100 YEARS
1925 - 2025

Color Pigments Manufacturers Association

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CELEBRATING 100 YEARS

PLUS:

The History or the CPMA
Regulatory Challenges Then and Now
State of the PIgment Industry

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Celebrating CPMA's Centennial

There are very few North American trade associations that can claim to still be industry leaders after 100 years; in fact, there aren't a whole lot of industries that survive a century. Yet here we are in 2025, celebrating the centennial of the Color Pigments Manufacturers Association and the industry that it represents.

One of the ways that our association is celebrating its 100th anniversary is with this eBook, a collaboration between CPMA, pigment industry leaders and Rodman Media, the home of *Coatings World* and *Ink World*. In these pages, we take a walk down memory lane of the CPMA and its predecessor, the Dry Color Manufacturers Association (DCMA); hear from industry leaders past and present about the state of the pigment industry; cover the regulatory battles that have shaped the pigment industry; and learn about sustainability plans that are being implemented.

It has been a fascinating 100 years. Back in 1925, a group of pigment companies formed the DCMA, and while there was some industry business conducted, it was primarily an opportunity for social interaction. By the 1970s, with the emergence of the US EPA, the DCMA, and later the CPMA, successfully took on government regulatory efforts that would have destroyed the North American pigments industry. Whether it was PCB limits, waste stream regulations, cadmium restrictions, or more, the association emphasized application of science and technical standards to protect its members from very restrictive regulations.

When you ask pigments industry executives, you hear about how CPMA member companies value the association's expertise in addressing and resolving challenges created by government agencies on the international, federal and state levels. This knowledge is essential for today's business and regulatory environment.

One final note: In 1975, the leaders of the DCMA noted during their 50th anniversary celebration that "best wishes were expressed for the next fifty years." Today, it seems appropriate that we offer best wishes for the next century.

Happy anniversary to all!

David Wawer
Executive Director
Color Pigments Manufacturers Association

Opening Letter

Dear Colleagues, Members, and Friends of the Color Pigments Industry,

It is with great pride that we welcome you to this 100th anniversary ebook of the Color Pigments Manufacturers Association (CPMA), in collaboration with Rodman Media. This milestone marks a century of advocacy, leadership, and progress for the pigments industry, and we are honored to celebrate this moment with our members, colleagues, and friends.

Since its founding in 1925, CPMA has served as the voice of the color pigments industry in North America—championing science-based advocacy, advancing regulatory and technical understanding, and fostering a community dedicated to leadership, innovation and growth. Over the past century, our industry has continually adapted to dynamic markets, evolving customer demands, and complex global challenges. Through the years, CPMA has remained steadfast in its mission to represent and support manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, processors, and stakeholders who bring color to the world across countless industries and applications.

This commemorative publication reflects on our history while also looking ahead. You will find stories that highlight the history of the association, the evolution of the color pigments industry and CPMA's role in navigating an increasingly complex business landscape. In addition, this publication is a tribute to our community —the dedicated professionals, past and present, whose contributions have shaped our industry and continue to guide its future.

Looking ahead, CPMA's strategic vision is focused on strengthening our role as the recognized voice in regulatory and legislative matters affecting pigment products, while serving as the convening body for collaboration across the value chain—from pigment manufacturers and raw material suppliers to customers and allied industries. We are committed to leading sustainability initiatives that shape the industry's future, expanding our membership to reflect a broader spectrum of stakeholders, and strengthening our global presence. As the industry evolves, CPMA will continue to be the trusted source for insights on emerging trends, regulatory developments, and customer drivers, while fostering innovation through platforms that support new technologies, compliance, and best practices. With this vision, CPMA lays the foundation for the next hundred years of leadership, innovation and growth for the color sector and positions our industry for continued success.

On behalf of the CPMA Board of Governors and the 100th Anniversary Committee, we extend our deepest thanks to our members, partners, and supporters. Your engagement and commitment are integral in our mission to advance the color pigments industry in North America.

As we honor our past, we are inspired by the opportunities ahead. Together, we will continue shaping a vibrant future—for our members, value chain stakeholders and the world of color. ■

Aaron Hollman,
Chair, CPMA Board of Governors
Sun Chemical

Ron Levi,
Chair, CPMA 100th Anniversary Committee
Bruchsaler Farbenfabrik GmbH & Co KG

CPMA Centennial Award Winners & Recognitions

Over the years, the CPMA, and the DCMA before it, has benefited from the leadership of many individuals. Based on member company nominations, CPMA is pleased to recognize some of the outstanding industry leaders and partner organizations whose contributions have helped shape and strengthen the industry over the recent decades.

Awards & Industry Recognitions

INDUSTRY LEADER AWARD RECIPIENTS

For the period 2001-2025

- Mike Klein (Dominion Colour Corp.)
- Robert Lane (Shepherd Color)
- Ron Levi (Bruchsaler)
- John Marten (Shepherd Color)
- Myron Petruch (Sun Chemical)

For the period 1975-2000

- Nurhan Becidyan (UMC)
- Paul Klein (Sun Chemical)
- Ted Potter (Shepherd Color)
- John Shepherd (Shepherd Color)
- Norman Alexander (Ampacet)*
- Rainer Heubach (Heubach)*
- Rucker Wickline (CDR Pigments & Dispersions)*

INDUSTRY INNOVATOR AWARD RECIPIENTS

For the period 2001-2025

- Ed Faulkner (Sun Chemical)
- Russell Schwartz (Sun Chemical)

For the period 1975-2000

- Charles Hoover Sr. (Hoover Color)*
- Dr. Hugh Smith (Sun Chemical)*

INDUSTRY CHAMPION AWARD RECIPIENTS

For the period 1975-2025

- Steve Camenisch (BASF)
- Harold Fitzpatrick (Counsel to CPMA Committees)
- Dr. Robert Mott (Mobay, Bayer, Sun Chemical)
- Earl Seibert (Flint Group, Sun Chemical)
- Gary Strassell (Shepherd Color)
- David Thompson (Sun Chemical, Heubach)
- Dr. Mark Vincent (DCC, Chroma Specialty Chemicals)
- Andrew Zamoyski (Hoechst, Clariant)
- Walter Sichel (Max Marx Color)*

INDUSTRY PARTNER RECOGNITIONS

- American Coatings Association
- ETAD
- Eurocolour
- Fanwood Chemical
- National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers
- Rodman Media
- Society of Dyers & Colourists

**Awarded posthumously*

The State of the Pigment Industry

Some of the industry's past and present leaders offer their insights into the current and future state of the pigment industry.

David Savastano, *Editor*

The pigment industry has undergone significant changes in recent years. In conjunction with the CPMA's 100th anniversary, we have spoken with some of the industry's past and present leaders to get their insights into the current and future state of the pigment industry. The leaders we spoke with are Chuck Hoover Jr., former CEO of Hoover Color; Dave Klebine, former president and CEO of Apollo Colors; Ron Levi, president of New Brook International and Bruchsaler Farben; Myron Petruch, president and CEO of Sun Chemical; and Russell Schwartz, VP and chief technology officer of Sun Chemical.

Dave Savastano: How long have you been or were involved in the pigment industry?

Chuck Hoover Jr.: I was the fourth generation of my family in the pigment industry. I must have been 5 or 6 when I had my first job for Hoover Color. If you wanted money, Dad always had something to do.

By the time I graduated college, I had worked in the mines, searched for new deposits in the Middle East, worked for Lanxess in Germany, and run blending and mixing operations. I ran Hoover Color, and I gave my kids until they were 30 to decide if they wanted to come into the business, but they had other passions they wanted to pursue. It gave me the opportunity to merge the business with Cathay Industries.

Dave Klebine: I spent my entire career – 48 years – in the organic pigment industry. I started with American Cyanamid in 1974, and moved on to Ridgway Color Company, which was a division of Sinclair & Valentine (S&V), in 1977. Ridgway turned into CDR, and I went to Cincinnati when Ridgway acquired the old Borden Chemical color site. From CDR, I went to Algan, and in 1994, I joined Apollo Colors after Tom Rogers recruited me. I was there until I retired in 2022. It was a good ride.

Ron Levi: Professionally, I have been in the pigment industry for 40 years, but I actually have been in the pigment industry all of my life. I am the fourth-generation owner of Bruchsaler Farben, which started in 1896, so from day one, I have been involved in the industry. We formed New Brook International in 1990 as the US and international operations for Bruchsaler Farben, and moved to New Jersey in 1997.

Myron Petruch: It's actually been about 40 years. I started with Engelhard in 1986 out of college. In 1988, Engelhard acquired Harshaw Colors, which was based out of the Cleveland area. Harshaw was part of the DCMA, and that was my first exposure to CPMA.

Russ Schwartz: I started my career at Sun Chemical's Corporate Research Laboratory in Carlstadt NJ in 1981. In 1983, I relocated to Cincinnati and joined the Sun Chemical Pigments Division, which is now the Color Materials division of Sun Chemical.

Dave Savastano: How did the pigment business change during your time in the industry?

Chuck Hoover Jr.: There was a period where there were pigment monopolies in the mid-1940s through the mid-1960s. DuPont made TiO2, Columbian Chemical made carbon blacks, and Sun Chemical made organic pigments. People broke off and started their own businesses, and in addition, a lot of new pigments like fluorescents emerged. In the last 25 years, we have seen a reconsolidation, and while we aren't back to the monopolies of years ago, there are some giants out there.

Dave Klebine: When I started in the industry, there must have been close to 20 factories making color pigments in the US. Now there are much fewer; every manufacturing site that I worked at has been demolished except for Apollo Colors.

When I became president of Apollo in 2005, I told our staff our business plan was to be the last one standing. It wasn't even a case of consolidation; it was more contraction of the industry. After the early 2000s, with the onset of the Internet and the decline of publication printing, it was just a slow, steady decline through lack of demand, and you had to adapt to it to survive. What was unfortunate was that you couldn't convert the equipment to some other product. As I look back, I got out just in time.

Ron Levi: I remember some of the stories of my dad coming home with various pigment powders on his shoes after visiting five pigment companies in Brooklyn, and New Jersey had 15 or so pigment companies when I started in the business. You could do that back then. The move of much of the pigment business to Asia, as well as the consolidation of the industry, were the biggest changes during my time. Right now, either you are a high-volume niche or you are racing to the bottom on commodities.

Myron Petruch: The pigment industry changed in a couple of significant ways. Back then, at least in the US, the primary market for color pigments was the publication market. The chemistries were simpler then. Over time, the publication market has declined, and the manufacturing of pigments has become more sophisticated.

In many industries, there was also a shift from inorganic pigments such as lead chromates and cadmium to more environmentally friendly pigments.

At that time, the pigment industry was led and dominated by US, European and Japanese producers. There continued to be consolidation, opening the door for small, privately held entrepreneurial companies out of China and India.

