

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	483867
Report Date :	02.01.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	COLUMBIAN CHEMICALS COMPANY
Registered Office :	Corporation Trust Center 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, New Castle, De, 19801
Country :	United States
Year of Establishment :	1921
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	Subject manufactures carbon black additives for rubber, plastic, coatings, inks, and other industrial sectors worldwide.
No. of Employees :	1300

RATING & COMMENTS

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

MIRA's Rating :	A+
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default

Status :	Good
Payment Behaviour :	Regular
Litigation :	Clear

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NOTES:

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

ECGC Country Risk Classification List

Country Name	Previous Rating (30.06.2017)	Current Rating (30.09.2017)
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

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UNITED STATES - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The US has the most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$57,300. 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 nearly 55% 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, making this 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 (TARP) 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 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 2014, the direct costs of the wars totaled more than \$1.5 trillion, according to US Government figures.

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<http://www.miraglobalcollections.com>

In March 2010, President OBAMA signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 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 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.

In December 2012, the Federal Reserve Board (Fed) announced plans 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%. In late 2013, the Fed announced that it would begin scaling back long-term bond purchases to \$75 billion per month in January 2014 and further reduce them as conditions warranted; the Fed ended the purchases during the summer of 2014. In 2014, the unemployment rate dropped to 6.2%, and continued to fall to 5.5% by mid-2015, the lowest rate of joblessness since before the global recession began; inflation stood at 1.7%, and public debt as a share of GDP continued to decline, following several years of increases. 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 US GDP growth below 2%, the Fed has opted to raise rates three times since then, and in mid-June 2017, the range for the target rate stood at 1% to 1.25%.

Source : CIA

STATUTORY INFORMATION

Legal Name: COLUMBIAN CHEMICALS COMPANY
Trade Name: COLUMBIAN CHEMICALS COMPANY
ID: 2032909
Date Created: 1921
Date Incorporated: 4/12/1984
Legal Address: CORPORATION TRUST CENTER 1209 ORANGE ST,
WILMINGTON, NEW CASTLE, DE, 19801
Operative Address: 1800 West Oak Commons Court
Marietta, GA 30062-2253
United States
Telephone: 770-792-9400
Fax: 770-792-9623
Legal Form: CORPORATION
Email: -
Registered in: DELAWARE
Website: www.birlacarbon.com
Contact: Santrupt B. Misra – Chief Executive Officer
Staff: 1300
Activity: Chemical Manufacturing Industry

BANKS

BANK OF AMERICA

HISTORY

The company was founded in 1921.

Parent Company: As of April 10, 2014, Columbian Chemicals Company, Inc. operates as a subsidiary of :

SKI Carbon Black (India) Private Limited
Village Lohop, Talavali
Patalhanga, Taluka
Khalapur
District Raigad
Khalapur, 410207
India

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

Columbian Chemicals Company, Inc. manufactures carbon black additives for rubber, plastic, coatings, inks, and other industrial sectors worldwide.

Products/Services description: It offers rubber carbon black products for use in tires and mechanical rubber goods; and carbon specialty black

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Brands:	products. Columbian Chemicals Company, Inc. was formerly known as Columbian Carbon Company.
Sales are:	Columbian Chemicals Company
Clients:	Wholesale High Chem Specialties Mexico Sa De C.V. Hexagon Polymers Compounding Sa De Cv Corporacion De Occidente, S.A. De C.V. Teknor Apex Asia Pacific (Pty)Ltd. Kyungwon New Columbian Chemicals Brasil Ltda Materials Inc.
Suppliers:	Shanghai Kestro Polychem Incorporate Co., Ltd. Doright Co., Ltd. Lab Tech Engineering Co.,Ltd. Columbian Carbon Europa SRL Dsf Refractories & Minerals Limited National and International
Operations area:	CHINA
The company imports from	THAILAND ITALY UNITED KINGDOM
The company exports to	MEXICO SINGAPORE SOUTH KOREA
The subject employs	1300 employees
Payments:	Regular

