



**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 COSMETIC INDUSTRY

1. Introduction

The sectorial environmental guidelines for the cosmetic industry in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Pakistan, are developed in accordance with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Assessment Rules, 2021, which are formulated under the authority of the KP Environmental Protection Act, 2014. These rules and regulations provide the legal framework for environmental protection and sustainable development in the province.

Under the KP Environmental Protection Act, 2014, the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the authority to establish environmental standards, guidelines, and procedures for various sectors, including the cosmetic industry. The act aims to prevent and control pollution, conserve natural resources, and promote sustainable development in line with national and international environmental commitments.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Assessment Rules, 2021, outline the procedures and requirements for conducting environmental assessments and obtaining environmental clearance for development projects, including those in the cosmetic industry. These rules ensure that potential environmental impacts of projects are assessed and appropriate mitigation measures are implemented to minimize adverse effects on the environment.

In line with the KP Environmental Protection Act and the Environmental Assessment Rules, the sectorial environmental guidelines for the cosmetic industry are developed to provide specific guidance to cosmetic manufacturers and stakeholders in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These guidelines complement the existing regulatory framework and serve as a practical tool for industry operators to understand and implement environmentally responsible practices.

The sectorial guidelines address various aspects of environmental management in the cosmetic industry, including raw material sourcing, manufacturing processes, waste management, pollution prevention, and product disposal. They promote the adoption of sustainable practices, resource efficiency, pollution reduction, and the protection of environmental quality.

By incorporating these sectorial environmental guidelines into their operations, cosmetic industry operators in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa can ensure compliance with the KP Environmental Protection Act and the Environmental Assessment Rules. Furthermore, they



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can demonstrate their commitment to environmental stewardship, contribute to sustainable development goals, and protect the natural resources and ecosystems of the province.

Overall, the sectorial environmental guidelines for the cosmetic industry in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are aligned with the regulatory framework provided by the KP Environmental Protection Act, 2014, and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Assessment Rules, 2021. They provide practical guidance and best practices for the industry to operate in an environmentally responsible manner, promoting sustainable development and protecting the environment for future generations.

2. Scope of the Guidelines

These guidelines are applicable to establishment and operation of any type of small, medium and large projects of cosmetics industry. The guidelines cover all the cosmetic industry processes including raw ingredient sourcing, hazardous chemical management, manufacturing, packaging and waste byproducts disposal. It includes projects of Skincare products (Facial cleansers, Moisturizers, Serums, Toners, Masks), Hair care products (Shampoos, Conditioners, Hair masks, Hairstyling products), Makeup products (Foundations, Lipsticks, Mascara, Eye shadows, Blushes, Eyeliners), Aromatic products (Perfumes, Colognes, Body sprays), Personal Care products (Body lotions, Body washes, Deodorants, Sunscreens, toothpaste, mouthwash), Bath and Shower products (Bath salts, Shower gels, Soaps, Bath oils), Men's Grooming products (Shaving creams, Aftershaves, Beard care products), Baby and Child Care products (Baby lotions, Diaper, creams, Baby shampoos, Baby oils), Natural and Organic Cosmetic products, Specialty and Professional treatments (Acne treatments, Anti-aging products, Medical-grade skincare, Salon or spa-exclusive products), Nail Care products (Nail polishes, Nail treatment, Nail polish removers) and Dental Cosmetic products (Teeth whitening products, Lip balms).

