



GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
CLIMATE CHANGE, FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT
AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
(SECTION ENVIRONMENT)

NOTIFICATION

Peshawar Dated the 25/07/2025

No. SO(ENVT)/CCFE&WD/1-8/EPC-2025: In exercise of powers conferred under Clause xxii of Section 7 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014, (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. XXX of 2022), the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Council (EPC) in its 3rd Meeting held on 13.05.2025 has been pleased to approve the following guidelines for General Environmental Approval (GEA);

GUIDELINES FOR FAT BURNING UNITS

Definition and Scope of Industry:

Fat burning is a small scale business in which the bones and internal organs especially intestines of the slaughtered animals are collected from the Slaughter houses and then Oil is extracted from the material by heating it on a high temperature in a large steel pan. Once the fat is separated from the organs and the moisture evaporates the fat is skimmed off from the top and transferred to the container for storage. The process is carried out in open air for obtaining a raw material usually used in dish/cloth washing soap industry at large scale; however, the extracted oil may be used as a raw material in Edible Oil and Ghee Manufacturing as "Adulteration".

As the process involves boiling & heating of different internal organs of slaughtered animals especially intestines, the process may not be "Halal" and looks like an illegal activity, there are no guidelines/SOPs OR registration of these units by KP Halal Food Authority. Hence, regulating such projects under Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Assessment Rules, 2021 may further promote them. Instead, it is recommended that this category of Project falling under Schedule-IV of the rules ibid may be eliminated and no Environmental Approval shall be granted in this regard until the amendment is made in the rules.

However, if the forum does not agree with the recommendations made in this regard, the draft of guideline developed for the "Fat Burning" units is enclosed herewith for further review and process accordingly, please.



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Purpose of Guidelines & Checklist

The guidelines and checklist are developed to clarify the location, site suitability, and suitable location for setting developmental projects in terms of environmental issues, and to provide the solution of remedy. The aim of Guidelines is to develop mitigation measures to control any sort of environmental pollution created in vicinity due to setting of a developmental project. Guidelines and checklist is the basic tool to assess the environmental pollution and to prepare and cope up with environmental issues. The basic aim & objective of guidelines is to promote sustainable development and to safe guard the residents of a locality with the impacts of ongoing projects.

In Light of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014 and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environment Assessment Rules, 2021 the guidelines are the basic tool and legal requirement for the projects fall in the categories of Schedule-IV project where General Environmental approval (GEA) is required for a project at planning stage.

Definitions:

Act: means the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014

Environment Assessment Rules: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assessment Rules-2021

Guidelines means Environmental Protection (Fat Burning units) Guidelines

Fat Burning unit:

is a class of small scale business in which the bones and internal organs especially intestines of the slaughtered animals are collected from the Slaughter houses and then Oil is extracted from the material by heating it on a high temperature in a large steel pan. Once the fat is separated from the organs and the moisture evaporates the fat is skimmed off from the top and transferred to the container for storage. The process is carried out in open air for obtaining a raw material usually used in dish/cloth washing soap industry at large scale; however, the extracted oil may be used as a raw material in Edible Oil and Ghee Manufacturing as "Adulteration".

1. INTRODUCTION

These guidelines are meant to address projects that do not qualify for an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Agency and relevant line departments will use these guidelines to make smaller initiatives in the region more environment friendly.

2. BACKGROUND

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act-2014 (KPEPA-2014) requires that an IEE or EIA be conducted of any development project that is likely to have adverse impacts on the environment. As a result, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Assessment Rules 2021 are developed.

However, Fat burning units lie under the Schedule-IV, General Environmental Approvals which do not qualify for an IEE or EIA under the established screening criteria. It was, therefore, considered necessary to develop Sectoral guidelines and checklists for dairy farms. These guidelines and checklists are an effort to make the development process in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa more environmental friendly.

3. METHODOLOGY

A four step methodology was used to develop the sectoral guidelines and checklists:



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- The first step focused on an extensive survey of literature. The search was undertaken using the internet, by visiting libraries, and going through relevant documents
- The second step involved to discuss with other Provincials EPA and Pak-EPA.
- The third step involved the field visits experience of Fat burning units
- The fourth step focused primarily on the development of the guidelines and checklists.

GUIDELINE FOR FAT BURNING

BACKGROUND

Fat Burning is one of the less rapidly expanding sectors in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Most fat burning units are small establishments which serve as providers of raw material to soap industry etc.

Small fat burning units are often sited inside the main city, close to or within residential and commercial areas, and service a small number of soap industries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Fat burning process is a process of burning of fats and animals intestines to obtain one of the raw material for soap industry.

SCOPE

These guidelines are applicable to all small, medium, and large size fat burning units.

ENVIRONMENTAL/ SOCIAL / HEALTH / SAFETY ASPECTS

Fat burning can have significant impacts on the surrounding environment. Issues include improper housekeeping, product hygiene, bad odour/pungent smell etc. The fuel used for burning of fats is wood herbs and sherbs which cause smoke/Air pollution, as it release carbon and other gases in atmosphere. The key issues are discussed below:

SITE LOCATION

Fat burning units are located within city limits, often inside residential areas, causing aesthetic and pollution related problems. The smell, smoke from such establishment are a major nuisance for neighbouring residents. The fat burning units' establishments are sited on the outskirts to avoid impact on the surrounding population.

