स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड
STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED

A GOLDEN ERA 50TH YEAR OF PRODUCTION IN SAIL

सेल SAIL

A GOLDEN ERA

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सेल SAIL

A tribute to the numerous steel men
whose aspirations, support and ability to achieve
the best continually inspire us
to create iron solutions, every day.

A GOLDEN ERA
50TH YEAR OF PRODUCTION IN SAIL

Second edition

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50th Year of Production
सेल SAIL
1959-2009

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राष्ट्रपति
भारत गणतंत्र
PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am happy to leam that the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), New Delhi is commencing year-long celebrations to commemorate its Golden Jubilee starting from February 4, 2008 to February 3, 2009.

SAIL is one of the leading steel making companies not only in India but the world. Its products like cold rolled sheets and coils, galvanised sheets and stainless steel have contributed to the industrialisation of the country. In addition, through its wide range of steel products, which are used in the making of the most common implements of daily use, SAIL is also present in the life of every common Indian.

On this occasion, I extend my greetings and felicitations to all those associated with SAIL and wish the celebrations every success.

Pratibha Patil

(Pratibha Devisingh Patil)

New Delhi
February 1, 2008

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत के उप-राष्ट्रपति के विशेष कार्य अधिकारी
OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY
TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA
नई दिल्ली/NEW DELHI - 110011
Tel.: 23016422/23016344 Fax: 23012645

MESSAGE

Hon'ble Vice President of India is happy to know that Steel Authority of India Limited is Celebrating the Golden Jubilee of Iron making during February 4, 2008 to February 3, 2009.

The Vice President extends his good wishes to the Steel Authority of India and wishes the Golden Jubilee Celebrations all success.

P. Harish

(P. Harish)

New Delhi
February 1, 2008

सत्यमेव जयते

प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Steel Authority of India is celebrating the golden jubilee of its iron making with a year long programme commencing on 3rd February, 2008.

A historic step was taken with the dedication of the first blast furnace of the Rourkela Steel Plant to the nation. That path breaking measure constituted a giant leap forward to address the challenges of deindustrialization and retarded economic development caused due to centuries of colonial rule. The impressive expansion of our industrial base and the stature of India as the fifth largest producer of steel in the world owe a lot to the role played by the public sector steel plants. As the steel market at the international level becomes more competitive and quality oriented our public sector steel plants have to fine tune their functioning to come up to the standards at the global level. The celebration of the golden jubilee will have real meaning and significance if we can build on our achievements and infuse in the public sector steel plants new dynamism and sense of purpose for seizing the advantages offered by a competitive market.

I am confident that the golden jubilee celebrations will inspire all those associated with the Steel Authority of India to march ahead with redoubled vigour and realise their potential in full measure.

(Manmohan Singh)

New Delhi
2 February 2008

Phone : 23019080

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE
24, AKBAR ROAD, NEW DELHI - 110 001

MESSAGE

The Golden Jubilee of the Steel Authority of India is a landmark in India's growth as an economic power. It was the vision of Pandit Nehru that laid the foundation of our steel industry. That foundation has provided the impetus for the development of infrastrucure and industry in our country. SAIL has grown into one of the largest undertakings in public sector enterprise. It now faces the challenge of meeting international competition and quality norms. SAIL is expected to convert this challenge into an opportunity and make an impact as an international player in the steel sector in the coming decades.

I send my good wishes to the staff and officers of SAIL on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee.

(Sonia Gandhi)
President

New Delhi
January 31, 2008

सत्यमेव जयते

रसायन एवम् उर्वरक तथा इस्पात मंत्री
भारत सरकार

MINISTER OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND STEEL
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MESSAGE

The origins of SAIL mirror the history of India's formative years as an emerging young republic. It was on the 3rd of February 1959 that hot metal first flowed from Rourkela Steel Plant and on the following day the first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, dedicated Bhilai Steel Plant to the nation.

In the line with the recent accelerating economic growth of the nation. SAIL is also rapidly augmenting its production capacities. In this era of increasing global competition, SAIL is taking active measures for ensuring that it continues to be a dominant player in the steel production map of the world. SAIL is a company which has significantly contributed to the nation not merely by producing steel but by setting exemplary standards in the public sector. The work-culture and dedication in the steel plants of SAIL have inspired the rest of Indian industry.

SAIL is one of the largest employers in this country with around 1.3 lakhs people on its rolls, while many more other are indirectly dependent on SAIL units for their livelihood. SAIL plants are also microcosms of national integration with harmonious communities comprising of people from various parts of the country.

I have no doubt that SAIL will continue to play a flagship role in the country's industrial map in the years to come. The Golden Jubilee of SAIL provides us an opportunity to evaluate the progress that this company has made so far and to rededicate ourselves to the challenging tasks that lie ahead.

I take this opportunity to salute the pioneers of SAIL who have laid the foundation of the company in the past and to wish all the employees of SAIL and their families the very best for meeting the daunting tasks that lie ahead.

(Ram Vilas Paswan)

सत्यमेव जयते

इस्पात राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार

MINISTER OF STATE FOR STEEL
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am pleased to know that the integrated steel plants of SAIL at Rourkela and Bhilai are now in their golden jubilee year of production and that Durgapur Steel Plant will be doing so later this year. My congratulations to SAIL for attaining this important milestone.

The founding fathers of our nation had envisaged a strong and self-reliant India. On 3rd February 1959, the blast furnace in Rourkela Steel Plant was blown in by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, India's first President. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, our first Prime Minister had taken personal interest in the development and growth of steel industry which he termed as "temples of modern India". Sectors such as defence, railways, power, transport, oil & gas, roads, etc., have all been strengthened and benefited immensely from the steady growth of the steel industry over the years.

As India aspires to achieve the status of a developed country in the years to come, we need to make sure that the availability of steel and its usage in the country increases significantly. Steel is required not only for infrastructure projects but the common man needs to be informed about the various benefits of using steel products in day-to-day life and motivated to increase its usage. For this, steel products should be made available at affordable prices and this requires investment in a big way. It is heartening that in its golden jubilee year SAIL is in the midst of implementing a mega modernisation & expansion plan. Its completion will give SAIL a competitive edge in the dynamic steel market.

An organisation is as strong and resilient as its employees. Over the last fifty years, SAIL employees have set high standards of performance and weathered many odds. It is as much to the credit of each and every employee associated with the company since its inception as to the policy-makers and decision makers, that SAIL owes its success. My heartiest congratulations to all those who have been a part of this fifty year journey of SAIL, and I wish the best for many more such years to come in the times ahead.

(Jitin Prasada)

New Delhi
June 23, 2008

MESSAGE

It is a moment of great happiness and pride for the entire SAIL collective that we will be commemorating SAIL's Golden Jubilee Years of Iron Making from February 4, 2008.

It was on 3 February, 1959 that the then President of India, Dr Rajendra Prasad had dedicated the first blast furnace of erstwhile Hindustan Steel Limited at Rourkela Steel Plant to the nation, followed by the dedication of the first blast furnace of Bhilai Steel on 4 February, 1959. These events marked the beginning of steel plant operations in the public sector in independent India, thus laying the industrial base for the country as invisioned by our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Continuing its journey, SAIL today owns five integrated steel plants, three special steel plants, captive mines meeting its entire iron ore requirement, a country-wide marketing network covering every district, in-house Research & Development Centre, Consultancy Division, Management Training Institute. Production over the years has grown steadily from a modest beginning to over 15 million tonnes of hot metal annually.

The country today is on a high growth path and needs more steel to build its infrastructure and strengthen its manufacturing base. SAIL is in the process of modernising and expanding all its integrated steel plants and is well poised to play a vital role in the growth phase of the country.

On this occasion, we remember and pay tribute to all its employees and other stakeholders who have been associated with SAIL in this golden journey and have immensely contributed in building SAIL as a strong and vibrant organisation.

(S.K. Roongta)
Chairman
Steel Authority of India Limited

A Golden Era

THE GENESIS

Kautilya, in his 4th century BC treatise *Arthashastra*, stated that the resources responsible for the creation of wealth – mining, metallurgy, minting, weaponry, fishing, salt making, ferrying, forestry, etc. – were the sole property of the State. This concept of State ownership and control of productive enterprises was given tangible shape by India's first Prime Minister Pt Jawaharlal Nehru. He firmly believed that economic development of the newly-independent nation was the Government's responsibility. Thus emerged the public sector in India, with a philosophy of ushering in a socialistic order, for contributing to economic emancipation through rapid industrialisation.

Steel being the basic material for infrastructure building, setting up of steel plants in the public sector was accorded top priority by the Government. Hindustan Steel Limited (HSL) was set up in 1954 to manage a 1 million tonne steel plant at Rourkela with German collaboration. In 1955, the Government signed agreements to set up two other 1 million tonne plants at Bhilai and Durgapur with Russian and British collaboration, respectively. HSL took these plants into its fold as well in 1957. The company's registered office, originally in New Delhi, moved to Calcutta in July 1956 and ultimately to Ranchi in 1959.

Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur were selected as sites for integrated steel plants primarily due to their proximity to large reserves of iron ore, availability of water from perennial rivers and existing rail links. The plants had to set up their own captive power plants for reliability and safety of critical equipments. One of the biggest effects of the construction activity was generation of largescale employment opportunities for the local populace, which again was a primary goal of the Government's socialist policies. For instance, the total workforce during the peak construction period in Bhilai was around 60,000! In fact, the idea of setting up steel plants in remote, underdeveloped locations was mainly aimed for the economic and industrial growth of these regions.

The first blast furnaces started production on 3rd and 4th February, 1959 at Rourkela and Bhilai, respectively. "A riot of enthusiasm was witnessed with all round outburst of joy… when liquid gold flowed out of the first blast furnaces," noted a commentator.

Today, in the 50th year of iron production in the public sector, it would be apt to recall those days when the projects were going through birth pangs. The volume of work in the construction of steel plants – earthwork, foundation, concreting, structural fabrication and equipment erection – was colossal. Men at the helm were imbued with a new zeal in nation-building, an urge to get things done promptly, with a sense of total dedication and personal sacrifice. In the words of Shri Hiten Bhaya, former Chairman, HSL: "The sense of awe at the magnitude of the works gave place to admiration for the grandeur and romance of steel-making and then it ripened into an abiding affection for the pulsating giants."

Durgapur Steel Plant began hot metal production in December 1959. Alloy Steels Plant was commissioned at Durgapur in 1965 to cater to the demand of special products like bars and plates for the growing nation. HSL set up a Research & Development Centre for Iron & Steel at Ranchi in 1972 for providing inhouse technology development and customisation. Bokaro Steel Limited (BSL), which was formed in 1964 as a public limited company to create India's biggest and first *swadeshi* steel plant, also began iron production in 1972. It was in the same year that the country's oldest iron-making company, Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd (IISCO) at Burnpur, then under private ownership, was taken over by the Government for better management control.

It should be of interest to know that Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (MECON) – India's leading consultancy in the iron & steel sector – was an offshoot of Bhilai's Centre for Engineering & Design Bureau, set up in 1959. The experience and expertise gained from the execution of the initial projects was again reflected in the formation of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) in 1964. HSCL played a major role in the erection work at Bokaro Steel Plant.

With production at the first three steel plants picking up, a need was felt to set up an integrated marketing network covering the entire country. The sales offices of these plants were merged into a Central Sales Organisation (CSO) with its headquarters at Calcutta in 1961. Later on, CSO took over the marketing functions of Bokaro Steel Plant and Alloy Steels Plant.

CONSOLIDATION

On December 2, 1972, the Ministry of Steel & Mines presented to Parliament a policy statement to evolve a new model for managing industry. On this basis, the concept of creating a holding company to manage steel inputs and outputs under one umbrella was mooted. Thus Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) was incorporated on January 24, 1973 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,000 crore, with its headquarters at New Delhi. The shares of HSL were transferred to SAIL along with those of BSL, Salem Steel Plant (commissioned in 1979), HSCL, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) Limited. By virtue of this, these companies became wholly-owned subsidiaries of SAIL. Further, the shares held by the President of India in Bolani Ores Limited, Metal Scrap Trading Corporation (MSTC) Limited, Manganese Ore (India) Limited and Mysore Iron & Steel Limited (now VISL) were also transferred to SAIL. MECON, too, became a subsidiary of SAIL.

In 1974, SAIL International Limited, a company set up to promote steel exports, was incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of SAIL to coordinate the export-import business of iron & steel items and ferro-alloys. In addition, the same year, a new company called Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL) was formed as a subsidiary of BSL for manufacturing refractories. With production, supply, distribution and pricing of coking coal being transferred from the Department of Steel to the Department of Coal under the Ministry of Energy in October 1974, BCCL was delinked from SAIL in 1975. Three new companies – Durgapur Mishra Ispat Limited, Bhilai Ispat Limited and Rourkela Ispat Limited – were formed in October 1976 as fully-owned subsidiaries of SAIL with the objective of taking over running of the businesses of Alloy Steels Plant in Durgapur, Bhilai Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant on transfer from HSL.

The Government brought the Public Sector Iron & Steel Companies (Restructuring) & Miscellaneous Provisions Act into effect on May 1, 1978 with the aim of restructuring iron & steel companies in the public sector for better management and greater functional efficiency. Consequently, SAIL was envisaged to take over the sole role of an integral steel behemoth and all activities which were not directly related to steel production were delinked from it.

Thus, SAIL became an operating company with the dissolution and merger of HSL, Bhilai Ispat Limited, Rourkela Ispat Limited, Durgapur Mishra Ispat Limited, BSL, Salem Steel Limited and SAIL International Limited. MECON, HSCL, NMDC and BRL were delinked from SAIL. However, Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines and Meghatuburu Iron Projects which were under NMDC, remained with SAIL. CSO was re-christened Central Marketing Organisation (CMO) of SAIL.

IISCO was made a subsidiary of SAIL in May 1978. Bolani Ore Limited was merged with SAIL in 1979. In 1982, MSTC ceased to be a subsidiary of SAIL.

SAIL took over the management of Maharashtra Elektrosmelt Limited (MEL), a bulk ferro-alloy manufacturer, for utilising some of its facilities for R&D and to maximise the production of ferro-manganese for use by the SAIL plants. In 1989, the Government of India handed over Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Limited (VISL), Bhadravati to SAIL as a subsidiary.

Today SAIL has the second largest mining infrastructure in the country. The mines of SAIL started their operations as captive sources of raw materials for the integrated steel plants. A major part of SAIL's mining activities is managed by Raw Materials Division (RMD), formed in 1989 to act as a manager for the iron ore mines in the eastern region. Captive mines of Bhilai and VISL are managed by the plants themselves. The Central Coal Supply Organisation in Dhanbad handles 12,000 tonnes of washed coking coal per day. SAIL has also entered into strategic alliances for ensuring coking coal supplies.

In tune with the integrated nature of its operations, SAIL set up full-fledged organisations for managerial and technical training, safety and environment management, and consultancy. The Management Training Institute at Ranchi and Central Power Training Institute at Rourkela are rated as the finest in-company training institutes in the country. SAIL's Environment Management Division at Kolkata was set up to outline environmental priorities, policies/goals and to conduct environmental audits. SAIL Safety Organisation at Ranchi monitors and guides the safety, fire and occupational health services activities undertaken at different steel plants, units, mines and warehouses of the company.

The Centre for Engineering & Technology (CET) – a solution provider for all project needs – is the design, engineering and consultancy unit of SAIL with its head office at Ranchi and sub-centres at all plants, and unit offices at Bangalore and New Delhi for formulation of inter-plant standards for the steel industry. CET has been rendering complete range of services to steel plants under SAIL as well as other clients both within and outside India. SAIL Consultancy Division (SAILCON) based in New Delhi provides a wide range of services to the iron and steel and other industries. SAILCON caters to clients across the world, providing design, engineering, technical, management and training consultancy and services available from the expertise at various SAIL plants and units.

The latest entry into the SAIL family is the Burnpur-based integrated steel plant of IISCO. It was merged with SAIL in 2006. The unit has been renamed IISCO Steel Plant.

