# IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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### **ABSTRACT**

Environmental factors are crucial element of Construction management. In particular, it was increasingly recognised that, the construction industry has significant impact on the environment. Environmental assessment, environmental audits, and management systems may be used more strategically to prevent pollution at source. International standards covering environmental management are intended to provide organizations with the elements of an effective environmental management system (EMS) that can be integrated with other management requirements and help organizations achieve environmental and economic goals. ISO 14000 Environmental Management System (or ISO 14000 EMS) has become the international environmental performance standard that was introduced in 1996. While ISO 14000 refers to the whole series of environmental management standards, ISO 14001 is the EMS standard. It is a tool that enables organisations to achieve and systematically control their objectives aimed at resolving the environmental problems. Implementation of such environmental management systems is usually hindered by many obstacles, here originated our enthusiasm to formulate our research to send a spot revealing a clear image about this integral aspect of construction industry. A structured questionnaire was conducted to review the major problems in the implementation of ISO 14000 EMS in the Egyptian construction industry. The questionnaire was divided into two main sections. The first section contained questions seeking information on their attitudes towards ISO 14001 EMS, such as participation and use of resources in EMS, etc. The second section contained a list of potential factors that may contribute to the barriers to implementing ISO 14001 EMS. Answers were requested on a five-point Likert scale (from "1" to "5") to measure the importance of each factor where "1" reflects the least important, and "5" reflects the most important factor. The firms were asked to rank the importance of these factors based on this scale. A set of statistical methods were used to analyse the survey results. The statistical analysis packages SPSS 22 and Microsoft Excel 2013 were used to analyse the survey results. The results revealed that, only 3.1 per cent of respondents in contractors group already certified with ISO 14001EMS, but 40.6 per cent of them didn't have any stated environmental management policy, objective and procedure and 3.7 per cent of respondents in consultants group already certified with ISO 14001EMS, but 40.7 per cent of them didn't have any stated environmental management policy, objective and procedure. The four major obstacles to ISO 14001 implementation in contractors group are: lack of government pressure, EMS establishment expenses, lack of client requirement/supports, expensive implementation costs in descending order of frequency. The four major obstacles to ISO 14001 implementation in consultants group are: EMS establishment expenses, lack of government pressure, lack of client requirement/supports, expensive implementation costs in descending order of frequency.

EMS implementation and adoption in the Egyptian construction industry is very poor according to findings of questionnaire first section, EMS establishment expenses was ranked as significant obstacles in both contractors and consultants group according to findings of questionnaire second section. Hence was our intent to develop Applicable procedures and software which consists of two sections, the first part of software explains all construction activities and how ISO 14001 EMS requirements implemented through these activities and the second section is a guidance for users to conduct self-assessment of implementation ISO 14001 EMS, this can cancel third party expenses related to EMS establishment and save such expenses to finance external auditing to award firm ISO 14001 EMS certificate.

# **Keywords:**

Environmental management systems; ISO 14001; Construction management; and Construction Industry.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Construction management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools and techniques to project activities to meet project requirements. Enterprise environmental factors refer to both internal and external environmental factors that surround or influence project's success. Enterprise environmental factors include, but are not limited to: (1) Organizational culture, structure, and processes; and (2) Government or industry standards (e.g., regulatory agency regulations, codes of conduct, product standards, quality standards, and workmanship standards). (PMBOK Guides, 2008). Environmental management systems in industry have their origins in voluntary codes of environmental conduct and "eco-auditing" (or "compliance auditing") programs adopted by various industries in response to increasing regulatory pressures that began in the 1970s. (Culley, William C,1998). In particular, it was increasingly recognised that the construction industry has significant impact on the environment. Atkinson (1999) suggests that environmental assessment, environmental audits and management systems may be used more strategically to prevent pollution at source. The findings by Nitz and Holland (2000) suggest that improved environmental management must be facilitated by government agencies, rather than relying upon industry innovation. As a result, many environmental protection organisations have tried to propose legislative control, policies, campaigns and other activities for protecting our environment. In general, environmental management addresses the environmental impact of an organisation (Stapleton, P.J. and M.A. Glover, 2001). International Standards covering environmental management are intended to provide organizations with the elements of an effective environmental management system (EMS) that can be integrated with other management requirements and help organizations achieve environmental and economic goals. These standards, like other International Standards, are not intended to be used to create non-tariff trade barriers or to increase or change an organization's legal obligations. (ISO 2004). ISO 14000 Environmental Management System (or ISO 14000 EMS) has been the international environmental performance standard that was introduced in 1996. While ISO 14000 refers to the whole series of environmental management standards, ISO 14001 is the EMS standard. It is a tool that enables organisations to achieve and systematically control their objectives aimed at resolving the environmental problems. The ISO 14000 series emerged primarily as a result of the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations and the Rio Summit on the Environment held in 1992.

At that time, GATT concentrated on the needs of reducing non-tariff barriers to trade and the Rio Summit made a commitment to the protection of the environment across the world. Thus, the environmental field has seen a steady growth of national and regional standards. For example, the British Standards Institution had BS 7750 standard, the Canadian Standards Association has environmental management, auditing, eco-labelling and other standards.

The European Union has all of these, plus the eco-management and audit regulations. In addition, other countries such as the USA, Germany and Japan have introduced eco-labelling programme. Wide acceptance of ISO 9000 can induce the organizations to accept the concept of ISO 14000 more easily since they share the same management technique and principles of ISO 9000. Kein et al. (1999) found that companies which were in the first year of their implementation of ISO 9000 were more interested in ISO 14000 issues.

