14 - 17 July 2014



A Closer Look At EHS Management Systems

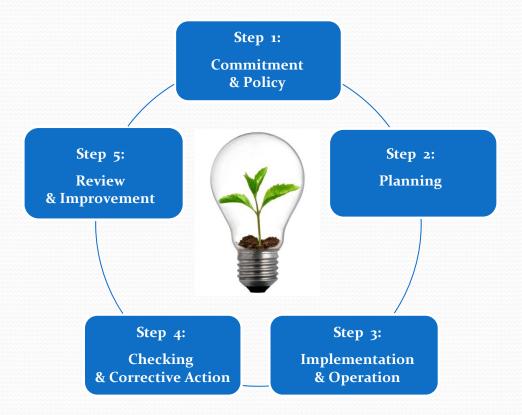
(based on NAFTA CEC training modules)

Michael VanderPol Environment Canada

EHS Management Systems



Systematic approach to integrate <u>environmental</u>, <u>health</u> & <u>safety</u>
 considerations into day-to-day activities of an organization





EHS management systems provide several benefits

- Enhance risk management & environmental protection
- Improve worker safety & reduce worker illness & injury
- Demonstrate commitment to EHS
- Improve relations with workers, business partners, regulators & public
- Use as marketing tool to distinguish oneself from competitors
- Increase business & economic opportunities
- Increase operational efficiencies & reduce costs
- Assure legal compliance & demonstrate due diligence
- Promote continual improvement



Comprehensive EHS management systems prevent undesirable situations

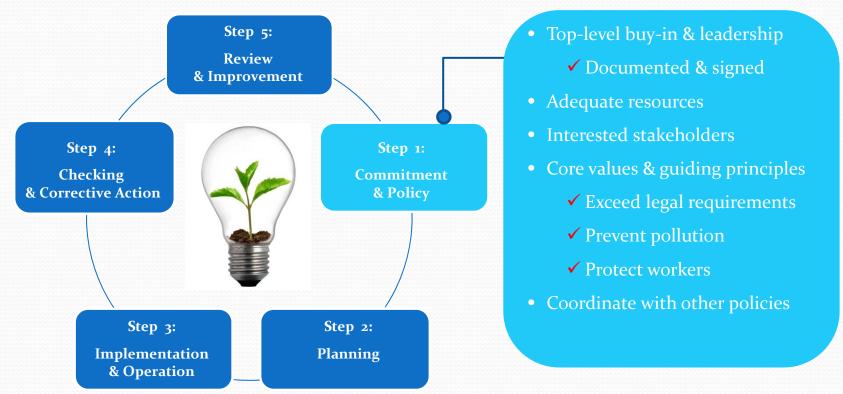




Commitment & Policy:

If you don't know where you are going, any road will get you there

- Top-down commitment is essential for ESM to become a reality
- Policy identifies goals against which all future actions will be judged



Secure top-level buy-in first

Best practice

Example

- Identify a champion
- "Sell" the benefits to top management
- Explain what an EHS management system entails
- Seek adequate resources (human, physical, financial)
- Clarify authorities
- Get a clear commitment to proceed in writing
- Communicate commitment throughout organization
- Regularly update top management on progress





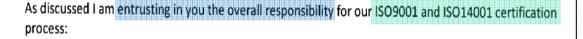
Best practice

Example

Courtesy of CDI Computer Dealers Inc.

March 1st, 2010

Dear Naipaul,



You will have full authority to move this project forward as well as the responsibility to:

- a) ensure that processes needed for the QMS are established, implemented and maintained,
- b) report to top management on the performance of the QMS and any need for improvement, and
- ensuring the promotion of awareness of customer requirements throughout the organization.
- d) Liaising with external parties on matters relating to the QMS.

I expect you to pull in any and all members of our management team and the rest of the team as you see necessary.

I would expect and appreciate periodic (monthly at a minimum) updated on the process and I am at your service for anything and everything you need to get this project done.

This letter addresses quality management & environmental management.

EHS management systems also include health & safety management.

Examples include:

- CSA Z1000
- OHSAS 18001
- ILO-OHS 2001
- ANSI-AIHA Z10
- others

A good EHS Policy is key to success

Best practice

Example

- Tailor to organization (versus copy from elsewhere)
- Involve management & employees in its preparation
- Document & have signed by top-level management
- Communicate policy to all employees
- Model behaviour based on commitments
- Avoid being overly specific (interpreted as legalistic)
- Make policy available to the public
- Periodically review policy





Organizations benefit from clear values to define itself & guide behaviour

Best practice

Example

EHS policy commitments may include:

- ✓ Meet or exceed legal & other requirements
- ☑ Safeguard health & safety of workers & communities
- ✓ Protect environment
- ☑ Set an example of industry leadership for EHS
- ✓ Strive towards zero waste to landfill & zero pollution
- ☑ Maximize recovery of natural resources
- ☑ Continual improvement



SIMS

ð

Courtesy



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

Sims Recycling Solutions is committed to the goals of sustainable development. We balance social, environmental and economic considerations in how we manage our business. We are committed to the principles of protecting workers' basic human rights, accountability of our materials and byproducts to final disposition, prohibition of prison labor use and exports that violate the Basel Convention.

Management has prime responsibility for managing environment, health and safety. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring a healthy and safe working environment for employees under their direction. All employees are responsible for working safely and in compliance with the law and all Sims Recycling Solutions requirements.

To implement this policy and its commitments, Sims Recycling Solutions will:

STRIVE to be leaders in environment, health and safety management by minimizing our impact on and risks to our employees, the public, our communities, our customers and the natural environment, throughout all stages of our business activities.

MAINTAIN and promote stewardship, reuse. recycling and waste minimization programs to benefit and protect employees, the public. customers and the environment.

MEET or surpass applicable environmental, health, hygiene, safety, emergency preparedness and response legislation, and other requirements to which the company subscribes.

ENSURE that improvements in safety, health, and well-being of all employees will be a major consideration in all workplace designs, equipment purchases, training programs and work procedures.