MODERNISATION

In keeping with the growth demonstrated by the steel industry globally, SAIL, India's largest steel producer, embarked on a major modernisation drive at its Durgapur and Rourkela plants and focused on value-addition at Bhilai and Bokaro in the late 1980s. Facilities at the two essentially long product plants at Bhilai and Durgapur catering to a range of consumer sectors such as construction, railways, projects, engineering, etc., were strengthened in view of the steady growth of the user industries. The two flat product plants at Rourkela and Bokaro were injected with new facilities to meet the growing demand in products like electrical steels, galvanised items, etc. Today SAIL's saleable steel production has gone up substantially to 13 million tonnes.

Prior to economic liberalisation in the 1990s, there were only a few private steel producers in India. With the de-licensing of the steel sector in 1991-92, SAIL faced stiff competition from the growing number of private players. For the first time the company was exposed to global competition, with the opening up of the markets. A major re-organisation of CMO was carried out in 1994 to make it responsive to the needs of the market. In order to carve out a distinctive niche for its products in the market,SAIL decided to market some of its products under brand names like SAIL-TMT (bars) and SAIL-JYOTI (galvanised products).

The late 1990s saw a sudden slump in the steel industry worldwide. SAIL was able to tide over this turbulence through effective and holistic market strategies, customer satisfaction, overcoming internal resistance to change, periodic performance management and reviews, and bolstering employee morale to enhance commitment. One of the most significant initiatives taken during the period was the reorganisation of CMO along product categories – long and flat – for efficient marketing and customer satisfaction. The thrust on cost control and quality improvement was relentless, resulting in cumulative dividends over the years.

EXPANSION & GROWTH

SAIL has contributed immensely to the development of the nation's infrastucture by supplying products for key sectors of the economy like defence, railways, housing, roads, and power, among others. SAIL's contribution to nation-building was recognised in 1997 when it was declared one of the *Navratnas* by the Government. In line with the country's National Steel Policy - 2005, SAIL has embarked on a mammoth expansion and modernisation plan which envisages increasing hot metal production capacity to over 26 million tonnes by the year 2010 and to 60 million tonnes by 2020. The thrust is on adopting cleaner and greener state-of-the-art technologies in all the new facilities envisaged and increasing finished steel production to 100 per cent. De-bottlenecking by investing in technologies for upgradation of existing units is also a thrust area. In order to extend the availability of quality steel to every corner of India, SAIL has appointed over 1,850 dealers to cover all the 603 districts of the country.

SAIL has worked tirelessly for economic development, profit maximisation, employment generation, and social welfare and amenities for its employees and the community at large. Hospitals and schools at SAIL townships are models of excellence in their respective areas. The organisation continues to work for the uplift of economically disadvantaged sections of the society by extending to them free medicare and education. SAIL also promotes cultural and sports activities in its areas of operations in a big way. Thus the company continues to discharge its responsibilities as a socially responsible citizen, as envisioned by Chanakya, and later assimilated by Pandit Nehru into his vision for India. The organisation is looking to the future by directing all its energies towards achieving synergy in maximising profits, expanding capacity and serving the society in equal measure.

The SAIL story is a saga of visionaries who had the foresight to break new ground where none existed – converting sleepy pastoral villages into pulsating cosmopolitan giants. For instance, the decision to opt for LD converters for steelmaking at Rourkela, taken in the late 1950s by the then Union Minister for Iron & Steel, Shri T.T. Krishnamachary, was hailed as a bold move by institutional experts because only two countries had successfully tried this process till then. In addition to the unsung steel men and women who have proved their mettle through their grit and determination, SAIL has had the privilege of having many a visionary at its helm. Each of these men gave a new direction and momentum to SAIL's journey with their progressive outlook and farsightedness. For instance, former Chairman Shri K.C. Khanna had as far back as 1981 said that "the success of a multi-dimensional organisation like SAIL lies in its capacity to look into the future".

50th Year of Production

सेल SAIL

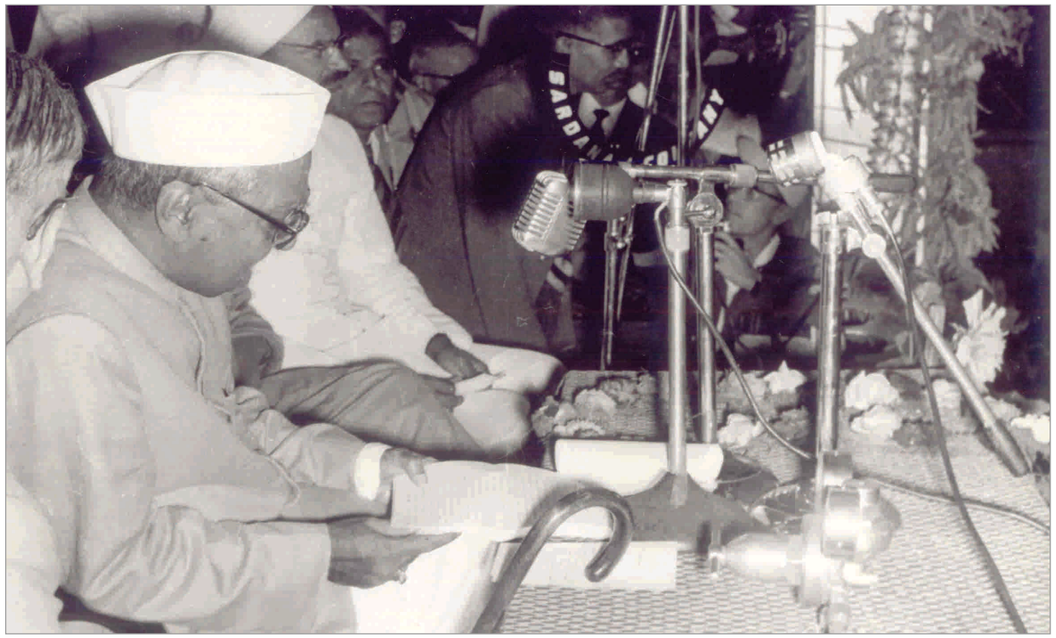
1959-2009

A Perfect Past

FOR A NATION PRACTISING THE MAXIM OF 'SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST', THE EMERGENCE OF AN INDIGENOUS IRON MAJOR BECAME A REALITY IN THE END OF THE 1950S. THE PROCESS FOR INDUSTRIAL SELF-RELIANCE STARTED IN SLEEPY HAMLETS WITH NAMES LIKE ROURKELA AND BHILAI. THEN IT WAS THE TURN OF ANOTHER HITHERTO LITTLE KNOWN VILLAGE TO HOG THE LIMELIGHT - DURGAPUR...

AN INVITATION...

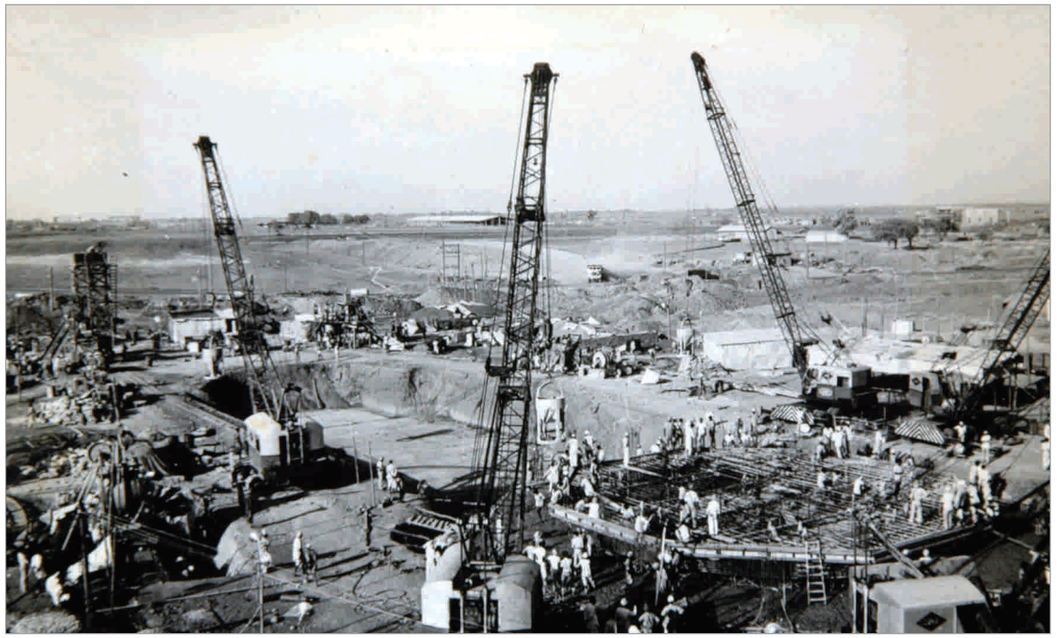
TAKE A WALK DOWN MEMORY LANE.



February 3, 1959: President Rajendra Prasad delivering his address at the inauguration of Blast Furnace # 1 at Rourkela Steel Plant

June 6, 1955: Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Pt Ravi Shankar Shukla pouring over project drawings of Bhilai Steel Plant with Mr SN Mehta, General Manager, and Mr Lobotsky, Deputy Chief Engineer

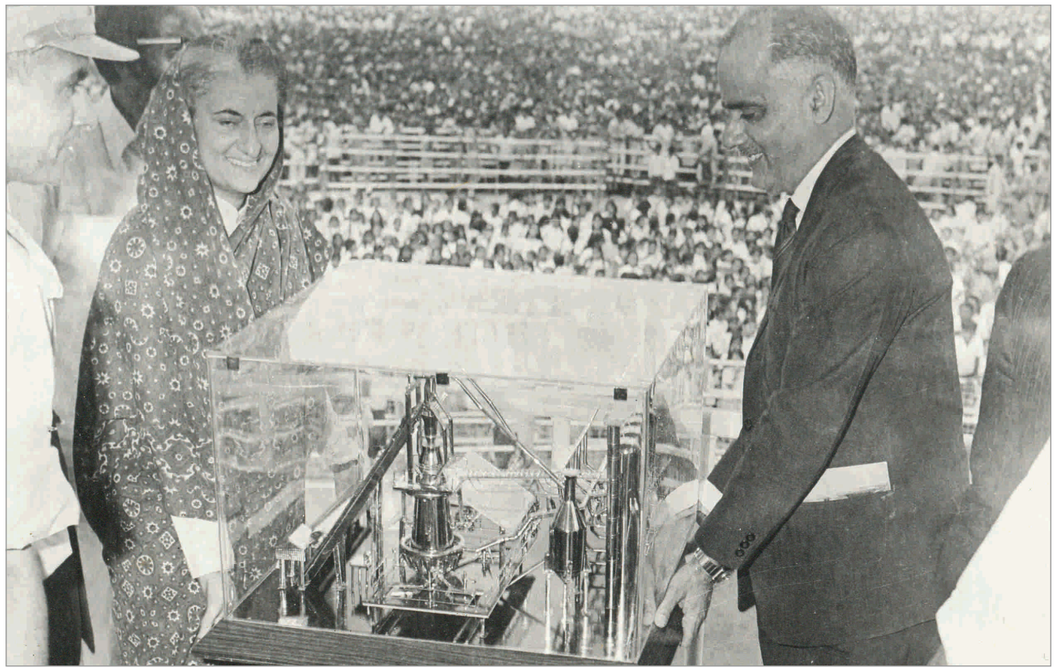
February 4, 1959: Dr Rajendra Prasad commissioning Bhilai's first blast furnace



June, 1957: Concreting of Blast Furnace # 1 of Bhilai

Panoramic view of Durgapur Steel Plant during its inception phase

December 26, 1959: President Rajendra Prasad after inaugurating Blast Furnace # 1 at Durgapur Steel Plant

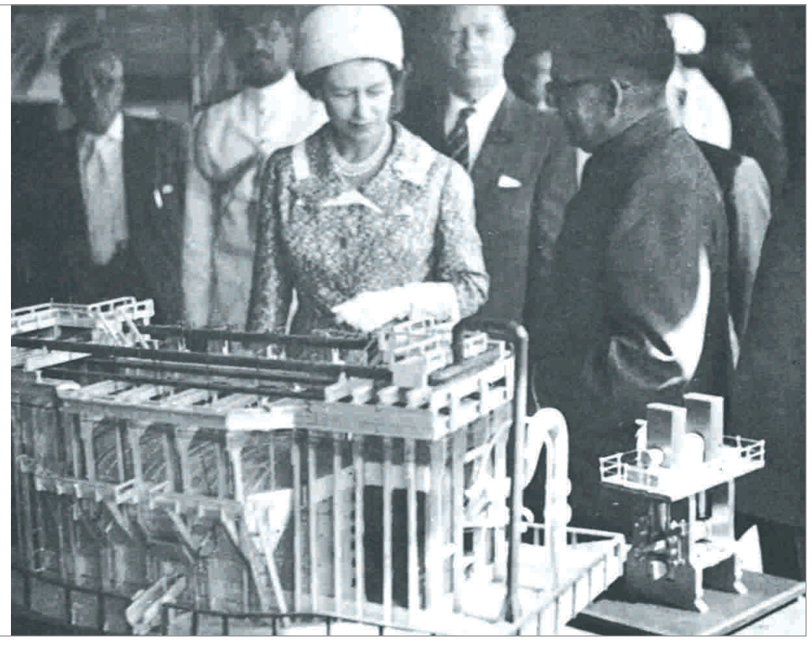


October 3, 1972: Blast Furnace # 1 of Bokaro Steel Plant was inaugurated by Prime Minister Smt Indira Gandhi

December 16, 1957: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on a visit to Rourkela Steel Plant with grandson Rajiv. Seen in the picture with him are Orissa Chief Minister Dr H Mahatab and the Burmese Premier U Nu

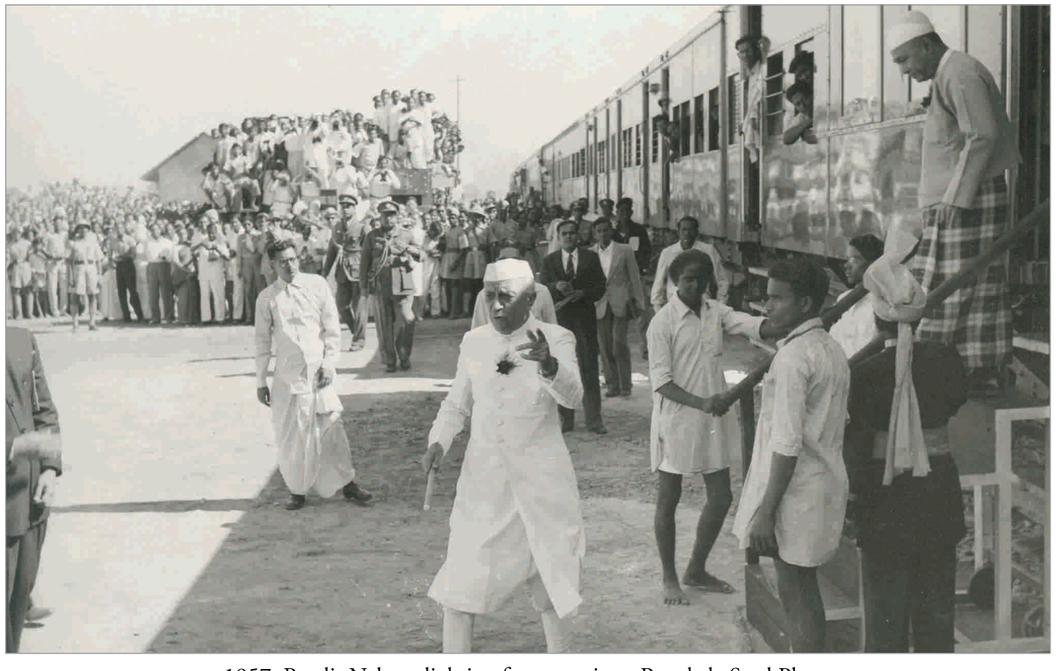
December 10, 1959: Dr Zakir Hussain, Governor of Bihar, visiting the Rourkela Coke Ovens

Members of the Eric Coates Mission, formed to set up Durgapur Steel Plant with British collaboration, during their visit to India in 1956