The ISO 14000 EMS intends to provide and establish the basic systems which lead to effective environmental management for any organisation. These systems can be integrated with other management requirements. The primary objective of the ISO 14000 EMS is to help companies to reduce their environmental impact through a systematic control system. Such systems can also help reduce product costs and enhance the competitiveness of products in the international. The Implementation of EMS in Construction Firms market, and thus increase the profit margin of the company. Cagno et al. (1999) argue that companies are increasingly involved in managing the environment as an opportunity for competitive advantage that is required to highlight the relationships between environmental impact of their processes and company strategy and objectives. (Cagno, E., Giulio, A. D. I. & Trucco, P,1999)

This paper aims to review the major problems in the implementation of ISO 14000 EMS in the Egyptian construction industry. This study surveyed major construction firms in Egypt to uncover the hindrance factors contributing to the low adoption of ISO 14000. Based on the findings, this paper identifies and ranks the perceived order which hinders the construction firms' adoption of ISO 14000. The case study in Egypt serves as a reference point for understanding the problems in the implementation of ISO 14000 in other countries. Other aim of this study that how can interpret ISO 14000's general requirements to applicable procedures which can be implemented in construction organization.

# 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data required for achieving the first aim of this study were collected from the construction firms in Egypt through a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into two main sections. The first section contained questions seeking information on their attitudes towards ISO 14001 EMS, such as participation and use of resources in EMS, etc. The second section contained a list of potential factors that may contribute to the barriers to implementing ISO 14001 EMS. In this part, answers were requested on a five-point Likert scale (from "1" to "5") to measure the importance of each factor where "1" reflects the least important, and "5" reflects the most important factor. The firms were asked to rank the importance of these factors based on this scale.

The data required for achieving the other aim of this study is Study Thoroughly ISO 14001 EMS general Requirements and interpret every item of these requirements to applicable procedure which include applicable forms can be implemented in construction industry.

Conduct applicable software which consist of two sections, first of them explain all construction activities and how ISO 14001 EMS requirements implemented through these activities and the second section is guidance of users to conduct self-assessment of implementation ISO 14001 EMS.

### 3. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

A set of statistical methods were used to analyse the survey results. The statistical analysis packages SPSS 22 and Microsoft Excel 2013 were used to analyse the survey results.

### 4. RESULTS

The results of the first part of the survey presented in Table (1) indicate that only 3.1 per cent of respondents in contractors group already certified with ISO 14001EMS, but 40.6 per cent of them didn't have any stated environmental management policy, objective and procedure and 3.7 per cent of respondents in consultants group already certified with ISO 14001EMS, but 40.7 per cent of them didn't have any stated environmental management policy, objective and procedure.

Based on Monte Carlo test, comparing between contractors studied group and consultants studied group was conducted and illustrated in Table (1):

Where: p: p value for Monte Carlo test for comparing between the two studied groups \*: Statistically significant at  $p \le 0.05$ 

**TABLE** (1): Comparison between the two studied groups according to different parameters

	Conti	ractors	Cons	ultants	
Question	No.	%	No.	%	
Does your company have any stated environmental management policy, objective and procedure?	n=	=32	n	=27	
Company already certified with EMS	1	3.1	1	3.7	
Company apply all EMS Requirements and still seeking Certificate with EMS	4	12.5	2	7.4	
Company committed with legal, other requirements, Developing objectives, targets and programs	5	15.6	5	18.5	
Company committed with legal and other requirements (clients requirements) only	9	28.1	8	29.6	
Company don't have any stated environmental management policy, objective and procedure	13	40.6	11	40.7	
p		0.9	972		
If you choose one of first four choices in Q1, is your company focus of Energy saving?	n=	=19	n	=16	
Strongly focus	2 10.5 2 12.5				
Focus	8	42.1	5	31.3	
Neither focus nor neglect	7 36.8 6 37				
Neglect	2	10.5	3	18.8	
Strongly neglect	0	0.0	0	0.0	
р		0.9	958		
If you choose one of first four choices in Q1, is your company focus of Air pollution control?	n=	=19	n	=16	
Strongly focus	3	15.7	1	6.2	
Focus	7	36.8	4	25.0	
Neither focus nor neglect	9	47.3	7	43.7	
Neglect	0	0.0	3	18.7	

Strongly neglect	0	0.0	1	6.2
p			208	0.2
If you choose one of first four choices in Q1, is your company focus of Material recycling?	n=	=19		=16
Strongly focus	0	0.0	0	0.0
Focus	2	10.5	2	12.5
Neither focus nor neglect	3	15.7	4	25.0
Neglect	4	21.0	4	25.0
Strongly neglect	10	52.6	6	37.5
p		0.3	893	
If you choose one of first four choices in Q1, is your company focus of Noise control?	n=	=19	n	=16
Strongly focus	6	31.6	1	6.2
Focus	7	36.8	3	18.7
Neither focus nor neglect	5	23.3	6	37.5
Neglect	1	5.3	6	37.5
Strongly neglect	0	0.0	0	0.0
p		0.0	)31*	
	Contr	actors	Consu	ıltants
Question	No.	%	No.	%
If you choose one of first four choices in Q1, is your company focus of Waste disposal control?	n=	=19	n=	<b>=16</b>
Strongly focus	2	10.5	2	12.5
Focus	6	31.6	4	25.0
Neither focus nor neglect	8	42.1	8	50.0
Neglect	3	15.7	2	12.5
Strongly neglect	0	0.0	0	0.0
p		0.9	958	
Have your clients enquired about environmental management system status of your company?	n=32		n=27	
All clients	1	3.1	2	7.4
Major of clients	3	9.3	3	11.1
Some clients	9	28.1	4	14.9
Minor of clients	17	53.1	16	59.3
No clients	2	6.25	2	7.4
p		0.7	783	
Has your company considered environmental impact of your suppliers as an important selection factor?	n=	=32	n=	=27
In all projects	1	3.1	1	3.7
In major of projects	4	12.5	1	3.7
In some of specific projects	7	21.9	2	7.4
Rare considered	17	53.1	10	31.2
Not considered	3	9.3	13	40.6
p		0.0		
Do you have a separate division which specializes in	n=	=32		=27

handling EMS?				
In all projects	1	3.1	1	3.7
In major of projects	3	9.3	2	7.4
In some of specific projects	10	31.2	3	11.1
Rare considered	16	50.0	11	40.7
Not have in all projects	2	6.25	10	31.2
р		0.0	$08^*$	
Has your staff participated in any training or programs concerning ISO 14000 in the past?	n=	=32	n=	=27
All staffs	1	3.7		
Concerned staffs	4	12.5	5	18.5
EMS handling staff only	7	21.9	4	12.5
Manager of EMS handling staff only	8	25.0	8	29.6
No body	12	37.5	9	28.1
p		0.9	16	

