



ISO 45001 and 14001 Standards EHS Management System *A Practical Approach*

Presented By:
C.T. Male Associates

February 26, 2025

1

Speaker Biography

Mary A. McCoy, PE, has over 20 years of environmental, health and safety experience in consulting, manufacturing and production. She is a Senior Environmental Engineer at C.T. Male Associates in Latham, New York with a B.S. in Environmental Engineering from Montana Tech in Butte, Montana. Industries in which she's worked include organic chemical, energetic materials, and vanadium production and aerospace parts manufacturing.*



m.mccoy@ctmale.com

Cell: (860) 578-4008



C.T. Male Associates
A DESIGN PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

2

Agenda

- General overview of ISO 45001 and 14001 standards
- Discuss high impact insights and tools related to the practical application of the ISO 45001 and 14001 standards as it relates to running a business*

Caveat and Hope

- Management system theory and its practical application is vast
- Hope:
 - Get you thinking about it
 - Give you some tools that you can use right now that will create immediate impact
 - Regularly spend time learning understand management system application

OVERVIEW

ISO 45001 and ISO 14001 Standards

What are ISO Standards?

- Developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- Provide frameworks for effective management systems
- Help organizations improve performance, compliance, and credibility
- Voluntary but widely adopted for regulatory alignment and business benefits

ISO 45001 – Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Management

- **Purpose:** Provides a framework to manage occupational health and safety risks
- **Key Elements:**
 - Leadership and worker participation
 - Hazard identification and risk assessment
 - Operational controls and emergency response
 - Performance monitoring and continuous improvement
- **Benefits:**
 - Reduced workplace injuries and illnesses
 - Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements
 - Improved worker engagement and organizational culture

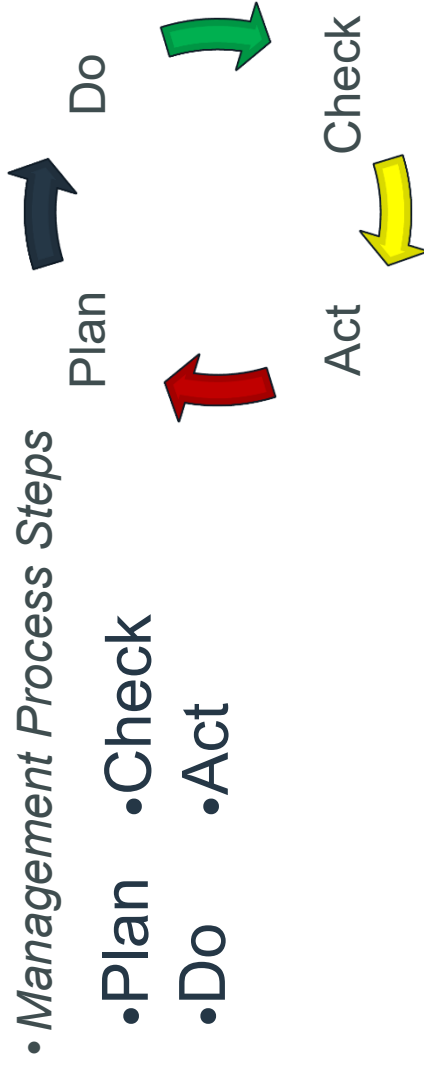
ISO 14001 – Environmental Management Systems (EMS)

- **Purpose:** Provides a framework to manage environmental responsibilities
- **Key Elements:**
 - Environmental policy and leadership
 - Planning (aspects, impacts, compliance obligations)
 - Operational controls and emergency preparedness
 - Performance evaluation and continuous improvement
- **Benefits:**
 - Regulatory compliance and risk reduction
 - Improved resource efficiency and cost savings
 - Enhanced corporate reputation and stakeholder trust

Role of Certification

- Certification is not mandatory but demonstrates commitment to best practices
- Conducted by accredited third-party certification bodies
- Involves:
 - Initial certification audit (Stage 1 & Stage 2)
 - Ongoing surveillance audits (annually or per agreed frequency)
 - Recertification audits (typically every three years)
- Business Benefits:
 - Competitive advantage in bids and contracts
 - Legal compliance and risk mitigation
 - Stronger stakeholder and customer confidence

