

MIRA INFORM REPORT

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Report No. : | 516988 |
| Report Date : | 29.06.2018 |

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Name : | BIRLA CARBON U.S.A., INC. |
| Registered Office : | Corporation Trust Center 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, Delaware, Usa |
| Country : | United States |
| Financials (as on) : | 2017 (Summarized) |
| Year of Establishment : | 1921 |
| Legal Form : | Corporation |
| Line of Business : | Subject is engaged in manufactures carbon black additives for rubber, plastic, coatings, inks, |
| No. of Employees : | 280 |

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+ | Low Risk | Business dealings permissible with low risk of default |

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Status : | Good |
| Payment Behaviour : | Regular |
| Litigation : | -- |

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

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| Country Name | Previous Rating (31.12.2017) | Current Rating (01.04.2018) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 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 |

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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 \$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 (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 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.

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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.

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%. 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 | BIRLA CARBON U.S.A., INC. |
| Trade Name | Columbian Chemicals Company Columbian Carbon Company Birla Carbon |
| ID | ID |
| ID Details | 2032909 |
| Creation Date | 1921 |
| Incorporation Date | 4/12/1984 |
| Legal Address | CORPORATION TRUST CENTER 1209 ORANGE ST, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, USA |
| Operative Address | 1800 W OAK COMMONS CT, MARIETTA, Georgia, 300622231, United States |
| Telephone | +1 770-792-9400 |
| Fax | +1 770-792-9623 |
| Legal Form | CORPORATION |
| E-Mail | pragnya.ram@adityabirla.com |
| Registered In | DELAWARE |
| Website | http://www.birlacarbon.com |
| Contact | SANTRUPT B. MISRA – Chief Executive Officer |
| Staff | 280 |
| Activity | SIC Code: 2895, Carbon Black NAICS Code: 325180, Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing |

BANKS

| Name of Bank | Reported Amount |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| BANK OF AMERICA | |

HISTORY

| | |
|------------------|---|
| History | Columbian Chemicals Company, Inc. was founded in 1921 and is based in Marietta, Georgia. Columbian Chemicals Company, Inc. was formerly known as Columbian Carbon Company. |
| Key Developments | NA |
| Parent Company | Columbian Carbon Company operates as a subsidiary of: ADITYA BIRLA GROUP Headquarters - Aditya Birla Centre, 3rd Floor, S K Ahire Marg, Worli, Mumbai, India. In 2011 it entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Atlanta-based Columbian Chemicals Company (CCC) from One Equity Partners, the merchant banking arm of J. P. Morgan Chase & Co for a consideration of \$875 million. |

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| General Description | Columbian Chemicals Company, Inc. manufactures carbon black additives for rubber, plastic, coatings, inks, and other industrial sectors worldwide. |
| Service/Product Description | It offers rubber carbon black products for use in tires and mechanical rubber goods; and carbon specialty black products. |
| Sales | Wholesale |
| Operations Area | National and International |
| Imports From | ITALY |
| Export To | MEXICO SINGAPORE INDIA |
| Employees | 280 employees |
| Payments With Suppliers | Regular |
| Brands | |
| Brand | Comments |
| Neotex | - |
| Furnex | - |

Raven -

Clients

Name of Client

Country

Comments

Hutchinson Autopartes Mexico

MEXICO

-

Brenntag Mexico S.A. De C.V.

MEXICO

-

Teknor Apex Asia Pacific (Pty)Ltd.

SINGAPORE

-

INDIA

-

Comments -

Suppliers

Supplier Name

Country

Comments

Columbian Carbon Europa Srl

ITALY

-

Comments -

LOCATION

Headquarters

1800 W OAK COMMONS CT, MARIETTA, Georgia,
300622231, United States

Branches

Factory Birla Carbon Columbian Chemicals Co. 370
Columbian Chemicals Lane Centerville, Louisiana
70522 USA Factory Birla Carbon Columbian Chemicals
Co. 3500 South Road S Ulysses, Kansas 67880 USA

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange

NO

Capital

NA

Shareholders (%)

