ISO 14001:2026

ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINE

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ISO 14001:2026

ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINE

Contents

INTRODUCTION TO THE STANDARD

ISO 14001 is the international standard that specifies requirements for an effective Environmental Management System (EMS).

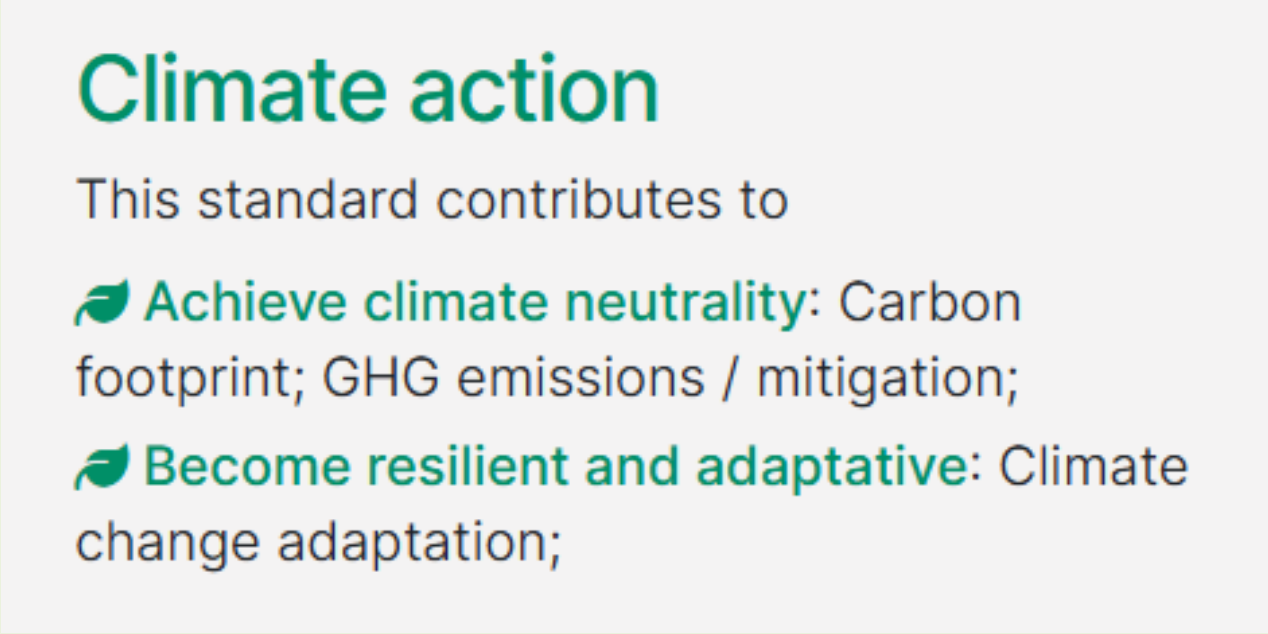
The 2026 edition — ISO 14001:2026 — replaces ISO 14001:2015 and reflects the growing global urgency around climate resilience, biodiversity loss, and sustainable resource use. It provides a framework that an organization can follow, rather than establishing absolute environmental performance requirements.

Part of the ISO 14000 family of standards, ISO 14001 is a voluntary standard that organizations can certify to. Integrating it with other management systems standards, most commonly ISO 9001 and ISO 45001, can further assist in accomplishing organizational goals.

The standard retains the familiar High-Level Structure (Annex SL), ensuring seamless integration with ISO 9001, ISO 45001, and other management system standards. It continues to support the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) approach to continual improvement.

The 2026 revision introduces moderate but impactful updates. No entirely new requirements are added, but many clauses are revised for greater clarity, accountability, and environmental relevance. Organizations certified to the 2015 standard have until April 2029 to transition to the 2026 version.

ISO 14001:2026 is applicable to any organization, regardless of size, type, sector or nature — and regardless of its geographic, cultural or social conditions.



BENEFITS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Implementing an EMS based on ISO 14001:2026 provides numerous strategic, operational and reputational benefits.