LOCATION

Headquarters :	1800 West Oak Commons Court Marietta, GA 30062-2253 United States
Comments on Address:	
Branches:	Some of the company's branches are: Columbian Chemicals Company (Branch Location) 3500 S Road S Ulysses, Kansas 67880-8103 United States Columbian Chemicals Company (Branch Location) 370 Columbia Chemical Ln Centerville, Louisiana 70522 United States Columbian Chemicals Company (Branch Location) 1149 B St Franklin, Louisiana 70538-4306 United States

Related Companies:

The company has offices in Hamilton, Canada; Bahia and Cubatao, Brazil; Tiszaujvaros, Hungary; Hannover, Germany; Trecate, Italy; Cantabria, Spain; Seoul and Yeosu, South Korea; Uttar Pradesh, New Delhi, and Maharashtra, India; Anghong and Bangkok, Thailand; Alexandria, Egypt; and Lianoning, Qingdao, and Weifang, China.

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange:

NO

Capital:

NA

Shareholders:

As of April 10, 2014, Columbian Chemicals Company, Inc. operates as a subsidiary of :
SKI Carbon Black (India) Private Limited
Village Lohop, Talavali
Patalhanga, Taluka
Khalapur
District Raigad
Khalapur, 410207
India

Management:

Sanrtrup B. Misra – Chief Executive Officer and Director of Group HR, Aditya Birla Management Corporation. Pvt., Ltd.
MSurendra Goyal B.Com., FCA - Chief Financial Officer
Kevin Boyle - Chief Operating Officer
Ronaldo Silva Duarte - President of South American Region
John Loudermilk - President of North America, Europe and Africa Regions

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The company does not make its financial statements public. The following information has been provided by private sources:

USD 2015

Revenue

402.211.000

Cash flow

Normal

LEGAL FILINGS

PATENTS

Sulfonated carbonaceous materials

Patent number: 7241334

Abstract: The present invention provides methods for the

incorporation of sulfonate functional groups onto the surface of carbonaceous compounds and materials, and similarly provides several surface modified carbonaceous compounds and materials resulting therefrom.

Type: Grant

Filed: August 28, 2002

Date of Patent: July 10, 2007

Assignee: Columbian Chemicals Company

Inventor: Bollepalli Srinivas

Surface modification of carbonaceous materials by introduction of gamma keto carboxyl containing functional groups

Patent number: 6831194

Abstract: The present invention provides a method for the preparation of carbonaceous materials comprising a plurality of gamma-keto-carboxyl containing functional groups surface bonded thereto, and further provides several surface modified carbonaceous materials resulting therefrom.

Type: Grant

Filed: August 28, 2002

Date of Patent: December 14, 2004

Assignee: Columbian Chemicals Company

Inventor: Bollepalli Srinivas

Hydrogen peroxide oxidation of carbon black

Patent number: 6120594

Abstract: A process for the oxidation of carbon black with an aqueous mixture of hydrogen peroxide where carbon blacks are mixed with aqueous hydrogen peroxide then dried in order to efficiently oxidize industrial quantities of carbon black using standard carbon black production equipment and production rates and under conditions that produce no hazardous emissions and require no special handling.

Type: Grant

Filed: April 28, 1999

Date of Patent: September 19, 2000

Assignee: Columbian Chemicals Company

Inventors: John Carleton Curtis, Rodney L. Taylor, George A. Joyce

Beader drum method

Patent number: 4859387

Abstract: A carbon black beader drum having a plow-like member extending into the moving bed of beads within the drum. The member parts the surface of the moving bed, and carbon black in powder form is added to the beader drum by placement into the impression or furrow created in the moving bed by the member. The added powder is covered a short distance behind the member, preventing the powder

from depositing on the inner surface of the beader drum.

Type: Grant

Filed: January 26, 1988

Date of Patent: August 22, 1989

Assignee: Columbian Chemicals Company

Inventor: James E. McGuffin

Measurement of carbon black dispersion

Patent number: 4220042

Abstract: A method is disclosed for determining the dispersion of carbon black in elastomeric slabs by cutting a slab to form a planar surface and moving a height measuring transducer stylus over the planar surface. The transducer stylus provides an output current at a voltage which varies in correspondence to the relative height of roughness peaks on the planar surface. Accordingly, the size of the peaks determines the size of carbon black agglomerates and the frequency of peaks for a predetermined range of height is determinative of percent dispersion of the carbon black.

