



Product Description

Pet food is used for domestic animal food, and includes dry food made of byproducts from a variety of ingredients, including beef, poultry, seafood, grains, and soybean meal, sold in bags or cartons.

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.



Animals

Animal Welfare

Final product manufacturers should source from suppliers with comprehensive management plans, including certification programs, that ensure animal welfare for farm animals. Plans or programs should include practices that avoid painful procedures; ensure access to adequate housing and proper nutrition; require proper handling, proper transportation and humane slaughter methods; and promote good health in ways that are appropriate for the animal ingredient used.



Managing the Supply Chain

Palm Oil

Many pet food products contain palm oil, palm kernel oil, or ingredients that have been chemically derived from these oils. Palm oil production is one of the leading causes of deforestation, which is a significant contributor to climate change. Palm oil cultivation also impacts climate, land, and water. Improper palm oil production and management may also lead to worker exploitation and threats to worker health and safety. Final product manufacturers should select suppliers that are working to improve sustainability and adopt standard guidelines from the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) or other certifications.

Supply Chain Transparency

Addressing many of the environmental and social challenges within an agriculture supply chain requires cooperation among companies at different stages of the supply chain. Manufacturers should determine the locations of farms that produce their ingredient supply and engage in initiatives that improve transparency, communication, and data sharing.

Water

Ingredient production can use a significant amount of water and contribute to freshwater depletion, which is problematic in water-stressed regions.

Growers can measure and track water use, and use methods such as precision agriculture, which applies only the amount of water needed, or irrigation water management to improve water efficiency. Manufacturers can perform water use assessments throughout their supply chain in order to map water risk in different geographical regions and mitigate impacts associated with freshwater depletion, and should manage potential water pollution coming from their own facilities.



Use of Resources

Climate and Energy

Ingredient processing and final product manufacturing can consume significant amounts of electricity and energy leading to greenhouse gas emissions. Fertilizers and transportation vehicles can also emit these gases. Manufacturers and growers can reduce these impacts by measuring and tracking energy use, performing preventative maintenance on equipment, and replacing inefficient equipment. Additionally, growers can minimize impacts by implementing a nutrient management plan, using precision agriculture, which applies only the amount of fertilizer needed, or low-energy irrigation, and optimizing the size and efficiency of farm vehicles. Manufacturers can improve transportation efficiency by maximizing load capacity in vehicles through increased packaging cube utilization.

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, creating packaging materials from renewable resources, designing packaging to be recyclable, and encouraging consumer recycling.



Workers and Communities

Workers

Workers may be exposed to dust, chemicals, or other industrial hazards. Manufacturers should procure materials from suppliers that transparently address worker health and safety and labor rights during farming and perform audits when needed.