ESTABLISH clear and meaningful objectives and targets for environment, safety and health management activities.

PROMOTE employee awareness of this policy. and provide the necessary resources for employees to integrate environment, health and safety into their activities.

IMPLEMENT management systems to address risks, pollution prevention, and environment, health and energy efficiency and perform regular audits to ensure continuous improvement.

COMMUNICATE our progress openly and on a timely basis with employees, the public, governments and other communities of interest, and our data security principles with our customers.

FACILITATE dialogue with external parties in order to anticipate and address relevant issues of sustainability.

PREVENT injuries and ill health to our employees, contractors, and visitors while working to achieve a zero harm workplace.

Stephen Skurnac President

texten Surnac

is a publicly available

example.

Use

does

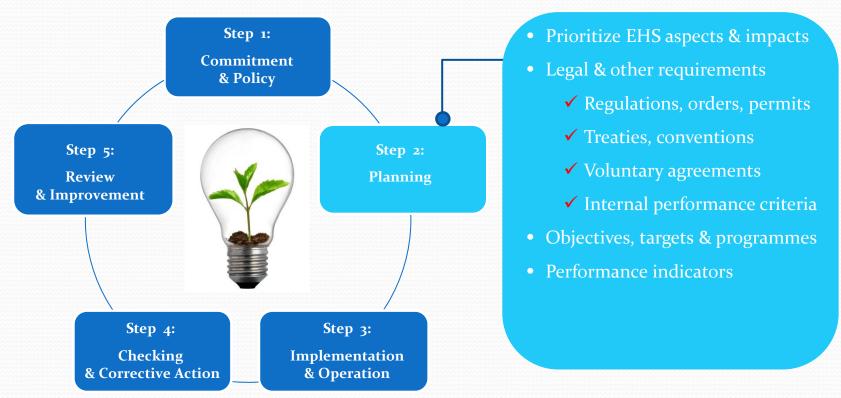
not imply company endorsement.



Planning:

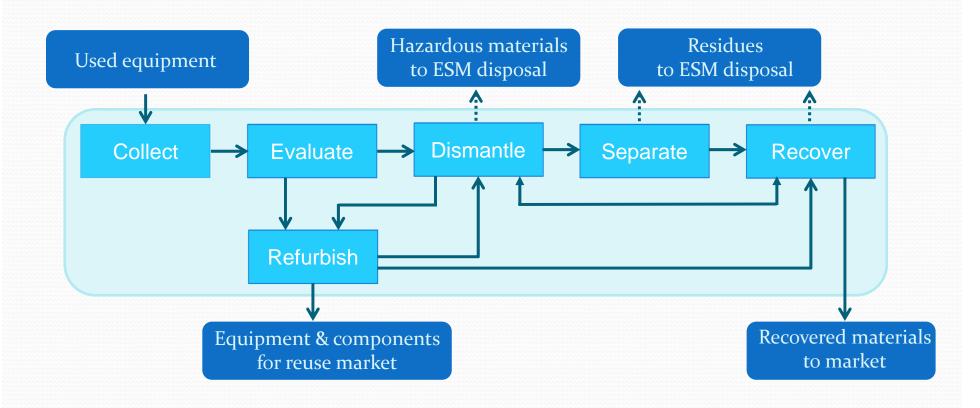
Failing to plan is planning to fail

- Good planning is critical to fulfill a EHS policy
- It focuses resources on areas that are most important to achieve goals



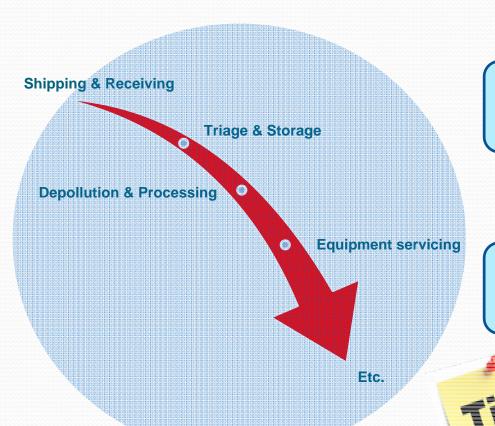


Avoid or mitigate problems during all stages of e-processing





All EHS aspects & impacts should be identified throughout an organization



What is an EHS aspect?

Any element of an organization's activities or products or services that can interact with the environment, health or safety

What is an EHS impact?

Any change to environment, health or safety (i.e. adverse or beneficial) resulting from an organization's EHS aspects

- Aspects can lead to impacts
- Aspects = causes
- Impacts = effects
- Focus on things you can influence

(Refer to handout for examples)



What EHS aspects & impacts could be considered for these activities?



Example 1: Packaging electronics



EHS ASPECT

Heavy equipment Charged capacitors \iff Electrical shock Breakage

EHS IMPACT

→ Back strain / injury

← Site contamination

Example 2: Forklift loading bay



EHS ASPECT

Reversing vehicles Heavy payload Loud noise

EHS IMPACT

→ Back strain / injury

Injury (overturning)

Impaired hearing



What EHS aspects & impacts could be considered for these activities?



Scenario 1: Informal plastics sorting



EHS ASPECT

EHS IMPACT

Cause (Hazard)? ◆→

Effect (Risk)?

Scenario 2: Informal shredding



EHS ASPECT

EHS IMPACT

Cause (Hazard)? ◆→



Effect (Risk)?



What EHS aspects & impacts could be considered for these activities?



Scenario 3: Disassembling FPDs



EHS ASPECT

EHS IMPACT

Cause (Hazard)? ◆→

Effect (Risk)?

Scenario 4: Work station



EHS ASPECT

EHS IMPACT

Cause (Hazard)? ◆→



Effect (Risk)?



Prioritize EHS aspects to address critical risks first

Best practice

Example

- Identify all activities, products & services
- Identify EHS aspects & impacts for each
- Identify hazards (source of harm)
- Identify risks for each (likelihood of harm)
- Prioritize hazards by risk
- Identify hazard controls to prevent or limit risks
 - ✓ Administrative controls
 - **✓** Engineering controls
 - ✓ Personal protective equipment
 - **✓** Other





Best practice

Example

Courtesy of CDI Computer Dealers Inc.

