

ElH Limited

A MEMBER OF THE OBEROI GROUP

CIN:L55101WB1949PLC017981

CORPORATE OFFICE: 7 SHAM NATH MARG, DELHI -110054, INDIA / TELEPHONE: +91-11-23890505/ WEBSITE: WWW.EIHLTD.COM

1st April, 2022

The National Stock Exchange of India Limited Exchange Plaza, 5 th Floor Plot No..C/1, G Block Bandra Kurla Complex Bandra(E) Mumbai – 400 051. Code: EIHOTEL	BSE Limited Corporate Relationship Dept. 1 st Floor, New Trading Ring Rotunda Building Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers Dalal Street, Fort Mumbai-400001 Code:500840
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SUB: COMPLETION OF DISPATCH OF NOTICE OF POSTAL BALLOT AND NEWS PAPER ADVERTISEMENT

Dear Sir/Madam,

Intimation is given pursuant to Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations), that the Company has completed the dispatch of Notice of the Postal Ballot through e-mail sent by Link Intime India Private Limited on 31st March 2022 to those shareholders whose email id is registered with the Company / depositories.

Newspaper Advertisement to this effect has been published in 'Business Standard' (all editions) in English and 'eishomay' in Bengali on 1st April 2022. Copy of the advertisement is enclosed.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully

For ElH Limited

LALIT KUMAR SHARMA
Digitally signed
by LALIT KUMAR
SHARMA
Lalit Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary
11:57:51 +05'30'

EVs face a burning question of safety

Serial fires in green two-wheelers in a week raise questions about the regulation and safety standards of this fast-growing section of the automobile industry

SHALLY SETH MOHILE & SHINE JACOB
Mumbai/Chennai, 31 March

Serial fire incidents involving Okinawa Autotech, Ola S1 Pro and Pure EV within a week have prompted all the stakeholders, including the government and electric vehicle (EV) makers, to swing into damage-control mode.

On Tuesday night, videos of an electric scooter model of Pune-based Pure EV, a seven-year-old EV two-wheeler maker, engulfed in flames in Chennai went viral on social media. It was the fourth such incident involving e-scooters within a week, putting in doubt the safety of battery-operated two-wheelers. Home-grown Okinawa, meanwhile, recorded two incidents. “It’s unfortunate and it shouldn’t have happened in the first place. We are seeking inputs from the companies on the reasons that could have led to the fire. We are also waiting for the expert committee to submit its findings to the government,” said Reji Mathai, director at Pune-based Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), which is responsible for giving certificates of safety and roadworthiness to automobiles.

A government-appointed team that includes experts from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and Centre for Fire Explosives and Environment Safety has been deputed to visit and investigate the accident sites in Vellore, Pune and Trichy. Asked whether the high recurrence of such incidents — particularly those involving models from the same companies — merit a stricter action such as a mandatory recall of vehicles, Giridhar Aramane, secretary, ministry of road transport and highways, said unless one knows the reason for the mishaps, it would be speculative to comment. “Nobody called for such actions when a popular car brand from a large automobile company saw several cases of its model catching fire,” he pointed out.

There are two major ways an electric scooter can catch fire. One is through thermal runaway, in which a battery’s cells reach a critical temperature that causes them to spontaneously catch fire. Another one is battery failure, which occurs mainly



IN THE LINE OF FIRE

(All in a week)
March 25, 2022: 49-year-old Durai Verma and his daughter, Mohana Preethi, killed in Vellore after their Okinawa electric scooter reportedly catches fire
March 26: Video emerges of Ola S1 Pro electric scooter catching fire in Pune
March 28: An Okinawa electric scooter catches fire at Manapparai, Trichy
March 29: Pure EVs electric scooter catches fire at a toll plaza in Manjampakkam, Chennai

due to poor cell design or manufacturing flaws or even external influence.

“We are investigating the incident and will do a thorough assessment. We adhere to the highest safety standards through rigorous internal testing as well as special phase change materials being implemented in our battery packs to avoid rapid fire/burst kind of scenarios,” said a statement from Pure EV, founded by Nishanth Dongari and Rohit Vadera. The company name is an acronym for Power Using Renewable Energy.

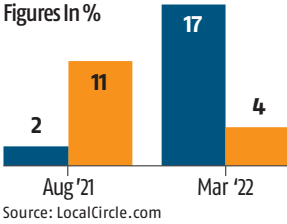
A statement from Ola Electric, too, said it is investigating the matter to get to the root cause and would share updates soon. Okinawa, meanwhile, blamed the mishap on the charging process, citing it as a case of short circuit due to negligence in charging.

