

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

for

“Establishment of Agrochemicals and Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Unit”

At

Plot No. B6, B7, B8, B9 & B10, MIDC Bhaler, Nandurbar, Maharashtra

Type of Project	Greenfield Project
Category as per EIA notification 2006 and its amendments	Major: Schedule 5(b), Category A: Pesticides industry and pesticide specific intermediates (excluding formulations) Minor: Schedule 5(f), Category B: Synthetic organic chemicals industry (basic organic chemicals, other synthetic organic chemicals and chemical intermediates)
TOR Details	TOR Identification No. TO26A2002MH5289981N dated 02.04.2026
Proposed Production Capacity	Total Production Capacity: 663643.2 T/Annum Products: 78600 T/Annum (excluding Pesticide formulations) By-Products: 585043.2 T/Annum
Total Cost of Project	₹ 600 Crores
Monitoring Season	December 2025 to February 2026
NABET Acc. No.	NABET/EIA/25-28/RA0465 dated 25.11.2025 (Valid till 23.11.2028)

Project Proponent



OFB Tech Limited

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<i>Executive Summary for Conducting Public Hearing for Proposed Establishment of “Agrochemicals and Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Unit” by M/s OFB Tech Limited</i>	
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

OFB Tech Ltd. (Formerly known as OFB Tech Private Limited) was founded in the year 2015. OfBusiness, initially started as an aggregating and financing company and gradually established itself as one of India's leading and most efficient technology-based B2B commerce platforms, in the business of metals, chemicals, agri-products, and apparel. OfBusiness connectivity in 26 States and 7 UTs in India is helping SMEs and other companies receive and transport their raw materials and finished goods safely while monitoring every movement of the transport digitally.

The company (OFB) has now proposed “**Establishment of Agrochemicals and Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Unit**” at Plot No. B6, B7, B8, B9 & B10, MIDC Bhaler, Nandurbar, Maharashtra. The project will be involved in production of pesticides and related intermediates along with Synthetic Organic and Inorganic Chemicals. It will produce 313 nos. of products distributed in 18 major groups and associated 43 nos. of byproducts. Details of proposed products and by products along with the quantities are given below in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1 : Details of Proposed Production Capacity of Project

S. No.	Particulars	Proposed Capacity (TPA)
1.	Products	78600
2.	By-products	585043.2
Total		663643.2

The total plot area is **3,24,600 sqm**. The proposed project shall generate employment of approx. **1025 nos.** including temporary and permanent employment, both. Total cost of the project is **Rs. 600 Crores**. The power requirement of **15 MW** will be sourced from Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. (MSEDCL). **4 nos.** of D.G. Sets with a capacity of **1250 KVA** each will be installed as power-backup. The total water requirement for the proposed project will be **1421 KLD**.

As per the Government of India (Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) EIA Notification 2006 and further amendments, the proposed project will be covered under Activity 5(b); Category A and hence requires environmental clearance from MoEF&CC, New Delhi. The project also involved in manufacturing synthetic organic chemicals and chemical intermediates will also be itemized under Activity 5(f) as Minor Category as per EIA Notification and its subsequent amendments.

The project has been accorded Standard TOR vide **TOR Identification No. TO26A2002MH5289981N** and **File No. IA-J-11011/89/2026-IA-II(I)** dated **02/04/2026**.

Since the proposed project is being established in a newly notified industrial area, **public hearing has been applicable for this project**. There is no interlinked project. Details of products are given below in **Table 1.2**. Salient features of the projects are given below in **Table 1.3**.

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Proposed Establishment of “Agrochemicals and Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Unit” by M/s OFB Tech Limited	

Table 1.2 : Details of Products

S. No.	Particulars	Proposed Capacity (TPA)
1.	Insecticides	5500
2.	Fungicides	26700
3.	Herbicides	18500
4.	Plant Growth Regulators	500
5.	Advance Specific Pesticide Intermediates	3400
6.	Specialty chemicals	7000
7.	Other intermediates	17000
Total Product		78600
Total By-Products		585043.2

