

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	544518
Report Date :	14.12.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	NYACOL NANO TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Registered Office :	251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, New Castle, De, 19808, USA
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 [Summarized]
Date of Incorporation :	1969
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	Subject engages in the research, development, and manufacture of inorganic colloids and nano-materials.
No. of Employees :	29

RATING & COMMENTS

(Mira Inform has adopted New Rating mechanism w.e.f. 23rd January 2017)

MIRA's Rating :	A
------------------------	---

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default

Status :	Good
Payment Behaviour :	Regular
Litigation :	Clear

NOTES :

Any query related to this report can be made on e-mail : infodept@mirainform.com while quoting report number, name and date.

DISCLAIMER : This Report is **PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL** and it is prepared at the request of and for its use by the Subscriber only. The Subscriber shall use the contents of the Report merely as an aid to its business. Mira Inform Private Limited ("MIPL") has collated information/data in the Report, which have not been verified unless otherwise specifically mentioned in the Report. The Subscriber shall independently verify the accuracy and correctness of the information/data before in any way acting upon the same. MIPL shall not be liable for any harm, injury, loss or damage caused to the Subscriber due to default by the Subscriber's debtors/beneficiaries in fulfilling their obligations of any nature whatsoever. This Report or any of its portion shall not be used as a documentary evidence or otherwise before any investigative agencies or forum of law. This Report is confidential and proprietary to MIPL. The Subscriber and/or any other person(s) may not reproduce, publish or disclose any of the contents of the Report to others without the express authorization of MIPL. This Report is prepared and issued to the Subscriber without any risk, responsibility or liability on the part of MIPL or its officials.

ECGC Country Risk Classification List

Country Name	Previous Rating (30.06.2018)	Current Rating (30.09.2018)
United States	A1	A1

Risk Category	ECGC Classification
Insignificant	A1
Low Risk	A2
Moderately Low Risk	B1
Moderate Risk	B2
Moderately High Risk	C1
High Risk	C2
Very High Risk	D

DISCLAIMER : This Report is **PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL** and it is prepared at the request of and for its use by the Subscriber only. The Subscriber shall use the contents of the Report merely as an aid to its business. Mira Inform Private Limited ("MIPL") has collated information/data in the Report, which have not been verified unless otherwise specifically mentioned in the Report. The Subscriber shall independently verify the accuracy and correctness of the information/data before in any way acting upon the same. MIPL shall not be liable for any harm, injury, loss or damage caused to the Subscriber due to default by the Subscriber's debtors/beneficiaries in fulfilling their obligations of any nature whatsoever. This Report or any of its portion shall not be used as a documentary evidence or otherwise before any investigative agencies or forum of law. This Report is confidential and proprietary to MIPL. The Subscriber and/or any other person(s) may not reproduce, publish or disclose any of the contents of the Report to others without the express authorization of MIPL. This Report is prepared and issued to the Subscriber without any risk, responsibility or liability on the part of MIPL or its officials.

UNITED STATES - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The US has the most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$59,500. US firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers, pharmaceuticals, and medical, aerospace, and military equipment; however, their advantage has narrowed since the end of World War II. Based on a comparison of GDP measured at purchasing power parity conversion rates, the US economy in 2014, having stood as the largest in the world for more than a century, slipped into second place behind China, which has more than tripled the US growth rate for each year of the past four decades.

In the US, private individuals and business firms make most of the decisions, and the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services predominantly in the private marketplace. US business firms enjoy greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, to lay off surplus workers, and to develop new products. At the same time, businesses face higher barriers to enter their rivals' home markets than foreign firms face entering US markets.

Long-term problems for the US include stagnation of wages for lower-income families, inadequate investment in deteriorating infrastructure, rapidly rising medical and pension costs of an aging population, energy shortages, and sizable current account and budget deficits.

The onrush of technology has been a driving factor in the gradual development of a "two-tier" labor market in which those at the bottom lack the education and the professional/technical skills of those at the top and, more and more, fail to get comparable pay raises, health insurance coverage, and other benefits. But the globalization of trade, and especially the rise of low-wage producers such as China, has put additional downward pressure on wages and upward pressure on the return to capital. Since 1975, practically all the gains in household income have gone to the top 20% of households. Since 1996, dividends and capital gains have grown faster than wages or any other category of after-tax income.

Imported oil accounts for more than 50% of US consumption and oil has a major impact on the overall health of the economy. Crude oil prices doubled between 2001 and 2006, the year home prices peaked; higher gasoline prices ate into consumers' budgets and many individuals fell behind in their mortgage payments. Oil prices climbed another 50% between 2006 and 2008, and bank foreclosures more than doubled in the same period. Besides dampening the housing market, soaring oil prices caused a drop in the value of the dollar and a deterioration in the US merchandise trade deficit, which peaked at \$840 billion in 2008. Because the US economy is energy-intensive, falling oil prices since 2013 have alleviated many of the problems the earlier increases had created.

