

LARGER THAN
LIFE
A CELEBRATION OF GREATNESS

Dear Colleagues,

We hope all of you have been reading and drawing inspiration from "**Larger than Life**" - **a celebration of Greatness**. Since the time of its launch, this platform has celebrated the lives and times of some of the world's truly Great people - statesmen, scientists, explorers, entrepreneurs, artists - and all those who, through their Achievements, have taken their own unique place in World History.

The celebration continues, but this time with a difference. **Beginning today, Larger than Life is all set to celebrate the Achievements of some of the World's Greatest Companies**. These are companies who have stood for a great idea, built an enduring success story, and established a legacy that the admires and aspires to live up to.

Read all about these stories of Success and Achievement. And let's pledge that some day, we too will take our rightful place under the sun.

With best wishes,

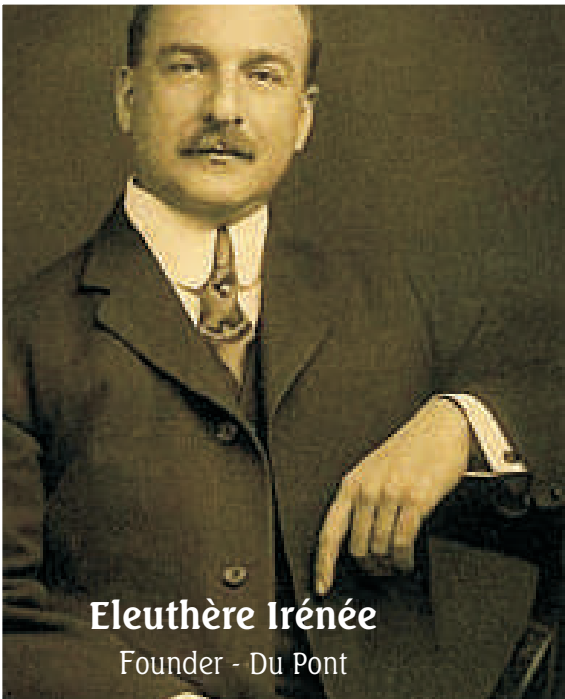
Team One2One

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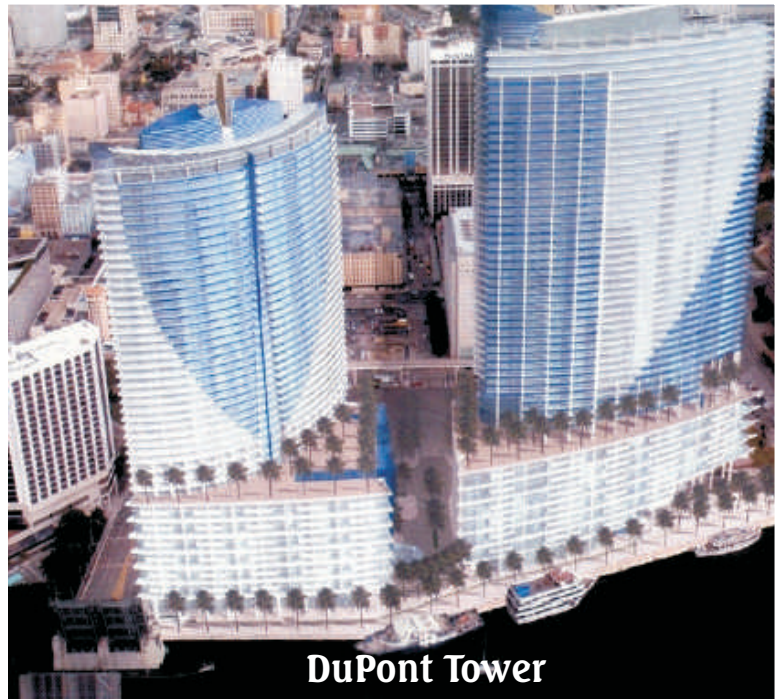
Driven by Innovation



an American chemical company



Eleuthère Irénée
Founder - Du Pont



DuPont Tower

Driven by Innovation

DuPont

Du Pont is an American chemical company counted among the world's topnotch companies in terms of growth and innovation.

Eleuthère Irénée du Pont founded it in July 1802 as a gunpowder mill. The company is best known for its pioneering innovations. **One of the company's innovation techniques include producing of Du Pont chemicals from living plants rather than processing them from petroleum thereby laying the foundation of green initiatives for other companies to adopt and follow.**

Other crucial innovations introduced by the company comprise the launching of the chemical phenothiazine as an insecticide and the development of new materials like Mylar, Dacron, Orlon Lycra, Tyvek, Nomex, Qiana, Corfam and Corian. DuPont materials have revolutionized life in various ways - **nylon was used in the making of bulletproof clothing, lycra has changed the face of fashion globally, and some of its material has also been critical to the success of the Apollo Space program.**

HISTORY

1802

Eleuthère Irénée du Pont, used capital raised in France and gunpowder machinery imported from France to form the company at the Eleutherian Mills, two years after he and his family left France to escape the French Revolution. The company grew quickly, and by the mid nineteenth century had become the largest supplier of gunpowder to the United States military.

1902 - 1912

DuPont continued to expand, moving into the production of dynamite and smokeless powder. In 1902, DuPont's president, Eugene du Pont, died, and the surviving partners sold the company to three great-grandsons of the original founder. DuPont also established two of the first industrial laboratories in the United States.

1914

In 1914, Pierre S. du Pont invested in the fledgling automobile industry, buying stock of General Motors (GM).

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The following year he was invited to sit on GM's board of directors and would eventually be appointed the company's chairman. However, in 1957, because of DuPont's influence within GM, further action under the Clayton Antitrust Act forced DuPont to divest itself of its shares of General Motors.

1920

In the 1920s DuPont continued its emphasis on materials science, hiring Wallace Carothers to work on polymers in 1928. Carothers discovered neoprene, the first synthetic rubber, the first polyester superpolymer and in 1935, nylon.

Discovery of Lucite and Teflon followed a few years later. 1935 was also the year that DuPont first introduced the chemical phenothiazine as an insecticide.

WORLD WAR II

The company continued to be a major producer of war supplies in both World War I and World War II, and played a major role in the Manhattan Project in 1943, designing, building and operating the Hanford plutonium producing plant and the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina.

1950 - 1970

After the war, DuPont continued its emphasis on new materials, developing Mylar, Dacron, Orlon and Lycra in the 1950s, and Tyvek, Nomex, Qiana, Corfam and Corian in the 1960s. DuPont materials were critical to the success of the Apollo Space program.

1981 - 1995

The acquisition of Conoco Inc., made DuPont one of the top ten U.S.-based petroleum and natural gas producers and refiners.

1999

The year, CEO Chad Holliday switched the company's focus towards producing DuPont chemicals from living plants rather than processing them from petroleum.

RECOGNITION

DuPont has been awarded the National Medal of Technology four times:

- 1990- for invention of "**high-performance man-made polymers** such as nylon, neoprene rubber, "Teflon" fluorocarbon resin, and a wide spectrum of new fibers, films, and engineering plastics".
- 2002-for **policy and technology leadership** in the phaseout and replacement of chlorofluorocarbons.
- DuPont scientist George Levitt was honored with the medal in 1993 for the **development of sulfonyleureas** - environmentally friendly herbicides for every major food crop in the world.
- DuPont scientist Stephanie Kwolek was recognized for the discovery and development of Kevlar.