime say six months, then the enterprise can approach to a certifying agency for audit and certification. After auditing, the certifying agency grants the certificate, if it is satisfied that the enterprise is conforming to the requirements of ISO 14001 standard. The enterprises, which do not have expertise to establish EMS, seek the services of a consultant to establish and maintain EMS including conducting of awareness programmes, training, documentation etc. Therefore, the steps needed by an enterprise to get ISO 14001 certification is illustrated by a flow diagram in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Steps needed by an Enterprise to get ISO 14001



Is it necessary for an organisation to get ISO 14001 certification through a certifying agency?

Table 3: EMS Certifying Agencies Operating in India

Not necessarily. As per ISO 14001 standard, an organisation is free to either self certify it or get it certified from a certifying body. To give credibility to ISO 14001 certification, the organisations prefers to get it from independent certifying agency.

Which are the Certifying Agencies Operating in India?

A number of certification bodies accredited from other countries are operating in India. A list of certifying bodies operating in India is given in Table 3. The only exception is Bureau of India Standard (BIS), which is operating under BIS Act, 1986 by amending it suitably in 1997.

- > Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
- > Det Norske (DNV)
- > Korea Management Association Quality Assurance (KMAQA)
- > Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA)
- > International Certifications Limited (ICL)
- > KPMG Quality Registrar
- > Bureau Veritas Quality International (BVQI)
- > TUV India Private Limited
- > Quality Assurance Services (BSI)
- > AJAEQS Certification services Pvt. Ltd.
- > Standardisation, Testing & Quality Certification(STQC)

Whether the Certificate issued in one country is recognised in other countries?

Yes, because the Accreditation Bodies of different countries mutually recognise the Certifying Bodies accredited by each other. Moreover, to have uniform accreditation criteria for both Accreditation procedures, ISO has developed Criteria for both Accreditation Bodies as well as Certifying Bodies.

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COST OF OBTAINING ISO 14001 CERTIFICATION

What is the Cost of obtaining an ISO 14001 Certification?

The cost of ISO 14001 certification varies depending upon the nature, size and initial status of environmental protection activities. The cost of certification depends upon three factors viz. consultancy charges; execution cost of EMS; and auditing and certification charges. Leaving aside the execution cost which varies widely from less than a lakh to million of rupees depending upon the initial status of compliance to regulatory laws and other environmental protection activities, the consultancy charges and certifying charges put together range between Rs.2.50 to Rs.9.00 lakhs depending upon the size and nature of enterprise.

Why the cost of obtaining ISO 14001 Certificate is high in India?

In India, the cost of obtaining ISO 14001 certification is quite high, since all the certifying agencies, auditors and auditors training bodies operating in India have been recognised by Accreditation Bodies of other countries. The charges of these certifying agencies are higher because they have to pay a huge sum of money to their accrediting bodies as accreditation charges.

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ISO 14001 AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Is there any other Environmental Management System in operation besides ISO14001?

Two more Environmental Management Systems are operating in Europe. These are Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) operating in European Union since 1993 and BS 7750 operating in United Kingdom (UK) since 1992. After introduction of ISO 14001, BS 7750 has been withdrawn. ISO 14001 standard is developed based on BS 7750. Both EMAS and BS 7750 are stronger than ISO 14001 but out of the two, EMAS is much more stringent. To adopt EMAS, an enterprise has to meet many more conditions than the ones required under ISO 14001.

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NUMBER OF ISO 14001 CERTIFIED COMPANIES IN INDIA AND WORLD

How many enterprises in India have adopted ISO 14001 Certification?

Since, there is no authorised Central Registry, as per the information available with CPCB, about 138 enterprises have obtained ISO 14001 certification (Table 5) and several others are in the process of obtaining it. These industries are located throughout India both in public and private sector. These include petroleum products, chemicals, telecommunication, food products, engineering, cement, and business centre.

What is the position of ISO-14001 Certification in other countries?

Japan is leading the list of ISO 14001 certified enterprises followed by Germany and United Kingdom.