The sub-prime mortgage crisis, falling home prices, investment bank failures, tight credit, and the global economic downturn pushed the US into a recession by mid-2008. GDP contracted until the third quarter of 2009, the deepest and longest downturn since the Great Depression. To help stabilize financial markets, the US Congress established a \$700 billion Troubled Asset Relief Program in October 2008. The government used some of these funds to purchase equity in US banks and industrial corporations, much of which had been returned to the government by early 2011. In January 2009, Congress passed and former President Barack OBAMA signed a bill providing an additional \$787 billion fiscal stimulus to be used over 10 years - two-thirds on additional spending and one-third on tax cuts - to create jobs and to help the economy recover. In 2010 and 2011, the federal budget deficit reached nearly 9% of GDP. In 2012, the Federal Government reduced the growth of spending and the deficit shrank to 7.6% of GDP. US revenues from taxes and other sources are lower, as a percentage of GDP, than those of most other countries.

Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan required major shifts in national resources from civilian to military purposes and contributed to the growth of the budget deficit and public debt. Through FY 2018, the direct costs of the wars will have totaled more than \$1.9 trillion, according to US Government figures.

In March 2010, former President OBAMA signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), a health insurance reform that was designed to extend coverage to an additional 32 million Americans by 2016,

through private health insurance for the general population and Medicaid for the impoverished. Total spending on healthcare - public plus private - rose from 9.0% of GDP in 1980 to 17.9% in 2010.

In July 2010, the former president signed the DODD-FRANK Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, a law designed to promote financial stability by protecting consumers from financial abuses, ending taxpayer bailouts of financial firms, dealing with troubled banks that are "too big to fail," and improving accountability and transparency in the financial system - in particular, by requiring certain financial derivatives to be traded in markets that are subject to government regulation and oversight.

The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) announced plans in December 2012 to purchase \$85 billion per month of mortgage-backed and Treasury securities in an effort to hold down long-term interest rates, and to keep short-term rates near zero until unemployment dropped below 6.5% or inflation rose above 2.5%. The Fed ended its purchases during the summer of 2014, after the unemployment rate dropped to 6.2%, inflation stood at 1.7%, and public debt fell below 74% of GDP. In December 2015, the Fed raised its target for the benchmark federal funds rate by 0.25%, the first increase since the recession began. With continued low growth, the Fed opted to raise rates several times since then, and in December 2017, the target rate stood at 1.5%.

In December 2017, Congress passed and President Donald TRUMP signed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which, among its various provisions, reduces the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%; lowers the individual tax rate for those with the highest incomes from 39.6% to 37%, and by lesser percentages for those at lower income levels; changes many deductions and credits used to calculate taxable income; and eliminates in 2019 the penalty imposed on taxpayers who do not obtain the minimum amount of health insurance required under the ACA. The new taxes took effect on 1 January 2018; the tax cut for corporations are permanent, but those for individuals are scheduled to expire after 2025. The Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) under the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the new law will reduce tax revenues and increase the federal deficit by about \$1.45 trillion over the 2018-2027 period. This amount would decline if economic growth were to exceed the JCT's estimate.

Source : CIA

STATUTORY INFORMATION

Legal Name	NYACOL NANO TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Trade Name	NYACOL NANO TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
ID	ID
ID Details	907539
Creation Date	1969
Incorporation Date	2/3/1981
Legal Address	251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, New Castle, De, 19808, USA
Operative Address	211 Megunko Road Ashland, MA 01721 United States
Telephone	508-881-2220
Fax	508-881-1855
Legal Form	Corporation
E-Mail	info@nyacol.com
Registered In	DELAWARE
Website	www.nyacol.com
Contact	Robert Nehring, President & Chief Executive Officer
Staff	29
Activity	NAICS Code: 325180, Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing

BANKS

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
BANK OF AMERICA	

HISTORY

DISCLAIMER : This Report is **PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL** and it is prepared at the request of and for its use by the Subscriber only. The Subscriber shall use the contents of the Report merely as an aid to its business. Mira Inform Private Limited ("MIPL") has collated information/data in the Report, which have not been verified unless otherwise specifically mentioned in the Report. The Subscriber shall independently verify the accuracy and correctness of the information/data before in any way acting upon the same. MIPL shall not be liable for any harm, injury, loss or damage caused to the Subscriber due to default by the Subscriber's debtors/beneficiaries in fulfilling their obligations of any nature whatsoever. This Report or any of its portion shall not be used as a documentary evidence or otherwise before any investigative agencies or forum of law. This Report is confidential and proprietary to MIPL. The Subscriber and/or any other person(s) may not reproduce, publish or disclose any of the contents of the Report to others without the express authorization of MIPL. This Report is prepared and issued to the Subscriber without any risk, responsibility or liability on the part of MIPL or its officials.