Though three or four incidents don’t add up to a crisis, they do offer cause for pause, more so because EVs have only

GREEN QUESTIONS

Over 8X increase in the last 6 months in the percentage of consumers concerned about safety and performance of electric scooters

- Like to buy but not convinced about safety and performance of electric scooters
- Like to buy but not convinced about infrastructure available for electric scooters where I live/work



just started gaining acceptance in India after two decades of struggle. India now has close to a million EVs (of all categories) on the roads. Overall EV sales in February 2022 bounced back to growth trajectory, clocking 54,557 units, a monthly rise of 10 per cent and year-on-year jump of 185 per cent, according to JMK Research.

But the problem has been that lucrative incentives and low entry barriers have led to an indiscriminate proliferation of manufacturers. “There are no stringent rules today on manufacturing EVs. Lower powered vehicles can be approved by ICAT without even rigorous testing,” said Vinkesh Gulati, president, Federation of Automobile Dealers Associations (FADA). ICAT is the International Centre for Automotive Technology based in Gurgaon for vehicle homologation and texting.

“There are a number of new entrants with a static electronics background. Most of them

import kits from China. They do not have full battery testing infrastructure and have limited knowledge in auto electronics. Battery management and packaging knowledge is lacking,” added Balraj Bhanot, former ARAI director, an automobile homologation expert and former chairman, Central Motor Vehicle Regulations committee.

According to FADA’s Gulati, EVs need to be considered an automotive industry technology rather than just a technology industry that enable some companies to focus on offering technology along with EVs and compromising product safety.

“A negative consumer experience will undermine consumer confidence and sentiment about these new environmentally friendly mobility options. EVs are a new and unique technology that requires significant research and development to make them safe and efficient for Indian terrain and climate,” he said.

In response to these accidents, the government’s testing agencies, including ARAI and ICAT, which are responsible for giving Type Approval certificates, are considering introducing an additional layer of safety audit for EVs. “As of now these agencies only test the batteries and their aggregates. They are actively looking to widen the scope of testing by including a safety or fire audit for the vehicles as well,” said a safety expert.

To be sure, given the novelty of the technology, the incidents are not unique to India. Globally, there have been at least 25 such incidents of EVs involving Tesla cars. In 2021, Hyundai recalled more than 75,000 Kona electric SUVs globally, including 456 units in India, after more than a dozen battery fire incidents. Also, General Motors recalled 73,000 Chevrolet Bolt EVs due to concerns of potential battery fires.

Mustafa Wajid, member of the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET), Future of Transport and Mobility panel, said there are two scenarios in which safety issues must be considered with priority. One is that while charging the EVs, adequate care and electrical protection must be provided at the point of connection to the incoming supply. “It is also important that EV chargers supplied by the EV maker are used, since compatibility with power supply and EV batteries is mandatory,” he said. The second is the safety issues arising due to internal causes in the battery packs placed inside the EV, while it is being driven or parked. This is the exclusive responsibility of the EV manufacturer.

But until more stringent standards are in place, for buyers of EVs, it’s still caveat emptor.

India’s changing Covid-19 mix

GISAID data shows definitive decline in prevalence of Omicron variant in samples

SACHIN P MAMPATTA & SOHINI DAS
Mumbai, 31 March

The Indian SARS-CoV-2 Genomics Consortium (INSACOG), the government’s initiative for monitoring genomic data, last put out its weekly bulletin on January 10. There has been no further weekly update on what Covid-19 variants are doing the rounds in India for nearly three months now.

Business Standard was able to get more updated numbers through GISAID, a global initiative for sharing genomic data. The prevalence of the Omicron variant in Covid-19 samples is definitively declining, shows information available on their website and on trackers including Covariants.org and Our World in Data, which collate the numbers.

Omicron accounted for around 97 per cent of samples tested as of February 7, nearly a month after INSACOG’s last update. Exactly a month later, this had dropped to around 88 per cent. The share of “other” — or samples that cannot be classified under any one variant — rose to 12 per cent from around 2 per cent earlier (see chart 1).

Anurag Agrawal, director, Institute of Genomic and Integrative Biology, clarified that the “other” were not the hybrid version of the Delta and Omicron variants, commonly dubbed “Deltacron”.

