

GEORGIA TECH ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY SERVICES (GTESS)

ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer

Clarification of Intent: SEP energy management standards

Administrator: Holly Grell-Lawe (holly.lawe@innovate.gatech.edu)



*When originating or replying, please respond to the Administrator
Updated 28 September 2015*

BACKGROUND

Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS) is an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited standards developer, which developed ANSI/MSE 50021, ANSI/MSE 50028, and related series of energy management documents to support the Superior Energy Performance™ (SEP) program. These standards have been carefully negotiated, with language carefully chosen to reflect delicate compromises and flexibility in their use and application. Recognizing that questions of intent may arise from time to time in various settings, GTESS has established a formal process to respond to questions regarding clarification of these standards related SEP. The responses will reflect GTESS understanding of these standards as intended during their drafting. The process by which GTESS responds to questions is documented in the GTESS Interpretation Policy.

A summary of that process follows:

1. All questions or requests for interpretations must be submitted using the GTESS Interpretation Request Form available from the GTESS Administrator or the www.energymanagementstandards.org.

The completed form must be submitted electronically or mailed to:

Attention: Standards Coordinator/Administrator, Holly Grell-Lawe
Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS)
Enterprise Innovation Institute
Georgia Institute of Technology
75 Fifth Street, N.W. -- Suite 300
Atlanta, GA 30332-0640
404-558-5948
www.energymanagementstandards.org
e-mail: holly.lawe@innovate.gatech.edu

2. The contact information of the requester must be included in GTESS Interpretation Request Form.
3. Questions should be posed in a question format, as specific as possible, and preferably, in a style to facilitate a concise answer. Questions that are not clear will be returned to the requester for clarification.
4. The GTESS Interpretations Committee will consider the Request for Interpretation within thirty days of receipt. The final response or interpretation will be provided to the requester and disseminated and made available to others through appropriate channels.

**Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS)
Clarification of Intent of SEP Documents**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1: ANSI/MSE 50021:2013 Superior Energy Performance™—Additional requirements for energy management systems 3

PART 2: Superior Energy Performance™ Measurement and Verification Protocol for Industry, November 19, 2012 4

PART 3: Superior Energy Performance™ Industrial Facility Best Practice Scorecard, December 5, 2012 6

PART 4: ANSI/MSE 50028:2012—Superior Energy Performance™—Requirements for verification bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition 7

Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS)
Clarification of Intent of SEP Documents

***PART 1: ANSI/MSE 50021:2013 Superior Energy Performance™—
Additional requirements for energy management systems***

The questions and answers shown in Part 1 have been developed as clarifications of ANSI/MSE 50021:2013. These clarifications remain valid with regard to the 2013 version of ANSI/MSE 50021.

This page left intentionally blank –

PART 2: Superior Energy Performance™ Measurement and Verification Protocol for Industry, November 19, 2012

The questions and answers shown in Part 2 have been developed as clarifications of the SEP M&V Protocol for Industry November 19, 2012 version. These clarifications remain valid with regard to the 2013 version of ANSI/MSE 50021.

2014-001—M&V Protocol-3.1.3

27 August 2014

Topic

3.1.3 Definition of adjustment options for calculating the SEnPI

3.4.2 Time period of data included in the model

Question

3.1.3: Definition of adjustment options for calculating the SEnPI states: *To calculate the SEP energy performance indicator (SEnPI) by any of the methods, baseline and reporting period energy consumption must be assessed at the same production levels and the same external conditions that effect energy consumption such as weather.*

3.4.2 Time period of data included in the model states:

The model(s) used to construct the SEnPI must adjust the baseline and/or reporting period consumption to a consistent time period and calendar.

Is it necessary that the time intervals of the predictor variables included in the model completely match the time intervals of the consumption data? For example, if the consumption data are for periods that run from the 11th of one month to the 10th of the next, must the corresponding predictor variables such as production quantities or degree-days also be for periods that run from the 11th to the 10th?

Answer

No, the Protocol does not require that the intervals of the predictor variables exactly match those of the consumption data. Due to the nature of the utility data, it is probable that the data will be collected and provided over slightly different periods. For example, the predictor variable production may be tracked only on a calendar month, while gas and electric consumption data are available from utility metering periods that are typically roughly 30 days but move slightly from month to month, and may be different for these two energy sources, and fuel oil delivery dates and corresponding consumption records are typically at irregular intervals. While it may be possible in principle to obtain predictor variable data on a finer scale that would allow more exact alignment of the data intervals, this additional effort is not required.