February 1961: Queen Elizabeth with Mr PC Niyogi, then General Manager, during her visit to Durgapur Steel Plant

October 27, 1960: Pandit Nehru inaugurating the Rail & Structural Mill at Bhilai

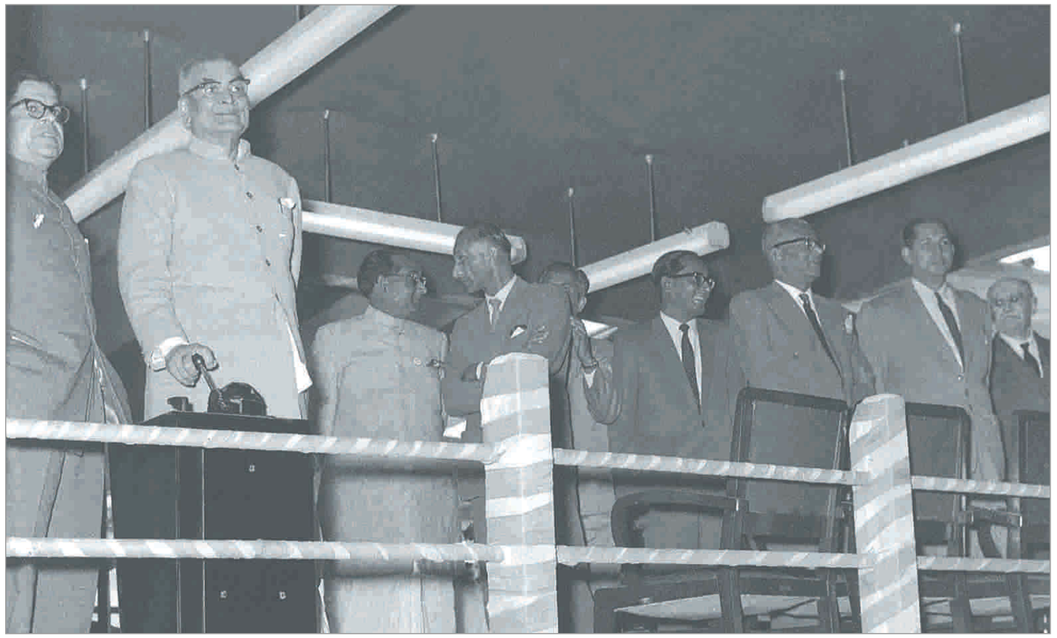


1957: Pandit Nehru alighting from a train at Rourkela Steel Plant.
Premier U Nu of Burma accompanied him on this visit

December 26, 1960: Shri HV Pataskar, then Governor of Madhya Pradesh, inaugurating the Merchant Mill at Bhilai

September 1, 1967: Shri YB Chavan, then Union Finance Minister, inaugurating Bhilai's Wire Rod Mill

February 4, 1962: Union Home Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri watching Bhilai's steel-making process



January 19, 1962: Dr BC Roy, West Bengal Chief Minister, commissioning the Merchant Mill at Durgapur Steel Plant

December 30, 1966: Shri TN Singh, Minister of State for Iron & Steel, on a visit to inaugurate coke ovens at Rourkela Steel Plant

November 27, 1967: Levelling work in progress at the site of Bokaro Steel Plant

April 6, 1968: Prime Minister Smt Indira Gandhi addressing a gathering on the occasion of concrete pouring of the first blast furnace of Bokaro Steel Limited

Construction work of Bokaro Steel Plant in progress

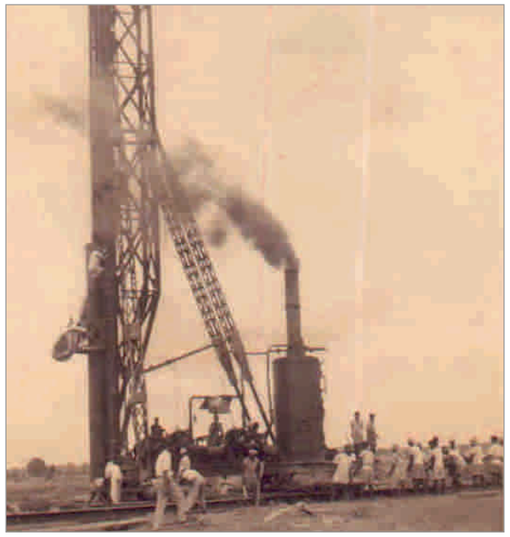
November 23, 1959: General Manager Mr KK Sen lighting up Coke Oven Battery # 1 at Durgapur Steel Plant

Pandit Nehru (above) on the occasion of commissioning Section Mill on February 18, 1961 and (below) at the inauguration of Wheel Plant on January 24, 1962 at Durgapur Steel Plant

January 11, 1964: Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri reviewing work on Durgapur Steel Plant's capacity expansion to 1.6 million tonnes with Mr DJ Bell, General Manager

1965: A view of the contsruction site of Bloom Cast Mill at Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur

Raw Material Storage and Blending Yard at Bokaro Steel Plant in the late 1970s



November 1963: Alloy Steels Plant under construction

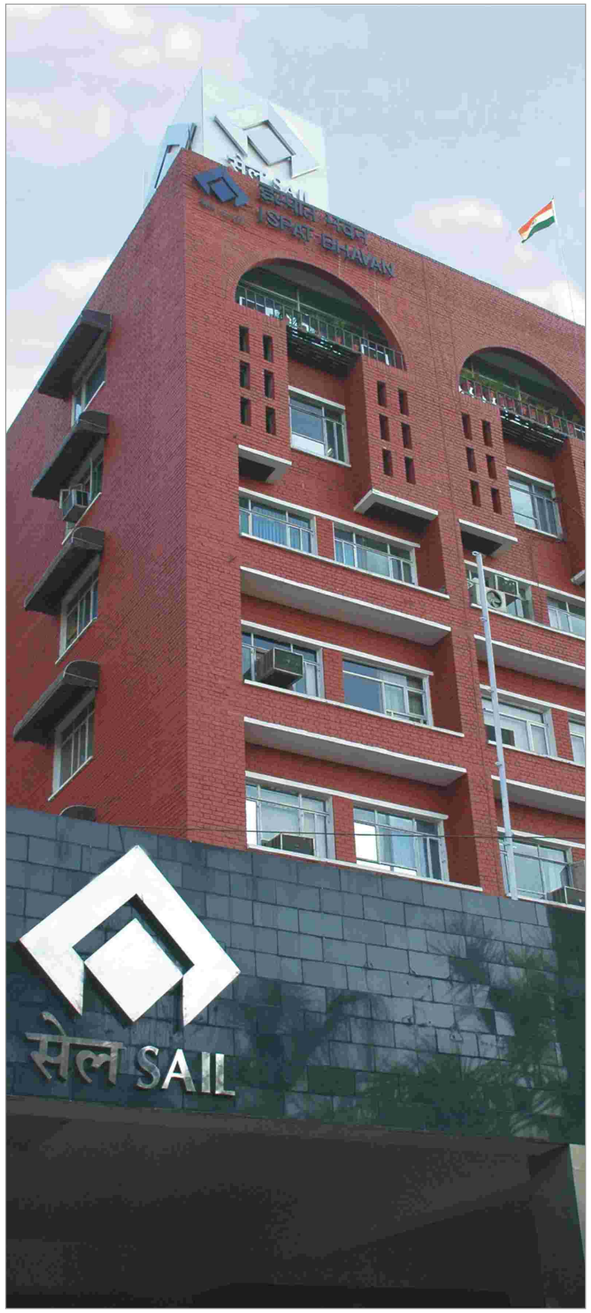
June 13, 1972: Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, Steel Minister, inaugurating construction of Salem Steel Plant

January 31, 1974: Mr MA Wadud Khan, SAIL Chairman, commissioning Bokaro Steel Plant's second blast furnace

January 26, 1978: SAIL Chairman Mr RP Billimoria breaks the ground for Salem Steel Plant's CRM Complex

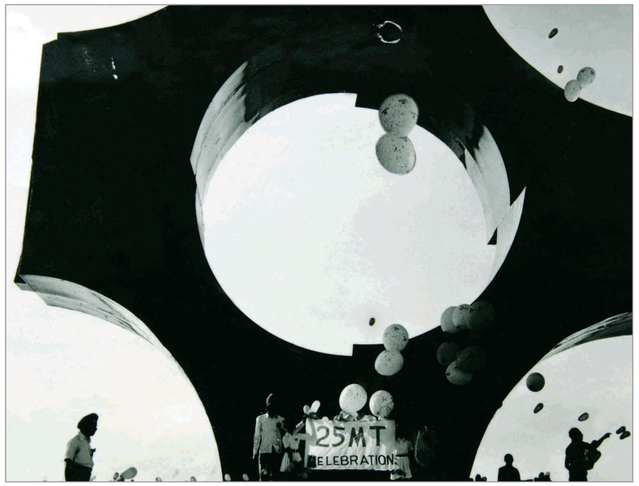
1970: Prime Minister Smt Indira Gandhi with Major General B.P. Wadhera, then Director-in-Charge, Durgapur Steel Plant, during her visit to the plant

July 31, 1971: Steel Minister Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam (centre) inaugurating Blast Furnace # 6 at Bhilai



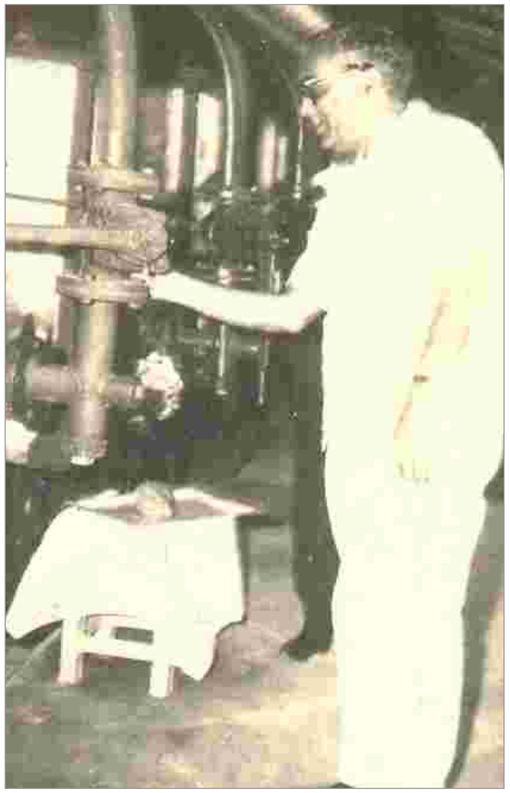
January 24, 1973: Formation of Steel Authority of India Limited. Picture shows Ispat Bhavan, the SAIL headquarters located in New Delhi

May 1, 1972: Prime Minister arrives at Bokaro Steel Plant to inaugurate Hot Strip Mill



March 7, 1976: To commemorate 25 million tonnes of ingot steel production, Bhilai Steel Plant erected the 'Wheel of Industry' monument

(Below) A monument to commemorate 10 million tonne production by Rourkela Steel Plant was unveiled on February 3, 1976



Steel Minister Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam inaugurated a coke oven battery at Bokaro Steel Plant on September 9, 1972

May 25, 1970: Shri KC Pant, Minister for Steel & Heavy Engineering, inaugurating refractory work in the coke ovens at Bokaro Steel Plant

June 17, 1977: Shri M Sondhi, Secretary (Steel & Mines), inaugurating the Cold Rolling Mill of Bokaro Steel Plant

May1, 1978: Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited was made a subsidiary of SAIL

A panoramic view of IISCO's plant at Burnpur on the banks of the Damodar

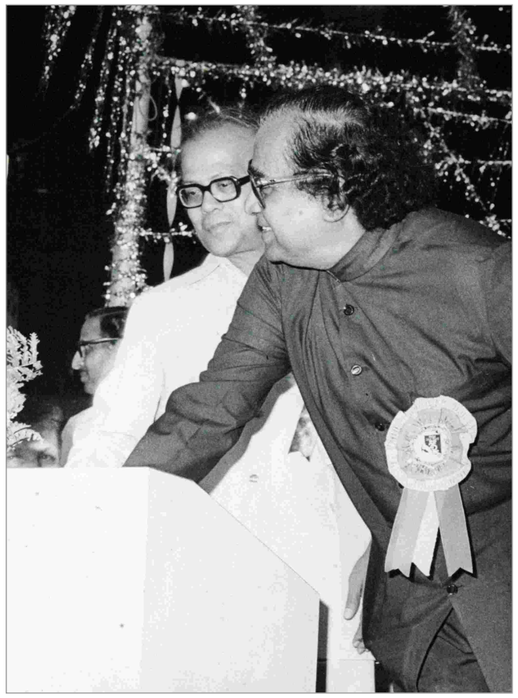
December, 1981: Visit of a Mines Safety Committee to Bhawnathpur Limestone Mines of Bokaro Steel Plant

March 13, 1982: Minister for Steel & Mines Shri ND Tiwari dedicates Salem Steel Plant to the nation

January 5, 1981: Union Minister for Commerce, Steel & Mines Shri Pranab Mukherjee visits Bokaro Steel Plant

May, 1982: View of the Bloom-cum-Slab Mill during the Stage I expansion of Alloy Steels Plant

January 2, 1982: President Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy laying the foundation stone of the second captive power plant of Rourkela Steel Plant



February 4, 1984: Minister for Steel & Mines Shri NKP Salve commissions a Plate Mill on the silver jubilee of Bhilai Steel Plant

February 19, 1983: A proud moment

January 23, 1985: Minister for Steel, Mines & Coal Shri Vasant Sathe announcing the modernisation plan for Durgapur Steel Plant

May 24, 1984: Bokaro Managing Director Mr DR Ahuja at the Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines on the occasion of its silver jubilee

6 July, 1985: Bhilai Steel Plant produces rail quality steel for the first time

June 1, 1986: SAIL takes over Maharashtra Elektrosmelt Limited, a bulk producer of ferro-alloys at Chandrapur. Photograph shows MEL's submerged arc furnace in operation

November 29, 1986: SAIL Chairman Mr V Krishnamurthy inaugurating the additional coil yard at Bokaro Steel Plant

September 19, 1986: Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi flagging off the Rs 1,000 crore modernisation programme for Durgapur Steel Plant

April 9, 1988: Minister for Steel & Mines Shri P Chidambaram inaugurating phase-II expansion of Salem Steel Plant

May 9, 1987: Inauguration of Blast Furnace # 7 at Bhilai by Minister for Steel & Mines Shri ML Fotedar

August 18, 1989: Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Limited becomes a SAIL subsidiary

A Positive Present

WELL ESTABLISHED AS INDIA'S LARGEST STEEL PRODUCER, SAIL EMBARKED UPON A MODERNISATION PROGRAMME FOR ITS PRIMARY PRODUCTION UNITS IN THE LATE 1980S. THE MASSIVE SCALE OF THE INITIATIVE WAS TUNED TO THE CONSOLIDATION THAT THE COMPANY WAS PLANNING IN ALL AREAS OF FUNCTIONING.

LET'S LOOK AT...

THE STRENGTHS THAT SAIL HAS GARNERED ALONG THE WAY.