“These are almost all sequences with small gaps that prevent exact classification,” Agrawal explained. “When the cases decline, the viral load is low in most samples and the sequences are not as good. So, the share of ‘others’ rises because there are sequencing gaps that

prevent exact lineage matching. Whenever waves subside, the viral load is low and such sequences rise. We saw this with the Delta wave as well.”

Agarwal also said that the term Deltacron is vague and best avoided.

As far as the Omicron variant goes, he said that the BA.2 sequence is extremely common in India. “The Omicron wave India witnessed was mostly BA.2. That is different from ‘Deltacron’ — a wrong term used to describe rare recombinants. Omicron is BA.1, BA.2 and BA.3,” Agarwal explained.

Last month, a senior member of INSACOG had told Business Standard that so far, there has been no instance of the Deltacron variant in India. There are, however, cases of “mixed infections”.

“There are instances of mixed infections — Omicron with Delta — which we have picked up initially... In the beginning of the third wave, when Delta was in circulation, we saw some mixed cases. Now, Omicron is the leading variant,” the official had said.

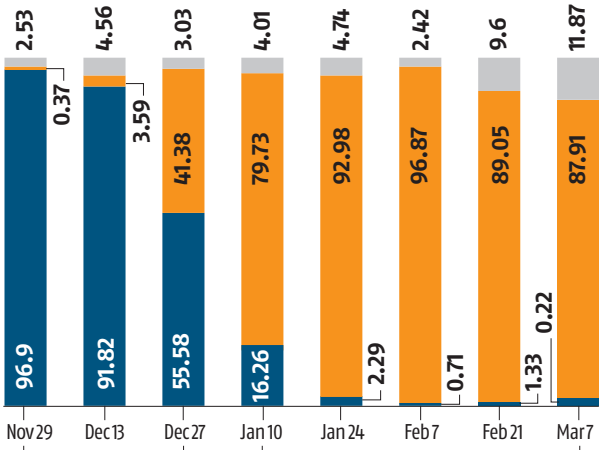
Explaining cases of mixed infections, he said that if an individual meets two persons who are carrying two different strains, there is a possibility of this individual getting infected with both the strains at the same time. This is called mixed or combination infection. This is caused by a recombination of variants, not a mutation of the virus.

The share of “other” in the samples was around 4 per cent on January 10.

The attribution of the rising share of ‘other’ to a fall in cases seems to find some support in international data. Business Standard also looked at the latest available genomic data for the top

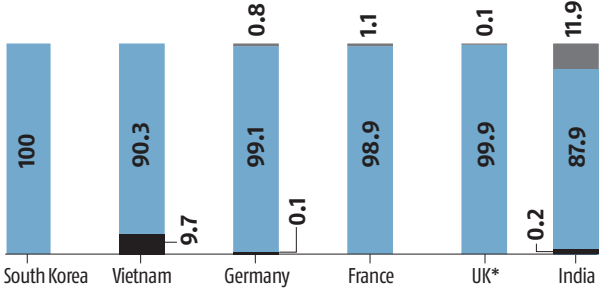
1. OMICRON SHARE ROSE AFTER JANUARY

(share of samples, in %)



2. DOMINANT IN COUNTRIES SEEING SURGE

(share of samples, in %)



five countries with the highest number of new cases over the last seven days. Vietnam has a 10 per cent share of the Delta variant in its analysed samples. Around 90 per cent of the rest is Omicron. The share of “other” is less than 1.5 per cent for each of the top five countries (see chart 2).

INSACOG, which has 51 institutions in its network, was trying

to ramp up genomic sequencing from 10,000 samples a month to 8000-10,000 a week. An INSACOG source said sampling has increased as a percentage of total cases, but an increase in absolute terms is not possible now with fewer samples and lower viral loads. INSACOG started Covid-19 genome sequencing in December 2020.

Fintech’s everywhere in India; banks need a counterattack

ANDY MUKHERJEE
31 March

Visit a mid-sized store in an Indian city, and you’d wonder if it exists to make any money. It might just as well be there to process transactions for half-a-dozen payment apps: PhonePe, Paytm, Google Pay, BharatPe, Amazon Pay and MobiKwik. Add up the merchants who have downloaded the digital services and the figure quickly reaches 80 million. A third of India’s 60 million-plus small businesses are using an average of four different platforms, according to Raman Khanduja, the chief executive officer of Mintoak, a Mumbai-based fintech.

“The neighbourhood shopkeepers’ bandwidth is getting sucked into accepting money,” he says. “When do they run their business?”