The Protocol requirement in 3.1.3 is to adjust the baseline period or reporting period consumption such that both represent consumption at the same conditions of the variables included in the model. This is not intended to imply that the exact dates of the data sets must match, due to the nature of the data typically available.

The Protocol requirement in 3.4.2 regarding consistent time period and calendar refers to the overall span of the baseline and reporting periods, not to the interval of individual data points. As indicated in the remainder of the paragraph that begins with the quoted sentence, the intent of the requirement is that the baseline and reporting-period consumption, either or both

Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS)
Clarification of Intent of SEP Documents

adjusted, represent the same set of months. For example, consumption for both periods may be normalized to a calendar year, or to represent March through March.

2015-003—M&V Protocol-3.7.1

10 September 2015

Question:

Section 3.7.1 says the conversion factor of 1.0 should be used, while Section 3.8.2 states that delivered and exported electricity “are both converted to primary energy sources using the same multiplier, regardless of the type of onsite generation”.

For exported energy (accounting of the electricity provided to the grid) what is the appropriate conversion factor?

ANSWER:

Background

The SEP program focuses on demonstrating continual facility-level energy performance improvement. It does not focus on energy supply improvements nor on carbon dioxide emissions reduction. Facility electricity consumption is counted in terms of primary energy, using the multipliers provided in the Superior Energy Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol dated November 19, 2012.

Interpretation

It is the intent of Section 3.7.1 Conversion of Electricity to Primary Energy that electricity generated *and consumed* onsite from solar, wind, and geothermal sources is multiplied by a source conversion factor of 1.0.

As per Section 3.8.2 On-site Production of Electricity or Other Derived Energy Sources 2nd paragraph – electricity exported across the boundary, is multiplied by a source conversion factor of 3.0, with the exception of exported electricity that exceeds delivered electricity. In this case, the excess exported electricity is considered a product.

PART 3: Superior Energy Performance™ Industrial Facility Best Practice Scorecard, December 5, 2012

The questions and answers shown in Part 3 have been developed as clarifications of the Industrial Best Practice Scorecard December 2012. These clarifications remain valid with regard to the 2013 version of ANSI/MSE 50021.

This page left intentionally blank –

***PART 4: ANSI/MSE 50028:2012—Superior Energy Performance™—
Requirements for verification bodies for use in accreditation or other
forms of recognition***

The questions and answers shown in Part 4 have been developed as clarifications of the 2012 version of ANSI/MSE 50028. These clarifications remain valid with regard to the 2012 version of ANSI/MSE 50028.

2014-001—ANSI/MSE 50028-9.2.5.2

21 April 2014

Topic

Information for granting initial certification

Question

In GHG verification, an independent review of the verification is required before the verification statement is issued. This peer review process could also happen in SEP and wouldn't necessary by done by the Performance Verifier or Lead Verifier. It could be done by someone in a QA role who would be checking for format, etc. They may be the person actually issuing the decision. Is this acceptable to meet the intent of this clause?

If the verification body has a senior person conduct an internal quality control check on the final decision and then that person issues the decision, is this acceptable, or for SEP, does it have to be the SEP Lead Auditor who issues the decision?

Answer

ANSI/MSE 50028-2012 is used in conjunction with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17021. ISO/IEC 17021 requires the verification body to have a process that defines the audit and certification process. The process includes a review of the certification or recertification decision. (ANSI/MSE 50028, Clause 5.1.3 and Annex A, Table A.1) That decision must be made by members of the verification body who are not part of the audit team

ANSI/MSE 50028, Clause 9.1.14 states:

"The verification body shall ensure that the persons or committees that make the certification or recertification decisions are different from those who carried out the audits."

This helps ensure that the information is reviewed by verification body personnel other than the auditors involved in the audit.

ANSI/MSE 50028, Clause 9.2.5.2 states:

"The verification body shall make the certification decision on the basis of an evaluation of the audit findings and conclusions and any other relevant information (e.g. public information, comments on the audit report from the client)."