As requirements from global customers and brands became more demanding, pigment suppliers needed a broader portfolio with much greater regulatory, compliance and technical support in the various markets, such as in the automotive, packaging, or cosmetics industries. With the Swiss Ordinance, German Ink Ordinance and other regulations, you need sophisticated global EH&S regulatory and compliance experts. To a certain extent, our customer base has led the pigment industry to consolidation and compliance expertise.

Russ Schwartz: The biggest change was probably the decline of pigments used for publication printing. When visiting a waste recycling facility a few years ago, there was a picture from the 1970s of the main waste sorting area, which was dominated by newspapers and magazines. Today, that same picture shows a landscape comprised mostly of corrugated boxes.

This shift also contributed to an increase in digital print, which created a new, albeit smaller, pigment market with different performance requirements. Another major change was the shift from western to eastern pigment production.

Ruslan Gilmanshin/stock.adobe.com

At about the same time, regulations made an enormous impact on the industry. TSCA and REACh came into prominence and made introducing new pigment chemistries prohibitively expensive. Sadly, virtually all that type of innovation ended.

Dave Savastano: What were some of the major technological changes you saw during your tenure in the pigment industry?

Chuck Hoover Jr.: The color measuring tools that gave a numeric value and specification to each color. Spectrophotometers and color measurement technology improved along with the computers we use today.

Dave Klebine: Pigments aren't really a high-tech industry; it's more of a technical reaction. When I went to American Cyanamid as a 21-year-old kid, there were all of these chemical smells; it was before workplace safety regulations. The plant had the first computer-controlled pigment manufacturing line – the computer was in a 10x12 room. To me, it was overwhelming and impressive, but it didn't save them.

When I went to Ridgway, there were no computers, but they were craftsmen. That slowly changed. Color testing also changed, and it made life made easier.

Myron Petruch: There is a need for higher purity pigments for more sophisticated and sensitive applications, like food contact or cosmetics. That push is going to become the norm. Sun Chemical has a marketing initiative, Beyond Compliance, whose goal is to provide pigments with higher purity levels, particularly in the blues and greens, for more sensitive applications.

Russ Schwartz: As research on new types of chromophores declined, efforts to improve performance increased. The major performance improvements included dispersibility and rheology of organic pigments.

There was a substantial increase in the development of pigment surface treatments, particle size control and the advent of polymeric pigment dispersants. Both TSCA and REACh excluded certain polymer classes from high-cost registrations, so research in this area flourished. Again, driven by regulations, pigment producers had to increasingly focus on compliance, which meant producing pigments containing little or no substances of concern.

Another important change was the growth in effect pigments, especially for use in cosmetics and automotive finishes. New versions and colors of these products could be formulated without the need for new registrations, so research in this field increased.

Dave Savastano: What were some of the biggest mergers and acquisitions that occurred during your time in the industry, and how did consolidation and contraction impact the pigment business?

Chuck Hoover Jr.: There was a time when pigment companies were fighting for the ink used in Sunday newspaper inserts, but today we don't do the printing we were doing then. In terms of consolidation, the niche customers are seeing the impact of consolidation more than the mainstream businesses. Consolidation is causing many specialty pigments and dyes being eliminated from the market.

Dave Klebine: When Flint Ink acquired S&V, it acquired Ridgway Color. American Cyanamid, Daicolor Pope and Hilton Davis all abandoned the business, and Ridgway acquired the Borden Chemical factory. Sherwin-Williams' pigment operations closed down.

Apollo Colors acquired Allegheny Color, and it closed and went away. Magruder Color just closed. General Press just closed.

When Flint Group shut down its pigment operations, the largest reason was the foreign influence from China and India. Imports made it unsustainable for Flint Group's new owners to produce their own color. There wasn't enough volume to keep everyone in the business.

Ron Levi: There have been a lot of businesses that have left the industry or been acquired. When that happens, a lot of people leave the field, and knowledge was lost. New people often have to relearn it.

Myron Petruch: It's a mixed result. I think consolidation has really helped our customer base. In the past, there were small companies who specialized in certain chemistries, and a customer would buy products from 10 to 15 different local pigment companies. As the various environmental requirements became stricter and the customers and brands became more global, they needed to meet varying local, regional and global regulatory standards. This forced a new level of compliance and regulatory knowledge, and this is also where the CPMA is very important.

The consolidation of the pigment industry in North America, Europe and Japan led to a proliferation of small family-owned pigment operations that opened up in India and China. Many of these focused on a specific chemistry with a narrow product line in a single plant location.

On a global basis, the volume of color pigments isn't as high as it was a few years ago.

The Indian and Chinese local and federal governments are now also setting and starting to enforce higher global environmental standards in their local pigment manufacturing plants,

so you are seeing some consolidation there, as well as some bankruptcies. It costs quite a bit of money to be environmentally compliant at a global pigment manufacturing plant standard.

Russ Schwartz: The DIC acquisition of Sun Chemical, the BASF acquisition of the Ciba pigments division, the Sun Chemical acquisition of the Bayer high-performance pigment business, the DIC/Sun Chemical acquisition of BASF's pigment business, and the recent Sudarshan Acquisition of Clariant's pigment business were among the largest.

As with most industry consolidations, the major impact was downsizing. In the short term, it produced larger and more stable companies that could better service customers. In the longer term, it resulted in a decrease in the talent pool of pigment experts, especially in Western countries. At the same time, the pigment industries in Eastern countries grew at a rapid pace.

Dave Savastano: How did regulatory changes impact the industry?

Dave Klebine: It didn't help, but I wouldn't say that any of the new regulations that were implemented were significant enough to make a factory close, but it was a culmination of increased costs associated with regulations, combined with decreasing demand and imports. The EPA is actually reversing the previous rulings.

Ron Levi: Sometimes it seems that the government is looking to pick off another pigment. Lead chromate was a superb pigment, and sometimes I wonder if it was named sunny yellow, it would have been fine.

Russ Schwartz: It had an enormous impact for the reasons mentioned earlier. It changed the direction of pigment R&D, manufacturing, procurement policies, and, in some cases, marketing of pigments. It has had a tremendous impact on both organic and inorganic pigments. While organic pigment production declined with the decline in publication, some organic pigments replaced inorganic pigments that were the subject of regulatory actions (e.g. lead chromate).

Dave Savastano: What are the biggest challenges the pigment industry is facing now and in the future?

Dave Klebine: Demand is the biggest challenge right now, and it's not reversible.

Ron Levi: Right now, the biggest challenges the industry faces are tariffs and supply chain disruption. Mid- and long-term, it's the economic viability of the industry as well as the open-ended question of sustainability and circularity. We are getting the squeeze in the middle. As an industry, we do what is asked of us, and the CPMA changes with the times and fights the battles with good science rather than gut feelings and reactions.

Myron Petruch: The profitability of the global pigment industry has to improve over time. The pigment industry must evolve from a volume-based orientation to one where innovation and value-added solutions are desired and demanded more by end users and brands. Overcapacity, especially in certain chemistries in India and China, will need to be addressed. Customers are now also insisting on having both global and regional supply chain capabilities.

Russ Schwartz: The advent of social media spotlighted environmental, health and safety. While governmental agencies relied on scientific studies to set safe limits of substances of concern, social influencers or bloggers sometimes exaggerate and distort the data, which can damage brand reputations.

This prompted Sun Chemical to adopt its "Beyond Compliance" strategy, where compliant levels of substances of concern are not viewed as sufficient and a move toward non-detectible or trace levels of these SOCs is the target. While it may not make products safer (because they are already safe), it can mitigate brand owner concerns and reduce the chance of a tarnished public image.

Focus on sustainability has increased dramatically and is creating threats and opportunities for pigments. The trend to natural colorants is clearly evident. The impact of AI on the industry is not yet well understood but in my opinion it will be profound.

Dave Savastano: How did the CPMA play a role in securing the future of the pigment industry in North America?

Chuck Hoover Jr.: Regulatory issues are the biggest challenge. The CPMA has been in the forefront of pushing for common-sense regulations.

Dave Klebine: Regulatory efforts were CPMA's number one value proposition for sure. There wasn't a lot of customer interaction. If there was a regulatory challenge that came up, Harold was on it. The waste stream issue would have put the entire organic pigment industry in this country out of business. That was the number one success for CPMA. It was expensive for members, and we had to pony up. It was a lot of money, but it was money well spent. Rucker Wickline and Tom Rogers understood the importance of the CPMA.

Ron Levi: I remember sitting at the table, and we were thinking that being under an umbrella organization would give us more leverage. SOCMA is a good mothership for us. I've never heard one negative thought.

Myron Petruch: The CPMA understands the balance between government and industry. They are science-based and very knowledgeable with a great historical perspective. Pigments bring color and joy into the world. End users and markets can't provide that without color pigments. CPMA does a great job dealing with pigment manufacturers, the various government agencies, as well as well-established partnerships with the ACA, NAPIM and other industry groups. They are a great spokesperson for the color pigment industry.

Russ Schwartz: The CPMA is the best dedicated forum where the industry can unite and use the best science to demonstrate the environmental, health and safety of products which may be unfairly or improperly targeted by regulatory agencies. It can unite to lobby for regulations that protect the reputation of the entire industry.

Pigments make a more attractive world and bring many practical benefits. The yellow lines on highways improve safety more than many appreciate. Many regions will move from existing 4-inch yellow traffic markings to 6 inches to improve safety by as much as 37% on rural 2-lane roads. Pigments are used in many other safety-related applications and to color agricultural products in ways that increase crop yields. The CPMA provides the means to promote these benefits and protect the industry.

Dave Savastano: Is there anything you would like to add?

Chuck Hoover Jr.: There is a continuing need for color, and pigments are one of the ways you produce color.

Ron Levi: This is a wonderful opportunity to celebrate the pigment industry and the people who have made the industry special. I've always enjoyed being a part of the industry.

Russ Schwartz: It has been an honor and a privilege to be part of this great industry and Sun Chemical. ■

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Decades of Achievements for the CPMA

From its humble beginnings in 1925, the CPMA continues to be a major influence on the pigment industry, particularly on the regulatory side.

David Savastano, *Editor*

Back in 1925, a group of American pigment manufacturers decided to form a trade association, primarily as a social group. Back then, there were literally hundreds of pigment manufacturers in the US. The new group, the Dry Color Manufacturers Association (DCMA), would continue, changing its name to the Color Pigment Manufacturers Association in 1978, and moving its headquarters to Washington, DC to be closer to the regulatory agencies that sprouted up in the 1970s.

Along the way, the CPMA's mission changed to that of regulatory experts and advocates, with its leaders helping fend off some particularly concerning standards through use of science, data and common sense.

Larry Robinson, who served the CPMA as its executive director from June 1976 to June 2014, said that creation of the US EPA by Congress was a major catalyst for the organizational changes from DCMA into CPMA.

"The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was created on Dec. 2, 1970. It was established in response to growing public concern and outrage over widespread environmental pollution," Robinson recalled.

"Most manufacturing trade associations up to then had primarily been market, trade, and management oriented," he added. "The Dry Color Manufacturers Association (DCMA) had been staffed by part-time executive directors, generally retirees from member companies. There was a realization that Washington, DC, was going to be playing a much bigger role in the chemical industry. DCMA was no exception.

