Animal welfare: Chickens may face health issues related to proper housing, nutrition, handling, transportation, and slaughter.

Antibiotic use - Animal farm operations: Chickens may need antibiotics to treat disease but overuse can cause antibiotic resistance in humans and affect the environment.

Energy consumption - Animal farm operations: Chicken housing operations use electricity and fuel, which can lead to climate change and pollution.

Environmental impacts - Feed cultivation: Improper management of soil, fertilizer, pesticides, water, and energy to grow feed can cause pollution and affect workers, communities, climate, and natural resources.

Labor rights - Animal farm operations: Workers, especially women and migrants, may face labor issues including unfair pay.

Manure management - Animal farm operations: Chicken manure releases greenhouse gases and can cause water pollution and climate change.

Worker health and safety - Animal farm operations: Workers may be exposed to dust, chemicals, or other hazards on the farm.

Energy consumption - Processing: Processing and cooking chicken uses electricity can lead to climate change and pollution.

Hotspot: An activity within a product’s life cycle that is identified as having a substantial environmental or social impact that is supported by significant evidence.
