



Product Description

Pork is produced for human consumption, and includes meat products such as ham, bacon, and sausage.

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



Animals

Animal Welfare

Pork producers should engage in 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, and promote good health in ways that are appropriate for pigs.



Managing the Supply Chain

Antibiotics

Therapeutic use of antibiotics has been shown to have positive effects on animal health and welfare, but care should be taken to prevent antibiotic resistance. To ensure responsible use, pig producers should follow label instructions exactly. Producers should also consult veterinarians to implement antibiotic monitoring programs, plans, and systems that optimize animal welfare and health, while minimizing antibiotic resistance in animals and humans, as well as impact on the environment.

Fertilizer and Nutrients

Improper management and use of manure and other fertilizers can lead to local water and air pollution and release greenhouse gases. Feed and pork producers should use a nutrient management plan to improve the efficiency of fertilizer and manure use for feed production, and use precision agriculture, which applies only the amount of fertilizer needed. Where appropriate, feed and pork producers could plant vegetative buffer zones around streams to help prevent water pollution via nutrient runoff.

Pollution

Manure releases greenhouse gases and other emissions that pollute

air and water. Pig farmers can use technologies in pig barns that clean the pollution out of the air and manure management plans to reduce impacts from manure.

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 supply and engage in initiatives that improve transparency, communication, and data sharing.



Use of Resources

Climate and Energy

Final product manufacturing, processing, pig farm operations and feed production all require significant amounts of energy. The burning of fossil fuels to produce this energy, as well as the production and use of fertilizers, result in greenhouse gas emissions. Pig producers, processors, and final product manufacturers can reduce these impacts by measuring and tracking energy use, performing preventative maintenance on equipment, and replacing inefficient equipment. Additionally, pig producers can minimize impacts associated with feed production by sourcing feed from suppliers who implement a nutrient management plan, using precision agriculture to apply fertilizers, and using low-energy irrigation systems. Pig producers can also optimize feed yield and feeding of pigs.

Water

Feed production for pork can use a significant amount of water and contribute to freshwater depletion, which is problematic in water-stressed regions. Pig farmers 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.



Workers and Communities

Workers

Workers may be exposed to dust, chemicals, or other industrial hazards. To help ensure worker health and safety and labor rights, pig producers 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 in their facilities.