This requirement helps the verification body ensure they have information on the requirements of SEP and activities that may affect the decision process. Activities that may affect the decision process include, but are not limited to:

- the client reporting this information differently in public forums;
- the client disagrees with the audit findings and has filed an appeal.

This type of information would need to be taken into account in making the certification decision.

Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS)
Clarification of Intent of SEP Documents

The review of information includes a review of both the management system assessment outcome, and the results of the performance verification. The review is a quality assurance check to assure that the certification requirements have been met, all documentation is complete, and the required evidence related to the verification is available and correct. It is not a re-verification and does not need to be performed by a SEP Lead Auditor nor a SEP Performance Verifier.

2014-002—ANSI/MSE 50028-9.1.3

17 November 2014

Topic

Role of the SEP Performance Verifier in Stage 1 audit

Question

What is the role of the SEP Performance Verifier (PV) and the circumstances under which that role may or may not be necessary during a Stage 1 audit?

Answer

The SEP verification body (VB) shall include in their process an action whereby they review the information provided by the organization and determine if SEP PV participation in a Stage 1 audit is necessary and to what degree. This determination shall be recorded.

Participation by a SEP PV in a Stage 1 audit will be necessary under any one or more of the following circumstances:

- a) The organization requires a pre-approval by the SEP Administrator, and the criteria provided by the SEP Administrator recommends the SEP PV review the information, or the SEP PV indicates he/she needs to review information;
- b) The organization has experienced a significant change in model, facilities, equipment or processes since the last review; or
- c) The SEP VB processes determine it is necessary.

If none of these circumstances are present the SEP PV is not necessary for the Stage 1 audit.

2015-001F—ANSI/MSE 50028

04 May 2015

Question

ISO 50003:2014 was published addressing requirements for certification bodies. Considering the potential application to the Superior Energy Performance Program we have a question about the following two issues.

- 1) Can organizations use multi-site auditing with the Superior Energy Performance Program?
- 2) The list of technical areas in ISO 50003 does not agree with the table in ANSI/MSE 50028-2012. Which is to be used with Superior Energy Performance?

Answer

The Superior Energy Performance (SEP) Program recognizes the recent publication of ISO 50003:2014 *Energy management systems Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of energy management systems*. The SEP Program recognizes two issues with this document: 1) the market interest in multi-site sampling of the EnMS allowed through ISO 50003 and 2) the difference in sectors provided in ANSI/MSE 50028-2012 and ISO 50003: 2014.

Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS) Clarification of Intent of SEP Documents

1) Multi-Site Sampling

The SEP program has a key responsibility to ensure that any sampling for the verification of energy performance occurs within the program parameters and the requirements of ANSI/MSE 50028-2012, which under Annex G (normative), does not allow multi-site sampling.

The SEP program will recognize ANAB accredited ISO 50001 multi-site certification for initial certification and recertification under the following conditions:

1. Personnel conducting the multi-site ISO 50001 audit are qualified under the SEP criteria of qualified personnel (SEP LA, SEP PV) (see 7.1 of ANSI/MSE 50028-2012),
2. Body conducting the ISO 50001 audits is both an ANAB Accredited Certification Body (CB) for ISO 50001 in accordance with ISO 50003 and an accredited Verification Body (VB) with ANSI-ANAB,
3. SEP facilities are included within the scope of the ISO 50001 multi-site certificate, and
4. ISO 50001 multi-site sampling plan used includes a representative sample of the SEP locations.

Representative samples for ISO 50001 locations and ISO 50001 with SEP locations, consider the number of significant energy uses (SEUs), the total energy consumption, and complexity of processes.

In addition, the sampling for ISO 50001 with SEP sites will also consider for the EnMS sample, the SEP pathway(s) chosen (Energy Performance or Mature).

5. If the results of the audit show an increase in nonconformities, a trend in nonconformities, or include a major nonconformity, then an increase in sampling is required.

Each SEP facility will be audited at the initial certification audit and recertification audit to address:

- a) ANSI/MSE 50021,
- b) Industrial Best Practice Scorecard (when applicable), and
- c) M&V Protocol for Industry.

The SEP audit must use SEP certified personnel (SEP LA and SEP PV) for the verification of the SEP program requirements and the ISO 50001 requirements.

