

Role of Third Party Certification Bodies in Certifying Organizations to Recycling Standards

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Topics



- ▶ **WHY BUSINESSES PURSUE CERTIFICATION**
- ▶ **RESULTS OF R2 SURVEY**
- ▶ **HOW THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS OPERATE**
- ▶ **TYPES OF AUDITS – REGISTRATION, SURVEILLANCE AND RECERTIFICATION AUDITS**
- ▶ **FINANCIAL, STAFFING AND TIME INVESTMENTS**



Why Businesses Pursue Certification

- ▶ To be competitive in the market
- ▶ Federal/State programs requiring recyclers to be R2 or E-stewards certified.
- ▶ Requirement by customer e.g. OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer)
- ▶ International E-waste recyclers who are Downstream Vendors (DSV) for US companies are encouraged to be R2 /E-stewards
- ▶ To improve facility operations and demonstrate use of best practices

Results of R2 survey

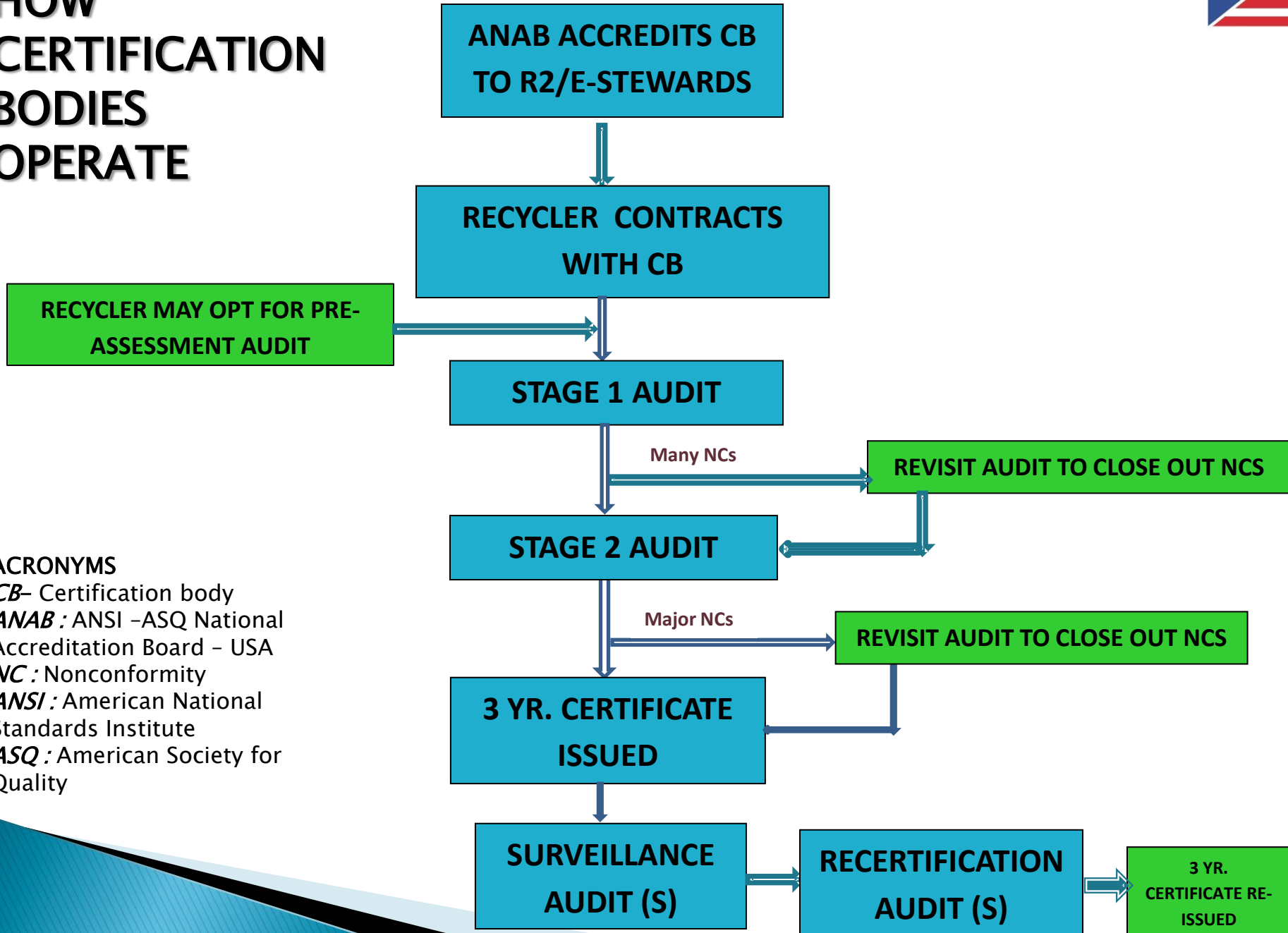
- ▶ Sought different downstream vendors that meet R2 requirements. ❖ 50%
- ▶ Adopted an EHSMS plan where there had previously been none. ❖ 42.9%
- ▶ Modified an existing management system to meet R2 requirements. ❖ 60.7%
- ▶ Have a plan for continuous improvement for EHSMS for the first time ❖ 46.4%
- ▶ Have closure plan in place for the first time ❖ 46.4%
- ▶ Separating and managing focus materials differently, according to the Standard ❖ 50%
- ▶ During audit preparation discovered we had not been knowledgeable of, or in compliance with all applicable regulations, but are confident the facility is now in full compliance. ❖ 46.4%