PDCA Cycle

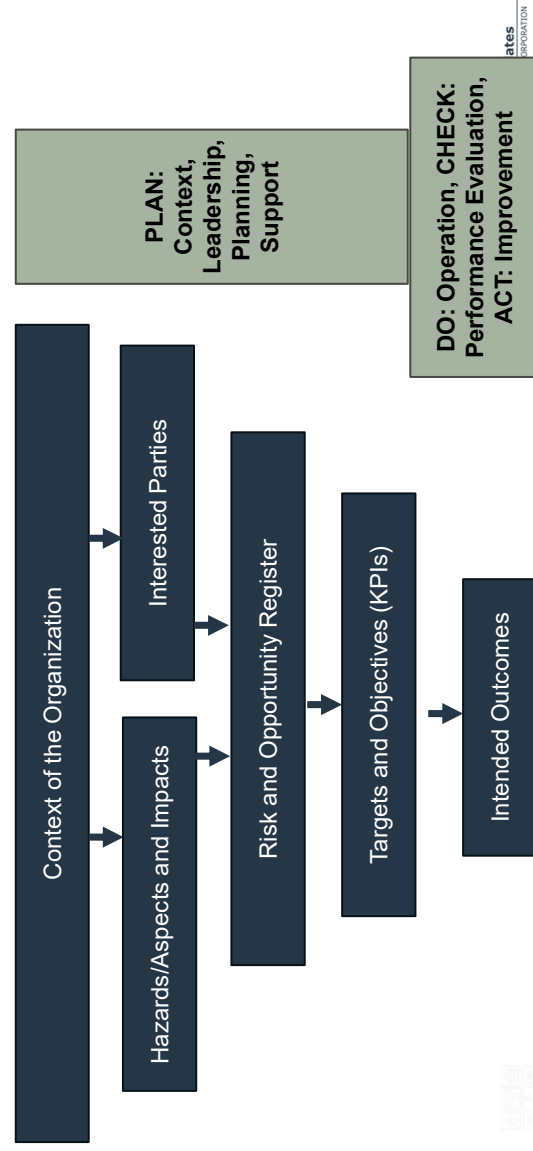


Types and Benefits of ISO standards

- ISO standards for a variety of activities:
 - Quality
 - Environmental
 - Health and safety
 - Energy
 - Food safety
 - IT security



EHS Management System

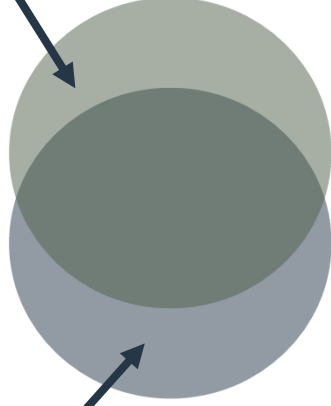


IMPETUS OF THIS DISCUSSION

AUDIT VERSUS BUSINESS

Audit Versus Business

Passing an
ISO audit



- Running a business
- Reducing EHS risk

*The type of effort required to pass an ISO certification/surveillance audit is not consistent with the type of effort required to run a business**

Audit Versus Business

- Cannot understand a facility at a systemic level based on a few days or a week of auditing
- Have to create deliverables to represent a model of what's happening
- EHS personnel are prone to run a management system like a compliance program
 - Manage according to risk and not box-checking
- Nonetheless, **all facilities should conform to the ISO standards**
 - Certification is a business decision

EVOLVING NATURE OF EHS

Evolving Nature of EHS

- EHS continues to become more expansive in scope
- Combined EHS
- Increasingly higher society and customer standards
- ISO 14001, 45001, 50001 Energy
- ESG: environmental, social, and governance (sustainability)
- **Additional leadership and management techniques are required**

Leadership and Management

Historically:

- Task-master
- Effective for high risk
- Otherwise can damage:
 - Relationships
 - Ability prioritize
 - Program effectiveness

Must now include:

- Management
- Strategy
- Systemic Approach
- Relationship Orientation

PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Management System Theory

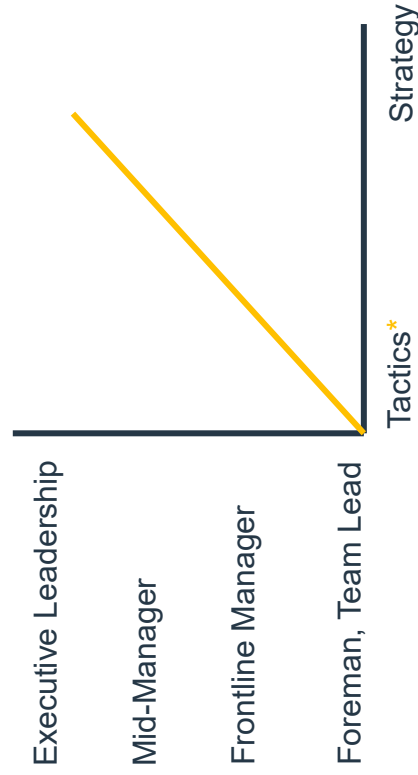
Leadership and commitment

- Top leadership must clearly **demonstrate ownership**
- Must not appear to “push off” responsibility to front line managers or personnel
- **Auditors are sensitive to blame culture**
 - (Blame culture often corresponds with the lack of an effective corrective action program)
- **Top leadership sets high level direction and strategy**



