

Huntsman Corporation

Five business divisions 15,000 associates, approx. \$13bn revenues



Advanced Materials

Synthetic and formulated polymer systems



Performance Products

Intermediate chemistries and technologies



Pigments

TiO₂ pigments, color pigments, functional additives and timber and water treatment



Polyurethanes

MDI-based polyurethanes



Textile Effects

Chemical & dye products

Pigments

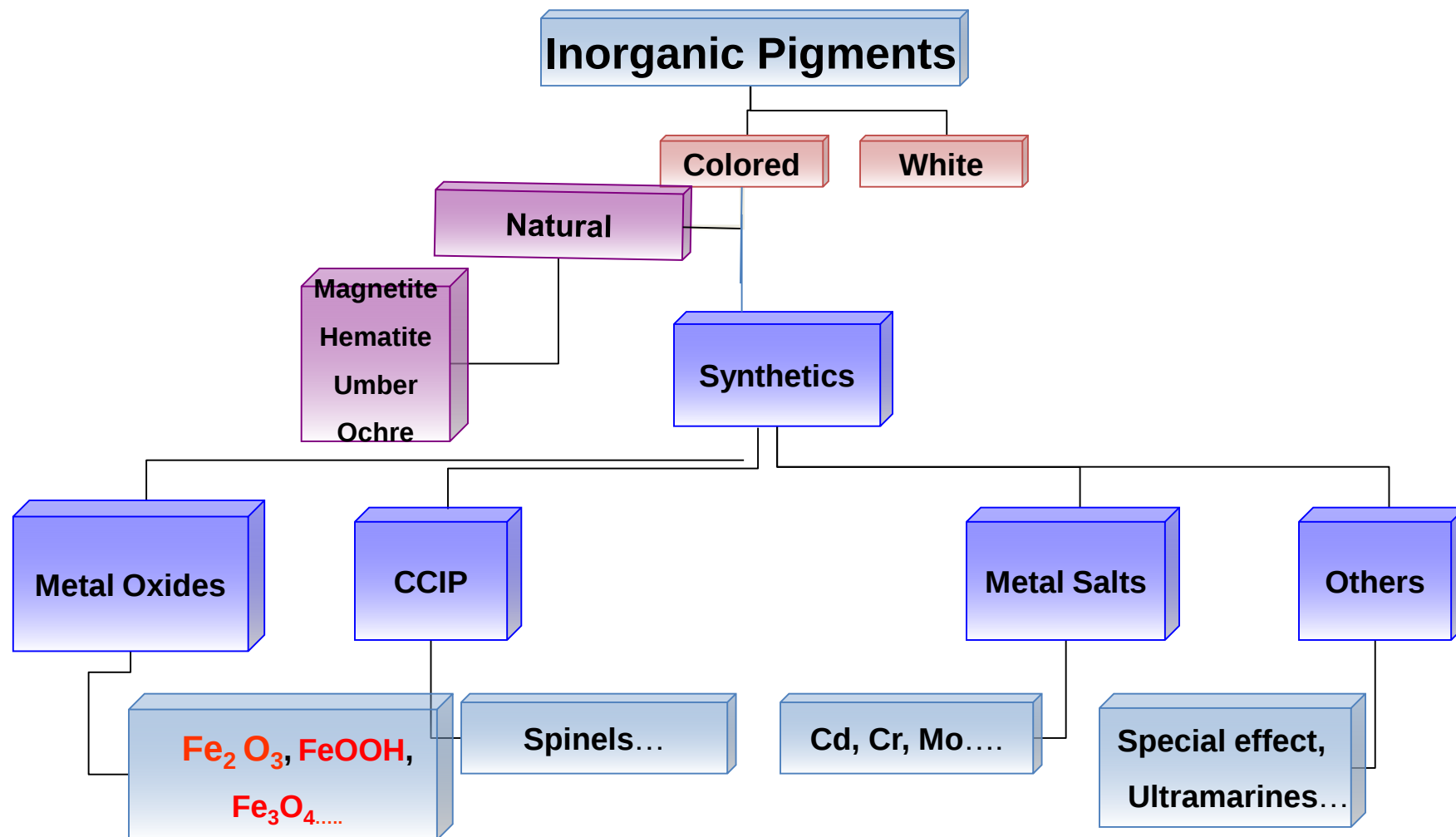
Naturals vs. Synthetics

An overview of their primary properties and how they relate to flowability and dosing

Outline

- Pigments - Naturals vs. Synthetics
 - General Classification
 - Mining and or/ Manufacturing
 - Different Forms- powder, granules, liquids
 - Tint Strength
 - Color Space
 - Comparison

Classification



Naturals

Naturals

- Red  Hematite
 - Yellow  Hydrated iron Oxide
 - Black  Magnetite
 - Umbers
-
- Limited color space
 - Generally ~½ the tint strength of synthetic iron oxides
 - May contain 2 primary types of contaminants, but not limited to:
 - Non coloring contaminants:
 - Clays, sand, Calcium carbonate, Talc, ETC.
 - Coloring contaminants:
 - Magnetite, Manganese, umbers ETC.

