WEBINAR: HOW PAS 2060, ISO 14001 AND ISO 50001 WORK TOGETHER IN UNISON

- INTU VERITAS
- STEVE LINKSTED

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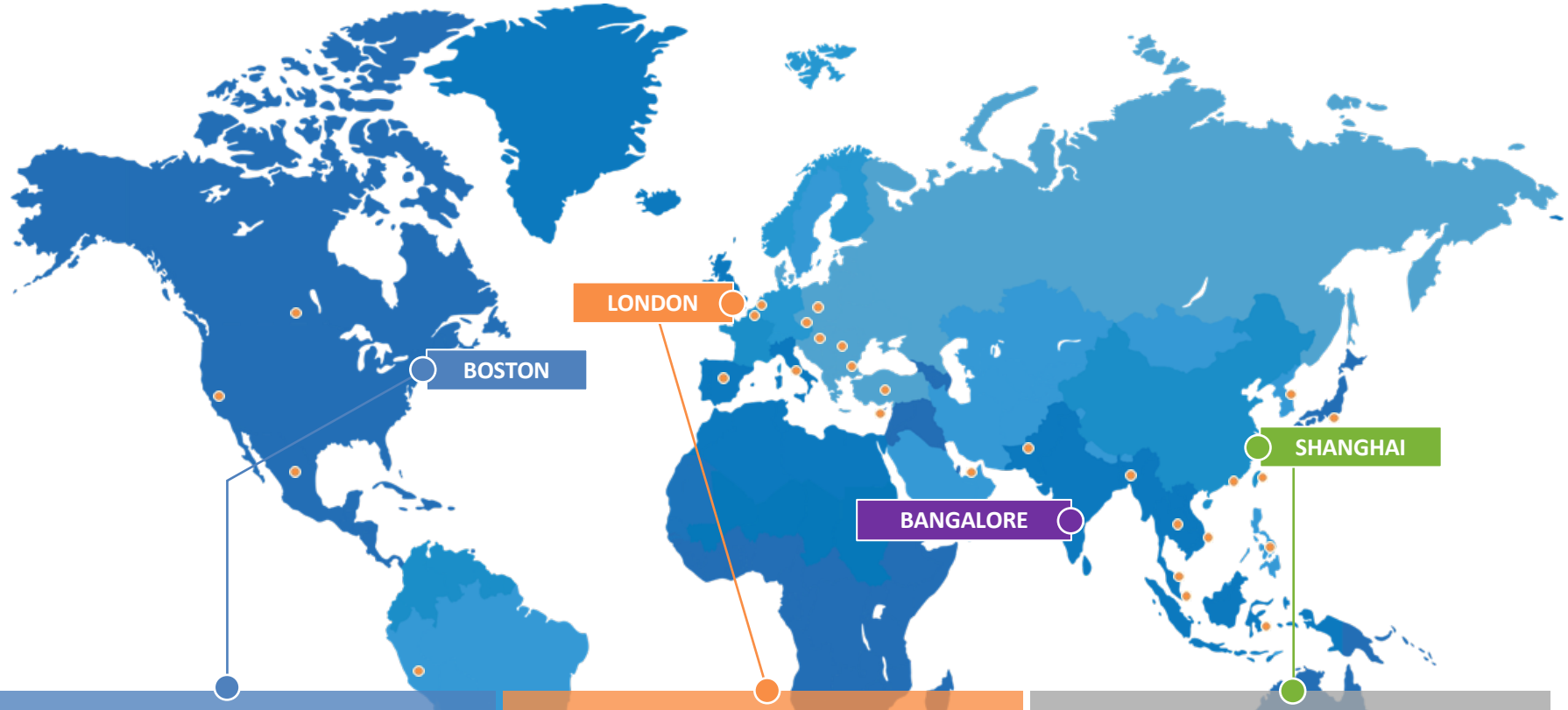
NQA specialises in certification in **high technology** and engineering sectors.