Quartier	Contr	actors	Consu	ıltants
Question	No.	%	No.	%
Suppose that your company is going to establish EMS based on ISO 14000 standards, is the expenses would you expect to spend in it affect in company decision? (Excluding maintenance cost)	n=	=32	n=	:27
Strongly effect	19	59.3	17	62.9
Effect	6	18.7	6	22.2
Neither effect nor negligible	5	15.6	3	11.1
Negligible	2	6.2	1	3.7
Strongly negligible	0	0.0	0	0.0
p		0.9	946	
Do you see lack of government pressure as barrier in implementing EMS in your company on the basis of ISO 14000 standards?	n=	=32	n=	:27
Strongly effect	18	56.2	13	48.1
Effect	11	34.3	8	29.6
Neither effect nor negligible	3	9.3	6	22.2
Negligible	0	0.0	0	0.0
Strongly negligible	0	0.0	0	0.0
p		0.4	157	
Do you see lack of client requirement/supports as barrier				
in implementing EMS in your company on the basis of	n=	=32	n=	27
ISO 14000 standards?				
Strongly effect	15	46.8	10	37.0
Effect	13	40.6	7	25.9
Neither effect nor negligible	3	9.3	7	25.9

Negligible	1	3.1	3	11.1	
Strongly negligible	0	0.0	0	0.0	
p		0.1	.81		
Do you see expensive implementation costs as barrier in					
implementing EMS in your company on the basis of ISO	n=	<b>-32</b>	n=	<b>-27</b>	
14000 standards?					
Strongly effect	13	40.6	10	37.0	
Effect	12	37.5	6	22.2	
Neither effect nor negligible	5	15.6	6	22.2	
Negligible	2	6.2	5	18.5	
Strongly negligible	0	0.0	0	0.0	
p		0.3	62		
Do you see subcontracting system creates difficulty to					
manage the EMS as barrier in implementing EMS in your	ur n=32 n=27				
company on the basis of ISO 14000 standards?					
Strongly effect	12	37.5	9	3.7	
Effect	11	34.3	6	22.2	
Neither effect nor negligible	7	21.8	7	25.9	
Negligible	2	6.2	5	18.5	
Strongly negligible	0	0.0	0	0.0	
р		0.4	41		

The results are presented in Table 2, the findings show that the four major obstacles to ISO 14001 implementation in contractors group are: lack of government pressure, EMS establishment expenses, lack of client requirement/supports, expensive implementation costs.

TABLE (2): Distribution of studied cases according to different parameters in contractors group

	Stro	Strongly effect	Effect		Neither effect nor negligible	r effect fligible	Negligible	gible	Strongly negligible	ngly jible	Mean	Coefficient of	Rank	Rank Response \(\ccirc\gamma^2\) (p)	$\chi^2(p)$
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		variations			;
Suppose that your company is going to establish EMS based on ISO 14000 standards, is the expenses would you expect to spend in it affect in company decision? (Excluding maintenance cost)	19	59.3	9	18.7	S	15.6	2	6.2	0	0.0	4.31	0.22	2	Effected	21.250* (<0.001)
Do you see lack of government pressure as barrier in implementing EMS in your company on the basis of ISO 14000 standards?	18	56.2	11	11 34.3	co.	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.47	0.15	-	Effected	10.563*
Do you see lack of client requirement/supports as barrier in implementing EMS in your company on the basis of ISO 14000 standards?	15	46.8	13	40.6	co.	9.3	-	3.1	0	0.0	4.31	0.18	8	Effected	18.500*
Do you see expensive implementation costs as barrier in implementing EMS in your company on the basis of ISO 14000 standards?	13	40.6	12	37.5	5	15.6	2	6.2	0	0.0	4.13	0.22	4	Effected	10.750*
Do you see subcontracting system creates difficulty to manage the EMS as barrier in implementing EMS in your company on the basis of ISO 14000 standards?	12	37.5	==	34.3	7	21.8	2	6.2	0	0.0	4.03	0.23	5	Effected	7.750 (0.051)

pressure, lack of client requirement/supports, expensive implementation costs.

TABLE (3): Distribution of studied cases according to different parameters in consultants group

	Strongl effect	Strongly effect	Effect		Neither effect nor negligible	effect	Negligible	jble	Strongly negligible	igly ible	Mean	Coefficient of	Rank	Rank Response $\chi^2$ (p)	$\chi^2(p)$
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		variations			
Suppose that your company is going to establish EMS based on ISO 14000 standards, is the expenses would you expect to spend in it affect in company decision? (Excluding maintenance cost)	17	62.9	9	22.2	3	11.1	_	3.7	0	0.0	4.44	0.27	_	Effected 22.630* (<0.001)	22.630*
Do you see lack of government pressure as barrier in implementing EMS in your company on the basis of ISO 14000 standards?	13	48.1	8	29.6	9	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.26	0.27	2	Effected	2.889 (0.236)
Do you see lack of client requirement/supports as barrier in implementing EMS in your company on the basis of ISO 14000 standards?	10	37.0	7	25.9	7	25.9	3	11.1	0	0.0	3.89	0.34	3	Effected	3.667 (0.300)
Do you see expensive implementation costs as barrier in implementing EMS in your company on the basis of ISO 14000 standards?	10	37.0	9	22.2	9	22.2	5	18.5	0	0.0	3.78	0.37	4	Effected	2.185 (0.535)
Do you see subcontracting system creates difficulty to manage the EMS as barrier in implementing EMS in your company on the basis of ISO 14000 standards?	6	3.7	9	22.2	7	25.9	5	18.5	0	0.0	3.70	0.38	5	Effected	1.296 (0.730)

