HEAD OFFICE, CHATTOGRAM

Kabir Manzil, Sheikh Mujib Road
Agrabad, Chattogram
Phone: +88 02-333311501-5
email: sales@ksrm.com.bd

CORPORATE OFFICE, DHAKA

Landview Commercial Center
28, Gulshan, North C/A, Level #5, Gulshan 2, Dhaka-1212
Phone: +88 02-8881831, 02-8881832
email: info@ksrm.com.bd

CUMILLA OFFICE, CUMILLA

460/2 (C/A), Nargis Tower (1st Floor)
Cumilla Medical College Road (Dhuli Para Moor)
Kotowali, Cumilla
Phone: +88 01929-921938

KHULNA OFFICE, KHULNA

J.H. Shanta Tower (Level 4)
17 KDA Avenue, Moilapota, Khulna
Phone: +88 01929-921558
email: khulna@ksrm.com.bd

SYLHET OFFICE, SYLHET

Sylmart Complex (2nd floor)
Abash 11, Baruthkhana, Naya Sarak
East Zindabazar, Sylhet
Phone: +88 01929-328832
email: sylhet@ksrm.com.bd

BOGURA OFFICE, BOGURA

Shantahar Road,
Sonamia Lane, Kartner Para, Bogura
Phone: +88 01929-921378
email: bogra@ksrm.com.bd

MYMENSINGH OFFICE, MYMENSINGH

64 (2nd floor), Anando Mohon avenue,
Borobazar, Mymensingh
Phone : +88 01929-921858

FACTORY, CHATTOGRAM

Ghoramara, Bara Kumira,
Sitakunda, Chattogram
Hotline: 16741

KSRM
শেকড় থেকে শিখরে

KSRM
শেকড় থেকে শিখরে

THE ONE STEELMAKER

Every piece of steel engraved with the name KSRM, is a hallmark of excellence. With an unshakeable commitment to knowledge and expertise, steel ecosystem, and focus on the environment as well as stakeholders, KSRM is forging the future, as The ONE Steelmaker.

KSRM STEEL PLANT LTD.

KSRM Steel Plant Ltd. is an ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 certified organization under the concern of KSRM Group. With over four decades of experience in world class steel manufacturing, the company has established itself as one of the largest rebar manufacturers in Bangladesh, delivering products that meet international standards of quality and consistency.

KSRM rebars are produced using cutting edge European POMINI technology with fully automated modern re rolling mills comprising eighteen stands, enabling an annual production capacity of over eight hundred thousand metric tons.

Our Grade 60/ B420DWR rebars are manufactured in compliance with ASTM A615, ASTM A706 and ISO 6935-2:2019(E).

Our B500CWR rebars conform to ISO 6935-2:2019(E), BDS ISO 6935-2:2021 and BS 4449:2005 A3:2016 standards. The production line supports a wide range of sizes including 8 mm, 10 mm, 12 mm, 16 mm, 20 mm, 22 mm, 25 mm, 28 mm, 32 mm, 40 mm and 50 mm.

Under our expanding product portfolio, we proudly introduce KSRM B600D-R, a high strength deformed reinforcing bar engineered for superior load bearing performance and structural reliability. Manufactured using advanced rolling technology and controlled POMINI Thermo Mechanical Treatment process, B600D-R ensures optimized microstructure, enhanced strength and improved ductility.

With a minimum yield strength of 600 MPa, B600D-R is designed for modern high rise buildings, infrastructure, seismic applications and critical load bearing structures. Its optimized rib geometry improves bonding with concrete, while precise dimensional and weight control ensure consistent performance. The product is compliant with BDS ISO 6935-2:2021 and undergoes rigorous quality control including tensile, bend rebend and fatigue testing to ensure long term durability under dynamic loading conditions.

KSRM also has PREMIUM 80 Grade or B500DWR rebars, developed to meet the evolving demands of modern construction. Manufactured under ASTM A706 standards, it delivers a yield strength of 550 MPa, ultimate tensile strength of 690 MPa and minimum elongation of 12 percent, making it ideal for megastructures such as metro rail, power plants, bridges, tunnels and large scale buildings.

