



**International
Standard**

ISO 22067-2

**Graphic technology —
Requirements for communication
of environmental aspects of printed
products —**

**Part 2:
Print finishing**

*Technologie graphique — Exigences pour la communication des
aspects environnementaux des produits imprimés —*

Partie 2: Finissage des impressions

**First edition
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Sample Document

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, *Graphic technology*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 22067 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

In this highly competitive era, every business needs promotional materials to attract customers and strengthen its market presence. An impeccable design can make promotional printed materials more attractive and eye-catching, but print finishing is also required to create compelling products.

Print finishing comprises value-added processes that are carried out after ink has been applied to the substrate. While some of these processes can occur prior to the print leaving the press (inline), a significant number are executed offline. The key objective of these finishing processes is to enhance the overall quality, appearance, durability and functionality of the printed product, thereby meeting the specific needs of the customer or end user.

Print finishing involves a diverse array of raw materials and final products depending on the specific requirements of customers or end users. [Table 1](#) provides an overview of print finishing and final products.

Table 1 — Overview of print finishing and final products

Substances input for print finishing	Type of process	Outputs of print finishing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — printed materials — adhesives — varnishes and coatings — stitching materials — plastic films — foils — wire — others 	Book binding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — books — magazines — journals — newspapers — catalogues — brochures — calendars — business cards — others 	
	— cutting and trimming		
	— folding		
	— collating and gathering		
	— gluing or saddle-stitching or sewing		
	— trimming		
	— cover making		
	— others		
	Packaging production		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — labels — tags — boxes — bags — mail bundling — others
	— cutting or die cutting		
	— creasing		
	— folding		
	— gluing		
	— pressing		
	— others		
	Surface decoration process	Effects of surface decoration are presented on books, covers and book bindings as well as packaging products	
	— embossing and debossing		
	— foil stamping		
	— coating		
	— film lamination		
— others			

Sustainability is the core concern of the printing industry. To enhance the industry's environmental sustainability, effective communication of environmental aspects of products and processes is essential. The ISO 22067 series specifies requirements and criteria for communicating environmental aspects within the print production supply chain. This document is the second part of the ISO 22067 series, specifically

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addressing print finishing production. The data collection requirements outlined herein begin with printed materials that have not yet been configured as a finished print product.

In practice, to comprehensively communicate the environmental aspects associated with production of finished print products, such as books or folding boxes, data collection during the printing stage will follow the requirements of ISO 22067-1. Subsequently, data collection during the print finishing stage will follow with ISO 22067-2, enabling the development of a comprehensive environmental statement. [Figure 1](#) outlines the data collection process for this environmental statement.

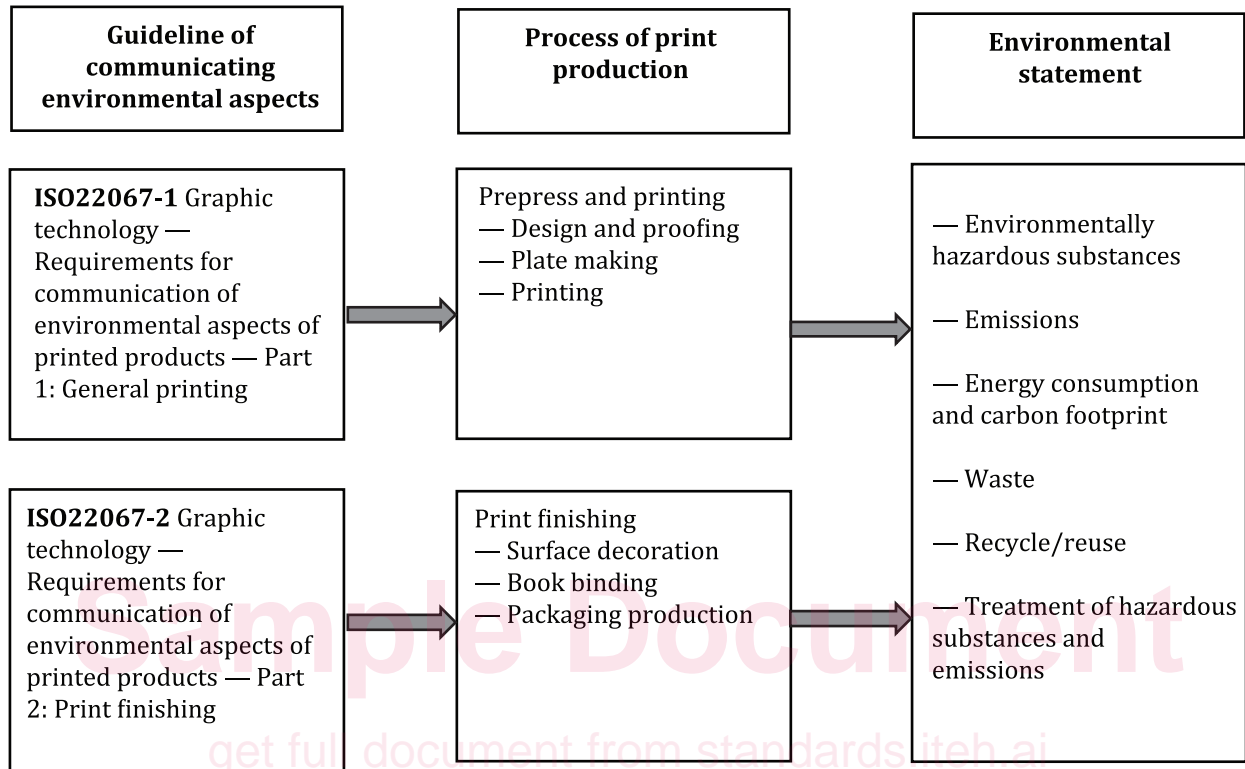


Figure 1 — Data collection process for an environmental statement

Graphic technology — Requirements for communication of environmental aspects of printed products —