Table 4: Country-wise list of ISO 14001 Certificates issued

Country	Number of ISO 14001 Certified Enterprises	Country	Number of ISO 14001 Certified Enterprises
Germany	1400	Austria	200
Sweden	645	Denmark	350
UK	1009	Norway	90
France	33	Spain	234
Netherlands	443	Finland	191
Italy	150	Belgium	130
Ireland	82	Luxembourg	6
Portugal	8	Greece	6
Iceland	1	New Zealand	28
Japan	2338	Taiwan	506
USA	480	Korea	463
Switzerland	393	Australia	300
China/Hong Kong	81/42	Thailand	126

India	138	Malaysia	101
Canada	100	Brazil	90
Singapore	87	Hungary	77
Argentina	68	Hungary	77
Mexico	50	Indonesia	50
Turkey	45	Czech Republic	36
Philippines	30	South Africa	30

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ISO 14001 CERTIFICATION VIS-À-VIS ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

If a company has ISO 14001 certificate, does it mean that the company is complying with all the relevant environmental laws and regulations?

Not necessarily. Since ISO 14001 standard requires that the company should make a commitment to comply with all the relevant laws and regulations only and not necessarily comply with them. Therefore, the standard is satisfied, if the company does not conform to all the legal regulations at that point of time but gives commitment to comply with laws and regulations at a later date. Based on this commitment, a company can get an ISO 14001 certificate.

Whether all the companies, who have got ISO 14001 certification in India are complying with all the relevant laws and regulations?

A scrutiny of the fifty ISO 14001 certified industries revealed that three each do not comply with regulations under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and 10 out of 43 do not comply with regulations related to management of Hazardous Substances Rules.

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ISO 14001 - ROLE OF POLLUTION CONTROL BOARDS

Whether CPCB is playing any role in ISO 14001 certification?

To promote adoption of Environmental Management System and define the role of Pollution Control Boards, CPCB organised a Workshop of all Pollution Control Boards and Committees on August 27, 1999. The following recommendations were made at the Workshop.

- **Adoption of ISO 14001 PLUS approach:** ISO 14001 compliments the efforts of regulatory bodies but not substitute the regulatory compliance. Since ISO 14001 certification in its present form does not assure regulatory compliance, it was recommended to adopt the ISO 14001 PLUS approach by amalgamating regulatory compliance and public disclosure along with ISO 14001 certification as is done in some other countries. The components and modus operandi of the ISO 14001 plus scheme need to be worked out in Indian context.
- **Creation of National Accreditation Body:** A National Accreditation Body needs to be created/designated to ensure a uniform code of conduct for the certifying agencies and the training agencies.

Table 5 : List of Indian Enterprises which have obtained ISO-14001 Certification

Sr.No.	Industry	Year of Certification	Certifying Agency	Sector
STATE : Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Ion Exchange India Ltd. Patancheru			Chemical & Chemical Products
2.	Indo National Limited Tada & Nellore Plants India Nellore	1997	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Battery Products
3.	BPL Engineering Limited Hyderabad	1998	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Engineering
4.	ITC Limited Chirala	1997	Bureau Veritas Quality International	Tobacco
STATE : Assam				
5.	Gas Authority of India Ltd. Hazira			Petroleum & Petroleum Products

6.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Digboi Refinery Digboi	1997	DNV	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
7.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Guwahati Refinery Guwahati	1997	DNV	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
STATE : Bihar				
8.	Indian Aluminium Ltd. Lohardaga			Aluminium
9.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Barauni Refinery Barauni	1997	DNV	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
STATE : Delhi				
10.	Engineers Service Station New Delhi			Petroleum
11.	Kingsway Service Station New Delhi			Petroleum
12.	Singh Service Station New Delhi			Petroleum
13.	Pragati New Delhi			Petroleum
14.	Maa Anandmai Service Station New Delhi			Petroleum
15.	Ashoka service Station New Delhi			Petroleum
16.	Sant Service Station New Delhi			Petroleum
17.	Bharat Filling Station New Delhi			Petroleum

18.	Gupta Service Station New Delhi			Petroleum
19.	C.M.Enterprises New Delhi			Petroleum
20.	S.Vidya Service Station New Delhi			Petroleum
21.	The Nineteenth Hole Service Station New Delhi			Petroleum
22.	Shivan Auto Centre New Delhi			Petroleum
23.	Chankyapuri Service Station New Delhi			Petroleum
24.	Gautam Filling Station Delhi			Petroleum
25.	Bhasin Service Station New Delhi			Petroleum
26.	Paharpur Business Centre New Delhi			Service

STATE - Goa

27.	Sesa Goa Ltd. Goa		Aspects Certification	Iron Ore Mines
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STATE : Gujarat

28.	ABB, Adtranz Vadodara		DNV	Engineering
29.	FAG Precision Bearing Limited Vadodara		TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	
30.	Lakhanpal National Limited Vadodara	1997	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Battery Products
31.	Gujarat Anbuja Cement Ltd. Junagarh	1999	BIS	Cement

