





MODULE 3

Self-assessment of SMEs' Environmental Impacts

UNIT 1
Environmental
management

UNIT 2
Environmental
impacts

UNIT 3
Tools, Indicators
and footprint















APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (EMS) IN SMES

What is an Environmental Management System?



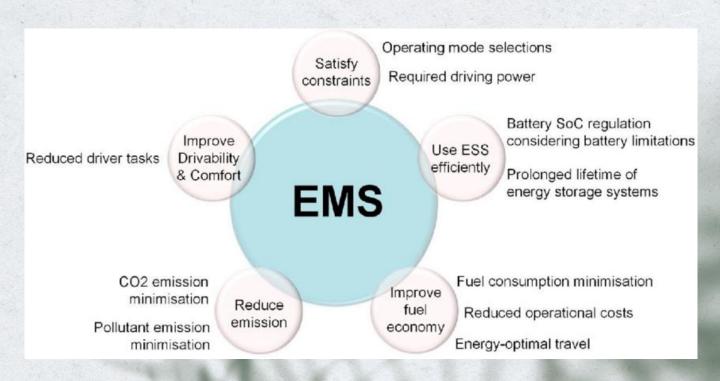
- ✓ It is the framework or method of work followed by an organization in order to achieve a certain behavior.
- ✓ It must define objectives and commitments aimed at the continuous improvement of its operations from an environmental point of view.





APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (EMS) IN SMES

What are the objectives of an EMS?



- 1. Ensure compliance with environmental legislation
- 2. Establish and promulgate internal policies and operating procedures necessary to achieve the environmental objectives of the business organization.
- 3. Identify, interpret, assess and prevent the effects that the activity produces on the environment.
- 4. To determine and specify the volume of resources and the qualification of the appropriate personnel according to the level of existing risks and the environmental objectives assumed.





APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (EMS) IN SMES

How do audits help us to define environmental practices?











Objectives of environmental good practices

These seek to reduce the negative environmental impact caused by activities and processes through changes and improvements in the organization and development of actions:

- 1. Inventory control or tracking of materials, wastes and emissions
- 2. Material handling improvements
- 3. Production improvements
- 4. Leak and spill prevention and control
- 5. Preventive maintenance
- 6. Selective separation of waste and emissions







Benefits of going green











Benefits and opportunities for SMEs for going green

Business benefits of green practices	Generic advantage					
Savings from reduced consumption of materials and	Lower Cost advantage					
resources						
Savings from use of increased recycled content	Lower Cost advantage					
Improved productivity of resources	Lower Cost advantage					
Financial incentives from lending institutions	Lower Cost advantage					
Lower premium from insurers	Lower Cost advantage					
Lowering environmental risks in business	Lower Cost advantage					
Improvement in quality of products	Differentiation advantage					
Advantage with some current customers	Differentiation advantage					
Advantage in acquiring new customers	Differentiation advantage					
Export opportunities due to environmental	Differentiation advantage					
management						
Improved image with customers	Differentiation advantage					
Attracting better employees	Differentiation advantage					
Better morale of employees	Differentiation advantage					