Table 1.3 : Salient Features of the Project

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	Details
1.	Total Project Cost	Rs. (in Crores)	600
2.	Production	TPA	6,63,643.2 (Product- 78,600 + Byproduct- 5,85,043.2)
3.	AREA DETAILS		
i)	Total Plot Area	m ²	3,24,600
ii)	Green Area	m ²	82,012.90 (25.27% of total plot area)
4.	POPULATION		
i)	Workers/Staff	No.	1025 (Permanent - 715 Temporary = 310)
5.	SERVICE DETAILS & ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS		
i)	Total Water Requirement	KLD	1421
ii)	Fresh Water Requirement	KLD	717
iii)	Wastewater Generation (Including Domestic Sewage & Industrial Effluent)	KLD	921 (Domestic Sewage-21 KLD; Industrial Effluent- 900 KLD)
iv)	Wastewater Treatment Schemes/Capacity	KLD	Sewage Treatment Plant: 30 KLD Effluent Treatment Plant: 850 KLD Multi-effect Evaporator: 400 KLD Reverse Osmosis Unit: 1000 KLD
v)	Recycled Water Reuse	KLD	684
vi)	Power Requirement	MVA	15
vii)	DG Sets (Backup)	KVA	4x1250
viii)	Boiler	TPH	2 x 15
ix)	Coal Requirement	Kg/hr	Coal – 110 TPD/Briquettes – 120 TPD

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Site Characteristics

The site is located at Plot No. B6, B7, B8, B9 & B10, MIDC Bhaler, Nandurbar, Maharashtra. The unit will be established over a total area of **3,24,600 m² (32.46 ha.)**. The coordinates of center of site are **Latitude:** 21°23'17.25"N and **Longitude:** 74°19'30.89"E.

The site is located in MIDC Bhaler Industrial area. The site is located close to State Highway SH-753B located at a distance of 6.82 Km, W direction. Umarde & Bhaler are the nearest villages located at 1.55 Km in West direction & 2.74 Km in North-East direction respectively. Nearest Railway station is Chaupale Railway Station located at a distance of 3.29 km, SW direction from the project site. Nearest Airport to the project site is Shirpur Airport located at a distance of 64.92 km in South-East direction from the project site.

There are no environmentally sensitive components such as National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Elephant / Tiger Reserve, migratory routes of fauna and wet land present within 10 Km radius of plant site.

Topography and Meteorology

The project site terrain is moderately undulating, with lower elevations observed in the northern part and relatively higher elevations towards the southern and south-western portions. The elevation of site ranges between 216 to 237 amsl.

Temperature: As the climatological records of the nearest IMD station at Nandurbar are data-deficient, long-term climatological data of IMD Jalgaon station (1991–2020) have been considered for assessing the regional climate of the study area. The region experiences a tropical climate with hot summers, moderate monsoon rainfall, and mild winters. The maximum temperature ranges from 29.8°C to 42.3°C, while the minimum temperature varies from 11.2°C to 26.7°C. The summer season (March–June) is characterized by steadily rising temperatures, with peak heat conditions generally occurring during April–May. The onset of the southwest monsoon in June brings a noticeable reduction in temperature and increased humidity.

Relative Humidity: The relative humidity in the region exhibits marked seasonal variation. The highest morning relative humidity is generally observed during the monsoon month of August (about 87%), while the lowest values occur during the pre-monsoon summer month of April (about 51%). During the southwest monsoon season (June–September), humidity remains relatively high, ranging from approximately 73–87% in the morning and 67–74% in the evening due to increased moisture content in the atmosphere. The post-monsoon period (October–November) records moderate humidity levels, whereas the pre-monsoon months (March–May) experience comparatively drier conditions owing to high temperatures and lower atmospheric moisture.

Rainfall: The average annual rainfall in Nandurbar district is approximately 759 mm. The Southwest monsoon season (June–September) contributes the major share of the annual precipitation, accounting for nearly 85–90% of the total rainfall. July is typically the wettest month, followed by August. The pre-monsoon period experiences sporadic convective showers, while the post-monsoon season receives limited rainfall. Rainfall during the winter

months is generally insignificant and occurs only under the influence of occasional western disturbances and other weather systems.

Wind Speed and Direction: The average wind speed in the district varies from 5.5 km/hr (November) to 18.9 km/hr (May). Predominant wind directions is Western (W) for most of the year. However, during the winter months, wind shifts predominantly to the East and South-East (E, SE), showing a clear seasonal reversal during winters.

