



**NSAI**  
Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN 16887:2017

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

**I.S. EN 16887:2017**

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## National Foreword

I.S. EN 16887:2017 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN 16887:2017, Leather - Environmental footprint - Product Category Rules (PCR) - Carbon footprints

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN 16887**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2017

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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) - CO<sub>2</sub> Fußabdrücke

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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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2017.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.



## **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.

## 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 imputrescible, 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]

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