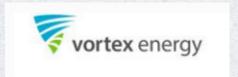




Example of Good Environmental Practices - Greece

















Example of Good Environmental Practices - Belgium















Example of Good Environmental Practices - Cyprus















Example of Good Environmental Practices - Greece







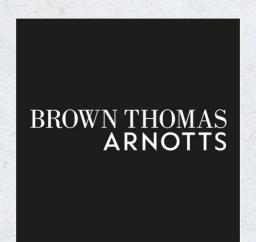








Example of Good Environmental Practices - Ireland











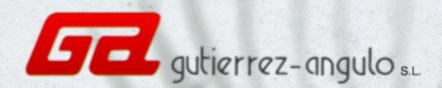




Example of Good Environmental Practices - Spain

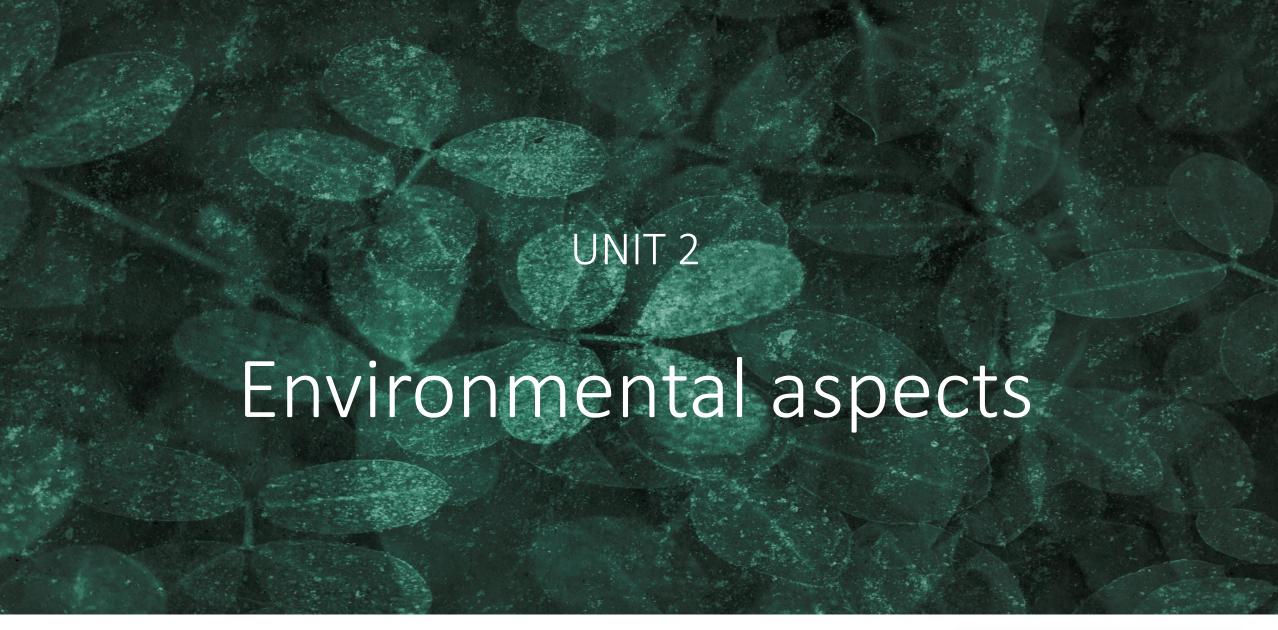
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What is an environmental aspect?

An environmental aspect is defined as an element of all activities, services or products of the organization that interacts or may interact in some form or degree with the environment.

Aspect

- Waste generation
- Material usage
- Fuel usage
- Air emissions
- Chemical consumption
- Energy consumption

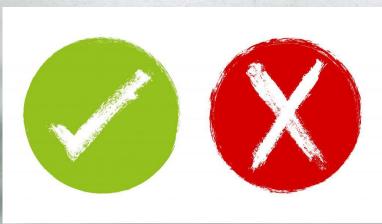
- · Not an Aspect
 - Improve air quality this is an objective
 - Resource depletion this is an impact
 - □ Vehicle maintenance this is a activity
 - Water pollution this is an impact







Are those environmental aspects?







What is an environmental aspect?

Environmental Aspects & Impacts Identify environmental Identify environmental Identify environmental factors within the aspects of the factors impacts of the aspects scope of your EMS (emissions, water (air/water pollution, contamination, use of (activities, services, pollution, waste natural resources) processes) management, etc.) Plastic can harm ocean wildlife, unless Plastic containers Our restaurant this aspect is offers take-out can pollute the ocean mitigated





Typology of environmental aspects

Environ	mental Aspect (unit of measurement)	Environmental Impact				
	Clear water consumption (m³)	Depletion of natural resources				
	Irrigation water consumption (m ³)	Depletion of natural resources				
	Carton and packaging consumption (Kg/device)	Depletion of natural resources				
	Electric energy consumption (kWh/used)	Depletion of natural resources				
	Paper consumption (recycled) (no of packets/person)	Depletion of natural resources				
တ	Waste electrical and electronic equipment – RAEE's (Kg/device)	Water and soil contamination				
DIRECTS	Fluorescent residues (units)	Water and soil contamination				
	Alkaline batteries, lithium cell batteries and lithium residues (kg)	Water and soil contamination				
	Plastic residue (kg)	Water and soil contamination				
	Toner and ink cartridge residues (units/printer)	Water and soil contamination				
	Carton and packaging residues (kg/device)	Water and soil contamination				
	Office paper residues (kg per employee)	Water en soil				