There are several juggling acts going on here, apart from the millions of small businesspeople reconciling their accounts across the many services that have sprung up as an alternative to cash and plastic. The payment apps don’t make any money out of this activity because they all run on a shared public utility. What they get is data they can analyse to predict the creditworthiness of the small shops. It’s the banks that ultimately issue loans to these “thin-file” customers but fintech controls the flow of information — and gets remunerated by the lenders for finding creditworthy merchants. But why have the banks let fintech get between them and all these potential clients?

Historically, depository institutions in emerging markets like India didn’t see much business in democratising cashless

payments. Card readers were costly pieces of hardware, and could only be deployed at shops that were well-established. These point-of-sales devices were also dumb: Even when the lenders got data about a store that was swiping a lot of cards issued by them, to advance money to a retailer based on that knowledge required multiple sales calls. It wasn’t worth the trouble then, and makes even less sense now that India’s digital revolution has put plastic in the shade. Credit and debit cards get swiped in two out of 10 transactions — usually for higher-value purchases and at bigger retailers.

But banks also fell behind in embracing payments on smartphones. They don’t have a tech DNA and the weight of their legacy infrastructure made their own online products clunky.

Fintech, which was far nimbler and more willing to shower generous cash-backs at early adopters, jumped on the opportunity created by India’s six-year-old Unified Payments Interface. Using this highly popular, open-source protocol, mobile apps in India move funds in real time — using phone numbers for person-to-person transfers and QR codes to settle shopping bills. Nearly 2 billion such merchant transactions got done last month. The government mandates that all UPI transactions be free of charge.

You’d think the apps, looking for ways to make money from payments, would attack the banks’ deposit-taking franchise, then. They are, actually. BharatPe part-owns a bank and is thus in a position to lure retailers to switch their current

accounts. Similarly, Alphabet Inc’s Google Pay, the second-most-popular consumer wallet in India after Walmart Inc-owned PhonePe, is using its sway to promote fixed deposits. If lenders lose control of both demand and time deposits, what’s even the point of their banking licence?

Lending in a digital world is proving to be equally problematic. Banks aren’t intuitively geared to handle the unique requirements of small businesses. Suppose the salesperson for Unilever Plc’s local unit shows up at a store and says: “Since I have to meet my quarterly target, you can have another 5 per cent discount if you pay upfront.” Traditional lenders’

internal processes are too slow to clear an immediate loan like that. What’s needed are pre-approved credit limits based on the borrower’s digital cash flows and innovative products like buy-now-pay-later — but for retailers. This is what banks have been missing out on. Now they want to reclaim the lost ground. But can they?

Perhaps. They’d have to come in as consolidators, leveraging the trust advantage they still have over fintech, which is hobbled by its own ubiquity. Because there are already so many apps on an average shopkeeper’s phone, each service maintains only a fragment of actual sales. “Nobody is getting enough data to offer meaningful financial services,” Khanduja says.

That’s why the former Visa Inc executive, together with a couple of his colleagues, came up with the idea of Mintoak, a white-label merchant-payment platform for banks that can

accept all digital payments as well as cash and cards. It produces a single report, leaving retailers free to run their business. Mintoak, which works with HDFC Bank Ltd and State Bank of India, two of India’s largest lenders, earns a subscription fee and gets a cut on products that banks sell on the platform. HDFC Bank owns 5.2 per cent of the startup.

India’s success in digital finance has inspired many emerging markets to design payments along similar lines, giving Mintoak a foothold in West Asia and the prospect of its first client in Africa. “We want to reconnect banks with SMEs,” says Khanduja.

Payments aren’t the only way to tap small businesses. A vast chunk of the working capital retailers need is embedded in the inventory. This credit used to reach them informally via distributors of brands, but it’s increasingly being provided by e-commerce platforms like venture capital-backed Udaan and billionaire Mukesh Ambani’s JioMart app for neighbourhood stores.

The UK-based Standard Chartered Plc has made an attempt to get into India’s business-to-business e-commerce with the hope of replicating the model in Kenya and other emerging markets. Most other banks, though, would rather stick to what they know. Luckily for them, none of the existing merchant-payment apps still has the revenue heft of a Block Inc — formerly Square Inc — in the US. Before a dominant player emerges in the fragmented market, India’s banks need to find their way back to the cash economy.