Calm Periods and Cloud Cover: Calm conditions are frequently observed, particularly in the winter months, with a maximum of 59 calm periods during December mornings. Cloud cover is minimal in pre-monsoon months (average 0.7–2.0 oktas) and reaches its peak during the monsoon season (4.4–6.4 oktas), consistent with the rainfall distribution.

Baseline Period

The baseline environmental data generation has been done for the period of **1st December 2025 to 28th February 2026**. The study area within a 10-km radius around the proposed plant site has been considered as an impact zone for EIA study. Primary and secondary data has been collected for 10 Km radius of the project site.

Site Specific Met Data

Temperature – During the study period daily minimum temperature was 9.41° C and daily maximum temperature was 36.35 ° C.

Wind Speed – 6.2 – 7.7 m/s

Wind Direction – The predominant wind direction is West.

Soil Quality

Seven locations were monitored for checking soil Quality in study area. Based on Nutrient Index Value for N, P & K, the soils of study area fall into **“LOW to MEDIUM FERTILITY STATUS”**. The soils possess moderate organic carbon content and are capable of moderately supporting agricultural activities. The soils in the study area and at the project site are neutral to slightly alkaline in nature, with pH values ranging from 7.15 to 7.68. The electrical conductivity values (410–442 µmhos/cm) indicate that the soils are non-saline. The soils are predominantly clayey in texture with good water holding capacity.

Water Quality (Ground Water & Surface Water)

Seven groundwater samples were collected from different locations within the study area during the monitoring period. The samples were analyzed for physicochemical, bacteriological, and heavy metal parameters. The results indicate that all the analyzed parameters were found well within the permissible limits prescribed under IS 10500:2012. Heavy metals and toxic contaminants were either below detectable limits or within the prescribed standards, while Total Coliform and *E. coli* were absent in all samples. Overall, the groundwater quality in the study area is good and suitable for drinking purposes after conventional treatment and disinfection, wherever necessary.

Four surface water samples were collected from nearby water bodies and analyzed for physicochemical and bacteriological parameters. The results indicate that the water quality

varies across locations, with pH values within the acceptable range and dissolved oxygen levels ranging from 4.4 to 6.2 mg/L. Based on the comparison of pH, DO, BOD, and Total Coliform values with the CPCB “Use Based Classification of Surface Waters”, the analyzed surface waters generally fall under Class ‘C’, indicating that the water can be used as a drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection.

Air Quality

Ambient air quality monitoring was carried out at seven locations within the study area considering the predominant wind direction, population centers, and sensitive receptors. The monitoring was conducted for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO₂, NH₃, and CO during the study period. The maximum 98th percentile concentrations of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO₂, NH₃, and CO were observed to be 82 µg/m³, 46 µg/m³, 9.0 µg/m³, 14.2 µg/m³, <20 µg/m³, and 0.23 mg/m³, respectively. All monitored parameters were found to be well within the limits prescribed under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), 2009. The results indicate that the ambient air quality of the study area is good, with particulate matter being the dominant pollutant while gaseous pollutants remained at comparatively low levels.

Noise

The noise monitoring was carried out at seven locations within the study area representing industrial, commercial, and residential zones. The ambient noise levels during the day time varied from 50.5 dB(A) to 63.8 dB(A), while the night-time noise levels ranged from 38.2 dB(A) to 52.6 dB(A). The observed noise levels at all monitoring locations were found to be within the prescribed National Ambient Noise Quality Standards for their respective land-use categories.

Biological Environment

The proposed project site is situated at MIDC Bhaler, Village Bhaler, Taluka & District – Nandurbar. Within the 10 km study area, a reserved forest patch is found in the southern and south-western portion of the 10 km study area, primarily associated with the hilly terrain of the Satpura foothills, while no other Reserved or Protected Forests are reported in the vicinity. The vegetation is predominantly influenced by agricultural practices and the semi-arid climatic conditions of the region. The area falls under the Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous vegetation zone of the Deccan Plateau, where natural vegetation has been substantially modified due to cultivation and human settlements.

Flora: The proposed site is predominantly characterized by barren land with sparse natural vegetation. The project site does not contain any dense forest, notified forest land, or any big tree. The existing vegetation is mainly scrub vegetation of *Prosopis Juliflora*, *Euphorbia* and small shrubs of *Butea monosperma*.