	Environmental Aspect	Environmental Impact				
	Non-hazardous residue from assemblers, installers, mechanical suppliers and PCIs suppliers	Water and soil contamination				
	Hazardous residue from assemblers, mechanical suppliers, PCIs suppliers, dangerous waste managers	Water and soil contamination				
TS	RAEE's (management of end-of-life equipment)	Water and soil contamination				
INDIRECTS	Gasoil/Gasoline consumption (vehicles belonging to subcontracted assemblers, installers and residue managers)	Depletion of natural resources				
2	Exhaust gas emissions (vehicles belonging to subcontracted assemblers, installers and residue managers)	Air pollution				
	Gasoil/Gasoline consumption (employee vehicles)	Depletion of natural resources				
	Exhaust gas emissions (employee vehicles)	Air pollution				

	Environmental Aspect	Environmental Impact				
ASSOCIATED WITH EMERGENCY SITUATIONS	Flooding (water spillage)	Water and soil contamination				
	Flooding (residual flooding)	Water and soil contamination				
	Fire (fire residue)	Water and soil contamination				
	Fire (water consumption to extinguish fire)	Depletion of natural resources				
	Fire (water spillage resulting from extinction)	Water and soil contamination				
	Fire (emission of combustion gases)	Air pollution, water and soil contamination. Visual impact.				
	Refrigerant gas leaks from AA installations	Greenhouse effect				





What are the most significant environmental aspects of your company?



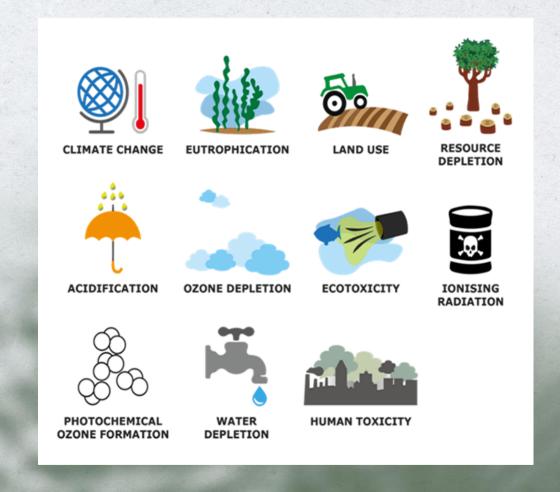




MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS TO BE ASSESSED

What is an environmental impact?

An environmental impact is defined as any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from a facility's activities, products, or services. In other words it is the effect that people's actions have on the environment.







MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS TO BE ASSESSED

Environmental impact assessment

Follow the link to the

LEOPOLD MATRIX

tutorial to know more

Table 1. Matrix of magnitude of the impact of factors on environmental components for WF, "Kladovo"												
		PROJECT ACTIVITIES										
	Envisaged impact factors	Placement of wind turbines	Foundation of columns	The use of building materials	Substation construction	Transmission line construction	Construction of internal roads	Operation of construction equipment	Waste material Treatment	Project exploitation	Sum of IF values by types and bio. comp	Average values
	Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Microclimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
PHYSICAL	Land	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	12	1.33
COMPONENTS	Erosion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Air	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	7	0.77
	Noise	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	2	14	1.55
	Diversity of flora	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	0.44
BIOLOGICAL	Diversity of fauna	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	12	1.33
COMPONENTS	Ornithofauna	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	12	1.33
COMI ONEMIS	Chiropteran fauna	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	12	1.33
	Barriers/corridors	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	10	1.11
	Landscape	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	15	1.66
SOCIO-CULTURAL	Land use	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	1.22
COMPONENTS	Economy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
30111 01121110	Cultural heritage	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.22
	Accidents	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	7	0.77
Cumulative values of IF according to environmental factors		15	14	8	12	9	8	18	18	16		
Average		0.93	0.87	0.50	0.75	0.56	0.50	1.12	1.12	1.00	IF=	0.82





What is a circular economy?