For the audits at each SEP location, the audit day table found in ANSI/MSE 50028 normative Annex A, A.5.4 shall be used to determine the necessary audit days on site in addition to an abbreviated Stage 1 audit.

For the SEP Stage 1 audit:

- It will consider at a minimum bullet e) under 9.2.3.1 to verify the information is available for the SEP energy performance improvement (SEnPI) claim and related "bottom up sanity check".
- The Stage 1 audit may be conducted off-site if the client systems for energy data permit.
- Stage 2 audit may not be conducted off-site.
- At this time, there are no additional requirements for the central office under ANSI/MSE 50021 or ANSI/MSE 50028. Therefore, the central office will not require additional auditing for SEP. The central office will be audited based on the requirements of ISO/IEC 17021, ISO 50003, the VB procedures, and related IAF and ANAB documents.

Each location verified under the SEP Program will receive an SEP certificate following processes of the VB.

Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS) Clarification of Intent of SEP Documents

In keeping with current practice, as defined in IAF MD1, the Stage 1 audit will be conducted at the central office for the EnMS, with a limited off-site Stage 1 for the remaining ISO 50001 with SEP locations.

An SEP application is required for each SEP location for the initial certification and recertification.

Surveillance audits are conducted, by an accredited VB, based on the ISO 50001 multi-site sampling plan that must include a representative sample of the SEP locations for each Surveillance audit. The SEP LA will review the requirements of ANSI/MSE 50021 and, as applicable, *The Best Practice Scorecard Credits* at the SEP locations in the sample. A SEP PV is not required at Surveillance audits if the scope and boundaries of the SEP locations remains the same as the initial certification audit, and no additional SEP sites are being added through a Scope extension. The representative number of sites would be based on the percentage of ISO 50001 facilities that are also SEP facilities. The surveillance sample formula is $0.6\sqrt{n}$ from Annex B.3.2 of ISO 50003. For example, if a multi-site certificate addresses 25 ISO 50001 facilities and 5 of the facilities are also SEP then 20% of the facilities are SEP. In this example, this would result in a minimum sample that is $.6\sqrt{25} = 3$ that are ISO 50001. For this example, 20% of the sample is ISO 50001 and SEP so the sample would include at a minimum $[3 * (.2) = (0.6 \text{ rounded up} = 1)]$, 1 SEP facility. This representative sample does not change the sample requirements for the application of ISO 50003 for the multi-site sampling plan and cannot be used as justification for changes to that sampling plan.

This approach allows SEP organizations to take advantage of the ISO 50001 multi-site auditing options provided through ISO 50003, while addressing the specific need to verify site energy performance at each location for the SEP program.

Current versions of the SEP Best Practice Scorecard for Industry and the M&V Protocol for Industry can be found at energy.gov/betterbuildings/superior-energy-performance.

Current versions of the ANSI/MSE 50028 document can be purchased from <http://webstore.ansi.org/>.

2) Sectors in ANSI/MSE 50028-2012

The SEP Program recognizes the sectors as identified in ISO 50003:2014 and accepts that the sector definitions ANSI/MSE 50028 TABLE A.4 is replaced by ISO 50003:2014 Table 2 Technical Areas in ISO 50003.

Effective Date: This Interpretation takes effect 5/4/2015. However, this Interpretation may only be used by organizations that have been accredited to the use of ISO 50003. (See ANAB Heads Up 299 <http://anab.org/programs/isoiec-17021/heads-up/>).

2015-002—ANSI/MSE 50028

10 September 2015

Question: If ISO 50003:2014 is used to calculate the number of audit days for the energy management system (EnMS) per GTESS Clarification of Intent 2015-001F ANSI/MSE 50028 dated 04 May 2015, how is the audit duration for Superior Energy Performance (SEP) determined for the following stages?

Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS)
Clarification of Intent of SEP Documents

- a) Initial certification (stage 1 and stage 2)
- b) Surveillance audits
- c) Recertification audits

Answer: This interpretation provides general information followed by three parts.

- 1. Duration of SEP audits for initial certification audit;
- 2. Duration of SEP audits for surveillance audits;
- 3. Duration of SEP audits for recertification.