KSRM rebars are produced using imported billets sourced from Turkey, Malaysia, Korea, Russia, Ukraine and Taiwan, along with billets produced in our own state of the art KSRM Billet Industries Ltd. These billets, sized 160 x 160 x 12000 mm, are refined with precise chemical composition to ensure international quality standards.

Quality control remains a core strength of KSRM. Our facilities are equipped with advanced testing systems including Universal Testing Machines for strength and elongation analysis, bending and rebending testing machines, spectrometers for chemical composition analysis, and metallurgical microscopes for microstructure evaluation.

Tensile testing is conducted every 20 minutes based on rebar weight per meter, while bend and rebend tests are carried out every two hours to ensure continuous compliance with international standards and consistent product performance.

KSRM B500CWR (8mm-50mm)

REBAR CONFORMS TO FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CODES

Standards & Grade	Country	Yield Strength (R_e) Min.	Tensile Strength (R_m) Min.	Ratio (R_m/R_e) Min.	Elongation at Max Force (Agt) Min.	Total Elongation at GL=5D (A) Min.	Mandrel Diameter for Bend test (max.)	Mandrel Diameter for Re-Bend test (max.)
ISO 6935-2: 2019(E) Grade B500CWR	International Organisation for Standardization	500 MPa (72,500 psi)	Ys x 1.15	1.15	7.0%	14%	≤16mm:3d 16<d≤32mm:6d 32<d≤50mm:7d	≤16mm:5d 16<d≤25mm:8d 25<d≤50mm:10d
BDS/ISO 6935-2:2021 Grade B500CWR	Bangladesh	500 MPa (72,500 psi)	Ys x 1.15	1.15	7.0%	14%	≤16mm:3d 16<d≤32mm:6d 32<d≤50mm:7d	≤16mm:5d 16<d≤25mm:8d 25<d≤50mm:10d
BS 4449:2005+ A3:2016 Grade B500B	Britain	500 MPa (72,500 psi)	Ys x 1.08	1.08	5.0%	—	—	≤16mm:4d >16mm:7d
BS 4449:2005+ A3:2016 Grade B500C	Britain	500 MPa (72,500 psi)	Ys x 1.15	1.15	7.5%	—	≤16mm:4d >16mm:7d	≤16mm:4d >16mm:7d
IS 1786:2017 Grade Fe500D	India	500 MPa (72,500 psi)	545 MPa (79,000 psi)	1.08	—	12%	≤20mm:4d >20mm:5d	≤10mm:5d >10mm:7d
DIN 488 Grade BSt 500S	Germany	500 MPa (72,500 psi)	550 MPa (80,000 psi)	1.05	—	10%	—	6<d≤12mm:5d 14<d≤16mm:6d 20<d≤28mm:8d
GOST R52544-2006 Grade A500C	Russia	500 MPa (72,500 psi)	600 MPa (87,000 psi)	1.08	—	14%	≤12mm:5d 14<d≤16mm:6d 20<d≤25mm:8d >25mm:10d	—
Target Range for KSRM B500CWR	—	**520–560 MPa**	**Ys × 1.15**	**1.15**	**8.0%**	**16%**	**As Per Standard**	**As Per Standard**

- BDS: Bangladesh Standard
- ISO: International Organization for Standardization
- IS: Indian Standard
- DIN: German (Deutsches Institute fur Normung) The German Institute for Standardization
- ASTM: American Society for Testing & Materials

KSRM B420DWR/60G (8mm–32mm)