Climate & Resilience

The 2026 standard requires you to demonstrate that your business can survive environmental shifts — extreme weather events, resource scarcity, regulatory tightening, and ecosystem disruption. Your EMS must explicitly address climate-related risks and opportunities.

Operational Efficiency

By identifying, managing, monitoring and controlling environmental issues in a holistic manner, organizations can reduce waste, improve resource efficiency, and lower costs. The new standard emphasizes a life-cycle approach, extending operational control to suppliers and partners.

Compliance & Legal Protection

ISO 14001 helps organizations systematically identify and meet their compliance obligations. Proactive management of environmental legal requirements reduces the risk of regulatory penalties and enforcement actions.

Reputation & Market Access

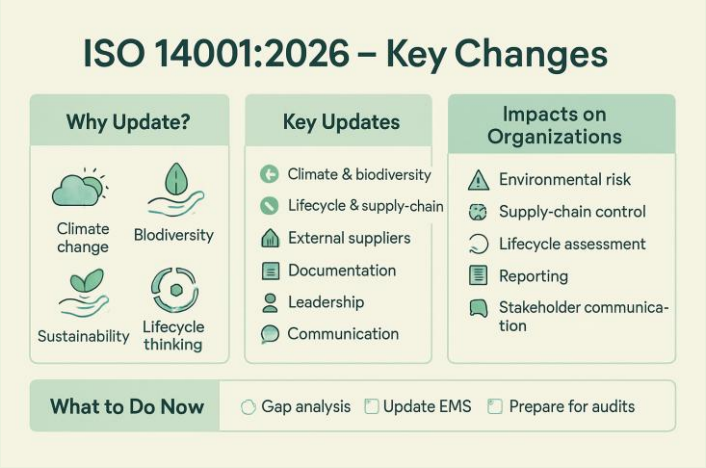
Certification demonstrates a commitment to environmental responsibility. This can enhance reputation, build trust with stakeholders, satisfy customer requirements, and provide a competitive advantage in global markets.

Supply Chain Leadership

The 2026 standard explicitly extends your responsibility to the environmental performance of your vendors and the end-of-life of your products, positioning your organization as a responsible supply chain leader.

Integration with Other Standards

Thanks to Annex SL, ISO 14001:2026 integrates seamlessly with ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018, enabling a single Integrated Management System (IMS) that reduces duplication and administrative burden.



"USQC recommends beginning your gap analysis no later than Q3 2026 to ensure a smooth, cost-effective transition to ISO 14001:2026."

PDCA CYCLE

The Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle is the operational backbone of ISO 14001:2026, providing a dynamic framework for continual improvement of the EMS.

PLAN

Clauses 4, 5 & 6
Establish environmental objectives and processes necessary to deliver results in accordance with the organization's environmental policy. Includes context analysis, leadership commitment, risk identification, aspects & impacts, and planning for change.

DO

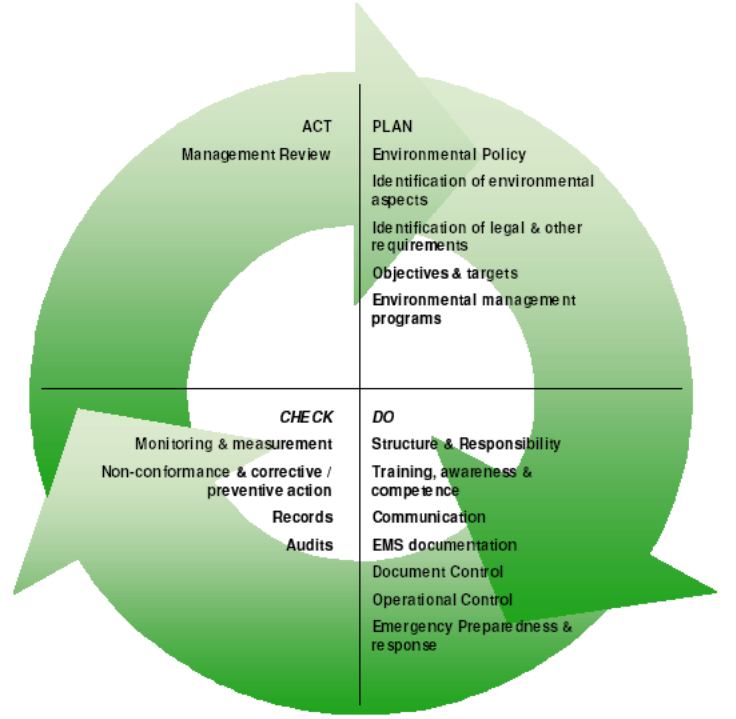
Clauses 7 & 8
Implement the processes as planned. Includes providing resources, competence, awareness, communication, documented information, operational planning and control, and emergency preparedness.