**79.3% of recyclers saw in an
improvement in business
due to certification**

Reference: R2 solutions' survey -2011



HOW CERTIFICATION BODIES OPERATE



ACRONYMS

- CB* - Certification body
- ANAB* : ANSI -ASQ National Accreditation Board - USA
- NC* : Nonconformity
- ANSI* : American National Standards Institute
- ASQ* : American Society for Quality

Registration Audits



The registration audit consists of two stages:

- **Stage 1**

- On-site document review of management system
 - Reviewing all policies and procedures: in-depth paperwork review
 - Evaluates the readiness of the organization to move to Stage 2

- **Stage 2**

- Scheduled 30 to 75 days after the Stage 1 audit
- Longer duration than Stage 1
- On site implementation review of management system
 - Interviewing employees, extensive walk through in facility, etc.; limited presence in conference room compared to St1

All nonconformities will need to be resolved prior to issuing certificate



Surveillance Audits

- Evaluate if organization is maintaining their management system
- Surveillance audits involve:
 - *Facility inspections and review of procedures/records*
 - *Auditors interview employees, MR, top management etc.*
- Scheduled at either six or twelve month intervals depending on contract (organization has choice initially).
- Semi-annual surveillance is generally shorter than the annual audit.
- Partial system audit- Not all requirements are covered; instead they are sampled at a surveillance audit
- For recyclers, most surveillance audits range from 1-3 days/year
- Surveillance cycle can change depending on an organization's performance.



Recertification Audits

- On-site audit conducted prior to the 3rd anniversary of the initial certification (audit time = 2/3 registration time)
- At this audit, CB will review performance of organization over the previous 3 years.
- It is expected that at recertification, organization has achieved maturity of system
- Sometimes the systems can fall apart due to:
 - *Changes in management or MR or high turnover*
 - *Changes in processes or scope*
 - *Move of facility*
 - *Facility takeover by another organization – often seen with small recyclers being bought over by larger recyclers.*
- Surveillance visits will then continue, as before, on a 3-year cycle.



Financial Investments

- ▶ **Prior to registration, consultant fees for**
 - Setting up management systems that meet requirements of standard
 - Setting up the documented system (most recyclers do this electronically)
 - Collection of Information on downstream vendors (permit copies, throughput info. etc.)
 - Conducting evaluation of legal compliance

- ▶ **Training costs**
 - Includes training for MR on standard (s), Internal audit requirements etc.
 - Includes training for staff on roles/responsibilities, EHS policy, objectives etc.

- ▶ **Fees paid to Certification body**
 - Man-day rate and expenses (for auditors) for audits; Certification Bodies determine man-days based on:
 - Size of Facility
 - Risk Level – Low, medium or High depending on nature of activities like dismantling (low), shredding (medium), smelting (high) etc.
 - Integration with other standards – If they are already certified to other standards like 14001, 18001, RIOS etc., reduction in man-days is given by CB.
 - Certificate Fees
 - Maintenance Fees



Staffing Investments

- ▶ One person is responsible for managing the system (s) – Management Representative (MR) over and above job duties
- ▶ Internal Auditor Independence – Finding someone other than the MR to audit the system internally
- ▶ Internal audit(s) and compliance audits are done generally once to twice a year requiring participation of staff/top management

Time Investments

- ▶ Generally it takes an average of 2–3 months for a single organization to get ready for certification
- ▶ Certification time frame from time of contract to receipt of certification is 8.2 months for recyclers (Courtesy: R2 survey)
- ▶ If organization does not have an effectively implemented system, revisits are done after audits prolonging certification periods
 - Lack of training, not comprehending/interpreting requirements, thereby not fulfilling them and not allocating resources to develop management system are some causes for poorly implemented systems
- ▶ Hiring external consultants to help with Internal Audit or compliance audits could prolong the process

QUESTIONS?