21

Strategy vs. Tactics



22

Environmental, health and safety policy

- **Policy** describes the organization's commitments as it relates to its intended outcomes
 - **A course of action that links the mission and vision to their day-to-day activities**
- Everyone should know the policy or where to find it
- Leadership all the way to the frontline personnel



Differences: Action Expressions

Action Expressions	Describes	Examples
Vision	A desired organizational future state	To be the greenest and safest government-owned, civilian-operated facility
Mission	What an organization does now	Providing EHS leadership for government-owned, civilian-operated facilities
Intended Outcomes	What an organization plans to achieve to realize its mission and achieve its vision	<p>We intend to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continually enhance EHS performance • Fulfill our compliance obligations • Achieve our EHS objectives • Protect workers and the environment
Policy	The organization's commitments as it relates to its intended outcomes	<p>Management is committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the environment • Protecting workers • Fulfilling its compliance obligations • Continually improve EHS MS to enhance EHS performance

Environmental, health and safety policy

- To be most effective, leadership should have **honest conversations** with each other about the policy (vision, mission, intended outcomes)
 - Everyone **already has their own policy** in their head
 - EHS is EHS' responsibility
 - EHS risk should be reduced to zero (or perfection)
 - We want to do the bare legal minimum
 - We want to exceed regulatory requirements



Environmental, health and safety policy

- **Avoid shaming for opinion differences**
- **Seek to understand**
- Make their **goals** important to you
- Express that it's important for your **goals** to be important to them
 - Everyone works towards the same goals*
- **Agreement and unified front on the policy**

Need for Teamwork

- Basis of management system effectiveness is **teamwork**
- Teamwork is based on relationships
- While the boundaries and expectations are different, the foundation of work relationships are the same as they are for other relationships:
 - Regard for the welfare of the other person
 - Trust
 - Communication*

Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities

- Every job title or categories of job titles should have a **clear description of their roles, responsibilities and authorities**
- Determine what is the **best for the organization**
- **Assign staffing** based on that allocation
- Knee-jerk pushing work off to others – need to leadership in providing clarity on roles*

Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities (continued)

- **Centralization versus decentralization** of EHS duties:
 - Centralization: EHS personnel perform EHS work
 - Decentralization: Non-EHS personnel perform EHS work – “pushed out to the facility”
 - Doesn’t matter as long as the organization executing in a conscious way
 - Caution not to create moral hazard



29

Rank Risk and Opportunities

- Rank risk and opportunities
- Use a **numeric ranking***

Risk ID	Hazard(S) Situation	Potential Consequence	Probability (P)	Severity (S)	Risk Level (P*S)	Control Measures	Effectiveness of Control (1-5, 5 being most effective)	Residual Risk Level	Actions Required	Responsible Person	Target Date	Status
R001	Working at Height (Cleaning)	Fall resulting in serious injury	3 (Moderate)	5 (Critical)	15	Harness and safety line provided and enforced, regular inspections of equipment, training provided	4	3	Review and improve fall protection training, conduct more frequent equipment checks	John Smith	3/15/2024	In Progress
R002	Chemical Spills (Cleaning)	Skin irritation, respiratory problems	2 (Low)	4 (Major)	8	Use of appropriate PPE (gloves, goggles), proper ventilation, safety data sheets available	3	3.2	Ensure all cleaning chemicals are correctly labelled and stored, provide refresher training on chemical handling	Jane Doe	2/28/2024	Completed
R003	Operating Forklift	Collision with pedestrian or object	4 (High)	5 (Critical)	20	Designated forklift routes, speed limits, pedestrian awareness training, pre-use checks	5	0	Implement a near-miss reporting system, review traffic management plan	David Lee	4/30/2024	Planned
R004	Manual Lifting (Filing)	Back injury, muscle strain	3 (Moderate)	3 (Major)	9	Manual handling training, use of lifting aids, job rotation	2	5.4	Conduct a manual handling risk assessment, provide additional lifting aids	Sarah Jones	3/31/2024	In Progress
R005	Slips, Trips, and Falls	Minor injuries, fractures	4 (High)	2 (Moderate)	8	Regular cleaning, clear walkways, non-slip footwear policy	3	3.2	Improve cleaning schedules, install better lighting in certain areas	Michael Brown	2/15/2024	Completed



30

Compliance Obligations

- **Rank compliance risks**
 - Direct harm versus administrative violation
 - Even though it all must be done:
 - Understand the greatest risk:
 - Work on those first
 - Assign more resources
 - Greater level of effort*