SECTION 1:		
COMPLETED BY:	SIGNATURE:	DATE: / TIME:
C. BRISTON		DD 9 MM 1 YY 16,18 am pm
REVIEWED BY:	SIGNATURE:	DATE: 744 12 TIME: 27 74 am
11/61 -16	1,00	DD MM YY 13.3 pm)

HAZARD NUMBER	HAZARD	GENERAL LOSS EXPOSURES	RISK EVALUATION (See reverse)			RECOMMENDED CONTROLS (see reverse)							
	List the hazard normally involved or that might be involved.	Consider Safety, Health, Damage, Fire, Quality, Production Problems, etc. Consider People, Equipment, Materials and Environment Interactions.	Severity	Frequency	Probability	Criticality Rating	Engineering	Preferred Practices	Administrative Controls	Health Monitoring	Hygiene Practices and Facilities	Medical Surveillance	Personal Protective Equipment
1	Forklift	Injury to Forklift Driver from an accident	6	3	0	9		x	х				х
		Damage to equipment	6	3	0	9	x	X	X				Х
2	Lifting	Back strains/pain	4	3	-1	6	x	x	Х				х
3	Opening Boxes	Cuts/Laceration	2	2	-1	3		X	x				Х
4	Chemical Spill	Personal Health	2	2	-1	3		x	х		x		х
		Environmental Loss	2	2	-1	3		x	х				
						1							



Adopt a systematic approach to ensure legal compliance



What sources can be used to help identify legal requirements?

8. Review legal requirements - check for new / changing requirements

7. Maintain evidence of compliance

6. Monitor compliance

3. Communicate applicable legal requirements

2. Identify applicable

legal requirements and

document them

4. Implement measures to comply with legal requirements

5. Develop procedures to monitor compliance



Consolidate legal & other requirements using a master table

Best practice

Example

The master table may include:

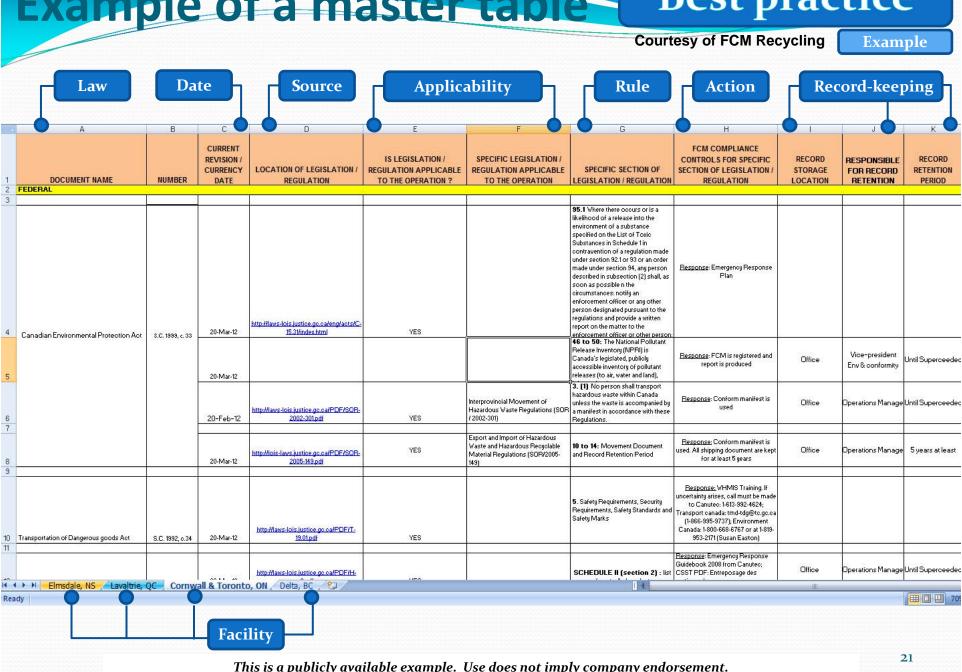
- ✓ Name of regulation
- ☑ Current date / revision date
- ✓ Source of regulation
- ✓ Applicable to current operations (yes/no)
- ✓ Applicability by type of operation



- ☑ Specific legal or other requirements
- ✓ Internal compliance controls
- ☑ Record storage location
- ☑ Responsibility for record retention
- ☑ Record retention period

Example of a master table

Best practice





Schedule legal & other requirements using a compliance calendar



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Itrie 91	L. Chayer	2013-03-15	2013-06-15	
llawr	J.Latreille	2013-03-15	2013-06-15	
ax	K. Pettipas	2013-03-15	2013-06-15	
3	J.Rabbior	2013-03-15	2013-06-15	
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Courtesy of FCM Recycling



Performance indicators track progress

What gets measured gets managed



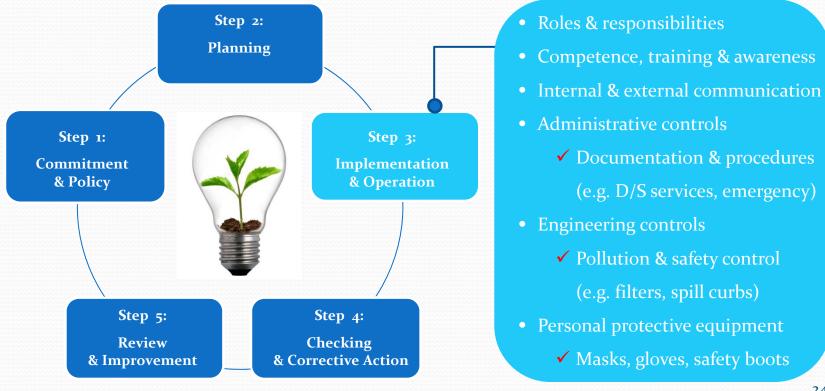


Category	Example of Indicators	Sources of Data to use for Measuring
	Worker lost time incidents: goal of zero each year	 Accident/incident reports
	Medical leave incidents: goal of zero each year	 Observations/inspections
	Reportable incidents: goal of zero each year	with reports
Health & Safety	 Compliance with usage of personal protective equipment as per company guidelines: goal of 100% 	 Training completion records
	 Compliance for all required training objectives for worker health and safety: goal of 100% 	 Blood work monitoring
	 Concentration of heavy metals in workers working with heavy metals: goal of 0% 	semi-annually / annually

Implementation & Operation:

Ideas are easy. Implementation is hard!