The results are presented in Table 3, the findings show that the four major obstacles to ISO 14001 implementation in consultants group are: EMS establishment expenses, lack of government

### 5. DISCUSSION

RAYMOND Y.C study which published in Journal of Environmental Assessment Policy and Management June 2001 and he was sent to 55 major contractors which were selected from the Hong Kong Builder Directory found that 62.5 per cent of respondents had an intention to pursue ISO 14001, but only 12.5 per cent would establish their own EMS in the near future. The remaining 25 per cent of respondents did not have any plan to pursue the ISO 14001 registration. Quite a large proportion of respondents took a "wait and see" attitude. They wanted to see their competitors take the first step.

JOSHUA AYARKWA study which published in International Journal of sustainable Developments 2010 and he was sent to 55 contractors and 40 consultants in Ghana found that only 17% of contractor-respondents and 33% of consultants-respondents stated their corporate mission in the survey. However, none of the mission stated included environmental aspects. Some of the missions stated by contractors were: (1) To build high quality buildings for public sector; and (2) To build high quality, good value buildings to agreed duration and satisfaction of clients.

Missions stated by consultants could be summarized into one; To provide high quality multidisciplinary services to the private and public sectors

Whereas 30% of contractors stated their environmental records, only 17% of consultants did so. However, none of records stated had anything to do with environmental performance.

The results are presented in Table 2, the findings show that the four major obstacles to ISO 14001 implementation in contractors group are: lack of government pressure, EMS establishment expenses, lack of client requirement/supports, expensive implementation costs.

The results are presented in Table 3, the findings show that the four major obstacles to ISO 14001 implementation in consultants group are: EMS establishment expenses, lack of government pressure, lack of client requirement/supports, expensive implementation costs.

Raymond Y.C study found that four major obstacles to ISO 14001implementation are: lack of government pressure; lack of client requirement/supports; expensive implementation cost; and subcontracting system creates difficulty to manage the EMS.

It is apparent from previous results that EMS establishment expenses was the first major obstacle to ISO14001 implementation in consultants group but it was the second major obstacle in contractors group. Therefore Applicable procedures and software have been prepared in an attempt to reduce expenses and finance needed for EMS establishment.

Software consists of two sections, the first part of software explains all construction activities and how ISO 14001 EMS requirements are implemented through these activities. It is designed using applicable procedures derived from ISO 14001 EMS general requirements. These applicable procedures proposed are covering almost all aspects of construction industry activities. The second section is guidance for users to conduct self-assessment of implementation ISO 14001 EMS.

In following section software windows will be presented and discussed.



Figure 1: first window in software which uses to navigate to first section



Figure 2: window enables you to choose which activities are involved in your organisation activities

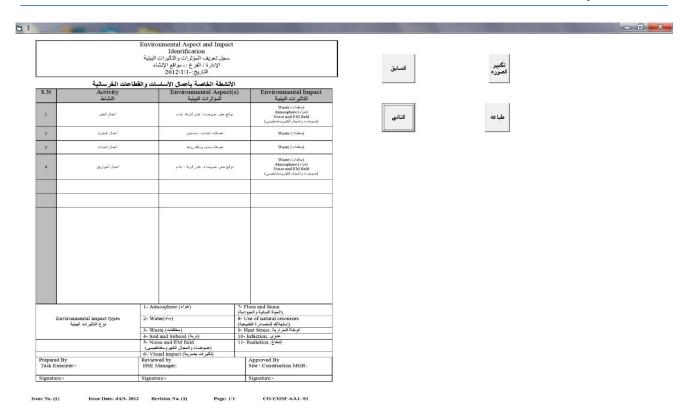


Figure 3: window presents environmental aspect and impact identification for selected activity (footing and concrete section construction activity)

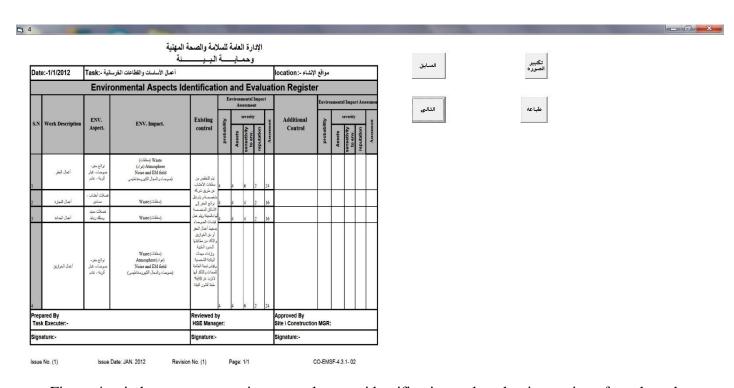


Figure 4: window presents environmental aspect identification and evaluation register for selected activity (footing and concrete section construction activity).



Figure 5: second section first window which uses to navigate to second section



Figure 6: window presents questions to answer to can assess item 4.2 of ISO 14001 standard requirements to measure the applicability range of this item in company.