Each part addresses the basic duration of audit time calculation for both the energy performance and mature energy pathway with example calculations and information on facilities with integrated management systems and multi-site audits. It is important to note that ISO 50003:2014 addresses the requirements for how certification bodies audit ISO 50001:2011 including the duration of audits and audit time. Audit time and duration for the Superior Energy Performance Program is addressed in ANSI/MSE 50028. The key terms related to audit time and duration, are in ISO/IEC 17021:2011 and ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, the definitions are included below for clarity.

audit time

time needed to plan and accomplish a complete and effective audit of the client organization's management

system

duration of management system certification audits

part of *audit time* spent conducting audit activities from the opening meeting to the closing meeting, inclusive

Note 1 to entry: Audit activities normally include:

- conducting the opening meeting;
- performing document review while conducting the audit;
- communicating during the audit;
- assigning roles and responsibilities of guides and observers;
- collecting and verifying information;
- generating audit findings;
- preparing audit conclusions;
- conducting the closing meeting.

For the Superior Energy Performance Program, the duration of an SEP audit is determined based on a combination of information from ISO 50003:2014 and ANSI/MSE 50028-2012 as described below. The factor used to determine surveillance audit duration is 33% (0.33)

Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS) Clarification of Intent of SEP Documents

in agreement with *International Accreditation Forum Mandatory Document for Duration of QMS and EMS Audits*, Issue 2 (IAF MD 5: 2013). Note that this representative sample does not change the sample requirements for the application of ISO 50003 for sampling plan and cannot be used as justification for changes to that sampling plan. The information below describes the minimum days required. Additional days may be necessary based on the situation and the SEP verification body's (SEP VB) procedures.

Audit Duration for SEP Initial Certification Audits

Audit day calculations are developed by adding the components that represent the parts of the audit:

- 1) The number of days for ISO 50001 which is determined from the ISO 50003 audit day calculation for ISO 50001,
- 2) The number of days for upgrade to SEP from ANSI/MSE 50028-2012 Table A.5.4 *Minimum Audit Days Table SEP Certification Upgrade* using the complexity level calculated from ISO 50003, and
- 3) The number of days for the Scorecard from ANSI/MSE 50028-2012 Table A.5.5 *Facility Best Practice Scorecard Audit Duration* for those organizations using the Mature Energy Pathway.
- 4) The SEP VB must determine if the SEP Performance Verifier (PV) is necessary for the stage 1. If so, then the number of days needed for the SEP PV as determined by the SEP VB is added to the calculation.

For an organization using the Energy Performance Pathway, components 1) and 2) are required for the calculation. Components 1), 2) and 4) (if applicable) are summed to calculate the duration of the SEP audit.

For an organization using the Mature Energy Pathway, components 1), 2) and 3) are required for the calculation. Components 1), 2), 3) and 4) (if applicable) are summed to calculate the duration of the SEP audit.

For organizations that have integrated their EnMS with another certified management system, a reduction of up to 20% in the number of audit days may be applied (ISO 50003:2014 Section 5.3.1).

Audit Duration for SEP Surveillance Audits

Audit day calculations are developed by adding three components:

- 1) The number of days for ISO 50001 which is determined from the ISO 50003 audit day calculation for ISO 50001,
- 2) The number of audit days for ANSI/MSE 50021 as indicated in the column titled, "Minimum Audit Days for ANSI/MSE 50021" in ANSI/MSE 50028-2012 Table

Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS)
Clarification of Intent of SEP Documents

- A.5.4 *Minimum Audit Days Table SEP Certification Upgrade* using the complexity level calculated from ISO 50003,
- 3) The SEP VB determines if the SEP PV is needed on the surveillance audit. Typically, in surveillance audits, the SEP PV is not necessary as the model and related Scorecard credits are not evaluated. If the SEP VB determines that a SEP PV is needed for the surveillance audit, then the number of days needed for the SEP PV as determined by the SEP VB is added to the calculation.

Once the number of audit days is determined, the factor used to determine surveillance audit duration - 33% (0.33) - is applied to the number of audit days from component 2) above (ANSI/MSE 50028-2012 Table A.5.4 *Minimum Audit Days Table SEP Certification Upgrade*).

Scorecard credits are not awarded during a surveillance audit and are not withdrawn during a surveillance audit. These credits are only evaluated during initial and recertification audits.