History

Nyacol Inc. was founded in 1969 in Ashland, MA. After being acquired by the PQ Corporation in 1981, the company became privately held in October of 1999 and was renamed Nyacol Nano Technologies, Inc. at that time.

Key Developments

NYACOL® to Exhibit at nano tech 2018, Tokyo Japan January 10, 2018
NYACOL® Nano Technologies, Inc. will be exhibiting for the fourth straight year at nano tech 2018 from February 14 – February 16, 2018 at Tokyo Big Sight, Tokyo Japan, East Halls 4-6 and Conference Tower. The nano tech 2018 show is sure to be a tremendous success as some of the world's largest cutting-edge nanotechnology companies come together to work with you and showcase some of the latest technologies and techniques available to help you meet your business challenges.
NYACOL manufactures inorganic fine particles in bulk quantities, specializing in sub-200 nm metal oxides and mixed metal oxides. We will showcase nanostructured materials for selected applications including flame retardants, inorganic UV absorbers, specialty alumina and zirconia for catalyst and ceramic applications, IR and anti-static materials, and high purity colloidal silica.
NA

Parent Company

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

General Description

Nyacol Nano Technologies, Inc. engages in the research, development, and manufacture of inorganic colloids and nano-materials.

Service/Product Description

The company offers nano particle technologies for manufacturing specialized inorganic colloids. It provides colloidal antimony pentoxide, dispersions, organic silica sols, colloidal silica and alumina, flame retardant concentrates, expandable graphite, colloidal ceria, passivation and polyester additives, colloidal tin and yttria oxides, colloidal zinc oxides, and colloidal zirconia products. The company's products are used in various applications, including textile, catalyst, plastic, electronics, films, oil refining, coatings, and ceramics. It markets products through a network of distributors and agents in the United States and internationally.

Sales	Wholesale
Operations Area	National and International
Imports From	TAIWAN, SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM
Export To	MEXICO, INDIA
Employees	29 employees
Payments with Suppliers	Regular
Brands	
Brand	Comments
Nyacol Nano Technologies	-

Clients			
Name of Client	Country		Comments
Centro Invest Est Avan I P N	MEXICO		-
GARWARE POLYESTER LTD	INDIA		-
SUDCHEMIE INDIA PVT LTD	INDIA		-
Comments			-

Suppliers			
Supplier Name	Country		Comments
PAN CONTINENTAL CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	TAIWAN		-
ALFA KLEBSTOFFE AG	SWITZERLAND		-
UMICORE S.A	BELGIUM		-
Comments			-

LOCATION

Headquarters	211 Megunko Road Ashland, MA 01721 United States
Branches	No branches found.

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange	NO
Capital	NA
Shareholders (%)	The company does not disclose information on shareholders. We were not able to confirm major holders.
Management	Robert Nehring, President & Chief Executive Officer Bruce Brothers, Senior Account Manager Gerald McGarry, Vice President Chief Financial Officer Wayne Saravara, Manager
Subsidiary Companies	No subsidiary companies were found.
Related Companies	No related companies were found.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

General Description	The company does not make its financial statements public. The following information has been provided by private sources:
Year/Currency	USD 2017
Sales	8.500.000
Money Flow	Normal
Import Fob Dollar Year	Amount
There are not Import Fob Dollar informed	
Export Fob Dollar Year	Amount
There are not Export Fob Dollar informed	

LEGAL FILINGS

Lawsuits	No found.
----------	-----------

Trademarks

NYASIL

SILICA-TYPE POWDERS RANGING IN SIZE FROM LARGE TO NANO SIZE PARTICLES, FOR MANUFACTURING USE AS POLYMER ADDITIVES
Owned by: Nyacol Nano Technologies, Inc.
Serial Number: 76226583

BTMIN

Chemicals, namely, barium titanate suspended in mineral spirits, for use in conductive pastes
Owned by: Nyacol Nano Technologies, Inc.
Serial Number: 77808927

BURNEX

Antimony pentoxide based materials in pellet and powder forms to be used as a flame retardant additive
Owned by: Nyacol Nano Technologies, Inc.
Serial Number: 76463400

ZRMIN

Chemicals, namely, zirconium oxide suspended in mineral spirits, for use in conductive pastes
Owned by: Nyacol Nano Technologies, Inc.
Serial Number: 77808920

NYACOL

Inorganic fine particle materials, namely, water-based colloidal sols, hydrocarbon-based colloidal dispersions, fine-particle...
Owned by: NYACOL NANO TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Serial Number: 86693782