Watch the following video to better understand what the circular economy is and some examples of it

In this video the European
Commision helps us become
greener and more circular







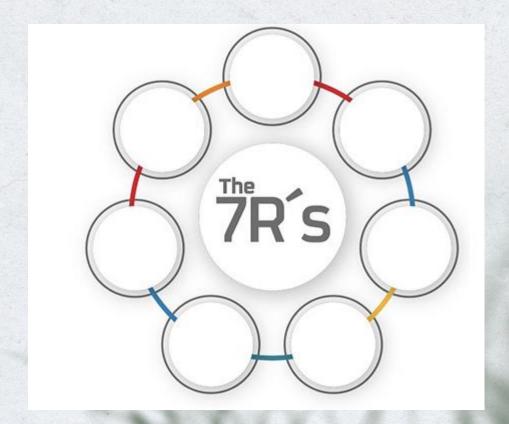
Benefits and challenges of the Circular Economy

- Protects the environment: it reduces emissions, minimizes the consumption of natural resources and reduces waste generation.
- Benefits the local economy.
- Drives employment growth.
- Promotes resource independence.





Benefits and challenges of the Circular Economy



Up till now, there have been 3Rs established. However, there are currently 7R to be considered.
Which are all 7R represented in the Circular Economy?





Benefits and challenges of the Circular Economy

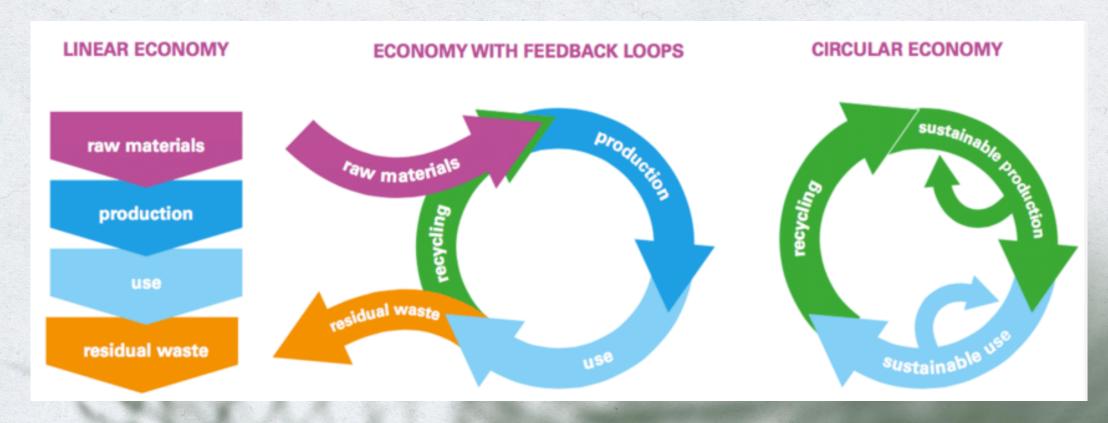


- •Redesign: Thinking and designing products so that their manufacturing process consumes fewer raw materials, extends their lifecycle, and generates less waste.
- •Reduce: If we reduce consumption, we avoid the generation of waste, the use of raw materials, and therefore reduce the impact on the environment.
- •Reuse: Reusing or repurposing products to extend their lifecycle.
- •Repair: Repairing is cheaper, and avoids the use of new raw materials, saves energy, and does not generate environmental waste.
- •Renovate: Update old objects so that they can be reused, e.g. furniture.
- •Recycle: Promote best practices in waste management and use what you can as raw material to manufacture new products.
- •Recover: Give new uses to products that are going to be discarded.





From a Linear to a Circular Economy

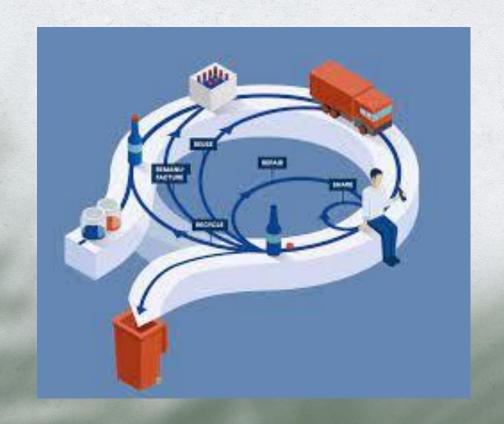






Circular business models

- 1. Business models based on a circular value chain
- 2. Collaborative models
- 3. Servitization is another possible business model.
- 4. Business model focused on extending the life of a product through repair, maintenance, upgrading, second-hand market and remanufacturing.
- 5. Business model focused on recovering value from waste at the end of the product life cycle, including both materials and energy.