Part 2: Print finishing

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for environmental communication on print finishing, including surface decoration, binding and packaging processes in post press. This document is applicable for most print finishing processes but excludes those specific to textile printing and ceramic printing due to their unique processing requirements.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 11204, *Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Determination of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions applying accurate environmental corrections*

ISO 11890-1, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and/or semi volatile organic compounds (SVOC) content — Part 1: Gravimetric method for VOC determination*

ISO 11890-2, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and/or semi volatile organic compounds (SVOC) content — Part 2: Gas-chromatographic method*

ISO 14024, *Environmental labels and declarations — Type I environmental labelling — Principles and procedures*

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

ISO 14063:2020, *Environmental management — Environmental communication — Guidelines and examples*

ISO 14067, *Greenhouse gases — Carbon footprint of products — Requirements and guidelines for quantification*

ISO 16759, *Graphic technology — Quantification and communication for calculating the carbon footprint of print media products*

ISO 18603, *Packaging and the environment — Reuse*

ISO 18604, *Packaging and the environment — Material recycling*

ISO 18605:2013, *Packaging and the environment — Energy recovery*

ISO 18606, *Packaging and the environment — Organic recycling*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

print finishing

post-press actions performed on or to printed materials, after the ink has been applied but before the final product is delivered to its buyer, customer, user, or intended location for use and application

3.2

environmental statement

collection of sector and application specific environmental performance data communicated between stakeholders

[SOURCE: ISO 22067-1:2022, 3.2]

3.3

environmental aspect

element of a product or its production process that, during its life-cycle, can interact with the environment

[SOURCE: ISO 22067-1:2022, 3.4]

3.4

environmental impact

any change to the environment, wholly or partially resulting from a product *environmental aspect* (3.3)

[SOURCE: ISO 22067-1:2022, 3.5]

3.5

environmentally hazardous substance

material that can pose a risk to ecosystems, humans, flora, fauna and other forms of life

[SOURCE: ISO 22067-1:2022, 3.6]

3.6

volatile organic compound

VOC

organic compound which is liquid at room temperature (20 °C) and which has a boiling point below 250 °C at standard atmospheric pressure

[SOURCE: ISO 22067-1:2022, 3.12]

3.7

GHS hazard statement

standard references for chemical substances and mixture classifications

[SOURCE: ISO 22067-1:2022, 3.15]

3.8

carbon footprint

net amount of greenhouse gas emissions removals, expressed as CO₂ equivalents

[SOURCE: ISO 22067-1:2022, 3.17]

3.10

security printing

set of processes which transform raw materials into documents or products of value or entitlement, ID documents or security foils physically protected by security features

[SOURCE: ISO 14298:2021, 3.25]

4 General principles

Based on the requirements and criteria outlined in ISO 22067-1 for communicating environmental aspects of printing production, this document specifies the requirements and criteria for communicating environmental aspects of print finishing production after printing.

Environmental statements prepared in accordance with this document, aimed at promoting such communication, shall pertain to all known aspects of the relevant print finishing processes and be grounded in comprehensive and reliable data.

However, it is important to acknowledge that supply chains involved in security printing are exempt from this requirement. This exemption arises from the fact that the imperative of safeguarding information on materials and processes used in security printing can, at times, outweigh the specific benefits of environmental communication, given the paramount importance of safety and security (see also [5.1.6](#)). Although the sensitive nature of information in security printing limits external communication on environmental aspects, internal environmental management practices — including data collection and continuous improvement initiatives (e.g. adhering to ISO 14001 principles) — should not only remain necessary but also be actively promoted.

Environmental communication should be clear and transparent. When data provided is accumulated over a production period, the communication should explicitly indicate that these are "typical values".

NOTE Country or regional laws, regulations and international trade agreements can apply where it is necessary to provide additional related statements.

5 Data and communication

5.1 Data collection requirements

5.1.1 Principle

All necessary environmental information shall be collected and evaluated, including data on materials, consumables, emissions, energy consumption, waste generated, and recovery opportunities related to print finishing production and finished products. This evaluation shall also consider process-specific environmental aspects and their corresponding impacts, distinguishing between those occurring before and after print finishing.

In principle, product suppliers at every stage of the supply chain are information providers. The information providers are responsible for collecting the necessary information and providing it to the supply chain.

Organizations are encouraged to apply Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) principles as outlined in ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 to assess broader environmental impacts (e.g., water footprint, resource depletion, ecotoxicity) where relevant to the print finishing process.

5.1.2 Data identification and collection

Clear identification shall be established for the materials used in the print finishing processes, including printed sheets, chemicals, adhesives, varnishes, foils, films, and other finishing consumables. Special attention shall be given to the recyclability of certain materials. Additionally, the energy consumption, emissions and other discharges, and waste generated during these processes shall be identified and documented, in order to provide comprehensive and accurate data for environmental statements.

5.1.3 Data acquisition and verification

Supply chain organizations shall obtain environmental compliance data from suppliers, either in total or on an allocation basis (e.g. by product or process). Supplier data shall be shared with the contracting organization and audited for accuracy, with uncertainties (e.g. data gaps, estimation methods) documented and explained.