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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Training Course

3 – 14 January 2027
Kuala Lumpur

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Training Course

Ref: 476_17361 **Date:** 3 – 14 January 2027 **Location:** Kuala Lumpur **Fees:** 8500 GBP

ISO 14001 Environmental Management System is an advanced 2-week training course for EMS managers, HSE leads and internal auditors who must build, run and audit an environmental management system and leave with an EMS Transition and Audit Roadmap for their organisation. Certified organisations now face a new edition of the standard, wider expectations on environmental conditions and closer scrutiny of supplier controls. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course for practitioners already responsible for an EMS.

Why ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Matters Now

Three forces shape the ISO 14001 environmental management system today: a new edition of the standard that widens the context analysis beyond climate to pollution, biodiversity and resource availability, certification bodies expecting a planned transition within the stated period, and customers who now ask how externally provided processes and products are controlled. An organisation that manages its EMS well uses it to cut incidents, permit breaches and waste; one that treats it as paperwork carries findings from audit to audit. The course rests on ISO 14001 for environmental management systems EMS and ISO 19011 guidance for auditing management systems.

Who Gains Most from ISO 14001 Environmental Management System

- Managers who own the EMS scope, objectives and certification
- HSE leads who evaluate environmental aspects and operational controls on site
- Internal auditors who plan and report EMS audits against the standard
- Specialists who maintain the register of compliance obligations and legal requirements
- Coordinators who prepare management review inputs and track corrective actions

An organisation that sends its EMS manager, a site HSE lead and an internal auditor together gains most, because they can agree one aspects method and one obligations register.

ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Capabilities

Participants move from maintaining procedures to steering an EMS that auditors can test against evidence.

- Assess the context, interested parties and environmental conditions that shape the EMS scope — top management setting direction
- Calculate the significance of environmental aspects and impacts with a life cycle perspective — site leads ranking controls
- Build a register of compliance obligations and evaluate conformity against it — legal and HSE owners signing off
- Specify operational controls, change controls and controls over externally provided processes — procurement and operations
- Test emergency preparedness and response arrangements through drills — site emergency teams
- Apply ISO 19011 principles to plan, run and report internal EMS audits — management review deciding corrective actions

Key ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Terms

- Environmental aspect — an element of activities, products or services that interacts or can interact with the environment.
- Significant environmental aspect — an aspect that has or can have a significant impact, ranked with defined criteria.
- Compliance obligations — legal requirements an organisation must meet and other requirements it chooses to meet.
- Life cycle perspective — considering environmental impacts from raw material acquisition through use to end-of-life treatment.
- Externally provided process — a function or process performed for the organisation by an outside party and controlled through the EMS.
- Management review — the periodic evaluation by top management of the EMS's suitability, adequacy and effectiveness.

ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Day by Day

Day 1: The Standard and Its New Edition

- Structure of ISO 14001 Clauses — Mapping Requirements to Existing Arrangements
- Changes in the Latest Edition — Scoping the Transition Effort
- Transition Gap Assessment — Prioritising Clauses Needing New Evidence
- Integration With Quality and Safety Systems — Avoiding Duplicate Documentation
- Certification Cycle and Surveillance Audits — Planning the Transition Timeline

Day 2: Context, Interested Parties and Scope

- Internal and External Issues Analysis — Capturing Pollution, Biodiversity and Resource Conditions
- Interested Parties Needs Register — Deciding Which Expectations Become Obligations
- EMS Scope Statement — Setting Physical and Organisational Boundaries
- Environmental Policy Commitments — Aligning Protection of the Environment With Strategy
- Leadership Roles and Responsibilities — Assigning Accountability for EMS Results

Day 3: Environmental Aspects and Impacts

- Aspects Identification by Activity and Product — Covering Normal and Abnormal Conditions
- Significance Criteria and Scoring Matrices — Ranking Impacts Consistently
- Life Cycle Perspective Mapping — Extending Influence Upstream and Downstream
- Aspects Register Maintenance — Updating After Process and Product Changes
- Sector Examples From Utilities and Manufacturing — Testing Scoring Choices