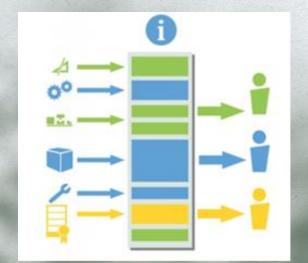
Circular business models

1. COORDINATING CIRCULAR VALUE CHAINS THROUGH DATA

Creating products, from recycle to reuse



Globechain



Building As Material Banks





Circular business models

2. CIRCULAR PRODUCT DESIGN

Creating products, from recycle to reuse.



Adidas



Protix





Circular business models

3. USE, REUSE, SHARE, AND REPAIR

Creating durable goods from recycled and reused parts can be inputs for downstream circular business models.



Circos



Philips Refurbished
Systems





Circular business models

4. COLLECTION & REVERSE LOGISTICS

Close the material life-cycle loop by creating products that can be upcycled, repurposed, and re-sold.





Re-Tek

H&M





Circular business models

5. SORTING & PREPROCESSING

Finding alternative value in the parts that make a product whole



Urban Mining Co.



Mr Green Africa











INTRODUCTION







ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

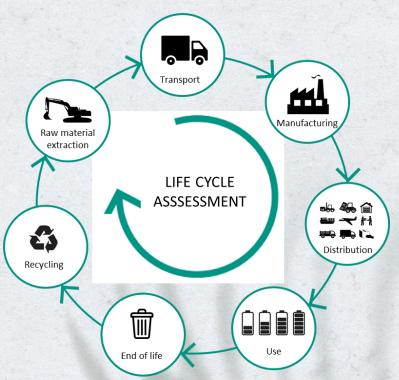


ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION





Life Cycle Analysis



- 1. What is it?
- 2. What is it for?
- 3. What are the steps to follow?

If you want to know more about the Life Cycle Analysis, please click on the following Video





Environmental footprint



Watch this <u>video</u> to get a better understanding of the environmental footprint.

TYPES

- Product environmental footprint
- Organizational environmental footprint

COMPONENTS

- 1. Carbon footprint
- 2. Water footprint
- 3. Ecological footprint





Environmental footprint

Which activities do you think contribute the most to your company's environmental footprint?

Differentiate between those that contribute to the water footprint, carbon footprint and ecological footprint.







Environmental product declaration (EDP)



is an independently verified and registered document that communicates transparent and comparable information about the life-cycle environmental impact of products in a credible way

An Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) report tells **the life cycle story of a product in a single, comprehensive report**. The EPD provides information about a product's impact upon the environment, such as global warming potential, smog creation, ozone depletion and water pollution.

What is an EPD? (Environmental Product Declaration) in Detail





The complete beginners guide to carbon footprint for your small business

What is carbon?

When you see the term 'carbon emissions', it may well be referring to the emissions of all of the greenhouse gases







The complete beginners guide to carbon footprint for your small business

What is carbon footprint?

It is the amount of greenhouse gases that a business produces





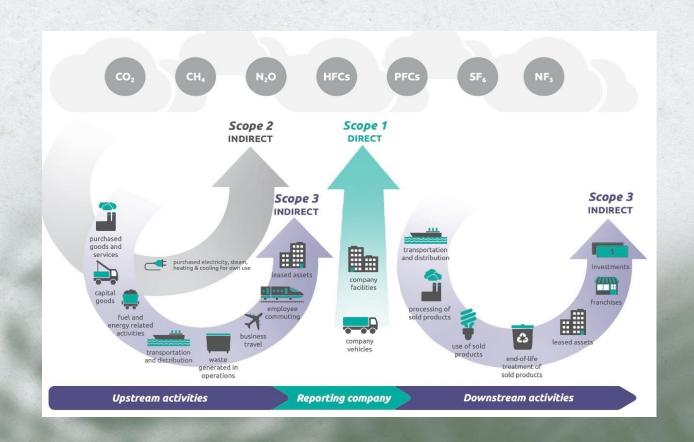




The complete beginners guide to carbon footprint for your small business

What are Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions?