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TOP 3 IN THE UK
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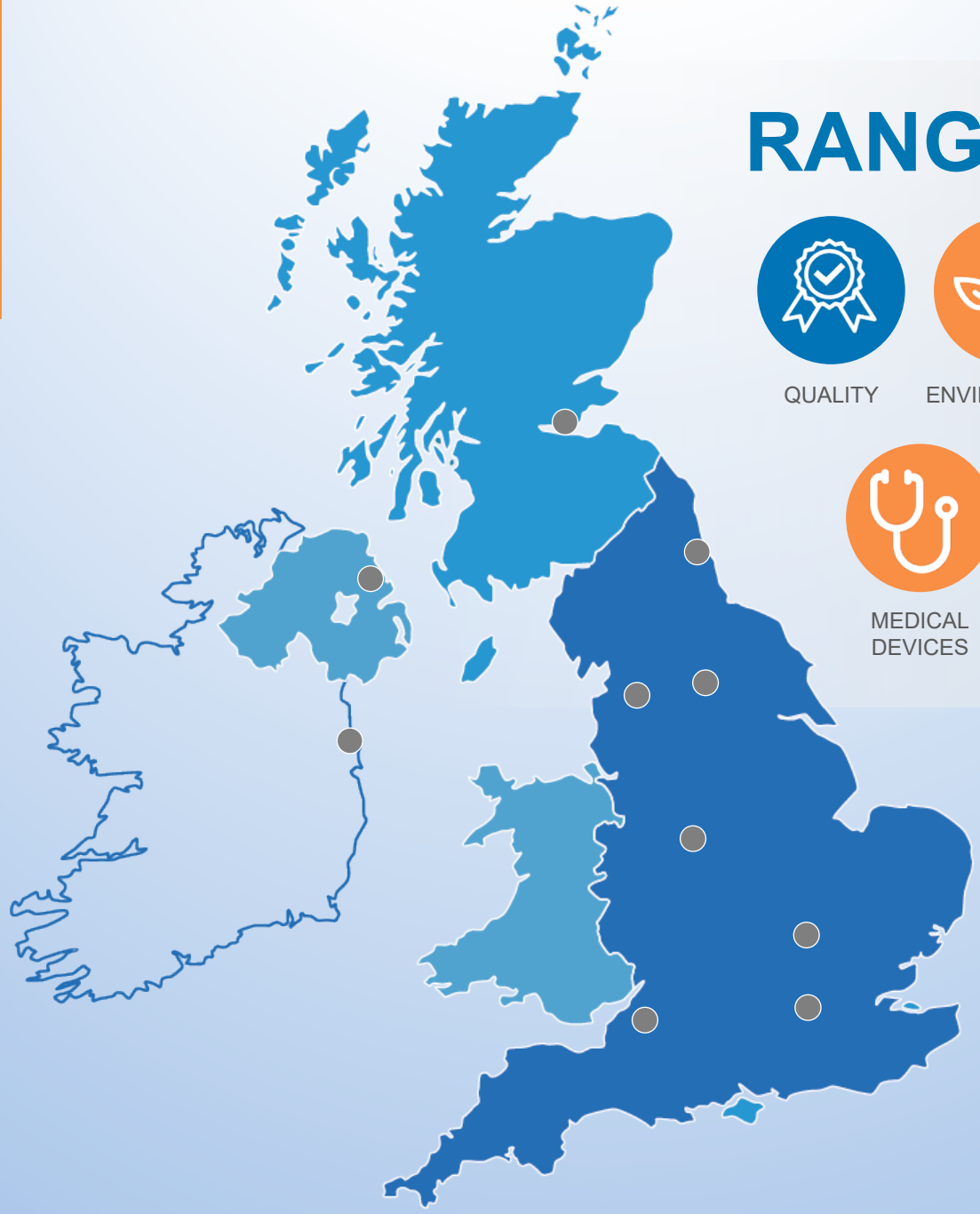

RANGE OF COURSES

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Following this webinar: Your next steps
If you're starting to think about how to achieve your sustainability, net zero and carbon neutrality objectives, book your place on our two day ‘Understanding and Achieving Carbon Neutrality’ training course here.
BOOK HERE

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KEY INFO

- 45 minute webinar
- Questions in the chat box
- Q&A at the end
- Recording of webinar circulated shortly

YOUR PRESENTERS

STEVE LINKSTED

Intu Veritas
IMPLEMENTATION & AUDITING

Intu Veritas provide ISO implementation and support across multiple sectors including on-going support across the UK. They build bespoke systems and educate in the benefits of organisational management systems and why everyone has a valued input.