Type: Grant

Filed: March 26, 1979

Date of Patent: September 2, 1980

Assignee: Columbian Chemicals Company

Inventors: Paul C. Vegvari, William M. Hess, Vincent E. Chirico

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

No found.

CASES

Columbian Chemicals Company v. Gear Reducer Services, LLC et al

Plaintiff: Columbian Chemicals Company

Defendant: Gear Reducer Services, LLC, Victor Frank and Thomas Frank

Case Number: 4:2017cv01617

Filed: May 26, 2017

Court: Texas Southern District Court

Office: Houston Office

County: XX US, Outside State

Presiding Judge: Kenneth M Hoyt

Nature of Suit: Other Contract

Cause of Action: 28:1332

Jury Demanded By: None

Columbian Chemicals Company v. Brandywine Group of Insurance and Reinsurance Companies

Plaintiff: Columbian Chemicals Company

Defendant: Brandywine Group of Insurance and Reinsurance Companies

Case Number: 3:2015cv00382

Filed: June 12, 2015
Court: Louisiana Middle District Court
Office: Baton Rouge Office
Presiding Judge: James J. Brady
Referring Judge: Richard L. Bourgeois
Nature of Suit: Insurance
Cause of Action: 28:1332 Diversity-Insurance Contract
Jury Demanded By: Both

Talkington v. Columbian Chemicals Company
Plaintiff: Columbian Chemicals Company
Defendant: AIG Specialty Insurance Company
Counter_claimant: AIG Specialty Insurance Company
Counter_defendant: Columbian Chemicals Company
Case Number: 5:2014cv00166
Filed: December 31, 2014
Court: West Virginia Northern District Court
Office: Wheeling Office
County: XX US, Outside State
Presiding Judge: John Preston Bailey
Nature of Suit: Insurance
Cause of Action: 28:1332
Jury Demanded By: None

TRADEMARKS

NEOTEX
Carbon Black for Use in the Rubber Industry
Owned by: Columbian Chemicals Company
Serial Number: 71439405

FURNEX
Particulate Carbon Having a General Use in the Industrial Arts
Owned by: Columbian Chemicals Company
Serial Number: 71444613

NEO-SPECTRA
Particulate Carbon Having a General Use in the Industrial Arts
Owned by: Columbian Chemicals Company
Serial Number: 71444820

RAVEN
Carbon Black for Use as an Ink Pigment
Owned by: Columbian Chemicals Company
Serial Number: 71449893

CCC COLUMBIAN CHEMICALS COMPANY
Chemicals-Namely, Carbon Black Used in Industry as a
Reinforcing Agent (Especially in the Rubber and Plastic

Industries)...

Owned by: Columbian Chemicals Company
Serial Number: 73265279

CCC COLUMBIAN CHEMICALS COMPANY
Butyl Rubber
Owned by: Columbian Chemicals Company
Serial Number: 73265281

ULTRA
CARBON BLACK FOR RUBBER REINFORCEMENT, AND
IRON OXIDE FOR USE IN THE FURTHER
MANUFACTURE OF PAINT
Owned by: Columbian Chemicals Company
Serial Number: 73588440

RENEWAL HISTORY

No records found.

UCC

No records found.

**OFAC
Sanctions List Search**

The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

SUMMARY

Columbian Chemicals Company is a large-sized organization in the carbon black companies industry located in Marietta, GA.

It opened its doors in 1921 and now has an estimated \$402 million in yearly revenue and 1,300 employees.

The company mainly imports from China, Thailand, Italy and United Kingdom. It operates nationally and internationally.

It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.

RISK INFORMATION

**DEBTS
PAYMENTS
CASH FLOW
STATUS**

Controlled
Regular
Normal
Active

INTERVIEW

NAME

POSITION

COMMENTS

-

Secretary

She confirmed the name of the company, the address of the headquarters and location, the date of creation of the company and the number of employees. She was reluctant to provide further information.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 63.67
UK Pound	1	INR 85.90
Euro	1	INR 76.41
USD	1	INR 63.73

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	VIV
Report Prepared by :	NIT

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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)

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