Is a measurement of the greenhouse gases which your business produces

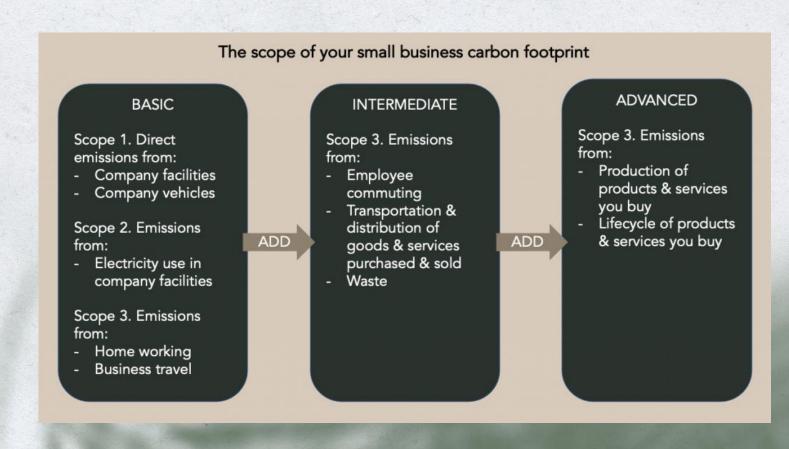






The complete beginners guide to carbon footprint for your small business

Step 1: Decide on the scope







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Step 2: Decide on a baseline year and gather the data

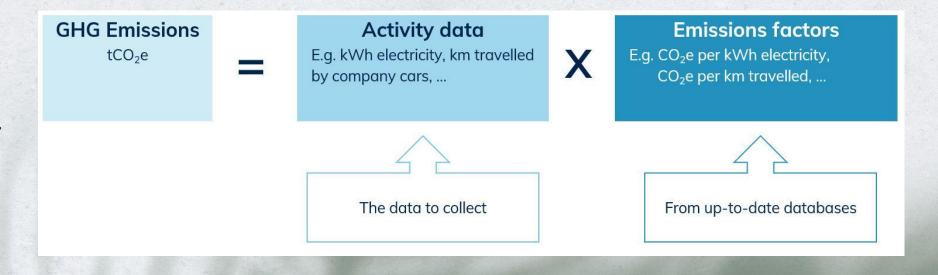
Activity	Source of data
Heating / cooling company facilities	Total kilowatt hours used from gas bills.
	Total litres and type(s) of top-up gases for any air conditioning units, from servicing bills.
	If you rent part of a building and do not have a separate bills, you will need to estimate your usage – a percentage of the overall bill which is equivalent to your percentage of the overall floorspace of the building, for example.
Operating company vehicles	Litres of fuel purchased from invoices and receipts (more accurate); or
	Vehicle mileage from vehicle log books/odometers (less accurate)
	Plus the vehicle type(s) used for the journeys.
Electricity use in company facilities	Total kilowatt hours used from electricity bills.
	If you rent part of a building and do not have a separate electricity bill, you will need to estimate your electricity usage – a percentage of the overall bill which is equivalent to your percentage of the overall floorspace of the building, for example.
Home working	Number of employee days worked from home, which might be available from timesheets or might just need to be estimated.
	Mode of travel (car, train, plane etc) and distance travelled for each journey taken.
Business travel	Mode of travel can be identified from expenses claims. If distance travelled isn't also captured in those claims, this





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Step 3: Calculate your emissions