The SEP facility energy performance (SEnPI) is not evaluated during the surveillance audit.

Per the GTESS Clarification of Intent 2015-001F ANSI/MSE 50028 dated 04 May 2015 for multi-site audits:

“Surveillance audits are conducted by an accredited SEP VB based on the ISO 50001 multi-site sampling plan that must include a representative sample of the SEP locations for each surveillance audit. The SEP Lead Auditor (SEP LA) will review the requirements of ANSI/MSE 50021... at the SEP locations in the [audit] sample.”

Audit Duration for SEP Recertification Audits

Audit day calculations are developed by adding three components:

- 1) The number of days for ISO 50001 which is determined from the ISO 50003 audit day calculation for ISO 50001,
- 2) The number of days for SEP PV and the number of days for ANSI/MSE 50021, both from ANSI/MSE 50028 Table A.5.4 *Minimum Audit Days Table SEP Certification Upgrade*, and
- 3) The number of days for the Scorecard from ANSI/MSE 50028 Table A.5.5 *Facility Best Practice Scorecard Audit Duration* for those organizations using the Mature Energy Pathway.

2015-004—ANSI/MSE 50028

10 September 2015

Question: For organizations holding an ISO 50001 Certification from a Certification Body (CB) not accredited as an SEP Verification Body (VB), what is required to transition to SEP Certification?

Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS) Clarification of Intent of SEP Documents

Answer: Verification of conformance with the requirements of ISO 50001 and SEP must be performed by an Accredited SEP Verification Body. ANSI/MSE 50028-2012, Annex A (normative) states:

“Some organizations may desire to achieve SEP certification in two steps:

1. Certification to ISO 50001
2. Certification to SEP by adding the Energy Performance Verification and ANSI/MSE 50021

In order to apply this two-step approach, both verifications of ISO 50001 conformance and energy performance must be performed by a SEP Accredited Verification Body and audit teams shall be made up of Certified SEP Performance Verifiers and Certified SEP Lead Auditors.”

The organization must first apply to the SEP Administrator requesting the transition and then complete the steps outlined in either Scenario 1 or Scenario 2 below.

Scenario 1: The organization is switching from a non-SEP CB* (not a candidate for SEP VB accreditation for whatever reason) to an accredited SEP VB. The steps required are:

1. The organization transfers its existing ISO 50001 certification to an accredited SEP VB following the defined ANAB process for the transfer of management system certifications.
2. The SEP VB conducts a gap assessment for the SEP requirements prior to the SEP upgrade audit. This will serve as the Stage 1 for the SEP audit.
3. The SEP VB conducts an audit of the existing ISO 50001 EnMS against the SEP requirements as set forth in ANSI/MSE 50021 at either a next scheduled surveillance or recertification audit.
4. The SEP VB also conducts a SEP “upgrade” audit per ANSI/MSE 50028-2012, using the SEP Measurement & Verification Protocol

The SEP upgrade will be scheduled at the next scheduled audit or as a special audit at the request of the client. If the next scheduled audit is a surveillance audit, the client will be provided a choice to re-issue the ISO 50001 certificate such that the date aligns with the SEP Certificate date.

Georgia Tech Energy and Sustainability Services (GTESS) Clarification of Intent of SEP Documents

The additional time to be added to the next scheduled audit for the SEP upgrade is defined in ANSI/MSE 50028-2012, Annex A (normative), Table A.5.4 *Minimum Audit Days Table SEP Certification Upgrade*.

Scenario 2: The organization decides to remain with their current CB, who is seeking to become an accredited SEP-VB. The CB must apply to ANSI/ANAB to become an accredited SEP VB.

1. VB Applicant conducts a gap assessment of existing the ISO 50001 EnMS management system against the SEP requirements as set forth in ANSI/MSE 50021 at either the next scheduled surveillance or recertification audit.
2. VB also conducts a SEP “upgrade” audit per ANSI/MSE 50028-2012, using the SEP Measurement & Verification Protocol
Note: The SEP upgrade audit could be the site of the ANSI witness audit for qualifying the VB Applicant
3. The SEP Certification is released when the CB has become fully accredited as a SEP VB.

** Depending on the Scenario, either the CB or Applicant VB needs to be accredited by a signatory to the ISO 14001 MLA; ISO 50001 MLA when available*