				4.3.1 المظاهر البيئية
	24	المطابقة		
	غیر مطلوب	Y	نعم	المتطلبات
				<ul> <li>٨ ـ هل إجراء المظاهر الديئية ثم إعداده وتنفيذه وحفظه للتعرف على المظاهر البيئية الذائجة عن الأنشطة الحالية والسابقة ذات الصلة للمؤسسة ؟</li> </ul>
		П		<ul> <li>٩ ـ مل المظاهر المنصلة بالمظاهر البيئية الهامة تلفذها المؤسسة في الإعتبار عند تأسيس وتطبيق نظام إدارة البيئة ؟</li> </ul>
				١٠ ـ هل المظاهر لها فالون و / أو تقارير منظمة و مراقبة أومنطلبك عملياتية تدددها كمظاهر هامة ؟
Next				<ul> <li>١١ ـ هل المظاهر الدوئوة الاثنية نؤخذ بالتقصيل الكافي ؟</li> <li>إنبحاثات الهواء</li> <li>صدرف مخلفات المداه</li> </ul>
<u> </u>				العرب المخلفات الدارة المخلفات علوت الغزية
				إستخدام المواد الخيام والموازد الطبيعية
				المواد الخطرة والسامة الأكثر على الكاذلك مثل: (الضوضاء –الشم –الحرارة –المذاظر الطبيعية –حماية وسائل المدارية على الذات ال
				الإنتفاع مثل الطبقة و المو ارد المسائل البيثية الخاصة الأخرى, مثل النظافة و الثر نبب و النخرين و المناطئ، و المواسير
Back				4 المظاهر البيئية
	ãã.	المطاب		*
	غیر مطلوب	y	تعم	المتطلبات
				هل المظاهر العملولتية نتَّمدَ في الإعتبار الاثي ؟
				ف المُشخيل الإ عمَدِادية
				ف النَسْعَيْلُ الغير إعتبُولَهِ مَثَلَ : (طَرُوفَ الدِّهُ أَوَ الإيقافَ أَوَ الصَّالِقَ أَوَ الْحَوادث
				) عملوات أو منتجات أو خدمات جديدة أو تعديلات عليها
				ف الطواري، الفعلبة و الكامنة و الحوادث
				هل المظاهر الهامة محددة ؟
Next				هل معدار تقويم الأهمية مقولة وكافية ؟
			П	هل المظاهر الدبئية الهامة بنم النَّدكم بها عن طريق الأهداف والبرامج والإجراءات أو المراقبة ؟
				هل يؤخذ في الإعتبار المظاهر الغير مباشرة الاثنبة ؟
				الموردين
				ى الباطن فى الموقع
				المتعلقة بالمنتجات أو الخدمة
I				

Figure 7: windows present questions to answer to can assess item 4.3.1 of ISO 14001 standard requirements to measure the applicability range of this item in company.

Back	35		7	4.3.2 القوانين والمتطلبات الأخرى
		المطابقة		
	غیر مطلوب	Z	نعم	المتطلبات
				١٨ ـ هل إجراء الغوانين والمنطلبات الأخرى ثم إعداده ودَنفيذه لنُحديد النظم المطبقة والغوانين والمنطلبات الأخرى ؟
	П			١٩ ـ هل نسخ النظم المطبقة وكذلك الغوانين والمنطلبات الأخرى منادة للعاملين عند الإحتياج لها ؟
Next				<ul> <li>٢٠ - هل جميع الإنقاقيات الإضافية الذي تدكلها المؤسسة الإستيفاء متطلبات نظام إدارة الديئة مشتملة في الإجراء ؟</li> <li>الإنقاقيات المتطقة بالعمل</li> </ul>
				الإثقافيات مع السلطات الحكومية الإرشادات بخلاف القوانين مثل: ( سياسة المؤسسة - أكواد وأصول الصناعة
			П	٢١ ـ مل الذراخيص والتصداريح والموافقات الاثنية مناحة للنوافق الكامل مع الفاتون ؟ رخص مسئول مجمع المخلفات تصداريح لإنبخات الهواء تصداريح لإنبخات الهواء تصداريح سرف مخلفات المهاه تصداريح صدرف مخلفات المهاه الرخص والتصداريح المندلقة بالبضائح ذو الطبيعة الخطرة على البيئة المصداريف المدرمة مثل : مصداريف صدرف مخلفات المهاه البشتراك مع السلطات مثل : (صدرف مخلفات المهاه الإشتراك مع السلطات مثل : (صدرف مخلفات المهاه )

Figure 8: window presents questions to answer to can assess item 4.3.2 of ISO 14001 standard requirements to measure the applicability range of this item in company.

Back				4.3.3 الأهداف والبرامج البيئية
10		المطابقة		m) that ti
	غیر مطلوب	z	نعم	المتطلبات
				٣٢ ـ هل نم إعداد الأهداف والبرامج البيئية لكل وظيفة ذات صلة ومسئوى من مسئويات المؤسسة ؟
				٢٣ ـ هل الأهداف والمبرامج موثقة ؟
				٧٤ ـ هل الأهد اف والبرامج منخصصة وقابلة للغياس ووافعية ومفهومة ؟
				٧٠ ـ هل نئخذ الأهداف والبرامج في الإعتبار الاثي ؟
				النطابئ مع التشريحات والقوانين ذات الصلة بنشاط المؤسسة
Next				المظاهر الببئية الهامة
Heat				معيار إختيال النكتولوجيا المناسبة والتدابير المالية ومنطلبات العمل
				وجهك نظر الأطراف المعنوة
		T)		<ul> <li>٢٦ ـ هل الأهداف والبرامج تتماشى مع البنود الأثبة ؟</li> </ul>
				السجاسة المبتئية
				الإلكزام بمنع التلوث الإلكزام بالنحسين المستمر للأداء البيئي (كلما كان ممكنا )
			П	<ul> <li>٢٧ - هل نظام تقويم الأذاء المبيئي ثم إعداده و يئم مراجعة الوصول للأهداف والبراسج دوريا ؟</li> </ul>
				<ul> <li>۲۸ ـ هل محیار النقیم أو سجالات الإجتماعات مناحة لتحدید ما هی المظاهر البیئیة الهامة و التی ستصبح</li> </ul>
				۱۰۰ - من معبر سوبم او سیدت ام چندنات منعه تندید که می منطقه میپیریه انهمه واقعی سطیع آهداف ویرامج ؟
				٢٩ ـ هل بوجد برامج لإنجاز الإهداف والبرامج الببئية نم إعدادها ونطيبتها ؟
				٣٠ ـ هل نم دَحديد المسئوليات لذنفيذ الأهداف والبرامج لكل وطّبقة و مستوى من مسئويات المؤسسة ؟
				٣١ ـ هل تشتمل البرامج على العناصدر الاكتبة ؟
		П		تحديد المسئولية لإنجاز الأهداف والبرامج لكل وظبفة ذات صلة و مسئوى من مسئويك المؤسسة
				الوسائل والسغف الزمنى المطلوب لإنجاز البرامج
	П	П	П	٣٢ ـ هل البرامج وكلما أمكن بثم مراجعتها وتحسينها لكى تتماشى مع التحسيدات الجديدة وتعديلات الانشطة والانشطة الجديدة و المنتجات والخدمات ؟