Bloomberg

CHEVIOT COMPANY LIMITED
CIN: L65993WB1897PLC001409
Registered & Administrative Office :
Celica House, 9th Floor, Celica Park, 24, Park Street, Kolkata-700 016
Ph : +91 82320 8791/1/2/13;
Email : cheviot@cheviot.com; Website : www.groupcheviot.net
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, business associates and all other stakeholders of **Cheviot Company Limited** that the premises in which the registered office is situated has been named '**Celica Park**' and the name of the building in which the registered office is located has been rechristened as '**Celica House**' in place of erstwhile 'Magma House' by the building authorities/owner(s)/association(s). In view of the same, all correspondences to the registered office of the Company should henceforth be marked and addressed to '**Celica House, 9th Floor, Celica Park, 24, Park Street, Kolkata 700 016**'. It is hereby clarified that there has been no change in the location of registered office of the Company.
For Cheviot Company Limited
Sd/-
Aditya Banerjee
Company Secretary
Place: Kolkata
Date: 31st March, 2022

EIH Limited
A MEMBER OF THE OBEROI GROUP
Registered Office: 4 Mangoe Lane, Kolkata – 700 001
Telephone: 91-33-22486751 Facsimile: 91-33-22486785
Investor Service Division: 7, Sham Nath Marg, Delhi-110054
Telephone: 91-11-2389 0505 Facsimile: 91-11-23890575
Website: www.eihltd.com Email: isdho@oberoigroup.com
CIN: L55101WB1949PLC017981

POSTAL BALLOT NOTICE
The Members of the Company are hereby informed that pursuant to Section 108, 110 of the Companies Act, 2013 read the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s), amendment(s) or re-enactments(s) thereof), the applicable provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standards on General Meeting issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India read with the General Circular No. 14/2020 dated 8th April 2020, General Circular No.17/2020 dated 13th April 2020, Circular No. 22/2020 dated 15th June 2020, Circular No. 33/2020 dated 28th September 2020, Circular No. 39/2020 dated 31st December 2020, General Circular No. 10/2021 dated 23rd June 2021 and General Circular No. 20/2021 dated 08th December 2021 and other applicable Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") and the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Circulars") and other applicable laws and regulations (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), EIH Limited ("the Company") is seeking your approval on the Special Businesses as mentioned in the Notice of the Postal Ballot dated 16th March 2022.

The dispatch of Postal Ballot Notice along with explanatory statement ("Notice") only through electronic mode was completed on 31st March 2022 to those Members whose name appear in the Register of Members or in the Register of Beneficial Owners provided by the Depositories as on Friday 18th March 2022 on their E-mail IDs registered with the Company or with the Depositories. Copy of the said Postal Ballot is also available on the website of the Company and Stock Exchanges. Pursuant to MCA circulars requirement of sending the physical copies of the Postal Ballot Notice and Postal Ballot Form has been dispensed with.

As required under Regulation 44 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has engaged the services of Link Intime India Private Limited (LIIL) to provide remote e-voting facility to all the Members of the Company. The Company has appointed, Mr. Ajay Kumar Jain, Practicing Company Secretary, JUS & Associates as the Scrutinizer for conducting the process of remote e-voting, in a fair and transparent manner.

Remote e-voting will commence at 9:00 A.M. on 2nd April 2022 and ends at 5:00 P.M. on 1st May 2022. LIIL will disable the remote e-voting after 5.00 P.M. on 1st May 2022. The Members are, therefore, advised to exercise their vote well in advance.

Detailed procedure for remote e-voting is provided in the said Postal Ballot Notice. In case of any queries/issues, you may refer to Frequently Asked Questions ("FAQs") and Insta Vote e-Voting manual available at https://instavote.linkintime.co.in, under help section or send an email to **enotices@linkintime.co.in** or contact on - Tel: 022 - 4918 6000 or write an email to the Company on **isdho@oberoigroup.com**.

The result will be declared on Monday, 2nd May 2022 on or before 5:00 p.m. The result alongwith the Scrutinizer Report shall be displayed on the Notice Board at the Registered office of the Company at 4 Mangoe Lane, Kolkata - 700 001 and shall also be placed on the Company's website. **www.eihltd.com** and communicated to the stock exchanges.