Patents Registered

Nano-sized dispersible powders and method of making
Patent number: 6537665
Abstract: A hydrophilic powder such as silica, adapted for dispersion in organic solvents and polymers, is provided with a coating over the outer surface of the powder particles to modify the surface characteristic from polar to non-polar or organophilic, whereby the thus coated powder is readily dispersible without agglomeration or enlargement of the powder particles. Preferred are nano-sized powders.
Type: Grant
Filed: April 11, 2001
Date of Patent: March 25, 2003
Assignee: Nyacol Nano Technologies, Inc.
Inventors: Thomas O'Connor, Robert J. Nehring, Jr., R. Andrew Russell

Polymer nucleating agents

Patent number: 6913829

Abstract: A polymer nucleating agent is composed of inorganic particles carrying an anchor layer capable of bonding to an organic acid, such as alumina-coated silica particles, and having a surface coating of a substituted or unsubstituted benzoic acid compound.

Type: Grant

Filed: December 20, 2002

Date of Patent: July 5, 2005

Assignee: Nyacol Nano Technologies, Inc.

Inventors: Wen-Qing Xu, Damon Grabiec, Robert J. Nehring, Jr.

Chemical-mechanical polishing

Publication number: 20030047710

Abstract: An abrasive slurry for chemical-mechanical polishing, e.g. to planarize metal and silicon wafers employed in the fabrication of microelectric devices and the like, the slurry consisting essentially only of a mixture of at least two inorganic metal oxides to provide superior performance in properties such as improved oxide and metal polish rates, controlled polish rate selectivity, low surface defectivity and enhanced slurry stability over that obtainable with a single inorganic metal oxide abrasive material.

Type: Application

Filed: September 13, 2001

Publication date: March 13, 2003

Applicant: NYACOL NANO TECHNOLOGIES, INC

Inventors: Suryadevara V. Babu, Anurag Jindal, Sharath Hegde

No records found.

Renewals

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)

No records found.

OFAC Sanctions List Search

The company is not listed in the OFAC Sanctions List.

SUMMARY

Summary

Founded in 1969, NYACOL NANO TECHNOLOGIES, INC. is an organization in the Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing Industry headquartered in Ashland, MA. The company has 29 regular employees and generates an estimated USD\$8 million in annual revenue. It operates nationally and internationally,

mainly exporting to Mexico and India. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.

RISK INFORMATION

Debts	Controlled
Payments	Regular
Cash Flow	Normal
State	Active

INTERVIEW

First Name	Patty
Position	-
Comments	She confirmed the name of the company, the address of the headquarters and location, the date of creation of the company, the website and email and the name of the Chief Executive Officer.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 71.54
UK Pound	1	INR 90.31
Euro	1	INR 81.34
US Dollar	1	INR 71.74

Note : Above are approximate rates obtained from sources believed to be correct

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	VIV
Report Prepared by :	TPT

DISCLAIMER : This Report is **PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL** and it is prepared at the request of and for its use by the Subscriber only. The Subscriber shall use the contents of the Report merely as an aid to its business. Mira Inform Private Limited ("MIPL") has collated information/data in the Report, which have not been verified unless otherwise specifically mentioned in the Report. The Subscriber shall independently verify the accuracy and correctness of the information/data before in any way acting upon the same. MIPL shall not be liable for any harm, injury, loss or damage caused to the Subscriber due to default by the Subscriber's debtors/beneficiaries in fulfilling their obligations of any nature whatsoever. This Report or any of its portion shall not be used as a documentary evidence or otherwise before any investigative agencies or forum of law. This Report is confidential and proprietary to MIPL. The Subscriber and/or any other person(s) may not reproduce, publish or disclose any of the contents of the Report to others without the express authorization of MIPL. This Report is prepared and issued to the Subscriber without any risk, responsibility or liability on the part of MIPL or its officials.

RATING EXPLANATIONS

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A++	Minimum Risk	Business dealings permissible with minimum risk of default
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default
B	Medium Risk	Business dealings permissible on a regular monitoring basis
C	Medium High Risk	Business dealings permissible preferably on secured basis
D	High Risk	Business dealing not recommended or on secured terms only
NB	New Business	No recommendation can be done due to business in infancy stage
NT	No Trace	No recommendation can be done as the business is not traceable

NB is stated where there is insufficient information to facilitate rating. However, it is not to be considered as unfavourable.

This score serves as a reference to assess SC's credit risk and to set the amount of credit to be extended. It is calculated from a composite of weighted scores obtained from each of the major sections of this report. The assessed factors are as follows:

- Financial condition covering various ratios
- Company background and operations size
- Promoters / Management background
- Payment record
- Litigation against the subject
- Industry scenario / competitor analysis
- Supplier / Customer / Banker review (wherever available)