Mining of Naturals



Different Naturals

- Generally supplied primarily as powder, or more recently in a granular form



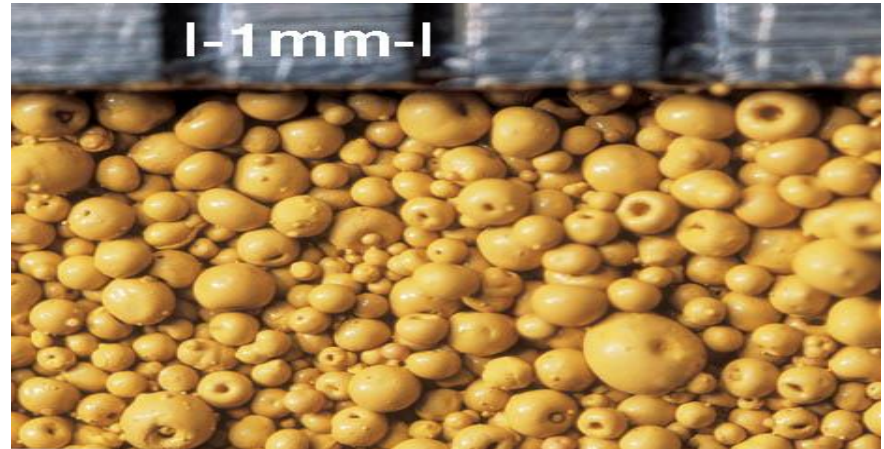
Synthetics

Synthetics

- Broad color space palette
- Generally twice the tint strength of naturals
- Quality governed by an ASTM C979
- Does not contain contaminants
- Color space determined by size and shape of the individual crystal

Different forms of Synthetic

- Commonly supplied as liquids, powders, or spray dried, built up or compacted granules



Manufacturing of Synthetics

- Synthetic red iron oxide pigments were first produced in a laboratory setting in the 14th century.
- Originally referred to as “Mars Red” was followed by yellow shades in 1920’s.
- By modifying the manufacturing process of red and yellow, brown evolved.
- Various manufacturing methods include, but are not limited to:

Precipitation (“Cooking”)



Calcining (“Baking”)