Flora in Buffer Zone: The 10 km study area is predominantly characterized by an agrarian landscape, with agricultural land accounting for approximately 54.95% of the total area, followed by open scrub land (28.25%), vegetation cover (9.53%), settlements (6.77%), and water bodies (0.51%). The ecological setting is therefore largely influenced by agricultural activities, with natural vegetation restricted to scattered forest patches, scrublands, village commons, roadside plantations, and riparian zones.

The natural vegetation is represented by typical dry deciduous species such as *Tectona grandis*, *Madhuca longifolia*, *Acacia catechu*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Butea*

monosperma, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Terminalia arjuna*, and *Syzygium cumini*. Shrub vegetation is dominated by species including *Lantana camara*, *Carissa carandas*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Vitex negundo*, and *Senna auriculata*, particularly in scrub and degraded habitats. The herbaceous layer comprises seasonal grasses and herbs such as *Cynodon dactylon*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Dicanthium annulatum*, *Apluda mutica*, and other monsoon-associated species.

Agricultural fields support a variety of crops including cotton, soybean, maize, sorghum (jowar), pearl millet (bajra), pigeon pea (tur), green gram, black gram, wheat, and gram, while horticultural plantations consist of mango, guava, banana, papaya, and citrus species in selected locations.

Overall, the ecological profile of the study area is typical of a modified agro-ecosystem interspersed with patches of dry deciduous vegetation and scrublands. The area does not exhibit any significant ecological sensitivities and supports predominantly common floral species adapted to agricultural and semi-natural habitats.

Mammals: Most of the land around the study area (10 km radius around the project site) is under agriculture and residential or commercial uses. No national parks, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserve are present within 10 km study area of the project site. Hence wildlife is restricted to commonly found fauna. No significant carnivorous and herbivorous wild animals are found in the area. Common wild mammals reported from the area include Indian Fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*), Common Mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*), Indian Hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), squirrels, and fruit bats.

RET Mammals: The Indian Wildlife Protection Act (1972) and amended 2022 has also scheduled the animals in various categories for given them varying degree of protection. Among recorded mammals’ species, two species i.e. *Felis chaus* and *Hystrix indica* are the Schedule-I category of Indian Wildlife Protection Act (1972). The listed animal all so cross checked with IUCN red data book and found that most of the animals recorded in this study were listed as “**Least Concern**” category of IUCN Red Data Book.

Reptiles: The amphibian and reptiles were sampled with the same transect marked for mammals/birds. The sampling was also carried out in vegetation areas and other probable habitats. There were 2 species of amphibians, 5 species of snakes and 2 species of lizards recorded/confirmed in the study area of which Russell’s Viper and Rat snake belong to Schedule-I of WPA, 1972, amended December 2022. As per IUCN criteria (2010), Study area harbors no RET species.

There are 05 no. of Schedule I species. Indian crested porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), Russell’s Viper (*Vipera russellis*), Rat snake (*Colubridae*) & Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*). Conservation plan for the same will be submitted.

Socio-Economic

Socio-Economic Profile (2 km Study Area) – Summary

The 2 km study area comprises two villages, namely Wadwad and Umarde Kh, with a total

population of 2,771 persons residing in 541 households. The overall sex ratio is 969 females per 1,000 males. Scheduled Castes constitute 3.39% of the population, while Scheduled Tribes account for 32.44%, indicating a significant tribal presence in the area. The literacy rate is 59.79%, with a noticeable gender gap in literacy levels. Main workers constitute 56.29% of the total population, reflecting the predominance of agriculture and allied activities as the primary source of livelihood. Basic amenities such as primary and secondary education facilities, drinking water supply, and road connectivity are available; however, healthcare facilities and senior secondary educational institutions are absent within the core villages, with residents largely dependent on Nandurbar town for these services. Overall, the area exhibits a predominantly rural and agrarian socio-economic character with scope for improvements in healthcare, education, and livelihood support infrastructure.