The company does not disclose information on
shareholders. The following information has been
provided by private sources:
Columbian Carbon Company operates as a subsidiary
of: ADITYA BIRLA GROUP
Headquarters - Aditya Birla Centre, 3rd Floor, S K Ahire
Marg, Worli, Mumbai, India

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| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Management | The 100 per cent stake in CCC was bought by the Aditya Birla Group through its associates Alexandria Carbon Black Company and Thai Carbon Black Company which picked up 21 per cent each while SKI Investment, a group company, picked up 58 per cent stake. SANTRUPT B. MISRA – Chief Executive Officer John Loudermilk – Chief Operations Officer Surendra Goyal – Chief Financial Officer Robyn Hooker-McCall – Chief Information Officer No subsidiary companies were found. |
| Subsidiary Companies | |
| Related Companies | Factory Birla Carbon Columbian Chemicals Canada Ltd 755 Parkdale Avenue North Hamilton, Ontario, L8H 7N5 Canada Regional Office Birla Carbon 888/122, 888/128, Mahatun Plaza, 12th Floor Ploenchit Road, Lumpini Pratumwan, Bangkok 10330 Thailand Factory Birla Carbon Columbian Chemicals Corea Co. Ltd 46-101 Yeosusandan 2-ro, Yeosu City Jeonnam 555 290 Korea Factory Birla Carbon Columbian Chemicals (Jining) Co., L Room 1428, Hongxing International B Provincia de Shandong Jining China 272000 |

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 | 400.200.000 |
| Money Flow | Normal |
| Imports | The company imports from ITALY. |
| Exports | The company exports to MEXICO, SINGAPORE AND INDIA. |

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LEGAL FILINGS

Lawsuits

Sparks v. 4520 Corp., Inc. et al Plaintiff: Victor W. Sparks Defendant: 4520 Corp., Inc., Benjamin F. Shaw Company, Air & Liquid Systems Corporation, Buffalo Pumps, Inc., Ajax Magnethermic Corporation, AK Steel Corporation, Alliance Machine Company, Allied Glove Corporation, American Gage & Machine Company, Ametek, Inc., Haveg Industries, Inc., Aristech Chemical Corporation, Novamont, Inc., USS Novamont, Inc., Aristech Chemical Division of USX Corporation, Armstrong International, Inc., Armstrong Pumps, Inc., Ashland, Inc., Atlas Industries, Inc., Aurora Pump Company, Bayer Corporation, Bayer U.S.A., Mobay, Inc., Beazer East, Inc., Koppers Co., Inc., Thiem Corp., Beazer USA, Inc., Beazer, PLC, Bechtel Corporation, Borg-Warner Corporation, Borg Warner Morse TEC, Inc., BP Amoco Chemical Company, BP Products North America, Inc., Brand Insulations, Inc., Bucyrus International, Inc., WMX Technologies, Inc., Cabot Corporation, Cameron International Corporation, Carver Pump Company, Cashco, Inc., Catalytic Construction Company, CBS Corporation, Certainteed Corporation, Chevron U.S.A., Inc., The Cincinnati Gasket, Packing & Mfg., Inc., Cleaver-Brooks, Inc., Columbia Paint Corp., Columbian Chemicals Company, Columbus McKinnon Corporation, Lift-Tech International, Inc., Cooper Industries, Inc., Crouse-Hinds Co., Cooper Bessemer Corp, McGraw-Edison Co., Wagner Electric Corp., Studebaker Worthington, Inc., EDISON INTERNATIONAL, INC., Tung Sol Electric, Inc., Joy Manufacturing Company, Copes-Vulcan, Inc., Corbesco, Inc., Crane Company, Inc., Crown Cork & Seal Co. USA, Inc., Mundet Cork, Cyprus Amax Minerals Company, Cyprus Foote Minerals Company, Foote Minerals Company, Dana Corporation, Smith & Kanzler, Victor Manufacturing & Gasket Co., Degussa Corporation, Degussa Carbon Black Corporation, Dezurik, Inc., Dravo Corporation, Duro Dyne Corporation, E.I. Du Pont De Nemours & Company, Eaton Corporation, Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Eichleay Corporation, Elliott