"Chemical industry and many other trade associations expanded their Washington, DC, offices if they already had them, and many moved their complete operations from New York, Chicago, and other business centers to DC," Robinson noted. "In 1978, DCMA moved its operations to Arlington and then Alexandria, VA, in the Greater Washington DC area. The move coincided with Harold Fitzpatrick, Esq. becoming general counsel to the association."

In the early 1980s, DCMA changed its name to the Color Pigments Manufacturers Association (CPMA), so that the public at large would better understand who the association represented. Over the next few years, it opened membership via associate status to intermediates suppliers to the North American color pigments industry, and foreign manufacturers of color pigments that sold in the North American market.

CONSOLIDATION AND CONTRACTION

With its emphasis on regulatory affairs, CPMA and the pigment industry in North America enjoyed expansion.

"CPMA experienced significant growth in membership beginning with the addition of successful regulatory involvement by the pigments industry and its move to Washington," Robinson added. "When I joined the association, it represented approximately 95% of the manufacture of color pigments in North America. This percentage continued concerning North American manufacturers, but the addition of the associate membership categories created significant growth over the next couple of decades. The total number of companies went from the low twenties to well over fifty."

However, consolidation had a major impact on the pigment business.

CPMA 50th anniversary celebration, Holland, MI, 1975.

Mergers and acquisitions are a major part of any industry, and pigments are no exception. As early as 1929, American Cyanamid acquired Calco Chemical, a pigment manufacturer in New Jersey. Harshaw Chemical acquired Kentucky Color and Chemical in 1958, with itself being purchased by Kewanee Industries eight years later. Kewanee would partner with Gulf Oil, then be acquired by Engelhard in 1988.

In 1957, Sun Chemical made a major move, purchasing Ansbacher-Siegle Company, a pigment company that focused on inks. With Ansbacher-Siegle came its owner, Norman Alexander, who became the new leader of Sun Chemical. In 1987, Sun Chemical itself was acquired by DIC Corporation.

In 1980, Flint Ink made its move into pigments, incorporating Chromatic Color and beginning to produce dry and flushed color in a move towards vertical integration. By 1984, Flint Ink acquired Drew Graphics, a manufacturer of water dispersions for ink, paper, paint and coatings industries, and in 1991, Chromatic Color, Ridgeway Color (formerly a division of Sinclair & Valentine) and Drew Graphics began operating as CDR Pigments & Dispersions. It was later renamed as Flint Group Pigments, which is no longer active.

Europe was also active. In 1995, Sandoz spun off its specialty chemicals division, including pigments, into Clariant, which then acquired Hoechst's pigment division in 1996. In 2006, BASF purchased Engelhard, and then in 2009, BASF completed its acquisition of Ciba Holding AG.

Many other longstanding pigment companies have left the field. Sun Chemical added Bayer's high-performance organic pigment operations in 2003. Magruder Color was acquired by EC Pigments in 2007, which itself was sold to Sun Chemical in 2013. Sherwin-Williams divested most of its pigment operations in the 1980s. Dominion Colour acquired Max Marx in 2005, and merged with Lansco Colors in 2018, ultimately forming DCL Corporation. Many other companies have disappeared over the years.

"At the turn of the century, there was considerable consolidation of North American manufacturing companies," Robinson noted. "We saw the number of member companies increase at the beginning of the 2000s, as a lot of foreign companies and intermediate producers joined the CPMA. As the years went on, we started to see considerable consolidation, as the bigger companies absorbed the smaller companies. By the time I retired in June 2014, the number of companies in the association had reduced some from its peak. This trend was true for all North American manufacturing trade associations. Even so, the volume of pigments was not affected."

Major mergers have since followed. In 2019, DIC Corporation announced plans to acquire BASF's Color & Effects Division for €1.15 billion ($1.34 billion). DIC reported that BASF Colors & Effects sales were approximately €1 billion ($1.2 billion) in 2018, with a corresponding EBIDTA of €120 million. At the time of the merger, BASF Colors & Effects had 11 facilities and 2,600 employees. The merger was completed in July 2021.

In early 2022, Heubach Group, in partnership with SK Capital, acquired Clariant's Pigments Business. The combined business generated more than €900 million ($1.09 billion) in annual sales. However, the merger put an intense strain on Heubach, and Sudarshan Chemical Industries Limited (SCIL) announced that through its wholly owned subsidiary Sudarshan Europe B.V., it acquired Heubach Group in March 2025.

CPMA Board and committee leaders came together for a strategic planning meeting at the CPMA offices in Arlington, VA, 2017.

REGULATORY CHANGES AND THE PIGMENT INDUSTRY

The regulatory wins that have been achieved by the CPMA have been critical to the survival and growth of the industry.

"Without a trade association, I don't think you'd have a pigment industry right now," said Robinson. "The companies had to work together to modify regulatory challenges. We'd tell the agencies what would work, what would work better and what wouldn't work, and assist our members with compliance."

In 2014, the decision was made to partner with the Society of Chemical Manufacturers & Affiliates (SOCMA). David Wawer took over as CPMA's executive director, a position he remains in today.

"For CPMA, the volumes of product in all membership categories remained the same or increased, but the company count was lower. It led me to recommend to the board that CPMA consider transitioning from a stand-alone entity to affiliating with a related but larger organization," Robinson said. "Upon my departure, CPMA affiliated with SOCMA, and Harold Fitzpatrick remained as general counsel."

Wawer said that there are five main trends we are seeing in the pigment industry.

"The growth of chemical regulations in Europe is the first," he said. "Europe continues to build the most anti-manufacturing business climate that it can. The level of requirements differ by region, and that will continue to impact the growth of the pigment industry. North America has its laws in place and CPMA remains actively engaged with policy makers and regulators.

"The emergence of Chinese and Indian pigment operations is the second trend, and that fits into the third trend, overcapacity in the industry," Wawer noted.

"Consolidation and contraction of the pigment industry is the fourth trend," added Wawer. "Since 2000, US-based single-owner companies have been unable to compete globally and have shut down plants, been consolidated or gone bankrupt. And here's another factor that didn't exist 15 years ago: investment firms are coming in and accelerating consolidation in the pigments industry. In 2018, H.I.G. Capital merged Dominion Colour Corp and LANSCO Colors to form DCL Corporation. In 2022, Heubach Group partnered with SK Capital Partners to acquire Clariant's pigments business, and Heubach Group was later acquired by Sudarshan in 2025. These developments highlight how investment firms are impacting the global pigments sector."

From the CPMA archives, here is a brief timeline listed by decades:

1925-1935

The Dry Color Manufacturers Association (DCMA) was formed at a meeting in New York on Sept. 29, 1925.

The purpose of the corporation is "to promote the common welfare of those engaged in the manufacture of pigment colors in the United States; to undertake by such means as may be proper and lawful to furnish trade information and to afford service, and to do much other things in the interests of its members and of the trade as may be lawful and proper" (Certificate of Incorporation, 1925).

The organization's first office was in Summit, NJ. There were 11 trustees in the corporation during its founding.

Arthur Somers served as the first president of the newly formed DCMA, while Carl Rupprecht was named its first secretary. Paul Uhlich of Paul Uhlich, Max Marx of Max Marx

Color & Chemical Co. and Arthur F. Brown of Imperial Paper & Color Works also served as president during its first decade.

1935-1945

DCMA was the only trade association in the dry color industry in the 1930s. By the mid-1930s, membership had increased from 13 members in 1930 to 43 members.

The DCMA presidents during this decade included Ira J. Ackerman of Fine Colors Co.; Leo Sklarz of United Color & Pigment; Sevier Bonnie of Kentucky Color & Chem. Co.; Robert J. O'Brien of Collway Colors, Inc.; and E.J. Hildebrand of The A. Wilhelm Co. H. B. Sweatt served as DCMA's secretary from 1936-51.

1945-1955

In 1950 the organization celebrated its 25th anniversary. A technical committee was appointed in 1950 for the purpose of developing standard methods for testing pigment colors for various applications.

The DCMA presidents during this decade included John B. Eakins of J.S. & W.R. Eakins, Inc.; Walter Marx of Max Marx Colors & Chemical Co.; T.P. Brown of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.; R.P. Parker of Standard Ultramarine Co.; Seymour L. Karpeles of Imperial Paper & Color Corp.; and Louis J. Woolf of H. Kohnstamm & Co. Inc.

1955-1965

The DCMA averaged approximately 27 companies in its membership by the end of the decade.

Its leaders included presidents John Kunz of Brooklyn Color Works, O.E. Isenburg of Harmon Colors, C.K. Egeler of The Sherwin Williams Co., J.W. Ackerman of Sandoz Inc., and Lawrence Sherman of Imperial Color & Chemical Dept.

1965-1975

In 1975, DCMA celebrated its 50th anniversary; In its May 29th meeting that year, it was noted that "best wishes were expressed for the next fifty years."

Organizational changes were in the air. In 1974, Canadian companies began to join the organization. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), formed in 1970, and the US Occupational Safety and Health Organization (OSHA), launched in 1971, would become major regulatory agencies.

DCMA's presidents were Webb Harris of Harshaw Chemicals; William C. Parle of Allied Chemical Corp.; Geoffrey L. Tickner of The Sherwin Williams Co.; J.E. Counhihan of Chemetron Corp.; and Walter Sichel of Max Marx Color & Chemical Co.

1975-1985

By the early 1980s, DCMA accounted for approximately 95% of the production of color pigments in the US and Canada. DCMA moved its official offices from New York to DC in 1976 "in order for [them] to better represent member companies and assist them in complying with the increasing burden of regulations." Also in 1976, Larry Robinson became the first full-time chief staff executive of the association.

Additionally, according to the meeting minutes, "[Their] presence in Washington has enabled DCMA to take a much more active role and to be much more effective in the Government regulatory and legislative area." (Pisetzner, 1979).

By 1979, membership was at an all-time high with 53 member companies active in the work of the association. The CICP Pigment Handbook was published in 1978 and was the first global technical standard for describing the chemical crystal structure of inorganic color pigments.

The presidents during this time of change were Herbert McKenzie of American Cyanamid Co.; Michael Pisetzner of Sun Chemical Corp.; Paul Papillo of Ciba-Geigy Corp.; Allan Weissglass of Magruder; and Justin B. Arnold of Paul Uhlich.

1985-1995

The name of the organization was changed from the Dry Color Manufacturers' Association (DCMA) to the Color Pigments Manufacturers Association, Inc. (CPMA) on Dec. 9, 1992. By 1995, CPMA had 57 members, the highest in the history of the association.

By 1996, CPMA was the largest color pigments association in the world, with pigment manufacturing companies in Canada, Mexico, and the US. Membership was open to all North American pigments manufacturers and new categories of membership were created so that chemical suppliers to the pigments industry and foreign companies with North

Pierfrancesco Fois, ETAD Executive Director and David Wawer, CPMA Executive Director at ETAD's 50th Anniversary Celebration.