This is where the steel making process begins: Iron ore being despatched from a mechanised mine

Raw material handling yard at an integrated steel plant

Sintering Plant

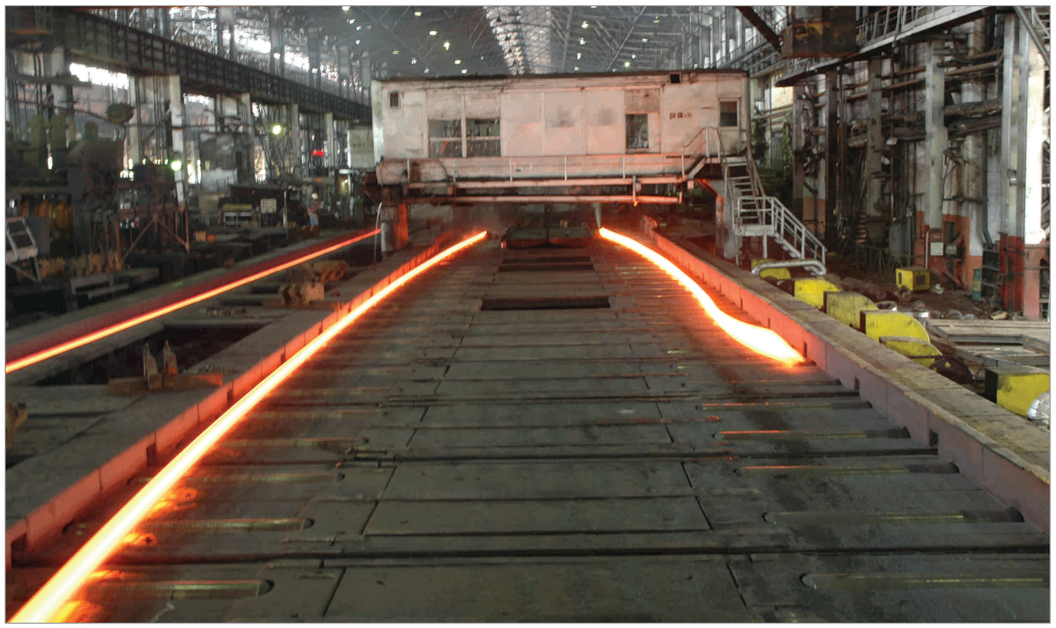
Blast furnaces

Coke Ovens

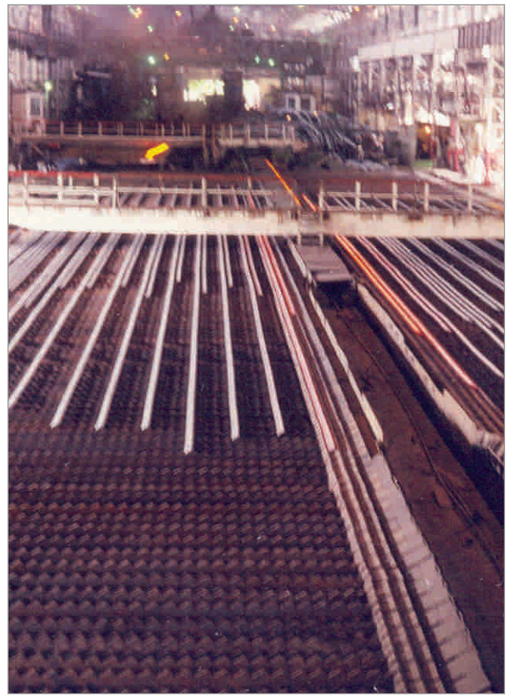
Anti-clockwise from top: Hot metal being poured into a ladle; then treated at a Basic Oxygen Furnace; and finally cast into saleable steel

Clockwise from above: Main gate of Bhilai Steel Plant; 'Pioneer's Monument' in the heart of the steel township; tree-klined Central Avenue in Bhilai township

Main stand of Plate Mill



Rails being produced at Rail & Structural Mill



Blooming & Billet Mill (left) and Merchant Mill

Wire rod being rolled from the modern 'B' strand of Wire Rod Mill

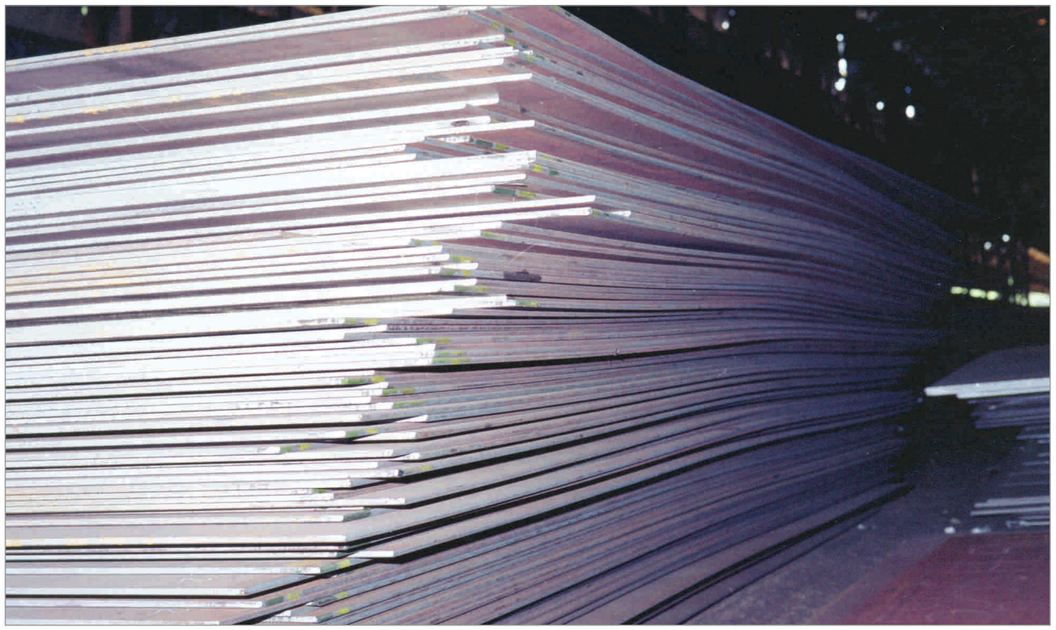
State-of-the-art Long Rail Handling Complex

Long rails loaded on wagons for despatch

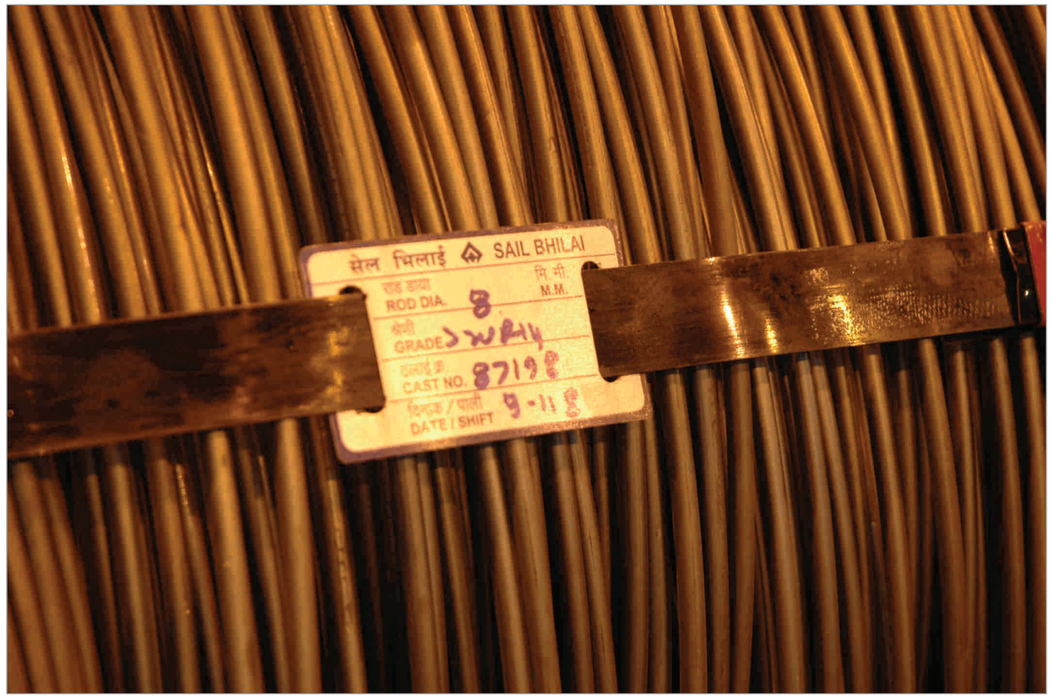
June 27, 2004: Union Minister for Chemicals & Fertilisers and Steel Shri Ram Vilas Paswan inaugurating Bhilai's Long Rail Complex. With him is then SAIL Chairman Mr VS Jain

2008: New RH Degasser coming up

Rails



Plates



Wire rod in coil

Channels (left) and SAIL TMT bars

Main Gate

Residential township

April 24, 1998: Union Minister for Steel & Mines Shri Naveen Patnaik dedicates Bokaro's CCD Complex to the nation

Twin caster machine

September 24, 1991: Union Minister for Steel & Mines Shri Santosh Mohan Dev inaugurating the DCR Mill (seen below) at BSL's Cold Rolling Complex

Galvanising Line

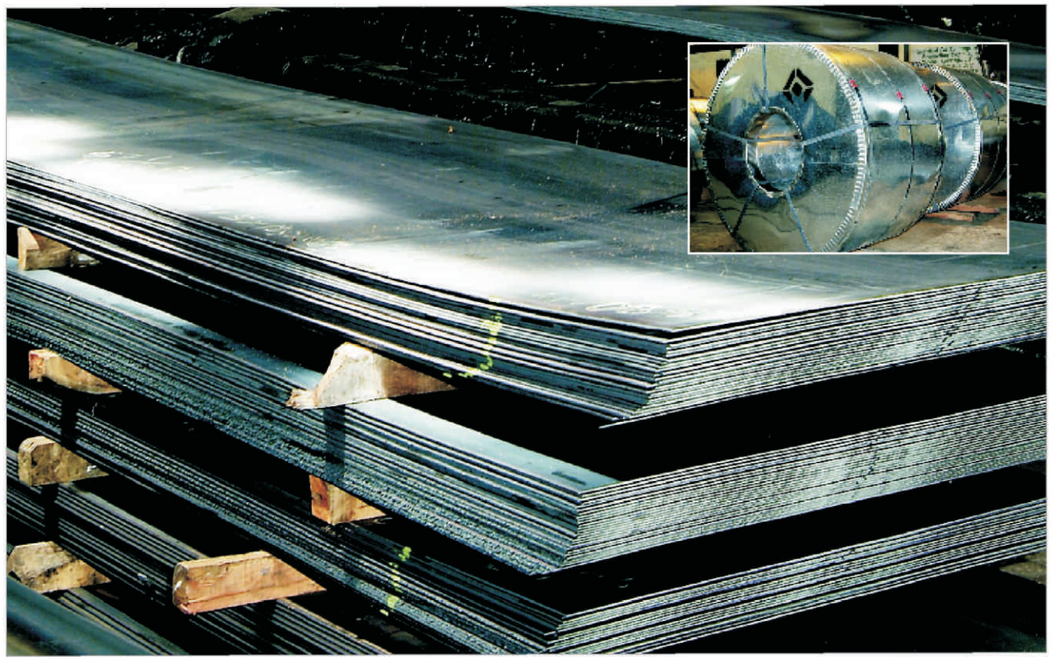
September 19, 1997: Shri Naresh Narad, Joint Secretary (Steel), inaugurating the Steel Refining Unit of CCD

November 27, 1997: SAIL Chairman Mr Arvind Pande inaugurating Coiler # 4 of HSM

2008: New oxygen plant (above) and new silos (below) under construction

Hot Strip Mill

Hot rolled coil (left) and plates

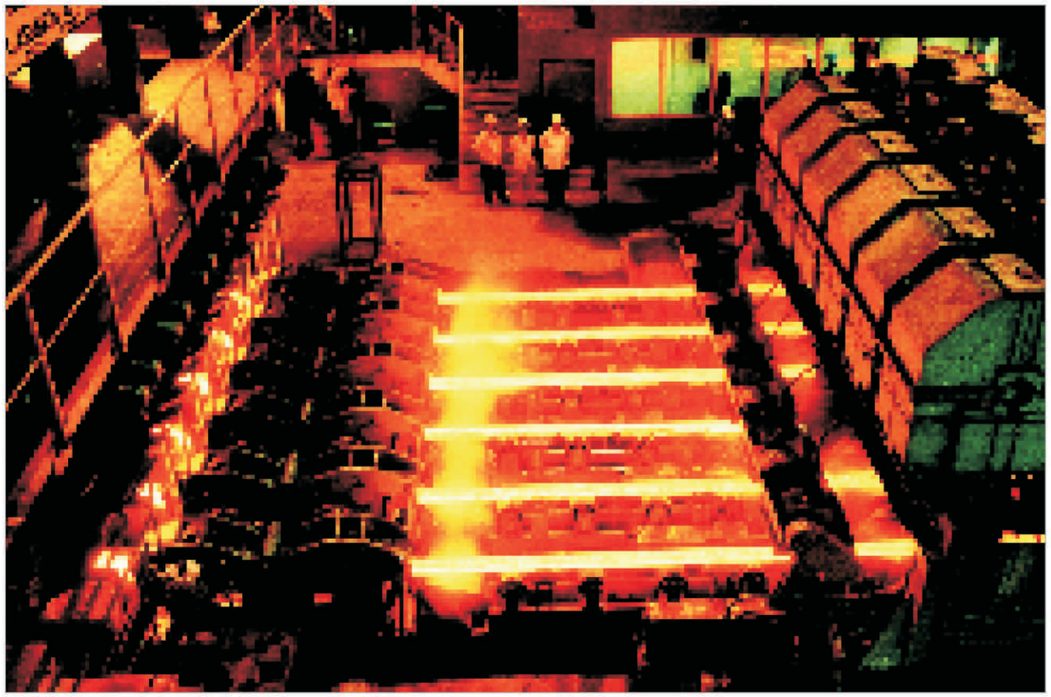


Cold rolled coil (inset) and sheets

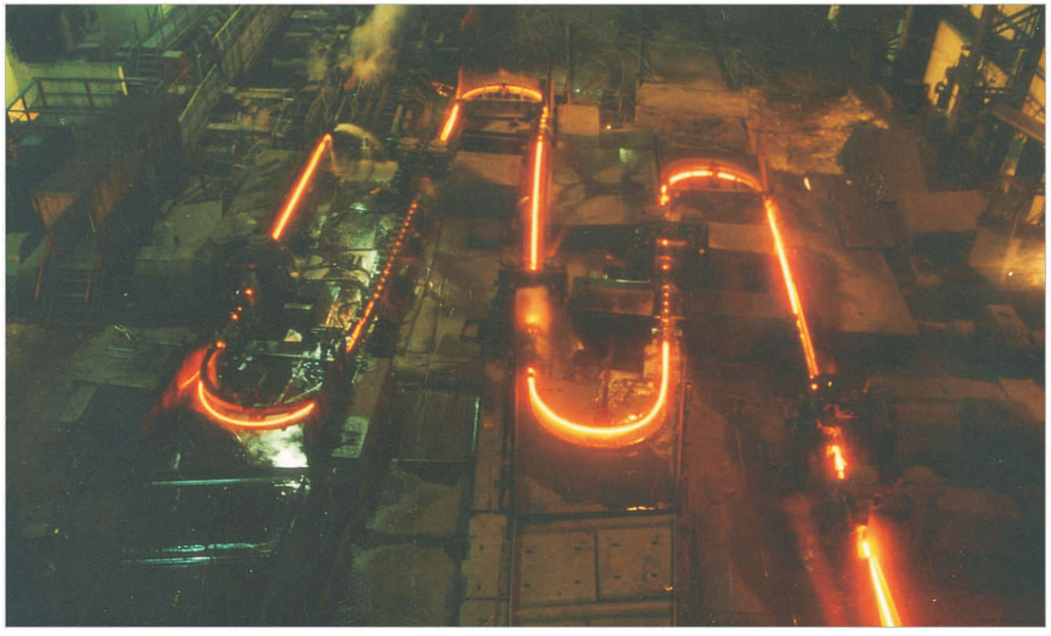
Galvanised corrugated sheets are used for roofing

