



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 16887:2017

01-junij-2017

Usnje - Okoljski odtis - Pravila za kategorije proizvodov (PCR) - Ogljikove stopinje

Leather - Environmental footprint - Product Category Rules (PCR) - Carbon footprints

Leder - Ökologischer Fußabdruck - Produktkategorieregeln (PCR) - CO2 Fußabdrücke

Cuir - Empreinte écologique - Règles spécifiques des catégories de produits (RCP) - Empreintes carbone

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 16887

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2017

ICS 59.140.30

English Version

Leather - Environmental footprint - Product Category Rules (PCR) - Carbon footprints

Cuir - Empreinte écologique - Règles spécifiques des catégories de produits (RCP) - Empreintes carbone

Leder - Ökologischer Fußabdruck - Produktkategorieregeln (PCR) - CO2 Fußabdrücke

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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EN 16887:2017 (E)**European foreword**

This document (EN 16887:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 289 “Leather”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2017.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

In order to satisfy market expectations, the Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) referred to a defined product needs to be prepared in compliance with specific methods and precise requirements, in order to allow a correct comparison among similar products.

This aim can be achieved only if rules of calculation are defined, so that every organization can follow them in preparing a PCF for a specific product.

These rules are called “product category rules” (or PCR), that are a complementary part of most general PCF programmes, but are fundamental both during the phase of LCA (Life Cycle Assessment) studies evaluation and the related declarations.

As PCRs are internationally recognized, it is crucial that they are defined in a document discussed, shared and approved in an official international context as CEN is, and that they are included in a standard.

In this way they will be applied by the organizations in all interested countries.

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EN 16887:2017 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard provides a system for calculation of the carbon footprint of leather as defined in EN 15987 and sold in the semi-processed state or ready to be shipped for use in consumer articles manufacturing processes.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 15987:2015, *Leather — Terminology — Key definitions for the leather trade*

EN ISO 2589, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of thickness (ISO 2589)*

EN ISO 14021:2016, *Environmental labels and declarations — Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling) (ISO 14021:2016)*

EN ISO 14025, *Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures (ISO 14025)*

CEN ISO/TS 14067, *Greenhouse gases — Carbon footprint of products — Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication (ISO/TS 14067)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 15987 and CEN ISO/TS 14067 and the following apply.

3.1**leather**

hide or skin with its original fibrous structure more or less intact, tanned to be impudrescible, where the hair or wool may or may not have been removed, whether or not the hide or skin has been split into layers or segmented either before or after tanning and where any surface coating or surface layer, however applied, is not thicker than 0,15 mm

Note 1 to entry: If the tanned hide or skin is disintegrated mechanically and/or chemically into fibrous particles, small pieces or powders and then, with or without the combination of a binding agent, is made into sheets or other forms, such sheets or forms are not leather.

Note 2 to entry: If the grain layer has been completely removed, the term leather will not be used without further qualification, e.g. split leather, suede leather.

[SOURCE: EN 15987:2015, 4.1.1, modified — Note 2 to entry was slightly modified]

3.2**sole leather, vegetable tanned**

leather tanned with vegetable tannins and finished for the outsoles of footwear

3.3**crust**

leather which is tanned, fatliquored and dried, before finishing

[SOURCE: EN 15987:2015, 4.1.3]

3.4**split leather**

layer from a hide or skin made from a flesh split or a middle split, without any grain structure, tanned to be imputrescible

Note 1 to entry: A split is a layer of hide or skin obtained by dividing it horizontally (splitting) to obtain at least two separate layers; the top layer is called grain split, and the bottom layer is called flesh split; for heavy hides also a middle split can be obtained.

Note 2 to entry: If the name of the animal whence it originates, or the part of the animal whence it comes, is included in the description, the term “split leather” will be used as a noun, e.g. pig split leather.

[SOURCE: EN 15987:2015, 4.1.2]

3.5**fleshings**

small pieces of connective and adipose tissues cut from the inner surface of hides and skins in the fleshing operation

3.6**by-product**

substance or object resulting from a production process, the primary aim of which is not the production of that item

Note 1 to entry: By-product is a production residue that is not waste.

3.7**Product Category Rules****PCR**

documents that define requirements that are compulsory for the environmental declarations of a certain category of products according to EN ISO 14025 and that enable transparency and comparability between different environmental footprint studies of these products of a same category

3.8**semi-processed leather**

intermediates of leather production, like wet blue, wet-white, crust, pickled pelt, etc

3.9**upstream process**

process occurring along the supply chain of purchased goods/services prior to entering the core process

3.10**product system (core process)**

collection of unit processes with elementary and product flows, performing one or more defined functions, and which models the life cycle of a product

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14040:2006, 3.28]

3.11**downstream process**

process occurring along a product supply chain after entering the core process

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EN 16887:2017 (E)**3.12****primary data**

quantified value of a unit process or an activity obtained from a direct measurement or a calculation based on direct measurements at its original source

Note 1 to entry: Primary data need not necessarily originate from the product system under study because primary data relate to a different but comparable product system to that being studied.

Note 2 to entry: Primary data include Green House Gases (GHG) emission factors and/or GHG activity data (defined in EN ISO 14064-1:2012, 2.11).

3.13**site-specific data**

data obtained from a direct measurement or a calculation based on direct measurement at its original source within the product system

Note 1 to entry: All site-specific data are primary data but not all primary data are site-specific data because they also relate to a different product system.

3.14**secondary data**

data obtained from sources other than a direct measurement or a calculation based on direct measurements at the original source

Note 1 to entry: Such sources include databases and published literature validated by stakeholders.

3.15**product**

result of activities or processes; a product can be tangible or intangible, or a combination of both

Note 1 to entry: The product is categorized as follows:

- services (e.g. transport, subcontractors activity);
- processed materials (e.g. hides).

Note 2 to entry: Services have tangible and intangible elements. Provision of a service involves, for example, the following:

- an activity performed on a customer-supplied tangible product (e.g. hide to be fleshed).

Processed materials are generally tangible and their amount is a continuous characteristic.

Note 3 to entry: Adapted from EN ISO 14021:2016 and EN ISO 9000:2015.

3.16**chemicals**

substance or mixture of substances having a constant chemical composition and characteristic properties

4 PCR elements

4.1 General

The following subclauses define the data to be collected for each PCR item, in order to prepare a leather Product Carbon Footprint (PCF).

4.2 Definition of the product group

4.2.1 General

The product group includes all kind of leather as defined in 3.1, from animals bred for purposes different from leather production (e.g. meat, milk, etc.).

This PCF is applicable to any intended use, that shall be specified. Articles with the same functional unit shall be grouped in categories characterized by a similar intended use, as appropriate.

4.2.2 Identification of manufacturing company

The information about the manufacturing/producing company to be included in a leather PCF shall be at least:

- company name;
- tannery production site(s) included in the system boundary;
- issuer and contacts;
- specification of the process phases carried out in the production site(s).

Other voluntary information (e.g.):

- information on environmental management system;
- specific aspects regarding production;
- environmental policy;
- manufacturers logotype.

4.2.3 Specification of the product

The product under consideration in this standard is “Leather” (3.1), intended as a semi-processed or finished product to either be further processed in the tanning sector or, after completion of all processing steps, in various consumer articles’ manufacturing sectors.