32.	Gujarat Insecticides Limited Ankleshwar			Chemical & Chemical Products
33.	Search Chem Industries Ltd. Bharuch			Chemical & Chemical Products
34.	Asian Paints (I) Ltd. Ankleshwar	1997	DNV	Chemical & Chemical Products
35.	United Phosphorus Ltd. Ankleshwar	1998	Bureau Veritas Quality International	Chemical & Chemical Products
36.	Asea Brown Boveri (Maneja) Vadodara	1998	DNV	Engineering
37.	Gas Authority of India Ltd. Vadodara	1998	KPMG	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
38.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Gujarat Refinery Vadodara	1997	DNV	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
39.	Indian Rayon & Industries Ltd. Veraval	1998	KPMG	Textile
40.	Arvind International Mehsana	1998	Bureau Veritas Quality International	Textile
STATE : Haryana				
41.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. R & D Centre Faridabad	1997	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
42.	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd. Rewari			Petroleum & Petroleum Products
STATE : Himachal Pradesh				
43.	ACC limited Bilaspur	1998	BIS	Cement
44.	Eicher demm Ltd.			Engineering

Parwanoo

STATE : KARNATAKA

45.	BASF India Ltd. Mangalore	1999	BIS	Chemical & Chemical Products
46.	Indian Aluminium Ltd. Nanjangud		Aspects Certification	Electrical & Electronic Goods
47.	Triveni Engineers Bangalore	1998	DNV	Engineering
48.	Triveni Engineering Mysore			Engineering
49.	SKF Bearing India Ltd. Asia Pacific Division Bangalore			Engineering
50.	ITC Filtrona Bangalore	1998	DNV	Miscellaneous
51.	Harihar Polyfibres Harihar		TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Pulp & Paper
52.	IIQ Systems Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore	1998	DNV	Services
53.	ITC Ltd. Bangalore			Tobacco

STATE : Madhya Pradesh

54.	Grasim Cement Raipur	1998	DNV	Cement
55.	Grasim Industries Ltd. Nagda	1999	BIS	Cement
56.	The ACC Limited Durg	1999	BIS	Cement
57.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	1998	KPMG	Chemicals & Chemical Products

	Guna			
58.	Godrej Soaps Limited Gwalior	1998	KPMG	Chemicals & Chemical Products
59.	Gas Authority of India Ltd. Vijaypur	1998	DNV	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
60.	Century Yarn Khargone	1999	BIS	Textile
61.	Vikram Cement Vikramnagar	1998	DNV	Cement
STATE : Maharashtra				
62.	Siemens PTD. Limited Mumbai	1998	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	
63.	Kirloskar Oils Ltd. Pune		DNV	
64.	Indian Aluminium Ltd. Dargmanwadi		Aspects Certification	Aluminium
65.	Baja Auto Limited Aurangabad	1997	Bureau Veritas Quality International	Automobile
66.	Bajaj Auto Ltd. Pune			Automobile
67.	Maharashtra Scooters Ltd. Satara			Automobile
68.	Dr. Beck & Company (I) Ltd. Pune	1998	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Chemical & Chemical Products
69.	Herdillia Chemicals Limited Navi Mumbai	1998	Bureau Veritas Quality International	Chemical & Chemical Products
70.	ICI India limited Thane	1998	Bureau Veritas Quality International	Chemical & Chemical Products
71.	Philips India Ltd. Thane			Electrical & Electronic Goods

72.	Godrej GE Appliances Ltd. Mumbai	1999	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Electrical & Electronic Goods
73.	Philips India Pvt. Ltd., CEF Pune	1997	Bureau Veritas Quality International	Electrical & Electronic Goods
74.	Philips India Ltd., Loni-Kalbhori Pune			Electrical & Electronic Goods
75.	Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. E&E Service Department Mumbai	1997	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Engineering
76.	Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. O.E.Div. Plant 12 Mumbai	1998	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Engineering
77.	Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. Steel Processing Plant Mumbai	1999	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Engineering
78.	Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. Tool Room Division Mumbai	1998	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Engineering
79.	Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. Material Handling Equipment Mumbai	1998	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Engineering
80.	Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. Construction Department Mumbai	1997	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Engineering
81.	PFERD Tools Pvt. Ltd. Nasik	1998	DNV	Engineering
82.	Asian Brown Boveri Nasik	1997	DNV	Engineering
83.	SKF Bearing India Ltd.			Engineering