BAD SMELL/ODOUR

Fat burning process usually carried out in open air which causes bad smell/odor. The pungent smell effect the people residing nearby the fat burning units as well as during wind blowing the pungent smell effect the surroundings population. The bas smell from fat burning unit is a source of public nuisance.

AIR EMISSIONS

In fat burning units the wood along with bushes used as a source of fuel which is a source of emission of carbon, nitrogen oxide and other gases in atmosphere. However, odour caused by the improper housekeeping of final material/product obtained from fat burning process is a source of pungent/sever irritating smell which cause nuisance for surrounding populations.



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HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SAFETY

Lack of hygiene is a major issue. The fat burning unit staff does not always practice hygiene and cleanliness methods and is often not careful about personal hygiene thus they suffer respiratory tract disorders.

Product safety during transportation is also a significant issue. Due to unhygienic and inappropriate transportation and preservation methods can cause irritating odour during transportation of burnt fat material to soap industry.

MITIGATION MEASURES

SITE LOCATION

1. Fat burning units should be located outside populated areas, preferably outside the city premises;
2. Minimum distance between fat burning unit and single residential house should be at least 100 meters and from population/ residential area the distance should be at least 500 meters. (residential area means cluster of houses)
3. Fat burning unit should be located 1000 meters away from the educational institute and hospital etc.
4. Fat burning should be located at least 100 meters away from major road (Road constructed by PKHA & NHA).
5. Fat burning units must be located at least 150 meters away from river bodies.

LAND CONTAMINATION/BAD ODOUR

1. Fat burning areas should be kept clean and maintained in a manner that minimizes the risk of pollution.
2. The burnt fat material storage area should be sprinkled with crushed limestone (Calcium Carbonate) for disinfection purposes.
3. The fumigation must be carried out in the near surrounding/premises of fat burning unit in order to control bad smell.
4. Fat burning activity must be carried out indoor and open air burning should be avoided

AIR EMISSIONS

1. Proper aerated storage areas should be built to minimize the build-up of odour.
2. Odour controls (such as absorbents/bio filters etc) should be installed where necessary to achieve acceptable odour quality for nearby residents.
3. Trees should be planted around the fat burning unit to provide a barrier against the spread of foul smell from the facility.
4. Vehicles used for transportation purposes should be well maintained to minimise emissions.

HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SAFETY

1. Workers/labours of fat burning unit must wear mask and gloves during working hours.



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2. Washing of the unit twice a day before starting process of burning of fat and closing of unit must be adopted.
 3. Fumigation process must be carried out on daily basis in the premises of the unit.
 4. Crush lime sprinkling must be carried out in the surrounding areas of the unit on daily basis.
 5. Dry wood must be used instead of wet wood for burning process in order to minimize smoke pollution and if possible alternate source of energy will be used as a fuel
- (Signature)*



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SCREENING ASSESSMENT FORM/CHECKLIST PERFORMA FOR FAT BURNING UNIT

(To be filled by Proponent)

| S. No. | Assessment Questionnaire | Proponent Reply |
|--------|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Name of the Proponent | |
| 2. | CNIC No of the Proponent | |
| 3. | Address of the Proponent | |
| 4. | Cell No | |
| 5. | Address of the Proposed Fat burning unit | |
| 6. | GPS Coordinates of proposed site | |
| 7. | GPS Coordinate of nearest house | |
| 8. | GPS Coordinates of nearest school/hospital/Madrassa/Masjid/Shrine/Archaeological site (if any) | |
| 9. | Total area of fat burning unit (Covered area & open area in square feet) | |
| 10. | Total Project cost including land & construction cost | |
| 11. | Capacity of fat burning unit . | |
| 12. | Distance from the single nearest residential house | |
| 13. | Distance from river/canal/any other water body | |
| 14. | Distance from educational institutes | |
| 15. | Distance from Major road (Road Constructed by NHA & PKHA) | |
| 16. | Number of houses within radius of 500 meters. | |
| 17. | Mechanism to control bad odor/smell | |
| 18. | Detail about available facilities in fat burning unit | |



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Undertaking/Affidavit

(To be filled by Proponent)

AFFIDAVIT

I, Mr.----- S/o----- CNIC No:-----
----- resident of village----- Tehsil----- & District----- do hereby solemnly
affirm and declare that the above mentioned information are true and correct to the best of my
knowledge and belief and that nothing has been kept concealed from the Environmental Protection
Agency (EPA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

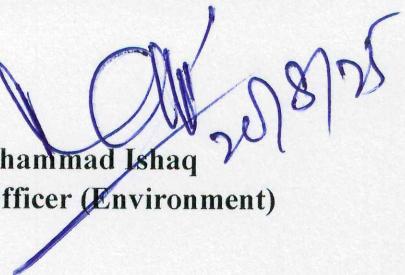
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**Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Climate Change, Forestry, Environment &
Wildlife Department**

No. SO(ENVT)/CCFE&WD/1-8/EPC-2025:

Copy for information to;

1. All members of Environmental Protection Council (EPC) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
2. PS to Secretary Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa


Muhammad Ishaq

Section Officer (Environment)