



[ISO/TC 130](#)

Graphic technology

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Secretariat: DIN

Call for experts for ISO TC 130 TF 1 Carbon footprinting

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Background

Dear National Member Bodies,
As agreed with resolution 378 at the ISO/TC 130 Plenary Meeting held in Beijing 2009-09-26 (ISO/TC 130 N 1562)

ISO/TC 130 accepts the offer of Laurel Brunner of the United Kingdom to lead an ISO/TC 130 Task Force to investigate the appropriateness and extent of a possible new work item in the area of carbon footprint issues in printing

the secretariat of ISO/TC 130 initiates herewith the **call for experts for ISO/TC 130 TF 1 "Carbon footprinting"**.

The National Member Bodies are requested to nominate interested experts via the ISO Global Directory. Please submit additional contact details to the ISO/TC 130 Secretariat karin.winkelmann@din.de .

First thoughts about the background and the proposed work are attached.

It is proposed to develop a common framework, based on PAS 2050 and ISO 14067. This framework would provide guidance and implementation models for carbon calculation and environmental impact measurements, specific to print media products and universally applicable.

This work entails cooperation with ISO TC 207, the committee responsible for environmental management standards such as ISO 14001 and ISO 14067. This cooperation will ensure that ISO/TC 207's work on ISO 14067 is understood by ISO/TC 130. There is no industry-specific work underway in ISO/TC 207 to develop sector specific standards implementations of ISO 1467. This may be a barrier to its rapid and

widespread adoption and for this reason ISO/TC 207 is willing to cooperate with ISO/TC 130. Work on a carbon calculation and environmental impact standard for printing and publishing, would therefore be harmonised with ISO 14067.

ISO/TC 130 has appointed Laurel Brunner, UK as liaison officer to ISO/TC 207 (Resolution 372).

In order to write a framework for this new standard, a dedicated Task Force is being created. The Task Force will draw on ISO/TC 130 members and specialists at local level, via their national mirror committees. These specialists will be knowledgeable about print processes and of carbon footprinting and environmental management.

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Carbon Footprinting -

**Requirements for a carbon footprinting
metrology for the printing and publishing
industries**

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

This description of a new work item was prepared for Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, *Graphic technology*.

Introduction

Due to the effect of greenhouse gases (GHGs) on the planet, the Kyoto Protocol binds countries to a reduction of 5.2% worldwide from 1990 levels by 2012. Industry is aware of the need to contribute to this reduction. For the printing and publishing industries, sectors especially vulnerable to charges of environmental hostility, a huge number of tools for measuring the impact of print production and products has proliferated. However these carbon calculators do not consistently follow a standard method or use a common metrology. There is also no universal means of measuring or sharing carbon footprinting data for media products.

Historically the printing industry has looked to TC 130 for graphics technology standards, including standards for process and quality control, and data exchange. Consistent process measurement, data capture and description, and data interchange, relating to the carbon footprint and environmental impact of print media products requires a common model. Such a model provides a basis for standardised impact values for print buyers and consumers.

This document specifies a work item for TC 130 to provide printers, print buyers and consumers a basis on which to evaluate or compare the environmental impact of print media products.

It is proposed to develop a common framework, based on PAS 2050 and ISO 14067¹. This framework would provide guidance and implementation models for carbon calculation and environmental impact measurements, specific to print media products and universally applicable.

This work entails cooperation with ISO TC 207, the committee responsible for environmental management standards such as ISO14001 and ISO 14067. This cooperation will ensure that TC 207's work on ISO 14067 is understood by TC 130. There is no industry-specific work underway in TC 207 to develop sector specific standards implementations of ISO 1467. This may be a barrier to its rapid and widespread adoption and for this reason TC 207 is willing to cooperate with TC 130. Work on a carbon calculation and environmental impact standard for printing and publishing, would therefore be harmonised with ISO 14067. TC 130 committee member LB has been appointed a member of TC 207 as liaison officer.

In order to write a framework for this new standard, a dedicated Task Force is being created. The Task Force will draw on TC 130 members and specialists at local level, via national bodies. These specialists will be knowledgeable about print processes and of carbon footprinting and environmental management.

Standard tools to measure carbon footprints and environmental impact of print media products also provide a basis for accreditation of products. It is also relevant for the nascent

¹ PAS 2050 is a specification for assessing the GHGs of goods and services. It is one of the key methodologies in the development of ISO 14067, PAS 2050's international equivalent and due for publication March 2011.

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emissions trading market. Emissions trading is currently based on organisational emissions, however it may evolve to incorporate product manufacturing.

Readers of this International Standard proposal are encouraged to refer to ISO 14064-1 and ISO 14064-2 for GHG quantification and reporting and PAS 2050 others??xxx

Carbon Footprinting - Requirements for a carbon footprinting metrology for the printing and publishing industries

1 Scope

This proposed Work Item is expected to specify a methodology that includes evaluation of every process and technology required to produce individual print media products, including cross media content and media products delivered digitally, for instance to websites, in emails, on DVDs and so on. It will also provide media companies with a programme neutral method for evaluating the carbon footprint of their products.

Evaluation of the carbon footprint and environmental impact of print media production and content delivery across media includes, but is not limited to, the following phases:

- concept development and content creation (reiterative process)
- origination (reiterative process)
- layout and design (reiterative process)
- preproduction (reiterative process)
- prepress (reiterative process)
- printing (including electronic delivery)
- distribution
- purpose/importance/relevance
- use
- reuse
- archiving
- disposal
- recycling
- remanufacture

Each process may or may not include subsidiary processes which contribute to the carbon footprint of printed products. Print media products may also be used for packaging and as support documentation for many products. They may therefore contribute to the carbon footprints and environmental impact of these products.

The proposed Work Item is also expected to provide guidance for for programme administrators, regulators, and validation, verification and accreditation bodies.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are essential for the application 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.

PAS 2050, Specification for the assessment of the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of goods and services

ISO 14065, Greenhouse gases — Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition.

ISO 14064-3, Greenhouse gases — Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions.

Others??

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 Terms specific for this document

3.1.1

sector

business area sharing common attributes and similar carbon sources, sinks and reservoirs

3.1.2

xxx

xxxxxx

3.1.3

professional scepticism

an attitude that questions and critically assesses evidence

3.1.4

xxx

xxxxxx

3.2 Terms related to carbon footprinting

3.2.1

greenhouse gas (GHG)

natural and anthropogenic gases that emit and absorb radiation a certain wavelengths within the surface of the earth's spectrum of infrared emissions, including clouds and the atmosphere (carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

3.2.2

greenhouse gas assertion

factual and objective declarations made for a specific time period and clearly identifiable. It should be possible to evaluate such assertions such that they can be measured and verified

3.2.3

greenhouse gas information systems

information tools for managing GHG data

And so on xxx

xxxx

xxxx

4 Requirements

5 Measurement methods

6 Principles and implementation

xxx

xxx

Annex A
(normative)
Certification

A.1 Carbon & environmental management accreditation

A.1.1 General provisions

Accuracy of calculations,

A.1.2 xxx

xxx