CHECK

Clause 9
Monitor and measure processes against the environmental policy, objectives and operational criteria, and report the results. Includes monitoring, measurement, internal audit, and management review.

ACT

Clause 10
Take actions to continually improve. Includes nonconformity management, corrective action, and continual improvement initiatives to enhance environmental performance.



The PDCA cycle is not a one-time process — it is an iterative loop that drives the EMS to continuously improve its suitability, adequacy and effectiveness. ISO 14001:2026 reinforces this cycle by strengthening the linkage between Clause 9 findings (Check) and Clause 10 improvement actions (Act).

RISK BASED THINKING

Risk-based thinking is a fundamental concept in ISO 14001:2026 that enables an organization to determine the factors that could cause its EMS to deviate from the intended results.

Risk-based thinking ensures that risk is considered from the beginning and throughout the EMS, not just as a reactive measure. It replaces the concept of "preventive action" from earlier standards and embeds prevention into the entire management system.

In ISO 14001:2026, risk-based thinking is applied to the identification of environmental aspects and their associated impacts, compliance obligations, and the planning of actions to address risks and opportunities (Clause 6.1).

Key Risk Categories in 2026

Climate Risks: Physical risks from extreme weather, flooding, drought, and resource scarcity. Transitional risks from regulatory changes, carbon pricing, and market shifts.

Biodiversity Risks: Impacts on ecosystems, habitats, and species from organizational activities and supply chain operations.

Supply Chain Risks: Environmental performance of externally provided processes, products or services — including suppliers, contractors, and logistics partners.

Change-Related Risks: New Clause 6.3 requires a formal assessment of environmental risks before implementing any planned change to the organization, its processes, or its EMS.

Action: Update your risk register to explicitly include climate change, biodiversity, and supply chain environmental risks. Apply Clause 6.3 before implementing any significant organizational change.

PROCESS BASED THINKING

ISO 14001:2026 promotes a process approach to environmental management, recognizing that consistent and predictable results are achieved more effectively when activities are understood and managed as interrelated processes.

A process approach involves the systematic definition and management of processes, and their interactions, to achieve the intended results in accordance with the environmental policy and strategic direction of the organization.

In the context of ISO 14001:2026, the process approach means that environmental management is not a standalone activity — it is woven into the fabric of how the organization operates, from procurement and production through to logistics and end-of-life.

Life-Cycle Perspective

A key enhancement in the 2026 standard is the strengthening of the life-cycle perspective. Organizations must now consider environmental aspects and impacts across the entire life cycle of their products and services — from raw material extraction through to final disposal or recycling.

This means that operational control (Clause 8.1) must extend to externally provided processes, products or services, including the environmental performance of suppliers, contractors, and logistics partners.

Process Interactions

Understanding how processes interact is critical. For example, a change in a production process (Clause 6.3) may affect environmental aspects (Clause 6.1.2), compliance obligations (Clause 6.1.3), and emergency preparedness (Clause 8.2). The 2026 standard strengthens these linkages.

ANNEX SL

Annex SL provides the common architecture for ISO Management System Standards, enabling seamless integration of ISO 14001:2026 with ISO 9001, ISO 45001, and other management system standards.

Annex SL takes the principles within Guide 83 and creates a universal high-level structure, identical core text, and common terms and definitions for all management system Standards which make the integration of management systems easier.

Note: the "SL" in Annex SL doesn't stand for anything — it's just the way that ISO numbers things!

A good use of Annex SL is an Integrated Management System (IMS) that simultaneously handles the requirements of ISO 9001, ISO 14001, and ISO 45001. Processes required in each Standard for document control, internal audits, nonconformities, corrective actions, or management review are shared, so that the requirements of each Standard are met without duplicating effort.