REBAR CONFORMS TO FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CODES

Standards & Grade	Country	Yield Strength (R_e) Min.	Tensile Strength (R_m) Min.	Ratio R_m/R_e (Min.)	Elongation at Max Force (Agt) Min.	Elongation after Fracture, A (Min.)	Mandrel Diameter for Bend Test (max.)	Mandrel Diameter for Re-Bend Test (max.)
ASTM A615–22 Grade 60 [420]	USA	420 MPa (60,000 psi)	620 MPa (90,000 psi)	—	—	10≤d≤20mm: 9% 22≤d≤25mm: 8% 28≤d≤57mm: 7% (GL=200 mm)	10≤ d≤16mm:3.5d 19≤ d≤25mm:5d 29≤ d≤36mm:7d	—
ASTM A706–22a Grade 60 [420]	USA	420 MPa (60,000 psi)	550 MPa (80,000 psi)	1.25	—	10≤d≤20mm:14% 22≤d≤36mm:12% (GL=200 mm)	10≤d≤16mm:3d 19≤d≤25mm:4d 29≤d≤36mm:6d	—
ISO 6935–2:2019(E) Grade B420DWR	International Organization for Standardization	420 MPa (60,000 psi)	Ys x 1.25	1.25	8.0%	16% (GL=5D)	≤16mm:3d 16≤d≤32mm:6d 32≤d≤50mm:7d	≤16mm:5d 16≤d≤25mm:8d 25≤d≤50mm:10d
BDS ISO 6935–2:2021 Grade B400DWR	Bangladesh	400 MPa (58,000 psi)	Ys × 1.25	1.25	8.0%	17% (GL=5D)	≤16mm:3d 16≤d≤32mm:6d 32≤d≤50mm:7d	≤16mm:5d 16≤d≤25mm:8d 25≤d≤50mm:10d
BDS ISO 6935–2:2021 Grade B420DWR	Bangladesh	420 MPa (60,000 psi)	Ys x 1.25	1.25	8.0%	16% (GL=5D)	≤16mm:3d 16≤d≤32mm:6d 32≤d≤50mm:7d	≤16mm:5d 16≤d≤25mm:8d 25≤d≤50mm:10d
GB 1499.2– 2024 Grade HRB400	China	400 MPa (58,000 psi)	540 MPa (78,000 psi)	1.25	7.5%	16% (GL=5D)	6≤d≤25mm:4d 28≤d≤40mm:5d 40≤d≤50mm:6d	6≤d≤25mm:4d 28≤d≤40mm:5d 40≤d≤50mm:6d
GB 1499.2–2024 Grade HRB400E	China	420 MPa (60,000 psi)	550 MPa (80,000 psi)	1.25	9.0%	16% (GL=5D)	6≤d≤25mm:4d 28≤d≤40mm:5d 40≤d≤50mm:6d	6≤d≤25mm:4d 28≤d≤40mm:5d 40≤d≤50mm:6d
DIN 488 Grade BSt 420S	Germany	420 MPa (60,000 psi)	540 MPa (78,000 psi)	1.05	—	10% (GL=5D)	—	6≤d≤25mm:4d 28≤d≤40mm:5d 40≤d≤50mm:6d
Target Range of KSRM B420DWR/60G	—	**440–470 MPa**	**630 MPa**	**1.35**	**9.0%**	**14% (GL=200 mm)**	**As per standard**	**As per standard**

KSRM PREMIUM B500DWR/80G (10mm–32mm)

REBAR CONFORMS TO FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CODES

Standards & Grade	Country	Yield Strength (R_e) Min.	Tensile Strength (R_m) Min.	Ratio R_m/R_e (min.)	Elongation at Max Force (Agt) Min.	% Elongation after Fracture (Min.)	Mandrel Diameter for Bend Test (max.)	Mandrel Diameter for Re-Bend Test (max.)
ASTM A615–22 Grade 80 [550]	USA	550 MPa (80,000 psi)	690 MPa (100,000 psi)	—	—	10–25mm: 7% 32mm: 6% (GL=200mm)	10≤d≤25mm:5d 32mm:7d	—
ASTM A706–22a Grade 80 [550]	USA	550 MPa (80,000 psi)	690MPa (100,000 psi)	1.25	—	12% (GL=200mm)	10≤d≤16mm:3.5d 19≤d≤25mm:5d 32mm:7d	—
IS 1786:2017 Grade Fe550D	India	550 MPa (80,000 psi)	600 MPa (87,000 psi)	1.08	5.0%	14.5% (GL=5D)	≤20mm:3d >20mm:4d	≤10mm:4d >10mm:6d
Target Range for KSRM PREMIUM B500DWR/80G	–	**560–590 MPa**	**725 MPa**	**1.27**	**8.0%**	**12% (GL=200mm)**	**As per standard**	**As per standard**