• Systematic approach to integrate environmental, health & safety considerations into day-to-day activities of an organization



Assign clear roles & responsibilities to fully integrate the management system

Environmental responsibilities in an SME	Person/Function responsible
Establish overall direction	Managing Director
Develop environmental policy	Environmental Manager
Develop environmental objectives, targets	Relevant Managers
and programmes	
Monitor overall EMS performance	Environmental Manager
Assure regulatory compliance	Operating Manager
Ensure EMS compliance	All managers
Ensure continual improvement	All managers
Identify customer expectations	Sales and Marketing staff
Identify suppliers' expectations	Purchasing staff, Buyers
Develop and maintain accounting	Finance Manager, Controller
procedures	
Comply with defined procedures	All staff



Employee training & community outreach...



Case Study

Example

Technologies Displays Mexicana S.A de C.V (TDM) processes CRTs in Mexico







Issue:

- Strong competition for workers in the region resulted in high staff turnover
- Needed a strategy to retain workers & raise ecological consciousness



...provided clear benefits to one Mexican e-recycler Case Study

Example

Action:

TDM implemented a policy to communicate its commitment to EHS
 & the positive impacts of its recycling practices, via:

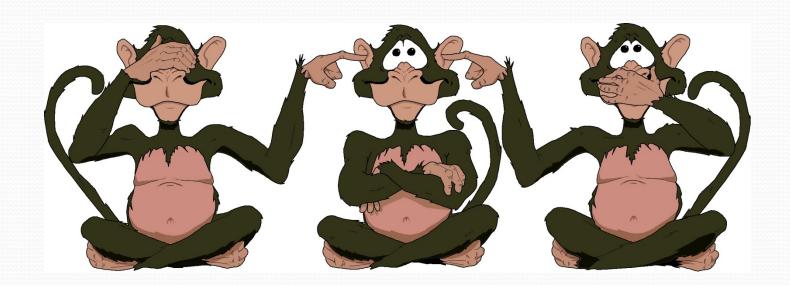
- ı) orientation training
- 2) workshops held every 2 or 3 months
- 3) outreach to the families & children of workers

Result:

- Staff turnover has slowed
- Enhanced integration of EHS policies & practices
- Company is now recognized as a "green" company in the community
- Resources for ongoing training & outreach are justified due to improvements



The single biggest problem in communication is the illusion that it has taken place





Identify what to communicate (internally & externally)

Best practice

Example

Communication may include:

- Organizational commitment to EHS
- EHS policy, objectives & targets
- Key contacts, roles & responsibilities
- Compliance with legal & other requirements
- **EHS** programmes
- Workplace & other procedures
- **Training**
- Accidents, injuries & emergencies
- Performance & audit findings
- Ideas for continual improvement

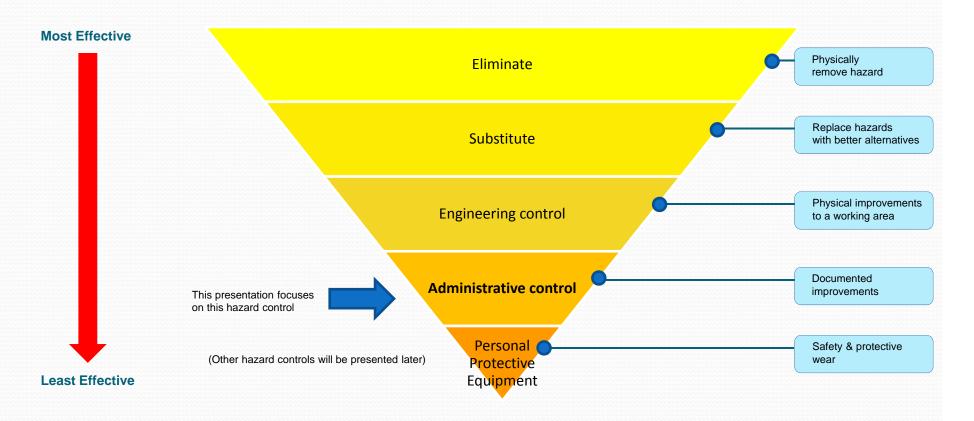




Hierarchy of hazard controls

Best practice

Example





What types of hazard controls do you see?





Courtesy of Desco Electronic Recyclers

Hazard controls – Administrative controls

Best practice

Example

- Administrative controls change the <u>way</u> people work
- Approaches often involve documents, training & supervision

• Administrative controls may include **procedures & practices**:

- ☑ EHS aspects identification procedures
- ✓ Legal compliance procedures
- ✓ Maintenance & repair procedures
- ☑ Hazmat handling & storage procedures
- ✓ Incident reporting procedures
- ✓ Contingency planning procedures
- ☑ Record-keeping & documentation procedures

- ✓ Storage & shipping practices
- Dismantling practices
- ✓ Personal hygiene practices
- Processing practices
- ✓ Spill clean-up practices
- ✓ Downstream processor selection practices
- Client relations



Establish a documented process to evaluate & select downstream recyclers

Best practice

It takes many good deeds to build a good reputation & only one bad one to lose it

Example

- Gather evidence to verify if an EHS management system is in place by reviewing:
 - ✓ Facility credentials (e.g. permits, certifications)
 - ✓ Compliance history & first responder incidents
 - ✓ Hazard controls in place (e.g. administrative, engineering, PPE)
 - ✓ Insurance coverage (e.g. liability, workers compensation)
 - ✓ Completeness of plans & procedures (e.g. emergency, spill, closure, injury prevention)
 - ✓ Availability of material tracking systems (including certificates of destruction/processing)