This window presents questions to answer to can assess item 4.3.3 of ISO 14001 standard requirements to measure the applicability range of this item in company.

Figure 9: window presents questions to answer to can assess item 4.3.3 of ISO 14001 standard requirements to measure the applicability range of this item in company.

Back				4.4.1 الموارد والأدوار والمسئوليات والسلطات
		المطابقة		
	غیر مطلوب	¥	نعم	المتطلبات
				٣٣ ـ هل الهبكل النتظ يمى للمؤسسة منوفر ؟
				٣٤ ـ هل المسئوليات والمسلاحيات للإدارة البيئية محددة وموققة ؟
				٣٥ ـ هل ممثل الإدارة مددد و معروف ؟
				٣٦ ـ هل الأدوار والمسئوليات والصلاحيات لممثل الإدارة محددة ؟
Next				<ul> <li>٣٧ ـ هل الموارد المطلوبة مثل: (الأفراد ـ النكنولوجبا ـ الموارد المالية) لنطبيق والنحكم في نظام إدارة البيئة نوفرها الإدارة؟</li> </ul>
Next				٣٨ ـ هل الأفراد المعبنين في إدارة البيدّة لديهم الناّهيل الكافي ؟
		V 35		
				4.4.2 التأهيل والتدريب والتوعية
	ابقة			
	غیر مطلوب	y	نعم	المتطلبات
				٣٩ ـ هل إحتراجات التدريب مدددة ؟
		П		<ul> <li>٤٠ هل الأفراد العاملين نستطيع إحداث الآثار البيئية الهامة والنئاميل بناءا على الدراسة والذدريب</li> <li>والخبرة؟</li> </ul>
		П		<ul> <li>٤١ - هل نم إعداد الإجراءات للنأكد من أن جمع العاملين أو من بنوب عن المؤسسة على درابة بالسياسة البيئية والآذار البيئية المعلية والمكامنة وكذلك مسئولياتهم ؟</li> </ul>
			П	٢٢ ـ هل تتحقق المؤسسة من أن الأفراد الذي تؤدى الأعمال الدبئية المتخصصة لديها المعرفة الكافية مثل : (التعليم ـ المتدريب ـ الخبرة)؟
				٤٣ ـ هل عملية الإنصالات تتحقق من أن شركاء العمل والموردين والمقاولين على دراية بالمنطلبات ذات الصلة بنظام إدارة البيئة المداص بالمؤسسة ؟
				<ul> <li>٤٤ - هل المقاولين الحاملين بالموقع لديهم المعرفة والمهارات الضدورية أو ندريوا لكي يؤدوا العمل</li> <li>بئسلوب مسئول بيئيا ؟</li> </ul>

Figure 10: window presents questions to answer to can assess item 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 of ISO 14001 standard requirements to measure the applicability range of this item in company.

٥٠ ـ هل سجل الذريب والشهادات والرخص مناحة لإظهار الناهيل المطلوب للعاملين؟

Back				4.4.3 الإتصال
		المطابقة		
<u> </u>	غير مطلوب	Y	نعم	المتطنبات
				<ul> <li>٢٦ ـ هل بوجد إجراء ات مو نقة للإنصال بخصوص المسائل الدبئية بين المستويات المختلفة داخل</li> <li>المؤسسة ؟</li> </ul>
				٤٧ ـ هل الإجراءات موتقة لإستقبال وتوثيق والرد للإنصال بالجهات المعنية الخارجية ؟
				٤٨ ـ هل المؤسسة تحتفظ بسياستها و عمليات الإنصال الخارجية بخصوص مظاهرها البيئية الهامة ؟
				4.4.4 الوثائق
Next		المطابقة		
Next	غیر مطلوب	y	نعم	المتطلبات
				29 ـ هل الأجزاء الرئيسية لنظام إدارة البيئة والملفات ذات الصلة مكتوبة كور قبات أو صورة إلكترونية ؟
				٥٠ ـ هل الوتائق الخاصة بلب نظام إدارة البيئة توفر التوجيه اللازم للوتائق ذات الصلة ؟
				<ul> <li>١ حـ هل ونائق نظام إدارة البيئة الاثنية موثقة ؟</li> <li>السياسة ـ الأهداف والمبرامج ـ نطابق تطبيق نظام إدارة المبيئة</li> </ul>
		**		4.4.5 مراقبة الوثائق
		المطابقة	- 12	
	غیر مطلوب	Z	نعم	المتطلبات
				٥٠ ـ هل الإجراءات مونقة للنكُّ من المراجعة الدورية والمراجعة الملائمة لجميع الونائق المطلوبة ؟
			П	٥٣ - هل الإصدارات الحالية لجميح الونائق المطلوبة مناحة في الأماكن الأساسية ؟
				٥٠ ـ هل الوذائق القديمة يدّم إزالتها فوريا أو بدلاف الإستخدام الدير مصدود لها ؟
		П	П	٥٠ ـ هل جموح الوذائق ومكن فرائنها وقابلة للإسترجاع بسهولة وتحديدها و بمكن مراجعتها والتعرف على ما بها من بياذات ؟
				<ul> <li>٩٦ ـ هل الإجراءات ثم إعدادها لكى بمكن عمل تعديل إبتكارى بها والإعتمادات المداسبة للأنواع المختلفة من الوذائق ؟</li> </ul>

Figure 11: window presents questions to answer to can assess item 4.4.3, 4.4.4 and 4.4.5 of ISO 14001 standard requirements to measure the applicability range of this item in company.