Day 4: Compliance Obligations

- Legal Requirements Identification — Linking Permits, Consents and Licences to Aspects
- Voluntary Commitments and Customer Requirements — Deciding What to Adopt
- Obligations Register Design — Recording Owners, Frequencies and Evidence
- Evaluation of Compliance — Scheduling Checks and Recording Status
- Handling Non-Compliance — Escalating Breaches and Corrective Measures

Day 5: Risks, Opportunities and Objectives

- Risks and Opportunities Assessment — Selecting Actions Proportionate to Effect
- Environmental Objectives and Targets — Setting Measurable Commitments
- Action Plans for Objectives — Allocating Resources, Owners and Timescales
- Planning of Changes — Controlling Environmental Effects of Modifications
- Environmental Performance Indicators — Choosing Measures for Top Management

Day 6: Support and Documented Information

- Competence and Awareness Matrices — Targeting Training by Aspect
- Internal and External Environmental Communication — Deciding What to Report
- Documented Information Control — Balancing Records Against Usability
- Resource Planning for the EMS — Justifying People and Budget
- Contractor Environmental Induction — Extending Awareness to Site Workers

Day 7: Operational Control and Emergency Preparedness

- Operational Criteria and Work Instructions — Controlling Significant Aspects
- Control of Externally Provided Processes and Products — Setting Supplier Requirements
- Waste, Effluent and Emission Controls — Selecting Engineering and Procedural Measures
- Emergency Scenarios and Spill Response Plans — Preparing for Environmental Incidents
- Drills and Post-Exercise Reviews — Testing Response Effectiveness

Day 8: Monitoring, Measurement and Evaluation

- Monitoring and Measurement Schedules — Choosing Parameters and Frequencies
- Calibration of Monitoring Equipment — Ensuring Reliable Environmental Results
- Performance Trend Analysis — Judging Progress Toward Objectives
- Nonconformity and Corrective Action Procedure — Removing Root Causes
- Continual Improvement Records — Demonstrating Improved Environmental Performance

Day 9: Internal Audit and Management Review

- ISO 19011 Audit Principles — Planning Risk-Based EMS Audit Cycles
- Audit Checklists and Sampling — Gathering Objective Evidence on Site
- Audit Findings Grading and Reports — Communicating Nonconformities Clearly
- Management Review Inputs and Outputs — Preparing Decisions for Top Management
- Certification Audit Readiness — Closing Gaps Before Stage Assessments

Day 10: Practising the EMS Transition and Audit Roadmap

- Applying the Transition Gap Assessment — Selecting Priority Clauses for a Chosen Site
- Applying Aspects Scoring — Confirming Significant Aspects and Controls
- Applying the Obligations Register — Evaluating Compliance Status
- Applying ISO 19011 Audit Planning — Drafting the Internal Audit Schedule
- EMS Transition and Audit Roadmap — Presenting Gaps, Actions, Owners and Audit Dates

Applying ISO 14001 Environmental Management System After the Course

- Lead a transition gap assessment of the current EMS against the latest edition and present prioritised actions to the EMS steering group.
- Run an internal audit of one significant aspect and its controls using ISO 19011 principles, feeding findings into management review.

ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Questions FAQ

What is an ISO 14001 environmental management system and why does it matter now?

An ISO 14001 environmental management system is a structured way to control environmental aspects, meet compliance obligations and improve performance. It matters now because a new edition of the standard widens context and supplier control expectations.

Which roles gain most from ISO 14001 environmental management system training?

EMS managers, site HSE leads and internal auditors gain most from ISO 14001 environmental management system training.

How does advanced ISO 14001 environmental management system training differ from an environmental audit course?

Advanced ISO 14001 environmental management system training covers building, running and transitioning the whole EMS, with auditing as one part. An environmental audit course concentrates on audit technique for site conditions, permits and regulatory performance.

What do you bring back from ISO 14001 environmental management system training?

You bring back an EMS Transition and Audit Roadmap for your organisation. It lists transition gaps, priority actions, owners and an internal audit schedule ready for approval.

ISO 14001 Environmental Management System: The Way Forward

The EMS Transition and Audit Roadmap first informs which clauses the organisation updates before its next surveillance visit. EMS managers, site HSE leads and internal auditors use it to schedule changes and audits. After the first internal audit cycle, revisit the significance scoring and obligations register against real findings, at a water utility or a manufacturing plant alike, so the system reflects actual impacts.