- Percentage of materials reused or recycled (versus disposed)
- ✓ Handling & final disposition of materials (i.e. hazardous & non-hazardous)
- ✓ Downstream processor selection criteria
- ✓ Exports, particularly to non-OECD countries
- On-site operations in real time (e.g. in-person, live video feed)
- ✓ Worker EHS awareness & competency (e.g. via interviews)
- ✓ Site & data security measures

Hazard controls – Administrative controls

Best practice

Example

- Administrative controls change the <u>way</u> people work
- Approaches often involve documents, training & supervision

• Administrative controls may include **schedules & checklists**:

- ✓ Worker training schedules
- ✓ Employee blood testing schedules
- **☑** Job rotation schedules
- ✓ Worker rest schedules
- ✓ Maintenance schedules
- ✓ Monitoring schedules
- ✓ Reporting schedules

- ✓ "Do Not Accept" checklists
- ✓ Safety checklists
- ✓ Inspection checklists
- ✓ Maintenance checklists
- ✓ Compliance checklists
- ✓ Audit checklists



Use "Do Not Accept" lists to avoid unwanted materials

Best practice

Example

- Accept materials you want
- Reject materials you don't want
- Consider what you can safely manage
- Clearly list what you will & will not take
- Communicate these rules to clients & workers
- Plan for contaminants & "gifts"
- Work with clients to address issues
- Redirect materials you don't want







List of Acceptable and Non-Acceptable Items for E-Waste Fundraisers

Items Accepted

Electronic Waste with a Screen

- CRT Monitors, Televisions
- Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) Monitors & Televisions
- Light Emitting Diode (LED) Monitors & Televisions
- Plasma Televisions
- Projection Televisions
- Laptop PCs

Computers

- Desktop PCs
- Servers
- Network Equipment
- Main Frame Computers
- Printed Circuit Boards
- Laptop & Computer Power Supply Units
- Keyboards & Mice
- Computer Speakers
- All Computer Peripherals

Office Products

- Printers (Remove paper, toner & ink cartridges)
- Copiers (Remove paper, toner & ink cartridges)
- Fax Machines (Remove paper, toner & ink cartridges)
- Multi-Function Devices (Remove paper, toner & ink cartridges)
- Laser Scanners
- Telecom Equipment

Consumer Electronics

- VCRs & DVD players & Recorders
- Compact Disc & Tape Players
- Calculators
- Telephones
- · Cell Phones & PDAs (with batteries Removed)
- Digital Cameras
- Stereo Equipment
- Speakers (Non-Wood Speakers Only)
- Electronic Cables
- Video Game Consoles
- Microwaves
- Small Kitchen Appliances such as mixers and toasters
- Car Stereos
- · Power Cords & Power Strips
- Vacuums
- Registers

Media

- Hard Drives
- Zip Drives
- Backup Drives

Items Not Accepted



- All Non-Electronic Waste Items that do not have BOTH a circuit board and a power cord
- Techno-Trash including: CD's/DVD's, VHS, Beta, Cassettes, DAT Tapes, Memory Sticks, & Floppy Discs.
- · Batteries: household (AA, AAA, DD, etc.) and Car
- All Lamps and Fluorescent Light Bulbs, incandescent Light Bulbs, and Christmas Tree Lights
- Hazardous Household Waste, including Paint, Pesticides, Used Oil, Cleaning Supplies, Propane Tanks, Fire Extinguishers, or Tires
- Contaminated Electronic Waste such as medical equipment that has not been de-contaminated
- Large Household Appliances such as, Refrigerators, Washer and Dryers, Stoves, Ovens, Water Heaters, Air Conditioners, etc.
- Household Items: Furniture, Thermostats, Cordless Power Tools, Toys, Irons, Smoke Detectors

Courtesy of California Electronic Asset Recovery

- All Wood, including wood-encased Stereo Speakers
- Solar Panels

Handlers who conduct any type of ewaste treatment (which can be as simple as cutting power cords off monitors) are subject to fines and or termination of event through the Department of Toxic Substance Control

These vary by facility

Common issues:

- Consumer batteries
- Medical equipment
- HVAC equipment
- Smoke detectors
- Thermostats
- Solar panels
- Other



Best practice

Example

- Administrative controls change the <u>way</u> people work
- Approaches often involve documents, training & supervision

• Administrative controls may include **signs**, **training** & **oversight**:

- ✓ Warning signs
- ✓ Placards
- ✓ Labels
- Testing stickers
- ✓ Bulletin boards
- ✓ Maps
- Directories
- ✓ Speed limits
- ✓ Alarms

- ✓ Internal approvals
- ✓ Health & Safety Committee
- ✓ Injury & Illness Prevention
- Inspections
- ✓ Emergency plans
- ✓ Financial guarantees (e.g. surety bond / insurance)
- ☑ Site closure & after care plans

California Department of Toxic Substances Control

https://dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste/upload/Closure-and-Financial-Requirements-for-Recyclers.pdf

Signs are visual administrative controls







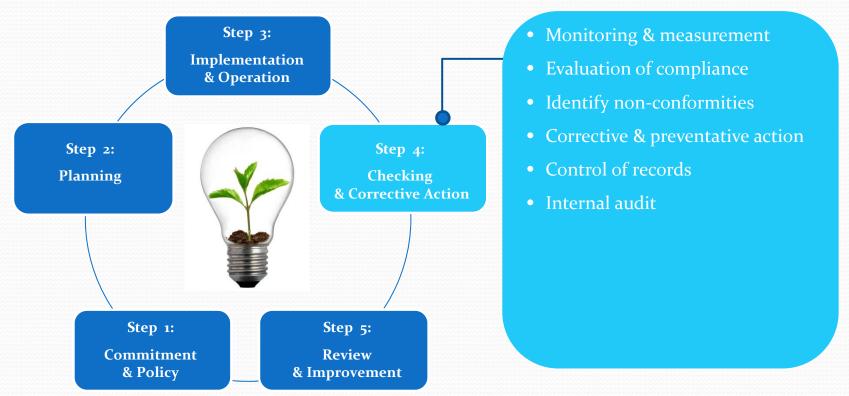


Courtesy of Desco Electronic Recyclers

Checking & Corrective Action:

An ounce of performance is worth pounds of promises

• Check the results of a decision against expectations to identify strengths, areas of improvement, & where knowledge or information is lacking





Measuring & monitoring performance is essential to ensure EHS goals are met

- Focus on operations & activities that can have significant EHS impacts
- Regularly calibrate measuring & monitoring equipment
- Data helps to identify non-conformities & other deficiencies
- Periodically share findings at management review meetings

1. Operations Monitoring:

 collecting information to monitor systems & processes that can affect human health & environment (e.g. legal, safety, effluents & emissions, hazardous materials & wastes...)