Back				4.4.6 مراقبة العمليات
		المطابقة		المتطلبات
	غیر مطلوب	Z	نعم	
				٥٧ ـ هل الانسطة المنطقة بالمظاهر الدبئبة الهامة بخطط لها وننفذ نحت ظروف خاصمة ؟
			П	<ul> <li>٥٠ ـ هل هناك إجراء مونئ ثم إعداده وتنفزه وحفظه للعملبات المنطقة بالمظاهر الببئية الهامة والسباسة والأهداف والبرامج ؟</li> </ul>
Next				90 ـ هل أثناء إعداد الإجراء المونق ثم أخذ العناصر الأثنة في الإعتبار ؟ الانشطة الذي سيؤدى غيابها عن حبود عن السياسة البيئية والأهداف والمبرامج معبار التشغيل المشروطة و الحدود للتحكم في الخصائص الهامة للأنشطة عملية المورزات البيئية الهامة للمنتجات والخدمات إطلاق المحمليات الجديدة أو المعدلة والمنتجات
				٦٠ ـ هل أنذاه إعداد الإجراء المونق ثم الأخذ في الإعتبار الآثار الغبر المباشرة الأخرى ؟
			П	<ul> <li>٦١ ـ هل ثم عمل إجراء خاص بالمظاهر الدبئية الخاصة بالخامات والخدمات المشتراه والمستخدمة من جانب المؤسسة ؟</li> </ul>
			П	٦٢ ـ هل تم عمل الإجراء لكي بنصل بالإجراءات ذات الصلة و/أو المنطلبات والمظاهر الببئية الملفوذة في الإعتبار للمنتجات والخدمات المشتراه للموردين ومقاولي الباطن ؟

Figure 12: window presents questions to answer to can assess item 4.4.6 of ISO 14001 standard requirements to measure the applicability range of this item in company.

Back	4.4.7 الإستعداد والإستجابة للطوارىء				
	المطابقة				
	غیر مطلوب	3	نعم	المتطلبات	
		П	П	٦٣ ـ هل الإجراء منفذ لنَحدود والنَعرف على الحوادث وسوناريو هات الطواريء الكامنة والإستجابة لها ؟	
				٦٤٠ ـ هل نم إعداد الإجراء لمذح والحد من اثار الحوادث وحالات الطوارىء ؟	
	П			٦٠ ـ هل إجراءات الطوارىء تذتبر كلما أمكن ؟	
	П	П	П	٦٦ ـ هل خطط الطوارى، مناحة ؟ وهل الإجراء مددد للنأكد من أن الآذار البوئبة الذائجة عن الحوادث أو حالات الطوارى، ومكن الحد منها؟	
			П	٦٧ ـ هل المسئولبات محددة للمراجعة عند الضرورة لإجراءات الإستعداد والإستجابة للطوارىء ؟	
Next	100				
				4.5.1 المراقبة والقياست	
	7	المطابقة			
	غیر مطلوب	7	نعم	المتطلبات	
	П		П	٦٨ ـ هل نم نو تيق و نفوذ الإجراء بديت براقب الخصائص المميزة للحمليات والذي قد بنتج عنها الآثار البيئية الهامة ؟	
		П	П	٦٩ ـ هل نملك المؤسسة مقايِس الأذاء البيئي المنطق بإعداد الأهداف والبرامج ؟	
	П	П	П	٧٠ ـ هل السجلات المطلوبة للتأكد من الاداء والتطابق مع الأهداف والبرامج مناحة ؟	
			П	٧١ ـ هل أجهزة القباس بنم حفظها ومعابرتها ؟	
				4.5.2 تقييم التطابق مع القوانين والتشريعات	
		المطابقة			
	غیر مطلوب	y	نعم	المتطلبات	
			П	<ul> <li>٧ - هل هناك إجراء موثق ثم إعداده وتنفذه للتقيم الدورى للتطابق مع التشريعات البيئية والمتطلبات الأخرى ذات الصلة بتشطة المؤسسة ؟</li> </ul>	
	П	П	П	٣ لـ هل نذائج القياسات و المراقبة بدم حفظها لذفيرم النطابق مع الدُسْريعات البيئية و المنطلبات الأخرى ذات الصلة بتُسَطة المؤسسة ؟	

Figure 13: window presents questions to answer to can assess item 4.4.7, 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 of ISO 14001 standard requirements to measure the applicability range of this item in company.

Back	4.5.3 حالات عدم المطابقة والإجراءات التصحيحية والوقائية				
1	المطابقة			المتطلبات	
	غیر مطلوب	Y	نعم	•	
				٧٤ ـ هل ثم إعداد الإجراء لبحدد المسئولية عن تداول والنصبي والنحكم والحد من حالات عدم المطابقة ؟	
				٧٠ ـ هل الإجراءات الدَّمنحبحبة والوقائبة محددة زمنيا وملائمة ومؤثرة ؟	
				٧٦ ـ هل بنم نغوير وذحديث الإجراءات بناءا على نئائج الإجراءات النصحيحية والوقائية ؟	
				٧٧ ـ هل بشنمل الإجراء على الحقيقة بأن شكاوي الأطراف المعنبة بنبغي إدراجها في العمل ؟	
				4.5.4 حفظ السجلات	
Next				4.5,4	
		المطابقة	y	المتطلبات	
	غیر مطلوب	Z	نعم		
X				٧٨ ـ هل بوجد إجراء منفذ لتوضيح كوفية ومدة حفظ السجلات والتخلص منها بعد مدة الحفظ المقررة ؟	
	П			٧٩ ـ هل السجلات الدِيثية سهلة المتداول وقابلة للإسترجاع بسهولة ومحفوظة ضدد النّلف؟	
				٨٠ ـ مِنْ مدة حفظ السجلات محددة ؟	
				٨١ ـ هل السجلات الدِيثِية تشتمل على الاثي :	
				سجلات الأدريب	
				نثائج المراجعات سجلات مراجعات الإدارة	
				المعلومات المطلوبة للقوانين والمنطلبات الأخرى المطبقة الخاصة بالبيئة	
				سجلات الفحص والصبيانة والمعايرة	
	П			معلومات وسجلات الإستعداد والإستجابة بالطوارىء	
	tords.	(metric		معلومات وسجلات المظاهر الدبئبة الهامة والآثار الذائجة عنها	
				الثماريح	
				برافات المراقبة على المراجع من المرافعة المراجع	
				نقاصيل حالات عدم المطابقة والحوادث البيئية والشكاوي والمنابعات سجلات المفاولين والموردين	
				معلومات المعملوبات والمنتجبات	