Their aim is to take away the anxiety and confusion around ISO and to develop management systems with their clients that truly fit their business and operations, making everything they undertake more effective and efficient realising the ultimate benefits.

What will we cover in this 45 min session?

The session will summarise PAS 2060, ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 & explain how they can work in unison together to deliver the ultimate carbon, energy and environmental solution.

What is ISO 14001:2015?

ISO 14001:2015 is an internationally recognised environmental management standard that can help organisations implement an EMS framework that fits the scope of their operations and activities helping to minimise their impact and effect on the environment.

It can help us comply with legislation, regulations, and other environmentally orientated requirements and continually improve our environmental performance across all of our business nationally and internationally.

EMS framework that can be implemented worldwide

Improved environmental performance

Increased environmental credibility & image within industry

Reduced environmental impact

Cost savings

What is ISO 50001:2018?

ISO 50001:2018 is an internationally recognised energy management standard that can help organisations implement an effective energy management framework that fits the scope of their business aiding in the reduction of energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions and improving energy efficiency over a longer term plan.

It can help us comply with legislation, regulations, and other energy orientated requirements and continually improve our environmental performance across all of our business nationally and internationally.

Can be used to demonstrate conformity to external requirements regarding energy use e.g. Paris agreement, government reporting requirements & COP26 outcomes.

Demonstrates commitment to reducing energy reduction

Reduces your energy and environmental footprint & impact

Drives analysis of all energy use from all sources

Increased credibility for energy management within industry

Cost savings

What is PAS 2060

PAS 2060 is a standard that is an enabler for businesses to demonstrate that they are carbon neutral and have their carbon neutrality claims verified.

PAS 2060 provides guidance on quantifying, reducing and offsetting GHG emissions. This can include business activities, products, services, buildings, projects and much more.

Where companies can calculate their carbon footprints & purchase credits allowing them to claim carbon neutrality, PAS 2060 provides a framework for accuracy and certification.

This is fundamentally key where companies and governments are moving towards a net-zero world by 2050.

Allows for a business to demonstrate carbon neutral commitment

Can demonstrate eventual carbon neutral status

Allows for different analysis and reporting methods (ISO 14064)

Allows for carbon offsetting from recognised sources

Increased credibility & stronger market position

Carbon Neutrality vs Net Zero vs Gross Zero

Often used interchangeably, there are differences between achieving carbon neutrality and being net zero.

Carbon neutrality is where we pledge to offset our emissions by funding an equivalent amount of carbon savings elsewhere in the world.

Net zero is when we put no more carbon into the atmosphere than that which we take away. Any emissions we make directly or indirectly we balance ourselves rather than using an external offset scheme.

Gross zero is where we emit no carbon into the atmosphere, and whilst an admirable goal, this is not achievable

Carbon neutrality allows us to offset our emissions using third party schemes	Net zero is where we balance our own emissions
Reliant on third parties and legitimacy of their accounting	We control our emissions and our removals
Does not reduce the carbon emitted by an organisation	Results in reduction to zero of carbon emitted within the boundaries of the organisation

Offsetting schemes

Offsetting schemes used for PAS 2060 need to be recognised and acceptable under the methodologies used. We can however choose the scheme that meets the Sustainable Development Goal(s) that best meet the organisation's ambitions.

There are 17 SDGs that were set up by the United Nations General Assembly:

Scopes

We have all heard of scopes of emissions – Scope 1, 2 and 3, and the way in which they come together to give us an organisation's carbon footprint.

But what are they?

Simply put, Scope 1 (direct emissions) emissions are those from activities owned or controlled by your organisation.

Scope 2 (energy indirect) emissions are those released into the atmosphere that are associated with your consumption of purchased energy.

Scope 3 (other indirect) emissions are a consequence of your actions that occur at sources you do not own or control and are not classed as Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 1 – caused by us directly (e.g. fuel combustion, company vehicles, fugitive emissions, power generated on site)

Scope 2 – used by us (e.g. electricity, steam, heat, cooling purchased from an external source)

Scope 3 – due to us (e.g. raw materials, third party distribution of goods).