2. Systems Monitoring:

• collecting information to monitor adherence to company policies & EHS objectives (e.g. goals, objectives, targets, training communication, corrective actions...)

Purpose:

 The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that those operations and activities that can have a significant impact on the environment are measured and monitored on a regular basis in order to track health and environmental performance and compliance with objectives, targets and legal requirements.

Scope:

The operation's significant environmental and health impacts which need to be measured and monitored.

Definitions:

- Operational monitoring includes the collection of data on the company's systems and processes that may significantly impact human health or the environment. Examples include air emissions monitoring, waste water quality monitoring, waste generation, and recycling volumes.
- Systems monitoring includes collecting information about the performance of the company in conforming
 to its policies and meeting environmental objectives. This includes tracking and reporting on the main
 elements of an EHS policy, including goals, objectives, targets, training, communication, corrective actions
 etc.

Responsibilities:

- It is the responsibility of the Supervisor to: accurately measure and monitor all on-site and off-site
 activities and operations which can have a significant human health or environmental impact.
- It is the responsibility of the Management Representative to: collate, reviewand summarize the records
 of performance; and report on environmental performance.

Procedures:

Measu

Operational monitoring: The company has a monitoring and recording program that covers: legal requirements; safety requirements; effluents and emissions; incoming, stored and outgoing waste, in particular hazardous waste.

- Details of measurement and monitoring activities related to the above should be defined in an appendix, along with other measures planned to help the company achieve its objectives and targets [e.g. reference other documents such as policies, procedures and permits]
- Records of measurement and monitoring activities should be established and maintained
- All relevant environmental records are to be maintained and made available to the competent authorities upon request in accordance with applicable legal requirements
- The company will maintain records of the generation, collection, recovery or disposal of waste, its types and amounts
- Such records shall show performance over time, e.g. monthly water consumption. Performance data shall
 typically include quantities, costs or other suitable key characteristics to enable comparison against the
 company's goals, objectives and targets
- Measurement and monitoring records shall be kept up-to-date
- Measurement and monitoring data shall be analyzed in order to evaluate environmental performance

Systems monitoring:

- A summary of environmental performance data shall be provided at Management Review meetings
 where performance shall be assessed against the environmental, health and safety goals, objectives and
 targets specified in the Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Policy and Program
- Measurement and monitoring equipment used shall be calibrated in accordance with the Calibration Control Procedure of the Quality Management System and if not present through a certified service supplier

References:

[List appropriate references that your company used in the development of the procedure]

Implement a tracking system to measure & track the flow of materials

On the Floor

The information you track should include:

 Types, weight, volume and original generators of incoming equipment, materials and wastes using an inventory control system with parameters relevant to your company, and your certification processes if applicable (for example, some certifications require tracking of serial numbers of equipment)



- For refurbishing equipment, software or hardware update, testing and/or repair requirements
- Types, weight, volume and downstream processors/receivers of outgoing equipment, materials and wastes

You should track both total weight and percentage by weight of each of these groups:

- Reuse / refurbishment
- Material recovery / recycling
- Disposal (at non-hazardous solid waste management facilities)
- Disposal (at hazardous waste management facilities)

Information about wastes should be divided into categories:

- CRT glass or other leaded glass
- Mercury-containing devices
- Batteries containing mercury, cadmium, lead or acid
- Lithium ion batteries
- Other batteries
- Printer or copy drums or other materials containing arsenic or selenium
- Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) equipment
- Radioactive materials
- Toners and inks and their containers/cartridges
- Antifreeze or coolant glycols

Purpose:

 The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that the company has a documented means of periodically evaluating compliance with relevant Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) legal requirements, or other ESM criteria, based on OECD core performance elements (as per OECD Council Recommendation C(2004)100 on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Waste)

Scope:

- The company maintains an Environmental, Health and Safety program and evaluates compliance from a program level. This approach ensures that permits, regulatory changes, and operational changes are incorporated into the company's Environmental, Health and Safety compliance program.
- This procedure will be reviewed annually and revised when deemed necessary

Responsibilities:

- The Manager is responsible for ensuring that operations managers comply with applicable legal requirements and other requirements pertaining to Environmental, Health and Safety
- The Manager reviews and approves all program and project plans designed to meet or exceed the applicable legal requirements for the operation and maintenance activities of the company. In addition, the Management Representative will review all inspection checklists and audit reports to ensure that observations, areas of concern, notices of violation or Environment, Health and Safety nonconformance issues are addressed in a timely and correct manner
- Supervisors are responsible for complying with the Environment, Health and Safety legal requirements
- Supervisors are also responsible for meeting legal requirements that pertain to the operation of the company. Operations Managers will review all inspections and ensure that all staff are informed, trained and comply with all applicable legal requirements associated with their areas of responsibility

Procedures:

- Compliance assessments are accomplished through routine inspections conducted by the company's staff to ensure that applicable legal requirements and ESM criteria are fulfilled on a continuous basis
- Supervisors shall routinely train their staff and monitor their performance for all regulated activity within their area of operations. Training and performance monitoring can be accomplished internally or through an appropriate outside resource
- Periodic inspections are conducted to ensure the company is meeting the applicable legal requirements associated with the company's operations
- When periodic site visits are scheduled, Supervisors will ensure that all personnel, equipment and resources required to complete the activity are available
- The Manager shall establish a schedule in which the company will assess its legal compliance. The results
 of this report will be sent to the Management Team for action and for record retention
- Supervisors are responsible for correcting all deficiencies identified through their internal and external inspections, audits, or as a result of new or modified regulations and permit conditions. Corrective action will be directed by regulatory agencies, the Manager, or through corrective/ preventative action requests as a result of internal audits or observations by the staff. Results of all legal compliance and other audits and inspections will be sent to Management for review and corrective action

References:

[List appropriate references that your company used in the development of this procedure]

Compliance Evaluation Checklist

Items to Review	Y/N/NA	Action?
Has the company established a procedure to measure and monitor the key characteristics of its operations and activities that can have a significant impact on the environment or worker health and safety?		
Are the key characteristics of activities and services that can have a significant impact on the environment or worker health and safety regularly measured and monitored in accordance with the procedure?		
Does this procedure include calibration and maintenance requirements for equipment?		
Does this procedure include personal protective equipment?		
Does this procedure note that records should be retained?		
Does the procedure outline the requirements of the program to periodically review regulatory compliance and report results to management on a yearly basis?		
Does management ensure that the facility is at all times in compliance with applicable legal requirements regarding the environment, and occupational health and safety?		
Is there a responsibility and process to identify new or amended regulations?		

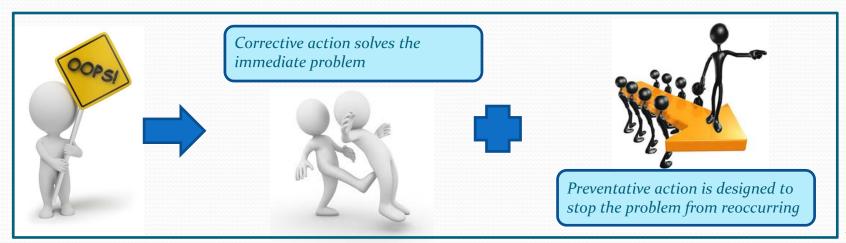
Best practice

Example



Identify non-conformities & take corrective & preventative action

- Identify & document non-conformities during performance monitoring
- Investigate non-conformities to determine their root causes
- Take action to avoid their recurrence
- Examine the need to implement further preventative actions
- Document actions taken & results achieved
- Review the long-term effectiveness of actions taken



Best practic

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Purpose:

 This procedure sets out the requirements for dealing with actual and potential nonconformities and for taking corrective and preventative action

Scope:

- This procedure is concerned with nonconformities. This procedure covers both nonconformities with the company's EHS procedures and nonconformities with certification specifications (if applicable)
- Reports of nonconformities may result from external audits or may occur as part of routine operations

Definition:

- Nonconformity non-fulfillment of a requirement
- Corrective Action action taken to eliminate the cause of a detected nonconformity
- Preventative Action action taken to eliminate the cause of a potential nonconformity or avoid repetition
 of the same nonconformity

Responsibilities:

- It is the responsibility of the nominated Management Representative to prepare and issue a nonconformance report when a nonconformity is detected
- It is the responsibility of all employees to bring suspected nonconformities to the attention of the Management Representative or Supervisor
- Operations Managers and Supervisors will comply with all corrective and preventative actions prescribed
- The Management Representative will establish and maintain a reporting and record keeping system for nonconformities, corrective and preventative action
- Nonconformities, corrective and preventative actions will be reviewed through Management Reviews

Procedures:

- The underlying cause(s) of the nonconformity must be investigated
- Appropriate and timely corrective action must be taken according to the nature of the nonconformity.
- Preventative action, such as implementing modifying or enforcing procedures or controls, will be taken to
 avoid repetition of the nonconformity, or to prevent a potential nonconformity from occurring
- Any corrective or preventative action taken to address the causes of an actual or potential nonconformity
 must be appropriate to the magnitude of problems and commensurate with the impact encountered
- The Management Representative will implement and maintain a system of reporting and record keeping for nonconformities, corrective and preventative action
- Any changes to the EHS procedures as a result of corrective or preventative action will be recorded
- A non-conformance report or form will detail the nature and scale of the nonconformity, proposed corrective and preventative actions as appropriate, include references to procedure number and date, and will include timescales, where relevant
- Repeated nonconformities of the same nature or significant deviations from procedures (for example, disregard of the procedures) will be reported to the Supervisor for action and resolution
- Significant deviations from the environmental policy will be reported to the Management Representative
- A report will be submitted to the Management representative on a regular basis, reviewing all
 nonconformities and their respective corrective and preventative actions. The report will include: review
 of non-conformance reports; review of corrective actions; review of preventative actions; review of
 environmental complaints; review of internal or external EHS audits
- Preventative actions involving long term programming will be considered in the setting of objectives or targets

References:

[List appropriate references used by your company in the development of this procedure]

Measuring Performance is important because it:



Verifies Whether Objectives Have Been Met

Allows for Corrective Action

Record keeping is an important part of the Performance Measurement process because it:



Provides a Mechanism by Which Transparency can be Achieved Allows for Checking and Verification, as may be Required for Legal Compliance



Record-keeping provides many benefits to an organization

- Identify & confirm if a problem exists
- Enable early corrective actions
- Measure & monitor effectiveness of corrective & preventative actions
- Support commitment to transparency & verification
- Demonstrate accountability in a timely manner (e.g. to clients, regulators, certification bodies...)
- Facilitate internal & external audits
- Fosters organization at the workplace (utility of plans, procedures...)