Socio-Economic Profile (10 km Study Area) – Summary

The 10 km study area comprises **43 villages/towns** with a total population of **191,282** residing in **37,017 households**. The overall **sex ratio is 948 females per 1,000 males**. Scheduled Castes constitute **6.50%** of the population, while **Scheduled Tribes account for 26.42%**, indicating a substantial tribal population in the region. The overall **literacy rate is 68.82%**, reflecting a moderate level of educational attainment. Main workers constitute **34.66%** of the total population, whereas non-workers account for **60.88%**, with agriculture, labour, household activities, and other service sectors forming the primary sources of livelihood. Basic infrastructure facilities such as educational institutions, drinking water supply, road connectivity, communication networks, banking services, and electricity are generally available across the study area; however, advanced healthcare and specialized medical facilities remain concentrated in Nandurbar town. Overall, the study area exhibits a predominantly rural-agricultural socio-economic profile with moderate infrastructure and social development levels.

3. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Air Pollution

During the construction phase, air quality impacts are anticipated from site preparation activities, excavation, foundation works, movement of construction vehicles, transportation and storage of construction materials, operation of construction equipment, and DG sets. These activities may result in generation of fugitive dust and gaseous emissions such as PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x and CO. The impacts will be localized, temporary, and confined mainly to the construction period. To minimize the impacts, regular water sprinkling will be carried out on roads and construction areas, construction materials will be stored under covered conditions, vehicles and machinery will be maintained properly, and transportation vehicles carrying loose materials will be covered.

During the operation phase, emissions may arise from boilers, thermic fluid heaters, process vents, material handling operations, solvent handling, coal handling systems, DG sets, and vehicular movement. Air pollutants may include particulate matter, SO₂, NO_x, CO, VOCs, methane hydrocarbons, and non-methane hydrocarbons. Air quality modelling studies indicate that the incremental ground level concentrations of pollutants will remain within the

prescribed National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Appropriate Air Pollution Control Devices such as Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP), scrubbers, dust collectors, closed reactor systems, air handling units, and adequate stack heights will be provided. Coal handling systems will be equipped with covered conveyors and water spraying arrangements for dust control. Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Systems (CAAQMS) and stack monitoring systems will be installed to ensure compliance with regulatory standards.

Noise Environment

During the construction phase, noise will be generated from excavation activities, operation of construction equipment, DG sets, transportation vehicles, and loading-unloading activities. The impacts will be temporary and localized around the construction site. Construction activities will be restricted to daytime hours as far as practicable. Proper maintenance of equipment and vehicles will be ensured to reduce noise levels. Workers exposed to elevated noise levels will be provided with ear plugs or ear muffs and their exposure duration will be controlled through job rotation.

During the operation phase, noise sources will include compressors, blowers, pumps, vacuum pumps, dryers, cooling systems, DG sets, and other process equipment. Acoustic enclosures, vibration isolation pads, silencers, and acoustic insulation will be provided wherever required. Preventive maintenance schedules will be implemented to maintain equipment performance. A well-developed greenbelt around the project boundary will act as an effective noise barrier. With the proposed mitigation measures, noise levels at the plant boundary are expected to remain within prescribed standards.

Water Environment

During the construction phase, water will be required for construction activities such as curing, material mixing, dust suppression, and domestic use by construction workers. Wastewater generated during this phase will be minimal and will be managed through suitable sanitation facilities. The impact on water resources is expected to be temporary and insignificant.

During the operation phase, water will be used for process operations, cooling systems, boilers, washing activities, domestic purposes, and gardening. Wastewater will be generated from process operations, cooling tower blowdown, boiler blowdown, equipment washings, utility sections, and domestic sewage. The project proposes a comprehensive wastewater management system comprising ETP, STP, RO, MEE, and associated treatment facilities. High COD/TDS and low COD/TDS streams will be segregated and treated separately. Treated wastewater will be completely recycled and reused within the plant premises. The project will operate on a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) basis, thereby eliminating any wastewater discharge outside the project boundary and minimizing impacts on surface and groundwater resources.

Land Environment and Soil Quality

During the construction phase, temporary impacts on land and soil may arise from excavation activities, storage of construction materials, movement of vehicles, accidental spills of fuel and lubricants, and disposal of construction debris. Topsoil generated during excavation will be preserved separately and reused for landscaping and greenbelt development.

Construction waste will be segregated and disposed of through authorized agencies.

