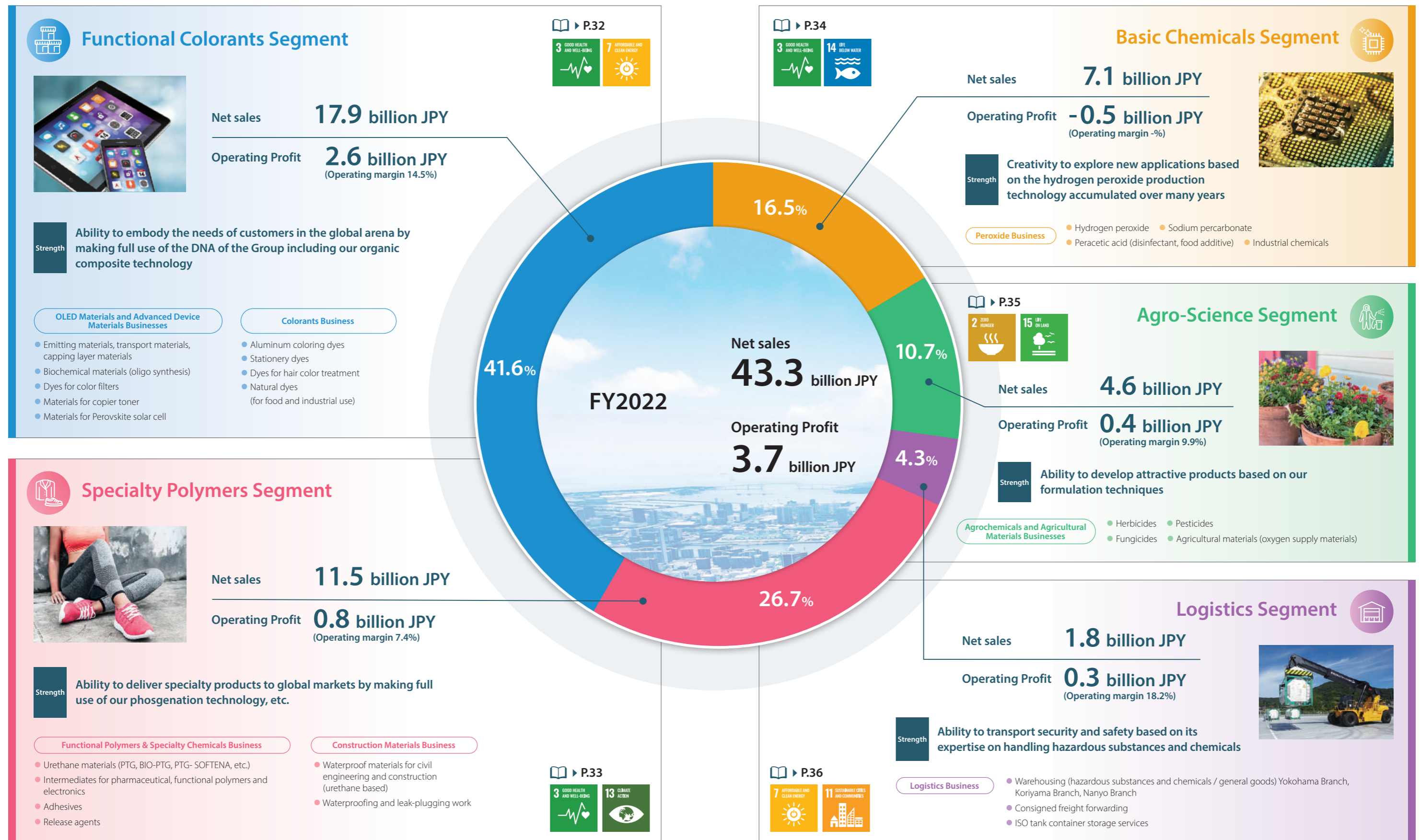


At a Glance

“Five Core Segments” of the Hodogaya Chemical Group



* Sales ratio of the Other segment was 0.2%.

Products of Hodogaya Chemical Group Around You

Materials produced using technologies of the Hodogaya Chemical Group are used in many products in your day-to-day lives. Let's look at some of the products around you that you may not have noticed.

■ Functional Colorants Segment
 ■ Specialty Polymers Segment
 ■ Basic Chemicals Segment
 ■ Agro-Science Segment
 ■ Logistics Segment

LCD TV
Our dyes are used in color filters for display.

Ice cream
Our natural food dyes are used for coloring.

Smartphones, tablets
Our OLED materials are used in OLED displays. Our dyes are used in the aluminum bodies.

Copiers and laser printers
Our imaging materials are used in an additive of toners.

Inner/outer wear
Our urethane materials are used in spandex.

Adhesive tape
Our release agents are used on the back of tape for easy release.

Processed foods
Our natural food dyes are used in various food products.

Meat, vegetables, fruit
Our peracetic acid products are used for disinfecting.

Watches
Our urethane materials are used in wristbands.

Sportswear
Our urethane materials are used in spandex.