Audits & Inspections (versus Performance Measurement)

• Both may be administered by the facility or through independent external assessment (e.g. auditing firms, government officials)

Performance Measurement:

- the act of acquiring quantitative and qualitative data
- used to provide evidence to determine the level of progress made towards achieving specific defined goals, objectives and targets

Audits/Inspections:

- an unbiased review of a facility's current progress at meeting ESM requirements & other criteria, such as specific defined organizational goals, objectives & targets
- reports the facility's success level and any improvements or corrective actions that could be implemented to improve performance by addressing non-conformities & deficiencies
- conduct at planned intervals by competent individuals

Extract from 2010 EPSC

6.0 DOCUMENTS / RECORDS SAMPLED Document Date / Version / Findings Environment / Health and Safety Manual Environment / Health and Safety Policy Organizational Chart Job Descriptions and Responsibilities Training Matrix **Qualification Program Training Programs** Orientation Checklist / Training Employee Handbook **EHS Communication Materials** Training Records / Certificates Visitor Information Package Contractor Training / Agreements Hazard / Incident / Accident Reports Hazard / Incident / Accident Investigations Recycler **EHS Committee Meeting Minutes EHS Annual Review Meeting Minutes** List of Legal and Other Requirements Certificate of Insurance Certificate of Workers Compensation Risk Assessment Procedure & Schedule Risk Assessment Ratings & Results Sampling program & Schedule Sampling Results (Air, Noise, Lead, etc.) Hazardous Material Inventory MSDS Inventory Program Material Tracking Closure Plan Program Material Contingency Plan Audit / Inspection Procedures & Schedule Audit Report / Inspection Records Emergency Response Plan / Procedures **Emergency Drill Records** Transporter Assessment & Approval Records **TDG Process** Material Shipment Records Recycler Assessment & Approval Records Downstream Material Flow Work Instructions / Operating Procedures Preventive Maintenance Program / Records **EHS Objectives and Targets EHS Statistics**

Best practi

Essential elements of an Audit Report Form

Audit Number:

Title of Audit:

Date(s) Audit Conducted:

Scope / Objectives of Audit:

Auditee (Who / What / Where):

Audit Team

Lead Auditor:

Auditor:

Template

Audit Report

Audit Team:

Reference Documents Reviewed in Audit:

Audit Summary: (summary of audit process including any obstacles encountered, audit findings, reference to supporting evidence, etc.)

Conclusions: (EMS conformance to the EMS audit criteria, whether the system is properly implemented and maintained, whether the internal management review process is able to ensure the continuing suitability and effectiveness of the EMS, etc.)

Distribution List for Audit Report:

Author of Audit Report

Name: Signature: Date:

Lead Auditor

Name: Signature: Date:

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Revision date: Approved by:

Review & Improvement:

If you always do what you always did, you will always get what you always got

 Top management should periodically review the EHS management system to evaluate its suitability, adequacy & effectiveness



Top Management Review Checklist

Items to Review	Y/N/NA	Action?
Did we achieve our objectives and targets?		
Should we modify our targets in light of new information pertaining to worker health and safety or environmental protection?		
Is our Environment, Health and Safety policy still relevant to what we do?		
Are roles and responsibilities clear and do they make sense?		
Are we applying resources appropriately?		
Are the worker health and safety procedures clear and adequate?		
Are the environmental protection procedures clear and adequate?		
Are workers using prescribed Personal Protective Equipment?		
Did workers take designated training at recommended intervals (e.g. refresher training, new systems training as appropriate?)		
Are we monitoring our management controls/systems?		
Do results from performance measurement results tell us that improvements are required?		
What effects have changes in equipment, materials or products had on our EHS and its effectiveness?		
Are there any upcoming changes in laws or regulations that will require us to change any of our procedures or equipment?		
Have there been any top management concerns raised since our last review?		
Is there a better way to achieve environment protection from our key processes? Are we using the best available technique (BAT) or practice?		
Where there any emergencies since our last management review? Did our company deal with the emergency in an appropriate timeline and manner?		
Are there any corrective actions required for our emergency plan?		

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Example

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Example

Period covered (Annual or Three year period for SME)

- List of plant(s) or site(s) certified to ISO 14001 and the CPEs of the OECD Council Recommendation C(2004)100 on the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Waste
- Illnesses and Injuries
 Lost time due to illness (e.g. number of cases per 200,000 hrs worked)
 Lost time due to injuries (e.g. number of cases per 200,000 hrs worked)
- Environmental incidents
 Number of major environmental incidents
 Number of minor environmental incidents
- Energy consumption
 Renewable energy consumption (Gigajoules)
 Non-renewable energy consumption (Gigajoules)
- Water consumption m³ (cubic metres)
- Air emission tonnes
- Waste

Annual EHS Report

Recycled (tonnes)

Incinerated (tonnes)

Landfilled (tonnes)

Top 10 audit deficiencies under EPSC's Recycler Qualification Program

- 1. Submission of a deficient application
- 2. Internal conformance audit was not conducted
- 3. Regulatory requirements have not been identified
- 4. A detailed risk assessment has not been completed
- 5. Procedures lack sufficient detail or clear direction
- 6. Corrective actions with no root cause analysis
- 7. Reliance on other "certification" programs
- 8. Lack of education, training & understanding
- 9. Lack of downstream accountability
- 10. Lack of accountability & transparency





Key take away messages:



- ☐ Top level buy-in & organizational support is essential to achieve ESM
- EHS Policy identifies goals against which to judge all future actions
- EHS Management Systems adopt the "Plan, Do, Check, Act model"
- EHS Management Systems work to address hazards & risks
- **EHS Management Systems foster systematic & continual improvement**



Many e-processing standards integrate key principles of EHS management

- Some examples include:
 - ☑ EPSC Recycler Qualification Program (CANADA)
 http://rqp.ca
 - ✓ EPRA Electronics Reuse & Refurbishing Program (CANADA) http://rqp.ca
 - ✓ Ontario WEEE Reuse and Refurbishment Standard (CANADA) <u>www.ontarioelectronicstewardship.ca/your-role/service-provider/tools-resources</u>
 - ▼ R2/RIOS[™] Certification Process (USA/international)

 <u>www.r2certification.info/r2-documents</u>

 - ✓ Washington State Environmentally Sound Management &
 Performance Standards for Direct Processors (USA)
 www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/eproductrecycle/processor.html



Cảm ơn
Thank you!