KSRM B500DWR (8mm–32mm)

REBAR CONFORMS TO FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CODES

Standards & Grade	Country	Yield Strength (R_e) Min.	Ultimate Tensile Strength (R_m) Min.	Ratio R_m/R_e (min.)	Elongation at Max Force (Agt) Min.	% Elongation after Fracture (min.)	Mandrel Diameter for Bend Test (max.)	Mandrel Diameter for Re-Bend Test (max.)
ISO 6935–2:2019(E) Grade B500DWR	International Organization for Standardization	500 MPa (72,500 psi)	Ys x 1.25	1.25	8.0%	13% (GL=5D)	≤16mm:3d 16<d≤32mm:6d 32<d≤50mm:7d	≤16mm:5d 16≤d≤25mm:8d 25<d≤50mm:10d
BDS ISO 6935–2:2021 Grade B500DWR	Bangladesh	500 MPa (72,500 psi)	Ys x 1.25	1.25	8.0%	13% (GL=5D)	≤16mm:3d 16<d≤32mm:6d 32<d≤50mm:7d	≤16mm:5d 16≤d≤25mm:8d 25<d≤50mm:10d
GB 1499.2–2024 Grade HRB500	China	500 MPa (72,500 psi)	630 MPa (91,500 psi)	—	7.5%	15% (GL=5D)	6≤d≤25mm:6d 28≤d≤40mm:7d 40<d≤50mm:8d	6≤d≤25mm:6d 28≤d≤40mm:7d 40<d≤50mm:8d
GB 1499.2–2024 Grade HRB500E	China	500 MPa (72,500 psi)	630 MPa (91,500 psi)	1.25	9.0%	15% (GL=5D)	6≤d≤25mm:6d 28≤d≤40mm:7d 40<d≤50mm:8d	6≤d≤25mm:6d 28≤d≤40mm:7d 40<d≤50mm:8d
JIS G3112–2020 Grade SD490	Japan	490 MPa (71,000 psi)	620 MPa (90,000 psi)	—	—	12% (GL=5D)	≤25mm:2.5D >25mm:3D	—
IS 1786: 2017 Grade 500D	India	500 MPa (72,500 psi)	565 Mpa (81,925 psi)	1.1	5.0%	16% (GL=5D)	20≤ 3d 20> 4d	10≤ 4d 10> 6d
Target range for KSRM B500DWR	—	**520–560 MPa**	**Ys X 1.27**	**1.27**	**8.0%**	**12% (GL=200mm)**	**As per standard**	**As per standard**

- BDS: Bangladesh Standard
- ISO: International Organization for Standardization
- IS: Indian Standard
- DIN: German (Deutsches Institute fur Normung) The German Institute for Standardization
- ASTM: American Society for Testing & Materials

KSRM B600D-R (12mm-32mm)