Main gate

Staff quarters



Six strand continuous casting machine

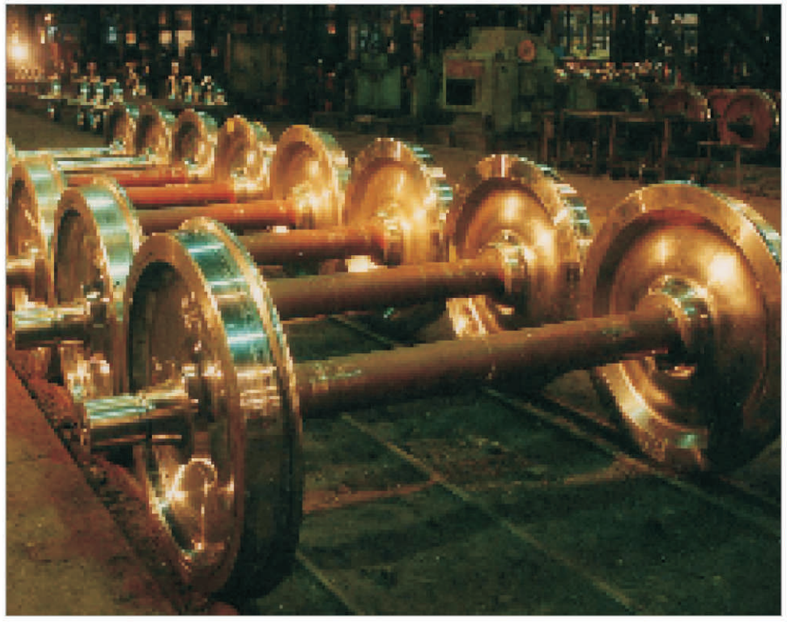


Merchant Mill

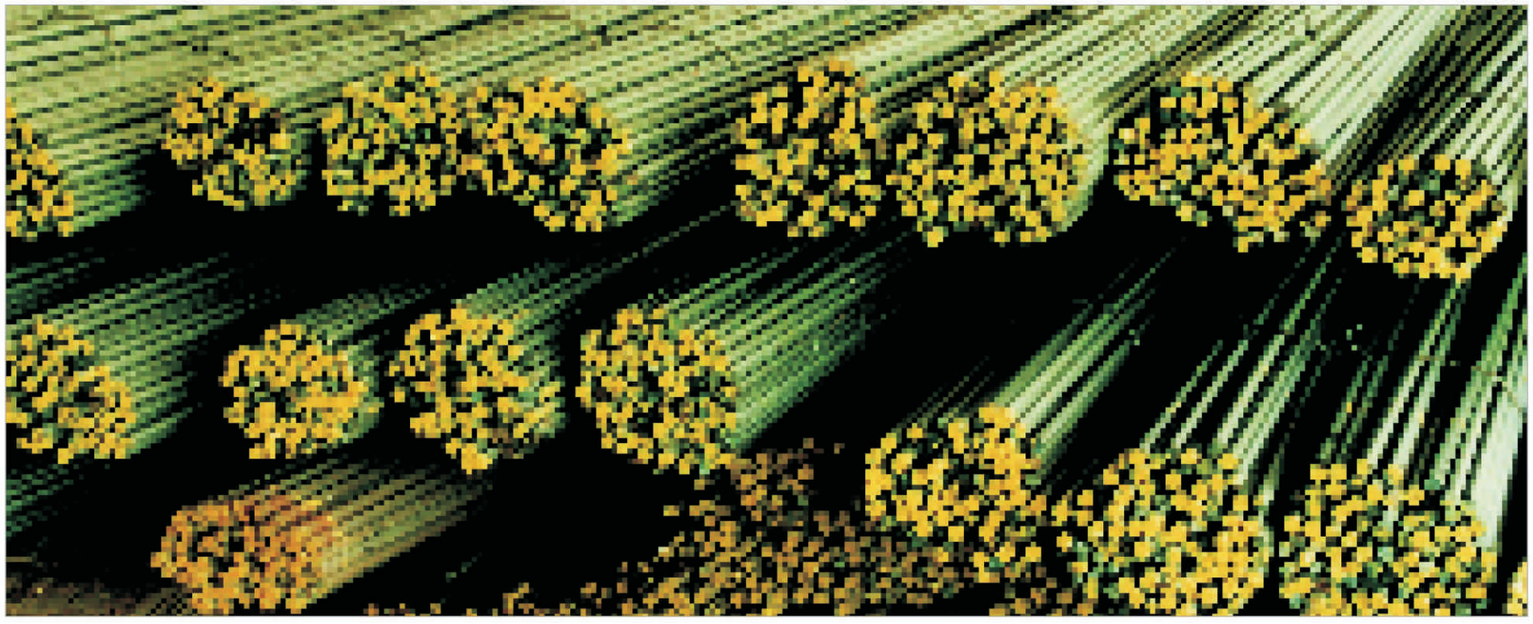
April 22, 1993: Shri Santosh Mohan Deb, Union Steel Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu, West Bengal Chief Minister, and Shri Ajit Panja, Member of Parliament, at the inauguration of the modernised Wheel & Axle Plant and Merchant Mill

Skelp Mill

Machining of rail wheels

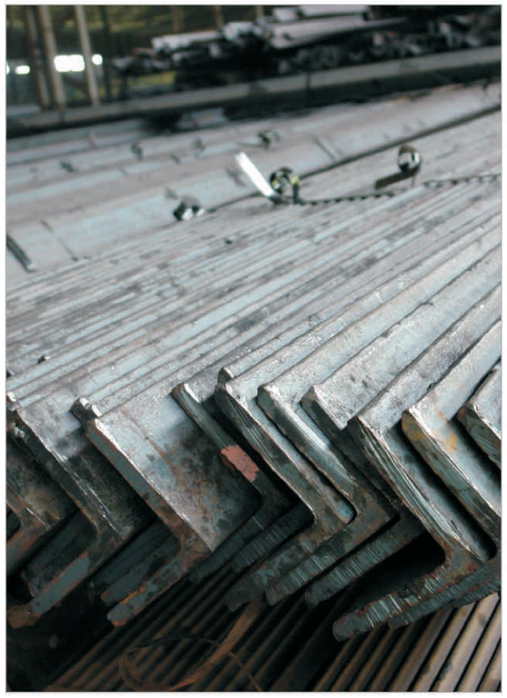


Wheel & axle sets



TMT bars

Stacked billets

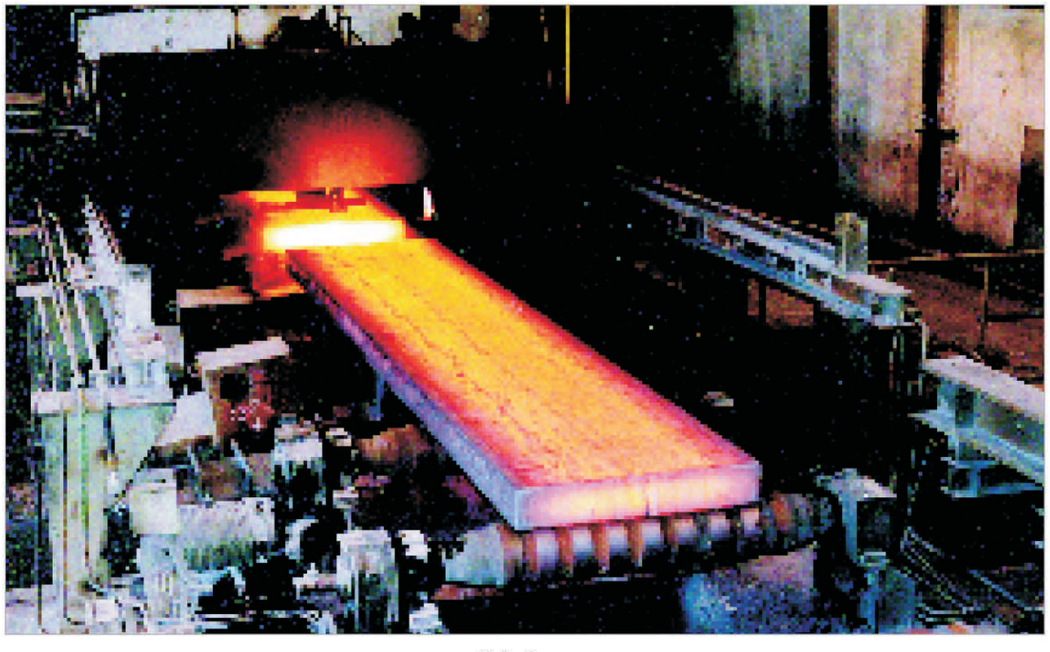


Skelp bundles (left) and angles

A view of the main gate

Road to township

November 8, 1996: Union Minister for Steel & Mines
Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya inaugurating the Continuous Casting Machine Shop
in presence of Orissa Chief Minister Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik



Slab Caster

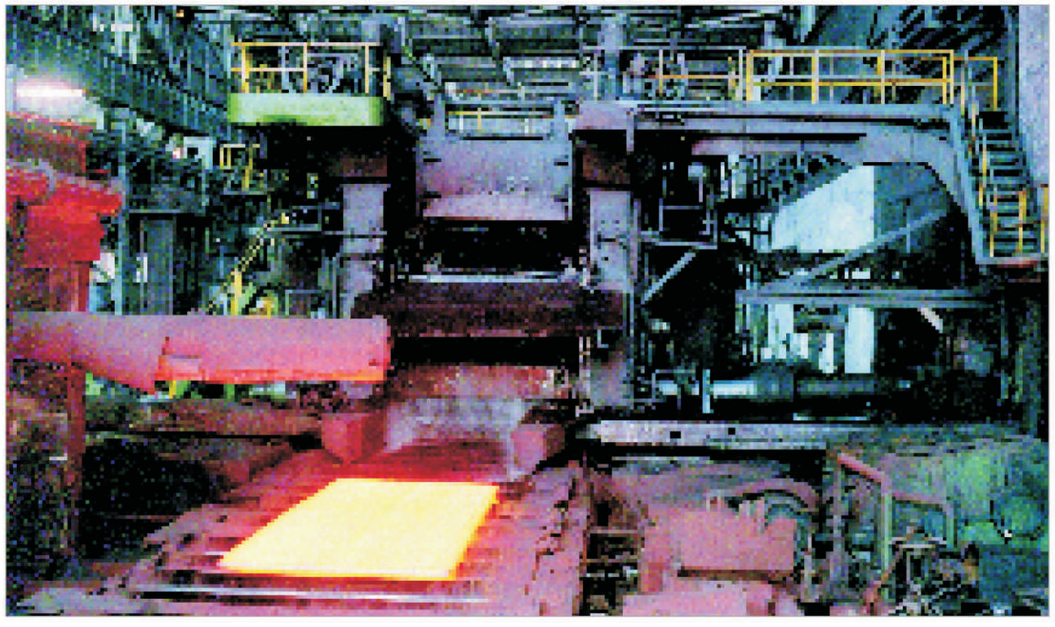
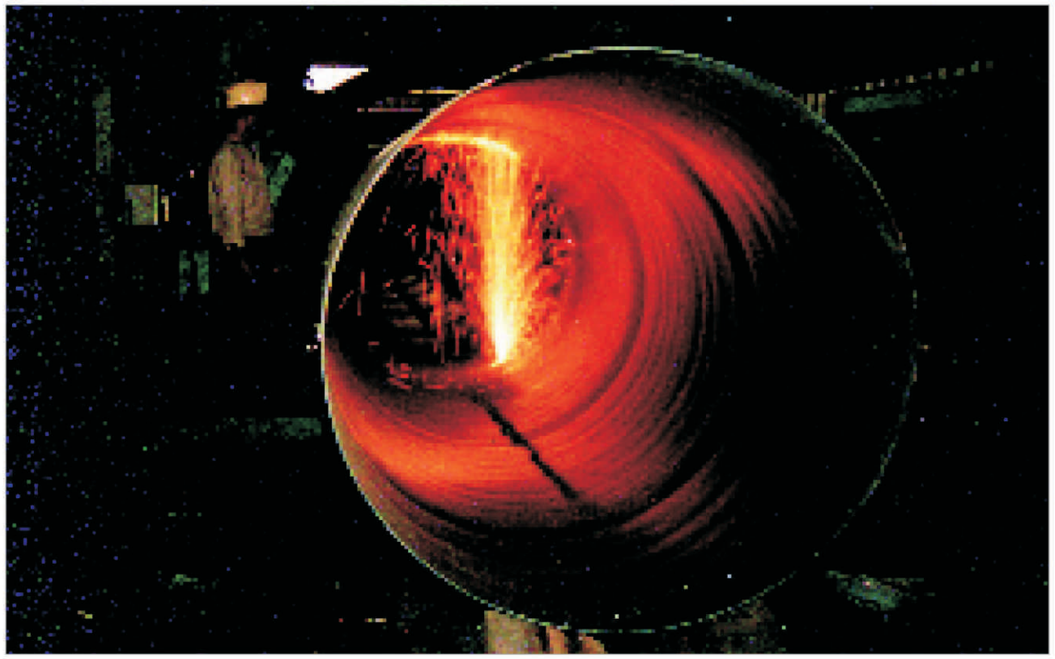


Plate Mill

Coiler in Hot Strip Mill

November 7, 1996: Steel Secretary Dr JK Bagchi inaugurating the Reheating Furnace for Plate Mill. Seen with him are SAIL Chairman Mr MRR Nair and senior officials

Electric Resistant Weld Pipe Plant



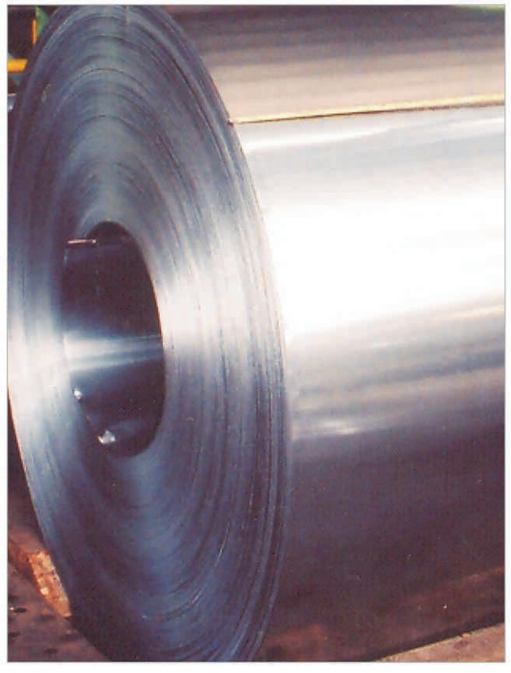
Spiral Weld Pipe Plant

Galvanising Plant

May 15, 2003: President of India Dr APJ Abdul Kalam at the inauguration of 'Steel for Prosperity' monument. Seen with him are Shri BK Tripathy, Union Steel Minister, Orissa Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik and Rourkela Steel Plant Managing Director Dr Sanak Mishra

June 26, 2004: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan on his maiden visit to RSP as Union Minister for Steel visitng the Silicon Steel Mill flanked by SAIL Chairman Mr VS Jain (second from right) and Dr Sanak Mishra, Managing Director

HR coils ready for despatch



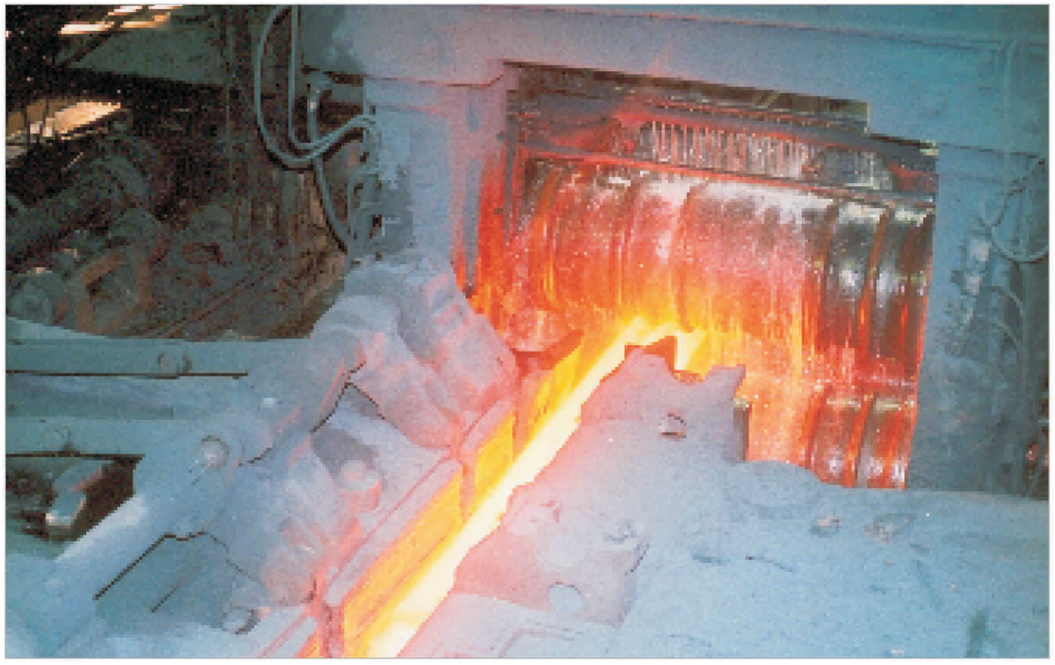
Spirally welded pipes (left) and CR coil

