Animals

Animal welfare
Manufacturers should obtain refrigerants from suppliers who use alternative testing methods, where legally available, to reduce the need for animal testing. Animal testing is used to substantiate the safety of refrigerants.

Use of Resources

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

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 appliances 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 metal and plastic components depletes both energy and metal 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.
Product efficiency
Manufacturers should design refrigerating appliances to be energy 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 used to operate a refrigerating appliance.

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
Manufacturers should procure electronic components from suppliers that transparently address worker health and safety and labor rights and perform audits when needed. This is important because rights to freedom of association, equal opportunity and treatment, and fair wages may not be protected, or forced labor may be used, in some parts of the world.