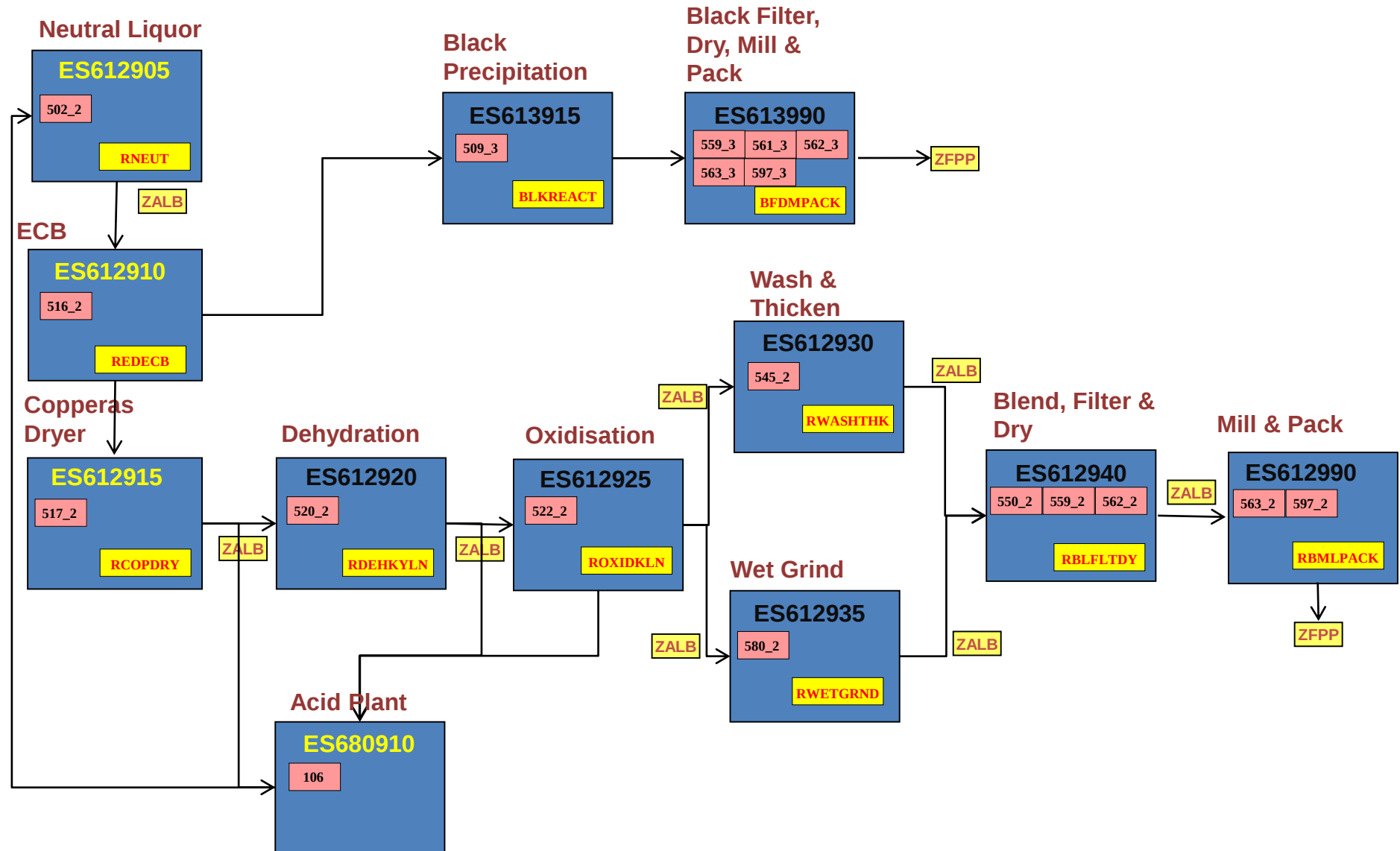


Synthetics can contain 60% recycled content



Pre-Consumer Scrap steel and Iron

Synthetic I/ O Color Production Red & Black – Streams



Yellow Iron Oxide

- FeOOH

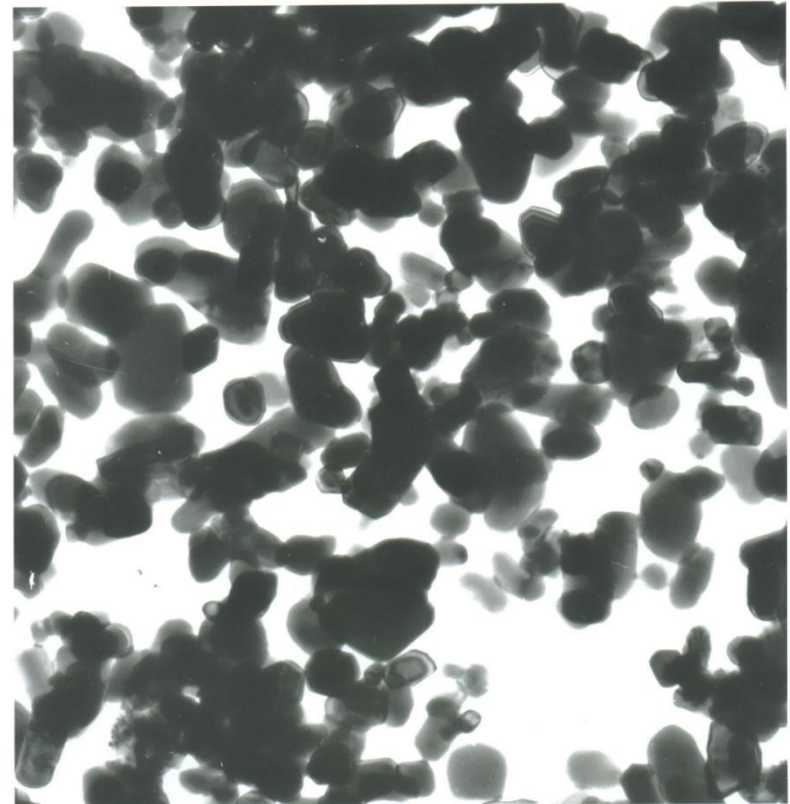


1.0 μ

Red Iron Oxide

α - Fe₂O₃

α

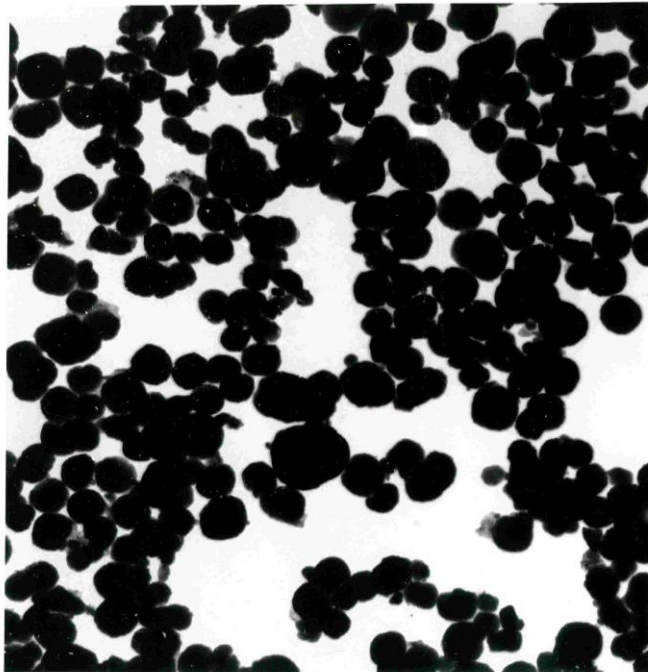


0.1 μ

Microscopic images show differences in primary particle shapes – Yellows vs. Reds

Black Iron Oxide

Spherical Fe_3O_4



ONE MICRON

ROCKWOOD PIGMENTS
TECHNICAL CENTER
82TR

35,000X

Batch 742C

DATE: 03/19/2010

NEGATIVE NO.: 3934-1

Black Iron Oxide

Cubic Fe_3O_4

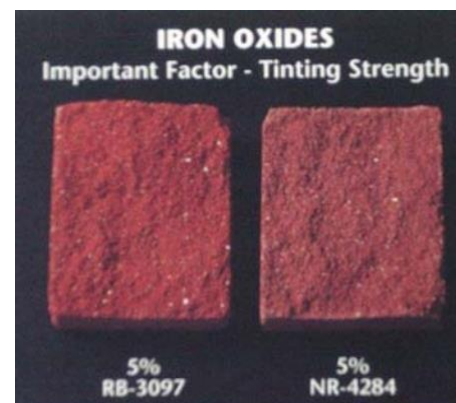


ONE MICRON

ROCKWOOD PIGMENTS
TECHNICAL CENTER
SUBJECT: Ferroside 82T

35,000X

Synthetic vs. Natural iron Oxides



Synthetic Iron Oxides	Natural Iron Oxides
Manufactured, close color control	Ore deposits, variable by nature
Small particle size	Large particle size
Greater color power / unit of weight	Generally, lower tinting strength

Primary Points of Comparison Synthetic vs. Natural

- Synthetic I/O properties are governed by ASTM C979.
- Color space of I/O is determined by the size / shape of the individual mineral crystal.
- Primary differences between synthetic and natural I/O:
 - Natural I/O often contain contaminants that reduce tinting strength.
 - Natural contaminants that impact color are Manganite, (MNO) that gives umbers their dark colored masstones.
 - Non-coloring contaminants are often natural extenders. (i.e.. clays, talk, and calcium carbonates.)

Don need to expand here to talk about color space, costs, revisit tinting strength, etc. This is your wrap up slide so go touch on all primary points above.

Handling characteristics of I/O pigments

- Powders came first and are generally the most economical.
- Liquids evolved in an attempt improve housekeeping, metering and general handling.
- Granules were introduced in the late 1980's to address liquid shortcomings.