CR sheets (left) and CRNO coil

Main gate

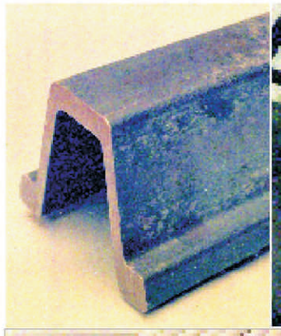
View of the township at Burnpur

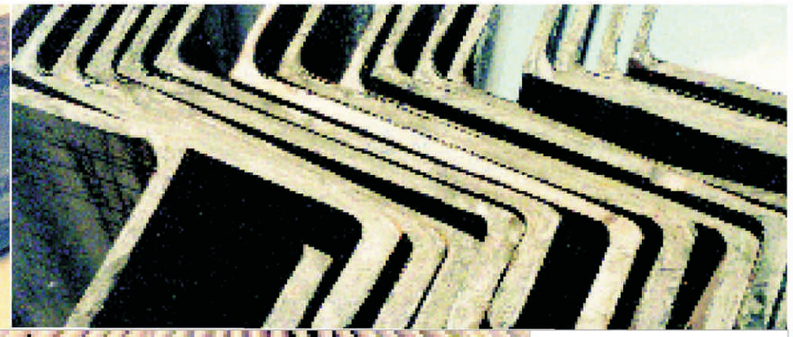
Blast furnaces

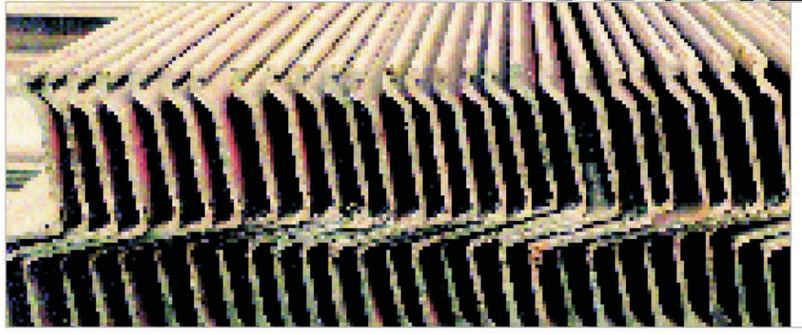


Blooming Mill

Billet Mill



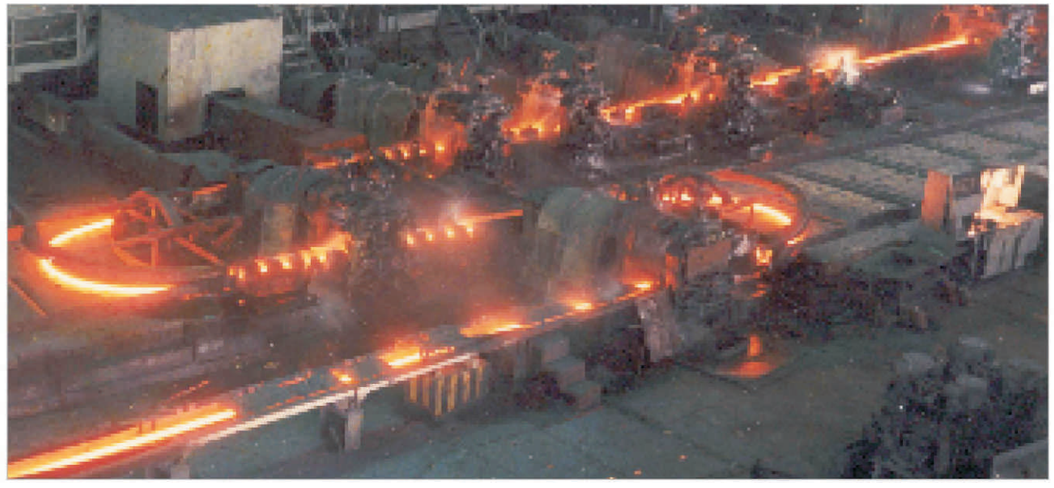




Various special sections produced by IISCO Steel Plant

Light Structural Mill

Heavy Structural Mill



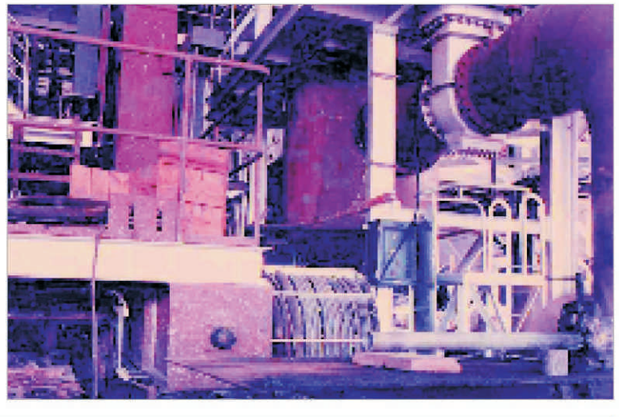
Merchant Mill

A new day dawns for workers at Gua Ore Mines

View of Bolani Ore Mines

Mining in progress at Meghahatuburu and (right) Kiriburu iron ore mines

Main gate

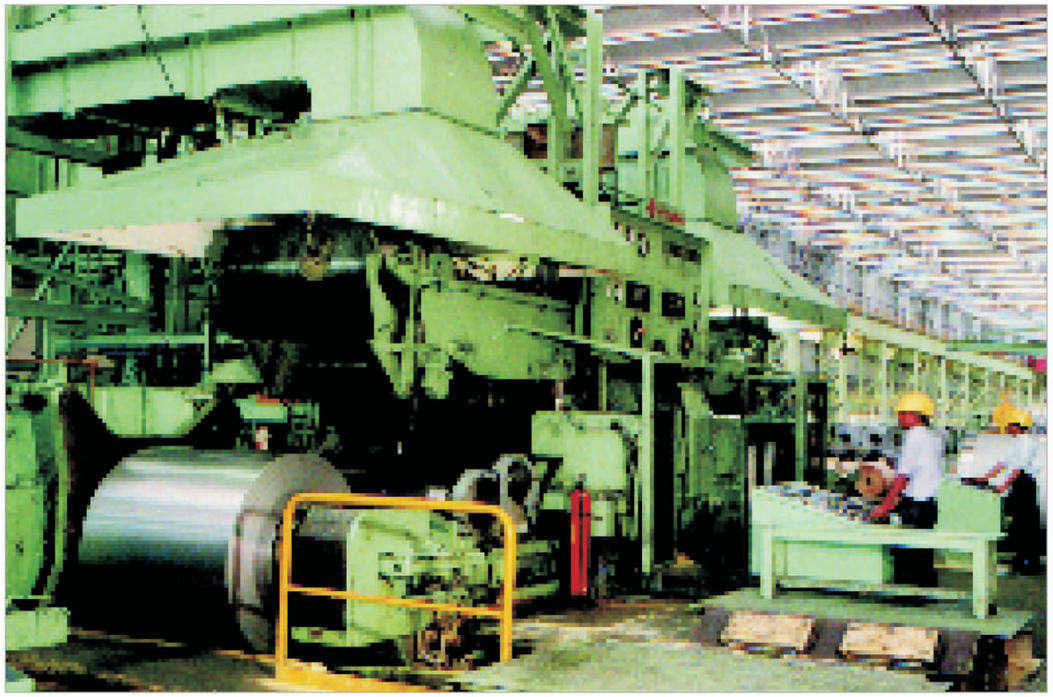


Iron made in an electric arc furnace is processed in a VOD unit (right)

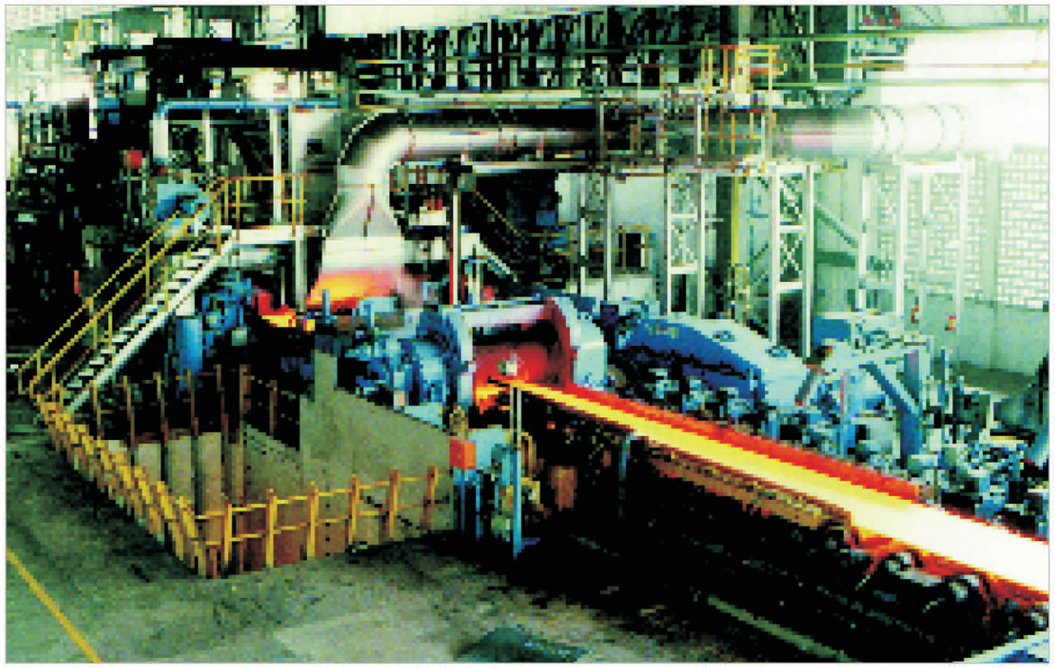
Main gate

View of Mohan Nagar township

March 26, 1991: Shri BN Singh, Tamil Nadu Governer, inaugurating the second Sendzimer Mill



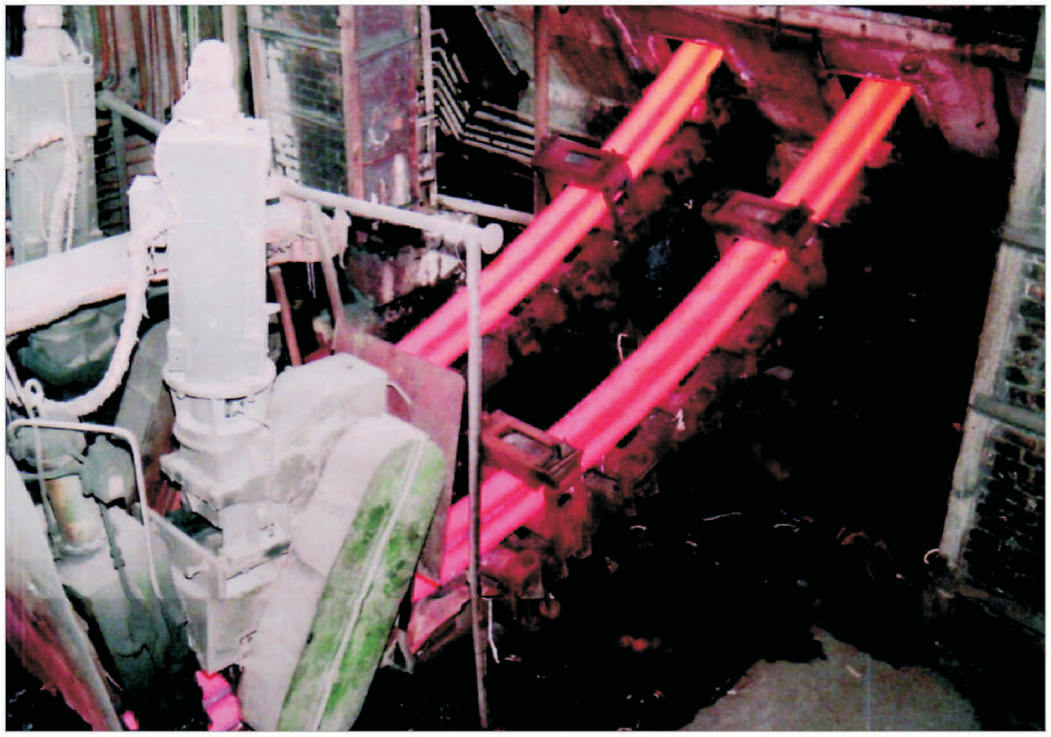
Second Sendzimer Mill

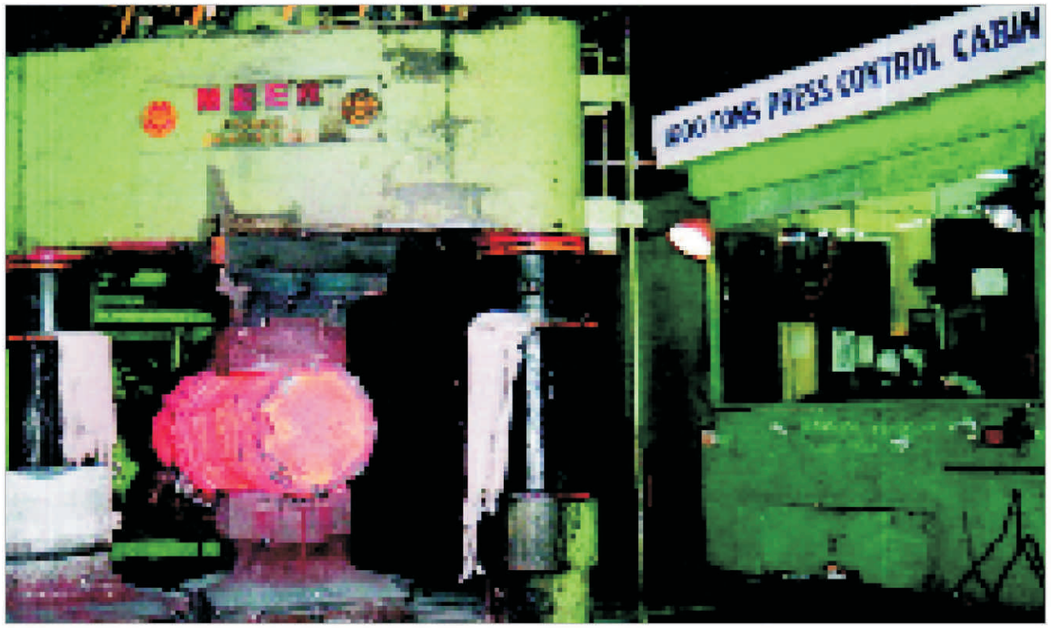


Hot Rolling Mill (above) was inaugurated by the Union Minister of State for Steel Shri Santosh Mohan Dev on November 3, 1995 (below)

