



Product Description

General Merchandise includes durable goods assembled from one or more materials (including metal, plastic, glass, ceramic, textiles, and wood), electrical and mechanical components (including printed wiring boards, batteries, light bulbs, and small motors), and any added chemical ingredients. Product types include furniture, small and large appliances, toys, tools, office supplies, and sporting goods.

Mission

The mission of The Sustainability Consortium (TSC) is to improve the sustainability of products when they are made, purchased, and used, with a focus on manufacturers and the retail buyers who decide what products to carry in stores. The information in this document is drawn from our detailed research on known and potential social and environmental impacts across product life cycles. TSC acknowledges that other issues exist, but we have included here those that are most relevant to the decision making of retail buying teams and manufacturers. The topics are listed alphabetically for ease of reading; the order does not represent prioritization or other criteria.

Sustainability Insights



Use of Resources

Climate and energy

Manufacturers should work with their material and component supply chains to reduce the use of energy and associated generation of pollutants, including greenhouse gases, by manufacturing processes. Where applicable, they should select refrigerants and blowing agents that minimize greenhouse gas generation and ozone depletion when released.

Deforestation

Unsustainable forest management for wood-based product production can result in biodiversity loss, reduced ecosystem quality, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. When sourcing wood and wood fiber, manufacturers should use sourcing policies that monitor progress on zero deforestation commitments. Sourcing policies should also promote protection of high conservation value forest habitats, which have unique plants and animals. Requiring third-party audits or certifications based on site-specific observations can also reduce risks of deforestation.

Disposal and end-of-life

Manufacturers should participate in product stewardship programs, design products with reuse, refurbishment, and product end-of-life in mind, improve transparency concerning chemicals and materials used, and engage downstream partners to ensure that products are responsibly managed. Discarded durable goods need to be collected, treated, and disposed of responsibly to ensure that the product and valuable components and materials are available for further reuse or recycling, that workers are protected, and that pollution is minimized.

Material efficiency

Production of product and packaging components depletes energy, metal, and other natural resources, and improper disposal can represent a loss of otherwise reusable material. Manufacturers should minimize these impacts by designing products that optimize durability while using the least possible amount of material overall, as well as more material that is recyclable and comes from recycled sources.

Packaging

Packaging design should be optimized to ensure that packaging performs its essential functions of containment and protection while minimizing use of materials, energy resources and environmental impacts across the life cycle of the packaged product. Under-packaging and over-packaging can both lead to increased impacts. These impacts may be mitigated by using more energy-efficient manufacturing, selecting recyclable and sustainably managed renewable materials, and encouraging consumer recycling.

Product efficiency

Manufacturers should design products to be energy and water efficient in operation, engage consumers about efficient use behaviors, and have power management features available and enabled by default. This is important because there is a significant amount of electricity and water used for products requiring these resources for normal operation.

Transportation and logistics

Products are transported by land, sea, and air. Manufacturers should select carriers that use fuel-efficient vehicles to reduce emissions. Carriers can address fuel efficiency through preventative maintenance, the use of alternative fuels, and the selection of optimal vehicles, routes, and transport modes. Transportation efficiency can also be improved by maximizing load capacity in vehicles and optimizing the packing of transport vehicles.



Workers and Communities

Conflict Minerals

Conflict minerals, including gold and ores that produce tantalum, tin, and tungsten, are those that are mined in areas where armed groups responsible for human rights abuses control mining operations and profit from mineral sales. Manufacturers should work to ensure that materials in their products are sourced responsibly to help improve stability and quality of life for miners and their communities.

Workers

Workers in material production can be exposed to dust, noise, harmful chemicals, or other industrial hazards. To help ensure worker health and safety, final product manufacturers should provide safety training and personal protective equipment to workers and have a documented health and safety management plan, including a chemical management plan where applicable. Manufacturers should procure materials from suppliers that transparently address worker health and safety and perform audits when needed.