- Naturals (because of larger particles and contaminates) usually flow better than synthetics.
- Synthetic powders can absorb moisture leading to clumping / bridging. This inconsistent flow creates bottlenecks in some applications such as metering, dispensing or conveying.
- In most cases these bottlenecks can be resolved by equipment design changes or mechanical intervention.

Conclusion

- Generally naturals I/O flow better than synthetics.
- Improved flowability in naturals can be attributed to particle size, purity, and type of contaminants, but this can adversely impact tinting strength and color performance.
- Synthetic handling is improved with introduction of mechanical and / or air intervention.
- To move synthetic iron oxides, steeper angles are required.
- Increased angle creates less restrictions / bridging and improves flow.
- Synthetics are a stronger colorant often by over 50%.
- Due to tinting strength superiority, synthetics require $\sim \frac{1}{2}$ the dosage rate therefore require more accurate handling systems.
- Synthetic I/O have greater opacity which results in reduced visible production related color variations.
- Synthetics will give you a more consistent product.

Augusta Site Commissioning in Q1, 2016

- Huntsman is currently the only manufacturer of construction grade I/O pigments direct from the particle precipitation process in North America
- Augusta's capacity will be ~70M lbs. of capacity.
- Site represents investment of over \$172M and will create over 100 employment opportunities.
- Warehousing and various blending locations will be spokes.



Huntsman's Regional Warehousing

United States-

Beltsville, MD	Atlanta, GA	Houston, TX
Phoenix, AZ	Denver, CO	Orlando, FL
Seattle, WA	Oakland, CA	LA, CA

Canada-

Vancouver, BC	Mississauga, ON
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Thank You
Any Questions?