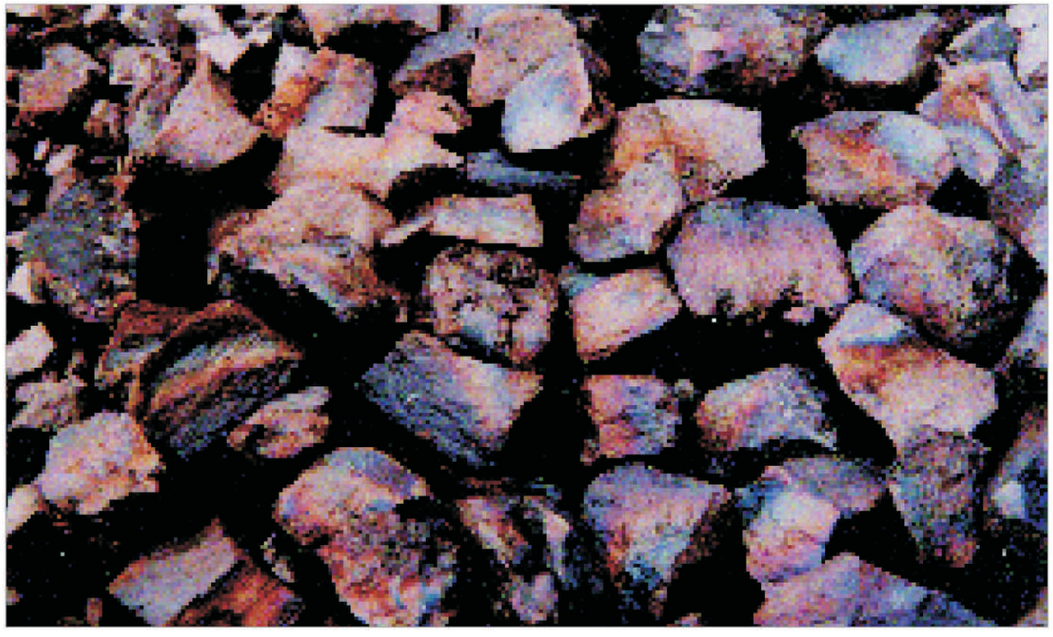
December 24, 1993: Inauguration of Blanking Line (seen below) by then Steel Secretary Shri Moosa Raza

Clockwise from left:
Blast Furnace Cauvery;
Continuous Casting Plant;
1600 tonne press;
View of Bar Mill





Panoramic view of the plant at Chandrapur in Maharashtra

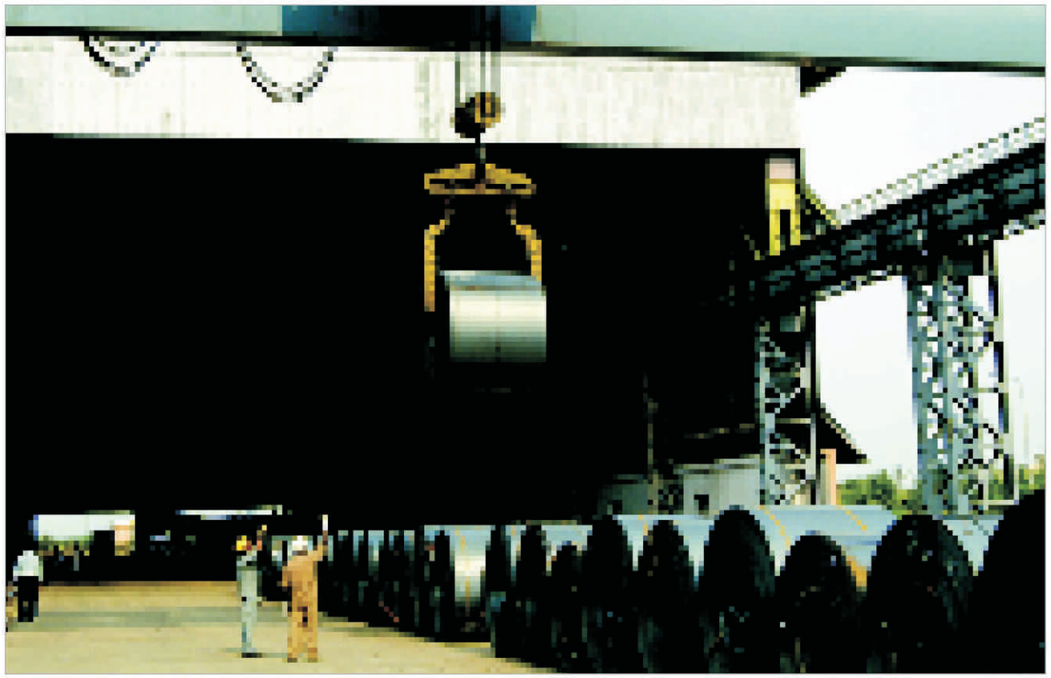


Ferro-manganese

July 11, 2004: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan visiting a production unit

A view of tapping of liquid ferro alloys from submerged arc furnace

SAIL's Central Marketing Organisation headquarters at Kolkata



View of a SAIL warehouse and (below) an export shipment being loaded at Vizag

50th Year of Production

सेल SAIL

1959-2009

A Promising Future

TO MAINTAIN ITS MARKET LEADERSHIP AND DELIVER GREATER VALUE TO ITS STAKEHOLDERS, SAIL HAS LAUNCHED A MAMMOTH MODERNISATION & EXPANSION PROGRAMME THAT ENVISAGES TAKING ITS HOT METAL PRODUCTION CAPACITY TO OVER 26 MILLION TONNES BY 2010 AND TO 60 MILLION TONNES BY 2020.

HERE'S A LOOK AT...

SOME VIGNETTES OF THE DREAM.

December 25, 2007: Union Steel Minister Shri Ram Vilas Paswan inaugurating the commencement of re-opening of SAIL's Kulti unit

November 18, 2006: Union Steel Minister Shri Ram Vilas Paswan inaugurating the HAGC & PVR Unit of Plate Mill in Bhilai Steel Plant

December 24, 2006: Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh launching the modernisation and expansion programme of IISCO Steel Plant, with West Bengal Chief Minister Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan looking on; (below) Shri Paswan presenting a memento to the PM on the occasion

August 10, 2007: Mr SK Roongta inaugurating Slag Granulation Plant 8 at BF # 4 of Bokaro Steel Plant

The newly installed bloom caster in operation at Durgapur Steel Plant

April 22, 2008: (above) Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh inaugurating Bokaro Steel Plant's Modernisation and Expansion Programme and (below) receiving a memento of the occasion from Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and Mr S K Roongta (extreme left)

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan unveiling the foundation stone of SAIL's upcoming steel processing unit at Betiah in Bihar

New slab caster coming up at Bhilai Steel Plant

November 18, 2006: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan inaugurating the modernised 'B' strand of Wire Rod Mill of Bhilai Steel Plant

January 4, 2008: (From right) Union Steel Minister Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Orissa Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik, Steel Secretary Shri RS Pandey, SAIL Chairman Mr SK Roongta and RSP Managing Director Mr BN Singh at the foundation stone laying ceremony for Rourkela Steel Plant's modernisation & expansion programme

September 21, 2007: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan inaugurating the rebuilt Coke Oven Battery # 5 of Bokaro Steel Plant

Rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery # 5 of Bhilai Steel Plant under progress

February 22, 2007: Blowing in of Bhilai's Blast Furnace # 7 after upgradation by SAIL Chairman Mr SK Roongta

Shri RS Pandey, Secretary (Steel), inaugurating Slag Granulation Plant 7 at BF # 4 of Bokaro Steel Plant

Mr V Shyamsundar, Managing Director, breaks ground for a 700 MTPD air separation unit coming up at Durgapur Steel Plant

Blast Furnace # 7 of Bhilai Steel Plant after technological upgradation

February 09, 2008: Union Steel Minister Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Dr Raman Singh and other dignitaries at the inauguration of Bhilai Steel Plant's Expansion & Modernisation Programme

Coal dust injection plant under construction at Durgapur Steel Plant

August 16, 2007: Mr G Ojha, SAIL Director (Personnel), and Mr Soung-sik Chou, Senior Executive Vice President and Member of Board, POSCO, Korea, after signing an MoU to establish a strategic alliance for cooperation in business interest areas in the presence of Mr SK Roongta (centre), Chairman, SAIL

December 11, 2007: (Standing from left) NMDC CMD Mr Rana Som, Chhattisgarh Chief Secretary Shri Shivraj Singh, SAIL Chairman Mr SK Roongta and Railway Board Chairman Mr KC Jena; (seated from left) Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Dr Raman Singh, Union Railway Minister Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav and Union Steel Minister Shri Ram Vilas Paswan after signing an MoU for construction of a railway line in Chhattisgarh linking Rowghat

January 3, 2008: Mr SK Roongta, Chairman, SAIL, and Mr B Muthuraman, Managing Director, Tata Steel, after signing an agreement to form a joint venture company for coal mining in India

September 15, 2007: SAIL Executive Director Mr AK Jain (left) and Mr DK Mittal, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, IL&FS Infrastructure Development Corporation, signing an MoU for setting up of a special purpose vehicle to develop and operate a steel related SEZ at Salem in Tamil Nadu

50th Year of Production

सेल SAIL

1959-2009

Making a Meaningful Difference in People's Lives

SAIL HAS SINCE INCEPTION BEEN A CONSCIENTIOUS CORPORATE CITIZEN AND IS TODAY PROUD OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MEASURES IT HAS INITIATED IN THE PERIPHERAL AREAS OF ITS PLANTS AND UNITS.

WE BELIEVE...

THERE'S A LITTLE BIT OF SAIL IN EVERYBODY'S LIFE

People flocking to a free medical camp organised by Durgapur Steel Plant

Artificial Insemination Centre set up at Dumerjore, a peripheral village of Rourkela Steel Plant

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan at a free medical camp organised by Bokaro Steel Plant

Midday meal at Bokaro Ispat Kalyan Vidyalaya, a free school for economically and socially backward children

Women learn tailoring skills at Udyog Kendra run by Mahila Samiti, Bokaro

Free daily medical check-up centre organised by Rourkela Steel Plant

Physically handicapped persons being given vocational training at Hope School run by Durgapur Steel Plant

Durgapur Steel Plant has extended modern sanitation facilities to peripheral villages

Underprivileged children get free education at Bhilai Ispat Vikas Vidyalaya

Roads and water facilities installed by Bokaro Steel Plant in a model steel village

State-of-the-art neo-natal unit of Bhilai's Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital & Research Centre

An eye camp at a peripheral village of Bhilai Steel Plant

Young tribal footballers at a football camp organised by Bokaro Steel Plant

Mrs Shakuntala Singh, President, Mahila Sanghati, Rourkela, distributing sewing machines to women from peripheral villages after a training course

Tribal children from Rowghat area participating in a sports meet organised by Bhilai Steel Plant in Narainpur

February 15, 2008: Mr SK Roongta, Chairman, SAIL (right) receiving FICCI award for Rural & Community Development Initiatives '06-07 from Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh in New Delhi

Children from the near-extinct Birhor tribe adopted by Bokaro Steel Plant

Health:

Primary health centres	-	40
Reproductive & child health centres	-	11
No. of hospitals	-	31
No. of speciality hospitals	-	8
No. of beds	-	4,070
No. of doctors	-	788
No. of paramedical staff	-	2,770
No. of beneficiaries	-	4,600,563
Beneficiaries of health awareness camps	-	471,631
Immunisation per year	-	80,384
Sterilisation	-	16,901

Education:

		Nos.	Students
Schools within township	-		
Primary		55	27,025
Secondary		67	42,505
Tertiary		16	11,537
Total		138	81,067
Schools outside township	-	Nos.	Students
Primary		566	103,900
Secondary		833	58,431
Tertiary		8	1,913
Total		1407	164,244
Survival rate in primary schools	-		95%
Overall girl-boy ratio	-		1 : 1
No. of adult education centres	-		90
No. of villages covered	-		394
No. of additional rooms built	-		35

Engendering Development (Women Employed):

Number of women employed	-	6,666
Women in senior position	-	128
Women in management	-	450
Women in non-executive position	-	6,088
No. of women engaged in institutions (Mahila Samaj)	-	4,054
Quantum of orders generated in 2006-07 (INR million)	-	12.46

Access to improved Water Sources:

Number of people for whom created	-	2,495,824
Number of people for whom water source created per year	-	112,242
No. of water infrastructure created every year	-	157
Number of beneficiaries per water source	-	9,302

Ancillary Industry:

- Developing ancillaries since 1978
- Adding 42 ancillary units annually
- Creating employment for more than 700 people per year

Number of units recognised	-	1,861
People employed	-	8,061
Quantum of orders generated in 2006-07 (INR million)	-	706

Road Connectivity:

Construction/repair of pucca roads	-	33 km/year
Providing road access across villages	-	435 villages/year
Total number of beneficiaries per year	-	204,834
Total number of beneficiaries	-	5,239,258

Sports (2007-08):

Number of new sports facilities built	-	4
Total number of people for whom training provided		
- from SAIL family	-	2,352
- from local community	-	2,309
Total number of events participated in	-	954
Prizes won	-	428
Scholarships provided	-	62
Total value of scholarships provided (INR million)	-	3.78

50th Year of Production

सेल SAIL

1959-2009

Milestones

Abbreviations used:

RSP=Rourkela Steel Plant; BSP=Bhilai Steel Plant; DSP=Durgapur Steel Plant; BSL=Bokaro Steel Plant; ASP=Alloy Steels Plant; SSP=Salem Steel Plant; VISL=Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd; MEL=Maharashtra Elektrosmelt Ltd; RDCIS=Research & Development Centre for Iron & Steel; CET=Centre for Engineering & Technology; WRM=Wire Rod Mill; HSM=Hot Strip Mill; R&SM=Rail & Structural Mill; HRM=Hot Rolling Mill; CRM=Cold Rolling Mill; BF=Blast furnace; COB=Coke oven battery; BOF=Basic oxygen furnace; SP=Sintering Plant; CDI=Coal dust injection; EMS=Environment management system; OHP=Open hearth furnace; THF=Twin hearth furnace; SAF=Submerged arc furnace; Fe-Mn=Ferro manganese; CC=Continuous casting;

December 21, 1953: Agreement signed with Krupp-Demag for RSP

January 19, 1954: Hindustan Steel Ltd formed

February 2, 1955: Agreement with USSR for BSP

October 31,1956: Contract with Indian Steel Works Construction Co. Ltd for DSP

December 3, 1958: First COB lit at RSP

December, 1958: Government invites tenders for ASP

January 31, 1959: First COB commissioned at BSP

February 3,1959: First BF inaugurated at RSP

February 4, 1959: First BF inaugurated at BSP

October 11, 1959: 250-tonne furnace commissioned at SMS at BSP

November 12, 1959: Blooming Mill commissioned at BSP

November 23, 1959: First COB lit at DSP

December 15, 1959: Blooming & Slabbing Mill commissioned at RSP

December 24, 1959: Billet Mill commissioned at BSP

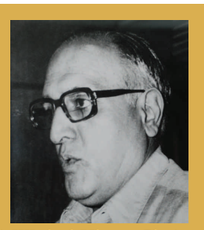
December 26, 1959: First BF commissioned at DSP

December 27, 1959: First LD converter commissioned at RSP

April 25,1960: SMS furnace-A commissioned at DSP

May 9, 1960: Blooming Mill commissioned at DSP

June 20, 1960: Billet Mill commissioned at DSP



MA Wadud Khan, Chairman
February 6, 1973 to October 7, 1976

October 27, 1960: R&SM commissioned at BSP

October 1960: Plate Mill commissioned at RSP

October 15, 1960: ERW Pipe Plant commissioned at RSP

February 2, 1961: Merchant Mill commissioned at BSP

February 18, 1961: Section Mill commissioned at DSP

February 28, 1961: HSM commissioned at RSP

May 14, 1961: Merchant Mill commissioned at DSP

June 13, 1961: CRMs commissioned at RSP

July 3, 1961: First SP commissioned at BSP

November 1, 1961: Axle plant commissioned at DSP

January, 1962: First wage board for steel industry formed

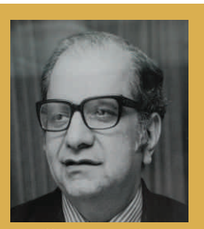
January 24, 1962: Wheel plant commissioned at DSP

November 25, 1962: Fertiliser plant commissioned at RSP

January 29, 1964: Bokaro Steel Limited formed

November 26, 1964: 500-tonne OHP commissioned at SMS in BSP

January 23, 1965: 10-tonne arc furnace commissioned at inauguration of ASP



RP Billimoria, Chairman
October 7, 1976 to May 29,1978

February 28, 1965: SP commissioned at RSP

August 17, 1966: Expansion of LD converter commissioned at RSP

December 1966: Bar Mill & Forge Shop commissioned at ASP

July 3, 1967: Expansion of BF # 4 commissioned at RSP

September 1, 1967: WRM commissioned at BSP

November 7, 1967: SMS-II commissioned at ASP

November 7, 1967: Billet Mill commissioned at ASP

December 4, 1967: BF # 4 expansion commissioned at DSP

December 8, 1967: Skelp Mill commissioned at DSP

January 1968: Sheet Mill commissioned at ASP

February 17, 1968: Tandem Mill commissioned at RSP

April 6, 1968: Construction of BSL starts

October 31, 1968: Electrolytic Tinning Line and Electric Sheet Mill commissioned at RSP