For EIH Limited
Lalit Kumar Sharma
Sr. Vice President & Company Secretary
Place: Delhi
Date: 1st April 2022

ZUARI FINSERV LIMITED
CIN: U45400GA2013PLC007383
Registered Office: Jai Kisaan Bhawan, Zuarinagar, Goa - 403726, (India); Telephone No.: +91 - 8322 - 2592180 - 81
Corporate Office / Principal Place of Business: Plot No. 2, Zamrudpur Community Centre, Kailash Colony Extension, New Delhi – 110048, Telephone No.: +91 - 11 - 46474000
Email: rta@adventz.zuarimoney.com
PUBLIC NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that the Share Transfer Agent M/s Zuari Finserv Limited (SEBI registration number INR000003902) is shifting its Principal Place of Business to Plot No. 2, Zamrudpur Community Centre, Kailash Colony Extension, New Delhi - 110048 and will be operating from the above-mentioned address with effect from 1st April, 2022. The shareholders of the companies for which Zuari Finserv Limited is acting as a Share Transfer Agent are requested to take note of the same and send all future correspondence at the above-mentioned address.
For Zuari Finserv Limited
Krishnan Kant
Compliance Officer
Date : 31.03.2022
Place: New Delhi

CHEMFAB ALKALIS LIMITED
CIN: L24290TN2009PLC071563
Regd. Off.: "TEAM House", GST Road, Vandalur, Chennai 600 048
Website: www.chemfabalkalis.com Email: cosecy@draaholdings.com
Phone: +91 44 22750323 Fax No: +91 44 22750860

NOTICE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING AND E-VOTING INFORMATION

Notice hereby given that the Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") of the members of M/s. Chemfab Alkalys Limited ("the Company") will be held on Friday, 22nd April, 2022 through Video Conferencing ("VC")/Other Audio-Visual Means ("OAVM") at 10.00 A.M (IST) in compliance with the Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) dated 5th May, 2020, 13th January, 2021 and 23rd June, 2021 read with the other previous circular issued in that connection herein collectively referred to as the (MCA Circulars) and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2020/79 dated 12th May, 2020 and SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2021/11 dated 15th January, 2021 issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI Circular"), to transact the business as set out in the EGM notice.

In line with the various circulars issued by the MCA and SEBI and in compliance with Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, the Secretarial Standard on General Meetings ("SS-2") issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Regulation 44 of the SEBI(Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company is providing its Members the facility to exercise their vote by electronic means in respect of the resolutions proposed to be transacted at the EGM. The Company has engaged CDLS to provide the facility of remote E- voting to the members and the facility of E- voting and for participation to the members participating in the EGM through VC/OAVM. The notice of the EGM along with the Explanatory Statement is sent only via emails to all the shareholders whose email address was registered with the Company or the depositories/depository participants. The Notice of the EGM along with the explanatory statement is also available at the website of the Company i.e. www.chemfabalkalis.com.

Members may access the same at https://www.evoting.com of the CDLS E- Voting website under shareholder/member login by using the remote E- Voting credentials. The process and manner of remote E- Voting, attending the EGM through VC/OAVM and E- Voting during EGM, for members holding shares in demat form or physical form and for members who have not registered their email has been provided in the notice of EGM.

We further inform that
i. The Cut - Off date for determining the eligibility for remote E- Voting and Voting at EGM through E Voting system is 15th April, 2022. A person whose name is recorded in the register of members or in the register of beneficial owners maintained by the depositories (in case of shares held in dematerialized form) as on the cut - off date i.e. 15th April, 2022 only shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote E Voting as well as voting in the EGM through E- Voting system.

ii. Remote E- Voting shall commence at 09:00 AM (IST) on 19th April, 2022 and end at 05:00 PM (IST) on 21st April, 2022 and E- Voting shall not be allowed beyond the said date and time.

iii. The facility for E- Voting shall also be made available to the members participating in the EGM through VC/OAVM and the members, who have not cast their vote by remote E- Voting, shall be allowed to vote through E- voting in the EGM.

iv. A Member may participate in the EGM through VC/OAVM ever after exercising his/her right to vote through remote E- Voting but shall not be allowed to vote against the EGM.
v. Any person who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after sending of the Notice and holding shares as of the cut-off date, may obtain the user ID and password by sending a request at: helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com/ ccalsecy@draaholdings.com. However, if a person is already registered with CDLS for e-voting then the existing User ID and Password can be used for casting their vote. A person who is not a member as on the Cut-Off date should treat this Notice of EGM for information purpose only.

vi. In case of any queries/grievances connected with the remote E- Voting and the E- voting in the EGM or if the members need any assistance before or during the EGM, the members may contact Mr.Rakesh Dalvi (022 -23058738) at the designated email IDs: helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or Mr.B.Vignesh Ram, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer of the Company at the designated email id: ccalsecy@draaholdings.com.

For Chemfab Alkalys Limited
B.Vignesh Ram
Company Secretary and Compliance officer
Place : Chennai
Date : 30.03.2022