CPMA members participated in a facility tour as part of the fall meeting hosted by Clariant Mexico, 2019.

American sales operations could participate.

On the Canadian side, the Canadian Pigments Producers Committee was founded in 1986, with its first full year of operations in 1987.

Throughout the 1990s CPMA became more internationally involved with foreign pigment associations, working to understand foreign regulations and how they could impact regulations in other countries, including the US.

The presidents during this era were John Boehle Jr., Ciba-Geigy Corp.; Paul Klein, Sun Chemical Corp.; Ted E. Potter, The Shepherd Color Co.; and Heinz Geiss, Hoechst Celanese Corp.

1995-2005

The year 2000 marked the 75th anniversary of CPMA as the only association representing color pigment manufacturers in North America. With an eye on the increasingly global nature of the pigment industry and regulatory concerns, the board authorized CPMA's formal participation in the European Color Pigments Association's meetings (July 1–2, 2003), the first time engaging with the newly formed Eurocolour organization founded in 2002.

In 1995, the board's president's title changed to chair. The chairmen during this decade were Rucker Wickline of CDR Pigments and Dispersions; Joel Weissglass of Magruder Color Co., Inc.; Robert Lane of The Shepherd Color Co.; Tom Rogers of Apollo Colors, Inc.; and Charles Hoover of Hoover Colors.

2005-2015

In its most significant management move since 1976, the CPMA transitioned to an association management format under SOCMA in 2014. David Wawer was hired as executive director when longtime CEO Larry Robinson retired.

CPMA Board and members at spring meeting hosted by Penn Color, Hatfield, PA, May 2025

This assessment comes from CPMA meeting notes:

"He (Robinson) reviewed the management history of CPMA, noting that prior to 1976, CPMA had been a part-time association managed by a retired former member participant. Recognizing the need for professional management in the era of EPA and OSHA, CPMA hired an association manager. During this period, CPMA grew exponentially, primary membership was opened to all North American (Canadian and Mexican, in addition to US) pigments manufacturers, new categories of membership were created so that chemical suppliers to the pigments industry and foreign companies with North American sales operations could participate.

"CPMA became recognized as 'the pigments industry in North America.' Information of help to members was expanded, publications and information for the public and customer groups were implemented, participation by CPMA with the government (primarily with the US and Canada, but to some degree in the states and provinces) resulted in significant success by CPMA in the regulatory arena, conferences and member programs were initiated and grew.

"During this period, which lasted until the mid-nineties, CPMA membership reached a peak of over 60 member companies, the June Annual Meeting had up to approximately 100 attendees, the December Annual Holiday Meeting has as many as 160 participants, and staff rose to five full-time plus contract bookkeeping and legal services.

"Beginning in the mid-nineties, because of company consolidations and other economic factors, the size of CPMA, as with most industry associations, contracted, and the focus of the association concentrated more on regulatory matters, and less on social and conference activities.

"Since the mid-1970s, the overriding strength of CPMA has been its ability to meet regulatory matters successfully with a staff size that most other associations would find difficult to achieve such a level of success. This is still true today."

CPMA held its inaugural Sustainability and Innovation Forum, hosted by member Penn Color in Hatfield, PA, September, 2024. From left: David Wawer, Nikola Juhasz, Tom Farrell, Aaron Hollman.

CPMA Board meeting at the CPMA/ SOCMA offices in Washington, DC, 2015.

In 2016, bylaw changes expanded membership eligibility to include distributors, masterbatch and dispersion companies, and support services (advertising, consulting, accounting, legal).

The CPMA's leaders during this decade were Phil Webb, BASF Corp.; Michael Klein, Dominion Colour; Luiz Vieira, EMD; Dan Van Kampen, Flint Group; and Mary Ellen Maxwell, Clariant.

2015-2025

The association developed a Strategic Plan in 2018, incorporating a new logo design as part of the evolutionary transition.

In 2021, US EPA issued its final TSCA risk evaluation for Pigment Violet 29 (PV29), concluding it poses no unreasonable risk to human health or the environment, a major regulatory win for CPMA. The EPA recognized PV29 as insoluble, based on solubility tests conducted by Sun Chemical, validating CPMA's decades-long science-based advocacy and establishing a precedent for future pigment risk evaluations in the U.S., Canada, and Europe.

In April 2024, CPMA officially launched the updated Pigments Raw Materials Handbook, a joint publication with NAPIM. The new digital edition replaced the 2018 print version of the Handbook.

In November 2024, the CPMA Board of Governors unanimously approved the 2025–2028 Strategic Plan, known as Vision 28. Developed through member input and Executive Committee review, the plan outlined six key priorities, including advocacy, sustainability, global leadership, and innovation.

The most recent chairs of the CPMA are John Marten, The Shepherd Color Co.; Eric Christman, BASF; Ron Levi, Bruchsaler Farbenfabrik GmbH & Co. KG; and Aaron Hollman, Sun Chemical Corporation. ■

CPMA Board Chairmen Over the Years

The CPMA, and the DCMA before it, has had a history of distinguished leaders at its helm over the years.

David Savastano, *Editor*

The CPMA, and the DCMA before it, has had a history of distinguished leaders at its helm over the years. Prior to 1995, these leaders served as presidents; the title was changed to board chairmen in 1995. There are the leaders who have served as the board presidents and chairmen of the CPMA over the years:

1925
Arthur Somers

1931 – 1931
Paul Uhlich, Paul Uhlich

1932 – 1933
Max Marx, Max Marx Color & Chemical Co.

1933 – 1936
Arthur F. Brown, Imperial Paper & Color Corp.

1936 – 1938
Ira J. Ackerman, Fine Colors Co.

1938 – 1939
Leo Sklarz, United Color & Pigment Co.

1939 – 1940
Sevier Bonnie, Kentucky Color & Chem. Co.

1940 – 1943
Robert J. O'Brien, Collway Colors, Inc.

1943 – 1945
E.J. Hildebrand, The A. Wilhelm Co.

1945 – 1947
John B. Eakins, J.S. & W.R. Eakins, Inc.

1947 – 1949
Walter Marx, Max Marx Colors & Chemical Co.

1949 – 1950
Thomas P. Brown, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.

1950 – 1952
Robert Parker, Standard Ultramarine & Color Co.

1952 – 1954
Seymour L. Karpeles, Imperial Paper & Color Corp.

1954 – 1956
Louis Woolf, H. Kohnstamm & Co. Inc.

1956 – 1958
John Kunz, Brooklyn Color Works

1958 – 1959
O.E. Isenburg, Harmon Colors

1959 – 1961
C.K. Egeler, The Sherwin Williams Co.

1961 – 1963
J.W. Ackerman, Sandoz Inc.

1963 – 1965
Lawrence Sherman, Imperial Color & Chemical Dept.

1965 – 1968
Webb Harris, Harshaw Chemicals

1968 – 1970
William C. Parle, Allied Chemical Corp.

1970 – 1972
Geoffrey L. Tickner, The Sherwin Williams Co.

1972 – 1974
J.E. Counhihan, Chemetron Corp.

1974 – 1976
Walter Sichel, Max Marx Color & Chemical Co.

1976 – 1978
Herbert McKenzie, American Cyanamid Co.

1978 – 1980
Michael Pisetzner, Sun Chemical Corp.

1980 – 1982
Paul Papillo, Ciba - Geigy Corp.

1982 – 1984
Allan Weissglass, Magruder

1984 – 1986
Justin B. Arnold, Paul Uhlich

1986 – 1988
John Boehle, Jr. , Ciba - Geigy Corp.

1988 – 1991
Paul Klein, Sun Chemical Corp.

1991 – 1993
Ted E. Potter, The Shepherd Color Co.

1993 – 1995
Heinz Geiss, Hoechst Celanese Corp.

1995 – 1997
Rucker Wickline, CDR Pigments and Dispersions

1997 – 1999
Joel Weissglass, Magruder Color Co., Inc.

1999 – 2001
Robert Lane, The Shepherd Color Co.

2001 – 2003
Tom Rogers, Apollo Colors, Inc.

2003 – 2005
Charles Hoover, Hoover Color

2005 – 2007
Phil Webb, BASF Corp.

2007 – 2009
Michael Klein, Dominion Colour Corp.

2009 – 2011
Luiz Vieira, EMD

2011 – 2013
Dan Van Kampen, Flint Group

2013 – 2015
Mary Ellen Maxwell, Clariant

2015 – 2017
John Marten, The Shepherd Color Co.

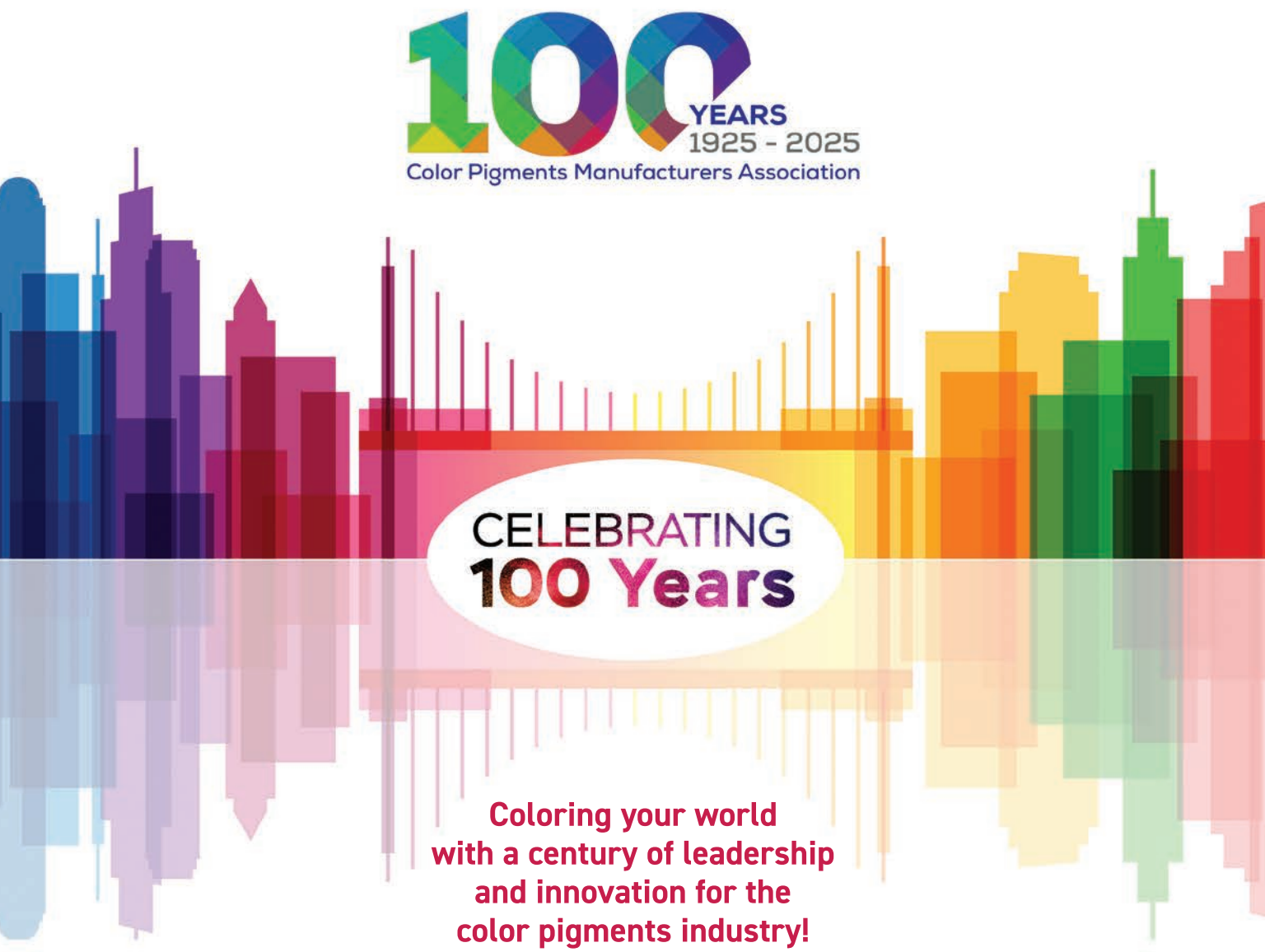
2017 – 2019
Eric Christman, BASF

2019 – 2023
Ron Levi, Bruchsaler Farbenfabrik GmbH & Co KG

2023 – 2025
Aaron Hollman, Sun Chemical Corp.

