



### Product Description

Turkey includes fresh, refrigerated, frozen, or processed food products with turkey as the primary ingredient. Product types include roast turkey, halves, breasts, wings, legs, giblets, and sausages.

### 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

Turkey producers 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 ensure access to adequate housing, proper nutrition, proper transportation, and humane slaughter methods and promote good health in ways that are appropriate for turkeys.



### Managing the Supply Chain

#### Antibiotics

Therapeutic use of antibiotics has been shown to have positive effects on animal health and welfare, and care should be taken to prevent antibiotic resistance. To ensure responsible use, turkey producers should follow label instructions exactly. Producers should also consult veterinarians to implement antibiotic monitoring programs, plans, and systems to 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 fertilizers can lead to local water pollution and release greenhouse gases. Feed and turkey producers should use a nutrient management plan to improve the efficiency of fertilizer and manure use for feed production and also use precision agriculture, which applies only the amount of fertilizer needed. Where appropriate, producers could plant vegetative buffer zones around streams to help prevent water pollution via nutrient runoff.

#### Pollution

Manure releases greenhouse gases and other emissions, particularly ammonia, that pollute air and water. Turkey producers can use technologies in livestock houses that clean the pollution out of the air.

#### Water

Feed production for turkeys can use a significant amount of water and contribute to freshwater depletion, which is problematic in water-stressed regions. Turkey producers can measure and track water use and use methods such as precision agriculture, which applies only the amount of water needed, or irrigation management to improve water efficiency. Manufacturers can perform water

use assessments throughout their supply chain to map water risk in different geographical regions and mitigate impacts associated with freshwater depletion.

### **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. Final product manufacturers should determine the locations of farms that produce their supply and engage in initiatives that improve transparency, communication, and data sharing. Suppliers can work together to address common issues, such as energy use, water availability and quality, chemical use, worker health and safety, and labor rights.



### **Use of Resources**

#### **Climate and Energy**

Final product manufacturing, processing, poultry 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, results in greenhouse gas emissions. Turkey 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, turkey producers can minimize impacts associated with feed production by sourcing feed from suppliers who implement a nutrient management plan, using precision agriculture to apply fertilizer, and using low-energy irrigation systems. Turkey producers can also optimize feed yield and feeding of turkeys.



### **Workers and Communities**

#### **Workers**

Workers may be exposed to dust, chemicals, or other industrial hazards. To help ensure worker health and safety, turkey producers should have a documented health and safety management plan, as well as a chemical management plan where needed, and provide safety training and personal protective equipment to workers in their facilities. Turkey producers should also implement labor management and equality monitoring programs to ensure labor rights for workers.