REBAR CONFORMS TO FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CODES

Standards & Grade	Country	Yield Strength (R_e) Min.	Ultimate Tensile Strength (R_m) Min.	Ratio (R_m/R_e) Min.	Elongation at Max Force (Agt) Min.	% Elongation after Fracture (min.)	Mandrel Diameter for Bend test (max.)	Mandrel Diameter for Re-Bend test (max.)
ISO 6935-2:2019(E) Grade B600D-R	International Organisation for Standardization	600 MPa (87,000 psi)	Ys × 1.25	1.25	8.0%	10% (GL=5D)	≤16mm:3d 16<d≤32mm:6d 32<d≤50mm:7d	≤16mm:5d 16<d≤25mm:8d 25<d≤50mm:10d
BDS/ISO 6935-2:2021 Grade B600D-R	Bangladesh	600 MPa (87,000 psi)	Ys × 1.25	1.25	8.0%	10% (GL=5D)	≤16mm:3d 16<d≤32mm:6d 32<d≤50mm:7d	≤16mm:5d 16<d≤25mm:8d 25<d≤50mm:10d
GB 1499-2-2024 Grade HRB600	China	600 MPa (87,000 psi)	730MPa (106,000 psi)	—	7.5%	14% (GL=5D)	6≤d≤25mm:6d 28≤d≤40mm:7d 40<d≤50mm:8d	6≤d≤25mm:6d 28<d≤40mm:7d 40<d≤50mm:8d
JIS G311-2020 Grade SD590	Japan	590 MPa (85,600 psi)	738 MPa (107,000 psi)	—	—	10% (GL=5D)	≤25mm:2.5D >25mm:3D	—
Target Range for KSRM B600D-R	—	**620–680 MPa**	**Ys × 1.26**	**1.26**	**8.0%**	**10%**	**As Per Standard**	**As Per Standard**

BAR SIZE IN UNIT (MM)

Bar Nominal Diameter	% Tolerance as per BDS/ISO 6935-2:2021	Nominal Weight	Cross Sectional Area	Approx. Lengths Per Metric Ton		Pcs Per Ton
mm	%	Kg/m	mm^2	Meter	Feet	Pcs
08	±8	0.395	50.3	2,532	8,307	211
10	±5	0.617	78.5	1,621	5,318	135
12	±5	0.888	113.1	1,126	3, 694	94
16	±5	1.58	201.1	633	2,077	53
20	±5	2.47	314.2	405	1,330	34
22	±5	2.99	380.3	335	1,100	28
25	±4	3.85	490.9	259	850	22
28	±4	4.84	615.75	207	680	17
32	±4	6.31	804.2	158	518	13
40	±4	9.86	1256.60	101	333	8.44
50	±4	15.42	1964.00	64.85	212.71	5.4

PRODUCTION PROCESS

BILLET CHARGING CRADLE

WALKING BEAM
TYPE BILLET REHEATING FURNACE

BILLET DISCHARGING DOOR

PINCH ROLL

ROLLING MILL

TMT CHAMBER OR QTB

ROLLING MILL CONTROL ROOM

AUTOMATIC COOLING BED

COLD SHEAR

AUTOMATIC TYING MACHINE

RAW MATERIALS (BILLET)
Size: (160 x 160 x 12000) mm^3

Inspection of Billet/Quality Test: Physical observation and chemical test by spectrometer

→ Billet Reheating Furnace
Reheat the billet to 1150°C–1200°C

→ Pinch Roll #1
Pinch Roll #1 is used to pinch the billet slowly to the Stand 1

→ Roughing Mill
Stand 1–Stand 6 (stands 1,3,5 are horizontal and stands 2, 4, 6 are vertical)

↓

Shear #1
To cut the dull and crack head of the running stock

← Intermediate Mill
Stand 7–Stand 12 (stand 7, 9, 11 are horizontal and stand 8, 10, 12 are vertical)

← Shear #2
To cut the dull and crack head and tail of the running stock roughing

← Finishing Mill
Stand 13–Stand 18 (stand 13, 15, 17 are horizontal and stand 14, 16, 18 vertical)

↓

TMT (Thermo Mechanical Treatment)
Increase strength of the rebar by quenching effect

→ Cooling Bed
Partially cool the rebar by natural air

→ Quality Checking
Surface finishing, surface geometry and physical strength and bend–rebend test of rebar

→ Cold Shear
Cut to 12 meter or as per customer need

↓

Bundling
Bundled to 2.5 MT per bundle and attached materials identification tag

← Stock
Stacking into stock (According to size and grade)

DELIVERY

QUALITY CONTROL

UNIVERSAL TESTING MACHINE AUTO GRIPPING, COMPUTER & ELECTRO–HYDRAULIC SERVO CONTROLLED WITH ELONGATION MEASURING EXTENSOMETER.