3. Project Description

The cosmetic manufacturing industry encompasses the production of various beauty and personal care products that are used for enhancing appearance, promoting hygiene, and improving well-being. This industry involves the formulation, manufacturing, and packaging of products such as skincare items, hair care products, makeup, fragrances, and personal care items. Cosmetic manufacturers utilize a wide range of raw materials, including natural and synthetic ingredients, to create their products. These materials can include plant extracts, oils, waxes, surfactants, preservatives, colorants, and fragrances. The manufacturing process involves various stages, including mixing, blending, heating, cooling, and packaging, to create the final products. The cosmetic industry places emphasis on quality, safety, and innovation to meet consumer demands and preferences. Companies invest in research and development to create new formulations, improve product efficacy, and introduce innovative packaging solutions. Furthermore, consumer awareness and demand for environmentally friendly and sustainable products have influenced the industry to adopt eco-friendly practices and ingredient sourcing. Environmental considerations play an



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increasingly important role in the cosmetic industry. The industry strives to minimize its ecological footprint by implementing sustainable practices, optimizing resource management, reducing waste generation, and using environmentally friendly packaging materials. Companies also aim to ensure the safety and efficacy of their products through rigorous testing and compliance with regulatory standards.

In summary, the cosmetic manufacturing industry is involved in the formulation, production, and packaging of beauty and personal care products. It operates within a dynamic and competitive market, continually striving to meet consumer demands while incorporating environmental considerations and ensuring product safety.

4. Raw Material

In the cosmetic manufacturing industry, a wide range of raw materials is used to formulate various beauty and personal care products. These raw materials include natural and synthetic ingredients such as plant extracts, oils, waxes, surfactants, emulsifiers, preservatives, colorants, and fragrances. It is essential to source these raw materials responsibly, considering their environmental impact, sustainability, and potential for resource depletion. Implementing sustainable sourcing practices, promoting the use of renewable and biodegradable raw materials, and ensuring transparency in the supply chain are crucial aspects to consider in the environmental guidelines for the cosmetic industry.

5. Manufacturing Process

The manufacturing process in the cosmetic industry involves several stages, including formulation, mixing, blending, heating, cooling, and packaging. These processes require energy inputs, water usage, and the handling of various chemicals. It is important to optimize the manufacturing processes to minimize energy consumption, water usage, and waste generation. Implementing energy-efficient technologies, water conservation measures, and proper chemical management practices can significantly reduce the environmental impact of the manufacturing process. Additionally, integrating pollution prevention measures, such as controlling emissions and implementing waste management strategies, is essential to minimize the environmental footprint of the manufacturing process.

6. Final Product and By Product

The cosmetic industry produces a wide range of final products, including skincare products, hair care products, makeup, fragrances, and personal care items. These products are formulated to enhance beauty, promote hygiene, and provide personal well-being. It is important to ensure that these final products meet quality standards, are safe for consumers, and have minimal environmental impact throughout their lifecycle. Implementing product stewardship practices, such as conducting life cycle assessments, optimizing packaging materials to reduce waste, and promoting responsible product use and disposal, can contribute to environmentally conscious practices within the cosmetic industry.



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During the manufacturing process, there may be the generation of by-products or waste materials. These can include product rejects, leftover raw materials, cleaning residues, and packaging waste. It is important to implement effective waste management strategies to minimize waste generation, promote recycling and reuse, and ensure proper disposal of hazardous waste. By adopting sustainable waste management practices, cosmetic manufacturers can reduce their environmental impact and contribute to a more circular economy.

7. Need For Guidelines

The cosmetic industry is a dynamic sector that encompasses a wide range of products, including skincare, hair care, makeup, fragrances, personal care, and more. It caters to the ever-growing consumer demand for personal grooming and enhancing beauty. However, the production, use, and disposal of cosmetic products can have significant environmental impacts, necessitating the development of environmental guidelines specific to the industry.

The environmental guidelines for the cosmetic industry aim to address these concerns and promote sustainable practices throughout the sector. These guidelines provide a framework for cosmetic companies to adopt environmentally responsible measures and minimize their ecological footprint. They cover various aspects of the industry, including raw material sourcing, manufacturing processes, packaging, waste management, and pollution prevention.

One key focus of the guidelines is sustainable sourcing. The guidelines encourage companies to prioritize sustainably sourced ingredients, ensuring responsible harvesting practices that protect ecosystems and biodiversity. This helps to reduce the impact on natural resources and promote sustainable supply chains.