31

Use a Risk and Opportunity Matrix

Likelihood	Risk Assessment Matrix			
	Severity			
	4 (Catastrophic)	3 (Critical)	2 (Limited)	1 (FAO)
5 (Frequent)	20	15	10	5
4 (Probable)	16	12	8	4
3 (Occasional)	12	9	6	3
2 (Remote)	8	6	4	2
1 (Improbable)	4	3	2	1



32

Resources

- The organization must provide the resources to achieve its chosen objectives
- **The EHS MS and its implementation must include a process to navigate the risk of insufficient resources**
- **Estimate the hours required to perform the work**



Operational Planning and Control

- The processes and procedures must be:
 - Interrelated
 - **Proportional to the risk and opportunity**
 - **Cannot write a process or procedure for everything**
 - **Address the need for deviations**



Internal Audit

- Assessment of:
 - How well the EHS MS is functioning to achieve its intended outcomes
 - Not just in terms of are personnel following the rules
 - If the organization is doing what it says it's going to do in its policies and procedures
 - Certified MS do not allow deviations
 - Running a business – have a controlled process to evaluate and allow certain deviations



Internal Audit

- Audits are not compliance inspections
- Although compliance inspections are part of audits
- The intent of audits:
 - Gather data that can be trended for continual improvement or corrective action
 - **Develop a personal systemic understanding of activities**

Internal Audit

- Use approaches like:
 - “Gemba Walks”
 - To eliminate waste from the EHS process
 - Continual improvement
 - GE Operational Learning Event*

Management review

- Top management should review at planned intervals how well the organization is meeting its objectives and intended outcomes
- High level review covering **trends and high risk**
- Management review is also “**the many conversations**”
 - **Still recommend the formal, documented review**

Non-conformity and corrective action

- A process to address negative outcomes
- Requires an investigation and root cause analysis
 - **Investigations for EHS incident MS root causes and performance issues are separate**
- Root cause is a system deficiency
 - **Not 'operator error' or equipment malfunction**



39

Organizational & Management Failures

- - Lack of Training
- - Lack of Procedures
- - Poor Enforcement of Policies
- - Inadequate Supervision
- - Production Pressure
- - Poor Communication
- - Lack of a Safety Culture
- - Failure to Learn from Past Incidents
- - Inadequate Staffing
- - Lack of Emergency Preparedness

40

Design & Engineering Deficiencies

- - Poor Equipment Design
- - Lack of Safeguards
- - Ergonomic Hazards
- - Improper Maintenance
- - Use of Incorrect Materials

Human & Behavioral Factors

- - Lack of Awareness
- - Complacency
- - Fatigue
- - Rushing or Cutting Corners
- - Risk-Taking Behavior

Environmental & External Factors

- Unsafe Work Conditions
- Weather-Related Hazards
- Third-Party Contractors
- Supply Chain Issues
- Regulatory Non-Compliance

Non-conformity and corrective action

- NC/CA system should include trending
 - **Root causes**
 - Elements
- Trending prevents:
 - Fire fighting
 - Allows for strategizing
- GE Operational Learning Event

What is a Non-Conformance

- **Definition:**
 - A **non-conformance** is a deviation from:
 - The organization's established safety policies and procedures.
 - The requirements of ISO 45001 or other applicable safety standards.
 - Regulatory or legal safety obligations - **maybe**
- **Types of Non-Conformance:**
 1. **Major Non-Conformance** – A **significant failure** in the system that affects safety performance, such as lack of hazard controls or absence of risk assessments.
 2. **Minor Non-Conformance** – A **smaller deviation** that does not immediately compromise safety but requires correction, such as incomplete training records or missing documentation.

Continual improvement

- **Often neglected process***
- Should be informed by other processes such as trends in:
 - Non-conformance and corrective action root cause trends
 - Auditing
 - Monitoring and measuring
 - Stakeholder feedback

Management Systems

- Choose what works for you:
 - ISO Standards
 - VPP
 - OSHA Guidelines
 - Any management book
- <https://www.osha.gov/safety-management/explore-tools>

Summary

- The effort to pass a certification or surveillance audit is not always the same as running a business
- All facilities should conform to ISO 45001 and 14001
- The evolving nature of EHS requires different leadership and management abilities than in the past
- The EHS Policy starts with honest discussion
- The basis of high productivity is teamwork
- Assign EHS roles and responsibilities based on what's best for the organization
- Centralization versus decentralization is a strategic decision
- Use a numeric ranking for physical and compliance risks
- Use a risk and opportunity matrix to drive the entire program
- Estimate the hours required to perform the work
- Procedure are a means to an ends

Summary

- Include operational learning events or Gemba walks in your internal audit
- Root cause is a system deficiency
 - Not 'operator error' or equipment malfunction
 - Trend root causes
- Don't forget Continuous Improvement



Questions?