From left, past chairmen John Marten and Mike Klein, and CPMA Executive Director, David Wawer at Annual Meeting in 2016.

The Shepherd Color Company Congratulates CPMA on 100 Years of Innovation, Advocacy & Color



Coloring your world with a century of leadership and innovation for the color pigments industry!

As the leading global manufacturer of complex inorganic color pigments, The Shepherd Color Company is proud to be a CPMA member and event sponsor.

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Fighting the Regulatory Battles

Since the 1970s, the CPMA has led the North American pigments industry in opposition to regulations that lack scientific knowledge and framework, as well as applicability to real-world commercial and consumer products.

David Savastano, *Editor*

We often think that the challenges we face today are the most significant, but the reality is that there have been more than a few regulatory obstacles over the years. Such is the case with the CPMA, which has addressing regulatory challenges from the US, Canada, and now, increasingly, the states.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CPMA

What we now know as the CPMA was originally the Dry Color Manufacturers Association (DCMA), the formation of the Environmental Protection Agency in 1970 began the US federal government's oversight of the chemical industry. David Wawer, executive director of the CPMA, said that the challenges faced by the pigment industry were focused on manufacturing operations.

"The federal government was focused on creating environmental regulations that were affecting manufacturing facilities," Wawer noted. "Much of the work that was being done dealt with governments trying to restrict permitting, such as waste streams and health and safety regulations.

"One of the reasons why CPMA created a Washington office was the emergence of the US EPA and other federal agencies that didn't exist prior to the 1970s," added Wawer.

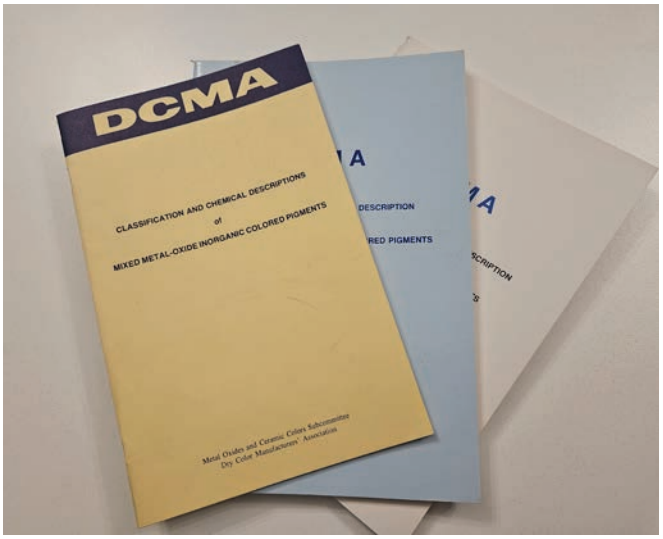
Harold Fitzpatrick was the general counsel for the CPMA from 1978 until 2024, and he played a crucial role in some of the most difficult regulatory hurdles the CPMA and the pigment industry were involved in.

"In 1976, while I was working on Wall Street, my law firm was working on updating CPMA's documents with Larry Robinson, who had just been hired as executive director," Fitzpatrick recalled. "I was sent to the meetings at Sun Chemical in Fort Lee, NJ, because I was from New Jersey, and we had these meetings with all the senior CPMA board members. We proceeded to rewrite all their documents. Our new documents were very precise in following the anti-trust laws, and the Department of Justice ultimately shared our documents with other industries."

THE EPA AND THE PIGMENT INDUSTRY

In 1978, Fitzpatrick decided to leave his Wall Street firm and go on his own, and Robinson requested that he become general counsel. The pigment industry was soon to face issues as the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began to be more aggressive in its approach to business.

"There was a huge transformation of the pigment industry, driven by the advent of the EPA," said Fitzpatrick. "Until then, trade associations were clubs that would share information that



they thought would be helpful, and people would meet and develop relationships. But by the late 1970s, the first thing the industries got hit with was the TSCA inventory list."

The inventory list required every chemical company to provide details on every chemical product they made. The CPMA was able to interpret the regulations in a manner which addressed unique pigment issues.

"The ultimate result was that the EPA published a list of what the companies could make; now, if you want to make a chemical and it's not already on the inventory list, you have to go through tremendous processes to be able to make it," Fitzpatrick noted. "I was working on the nuances of the inorganics and mixed metal oxides, where they needed degrees of variability on the components of the products, and to this day, this variability is still permitted because of the actions CPMA took between 1979 and 1981.

"If someone wants to register a new pigment, they have to comply with specific regulations pertaining to new chemicals," he added. "If things were to be done today, the pigment industry would never have had that flexibility."

PCBS AND PIGMENTS

Polychlorinated biphenyl, or PCBs, were next up for CPMA. The US EPA determined they were toxic to humans and wildlife, and their intentional manufacture was banned in 1979. The production of azo- and phtaholcyanine-based pigments could unintentionally produce small amounts of PCBs. The CPMA negotiated an arrangement with the EPA to address this unusual consideration.

"There was the PCB issue with organic pigments, and the pigment industry was able to obtain specific agreement with EPA," Fitpatrick recalled. "There had to be some unintentional rule that allowed for very small residual amounts as it was impossible for organic pigments. The special exclusion that CPMA was able to work out remains to this day."

Dr. Robert Mott worked in the color industry, starting in 1980 and retiring in 2019, first for Bayer and then Sun Chemical. He reported that two of the largest impacts on the pigments industry in the US are both derived from the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976.

"The first one, leading to extensive effort by DCMA and its member companies, was originally proposed regulations banning polychlorinatedbiphenyls (PCBs) passed in 1979," Dr. Mott added. "As originally proposed, it banned the manufacturing, use and disposal of all PCBs with no exclusions or exemptions.

"The second was a provision that the agency must develop and implement effective regulations governing the handling and disposal of waste streams from identified waste streams, with dyes and pigments being one of them," Dr. Mott continued.

Dr. Mott said that regarding PCBs, a total ban as proposed in 1979 would have effectively led to the elimination of pigments based upon chlorinated amines, e.g. CI Pigment Red 112 (trichoroaniline) and CI Pigment Yellow 12 and related pigments (3,3'-dichlorobenzidine).

"It had been discovered that during the diazotization of these amines, an inadvertent side reaction was decomposition of the diazonium salts to form PCBs," he said.

Another impact would have been certain processes commonly used chlorinated benzenes as solvents; again, an inadvertent side reaction under certain circumstances was the formation of PCBs.

"This would have primarily impacted copper phthalocyanines, our primary blue pigments," Dr. Mott observed. "The third area was that chlorination is a crucial step for certain copper phthalocyanine blues and greens, and this can lead to PCBs. DCMA and others met with the agency to explain these impacts and the efforts being conducted by industry to address the levels of PCBs in pigments."

Dr. Mott said that changes in the diazotization and coupling of chlorinated amines led to dramatic reductions in the level of PCBs in pigments, from the hundreds of ppm to typically 25ppm or lower. By changing to solvents other than chlorobenzenes, the generation of PCBs was largely eliminated, although low levels remained due to inadvertent side reactions, typically much lower than 25 ppm. Through closer control of the chlorination processes, the levels of PCBs were reduced to typically less than 25 ppm.

Dr. Mott said that two changes to TSCA effectively saved the pigment industry, beginning with the implementation of the less than 50ppm limit for PCBs, triggering waste as classified as non-hazardous and the inclusion of the provision for various 'excluded' products and processes.

"Part of this effort was that DCMA and member companies developed an effective, precise and accurate method for measuring PCBs in pigments," Dr. Mott said. "This became an industry standard and was known for decades as the DCMA test method for PCBs."

WASTE STREAMS

"In the mid- to late-1990s, the US EPA started to focus its regulatory outreach into chemical products," Wawer said. "There was the EPA's High Production Program, designed to require companies to provide evidence that their chemical products were safe. CPMA was working on toxicological studies with committees to help meet these standards.

"Now the EPA is evolving again, adopting the precautionary principle that all chemicals are unsafe unless proven otherwise, and has started to develop a list of priority chemicals to evaluate," he added. "The US EPA has been doing chemical risk assessments since 2016, with Pigment Violet 29 still in the pipeline since 2017. CPMA has invested a lot of time and energy to scientifically evaluate the safety of pigments."

"It hit the fan in 1992," Fitzpatrick noted. "The EPA started looking at all organic pigments and dyes and their impact on waste streams. We got a notice that there was going to be a rule proposed, effective immediately, and all the data was going to be released. We filed suits in two different courts the next day, the Tuesday before Thanksgiving, and went to court and got a stay the next day. It didn't get a resolution for 10 more years."

"That was the biggest success in the history of the CPMA," he added. "That issue still lurks at the EPA all these years later, and the EPA was never happy about that. The EPA never understood that they needed to negotiate. The Department of Justice met with us, and we negotiated several times, and the net result is there is no waste stream rule that applies to the pigment industry."

However, the waste stream discussion did have an inadvertent impact, Dr. Mott said.

"Business leaders were aware of a potential undefined threat. This influenced key business decisions," Dr. Mott noted. "Facilities lacking their own treatment facility typically used the local publicly owned treatment works (POTW). The scrutiny of these facilities increased as they faced increasing restrictions, which they had little power to control or influence. Facilities having their own waste treatment operations faced a similar problem.

INORGANIC PIGMENTS AND CADMIUM

Back then, inorganic pigments were a key concern for the DCMA. Gary D. Strassell, environmental, health and safety manager for The Shepherd Color Company, discussed the CPMA's efforts on behalf of inorganic pigments.

