## 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.

Since its foundation 110 years ago, 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.  $^{\star}$  Non-consolidated figures through 1976, but consolidated figures since 1977. \*The figures for 1946–1950 are unknown because of postwar disposal.

(March 31 each year) 1920

•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.

1940

1940

•1978

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

Tsukuba Research Laboratory was

established.

•1993

Hodogaya Contract Laboratory Co., Ltd founded.

•1994

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

•1997

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

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

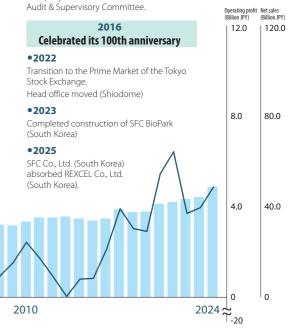
•2008

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

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

•2015

Company transitioned to one with



1920 1915 Production of caustic soda using an electrolysis method launched (first

for Japan

1926 Production of phosgene started.

1930

1927 Dye production launched.



1950

1950

Production of agrochemicals

1950



•1967

•1971

New York Office opened.

(incorporated in 1986)

Nanyo Plant opened.

1960 1963

1960

Production of urethane materials (PTG) launched.

1966

Hydrogen peroxide production

1970

1970

1967

Production of urethane waterproof materials started (first in Japan).

1978

Production of charge control agents (CCA)

1980

1980

launched.

Expanded business fields to electronic materials with

an eye toward the emergence of an electronics era

(CTM) production

Charge transport materials

1990

1984

1990

2001

2000

Production of OLED materials and hole transport materials (HTM)

2000

materials (ETM) developed.

launched 2004 OLED materials and electron transport

2017

Production of OXYATTACK (disinfectant agent for food products), a peracetic acid formulation, started. Urethane waterproof material Sugomaku production

2010

launched

2020 Mass production of materials for PCR diagnostic kits launched.

2020

Net sales

Operating profit

2021

Began production of metalfree dyes for aluminum coloring.

2024

Started production of PTG-SOFTENA.

Broke free of chemical industry's reliance Founder Otosuke Isomura

1914 World War I

1923 The Great Kanto Earthquake

Became an integrated chemicals and modernized

1939

manufacturer as society industrialized

World War II

Developed various products that supported post-war

1950 Postwar rebuilding

1960 1973 Rapid economic Oil crises growth

1985 Plaza Accord

1991 Economic bubble burst

2008 The collapse of Lehman Brothers

products with low environmental impact

2011 Great East Japan Earthquake

Creating an environmentally conscious society through new materials and

2020 Novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

Original products (1916-) Caustic soda Salt electrolysis Chlorine Hydrogen

Raw materials and intermediates Major product groups Organic and optical device omatic or organic compound Various dyes Organic compounds **Urethane materials** Industrial chemical raw materia **Urethane waterproof materials** Various herbicides Hydrogen peroxide and its derivatives

-1980 Present day -2000 Materials for copiers **OLED** materials Color filter dves Aluminum coloring dyes **Stationery dyes Dves for hair color treatment** Raw materials of spandex Raw materials for release agents Pharmaceutical intermediates Construction materials Herbicides Technical grade active ingredients (in-house and in-licensed) **Agricultural materials** Hydrogen peroxide Peracetic acid