High Level Structure

Annex SL high level structure comprises the following:

1. **Scope**
2. **Normative References**
3. **Terms and Definitions**
4. **Context of the Organization**
5. **Leadership**
6. **Planning**
7. **Support**
8. **Operation**
9. **Performance Evaluation**
10. **Improvement**

SECTION 1: SCOPE

There are no specific requirements for an organization to adhere to within this section. However, it sets out the parameters within which ISO 14001 can be used and provides the overall intended outcome of an EMS as being:

- Providing value for the environment, the organization itself and interested parties;
- Enhancement of environmental performance;
- Meeting compliance obligations;
- Achievement of environmental objectives.

The section also sets out that the Standard is applicable to any organization, regardless of size, type and nature.

SECTION 2: NORMATIVE REFERENCES

ISO/IEC Directives, Part two, Section 6.2.2, defines the inclusion of a normative reference as, "This conditional element [of the Standard] shall give a list of the referenced documents… in such a way as to make them indispensable for the application of the document."

In other words, by citing something as a normative reference, it is considered as indispensable to the application of that particular Standard. However, unlike ISO 9001, there are no normative references in ISO 14001:2026.

SECTION 3: TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

This section sets out the terms and definitions that are used in the Standard which may need further clarification in order to apply the Standard to a particular organization.

Terms are grouped by major clause title (i.e. Context of the Organization, Leadership, Planning, etc.). They are listed according to the hierarchy of the concepts, reflecting the sequencing of their introduction in the Standard.

The following sections, 4 to 10, provide the requirements of the Standard. When reading the Standard it is important that the word "shall" indicates the mandatory requirements that an organization must meet and external auditors are required to verify conformance and effectiveness against.

Key New / Updated Terms in 2026

Climate change: A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

Biodiversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part.

Planned change (Clause 6.3): A deliberate modification to the EMS, processes, products, services, or organizational context that requires formal environmental impact assessment before implementation.

Externally provided processes, products or services: Replaces "outsourced processes" — broadens the scope of operational control to include all supply chain partners.

SECTION 4: CONTEXT OF THE ORGANIZATION

The clause is sequential as there is need to understand the organization and context (4.1), prior to identifying interested parties and understanding their needs and expectations (4.2), the output of both 4.1 and 4.2 allows determination of scope (4.3), and then ultimately designing the EMS (4.4).

4.1 Understanding of the organization and context → **4.2 Understanding the needs & expectations of interested parties** → **4.3 Determining the scope of the EMS** → **4.4 Environmental management system**

4.1 Understanding of the organization and context [2026 UPDATED]

The intent of "Context" is to provide a high-level, conceptual understanding of the important issues that can affect, either positively or negatively, the way an organization manages its environmental responsibilities.

Key 2026 Update: Environmental conditions — including climate change, pollution, biodiversity, and resource availability — must now be explicitly considered as part of the organizational context. This is no longer implied; it is a stated requirement.

4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties

Whilst the term "interested parties" may not be new within ISO 14001, most organizations will probably understand the term "Stakeholder" better. Determination of interested parties can be formulated by creating a "Map" of those internal and external parties who interact with an organization in some way.

4.3 Determining the scope of the EMS [2026 UPDATED]

Key 2026 Update: EMS scope must now reflect a life-cycle approach. Key documents must be "available as documented information". The scope should describe the extent and breadth of the EMS, and where a scope is particularly complicated, a clear description in a manual or other document should be undertaken.

4.4 Environmental management system

As a result of the above, the organization has to determine, implement and continually improve an EMS. The remainder of this document will look at how this is to take place.

Action: Update context analysis, stakeholder maps and scope definition to explicitly include climate change, biodiversity, and life-cycle considerations.

SECTION 5: LEADERSHIP

Leadership and commitment from top management is fundamental to the success of the EMS. The 2026 standard strengthens the accountability of senior leaders for climate-related environmental performance.

5.1 Leadership and commitment [2026 UPDATED]

Top management must demonstrate leadership and commitment with respect to the environmental management system by taking accountability for the effectiveness of the EMS, ensuring that the environmental policy and environmental objectives are established and are compatible with the strategic direction and the context of the organization.