"I believe the CPMA (DCMA at the time) was instrumental in bringing many of the inorganic pigment producers together to frame a strategy to categorize, define, and register pigments to comply with the EPA TSCA requirements," Strassell said. "In the 1970s, there were many companies producing complex inorganic pigments in the US. Eventually, their work would be the foundation for the 1st Edition of the Classification and Chemical Descriptions of Mixed Mixed Metal-Oxide Inorganic Colored Pigment Handbook, which was published by the DCMA. This took place during the days when there were no computers and no internet to facilitatetasks that we take for granted today. Today, industry people most likely do not realize the value of what this group was able to do in the 1970s.

"This group was able to categorize pigments in groups that would eventually help update the Colour Index and that would eventually be used in most global inventories," added Strassell. "With the CPMA's help, we are now on the Fourth Edition of the Classification and Chemical Description of the Complex Inorganic Color Pigments."

One regulatory issue centered on cadmium pigments, inorganic pigments that can be used for yellow, orange and red pigments. There could be inhalation concerns, but not on the finished product.

"OSHA was imposing standards on heavy metals and had a particularly onerous one on cadmium," Fitzpatrick said. "It was crucial for the inorganic pigment companies to maintain the use of cadmium, and we went to meetings in Washington with 50 representatives from other trade associations to challenge the cadmium standard. Various organizations filed in various federal circuit courts; there were eight circuits where cases were filed.

"I argued in front of the 11th Circuit Court in Atlanta, and we had made a motion to stay the standard's implementation, which was denied," Fitzpatrick added. "We had an extended argument. The lawyer on the other side made a statement that was not factually true, and the judges knew it. I happened to have the paper that refuted his argument, and from that time on, it was downhill.

"I flew back home and called my office, and they told me the circuit court decided to grant our stay. We won that case, and until this day, there is no cadmium regulation on finished cadmium pigments," Fitzpatrick added, noting that most of the cadmium pigments have been replaced due to new technologies.

TSCA AND THE CPMA

For the CPMA and the pigment industry, TSCA implementation and compliance is a high priority today.

The Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act's goal was to update the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). According to the EPA, "the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 provides EPA with authority to require reporting, record-keeping and testing requirements, and restrictions relating to chemical substances and/or mixtures."

"A lot of people thought they could work with it, but it is a real burden with its risk assessment," Fitzpatrick said. "It's taken quite some time for Lautenberg to take hold, really over the last 10 years."

"As rolled out, The Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act has brought some good improvements and some that made it very difficult for innovations in the pigment industry," Strassell said. "Risk Determination and the Risk Evaluation Procedural Framework must be modified to incorporate good science."

Alan Olson of Westlake Science & Technology pointed out that TSCA is the primary US federal chemical management law.

Olson noted that under TSCA, US EPA maintains an inventory of substances that can be used commercially (manufactured, imported, sold or distributed) in the US. The agency periodically adds new substances to the inventory, and can update listings.

Around 2010, the agency considered changing the way six "statutory mixtures" are managed in the inventory. These statutory mixtures include glass, frits, ceramic materials, steel, Portland cement and alumina cement.

"Within the TSCA Inventory listings, each of these statutory mixtures have extensive lists of chemical elements that can be utilized to make products," Olson said. "The agency proposed requiring a Pre-Manufacturing Notification (PMN, new product submission) for any new combination of chemical elements.

"Potentially, this proposal could have been expanded to cover 'Class 2' substances that include inorganic pigments and some organic pigments," Olson added. "This would have been extremely burdensome, first from trying to determine if a combination had already been made, and second, due to the time and cost of getting a PMN approved. CPMA joined with other trade associations, which objected in writing and in a meeting, and the agency withheld implementing the proposal."

In 2016, CPMA joined other trade associations advocating for changes in federal legislation revising. This coalition succeeded in having explicit language added to the legislation that keeps the definition of "Statutory Mixture" intact, along with maintaining the status of "Class 2 Substances" in the TSCA Inventory.

"On June 22, 2016, President Obama signed into law the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act," said Olson. "The Act revised and updated the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), including the explicit language maintaining the status of statutory mixtures and Class 2 substance. This was a major win for CPMA and coalition members."

COPING WITH GOVERNMENTS

In 2014, CPMA developed a management agreement with SOCMA. When Wawer joined CPMA as executive director, he faced emerging regulatory and public policy trends.

"New PFAS and PCBs regulations were emerging in the European Union, driven by EU NGOs (non-government organizations)," Wawer pointed out. "EU regulators are inclined to be sympathetic to these groups. As a result, Europe continues to build the most anti-chemistry manufacturing business climate, which impacts pigments manufacturing in Europe, as well as North American manufactured pigments that are sold into European markets.

"We implemented a strategic plan in 2018, and again in 2025, to establish priorities for the association," said Wawer. "One of the shifts has been less of a threat from the federal government and more from individual states. Beginning in 2015, the association repurposed how it deploys its resources on behalf of member companies. CPMA has become members of state industry associations and has significantly expanded working relationships with Eurocolour, ETAD, and the Society of Dyers & Colourists.

Today, North American strategic alliances include National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers, American Coatings Association, Adhesives & Sealants Council, American Cleaning Institute, Personal Care Products Council, Printing United, Household Consumer Products Association, and the Industry Coordinating Group of Canada.

"The CPMA has continued to monitor regulations in North America," said Strassell. "When a challenge arises, the CPMA focuses industry resources scientific expertise to review and quickly comment on the numerous proposed regulations. The CPMA has also been able to partner with other associations to enhance the voice of the pigment industry."

Dr. Mott noted that over the past decades, CPMA has frequently met with US EPA staff and takes every opportunity to engage on any agency agenda items that may impact pigments.

"CPMA then continues to follow up as information gathering is undertaken and the beginnings of a rulemaking process develops," Dr. Mott added. "When proposed regulations are published CPMA provides comments. My expectation is that this will continue."

"Over the decades, CPMA has engaged the ministries in Canada, especially Health Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada (formerly Environment Canada). The approach in Canada is different from that in our agency, but there has always been an openness for discussion," Dr. Mott concluded.

"Historically, there has been an arms-length contact with Eurocolour and ETAD, the two European pigment associations, but in the past 12 years, CPMA's relationship with them has ramped up and intensified," Wawer noted. "Between 2010 and 2025, there has been a massive growth of chemical regulations in Europe, and officials from the European Commission have been promoting REACH in the US. That's why we have a more formalized and intensified relationship with the European trade associations."

The challenges weren't all from the US federal government, though. CPMA also is responsible for Canada and Mexico, and then there are the individual states to watch over.

"Canada from 2000 to 2020 was very cooperative and collaborative, but recently the Canadian government has been inclined to adopt European Union anti-chemistry laws and regulations," said Wawer.

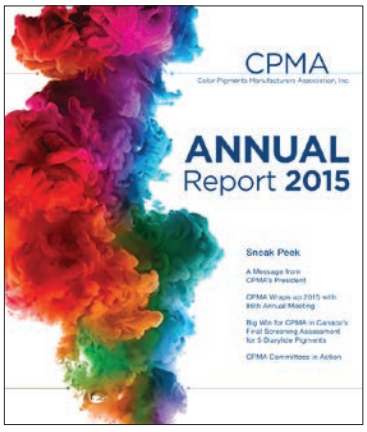
Wawer noted that the ability to work with government regulators depends on which political party controls the White House, Congress, and state governments. "Some state governments emulate what is happening in the EU – California and Washington love the world of European regulations," he observed.

"It really depends on the country or state and the administration," Strassell said. "During my tenure, I feel the Environmental Canada (now Environment and Climate Change Canada) and Health Canada have been fairly receptive in working with the CPMA," added Strassell. "In the US, it has been a little more challenging depending on the agency, especially if the topic is politicized."

Dr. Mott pointed out that there are effectively three levels within the US EPA and likely all other departments and agencies.

"The top-level appointed levels do change policy and priorities," Dr. Mott said. "This has led in cases to delay in the implementation of TSCA provisions and its requirements under the law. Changing administrations can cause a proposed regulation or activity to become more important or totally disappear.

"At the other end of the spectrum, we have the scientists who are typically recent graduates from colleges and universities," Dr. Mott added. "Many of these have joined the agency through a desire to improve the environment. They desire to get more information so that they can provide a better answer to their supervisor, hoping to influence decision-making quickly without attempting to aim it. They tend to be idealistic regarding wanting the agency to do the correct things and what they can do to influence decision-making.



Dr. Mott observed that the third tier is the career staff, who provide inertia for the agency.

"Many at this level may disagree with the policy decisions of the political appointees, but can influence them through what they bring to their attention or slow walk," Dr. Mott said. "CPMA has always found the agency ready to discuss an issue and accept our input. We have not always been certain how the new information is received, but it frequently can be seen as influencing if not changing the proposed regulation."

For Fitzpatrick, working with the EPA and other environmental bodies can be a challenge.

"The EPA never understood that they needed to negotiate," he noted. "This is an international issue. Thirty years ago, I went to a meeting at Environment Canada and one of the technical people was concerned about what pigments might do to polar bears, maybe turning them green or blue. There's no science there."

CHALLENGES AHEAD

Dr. Mott said that the biggest current challenge for pigments today in the US is the pending risk assessments mandated under the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, 2016.

"This was the first significant attempt at altering the original TSCA," he noted. "One of the requirements of this act is that risk assessments must be conducted on 10 chemical substances. CI Pigment Violet 29, was selected among the first ten.

"We are now approaching the tenth anniversary of the first ten being selected, and the planned three-and-a-half-year process has started," Dr. Mott reported. CPMA continues to actively engage the agency to ensure that we can provide any additional information that may be required to complete the risk assessment. Our concern extends beyond this single pigment, as it is the first among the risk assessments and will likely provide a guideline for further pigments and other solids."

Wawer gave an example of how regulations can get out of hand, with potentially serious consequences.

"Here's an example of how the world has changed," Wawer noted. "In 2023 Washington state passed its Safer Cosmetics Act. It was fine, but then the regulators ratcheted down the levels of lead, which is inadvertently added during the production process. The levels were a thousand times lower than any other standard worldwide. It is a level that is not attainable. State regulators continue to evaluate how to implement the spirit of the 2023 law and still enable Washington State consumers to purchase cosmetics within the state."

Without a doubt, the CPMA has been critical to the survival of the North American pigment industry, and its dedicated team over the last 50 years has deftly bhelped pigment companies navigate numerous regulatory obstacles. Fitzpatrick added his personal thoughts on his work with CPMA:

"CPMA proved to be the most satisfying and enjoyable client I have ever worked with. For fifty years, its two CEOs were both skilled and dedicated association executives, and, during his forty years with CPMA, Larry Robinson had repeated opportunities to move to much larger chemical and other groups. The owners, corporate executives and technical staffs cared greatly for the pigments industry. It was wonderful to be at the center of it all." ■

Sustainability and the Pigments Industry

Coatings World Editor, Kerry Pianoforte speaks with Nikola M. Juhasz, Ph.D., Global Technical Director, Sustainability at Sun Chemical Corporation.