Audio players
Our dyes are used in the aluminum bodies.

Plastic bottles
Our disinfectant agents are used for cleaning bottles.

Railway
Our herbicides are used to remove weeds from rail tracks.

Agricultural Land and Facilities
Our oxygen supply materials for agriculture are used to improve soil fertility and prevent moisture damage.

Golf courses, athletic fields, parks
Our herbicides are used for lawn weed removal.

Dishwashing detergents
Our cleaning agents are used in powder detergents for dishwasher.

Laundry detergents
Our bleaching agents are used in laundry detergents.

Hair coloring products
Our dyes are used in hair coloring products.

Hair dryers
Our urethane materials are used in hair dryer brushes.

Pharmaceuticals
Our specialty chemicals are used for production of pharmaceutical products.

Endoscopes
Our disinfectant agents are used for cleaning.

Materials for PCR diagnostic kits
Materials that bond to synthetic DNA are used in the virus detection process.

Aquafarms
Our veterinary medicines are used for fish parasite removal.

Automobile tires
Our adhesives are used in tires.

Automotive parts
Our urethane materials are used for various parts of automobiles.

Buildings
Our waterproofing materials are used for rooftops and balconies.

Warehouses
Our Logistics Segment has been providing storage and transportation services for hazardous substances and chemicals.

The Hodogaya Chemical Group's History of Innovation

Hodogaya Chemical was founded in 1916 as the first company in Japan to manufacture caustic soda using an electrolysis method. For over 100 years, Hodogaya Chemical has responded to the needs of the times by applying technologies developed over the long years, and through continuous innovation, created a wide range of products from dyes and agricultural chemicals to pharmaceutical intermediates, polyurethane materials and OLED materials, which support people's lifestyles and society.

All members of the Hodogaya Chemical Group are committed to launching SPEED 25/30 as a corporate group that contributes to the development of society through the creation of products and services that benefit people for the next 100 years.

1915
Hodogaya Soda Works founded in present-day Hodogaya Ward, Yokohama City, Kanagawa.

1916
Toyo Soda Co., Ltd. (present-day Koriyama Plant) opened.

1939
Tsurumi Plant (current Yokohama Plant) was established. Name changed to Hodogaya Chemical Co., Ltd.

1967
New York Office opened. (incorporated in 1986)

1971
Nanyo Plant opened.

1978
Hodogaya Vandex Construction Products Co., Ltd. established. (changed its name to Hodogaya Construction Products Co., Ltd. in 2017).

1991
Tsukuba Research Laboratory was established.

1993
Hodogaya Contract Laboratory Co., Ltd. founded.

1994
HODOGAYA AGROTECH Co., Ltd. founded. (Changed its name to HODOGAYA AGROTECH Co., Ltd. in 2011.)

1997
Hodogaya Logistics Co., Ltd. founded. Shanghai Office opened. (Incorporated in 2014)

2006
Some of the shares of Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd. sold. (all shares sold off in 2012.)

2008
Office in Korea opened (incorporated in 2011). HODOGAYA UPL Co., Ltd. established.

2010
Düsseldorf Office opened. (incorporated in 2018) Taipei Office opened. Shares of SFC Co. Ltd. (Korea) acquired.

2015
Company transitioned to one with Audit & Supervisory Committee.

2016
Celebrated its 100th anniversary

2022
Transition to the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

* Non-consolidated figures through 1976, but consolidated figures since 1977.
* The figures for 1946-1950 are unknown because of postwar disposal.



1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020

Products developed

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| <p>1915 Production of caustic soda using an electrolysis method launched (first for Japan).</p> | <p>1926 Production of phosgene started.</p> <p>1927 Dye production launched.</p> | <p>1950 Production of agrochemicals started.</p> | <p>1963 Production of urethane materials (PTG) launched.</p> <p>1966 Hydrogen peroxide production started.</p> <p>1967 Production of urethane waterproof materials started (first in Japan).</p> | <p>1978 Production of charge control agents (CCA) for toners launched.</p> | <p>1984 Charge transport materials (CTM) production launched.</p> | <p>2001 Production of OLED materials and hole transport materials (HTM) launched.</p> | <p>2004 OLED materials and electron transport materials (ETM) developed.</p> | <p>2017 Production of OXYATTACK (disinfectant agent for food products), a peracetic acid formulation, started. Urethane waterproof material Sugomaku production launched.</p> <p>2020 Mass production of materials for PCR diagnostic kits launched.</p> |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|

Needs of society

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| <p>1914 World War I</p> <p>1923 The Great Kanto Earthquake</p> | <p>1939 World War II</p> | <p>1950s Postwar rebuilding</p> <p>1960s Rapid economic growth</p> <p>1973 Oil crises</p> | <p>1985 Plaza Accord</p> <p>1991 Economic bubble burst</p> | <p>2008 The collapse of Lehman Brothers</p> <p>2011 Great East Japan Earthquake</p> <p>2020 Novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19)</p> |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|

Technological roots and change

