1893	<ul> <li>W.T. Gibbs and S.P. Franchot obtain a patent on electrochemical manufacture of potassium chlorate to supply E.B. Eddy match works in Hull, Quebec. They build a plant in Masson, Quebec but it burns down within the first year.</li> </ul>
1896	<ul> <li>W.T. Gibbs builds a plant to make elemental phosphorus in Buckingham, Quebec using arc furnace technology.</li> </ul>
1897	<ul> <li>The Electric Reduction Company (Limited) is incorporated. It is 51% owned by Anglo-Continental Gold Syndicate, which finances the expansion of the company.</li> </ul>
1902	<ul> <li>ERCO, seeking investment to continue their growth, becomes a subsidiary of United Kingdom based Chemical company Albright and Wilson.</li> </ul>
1915	Potassium chlorate manufacture begins in Buckingham, continuing until 1922, when it is shut down so the electrical energy from the generator can be used for phosphorus production. A pilot plant to make phosphoric acid is installed and a plant built.
1932	<ul> <li>Sodium and potassium chlorate manufacture is resumed in Buckingham. Electric Reduction Sales Company incorporates in</li> </ul>
1935	Toronto, Ontario.  Company is reorganized under Electric Reduction Company of Canada Limited.
1940s -	<ul> <li>Collaboration begins with Drs. Howard Rapson and Morris</li> <li>Wayman of the University of Toronto on long-range research and development of chlorine dioxide generation for pulp bleaching.</li> </ul>
1957	Chlorine dioxide bleaching of Kraft pulp begins globally.  Start-up of North Vancouver, B.C. sodium chlorate plant. New technology, cascade continuous graphite electrode cell tanks, is implemented, replacing the provious batch process used at
1964	is implemented, replacing the previous batch process used at Buckingham.  — Jim McGilvery, John Winfield and Herb Scribner patent the R3
IJUT	chlorine dioxide process after operating a pilot plant at Thurso, Quebec in 1965. The R3 chlorine dioxide generator system, a vacuum, crystalizing process becomes the standard in the industry and ERCO develops its technology sales business. The first full-scale plant is sold to a mill in La Tuque, Quebec in 1971.
1966	Company headquarters, called 'The Innovation Centre' built at 2 Gibbs Road, Toronto, Ontario, to replace separate sales and R&D locations downtown. Company now has four divisions: Chlorate (including Technology Sales), Phosphates, Agriculture and Technical. As ERCO has the first building in this part of Toronto we named the road after our founder.
1968	<ul> <li>Company name changed to ERCO Industries Limited. ERCO starts its mammoth Phosphorous Plant in Long Harbour Newfoundland – with two of world's largest phosphorus production furnaces.</li> </ul>
1971 -	<ul> <li>Tenneco of Houston, Texas becomes majority shareholder of Albright and Wilson.</li> </ul>
1976	<ul> <li>North Vancouver plant's Line 6 sodium chlorate becomes the company's first line to utilize new metal anode technology from Krebs, France. Pilot work is conducted, first here and later in Thunder Bay, Ontario, to develop ERCO's sodium chlorate cell line technology, which is patented in 1980.</li> </ul>
1978	<ul> <li>Monroe, Louisiana sodium chlorate plant start-up with metal anode technology.</li> </ul>
1979	<ul> <li>Thunder Bay, Ontario sodium chlorate plant start-up with metal anode technology.</li> </ul>
1981	<ul> <li>ERCO sodium chlorate technology is installed in expansion of Thunder Bay Line 1.</li> </ul>
1985	<ul> <li>Monroe, Louisiana sodium chlorate plant is shut down due to escalating power prices and moved to North Vancouver, where it is re-installed as Line 7 in 1987.</li> </ul>