CW: *How important has the topic of sustainability become to the pigment industry over the years?*
Juhasz: Sustainability has evolved from a peripheral concern to a central strategic priority in the pigment industry. Over the past two decades, pigment manufacturers have increasingly aligned their operations with environmental goals, driven by regulatory pressure, customer expectations, and global climate commitments. Companies like Sun Chemical now embed sustainability into product design, operations, and partnerships, using frameworks like the 5Rs—Reuse, Reduce, Renew, Recycle, and Redesign—to guide and communicate about innovation.

CW: *When we discuss sustainability, what do you consider the most important factors?*
Juhasz: Key factors include:

- **Carbon footprint reduction:** Developing energy- and resource-efficient processes and low-emission products.
- **Circularity:** Designing pigments and coatings compatible with recycling, composting and reuse.
- **Bio-based content:** Increasing renewable inputs to reduce reliance on fossil resources, thereby also offering carbon footprint reductions, but also taking into account practical cost considerations.
- **Regulatory compliance and market-specific certification:** Meeting global standards, together with market and application-specific requirements.
- **Transparency and traceability:** Ensuring full lifecycle visibility of pigment materials.

CW: *Anecdotally, from what you can tell, how have pigment companies changed their approach to the environment over, say, the last 50 years?*
Juhasz: Fifty years ago, environmental concerns were largely reactive and focused on visible pollution control. Today, pigment companies proactively design for sustainability. For example, Sun Chemical integrates sustainability into marketing, product development, and customer engagement, and offers products certified against various sustainability-related standards. The shift reflects broader societal, policy and regulatory changes, as well as growing consumer demand for more environmentally conscious products.


Nikola M. Juhasz

CW: *What sustainability initiatives is the CPMA working on?*
Juhasz: The Color Pigments Manufacturers Association (CPMA), under Aaron Hollman's (Sun Chemical) leadership, launched its Sustainability & Innovation Initiative in 2024. Key efforts include:

- Forming a Sustainability & Innovation Committee chaired by Tom Farrell (Penn Color) and co-chaired by Nikola Juhasz (Sun Chemical).

- Hosting annual forums to share best practices and innovations.
- Planning other mechanisms, e.g., webinars for member companies, for sharing information and best practices.
- Collaborating across the value chain—from pigment suppliers to recyclers—to promote sustainable color solutions.
- Forming alliances with like-minded industry organizations in adjacent and/or related segments.

CW: *How are these initiatives aligned to global practices?*
Juhasz: Given the global reach of CPMA member companies, its initiatives naturally align with global practices and requirements, including:

- Circular economy principles, including broad focus on recycling, material recovery, and reuse.
- Recycling and composting standards in Europe and North America, through interaction with organizations like the Association of Plastic Recyclers (APR), RecyClass, ASTM and EN, for example.
- Global regulatory frameworks like REACH and PPWR in Europe, State-level EPR, TSCA and FDA in North America, ensuring harmonization with and between European and North American standards.

CW: *How can pigment manufacturers play a role in the Circular Economy, including improved recycling technologies?*
Juhasz: Pigment manufacturers contribute by:

- Developing recycle-ready and compost-compliant pigment systems that conform to relevant design standards and integrate with monomaterial recyclable and with low-metal and eco-friendly compostable packaging.
- Finding manufacturing process opportunities to reuse and recycle raw materials and utilities streams.
- Supporting chemical recycling through pigment compatibility with advanced recycling processes.
- Collaborating with value chain stakeholders, including recyclers, to validate pigment behavior in real-world recycling streams.

CW: *Is there anything you would like to add?*
Juhasz: The pigment industry stands at a pivotal moment where sustainability is no longer optional, but rather a competitive imperative. The industry is embracing a holistic transformation, supported by CPMA's new sustainability initiatives. This journey will require value chain collaboration, transparency, and innovation. ■

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Business Connections: Strengthen your network and connections throughout the color pigments value chain. ■

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PENN
COLOR
A WORLD OF COLOR
Shepherd
The Shepherd Color Company
We Brighten Lives
SINCOL
CORPORATION
SUDARSHAN
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a member of the DIC group
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VIBRANTZ
TECHNOLOGIES™
UMC
UNITED MINERAL & CHEMICAL CORP

CPMA Member Companies Over the Years

The CPMA has been representing the leading pigment manufacturers in North America for the past 100 years.

David Savastano, *Editor*

Over the years, the Color Pigments Manufacturers Association (CPMA) and its predecessor, the Dry Color Manufacturers Association (DCMA), have had a veritable Who's Who of North American pigment manufacturers as members. Here is a list of the members of the CPMA over the last 100 years.

1930-1939

The A. Wilhelm Company
Ad-Co Color Corp.
American Pigment Corp.
Ansbacher Siegle Corp.
Appleton Coated Paper Co.
Atlas Mineral Pods. Co.
Brooklyn Color Works
C.K. Williams & Co.
Ceramic Color & Chem. Mfg. Co.
Chattanooga Paint Co.
Childs Pulp Colors, Inc.
Clinton Metallic Paint Co.
Collway Colors, Inc.
Federal Color Laboratories, Inc.
Federated Prods. Corp.
Fine Colors Co.
Fred L. Lavanburg Co.
General Color Co. Inc.
H. Kohnstamm & Co.
Hampden Color & Chem. Co.
Harmon Color Works, Inc.
Harshaw Chemical Co.
Holland Aniline Dye Co.
Imperial Paper & Color Corp.
J. Lee Smith Co.
J.S. & W.R. Eakins
Jamestown Pt. & Var. Co.
John T. Lewis & Bro. Co.
Kentucky Color & Chem. Co.
Krebs Pigment & Color Corp.
The Lookout Pt. Manufacturing Co.
Magnetic Pigment Co.
Magruder Color Co.
Max Marx Color & Chem. Co.
Paul Uhlich & Co. Inc.
Prince Manufacturing Co.
Reichard Coulston, Inc.
Ricketson Mineral Color Works
Rossie Iron Ore Paint Co.
Sherwin-Williams Co.
Standard Ultramarine Co.
Sun Chemical & Color Co.
Synthetic Iron Color Co.
West Coast Kalsomine Co
Western Dry Colors Co.
Zinsser & Co. Inc.

1940-1949

The A. Wilhelm Company
Ad-Co Color Corporation
American Cyanamid Company
Ansbacher Siegle Corp.
Brooklyn Color Works
C.K. Williams & Co.
Calco Chemical Div., American Cyanamid
Collway Colors, Inc.
E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co.
Federal Color Labs, Inc.
General Color Co.
H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc.
Hampden Color & Chemical Co.
Harmon Color Works
The Hilton Davis Chemical Co.
Holland Aniline Dye Co.
Imperial Paper & Color Corp.
J.S. & W.R. Eakins, Inc.
John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co.
Marietta-Harmon Chemicals, Inc.
Max Marx Color & Chemical Co.
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.
The Sherwin-Williams Company
Sun Chemical Corp.
United Color & Pigment Co. Inc.
Universal Pigment & Chemical Corp.
Utility Color Co.
Western Dry Color Co.
Zinsser & Co. Inc.

1950-1959

Ad-Co Color Corporation
American Cyanamid Company
American Dyewood Co.
Ansbacher Siegle Corp. (Acquired by Sun Chemical – 1957)
B.F. Goodrich Chemical Co. (Acquired by Harmon Color – 1950)
Brooklyn Color Works
C.K. Williams & Co.
California Ink Co.
Carbic-Hoescht Corp.
Century Chemical Corp.
Collway Colors, Inc.
E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Federal Color Labs., Inc. (Acquired by Sun Chemical – year unknown)
Fine Colors Div., Sandoz, Inc.
General Color Co.
General Dyestuff Co.
H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc.
Hampden Color & Chemical Co.
Harmon Color Works (Acquired by American Home Products – 1942)
Imperial Paper & Color Corp.
J.S. & W.R. Eakins, Inc.
Kentucky Color & Chem. Co. (Acquired by Harshaw Chemical in 1958)
Magruder Color Company, Inc.
Max Marx Color & Chemical Co.
Mineral Pigments Corp.
National Aniline, Harmon Colors (Acquired Harmon Color – 1959)
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co.
The Sherwin-Williams Company
Standard Ultramarine & Color Co.
Sun Chemical Corp.
Thomasset Colors Division
Universal Pigment & Chemical Corp.
Utility Color Co.
Western Dry Color Co.
Wilson Organic Chemicals
Zinsser & Co. Inc. (Acquired by Harshaw Chemical in 1955)

1960-1969

Ad-Co Color Corporation
Allied Chemical Corp.
American Cyanamid Company
Ansbacher Siegle Corp.
Ad-Co Color Corporation
American Cyanamid Company
American Dyewood Co.
American Hoechst Corp.
Ansbacher Siegle Corp.
Antro Chemical Co.
Binney & Smith, Inc.
Brooklyn Color Works
C.K. Williams & Co.
Carbic-Hoescht Corp.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.
Ciba Chemical & Dye Co.
Collway Colors, Inc.
Columbian Carbon Company
Ferro Corp.
Fine Colors Div., Sandoz, Inc.
GAF
Geigy Chemical Corp.
General Dyestuff Co.
Glidden-SCM
H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc.
The Harshaw Chemical Company
The Hilton Davis Chemical Co.
Holland Suco Color Co.
Hoover Color Corp.
ICI America, Inc.
Imperial Color & Chemicals Corp.
Inmont
Interchemical Corp.
Magruder Color Company, Inc.
Max Marx Color & Chemical Co.
Mineral Pigments Corp.
National Aniline, Harmon Colors
Paul Uhlich & Co., Inc.
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co.
Reichhold Color & Chemical Division
Ridgway Color & Chemical Division
Sandoz, Inc.
The Sherwin-Williams Company
Standard Ultramarine & Color Co. (Acquired by Chemetron – 1964)
Sun Chemical Corp.
Tenneco Colors Div.
Thomasset Colors Division
Western Dry Color Co.
Wilson Organic Chemicals

1970-1979

Allied Chemical Corp.
American Cyanamid Company
American Hoechst Corp.
Apollo Colors
BASF Wyandotte Corp.
Binney & Smith, Inc.
Borden Inc.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.
Chemetron Corp. (Acquired by BASF – 1979)
Ciba Chemical & Dye Co.
Cities Service Company
Columbian Carbon Company
Day-Glo Color Corp.
Dominion Colour Corporation Ltd.
E.I DuPont De Nemours & Co.
Environmental Control Systems, American Cyanamid Company
Ferro Corp.
Flint Ink Corp.
GAF Corp.
Geigy Chemical Corp.
Glidden - Durkee
Glidden-SCM
H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc.
Harmon Colors Corp.
Harshaw Chemical Company
Hercules, Inc.
The Hilton Davis Chemical Co.
Holland Suco Color Co.
Hoover Color Corp.
ICI America, Inc.
Imperial Color & Chemical Dept.
Inmont Corp.
Keystone Color Works, Inc.
Lewis Roberts, Inc.
Magruder Color Company, Inc.
Max Marx Color & Chemical Co.
Mineral Pigments Corp.
N.L Industries, Inc.
Northern Pigment Company Ltd.
O. Hommel & Company
Paul Uhlich & Co., Inc.
Reed Limited
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.
Ridgway Color & Chemical Div.
Roma Chemical, United Merchants
Sandoz, Inc.
The Sherwin-Williams Company
Sun Chemical Corp
Tenneco Colors Div.
Thomasset Colors Division
Warner-Jenkinson Co.