Scopes allow us to see our performance in terms of different activities

The total for all scopes is our carbon emission

We need to be careful not to double account, particularly in Scope 3 – e.g. is a supplier already accounting for their own fuel use?

ISO 14001:2015

As part of our requirements under ISO 14001:2015, clause 6.1.2 requires us to identify our environmental aspects – the way in which we interact with the environment.

The standard also requires us to enhance our environmental performance, which is usually demonstrated through the reduction of the aspects identified in clause 6.1.2.

Part of the exercise under 6.1.2 (and what is often not done under a 14001 certification) could be to quantify our aspects in terms of emissions, and those which can be quoted in tCO_2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) are then recorded as such.

Identify environmental aspects

Document our aspects and our impacts

This could be done in terms of tCO_2e

Allows for quantitive recording of impacts

Allows for quantitive demonstration of enhancing our environmental performance

Records our tCO_2e emissions – ready for use in PAS 2060

ISO 50001:2018

As part of our requirements under ISO 50001:2018, clause 6.3 requires us to identify our energy use, the types of energy we use, and our past, present and future use.

Clause 5.2 requires us to demonstrate improvement of energy performance

We usually do this in terms of kWh^{-1} – the amount of energy consumed from whatever source.

It is a simple task to convert the kWh^{-1} data into tCO_2e using the Government's annually published conversion factors.

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021

Record all energy use in terms of kWh^{-1}

Commit to improving our energy performance

Conversion to tCO_2e for carbon reporting

Allows for quantitve recording of consumption

Allows quantitive demonstration of improvement

Records our tCO_2e emissions – ready for use in PAS 2060

PAS 2060

PAS 2060 requires us to document our carbon emissions in terms of tCO_2e, and across the three scopes.

We can use a number of methodologies for the accounting of carbon data, one of the most internationally recognised is ISO 14064-1.

This standard defines our methodology, our documentation, and other processes required to calculate and demonstrate our carbon emissions.

We then use this data to present for PAS 2060 commitment to carbon neutrality when taking into account our forecast, and achievement of carbon neutrality at the end of the period when we have purchased the carbon offsets.

Record all carbon emissions in terms of tCO_2e

Commit to improving our carbon emissions performance

Conversion of all emissions into tCO_2e for carbon reporting

Historic data allows us to purchase carbon credits and achieve carbon neutrality

Planning data allows us to pledge a commitment to carbon neutrality for the forthcoming period

Carbon data is independently verified to provide a level of assurance to your carbon pledges

The three standards

We have seen how we can use ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 50001:2018 to record our carbon emissions. These will usually cover scope 1 and 2, but if we look at a lifecycle perspective this may also include some scope 3 emissions.

If we use ISO 14064-1 as our methodology, this can easily be incorporated into our ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 management systems, and being another ISO standard there are many synergies in the documentation requirements.

ISO 14001 can record all carbon emissions from our activities (scope 1, and maybe 2 and 3)

ISO 50001 can record our carbon emissions from energy use (scope 2, and maybe scope 1 and 3)

Conversion to tCO_2e for carbon reporting can be easily added to existing documentation

Methodology can be explained within ISO 14001 and Iso 50001 processes to align with ISO 14064-1

Allows for many of the same processes to be used for all three standards

The use of a single certification body can reduce overall audit requirements

Certification & verification

Our annual management system audits can include some (if not all) of the aspects for PAS 2060 reducing complexity, time and cost for the organisation.

The increased data needed for PAS 2060 can add credibility to existing ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 certifications, and make certification, surveillance and recertification easier.

The processes used within our ISO standards can feed into our PAS 2060 data, and aligned with those ISO standards can then make verification easier.

ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 require an initial stage 1 and then stage 2 (certification) audit	PAS 2060 requires an initial stage 1 (pre verification) and then stage 2 (verification) audit
Stage 2 results are independently verified before awarding certification	Stage 2 results are independently verified before awarding verification
3 year cycle, requiring annual surveillance audit and three-yearly recertification audit	Annual cycle, requiring verification of past data for achieving carbon neutrality and future data for pledging carbon neutrality

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Q&A

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THANK YOU

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