- Tensile test
- Yield strength
- Ultimate tensile strength
- %Elongation after fracture at GL=5D
- %Elongation after fracture at GL=203.2mm
- %Elongation at maximum force EMF (Agt) at GL=200mm

OE SPECTROMETER
Chemical analysis of different scraps, billets, bars and bath sample at least 2-3 times per heat to assure billet quality

SPECTROLAB OE SPECTROMETER
Chemical analysis and reporting to Production Channel

BEND AND REBEND TESTING MACHINE COMPUTER CONTROLLED

Bend and Rebend test is carried out as per ISO-6935:2-2019(E), BDS/ISO 6935:2-2021 and BS 4449:2005, ASTM A615 and ASTM A706

METALLURGICAL MICROSCOPE (OPTIKA)

By Metallographic image analysis software, we can analyze following things:

Phase analysis as per ASTM E562 (% of ferrite, pearlite, carbide, martensite, retained austenite etc.)

Tempered martensite layer thickness

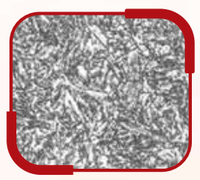
Grain size analysis Inclusion rating measurements

Decarburization etc.

Microstructure of Tempered Martensite

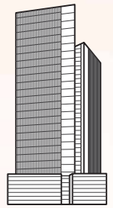
Martensite Ring-1

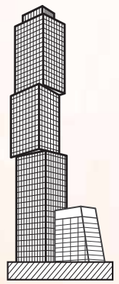
Microstructure of Fine Ferrite & Pearlite



Microstructure of tempered Martensite

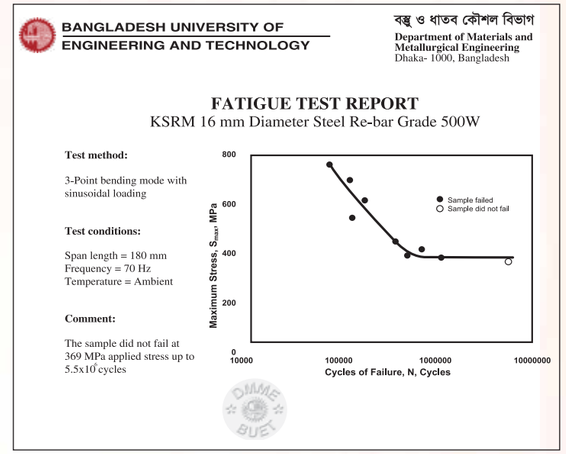
A SUPER SATISFACTORY SUCCESS OF KSRM IN FATIGUE TEST





What is this fatigue or fatigue strength? Fatigue is basically a synonym to exhaustion. But how can a metal get exhausted or tired? When some sort of stress is repeated, at some point of any given material, that point gets more and more weakened, only natural. And if the recurrence is really high, beyond a certain stage, that material might breakdown even at a lesser single pressure than it was normally supposed to absorb. That is 'Fatigue'; as long as a material's physical performance is concerned.

Likewise, 'Fatigue Strength', in relation to a particular material, is the level of cyclic stress which that material can tolerate. Generally, it gives an impression about that material's long-term capacity to bear loads. A multi-storied building naturally has to face various loads and stresses years after year, which all leave a cumulative effect like a fatigue. Moreover, as a major and serious example, an earthquake creates an extraordinary type of massive shake of your building. Shakes come as multi-directional waves and from all the sides of the structure. In such a case, and this is called 'Cyclic Loading'. Fatigue strength of a rod is tested in a laboratory just by creating such cyclic loadings up to a real high number on the recurrence scale. And so, that suggest us about the rod's capacity to bear such real huge loads.



BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

বস্তু ও ধাতব কৌশল বিভাগ

Department of Materials and Metallurgical Engineering
Dhaka- 1000, Bangladesh

FATIGUE TEST REPORT

KSRM 16 mm Diameter Steel Re-bar Grade 500W

Test method:

3-Point bending mode with sinusoidal loading

Test conditions:

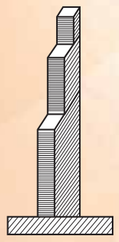
Span length = 180 mm
Frequency = 70 Hz
Temperature = Ambient

Comment:

The sample did not fail at 369 MPa applied stress up to $5.5x10^7$ cycles

Why is this fatigue test a must before your construction starts?

When there has been some crack, however small, due to fatigue; a rod can collapse even at a much lower stress than its capacity. The structures that use cement casting – such as bridges, flyovers, multi-storey houses and those erected near seashores – are more vulnerable to cyclic loads. And hence, when a structure of any of these types is going to be built, a fatigue test for each rod to be used is just as essential as yield strength, tensile strength, elongation, bend and re-bend test. As already covered above, the severity of an earthquake's shakes and stresses is much higher than and different from that of any other type of load. And you also know, Bangladesh is one of the countries that are very prone to earthquakes. Various studies particularly suggest that Bangladesh is at a real high risk of heavy ones in near future. Then why would you risk your home and future, by using a rod that is not fatigue tested?



BUET Fatigue Test Report of KSRM

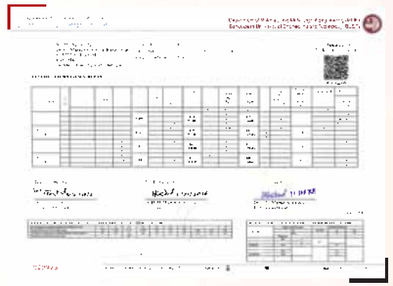
To be certain and clear about a rod's fatigue strength, you have to see not only how much cyclic loads it can take but also what the level of the applied load was. Take an example for the calculation. You are given two choices. One rod could bear 50 lakhs cyclic loads of 250 megapascals, and the other one survived 50 lakhs cyclic loads of 350 megapascals. Which one will you choose? Of course, the second one, since that could take the same number of even heavier loads. This is why we have put an equal emphasis, while testing the fatigue strength of our rod, on the level of the cyclic loads side by side with their number.

A Super Satisfactory Success of KSRM in Fatigue Test

In BUET's Fatigue Test, KSRM 500W has been able to bear 55 lakhs a plus cyclic loads of 369 megapascals, much higher than any other rod of Bangladesh ever could. So, simply choose KSRM 500W for your construction, without any worries. Keep safe and in peace, year after year after year.

STEEL ACCOLADES

Beyond solely our products, we are proud of the numerous certifications we have earned, which attest to our ongoing commitment to the highest standards in the industry. We are pleased to present our BUET certifications as evidence of our accuracy, sustainability, and superiority. These honors confirm our commitment to producing goods of the highest caliber while also solidifying our position as a market leader in the steelmaking industry. Every accreditation we receive attests to our constant commitment to offering steel solutions that go above and beyond the norm, forging our stance as The ONE Steelmaker.



STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF REBAR

BDS ISO:6935-2:2021

Grade	C%	Si%	Mn%	P%	S%	Cu%	Ni%	C.E.V%
B420DWR/G60	0.30	0.55	1.50	0.040	0.040	0.30	0.012	0.56 Max
B500DWR/G72.5	0.32	0.55	1.80	0.040	0.040	0.30	0.012	0.61 Max
B500CWR/G72.5	0.22	0.60	1.60	0.050	0.050	0.39	0.012	0.50 Max
B500DWR/G80	0.32	0.55	1.80	0.040	0.040	0.30	0.012	0.61 Max
B600D-R/G87.5	0.37	0.55	1.80	0.040	0.040	----	----	0.67 Max

THE SUPPORT

KSRM endeavors in satisfying their customers by assuring constantly increasing logistics support with outstanding services across the country. Assuring customers by selling the best manufactured products with accurate weight is one of the main goals of KSRM.