Additionally, the guidelines emphasize ingredient transparency and the avoidance of hazardous substances. By disclosing all ingredients used in their products, cosmetic companies enable informed consumer choices and reduce potential health and environmental risks. Avoiding hazardous chemicals and prioritizing safer alternatives contributes to a healthier environment and promotes consumer safety.

Water conservation and energy efficiency are critical considerations in the guidelines. The guidelines recommend implementing water-saving technologies, recycling wastewater, and optimizing energy use through energy-efficient equipment and renewable energy sources. By reducing water consumption and carbon emissions, cosmetic companies can significantly minimize their environmental impact and contribute to sustainability.

Waste management is another essential aspect covered by the guidelines. Cosmetic companies are urged to develop comprehensive waste management plans that prioritize waste reduction, recycling, and proper disposal of different waste streams. By minimizing waste generation and promoting recycling, companies can reduce their impact on landfills and natural resources. The guidelines also encourage the use of eco-friendly and recyclable packaging materials to address the issue of packaging waste.

Furthermore, pollution prevention is a key focus area. The guidelines emphasize the reduction or elimination of emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and other



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pollutants during manufacturing processes. Proper handling and storage of chemicals are emphasized to prevent spills and contamination, protecting both the environment and worker safety.

Overall, the environmental guidelines for the cosmetic industry provide a roadmap for companies to integrate environmentally sustainable practices into their operations. By following these guidelines, cosmetic companies can enhance their environmental performance, meet regulatory requirements, reduce risks, and enhance their reputation as environmentally responsible organizations. The guidelines aim to foster a cosmetic industry that is conscious of its environmental impact, actively works towards sustainability, and contributes to the preservation of our natural resources and ecosystems.

8. Potential Environmental Impacts

The manufacturing process in the cosmetic industry can have various potential environmental impacts. Impacts identification is crucial for developing comprehensive environmental guidelines and mechanism to address the adverse impacts. Here are some potential environmental impacts associated with cosmetic manufacturing:

8.1 Water Consumption and Wastewater Generation:

Cosmetic manufacturing involves substantial water usage for product formulation, equipment cleaning, and quality control. The extraction of water resources and the generation of wastewater can strain local water sources and contribute to water scarcity and pollution if not properly managed.

8.2 Chemical Usage and Pollution:

The manufacturing process utilizes a wide range of chemicals, including solvents, surfactants, preservatives, and colorants. Improper handling, storage, or disposal of these chemicals can lead to water and air pollution, posing risks to ecosystems and human health.

8.3 Waste Generation:

The manufacturing process generates various types of waste, including product rejects, leftover raw materials, packaging waste, and cleaning residues. Inadequate waste management practices can result in environmental contamination and contribute to the overall waste burden.

8.4 Packaging Waste:

The cosmetic manufacturing industry produces significant amounts of packaging waste, such as plastic bottles, tubes, jars, and boxes. Improper disposal or inadequate recycling of packaging materials contribute to the growing global waste problem and environmental pollution.



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8.5 Air Emissions:

Certain manufacturing activities, such as drying processes and the use of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), can lead to air emissions. These emissions contribute to air pollution, affecting air quality and potentially causing respiratory issues and environmental degradation.

8.6 Energy Consumption:

The manufacturing process requires significant energy inputs for various operations, such as mixing, heating, cooling, and drying. High energy consumption contributes to carbon emissions and resource depletion.

8.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions:

Energy use and combustion of fossil fuels during manufacturing activities result in the release of greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere. GHG emissions contribute to climate change and its associated environmental consequences.

8.8 Resource Depletion:

The manufacturing process relies on the extraction and processing of raw materials, such as plant extracts, oils, minerals, and synthetic ingredients. Unsustainable sourcing practices can deplete natural resources, contribute to habitat destruction, and disrupt ecosystems.