1980-1989

Aceto Chemical Co.
Alleghany Chemical Corp.
Allied Chemical Corp.
American Cyanamid Co.

American Hoechst Corp.
Apollo Colors
BASF Wyandotte Corp.
Binney & Smith, Inc.
Bofors-Lakeway, Inc.
Borden, Inc.
Buffalo Color Ltd.
Chromatic Color Corp.
Ciba-Geigy Corp.
Clark Colors Inc.
Columbian Chemical Co.
Daicolor-Pope, Inc.
Dainichiseika Color & Chemicals
Dainippon Ink & Chemicals
DIC Americas Inc.
Dominion Colour, Ltd.
E. I duPont de Nemours & Co
Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.
EM Chemicals
EM Industries, Inc.
Engelhard Corp.
Fabricolor, Inc.
Ferro Corp.
Flink Ink Corp.
Galaxie Chemical Corp.
Glidden Pigments Division
H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc.
(Acquired by Sensient – 1988)
Harmon Colors Corp.
Harshaw Chemical Corp.
(Acquired by Engelhard – 1988)
Hercules
Heubach, Inc.
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.
Hoover Color Corp.
ICI Americas, Inc.
Industrial Color Inc.
Inmont Corp.
Johnson Matthey, Inc.
Keystone Color Works, Inc.
Kikuchi Color Co., Inc.
KVK, USA, Inc.
Lonza, Inc.
Magruder Color Co., Inc.
Manchem, Inc.
Mason Color & Chemical Works, Inc.
Max Marx Color & Chemical Co.
Mobay Chemical Corp.
Montedison, USA, Inc.
NJZ Colors, Inc.
NL Chemicals/NL Industries, Inc.
Northern Pigments Co. Ltd.
Paul Uhlich & Co, Inc.
Pfister Chemical, Inc.
Pfizer, Inc.
Phthalchem, Inc.
Pope Chemical Corp.
Ridgway Color Company
Sandoz, Inc. (Spun off as Clariant in 1995)
SCM-Glidden
The Shepherd Color Company
Sherwin-Williams Company
Sun Chemical Corp.
Thiokol Speciality Chemicals
Toyo Ink America, Inc.
Upjohn Company
Warner-Jenkinson Co.

1990-1999

AArbor International Corp.
Aceto Chemical Co.
Akrochem Corp.
Akzo Engineering Plastics, Inc.
Algroup Ionza
Allegheny Color
Ampacet Corp.
Apollo Colors, Inc.
Arizona Oxides L.L.C.
Avecia Inc.
BASF Corporation
Bayer Corp.
Binney & Smith, Inc.
Bruchsaler Farbenfabrik GmbH
Capelle Inc.
CDR Pigments and Dispersions
Cerdec Corp./Drakenfeld Products
Chromatic Color Corp.
Ciba-Geigy Corp.
Clariant (Canada) Inc.
Clark Colors, Inc.
Columbian Chemicals Co.
Cookson Pigments, Inc.
CPS Corp.
Daicolor-Pope, Inc.
DIC Americas, Inc.
Dominion Colour Corp.
Dr. Hans Heubach GmbH
E.I. duPont deNemours & Co., Inc.
Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.
Eckart America L.P.
Elementis Pigments Inc.
EM Industries, Inc.
Engelhard Corp.
Enimont America, Inc.
Fabricolor Manufacturing Corp.
Ferro Corp.
Galaxie Chemical Corp.
General Color Corp.
Hans Heubach GmbH
Harcros Pigments, Inc.
Hickson DanChem Corp.
Hilton Davis Chemical Co.
Hoechst Celanese Corp. (Acquired by Clariant – 1997)
Holland Colors Americas, Inc.
Hoover Color Corp.
ICI Americas, Inc.
Ishihara Corp (USA)
James M. Brown Ltd.
Johnson Matthey, Inc.
Keystone Color Works, Inc.
Kikuchi Color & Chemicals
KVK, USA, Inc.
Lancer Dispersions, Inc.
Lonza Inc.
Magruder Color Co., Inc.
Manchem, Inc.
Mapico, Inc.
Marval Industries, Inc.
Mason Color Works, Inc.
Max Marx Color Corp
The Mearl Corp.
Millenium Inorganic Chemicals
Mobay Corp.
Montedison, USA, Inc.
Northern Pigment Company Ltd.
O. Hommel Company
Obron Atlantic Corp.
Occidental Chemical Corp
PCL Group, Inc.
Pfister Chemical, Inc.
Pfizer, Inc.
Phthalchem, Inc.
Pigments Newton
Prime Colorants, Inc.
PYOSA, S.A. de C.V.
Ridgway Color Co.
(Acquired by CDR Pigments – 1990)
Rockwood Industries, Inc.

Roma Color, Inc.
Sartomer Co., Inc.
SCM Chemicals
The Shepherd Color Company
Sun Chemical Corp.
Teknor Color Co.
Toyo Ink America, Inc.
Uhlich Color Co., Inc.
Uniqema
Wakayama Seika
Wayne Pigment Corp.
Zeneca Colours (Acquired by BASF – 1996)

2000-2009

Aceto
Allegheny Color (Acquired by Apollo Colors – 2005)
Apollo Colors, Inc.
Arizona Oxides L.L.C.
Avecia Inc. (Acquired by Lubrizol – 2004)
BASF Canada Inc.
BASF Corporation
BASF Goodrich
Bayer Canada (Acquired by Sun Chemical – 2003)
Bayer Corp. (Acquired by Sun Chemical – 2003)
BFGoodrich
Bruchsaler Farbenfabrik GmbH
Capelle Inc.
CDR Pigments and Dispersions (Renamed Flint Group Pigments)
Cerdec Corp./Drakenfeld Products
Ciba Especialidades Quimicas Mexico, S.A. de C.V. (Acquired by BASF – 2008)
Ciba Specialty Chemicals Canada, Inc. (Acquired by BASF – 2008)
Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation USA (Acquired by BASF – 2008)
Clariant (Canada) Inc.
Clariant Corp.
Daicolor-Pope, Inc.
DIC International (USA), Inc.
dmc2 Cerdec Divison
Dominion Colour Corp.
Dr. Hans Heubach GmbH
Eastman Chemical Company
EC Pigments (Acquired by Sun Chemical – 2013)
Eckart America L.P.
Elementis Pigments Inc.
EM Industries, Inc.
Engelhard Corp. (Acquired by BASF – 2006)
Fabricolor Manufacturing Corp.
Ferro Corp.
Galaxie Chemical Corp.
Heucotech Ltd./ Heubach
Hickson DanChem Corp.
Hoover Color Corp. (Acquired by Cathay – 2016)
Ishihara Corp (USA)
James M. Brown Ltd.
Johnson Matthey Ceramics, Inc.
KVK, USA, Inc.
Laporte Pigments, Inc.
Lawter International , Inc.
Lonza Group
Magruder Color Co., Inc. (Acquired by EC Pigments – 2007)
Mason Color Works, Inc.
Max Marx Color Corp. (Acquired by Dominion Colour – 2005)
Millenium Specialty Chemicals
Nation Ford Chemical Company
Occidental Chemical Corp
PCL Group, Inc.
Pfister Chemical, Inc.
PYOSA, S.A. de C.V.
Rockwood Pigments
Roma Color, Inc.
The Shepherd Color Company
Sun Chemical Corp.
Toyo Ink America, Inc.
Uhlich Color Co., Inc. (Acquired by Magruder – 2000)
Uniqema
Wakayama Seika

2010-2019

Aceto
Apollo Colors, Inc.
BASF Corporation
Bruchsaler Farbenfabrik GmbH
Capelle Inc.
Clariant Plastics & Coatings Corporation (Acquired by Heubach – 2022)
DCC-Lansco
Dominion Colour Corp. (Merged with Lansco – formed DCL in 2018)
EMD Chemicals, Inc.
Ferro Corp.
Flint Group Pigments
Heucotech Ltd./ Heubach
Nutec Bickley
The Shepherd Color Company
Sun Chemical
Tomatec
United Mineral & Chemical Corp.

2020-2025

Al Farben/ Torrecid USA
BASF Colors & Effects (Acquired by DIC/ Sun Chemical – 2021)
Borregaard
Brilliant Group
Bruchsaler Farbenfabrik GmbH
Cabot Corporation
Chroma Specialty Chemicals
CINIC Chemicals America Ltd.
Colorants Solutions
DCC
DCL Corporation
Excel Color Corp
Ferro (Acquired by Vibrantz – 2022)
Flint Group
Heubach-Clariant (Acquired by Susarshan – 2025)
Heucotech (Acquired by Susarshan – 2025)
Huber Group
Nutec Bickley
Penn Color
The Shepherd Color Company
Sincol
Sudarshan
Sun Chemical
Tomatec
UMC Corp
Vibrantz Technologies

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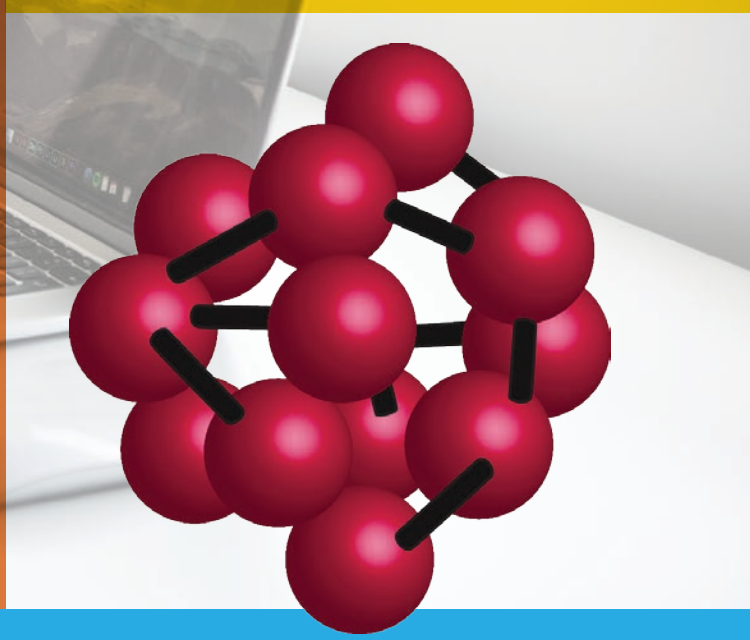

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