

## **Brief CF&I Timeline of significant events in the company's history**

1872 General William Palmer and associates file incorporation paperwork to conduct business within the Colorado Territory.

1873 Colorado Coal & Iron Company constructs Lake Minnequa to furnish water for domestic and agricultural use.

1880 Colorado Coal and Steel Works Company, Southern Colorado Coal and Town Company and Central Colorado Improvement Company consolidate to form the Colorado Coal and Iron Company under the direction of General William Palmer.

1881 First of two blast furnaces are “blown-in” in a formal ceremony.

1882 First rail comes out of the plant

1886 The town of Bessemer incorporated

1892 The Colorado Fuel Company, under the direction of John Osgood, merges with the Colorado Coal & Iron Company to become Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

1894 Railroad employees strike, paralyzing business for much of the year.

1894 City of Bessemer annexed to the City of Pueblo

1895-1905 A massive modernization program begins resulting in the construction of the main office building, dispensary building, new rail mill, hospital, a new blooming mill, wire mill, and the expansion of mines and railways. Upgrades to existing mill buildings and equipment is also conducted.

1901 Minnequa Steel Mill's Sociological Department begins under the direction of Dr. Richard W. Corwin, Chief Surgeon.

1903 The Rockefeller family obtains controlling interest in Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

1913-1914 Colorado Coal Field War Strike.

1915 Employee Representation Plan, or the Rockefeller Plan, is established in the coal mines.

1916 Employee Representation Plan, or the Rockefeller Plan, is established in the Minnequa Works and the Sunrise Iron Mine.

1918 Eight hour workday becomes standard at CF&I replacing the previous twelve-hour work day.

1920 Steel Works YMCA opens as the largest industrial “Y” in the country.

1927-1928 Industrial Workers of the World call for a strike disrupting all Colorado mining operations.

1932 Employees feel the effects of the Great Depression and those not on the payroll are offered classes to make use of their talents for self-sustainability.

1936 Colorado Fuel & Iron Company re-organizes as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation.

1941 World War II sparks increased production for war effort.

1942 United Steel Workers of America unionizes the Minnequa Plant.

1944 Rockefeller family sell controlling interest of the company to Charles Allen & Company & Associates.

1949 Negotiations begin between the Corwin Hospital and Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, Ohio to take over operations of the hospital.

1949 New Rod Mill at the Pueblo Plant opens.

1953 CF&I purchases John A. Roebling Sons Company steel plants in Trenton and Roebing, New Jersey.

1953 New Seamless Tube Mill opens at the Pueblo Plant.

1959 Steel strike called by United Steelworkers of America closes all CF&I plants and other principal steel producers for a period of 116 days, the longest nation-wide steel strike in history until that point.

1966 CF&I changes its corporate name to CF&I Steel Corporation.

1969 Crane Company of New York acquires 82% of CF&I Steel Corporation's stock

1970s CF&I faces heavy competition for steel from foreign manufacturers, forcing several of its subsidiary companies to close.

1979 CF&I completes its program of major capital projects to achieve compliance with the Environmental Protection Act and Colorado Clean Air and Water standards.

1979 America experiences a bust in the steel industry.

1985 Crane Corporation sells controlling interest, and CF&I Steel becomes an independent steel manufacturer.

1990 CF&I files for reorganization under Chapter 11 bankruptcy.

1993 Oregon Steel Mills purchases the assets of CF&I Steel Corporation, and operates as CF&I Steel, L.P.

1998 Oregon Steel changes the name of the Pueblo Plant to Rocky Mountain Steel Mills to reflect the Rocky Mountain holdings

2006 Evraz Corporation purchases Oregon Steel Mill holdings