8.9 Noise Pollution and Supply Chain Impacts:

Machinery and equipment used in the manufacturing process can generate noise pollution, potentially impacting nearby communities and wildlife habitats. The manufacturing process often involves sourcing materials from different locations, resulting in transportation-related emissions and environmental impacts associated with the global supply chain.

Identification and understanding these potential environmental impacts is essential for developing effective environmental guidelines for the cosmetic manufacturing industry. By addressing these impacts through sustainable practices, efficient resource management, pollution prevention measures, and waste reduction strategies, cosmetic manufacturers can minimize their environmental footprint and contribute to a more sustainable future.

9. Mitigation measures

To protect the environment and minimize the potential environmental impacts associated with cosmetic manufacturing, implementing mitigation measures is crucial. These measures focus on adopting sustainable practices, optimizing resource management, and reducing pollution. Here are some mitigation measures that can be implemented in a cosmetic manufacturing industry.

9.1 Safe Distance Criteria/Site Location

Cosmetic industry must maintain a minimum safe distance from sensitive land uses to avoid adverse impacts on them. Sensitive land use includes residential area, hospitals,



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schools, madrassas, nursing homes, child care facilities, archaeological sites etc. As per the guidelines published by Environmental Protection Authority of Western Australia regarding separation distances between industrial and sensitive land uses in June 2005, a minimum distance of 100 m should be maintained between the boundary of cosmetics industry and boundary of any sensitive land use. However, as the cosmetic industry environmental hazards vary on the basis of type of chemical use and product manufacture, hence the safe distance vary accordingly, the same to be determined on the basis of the impacts accordingly.

9.2 Energy Efficiency

- Conduct energy audits to identify areas of high energy consumption and implement energy-efficient technologies and equipment.
- Optimize production processes to minimize energy use and waste.
- Consider utilizing renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power, to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

9.3 Water Conservation and Waste Water Treatment

- Implement water-efficient practices, such as recycling and reusing water within the manufacturing process.
- Install water-saving technologies, such as low-flow faucets and equipment that minimizes water usage.
- Treat and properly manage wastewater to meet regulatory standards before discharge or consider implementing on-site water treatment systems.

9.4 Chemical Pollution Prevention

- Evaluate and substitute hazardous chemicals with safer alternatives wherever possible.
- Implement proper handling, storage, and disposal procedures for chemicals to prevent spills and minimize environmental contamination.
- Implement pollution prevention techniques, such as containment systems and process modifications, to reduce emissions and chemical releases.

9.5 Waste Management and Recycling

- Develop comprehensive waste management plans that prioritize waste reduction, recycling, and proper disposal.
- Implement recycling programs for packaging materials, such as plastic, paper, and cardboard.
- Encourage suppliers to use sustainable and recyclable packaging materials to reduce waste generation.

9.6 Air Pollution Mitigation

- Install and maintain emission control systems, such as scrubbers, filters, and catalytic converters, to reduce air pollutant emissions from manufacturing processes.
- Regularly inspect and maintain equipment to ensure optimal performance and minimize emissions.
- Use low VOC (volatile organic compound) or VOC-free raw materials and solvents to minimize air pollution.
- Implement dust control measures, such as dust collectors or containment systems, to minimize the



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release of particulate matter into the air during material handling and processing.

- Properly seal equipment and storage areas to prevent dust emissions.
- Ensure adequate ventilation systems are in place to control and remove airborne contaminants.
- Optimize airflow patterns within the manufacturing facility to minimize the spread of pollutants and maintain air quality.
- Explore and adopt alternative manufacturing technologies, such as green chemistry processes or encapsulation techniques that minimize the use of volatile or hazardous substances and reduce air emissions.

9.7 Noise Pollution Mitigation

Noise Control Engineering:

- Implement noise control measures, such as soundproofing, insulation, and barriers, to reduce noise emissions from equipment, machinery, and processes.
- Design or modify the acoustic features of the manufacturing facility to minimize noise propagation.