- Head Office, Chattogram
- Corporate Office, Dhaka
- Sylhet Office, Sylhet
- Bogura Office, Bogura
- Cumilla Office, Cumilla
- Khulna Office, Khulna
- Mymensingh Office, Mymensingh
- Factory, Sitakunda, Chattogram
- Warehouse, Kalurghat, Chattogram
- Warehouse, Borpa, Narayangonj

Our country wide dealers' network has enabled us to ensure on time product delivery, door-to-door, to our customers. We have 300 owned trucks and trailers along with third-party logistics (3PL) for carrying goods across the country.

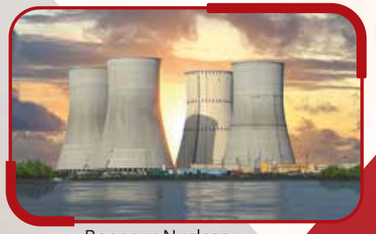
ONGOING PROJECTS

- SASEC-3 Dhaka-Sylhet-Tamabil 4 Lane Project
- Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (Metro Rail Line-1)
- Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (Metro Rail Line-5)
- Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)
- Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant (1200x2=2400 MW)
- Construction of the Gandharbpur Water Treatment Plant
- Meghnaghat 588 MW Unique Power Plant
- Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant Phase 2
- Expansion and Strengthening of the Power Supply Under DPDC
- Matarbari Ultra-Supercritical Coal-Fired Power Project (1320 MW)
- Osmani Airport Project Expansion
- RPCL-Payra 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant
- Payra Deep Sea Port, Patuakhali
- Matarbari Port Development 4 Lane Project
- Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport Pedestrian Underpass Project
- Dhaka-Ashulia Elevated Expressway Project
- First Dhaka Elevated Expressway Project
- Pagla Sewage Treatment Plant Project
- Islamic Development Bank-Bangladesh Islamic Solidarity Educational Wakf (IsDB-BISEW) Twin Tower Project
- Dhaka Bypass Project (Madanpur to Gazipur)
- Construction of Bridge Over Andharmanik River at Payra Port Under Payra Port's First Terminal Project

Osmani International Airport Project

Payra Deep Sea Port Project

Gandharbpur Water Treatment Plant



Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant Project

COMPLETE PROJECTS

- Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport 3rd Terminal
- Cox's Bazar Airport Project Expansion
- Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project
- Padma Bridge Rail Link Project
- Kanchpur-Meghna-Gomti 2nd Bridge Project
- Dhaka-Mawa-Bhanga 4 Lane Project (N-8)
- Purbachal Expressway Project (13-Lane)
- Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (Metro Rail Line-6)
- Karnaphuli Tunnel Project, Chattogram
- Dohazari-Cox's Bazar Railway Project, Cox's Bazar
- SASEC-1 &2 (Joydebpur-Elenga-Rangpur)
- Elevated Expressway Project from Lalkhan Bazar to Airport (16.5 km)
- Akhtaruzzaman Chowdhury Flyover Project, Chattogram
- Chattogram Port Flyover Project
- Payra Ultra-Supercritical Coal-Fired Power Project, Patuakhali
- Dasherkandi Sewage Treatment Plant Project, Dhaka
- Vandaljuri Water Treatment Plant Project (Chattogram WASA)
- Rampal Power Plant Project (Bagerhat)
- Patenga Container Terminal Project, Chattogram
- SS Power Plant Project, Banshkhali
- Barishal Power Plant Project, Barishal
- Moghbazar-Mouchak Flyover Project, Dhaka
- Kuril Flyover, Dhaka
- Radisson Blu Bay View Hotel Project, Chattogram
- Mayor Hanif Flyover Project, Dhaka
- 3rd Shitalakshya Bridge Project, Narayanganj
- Laksam-Akhaura Railway Line Project, Cumilla
- Ghorashal Palash Urea Fertilizer Factory Project, Narsingdi
- Hatirjheel Project, Dhaka
- Teesta Bridge Project
- Rupsha 800 MW Power Plant, Khulna

Padma Bridge

Metro Rail Project

Dohazari-Cox's Bazar Railway Project

Purbachal Expressway

Dhaka-Mawa-Bhanga Expressway

Karnaphuli Tunnel Project