Figure 14: window presents questions to answer to can assess item 4.5.3 and 4.5.4 of ISO 14001 standard requirements to measure the applicability range of this item in company.

Back				4.5.5 المراجعة الداخلية
		المطابقة		المتطلبات
	غیر مطلوب	7	نعم	
				٨٢ ـ هل نم إعداد ودَنفوذ الإجراء الخاص بالمراجعة الداخلية ؟
				<ul> <li>٨٣ ـ هل معدلات المراجعة وموضوعاتها مبنية على الأهمية البيئية الخاصة بالأنسطة المعنية ونذائج</li> <li>المراجعات السابقة ؟</li> </ul>
				٨٤ ـ هل بغطي إجراء المراجعة الداخلية كيف بئم كنابة تقارير نئائج المراجعة وكيف بئم تقيمها للإدارة ؟
				٨٠ ـ هل بحدد الإجراء معدلات ومجال وطرق والمسؤوليات الخاصة بالمراجعة ؟
Next				٨٦ ـ هل نظام المراجعة مطبق بالكامل وبالفاعلية المطلوبة ؟
ivext				٨٧ ـ هل نقارير المراجعة تحكس مصداقية النظام المطبق والتي بمكن إستخدامها كاذاة في عملية مراجعة الأطراف الأخرى ؟
				٨٨ ـ هل بنفذ المراجعون المراجعة بمهنبة ومن موضع تحقيق أهداف المراجعة وبشكل غير متديز؟

Figure 15: window presents questions to answer to can assess item 4.5.5 of ISO 14001 standard requirements to measure the applicability range of this item in company.

4.6 مراجعة الإدارة			7	Back
المتطلبات	المطابقة			V02
	ثعم	Y	غیر مطلوب	
٨٩ ـ هل دَنفذ مراجعة الإدارة دوريا للذائك من إسدَمرار نَدْفِذ وفاعلية نظام إدارة البيئة ؟				
٩٠ ـ هل ندخل نذائج مراجعة الإدارة تعديلات جديدة على المسياسة والأهداف والبرامج ،إلخ ؟				
٩١- هل ونم حفظ سجلات مراجعة الإدارة ؟				
9 على المراجعات نتظ بناءا على المعلومات والونائق الثالبة ؟ كفارير نتائج المراجعات تقويم التطابق مع المقوانين والمنطلبات الأخرى المثى تعنى بها المؤسسة إنجاز أهداف ويرامج نظام إدارة البيئة الإنصالات وشكلوى الأطراف المعنبة ذات الصلة الأداء البيئي للمؤسسة موقف الإجراء ات المتصحوحية والوقائبة مذابعات منطلبات إجتماعات الإدارة السابقة حالات المتغيير مشتملة على تحديث المقوانين والمنطلبات الأخرى ذات الصلة بالمنظاهر البيئية وتوصوبات				Next

Figure 16: window presents questions to answer to can assess item 4.6 of ISO 14001 standard requirements to measure the applicability range of this item in company.



Figure 17: window show final result and score of assessment of all previous items and decision whether or not you can obtain ISO 14001 certificate.

### 6. CONCLUSIONS

Environmental Management Systems are crucial elements for construction industry standards which have common consensus throughout the world.

This study presents EMS models and explains that ISO 14001 is an EMS dominant standard worldwide.

Because of difficulty in the implementation of ISO 14001 EMS in construction industry, an independent survey was conducted in construction industry in Egypt.

The results of the first part of the survey indicate that, only 3.1 percent of respondents in contractors group were certified with ISO 14001EMS, but 40.6 percent of them didn't have any stated environmental management policy, objective nor procedure, and 3.7 percent of respondents in consultants group were certified with ISO 14001EMS, but 40.7 percent of them didn't have any stated environmental management policy, objective nor procedure.

The results of the second part of the survey showed that, the four major obstacles to ISO 14001 implementation in construction industry in Egypt were: lack of governmental pressure, EMS establishment expenses, lack of client requirement/supports, and expensive implementation costs.

Statistical analysis of our results on the questionnaire conducted has revealed, EMS establishment expenses were ranked as the first major obstacle in consultants group. While it came second major obstacle to ISO14001 implementation in contractors. Hence was our enthusiasm to develop Applicable procedures and software which consists of two sections, the first part of software explains all construction activities and how ISO 14001 EMS requirements implemented through these activities and the second section is a guidance for users to conduct self-assessment of implementation ISO 14001 EMS, this can cancel third party expenses related to EMS establishment and save such expenses to finance external auditing to award firm ISO 14001 EMS certificate.

### 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Promoting Governmental role in encouraging the adoption of the EMS in all government units, developing a culture of environmental protection in construction industry and following this periodically.

Preparing periodic seminars to Identify EMS Requirements and how these requirements implemented through construction activities to contractors and consultants in Egyptian Union of construction contractors and Engineers Syndicate branches.

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