Equipment Maintenance:

- Regularly maintain and lubricate machinery and equipment to minimize noise generated from mechanical operations.
- Replace or upgrade noisy equipment with quieter and more efficient alternatives when feasible.

Work Schedule and Organization:

- Plan and organize manufacturing activities to minimize noise exposure during sensitive periods, such as outside of residential or quiet hours.
- Rotate work shifts or provide appropriate hearing protection to employees working in high-noise areas.

Employee Training and Awareness:

- Train employees on the importance of noise control and proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE) to reduce noise exposure.
- Promote awareness of noise-related hazards and encourage reporting of noise issues for prompt resolution.

9.8 Packaging Optimization

- Optimize packaging design to minimize material use and reduce packaging waste.
- Explore alternative packaging options, such as biodegradable or compostable materials, to reduce environmental impacts.
- Encourage consumers to recycle packaging and provide clear instructions on proper disposal.

9.9 Product Stewardship

- Conduct lifecycle assessments of products to identify areas for improvement in terms of environmental impact.
- Promote responsible product use through clear instructions and educational campaigns



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for consumers.

- Implement take-back programs or partner with recycling initiatives to facilitate proper disposal of used products.

9.10 Supplier Engagement

- Collaborate with suppliers to promote sustainable sourcing practices and encourage the use of environmentally friendly raw materials.
- Request transparency from suppliers regarding the environmental impact of their products and processes.
- Prioritize partnerships with suppliers who align with environmental values and standards.

9.11 Training and Awareness

- Provide comprehensive training programs for employees on environmental best practices, including waste management, energy conservation, and pollution prevention.
- Foster a culture of environmental responsibility through regular communication, awareness campaigns, and employee engagement.

9.12 Continuous Improvement and Monitoring

- Regularly review and update environmental management systems to incorporate new technologies and best practices.
- Monitor and track key environmental performance indicators to identify areas for improvement and measure progress over time.
- Conduct regular internal audits to ensure compliance with environmental regulations and standards.

10. Water and Air Pollution Treatment Technology

10.1 Wastewater Treatment:

- **Physical Treatment:** Sedimentation, filtration, and screening to remove solid particles and suspended solids from the wastewater.
- **Chemical Treatment:** Coagulation, flocculation, and pH adjustment to remove dissolved solids, oils, and other contaminants.
- **Biological Treatment:** Activated sludge process, bio filtration, or constructed wetlands to degrade organic compounds through microbial action.
- **Advanced Treatment:** Membrane filtration, such as reverse osmosis or ultrafiltration, to remove smaller particles and dissolved contaminants.

10.2 Air Emissions Treatment:

- **Particulate Matter Removal:** Electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, or cyclone separators to capture and remove particulate matter from air emissions.



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- **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Control:** Thermal oxidizers, catalytic oxidizers, or carbon adsorption systems to destroy or capture VOC emissions.
- **Exhaust Gas Treatment:** Scrubbers or absorbers to remove acidic gases, such as sulfur dioxide, from exhaust emissions.
- **Dust and Odor Control:** Ventilation systems, dust collectors, or bio filters to control dust and odor emissions.

10.3 Hazardous Waste Treatment:

- **Incineration:** High-temperature incineration for the destruction of hazardous waste.
- **Chemical Treatment:** Chemical reactions or neutralization processes to detoxify or stabilize hazardous waste
- **Physical Treatment:** Separation, solidification, or encapsulation of hazardous waste to reduce its toxicity and facilitate safe disposal.

10.4 Solid Waste Management:

- **Recycling and Reuse:** Implementation of recycling programs for materials like packaging, plastics, and metals.
- **Waste Minimization:** Source reduction measures and process optimization to minimize waste generation.
- **Proper Disposal:** Segregation and disposal of non-recyclable waste in accordance with local regulations and guidelines.