Key 2026 Update: Top management must demonstrate stronger climate-related accountability. There is greater emphasis on conserving natural resources and ecosystem protection as explicit leadership responsibilities.

5.2 Environmental Policy [2026 UPDATED]

Top management shall establish, implement and maintain an environmental policy that is appropriate to the purpose and context of the organization, including the nature, scale and environmental impacts of its activities, products and services.

Key 2026 Update: Updated terminology: "meet compliance obligations" replaces "fulfil". The policy must now explicitly commit to the protection of the environment including prevention of pollution, and specifically to conserving natural resources and protecting biodiversity.

5.3 Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities

Top management shall ensure that the responsibilities and authorities for relevant roles are assigned and communicated within the organization. Top management shall assign responsibility and authority for reporting on the performance of the EMS, including environmental performance, to top management.

The environmental policy is a publicly facing document. It should clearly communicate the organization's commitment to climate resilience, biodiversity, and compliance — not just to regulators, but to customers, suppliers, and the community.

Action: Revise your environmental policy to include explicit commitments to climate resilience, natural resource conservation, and biodiversity protection. Ensure executive engagement is documented.

SECTION 6: PLANNING & CHANGE MANAGEMENT

Section 6 is significantly enhanced in the 2026 revision, with the addition of a new Clause 6.3 on Management of Change — a formal, structured approach to managing planned changes to the EMS.

6.1 Actions to address risks and opportunities [2026 UPDATED]

When planning for the EMS, the organization shall consider the issues referred to in 4.1 and the requirements referred to in 4.2 and determine the risks and opportunities that need to be addressed. This includes environmental aspects (6.1.2), compliance obligations (6.1.3), risks and opportunities (6.1.4), and planning actions (6.1.5).

Key 2026 Update: Emergency situations are now separated from abnormal operations. Planning is restructured into 6.1.4 (identify risks/opportunities) and 6.1.5 (plan actions). Aspects and impacts must now explicitly consider climate change and biodiversity.

6.2 Environmental objectives and planning to achieve them

The organization shall establish environmental objectives at relevant functions and levels, taking into account the organization's significant environmental aspects and associated compliance obligations. Objectives shall be measurable, monitored, communicated, and updated as appropriate.

6.3 Planning of changes [NEW IN 2026]

This is a brand new clause in ISO 14001:2026. Before any significant business change — a new production line, a new site, a new supplier, a process modification, or an organizational restructure — the organization must formally assess the environmental impact and plan the change to prevent unintended environmental consequences.

The standard requires the organization to consider: the purpose of the changes and their potential consequences; the integrity of the EMS; the availability of resources; and the allocation or reallocation of responsibilities and authorities.

Action: Implement a formal Management of Change procedure. Refresh risk registers, aspect-impact evaluations and planning documentation to include climate and biodiversity factors.

SECTION 7: SUPPORT

Section 7 provides the enabling infrastructure for the EMS — the resources, competence, awareness, communication, and documented information that allow the system to function effectively.

7.1 Resources

The organization shall determine and provide the resources needed for the establishment, implementation, maintenance and continual improvement of the EMS. Resources include human resources, natural resources, infrastructure, technology, and financial resources.

7.2 Competence

The organization shall determine the necessary competence of person(s) doing work under its control that affects its environmental performance and its ability to meet compliance obligations. This includes competence in climate risk assessment and supply chain environmental management.