Company, F.B. Wright Company of Pittsburgh, The Fairbanks Company, Fairmont Supply Company, Famous Furnace & Supply Co., Flowserve, U.S., Inc., Durco International, Duriron Company, Edward Valves, Inc., Edward Vogt Valve Company, Valtek International,

Flsmidth Inc., Flsmidth Dorr-Oliver Eimco, Inc., Flsmidth Salt Lake City, Inc., Fluor Constructors International, Fluor Constructors International, Inc., Fluor Corporation, Fluor Enterprises, Inc., FMC Corporation, Ford Motor Company, Foseco, Inc., Gibson-Homans Co., Baltimore Ennis Land Co., Inc., Foseco PLC, The Gage Company, Gardner Denver, Inc., General Refractories Company, Gentex Corporation, Genuine Parts Company, George Hamilton, Inc., The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Goulds Electronics, Inc., ITE Circuit Breaker Company, Goulds Pumps, Inc., Greene Tweed & Co., Grinnell LLC, Hinchliffe & Keener, Inc., Honeywell International, Inc., AlliedSignal, Inc., Allied Corporation, Allied Chemical, Bendix, Howden North America, Inc., Huntington Alloys Corporation, Huntsman International LLC, IU North America, Inc., The Garp Company, IMO Industries, Inc., Warren Pumps, Inc., Industrial Holdings Corporation, Industrial Rubber Products, INGERSOLL-RAND CO., Insul Company, Inc., ITT Corporation, J.H. France Refractories Company, Jabo Supply Corporation, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., John Crane, Inc., Joy Technologies, Inc., Joy Mining Machinery, Joy Manufacturing, Inc., T&L Supply Co., Lindberg, M.S. Jacobs & Associates, Inc., Magnetek, Inc., Mallinckrodt, LLC, Imcera Group, Inc., International Minerals and Chemical Corporation, Allied Industrial Materials Corporation, E.J. Lavino Company, McCann Shields Paint Company, McCarls, Inc., McJunkin Redman Corporation, Meadwestvaco Corporation, Westvaco Corporation, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee Valve Company, Mine Safety Appliances Company, Minnotte Contracting Corporation, Monongahela Power Company, Morgan Engineering Systems, Inc., Moyno, Inc., Mueller Steam Specialty, Nagle Pumps, Inc., Nibco, Inc., Nitro Industrial Coverings, Inc., O.C. Keckley Company, Occidental Chemical Corporation, Oglebay Norton Company, Osram Sylvania, Inc., Union Insulating Company, Owens-Illinois, Inc., P&H Mining Equipment, Inc., Parker-Hannifin Corp., Parker-Hannifin Corporation, Peerless Industries, Inc., Pennzoil-Quaker State Company, Quaker State Corporation, Pharmacia Corporation, Plotkin Brothers Supply, LLP, Pneumo Abex Corporation, Abex Corporation, Power Piping Company, PPG Industries, Inc., Premier Refractories, Inc., Adience, Inc., Adience Company, LP, BMI, Inc., RCH Newco II, LLC, Reading Crane, Research-Cottrell, Inc., Rhone-Poulenc AG Company, Inc., Union Carbide

Agricultural Products Company, Inc., Amchem Products, Inc., Benjamin Foster Company, Riley Power, Inc., Robinson Fans, Inc., Reliance Motion Control, Rockwell Automation, Inc., Rust Engineering & Construction, Inc., Rust International Corp., Safety First Industries, Inc., Safety First Supply, Sager Glove Corporation,

