Selected Bibliographies
from the Technology Transfer Center

ISO 14000: Suggested Titles

Baker, M. B. ed., *ISO 14000 Case Studies: Models for Implementation*, CEEM Information Services, 1996, 186p

These case studies tell the stories of a variety of large and small-to-medium sized companies that have decided to move forward, of not, with ISO 14001 implementation. Some of the industries covered are electronics, public utility providers, heavy equipment manufactures, chemical producers, sporting goods and clothing manufacturers, food and beverage producers, pharmaceutical manufacturers, durable goods producers, and others. The case studies contained in this collection provide you with the benefit of numerous dollars and hours invested by these companies tailoring their environmental programs to satisfy ISO 14001 requirements.

Bennett, D., "Beware ISO," *New Solution*, Spring 1997, pp.37-45

In the last decade, ISO has produced standards of corporate business performance in the areas of quality management of the production and environmental management standards. The purpose of this article is to analyze the impact of these standards on working conditions and on environmental protection measures taken by businesses and governments.

Cascio, J. ed., *The ISO 14000 Handbook*, CEEM Information Services, 1996, 764p

The book is divided into 10 topical parts and several reference appendixes. Each part begins with an overview to set the stage and is written so it can be read independently from others. Part 3 on planning and implementing ISO 14001 is the heart of the book. It offers hands - on, commonsense advice in logical implementation sequence. It tackles two of the thorniest problems - documentation and environmental aspects identification. Because implementation is as varied as companies themselves, in part 4, several authors and case studies show you how others have approached this new venture. The appendices are filled with valuable resources. The most important of which is appendix A. This contains the Draft International Standard (DIS) version of ISO 14001, its annex, and ISO 14004.

Cochin, T. J., "Investing in Environmental Performance: Continuously Improving Your Environmental Strategies," *Corporate Environmental Strategy*, Winter 1998, pp.57-60

Acushnet's environmental strategies have been shaped by lessons learned in achieving ISO certification for quality and environmental management standards. These strategies are fairly straightforward and include the reduction of production costs, the improvement of products and processes, the conservation of resources, the achievement of competitive advantage in the marketplace, and the integration of environmental concerns into business processes.

Crognale, G., "Pollution Prevention Financial Incentives," *Environmental Protection*, October 1997, pp.34-37

The focus of this article is to look more closely at the elements of the ISO standards that put P2 opportunities in motion and allow financial goals to be accomplished, as exemplified in the pollution prevention case studies provided.

Danja van der Veldt, "Case Studies of ISO 14001: A New Business Guide for Global Environmental Protection," *Environmental Quality Management*, Vol.7, No.1, Autumn 1997, pp.1-19

The intention of this article is to clarify the current status of ISO 14001, the internationally accepted voluntary environmental management system (EMS) standard, which is an effective means to generate continuous environmental performance improvement in an organization as well as significant financial benefits such as operational efficiency improvements, reduction in environmental risks and liability expenses, protection of corporate asset value, and public image improvements.

Eccleston, C. H., "A Strategy for Integrating NEPA with EMS and ISO 14000," *Environmental Quality Management*, Vol.7, No.3, Spring 1998, pp.9-17

At a time when the National Environmental Policy Act NEPA is coming under closer congressional scrutiny, an integrated NEPA/EMS paradigm provides a key for increasing the effectiveness and uniformity of implementing NEPA at the early planning stage, while reducing cost, delays, and redundancies. Effectively integrated, NEPA satisfies one of the five, and perhaps most important, principles of an EMS-environmental planning. This strategy described in this article is designed to balance the rigors of an international standard with the need to efficiently implement an integrated NEPA/EMS system, given a diverse set of challenging circumstances and constraints.

Epstein, M. J. and Roy M., "Using ISO 14000 for Improved Organizational Learning and Environmental Management," *Environmental Quality Management*, Vol.7, No.1, Autumn 1997, pp.21-30

Since the adoption of ISO 14001, companies have examined the standard and considered certification. Although the framework is useful and environmental management systems is beneficial, the adoption of ISO 14001 alone will not provide maximum company benefits. Companies must strive for an improvement in environmental performance and financial performance that can be accomplished only through significant changes in corporate culture, structure, and systems. By developing core capabilities such as skills and knowledge, physical technical systems, managerial systems, and values and norms, companies can develop organizational learning to increases sustainable competitive advantage. This article examines how the ISO 14000 series of standards can be used to improve organizational learning and environmental management.