August 6, 1969: SMS-K furnace commissioned at DSP

September 25, 1969: Galvanising Line commissioned at RSP

October 16, 1969: Joint wage negotiating committee formed

February 20, 1970: Agreement with USSR for BSL expansion

July 14, 1972: Government takes over IISCO

September 9, 1972: Coke ovens commissioned at BSL

September 19, 1972: SP commissioned at BSL

September 23, 1972: Formation of Salem Steel Limited in Tamil Nadu and RDCIS at Ranchi

October 3, 1972: First BF complex inaugurated at BSL

January 24, 1973: Formation of Steel Authority of India Ltd

January 31, 1974: LD converter commissioned at BSL

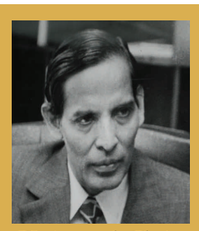
December 30, 1974: Slabbing Mill commissioned at BSL

February 3, 1976: 10 million tonnes of saleable steel produced at RSP

March 7, 1976: 25 million tonnes of ingot steel produced at BSP

May 1, 1976: HSM inaugurated at BSL

Milestones



Dr PL Agrawal, Chairman
May 29, 1978 to August 8, 1980

June 17, 1976: SW Pipe Plant commissioned at RSP

February, 1977: SAF-I commissioned. Commercial production of high-carbon Fe-Mn starts at MEL

July 17, 1977: CRM complex commissioned at BSL

February 28, 1978: Completion of 1.7 million tonne capacity expansion of BSL

March 31, 1979: Transfer of government-held IISCO shares to SAIL

May 1, 1978: Iron & Steel Company (Restructuring) & Miscellaneous Provisions Act passed

June 19, 1979: National Joint Committee for Steel Industry formed

June, 1981: CC machine commissioned at MEL

August, 1981: SAF-2 commissioned at MEL

September 1981: Stage-1 expansion, 50-tonne arc furnace commissioned for trials at ASP

September 13, 1981: SSP commissioned

November, 1981: Production of pig iron starts at MEL

March 13, 1982: Inauguration of SSP

May, 1982: Stage-1 expansion of ASP completed

June 25, 1982: Inauguration of sponge iron pilot plant of RDCIS

July, 1982: Stage-2 expansion of ASP sanctioned

August 25, 1982: Foundation laid for SAIL's first slag cement plant at RSP

November 1, 1982: Inauguration of CCTV at RSP, first in SAIL

February 11, 1983: Compressed air station # 3 commissioned at BSP

August 9, 1983: Agreement with Mannesman Demag for ASP modernisation

October 17, 1983: COB-5B lighted at RSP

November 23, 1983: Inauguration of Rs 1.05-crore computer centre at RSP

February 3, 1984: Rs 170-crore Silicon Steel Plant inaugurated at RSP

February 4, 1984: 3600 mm Plate Mill inaugurated at BSP

November 19, 1984: Two online isotope thickness gauge machines installed in RSP Plate Mill

February 15, 1985: New Oxygen Plant inaugurated at Kulti Works, IISCO

April 15, 1985: 9th Electronics Lab inaugurated at BSP

June 23, 1985: Inauguration of integrated trail run of Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Project

July 6, 1985: Rail-quality steel made for the first time at BSP

October 17, 1985: BF Kasturba commissioned at DSP

January 5, 1986: Inauguration of Lab Complex at RDCIS

February, 1986: MEL SAFs converted to produce high carbon Fe-Mn

June 1, 1986: SAIL takes over MEL

September-October, 1986: Inauguration of two new stockyards at Lucknow and Ballabhgarh

September 19, 1986: Rs 1,000-crore modernisation programme for DSP announced

October 29, 1986: New 350-tonne magnetic separator commissioned at IISCO

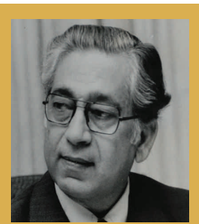
December 1, 1986: RSP spiral weld pipes despatched for Hazira-Bareilly-Jagdishpur pipeline

December 8, 1986: Commissioning of VAD unit at ASP

February 27, 1987: Inauguration of second CCTV in SAIL at Salem

March 25, 1987: Inauguration of VAD unit at ASP

May 9, 1987: Inauguration of BSP sub-centre of CET



KC Khanna, Chairman
August 8, 1980 to November 6, 1981

S Samarapungavan, Chairman
November 6, 1981 to May 17, 1985

August 30, 1987: Inauguration of BF # 7 at BSP

September 5, 1987: Inauguration of Ranchi office of CET

December 1987: Production of silico-manganese at MEL

January 9, 1988: Indigenous 700-HP diesel electric shunting engine commissioned at IISCO

February 11, 1988: First-ever stainless steel product launched in India at State Transport Centre office, Mumbai

February, 1988: Commissioning of CLU converter at MEL

March 4, 1988: First aerodynamic stainless steel grade launched at SSP

April 9, 1988: Phase-2 expansion of SSP inaugurated

April 26, 1988: Inauguration of a new boiler house at ASP

September 15, 1988: Combined blowing technology introduced in LD converters at RSP

October 1, 1988: Commissioning of VOD/CC at ASP

October 10, 1988: SAIL's new stockyard at Manali, Chennai inaugurated

October 27, 1988: COB # 9 at BSP dedicated to the nation

November 14, 1988: Fifth air separation unit commissioned at BSL

August 7, 1989: VISL handed over to SAIL by Prime Minister

August 18, 1989: VISL becomes SAIL subsidiary

April, 1990: Production of medium carbon Fe-Mn at MEL

November, 1990: Commissioning of 1 MVA arc furnace at MEL

December, 1990: Comprehensive environmental study at SAIL plants and mines completed by BHPE-Kinhill

July 1991: Inauguration of high pressure SP at MEL

July 23, 1991: Inauguration of BOD Effluent Recycling Plant for COB # 9 and 10 at Burnpur

August 11, 1991: BF # 5 at BSL commissioned

August 11, 1991: BF # 7 of BSP commissioned

September 20, 1991: Inauguration of second phase of RSP modernisation

September 24, 1991: Inauguration of Double Cold Reducing Mill at BSL

February 6, 1992: Inauguration of new CMO headquarters at Calcutta

April 29, 1992: COB # 4 at BSP lit up

September 9, 1992: Computerised stockyard inaugurated at Kanpur

September 30, 1992: SAIL pays maiden dividend of Rs 75.65 crore to Government

January 19, 1993: Agreement with SMS Schloemann-Seimag for Rolling Steckel Mill equipment package of SSP

December 24, 1993: State-of-art Blanking Line inaugurated at SSP

December 27, 1993: Reconstructed BF # 1 commissioned at DSP

February 24, 1994: Inauguration of BOD plant at RSP

April 4, 1994: Star Trading House status given to SAIL

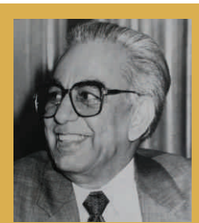
June 7, 1994: Inauguration of the first converter in BOF shop at DSP

August 1, 1994: BSP receives inaugural Prime Minister's Trophy for Best Integrated Steel Plant

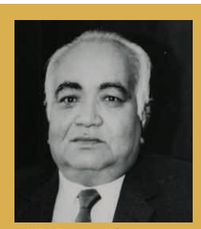
August 14, 1994: Contract signed with SMS Schloemann Siemag for HSM modernisation at BSL

November 26, 1994: CC plant commissioned at DSP

February 1, 1995: Inauguration of new Sinter Plant at DSP



V Krishnamurthy, Chairman
May 17, 1985 to May 15, 1990



SR Jain, Chairman
June 27, 1990 to October 31, 1992

February 24, 1995: First inhouse designed-and-built 530 cu.m. BF Cauvery blown in at VISL

June 2, 1995: Inauguration of Sun-5520 computer system at RSP

October 31, 1995: Semi-automatic bar twisting machine at IISCO inaugurated

November 3, 1995: HRM at Salem inaugurated

September 21, 1996: Mechanical equipment erection work in COB # 10 at BSP inaugurated

November 8, 1996: Inauguration of new BOF-CC Shop-II, new BOF Shop and new Sinter Plant at RSP

February 28, 1997: Finance Minister declares SAIL a Navratna company

April 17, 1997: Karnataka Government hands over remaining 34% shares of VISL to SAIL

1998: New wing of SAIL's CET formed for formulating standards for the steel industry

1998: RSP becomes first Indian steel plant to cast CRNO steel through BOF-VAR-concast route

1998: Commissioning of indigenously designed and fabricated crucible furnace at IISCO's Kulti Works

January 21, 1998: Fourth THF commissioned at BSP

1998: BSL CRM-II gets ISO:9002 certification

September 4, 1998: CDI unit in BF # 6 commissioned at BSP

January 24, 1998: BF # 8 converted into THF-4 at BSP

February 15, 1998: Oxygen Plant-II air separation unit # 3 commissioned at BSP

December 15, 1998: CDI system in commissioned in BF # 4 at BSL

March 24, 1998: Second CC machine commissioned in SMS-II of BSL

July 18, 1998: Modernisation of coiler in HSM of BSL

August-September, 1998: Furnaces at IAS, HTS and Primary Mill modified to dual fuel firing at VISL

September 22, 1998: Ladle furnace commissioned at ASP

December 29, 1998: VISL amalgamated with SAIL

April 19, 1999: SAILCON awarded ISO:9002 certification

May 4, 1999: ISO:9002 certification for RSP BFs and ultrasonic testing machine commissioned in R&SM of BSP

May 10, 1999: SSP gets ISO:14001 EMS certification

July 23, 1999: Eddy current testing machine commissioned in Rail Mill of BSP

August 11, 1999: Cumulative production of ingot steel by BSP SMS crosses 75-million tonne mark

September 15, 1999: Electromagnetic stirrer commissioned at CC plant in VISL

November 26, 1999: IISCO THF-1 commissioned

2000: SAIL, Tata Steel and Kalyani Steel join hands for B2B steel portal metaljunction.com

January 16, 2000: Modernisation of Reheating Furnace # 3 in HSM of BSL

January 29, 2000: Modernisation of coiler # 1 in HSM of BSL

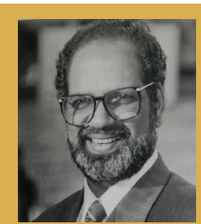
February 3, 2000: Inhouse-built reeling machine at HTS, VISL commissioned

February 15, 2000: Government approves business and financial restructuring of SAIL

April 12, 2000: Turbo-generator commissioned in Power & Blowing Station at BSP

10 February 2001: Electrostatic Precipitator Complex commissioned in BSL

March 16, 2001: JV of SAIL and NTPC formed for captive power units in steel plants



MRR Nair, Chairman
November 1, 1992 to November 30, 1996

Milestones

2001: ISO:14001 for Silicon Steel Mill at RSP and ISO:9002 for SMS-I at BSL

November 2, 2001: Structural work of Long Rail Project inaugurated at BSP

2002: High corrosion resistant structural steel developed at BSP

2002: WRM at BSP starts commercial production of 12 mm TMT bars

February 9, 2002: SAIL forms second power JV with DVC

March 19, 2002: SAIL transfers 50% of its holding in its wholly owned subsidiary, BSP Electric Supply Company Ltd, to NTPC through a shareholder's agreement

2002: Commissioning of upgraded BF # 3 at DSP

2002: Meghahatuburu iron ore mines bag ISO:14001 certification

2002: CET QMS upgraded to ISO 9001:2000

2002: SAIL International Trade Division certified to ISO:9002 standards

February 4, 2002: New Rail Finishing Complex commissioned at BSP

September 10, 2002: Reconstructed BF # 3 at DSP dedicated to nation

2003: Online marking machine installed at RSP for branding galvanised products

February, 2003: BSP develops special steel for building naval warships

April, 2003: Maiden export of CRNO

May 17, 2003: EMS commissioned in CCS of ASP

May 30, 2003: Inhouse ingot mould casting commissioned at IISCO

July 29, 2003: Installation of facilities for 78-metre-long rail production at BSP

December, 2003: BSP starts branding of TMT wire rods

2004: SAIL features in Forbes list of world's top 1,500 companies for first time

2004: ISO:14001 EMS for all BSP units

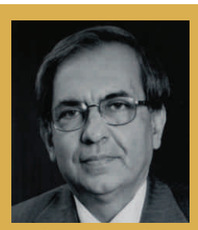
April 18, 2004: BSP produces first 80-metre long rail

April 23, 2004: IISCO's new THF lighted up

June 5, 2004: SAIL Environment Policy released

July 15, 2004: SAIL becomes first industrial enterprise to wheel power between units

July 26, 2004: SAIL announces growth plan for 2011-12



Arvind Pandey, Chairman
January 3, 1997 to September 30, 2002

September 10, 2004: Slag-free tapping achieved at ASP

September 19, 2004: BSP dispatches first consignment of 130-metre-long rails

September 28, 2004: SAIL signs MoU with KIOCL to form JV for mine development at Barsua, Taldih and Kalta, and with BHP Billiton for strategic alliance

October 2, 2004: DSP inks MoU with DPL for coal conversion

November, 2004: CDI system in BF # 7 of BSP and coal tar injection in BF # 1 of BSL inaugurated

November 2, 2004: BSP receives ISO certification for HR function

November 21, 2004: Two BOF operations started at VISL

December 20, 2004: CDI unit in BF # 7 commissioned at BSP

January, 2005: SAIL announces companywide ERP implementation

February 2005: VISL certified to ISO:9001:2000 standards

April, 2005: SSP announces launch of own retail outlets

June 13, 2005: Rail Welding Plant commissioned at BSP

December 6, 2005: Upgraded ERW Pipe Plant commissioned at RSP

VS Jain, Chairman
September 30, 2002 to July 31, 2006

March 10, 2006: SAIL's Corporate Vigilance function awarded ISO 9001:2000 certification

2006: World's longest rail measuring 260 metres produced by BSP

2006: Rainwater harvesting and waste water conservation scheme started at BSP

2006: SAIL distributes steel bullock carts in rural areas

2006: Thick web asymmetric rails developed at BSP

February 16, 2006: IISCO amalgamated with SAIL

April 27, 2006: SAIL signs MoU with BCCL for development of Moonidih coal mine

November 18, 2006: Commissioning of modernised WRM and upgraded Plate Mill at BSP

February 21, 2007: Hot Trial of AOD and Furnace # at ASP

February 22, 2007: BF # 7 at BSP blown-in after technological upgradation

March 1, 2007: 'B' strand in Rail & Structural Mill revamped, HAGC and PVR installed in Plate Mill and online ultrasonic testing machine commissioned in Plate Mill at BSP

March 21, 2007: SAIL forms cement JV with Jaiprakash Associates

2007: RSP plates used in the indigenously built rocket which launched PSLV 4C-7

2007: BSP rolls out quake-resistant TMT bars

May 6, 2007: Kiriburu mines get ISO:9001:2000 certification

June 26, 2007: SAIL signs MoU with MOIL for ferro-alloy production

August 11, 2007: First lot of vanadium rails despatched from BSP

August 16, 2007: Integrity Pact with bidders/vendors becomes operational

September 21, 2007: Rebuilt COB # 5 at BSL commissioned

December 11, 2007: SAIL signs MoU with Ministry of Railways, NMDC and Chhattisgarh government to construct 235-km broad gauge railway line from Dall-Rajhara to Jagdalpur via Rowghat

December 19, 2007: SAIL signs traffic guarantee agreement with Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd

January 2, 2008: Government approves SAIL SEZ at Salem

January 29, 2008: SAIL and RINL sign MoU to form 50:50 JVC to acquire stake in limestone mine in Oman