7.3 Awareness

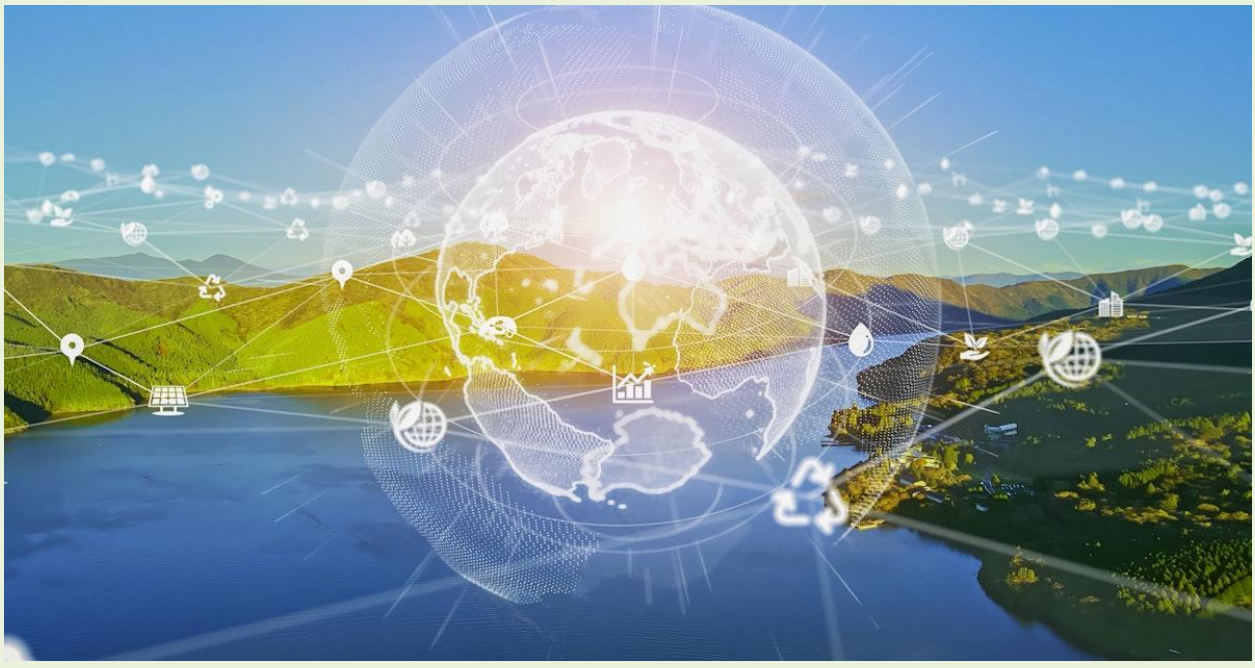
Persons doing work under the organization's control shall be aware of the environmental policy, significant environmental aspects, their contribution to the effectiveness of the EMS, and the implications of not conforming with EMS requirements.

7.4 Communication [2026 UPDATED]

Communication must now empower employees to contribute to continual improvement. The standard strengthens the requirement for two-way communication — not just informing employees, but actively engaging them in environmental improvement.

7.5 Documented information [2026 UPDATED]

Terminology is standardized throughout: all EMS records must be "available as documented information". This replaces inconsistent references to "records" and "documents" in the 2015 version.



Action: Review communication and training processes to ensure they empower employees. Update all documentation terminology to "available as documented information".

SECTION 8: OPERATION & SUPPLY CHAIN

Section 8 is significantly enhanced in 2026, with explicit requirements extending operational control to the entire supply chain and aligning emergency preparedness with the updated risk planning framework.

8.1 Operational planning and control [2026 UPDATED]

The organization shall establish, implement, control and maintain the processes needed to meet EMS requirements, and to implement the actions identified in 6.1 and 6.2, by establishing operating criteria for the processes and implementing control of the processes in accordance with the operating criteria.

Key 2026 Update: "Outsourced processes" is replaced with "externally provided processes, products or services". Operational control must now extend to suppliers and partners. Your responsibility explicitly extends to the environmental performance of your vendors, the logistics of your materials, and the end-of-life of your products.

The organization shall control planned changes and review the consequences of unintended changes, taking action to mitigate any adverse effects, as necessary. This links directly to the new Clause 6.3 on Management of Change.

8.2 Emergency preparedness and response [2026 UPDATED]

The organization shall establish, implement and maintain the process(es) needed to prepare for and respond to potential emergency situations identified in 6.1.1. The organization shall be prepared to respond to actual emergency situations and prevent or mitigate adverse environmental impacts from them.

Key 2026 Update: Emergency preparedness must now align with risk planning (Clause 6.1.2). Emergency situations are explicitly separated from abnormal operating conditions, requiring distinct response plans for each.