Hasek, G., "ISO's Green Standard Makes Root," *IW*, February 16, 1998, pp.41-44

It has been almost 18 months since the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) established 14001, a specification standard for environmental management systems (EMS). Even though evidence of ISO 14001's many benefits is building, reaction from manufacturers so far has been mixed, with many taking a wait-and-see approach.

Jackson, S. L., "Monitoring and Measurement Systems for Implementing ISO 14001," *Environmental Quality Management*, Vol.6, No.3, Spring 1997, pp.33-47

There is a lot of work involved in establishing an effective and useful monitoring and measurement system, but it can be a critical tool for business success. With reliable data based on important performance metrics, you can quantify environmental and business improvement; communicate success; provide valuable input to environmental objectives, targets, and programs; and make sound business decisions based on facts. This article details how companies can set up procedures, processes, and schedules using ISO 14001 to monitor regulatory compliance and help establish an integrated management system.

Krut, R. and Gleckman, H., *ISO 14001: A Missed Opportunity for Sustainable Global Industrial Development*, 1998, 158p

ISO 14001 is the new industrial standard for Environmental Management Systems, developed under the aegis of the international organization for standardization as one of the efforts to grapple with sustainable industrial development. It is now being widely promoted worldwide. Herein, the authors place ISO 14001 in a context of best management practice, intergovernmental environmental standards, and new attempts to improve environmental management in the current deregulatory environment. In all these arenas, the authors show that ISO 14001 adds little value, whilst under GATT the standard has new authority and significance. This is an essential tool for policy makers, students and lecturers in environmental management, and environmental managers within business.

Krut, R., "ISO 14001: Strategic Issues for Corporate Environmental Leaders," *Corporate Environmental Strategy*, Vol. 4, No. 3, Spring 1997, pp.61-66

Author argues that ISO 14000 may not necessarily be an effective tool for bettering environmental performance. Implications for corporate strategists include whether or not they can use ISO 14000 certification as an instrument of self-regulation, or even whether it will be treated as an necessary requirement to compete globally.

MacArthur, J. and Bellen, G., "ISO 14001 in State Regulatory Offices: A survey of Activities," *Environmental Quality Management*,Vol.7 No.4, Summer 1998, pp.19-47

The survey in this article was conducted to better understand how ISO 14001/Environmental Management

Systems(EMS) was being addressed by state agencies around the country. The survey goals were to determine where the focus on ISO 14001/EMSs is within state government, what the level of interest is, and how far states have progressed toward some form of use or recognition of ISO 14001. During the months that this survey was conducted, the progress at the state and federal levels was remarkable. Many states are aggressively moving forward and encouraging the investigation of ISO 14001 implementation. There is a well coordinated effort between several states (the multi-state working Group) to gather data on ISO 14001 effectiveness in a consistent manner. The cooperation between EPA and the states is beginning to solidify.

Sheldon, C., *ISO 14001 and Beyond: Environmental Management Systems in the Real World*, 1997, 410p

ISO 14001 and Beyond takes a global look at their creation, their use, and their limitations, attempting to discover the essential truth about this important management tool and where it will take the industry. The book divided into three sections, covers the background to ISO 14001, important current trends and case studies.

Tickner, J. A., "ISO 14000: Will it deter cleaner production", *New Solutions*, Vol. 8, No. 3, 1998, pp.285-304

This article analyzes one of these voluntary industry programs, the ISO 14000 Environmental Management Standard in terms of how it may support or adversely affect progress toward cleaner production, prevention-oriented, holistic environmental policy. While some companies may gain from the ISO standard's focus on improving organizational ability to address environmental impacts, it is clear that the ISO standard will not help improve environmental quality without a continued strong role for regulation.

This bibliography is edited by Soonsil Lee, a graduate student in Cleaner Production and Pollution Prevention program in Department of Work Environment, University of Massachusetts Lowell. These materials are in our research library. You are welcome to visit us any weekday from 9:00am to 5:00pm 5/99