10.5 Spill Prevention and Control:

- **Spill Containment:** Implementation of spill containment systems, such as spill berms or secondary containment structures, to prevent the spread of spilled chemicals.
- **Spill Response:** Establishment of emergency response protocols, training of personnel, and availability of spill response kits for prompt containment and cleanup.

11. Infrastructure Facility, Equipment & Documentation:

11.1 Buildings and Facility:

Proponent should determine whether the buildings and facilities used for manufacturing are of suitable size, design, and construction, and maintained in a clean and orderly manner. Buildings should provide:

- Space of sufficient size and adequate organization to prevent selection errors (i.e., mix-ups) or cross contamination between consumables, raw materials, intermediate formulations (i.e., in-process materials), and finished products (This applies to containers, closures, labels and labeling materials as well.)
- Adequate filth and pest controls (Examples of filth may include any objectionable matter, contributed by animal contamination such as rodent, insect, or bird matter; or any other objectionable matter contributed by insanitary conditions.)
- Floors, walls, and ceilings constructed of smooth, easily cleanable surfaces
- Adequate lighting and ventilation, and, if necessary for control purposes, screening,



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filtering, dust, humidity, temperature, and bacteriological controls

- Adequate washing, cleaning, plumbing, toilet, and locker facilities to allow for sanitary operation; cleaning of facilities, equipment, and utensils; and personal cleanliness; and
- Fixtures, ducts, pipes, and drainages installed to prevent condensate or drip contamination

11.2 Equipment:

Proponent should determine whether equipment and utensils used in processing, holding, transferring and packaging are of appropriate design, size, material and workmanship for the intended purpose to prevent corrosion, accumulation of static material and/or adulteration with lubricants, coolants, dirt, and sanitizing agents. The equipment (for example, utensils, pipework, cosmetic contact surfaces, and balances) should be:

- Maintained in a clean and orderly condition, sanitized at appropriate times, and stored in a manner that protects against splash, dust, and other contaminants
- Constructed to facilitate adjustment, cleaning, and maintenance of suitable size and accuracy for measuring, mixing, and weighing operations
- Calibrated regularly or checked according to an SOP with results documented, where appropriate
- Removed from use if it is defective, does not meet recommended tolerances, or cannot be repaired and calibrated immediately

11.3 3 Raw Materials:

Proponent should determine whether raw materials are identified, stored, examined, tested, inventoried, handled, and controlled to ensure they conform to appropriate standards and specifications. In particular, raw materials should be:

- Stored and handled to prevent mistakes (i.e., mix-ups or selection errors), contamination with microorganisms or other chemicals, and degradation from exposure to excessive environmental conditions (e.g., heat, cold, sunlight, moisture, etc.)
- Held in closed containers and stored off the floor
- Maintained in containers that are labeled with the identity, lot number, and control status (release or quarantine) Sampled and tested for conformance with specifications and to ensure the absence of filth, microorganisms, and other adulterants prior to processing or usage (Animal and vegetable origin materials and those produced by cold processing methods should be reviewed for filth and/or microorganism contamination.)
- Properly identified and controlled to prevent the use of materials that fail to meet acceptance specifications
- Certain ingredients are prohibited by national laws from use in cosmetic products; others have restrictions on their use due to religious obligation. The proponent shall avoid such ingredients.



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Environmental Assessment Checklist

Section I: Project Description

File No _____ (To be filled by EPA)

Date _____

General Information

1. Project Name or Title _____

2. Project Proponent (Department, organization, or owner) _____

3. Proponent's Address _____

4. Telephone _____

5. CNIC _____

6. Representative of the Proponent _____

7. Designation _____

8. Name of the person who conducted this assessment _____

9. Designation _____

10. Qualification _____

Project Information

11. Project Location/Address _____

12. Cost of the Project including land & construction _____

13. Distance from Major road (Road Constructed by NHA & PKHA) _____

14. GPS Coordinates of the proposed project _____

15. GPS Coordinates of nearest school/hospital/Madrassa/Masjid/Shrine/Archeology site (if any)

16. . Distance from single nearest residential house & number of houses in 100 m radius circle.