Action: Strengthen supplier management and procurement policies. Implement life-cycle controls for products and services. Ensure emergency response plans are aligned with the updated risk assessment framework.

SECTION 9: PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Section 9 provides the mechanisms by which the organization evaluates the performance and effectiveness of its EMS. The 2026 revision strengthens the requirements for both internal audits and management reviews.

9.1 Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation [2026 UPDATED]

The organization shall monitor, measure, analyse and evaluate its environmental performance. It shall determine what needs to be monitored and measured, the methods for monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation, the criteria against which the organization will evaluate its environmental performance and appropriate indicators, and when the monitoring and measuring shall be performed.

Key 2026 Update: There is now an explicit requirement to evaluate EMS effectiveness — not just conformance. This means organizations must demonstrate that the EMS is actually achieving its intended outcomes, including climate and biodiversity objectives.

9.2 Internal audit [2026 UPDATED]

The organization shall conduct internal audits at planned intervals to provide information on whether the environmental management system conforms to the organization's own requirements and the requirements of this International Standard, and is effectively implemented and maintained.

Key 2026 Update: Internal audits must now define objectives in addition to scope and criteria. This reflects the "non-technical" auditing style required by the 2026 revision — auditors must assess whether the EMS is achieving its intended outcomes, not just whether procedures are being followed.

9.3 Management review [2026 UPDATED]

Top management shall review the organization's EMS, at planned intervals, to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness.

Key 2026 Update: Management reviews are restructured into three sub-clauses: inputs, process and results. The review must now explicitly consider the organization's performance against climate and biodiversity objectives.

Action: Update internal audit procedures to include objectives. Restructure management review agendas to align with the new three-part format. Train internal auditors on the new "non-technical" auditing approach.

SECTION 10: IMPROVEMENT

Section 10 draws together the fundamentals for achieving continual improvement of the EMS, with a more structured approach to nonconformity management and a clearer linkage to performance evaluation findings.

10.1 Nonconformity and corrective action [2026 UPDATED]

Key 2026 Update: The old Clause 10.1 (General) has been removed — its content is now integrated into 10.1 and 10.2 (formerly 10.2 and 10.3). There is a more structured approach to nonconformity and corrective action, with a clear linkage between Clause 9 findings and continual improvement.

When a nonconformity occurs, the organization shall react to the nonconformity and, as applicable, take action to control and correct it, and deal with the consequences. The organization shall evaluate the need for action to eliminate the causes of the nonconformity, in order that it does not recur or occur elsewhere.

The Standard says that this process should be documented. There are various ways to achieve this but usually this comprises a "Corrective Action Request" (CAR) for each corrective action and a "log" which is essential to record and manage the CARs.

10.2 Continual improvement [2026 UPDATED]

The organization shall continually improve the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the environmental management system to enhance environmental performance.

In practice, if all the above sections are established and implemented then continual improvement will occur. Key to this is pulling into an appropriate location those actions that provide continual improvement and ensuring they are reviewed as part of the management review process.

Action: Strengthen root cause analysis and improvement tracking. Ensure corrective actions are clearly linked to performance evaluation findings from Clause 9.

TRANSITION TIMELINE

Plan your transition early to avoid the last-minute rush and higher audit costs in 2028–2029. All ISO 14001:2015 certificates will expire by April 2029.

April 2026 — ISO 14001:2026 Published
The new standard is officially released. The 3-year transition period begins. ISO 14001:2015 certificates remain valid during this window.

Q2–Q3 2026 — USQC Awareness & Training Launch
USQC sends the branded 2026 Implementation Guide to all certified clients. Webinars on "Management of Change" and "Climate Context" are launched.

October 2026 — CBs Begin Accepting 2026 Certifications
Most major Certification Bodies (CBs) begin accepting applications for initial certification or recertification under ISO 14001:2026.

Q1 2027 — USQC Pre-Transition Gap Analysis Visits
USQC begins offering dedicated "Pre-Transition Gap Analysis" visits to help clients identify and close compliance gaps before their next audit.

April 2028 — Last Date for 2015-Version Audits
CBs stop conducting initial or recertification audits against ISO 14001:2015. After this point, all new certifications must be to the 2026 standard.