	Asia Pacific Division			
84.	Birla Super Solapur			Miscellaneous
85.	Lubrizol India Limited Thane	1998	Bureau Veritas Quality International	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
86.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Mumbai	1998	DNV	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
87.	BSES Ltd. Thane			Power

STATE : Orissa

88.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd. Smelter Plant Bhubaneswar	1998	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Aluminium
89.	National Aluminium Ltd. Bauxite Mines		Aspects Certification	Aluminium
90.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd. Alumina Refinery Damanjodi		Aspects Certification	Aluminium
91.	Nicco Corporation Ltd. Baripada		Quality Assurance Services	Cables
92.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd. Captive Power Plant Bhubaneswar	1997	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Power
93.	Indian Aluminium Ltd. Hirakud		Aspects Certification	Power
94.	J.K.Paper Mills Rayagada		DNV	Pulp & Paper
95.	Birla Tyre Balasore	1998	DNV	Rubber & Rubber Products

STATE : Pondicherry

96.	Chemfab Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd. Pondicherry			Chemical & Chemical Products
STATE : Rajasthan				
97.	Aditya Cement Chitorgarh	1998	DNV	Cement
98.	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd. Sanganer			Petroleum & Petroleum Products
99.	Ericsson Ltd. Jaipur			Telecommunication
STATE : Tamil Nadu				
100	Tanfab Industries Cuddalore	1998	DNV	Chemicals & Chemical Products
101	The ACC Ltd. Coimbatore	1997	DNV	Cement
102	Dupont South Asia Ltd. Madurai	1998	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Chemicals & Chemical Products
103	Indo Matsushita Carbon Co. Ltd. Chennai	1998	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Chemicals & Chemical Products
104	Indo Matsushita Appliances Co. Ltd. Chennai	1998	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Consumer Goods
105	Asea Brown Boveri Limited, Indl. Air Handling System Chennai	1999	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Engineering
106	Madras Refineries Limited Nagapattinam	1998	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
107	Grasim Industries Ltd. Pulp Division Kumarapatnam	1997	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Pulp & Paper
108	Salem Steel Plant	1999	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Steel

	Salem			
109	Grasim Industries Ltd. Fibre & Grasilene Division Kumarapatnam	1997	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	Textile
STATE : Uttar Pradesh				
110	Gas Authority of India Ltd. Dibiyapur			Petroleum & Petroleum Products
111	Hindalco Industries Ltd. Renukoot		Aspects Certification	Aluminium
112	Hi Tech Carbon Renukoot	1997	KPMG	Chemicals & Chemical Products
113	Indo Gulf Corporation Ltd. Fertilizers Unit Sultanpur	1998	KPMG	Chemicals & Chemical Products
114	Modi Xerox Limited Rampur	1997	DNV	Office Automation Equipments
115	Dolly Motors NOIDA			Petroleum
116	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd. Mathura			Petroleum & Petroleum Products
117	Indian Oil Corp. Ltd. Mathura Refinery Mathura	1996	DNV	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
118	Hindalco Industries Ltd. Renisagar Power Divn. Renusagar		Aspects Certification	Power
119	International Tobacco Company Ghaziabad	1998	DNV	Tobacco
STATE : West Bengal				
120	Esab India Limited	1999	TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	

	Calcutta			
121	Electric Lamp Manufacturers (I) Ltd. Calcutta			Electric & Electronic Goods
122	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Haldia Refinery Midnapore	1997	DNV	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
123	Nicco Telelink Kalyani	1997	Quality Assurance Services	Telecommunication
124	Rajashree Syntex Midnapore	1998	KPMG	Textile
125	ITC Ltd. Kidderpore	1997	DNV	Tobacco
126	Philips India Ltd. Calcutta			Electrical & Electronic Goods
STATE :				
127	Orient Cement			Cement
128	Manushree Plantations	1998		Miscellaneous
129	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd. Salawas			Petroleum & Petroleum Products
130	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd. Bijwasan			Petroleum & Petroleum Products
131	KEC International Ltd. Butibori			Steel
132	Hindalco Industries Ltd. Rohordaya		Aspects Certification	Aluminium
133	Birla White	1998	DNV	Cement
134	Rajashree Cement	1998	DNV	Cement
135	Southern Herbal Limited	1998	DNV	Consumer Goods
136	ABB Daimler Benz.	1998	DNV	Engineering

137	Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd. Western Region Pipeline	1998	DNV	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
138	ITC Limited Pulikeshi Nagar	1998	DNV	Tobacco

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