

ICS 13.020.10
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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 24062-2009

**Environmental management -- Integrating environmental
aspects into product design and development**

环境管理 将环境因素引入产品的设计和开发

(English Translation)

Issued on: July 10, 2009

Implemented on: December 1, 2009

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People 's Republic of China**

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Foreword

This standard is equivalent to the use of international standards ISO/T R14062..2002 "Environmental management will be the introduction of environmental factors into product design and development" (English version).

For ease of use, this standard removes the preamble of ISO/T R14062..2002, which adds the Chinese preface.

For other international standards cited in ISO/T R14062..2002 has been used as our national standard, this standard uses me National standards instead of the corresponding international standards, the rest is not equivalent to the use of international standards for our national standards, in this standard are directly Quotes.

This standard is proposed by the National Environmental Management Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC207).

The drafting of this standard. China Institute of Standardization, China Environmental Science Research Institute, Beijing Institute of Technology and Economic Research Institute, the State Commission Certification and Accreditation Technology Research Institute, China National Accreditation Center for Conformity Assessment, Fangyuan Mark Certification Group Co., Ltd., International Copper Association.

Introduction

Any product, including goods or services, will have an impact on the environment, the impact may occur in the product of one or all life cycle Segment. Includes raw material acquisition, product manufacturing, distribution, use and disposal of discarded products. The degree of impact can be light and heavy; the impact cycle may be short the impact may also be long-term; the impact may occur locally (regional or global) (or a combination of several cases).

Customers, users and developers are increasingly concerned about product environmental factors and environmental impact. This concern is reflected in the business, consumption , Government and voluntary organizations on sustainable development, eco-efficiency, environmental design, product work, international agreements, trade practices, national laws and other aspects of the discussion; also reflected in the market economy in a variety of product design in the new method. The application of these new methods can improve resource utilization with efficiency and process efficiency, to improve potential product differences, reduce legal burdens and potential liabilities, and save costs. In addition, the whole market the changes in the sphere, source, manufacturing and distribution will affect the supply chain and thus the environment.

More and more organizations are aware of the environmental benefits of product design and development of the real benefits. These benefits may include.

This, to promote innovation, new business opportunities, and to improve product quality.

The environmental factors that predict or identify the full life cycle of a product are a complex task that should be considered in the use of the product.

The environmental factors of the product must also be weighed against other factors such as the expected function of the product, performance, safety, health, cost, marketability, quality Quantity and legal requirements.

The process of introducing environmental factors into product design and development must be continuous and flexible, to enhance creativity in the environment, and to innovate Maximize and promote environmental improvement opportunities. As a basis for the introduction of work, environmental issues can be addressed through policies and strategies of relevant organizations.

Early identification and planning to enable organizations to make effective decisions to control environmental factors and better understand how their decisions affect others Environmental factors such as raw material acquisition stage and end of product life.

This standard is intended for use by all persons engaged in product design and development, regardless of their organization's type, size, geographical or complexity;

Can be used for all types of products, whether new or improved. The content and

information provided by the standard will be directed to those direct participation Personnel with product design and development processes, people responsible for policy and decision-making processes, and not directly involved in product design and development processes of the external stakeholders.

GB/T 24062-2009/ISO/TR14062.:2002 Environmental management Introduce environmental factors into product design and development

1 Scope

This standard sets forth the concepts and practices of introducing environmental factors into the design and development of products, where the "product" Including goods, including services.

This standard applies to the development of industry normative documents, and does not apply to the certification and registration as a specification.

2 Normative reference documents

The terms of the following documents are hereby incorporated by reference into this standard. Whichever is the date of the reference file, which is followed by all (Excluding corrigenda) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to reach an agreement under this standard Whether you can use the latest version of these files. For undated references, the latest edition applies to this standard.

GB/T 24050 Environmental management terminology (GB/T 24050-2004, ISO 14050.:2002, IDT)

3 Terms and definitions

GB/T 24050 established and the following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

A set of activities that transform inputs into outputs that are interrelated or interacting.

Note 1: The input of a process is usually the output of other processes.

Note 2: The organization usually plans the process and makes it run under controlled conditions for value added.

Note 3: The process of verifying that a product is not easily qualified or can not be economically valid is often referred to as a "special process".

[GB/T 19000-2008, definition 3.4.1] 3.2 any goods or services.

[GB/T 24021-2001, Definitions 3.1.11]

Note 1: The product can be classified into the following categories.

--- service (eg transport);

--- software (such as computer programs, dictionaries);

--- hardware (such as engine parts);

--- Process materials (eg lubricants).

Note 2: The service is divided into tangible and intangible. The provision of a service may involve, for example.

--- the activities provided by the tangible products provided by the customer (such as the maintenance of the car);

The activities done on the intangible products provided by the customer (such as the income statement required to prepare the tax return);

--- delivery of intangible products (eg information provided by knowledge transfer);

Create an atmosphere for the customer (eg at hotels and restaurants).

Software consists of information, usually intangible products and can exist in the form of methods, papers or programs.

The hardware is usually a tangible product, the amount of which has the characteristics of counting. Process materials are usually tangible products, the amount of which has a continuous characteristic.

GB/T 24062-2009/ISO/TR14062.:2002