



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 SLAUGHTER HOUSES

Background:

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had a population of 35.53 million at the time of 2017 census of Pakistan, which has been increased till now. To meet nutrition needs slaughtering of animals is one of the major source. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa rural areas slaughtering is carried mostly inside the premises of homes, while in cities it's carried either in slaughter houses or in the premises of in his own houses. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa allocated three hundred million for establishing of modern slaughter houses and to upgrade already established slaughter houses in town II. The establishing of modern slaughter houses in the province was to create a culture of providing clean and hygienic meet to the citizen.

Issues:

During visit of slaughter house near ring road Peshawar GPS coordinates (340032.0 N 713722.0 E), following issues were observed:

1. Solid waste and byproducts
2. Waste water
3. Emissions to air
4. Noise issue
5. Health and Safety

✓ Solid waste and byproducts:

The activity of slaughtering may generate large quantity of solid waste including the manure and bedding material generated during animal transport as well as waste from processing steps. Waste products and byproducts of slaughtering process can generally divided in two:

1. Manure (contents of intestine)
2. Edible products (blood and liver)
3. Inedible products (hair and bones)
4. Fate
5. Non-recoverable waste material

✓ Waste water:

Water used for washing as well as cleaning during slaughtering has high contents of organic material which may cause COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) and BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) level beyond the national environmental quality standards. Waste water may have high content of nitrogen (from blood) and phosphorus.

✓ Emissions to air:

Slaughter houses in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa don't have proper storage facilities. During decomposition of organic matter, foul smell spread nearby the slaughtered area, which effect the nearby population.

✓ Noise:

Major sources of noise are slaughtering activities and vehicular movement to transport animals and meet to and from the slaughter house.

✓ Health and Safety:

Staff working in slaughter houses are not careful about their health issues. Mostly no facilities are available for the treatment of sick animals, which may cause severe issues. Staff members also get



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injured while handling animals. Last but not the least, lack of hygiene is also a major issue it existing in the slaughter houses of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Mitigation measures

➤ **Site location:**

1. Slaughter house should be located outside the urban areas.
2. It should not be located near water flow/water body.

➤ **Prevention of solid waste and byproduct solution:**

1. Provide sufficient manure storage capacity until the manure is transported for agriculture or other purposes.
2. Collect and compost stomach and intestinal contents and manure for use as compost (decayed organic material used as fertilizer for growing plants) or other agriculture applications.
3. Any waste that is no longer suitable for recycling should be buried in open pits.

➤ **Prevention of waste water pollution:**

1. Slaughter house should have a liquid waste collection system to avoid any water discharges outside the premises.
2. The said effluents containing blood may be used for agriculture purposes by recycling/composting.

➤ **Prevention of air emissions:**

1. Slaughter houses should have proper chiller rooms for the storage of meat and other solid waste to avoid foul smell created during the decomposition of organic material.
2. Trees should be planted around the slaughter houses to provide a barrier against the spread of foul smell.

➤ **Prevention of noise issue:**

1. To avoid noise pollution slaughter house should be established outside the populated area (at least 100 meter) away from the living area.
2. Vehicular movement should be at proper time.
3. The outer Walls of the slaughter house should be heighted enough to control the noise pollution.
4. Trees should be planted to reduce the noise pollution.

➤ **Prevention of Health safety & Hygiene issue:**

1. The staff should be properly trained to avoid any type of injury.
2. Proper machines should be used for de-hiding and cutting purposes.
3. Animals should be properly checked before slaughtering by medical expert.
4. The staff members should have proper knowledge and information about the dangerous diseases symptoms.
5. The staff should use proper PPEs.
6. Meat should be stored in hygienic conditions.
7. Meat should be transported in covered vehicles, which are regularly disinfected.
8. Proper cleaning/washing of slaughtered house should be mandatory.

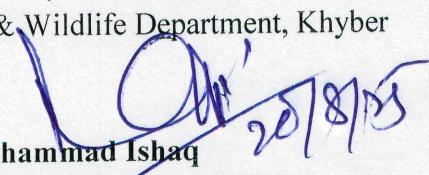
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Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife
Department

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)