Saint-Gobain Abrasives, Inc., Schneider Electric USA, Inc. formerly known as Square D Company, Seco/Warwick Corporation, The Sager Corporation, Pennzoil-Quaker State Corporation, Quaker State Company, SPX Cooling Technologies, Inc., Shell Oil Company, Siemens Corporation, Spirax Sarco, Inc., Sterling Fluid Systems (USA), LLC, Sullair Corporation, Sunbeam Corporation, Sunbeam Products, Inc., SVI Corporation, Sundyne Corporation, Swindell-Dressler International Company, Taco, Inc., Tasco Insulation, Inc., Team Industrial Services, Inc., Townsend & Bottum, Inc., American Standard, Inc., American Steel & Wire Co., Trane U.S., Inc., UB West Virginia, Inc., USX Corporation, Union Carbide Corporation, United Conveyor Corporation, United States Steel Corporation, United States Steel, LLC, Universal Refractories Corporation, Viking Pump, Inc., WABCO, Westinghouse Airbrake, Badger Company, Inc., The William Powell Company, The Young Group, Ltd., Vimasco Corporation, Virginia Electric and Power Company, Waco, Inc., Washington Group International, Inc., Watson McDaniel Company, Weil-McLain Company, Whiting Corporation, Wyeth Holdings Corporation, Yarnall-Waring Company, Yarway Corporation, Zurn Industries, LLC, Duke Energy Carolinas LLC, Duke Energy Corp., Griscom-Russell, Hill Brothers Chemical Company, Jerguson, Nordstrom Valves, Inc., Northern Pump Company, Pentair Valves & Controls US LP, Quintec Industries, Inc., Rockwell Manufacturing Company, Schutte & Koerting LLC, Sur-Seal Corporation, The Nash Engineering Company, The Walworth Company, Velan Valve Corp., Viad Corporation, Weinman Pump and Supply Company, Weir Valves & Controls USA, Inc., Yeomans Chigago Corporation, York Industries Corporation, York International Corporation, Albee Homes, Inc., Alfa Laval, Inc., Atwood & Morrill Co., Inc., Carrier Corporation, Clark-Reliance Corporation, Coffin and Peerless Pump Company, Braskem PP Americas, Inc., Miles, Inc., Flowserve FSD Corporation, Mallinckrodt, Inc., Safety First Supply of Canada, LTD, Raytheon

Trademarks

Engineers and Constructors, Inc. and The Dial Corporation Case Number: WVS/2:13-cv-14276 Filed: June 13, 2013
Court: Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation Nature of Suit: Other 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
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
Sulfonated carbonaceous materials
Patent number: 7241334

Patents Registered

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

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

Renewals

Filing Number Filing Date Effective Date Filing Type

09251497 3/15/2012 Business Formation

09344374 3/15/2012 Annual Registration(2012)

08869791 3/19/2013 Annual Registration(2013)

10877765 5/8/2014 Annual Registration(2014)

10719463 3/30/2015 Annual Registration(2015)

12838988 2/26/2016 2/26/2016 Annual

Registration(2016) 14072718 2/18/2017 2/18/2017

Annual Registration(2017) 14535241 5/11/2017



MIRA INFORM PRIVATE LIMITED
605, Palmspring, Near D'Mart, Link Road,
Malad (West), Mumbai - 400 064. INDIA
Tel : 91-22-40448000 (44 lines)
Fax : 91-22-40448045 / 40448046
E-mail : mira@mirainform.com
info@mirainform.com
Website : <http://www.mirainform.com>
<http://www.miraglobalcheck.com>
<http://www.miraglobalcollections.com>

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| UCC (Uniform Commercial Code) | 5/11/2017 Registered Office Address Change 15543199 3/16/2018 3/16/2018 Annual Registration(2018) 15982887 6/27/2018 6/25/2018 Business Amendment Name Change No found. |
| OFAC Sanctions List Search | The company is not listed in the OFAC list. |

SUMMARY

| | |
|---------|---|
| Summary | Founded in 1921, Columbia Chemicals Company is an organization in the Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing Industry headquartered in Marietta, GA. The company has 280 regular employees and generates an estimated \$400 million USD in annual revenue. It operates nationally and internationally, mainly exporting to Mexico. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records. |
|---------|---|

RISK INFORMATION

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Debts | Controlled |
| Payments | Regular |
| Cash Flow | Normal |
| State | Active |

INTERVIEW

| | |
|------------|---|
| First Name | John |
| Position | Sales |
| Comments | He confirmed the name of the company, the address of the headquarters and location, the date of creation of the company, the approximate number of employees and the name of the Chief Executive Officer. |

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

| Currency | Unit | Indian Rupees |
|-----------|------|---------------|
| US Dollar | 1 | INR 68.93 |
| UK Pound | 1 | INR 90.21 |
| Euro | 1 | INR 79.63 |
| US Dollar | 1 | INR 68.52 |

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Analysis Done by : | VIV |
| Report Prepared by : | DNS |

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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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