17. . Distance from river/canal or any other water body _____

Project Type

1. What is the nature of the cosmetic manufacturing project? (e.g. skincare, hair care, fragrance)?

2. Does the project involve the production of both liquid and solid cosmetic products?



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3. Are there any specialized processes or unique aspects of the project that may have specific environmental considerations?


Project Size

1. What is the estimated annual production capacity of the cosmetic manufacturing facility?
2. How many employees are expected to be employed in the facility?
3. What is the total land area required for the project?

Project Location

1. Has the environmental impact of the chosen location been assessed?
2. Are there any sensitive environmental areas, such as protected natural habitats or water sources, in close proximity to the proposed location?
3. Has consideration been given to access to utilities, transportation, and waste management facilities in the chosen location?
4. Are there any sensitive receptors around within a radius of 100 m?

Raw Material Sourcing

- 
1. Are sustainable sourcing practices implemented for raw materials?
 2. Is there a preference for ethically and responsibly sourced ingredients?
 3. Are measures in place to avoid the use of endangered or protected plant and animal species?

Manufacturing Process

1. Are energy-efficient technologies and equipment utilized?
2. Are water-saving measures implemented, such as recycling and reusing water?
3. Are there procedures to minimize and properly manage emissions, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs)?
4. Are hazardous chemicals minimized or substituted with safer alternatives?
5. Is there a system for proper storage, handling, and disposal of chemicals to prevent spills or contamination?

Waste Management

1. Is there a comprehensive waste management plan in place?
2. Are waste reduction strategies implemented, such as recycling, reusing, or repurposing materials?
3. Are hazardous wastes properly identified, handled, and disposed of according to regulations?
4. Is packaging waste minimized, and eco-friendly packaging materials used?
5. Is there a system for the proper disposal of non-hazardous waste?

Water Conservation



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1. Are water usage monitoring systems in place?
2. Are water-saving technologies, such as low-flow faucets and water-efficient cleaning processes, utilized?
3. Is there a system to recycle or treat wastewater before discharge?

Energy Efficiency

1. Is there an energy management plan in place to optimize energy usage?
2. Are energy-efficient lighting systems and equipment used?
3. Are renewable energy sources considered or implemented?

Environmental Monitoring and Compliance

1. Is there a regular monitoring program to assess environmental impacts and compliance with regulations?
2. Are air emissions, water quality, and waste disposal regularly monitored and documented?
3. Are records of environmental monitoring and compliance maintained?

Product Stewardship

1. Is there a commitment to product safety, including the avoidance of harmful ingredients?
2. Is ingredient transparency ensured through proper labeling and disclosure?
3. Is there a system for monitoring and addressing customer feedback or concerns related to product safety or environmental impact?

Training and Awareness

1. Are employees trained on environmental policies, procedures, and best practices?
2. Are there mechanisms in place to encourage employee involvement in environmental initiatives and suggestions for improvement?

Stakeholder Engagement and Continuous Improvement

1. Are there mechanisms to engage with local communities, regulators, and other stakeholders to address environmental concerns and foster transparency?
2. Is there a commitment to ongoing improvement in environmental performance through regular reviews, audits, and goal-setting?



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Section 2:

Undertaking/Affidavit

I, _____ (full name and address) as proponent for _____
(name, description and location of project) do hereby solemnly affirm and declare:

1. The information on the proposed project and the environmental information provided are correct to the best of my knowledge
2. I fully understand and accept the conditions contained in the Guidelines for (name, number and version of the guidelines)
3. I undertake to design, construct and operate the project strictly in accordance with the environmental guidelines.
4. I undertake to implement all mitigation measures and undertake regular monitoring for environmental compliance.

Date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Designation _____

(with official stamp/seal)

Witnesses:

	Signature	Name	Address
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____

-sd-

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

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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)