Consumers

Consumer Health and Safety
The materials used to create metal toys may contain heavy metals, such as lead or cadmium, or chemicals that may pose a risk to children who are exposed to them during play. Manufacturers should work with their supply chains to exclude these materials from their products, understand what risks may be present in their raw materials, assess alternatives, and routinely test incoming materials to ensure final products meet safety standards.

Use of Resources

Climate and Energy
Metal processing and toy manufacturing, and the manufacturing of batteries used in powered toys, consume significant amounts of energy, leading to greenhouse gas emissions. Manufacturers should procure from suppliers that help abate these impacts by measuring, tracking, and reporting energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, with a focus on reduction. They should also perform preventative maintenance on equipment, replace inefficient equipment, use renewable energy sources, and encourage efficient energy behaviors throughout their operations.

Disposal and End-of-Life
Batteries disposed of in landfills can leach harmful chemicals into the soil and water. In addition, waste management and recycling workers may be exposed to harmful materials if batteries and other accessories are not removed from a toy before it is thrown away. Manufacturers should design toys so batteries are easy to identify and locate, and inform consumers of their options regarding battery recycling.
Material Efficiency
Manufacturing metal toys requires processing and forming metal alloys and other materials that can impact both the environment and human health when sourced, used, and disposed of. Manufacturers should design toys so that they have a long life and can be reused or passed on to others. They can also optimize sustainable types and quantities of materials used.

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
Forced or Child Labor
In some areas, there is a risk of forced or child labor, characterized by actions such as trafficking, withholding wages or documents, and restricting workers to the work site. Manufacturers should implement codes of conduct for their suppliers, audit facilities across their supply chains, and publicly report their performance, to help ensure that there is no use of forced or child labor.

Sustainable Mining
Mining operations that do not adhere to best practice standards can pollute the air and water, diminish natural resources, and jeopardize community and worker rights, health, and safety. Manufacturers should source their raw materials from suppliers that benchmark the environmental and social sustainability practices of their mining operations against recognized standards.

Workers
Workers may be exposed to hazards in the workplace. In some parts of the world, their rights to freedom of association, equal opportunity and treatment, and fair wages may not be protected. To help ensure worker health, safety, and labor rights, final product manufacturers should have a documented health and safety management plan, including a chemical management plan where needed, and provide safety training and personal protective equipment to workers. Manufacturers should procure materials from suppliers that address worker health and safety and labor rights transparently and should perform audits when needed.