During the operation phase, potential impacts on land and soil may result from accidental spillage of chemicals, hazardous wastes, wastewater, fuels, and oils. To prevent contamination, all chemical storage areas, hazardous waste storage facilities, and treatment units will be provided with impervious flooring and proper drainage systems. Hazardous wastes will be stored in designated areas and disposed of through authorized recyclers or TSDF facilities. Leak detection systems, spill containment measures, and emergency response procedures will be implemented. With these measures, no significant adverse impact on land or soil quality is anticipated.

Solid and Hazardous Waste Management

During the construction phase, wastes such as excavated soil, concrete debris, scrap metal, wood, plastic, packaging materials, and domestic waste will be generated. Recyclable materials will be segregated and reused wherever feasible. Remaining waste will be disposed of through authorized vendors and local bodies.

During the operation phase, hazardous wastes, process residues, ETP sludge, used oil, discarded containers, spent solvents, and municipal solid waste will be generated. Hazardous wastes will be stored in designated hazardous waste storage areas with leachate collection arrangements and disposed of through authorized recyclers or TSDF facilities. Solvent recovery systems will be installed to reduce waste generation and maximize resource recovery. Municipal solid waste will be managed in accordance with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Proper waste segregation, storage, transportation, and disposal practices will be adopted throughout the project life.

Ecology and Biodiversity

During the construction phase, dust emissions and human activities may cause temporary disturbances to nearby vegetation and fauna. However, the impacts will be localized and short-term in nature. No tree cutting is involved in the proposed project. Regular water sprinkling and greenbelt development will minimize dust deposition on vegetation.

During the operation phase, impacts on ecological resources may arise from air emissions, noise generation, and waste management activities. However, predicted pollutant concentrations remain within prescribed limits and no significant ecological impacts are anticipated. The project follows a Zero Liquid Discharge system and all wastes will be managed as per statutory requirements. A substantial greenbelt will be developed within the project premises to enhance local biodiversity and improve environmental quality. No National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, or other ecologically sensitive area is located within the study area.

Socio-Economic Environment

During the construction phase, the project will generate employment opportunities for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers. Temporary increases in traffic movement, noise, and construction-related activities may occur; however, these impacts will be managed through proper planning and environmental management measures. Adequate sanitation facilities, drinking water, healthcare, and personal protective equipment will be provided to construction workers.

During the operation phase, the project will contribute positively to the regional economy through direct and indirect employment generation, development of ancillary industries, increased commercial activities, and enhancement of local infrastructure. The project is expected to provide employment to approximately 1,000 persons. Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) activities will further contribute to the development of education, healthcare, environmental improvement, and community infrastructure in nearby villages. Occupational health and safety measures, periodic health monitoring, and continuous training programs will be implemented for all employees.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Environmental monitoring plan will be implemented as per regulatory requirement to comply the necessary compliances. As per the MoEF&CC guideline, Environment monitoring report and compliance of conditions mentioned in the environment clearance will be submitted to the RO-MoEF&CC, SPCB, MoEF&CC online portal i.e., Parivesh and shall be uploaded on company’s website. Compliances will be submitted in the month of June and December for the period of October to March and April to September respectively. Third party laboratory (approved MoEF&CC & NABL laboratory) shall be appointed for carrying out the monitoring. Also, self-environmental audit, Health & safety audit and Energy audit shall be conducted annually.

Project Benefits

- It will fulfil the partial demand supply gap of pesticides.
- It will help in reducing the cost of pesticides for end consumers in India.
- It is expected to improve the profitability of OFB.
- It will maintain stability in Indigenous/domestic market.
- There will be employment generation during construction & Operation period.

Environment Management Plan

EHS policy will be adopted by the plant for sustainability. A separate EMP cell, Fire & Safety cell and Occupational Health Centre will be provided in the plant for compliance with the Environmental management plan and OHSAS guideline. OFB Tech Limited will implement all guidelines laid down by MPCB, CPCB and MoEF&CC.

The cost of project is estimated to be about ₹ **600 Crores**. ₹ 5,913.68 Lakhs has been allocated as capital investment and ₹ 535.00 Lakhs/year as recurring expenditure towards environmental protection measures, pollution control systems, environmental monitoring, occupational health and safety, and greenbelt maintenance under Environment Management Plan. Further, a greenbelt of 82,012.90 m² comprising 12,173 trees and shrubs will be developed with an investment of ₹73.68 Lakhs, which is expected to sequester approximately 588.12 tonnes of CO₂ per year upon maturity.