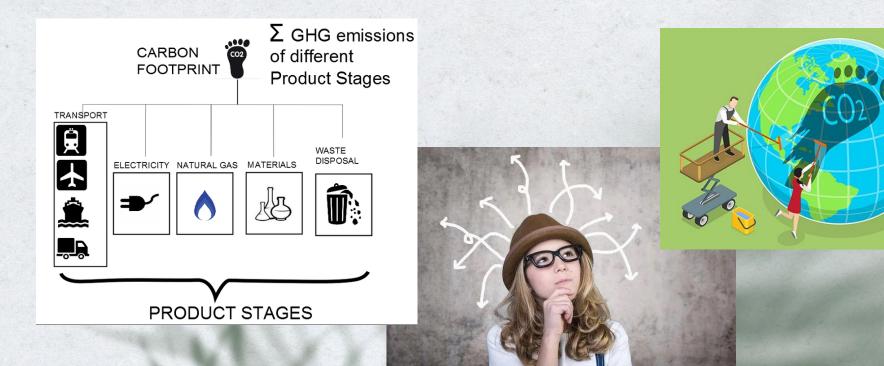






The complete beginners guide to carbon footprint for your small business

WHAT SHOULD I DO WITH MY SMALL BUSINESS CARBON FOOTPRINT?









The complete beginners guide to carbon footprint for your small business

HOW CAN I REDUCE THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF MY SMALL BUSINESS?



HOW TO REDUCE YOUR COMPANY'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

Every day, workplaces around the world are taking steps to reduce their carbon footprint. Here are some practical and cost-effective ways your company can reduce theirs.









But our shredding services protect more than just our planet, we protect your confidential data too.



Recycling



The entire process is tracked via a handheld scanning device and a Certificate of Destruction is issued after every shred.

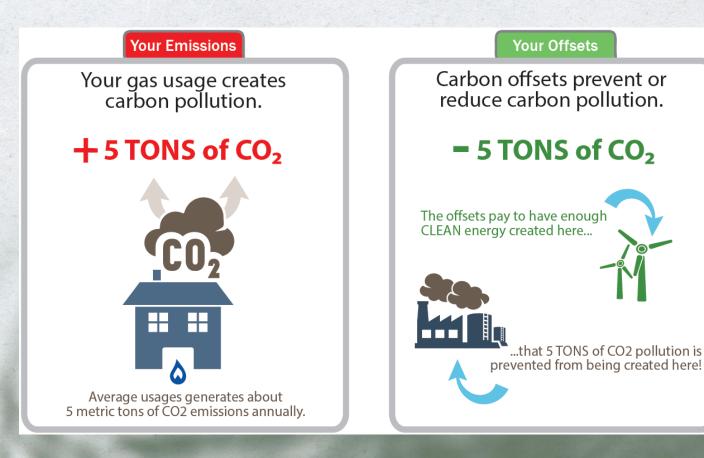
Our document destruction services securely recycle 100% of all shredded paper. Once documents have been destroyed, Shred-it bales all shredded paper and sends it to a paper mill where it is pulped – with impurities and printing ink removed – which is then used to create new paper products.





The complete beginners guide to carbon footprint for your small business

HOW CAN I REDUCE
THE CARBON FOOTPRINT
OF MY SMALL BUSINESS?







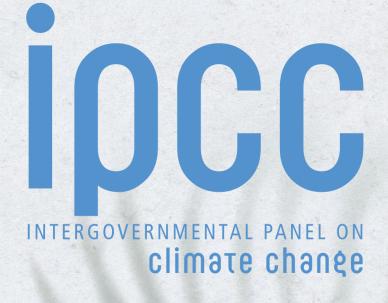
CARBON FOOTPRINT CALCULATION BENEFITS

- Improves the company's competitiveness at the international level. It allows the company to access markets that were previously closed to it.
- Provides the opportunity to describe quantitatively and verifiably the environmental performance of your products/services from a full life cycle point of view and in an objective manner.
- It is used as an informative tool for the procurement and purchase of other products and services. Its classification into groups allows comparisons to be made between functionally equivalent products.
- It can be checked and validated by an independent third party to ensure the credibility and veracity of the information contained in the EPD.





CARBON FOOTPRINT CALCULATION METHODOLOGIES











SECTORIAL TOOLS FOR CARBON FOOTPRINT CALCULATION

Tools designed for any sector of activity

















SECTORIAL TOOLS FOR CARBON FOOTPRINT CALCULATION

ELECTRONIC ELECTRICITY



BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS









SECTORIAL TOOLS FOR CARBON FOOTPRINT CALCULATION

PACKAGING

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ONLINE CALCULATORS