1985	<ul> <li>Sodium chlorate Line 1 is started at Buckingham and is the first large scale plant utilizing metal anodes and the new ERCO patented technology.</li> </ul>
1986	First R8 chlorine dioxide generator is sold. The R8 generator technology generates chlorine dioxide without chlorine and eventually permits the Pulp industry to switch to elemental chlorine free pulp production – and environmental improvement over previous technologies. ERCO goes on to sell over 100 of these plants world-wide.
1988	<ul> <li>Buckingham sodium chlorate expansion (Line 2) and construction of first sodium chlorite plant. Company name changed to Albright &amp; Wilson Americas, a division of Tenneco Canada Inc.</li> </ul>
1990 -	— Buckingham sodium chlorate expansion (Line 3).
1991 -	— North Vancouver sodium chlorate expansion (Line 8).
1992	<ul> <li>Grande Prairie, Alberta ERCO designs and builds a 50,000 tonne per year sodium chlorate plant.</li> </ul>
1992	<ul> <li>Sterling Chemicals of Houston, Texas acquires the Albright and Wilson Americas pulp chemicals division from Tenneco and renames it Sterling Pulp Chemicals. The phosphorus products division is sold to Rhodia Chemicals.</li> </ul>
1996	<ul> <li>Start-up of the Valdosta, Georgia ERCO designed and built 100,000 tonne per year sodium chlorate plant.</li> </ul>
1997	ERCO purchases Saskatoon, Saskatchewan facility for sodium chlorate, chlor-alkali and calcium hypochlorite from Weyerhaeuser Company. Plant start-ups were chlor-alkali in 1963, conversion from mercury to membrane in 1978, and sodium chlorate in 1980, later expanded in 1990.
2001	Thunder Bay, Ontario Broadway Avenue sodium chlorite plant built at Abitibi-Bowater pulp mill.
2002	<ul> <li>Superior Plus Corp. of Calgary, Alberta acquires the business from Sterling Chemicals. The business becomes the ERCO Worldwide division.</li> </ul>
2003	<ul> <li>Sodium Chlorate plants in Bruderheim, Alberta (started-up in 1990) and Hargrave, Manitoba (started-up in 2002) are purchased from Alberta (started-up in 2002) are purchased from Alberta (started-up in 1990)</li> </ul>
2005	Port Edwards, Wisconsin chlor-alkali plant purchased from Vulcan Industries / Oxychem. Site start-up was 1967 under Wyandotte Chemical Company.
2006	<ul> <li>Thunder Bay, Ontario, City Road sodium chlorate plant decommissioned due to high electricity prices. Sodium chlorate dissolving facility added to Thunder Bay Broadway Avenue plant to supply truckloads of R2 and R8 sodium chlorate solution.</li> </ul>
2006	Mininco, Chile ERCO designs and builds a 60,000 tonne per year sodium chlorate plant.
2006	— Bruderheim, Alberta, plant decommissioned and site sold due to high electricity prices.
2009	<ul> <li>Port Edwards chlor-alkali plant converted from mercury process to membrane process and expanded. Potassium carbonate plant decommissioned.</li> </ul>
2017	<ul> <li>Acquisition of International Dioxcide, Inc., of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, from Lanxess Corporation, adds new markets and capabilities in chlorine dioxide-related products and services.</li> </ul>
2019	<ul> <li>ERCO embarks on a multiyear project to upgrade its Valdosta plant to the latest ERCO Sodium Chlorate Technology. Project completion is scheduled for 2022 and it will add 11,000 tonnes per year of production.</li> </ul>
2020 -	<ul> <li>ERCO completes a 5,000 tonne per year Sodium Chlorate expansion of the Buckingham plant.</li> </ul>
2021 -	<ul> <li>Acquisition of ERCO Worldwide by <u>Birch Hill Equity Partners</u> a Canadian private equity firm with over C\$ 4 billion in capital under management and a history of driving growth in their investments and portfolio companies.</li> </ul>

ERCO opens new headquarters in Toronto, Ontario.

ERCO celebrates its 125th anniversary.

2022