April 2029 — FINAL TRANSITION DEADLINE
All ISO 14001:2015 certificates expire and become invalid. Organizations must hold a valid ISO 14001:2026 certificate to remain certified.

Recommended Client Communication Schedule

Date	Communication Goal	Priority
Now (Q2 2026)	Awareness: Send the USQC Branded Implementation Guide to all 2015-certified clients.	URGENT
Q3 2026	Training: Launch webinars on "Management of Change" and "Climate Context".	HIGH
Q1 2027	Assessment: Begin offering "Pre-Transition Gap Analysis" visits.	PLANNED
Q2 2028	Final Push: Contact all remaining 2015-certified clients to schedule transition audits before the April 2028 deadline.	CRITICAL

GET THE MOST FROM YOUR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Top tips to get the most out of your Environmental Management System:

1. Ensure that "Top Management" is committed to the establishment, implementation and continual improvement of the EMS — including climate and biodiversity goals.

2. Use the Standard to help bring environmental management — and climate risk — to the boardroom.

3. Use "Context" (Clause 4.1) to understand the climate and environmental impacts affecting the organization and how the organization affects the environment on a macro level.

4. Integrate the EMS into your work processes so that it is not another thing to do — it's just what you do!

5. Implement the new Management of Change process (Clause 6.3) to prevent accidental environmental damage during business growth.

6. Use the data that is captured through your EMS to see if you are improving — and to demonstrate improvement to customers and regulators.

7. Use the ISO 14001:2026 Standard as a means to design your EMS — not just as a checklist to audit against.

8. Extend operational control to your supply chain (Clause 8.1) — assess and influence the environmental performance of your key suppliers.

9. Ensure you have a good process in place to determine and assess your compliance obligations — including emerging climate regulations.

10. Use the EMS to provide a sustainable approach to organizational work processes and supply chain management.

11. See internal audits as a measure and means in which to improve performance — not just a compliance exercise.

12. Use management review to provide strategic direction on climate resilience, biodiversity, and environmental performance.

USQC

NEXT STEPS ONCE IMPLEMENTED

1
AWARENESS TRAINING
Raise awareness about ISO 14001:2026 requirements. Hold separate training meetings for top management, middle management and junior level management to create a motivating environment ready for implementation.

2
POLICY AND OBJECTIVES
Develop an Environmental Policy that explicitly commits to climate resilience, natural resource conservation, and biodiversity protection. Set measurable environmental objectives aligned with the 2026 standard.

3
INTERNAL GAP ANALYSIS
Identify and compare the level of compliance of existing systems against requirements of ISO 14001:2026. Use USQC's dedicated 2026 Clause-by-Clause Gap Analysis Checklist.

4
DOCUMENTATION / PROCESS DESIGN
Create documentation of the processes as per requirements of ISO 14001:2026. Update all documentation to reflect new clause references, including the new Clause 6.3 Management of Change procedure.

5
DOCUMENTATION / PROCESS IMPLEMENTATION
Processes and documents developed in step 4 should be implemented across the organization covering all departments and activities. Hold a workshop on the implementation as per ISO 14001:2026 requirements.

6
INTERNAL AUDIT
A robust internal audit system is essential. USQC can provide Internal Auditor Training for ISO 14001:2026, including the new "non-technical" auditing approach required by the 2026 revision.

7
ORGANISE A MANAGEMENT REVIEW MEETING
Top level management must review various official business aspects of the organization relevant to the standard. Review policy, objectives, internal audit results, and develop an action plan — which must be minuted.

8
THOROUGH GAP ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTED SYSTEMS
A formal pre-certification gap analysis should be conducted to assess effectiveness and compliance of system implementation. This final gap analysis will prepare your organization for the final certification audit.

9
CORRECTIVE ACTIONS
Organization should be ready for final certification audit, providing that the gap analysis audit has been conducted and all non-conformities (NC) have been assigned corrective actions. Check that all significant NCs are closed.

10
FINAL CERTIFICATION AUDIT
Once completed, your organization is hopefully recommended for registration to ISO 14001:2026. CONGRATULATIONS!

Contact USQC at www.usqc.us to schedule your certification audit.