



FORMULA 40*

HERBICIDE

CONTAINS ALKANOLAMINE SALTS† OF 2,4-D

For the Selective Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Crop Areas, Grass Pastures, Rangelands and in Certain Crops. Also for Control of Trees by Injection

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
CAUSES IRRITATION OF SKIN AND EYES
Do Not Get In Eyes, on Skin or on Clothing
Do Not Cut or Weld Container

In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not wear contaminated shoes.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call collect 517-636-4400

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL
Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds, Drugs or Clothing

40% of the Ethanol and Isopropanol
Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid†† 56.5%
43.5%
Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid†† Equivalent 36.5% — 3.8 lb. gal.
AOAC Method No. 6 D01-5
464-1 EPA Est. 464-MI-1
Volatile forms of 2,4-D, however, the use
direction on this label must be followed to avoid
damaging susceptible crops from spray drift.

PRECAUCION Si usted no lee ingles, no use este
etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente
THE USER If you cannot read English, do not
use this label has been fully explained to you.)

18.93 L / 5 GAL

SPECIMEN LABEL (BACK) REDUCED TO 87%

WEED LIST

FORMULA 40 herbicide is recommended for control of numerous broadleaf weeds and certain 2,4-D susceptible woody perennials without injuring most grasses. Species controlled include the following plus many others:

bitterweed	flixweed	morningglory, annual	ragweed, common	sweetclover
broomweed	gallinsoga	annual	rape, wild	tansymustard
burdock	hemp, wild	mustards	rocket, yellow	thistle, bull
carpetweed	jewelweed	pennycress	shepherdspurse	thistle, musk
carrot, wild	limonweed	pennywort	sicklepod	thistle, Russian
chicory	lambquarters	pepperweed	smartweed	tumbleweed
cocklebur	loc, bigbend	pigweed	sneezeweed	velvetleaf
coffeeweed	lupines	plantains	bitter	vetch
croton	mallow, Venice	poorjoe	sowthistle, annual	waterplantain
dandelion	marshelder	pusley, Florida	spanishneedles	witchweed
deck		radish, wild	sunflower	wormwood

USE DIRECTIONS

Generally the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply FORMULA 40 during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles unsprayed, the dosage per crop acre is reduced proportionately. Do not apply where spray drift may be a problem due to proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

To Prepare the Spray: mix FORMULA 40 only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the FORMULA 40 with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. Note: Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

Use with Liquid Fertilizer: FORMULA 40 may be combined with liquid fertilizers suitable for foliar application to accomplish weeding and feeding of corn, small grains, sorghum and grass pastures in one operation. Use FORMULA 40 in accordance with recommendations for these crops given in the following text and table. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or local extension service specialist. To prepare the spray, FORMULA 40 must first be premixed with water. For liquid nitrogen fertilizer use a premix consisting of 1 part of FORMULA 40 and 4 parts of water. For other liquid fertilizers use 1 part of FORMULA 40 with 50 to 60 parts of water. Add the premix to the fertilizer while maintaining continuous agitation during both mixing and spraying operations. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared do not store. NOTE: Always premix FORMULA 40 with water before adding to the liquid fertilizer.

WEED CONTROL IN ASPARAGUS: See Table for recommended use rates. To control wild morningglory and certain other broadleaf weeds apply in about 60 gallons of water per acre for ground application and about 12 gallons per acre for aircraft application. Apply on actively growing weeds, usually in April or May. If spears are present, treat immediately after cutting. Make no more than 2 applications during the harvest season and these should be spaced at least one month apart. Spears contacted by the spray may be malformed and off-flavored. Malformed spears should be cut immediately and discarded. Post-harvest spraying should be only by ground rig using drop nozzles to avoid spraying the fern.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME (Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat): See Table for recommended use rates. Spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall, and weeds are small). Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through the milk stage. To control weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well. Note: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: See Table for recommended use rates. Preemergence - Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil. Emergence - Apply just as corn plants are breaking ground. Post-emergence - Apply to emerged corn. When corn is over 8 inches tall use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if FORMULA 40 is applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate of 1/2 pint per acre. After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. NOTE: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information. Preharvest - After the hard dough or denting stage, apply by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, limonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf and vines that interfere with harvesting. NOTE: Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO): See Table for recommended use rates. Treat only after the sorghum is 6 inches high and preferably before it is 15 inches high. Do not treat during the boot, tasseling or early dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzles as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply FORMULA 40 under these conditions use no more than 1/2 pint per acre. NOTE: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN RICE: See Table for recommended use rates. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring) usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch at early seedling, early panicle boot

flowering or early heading growth stages. Do not use in rice paddies where shallow areas of economic importance or where flood water is used for irrigation of other crops. NOTE: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore before spraying consult local Extension Service or University specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR CANE: See Table for recommended use rates. Use up to 4 applications per year in accordance with state recommendations. NOTE: Do not apply within 6 weeks before harvest. For grass control use DOWPON M or Dow Sodium ICA Herbicides in addition to FORMULA 40. Always read label directions and precautions for the use of these products before using them with FORMULA 40.

WEED CONTROL IN STRAWBERRIES: See Table for recommended use rates. To control many broadleaf weeds in established or old strawberry plantings apply in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre in early spring when the strawberries are dormant or immediately after the last picking. Do not apply unless possible injury to the crop is acceptable. Follow recommendations of State Extension Weed or Horticultural Specialists to fit local conditions.

AMOUNT OF FORMULA 40 TO USE IN CROPS

by air or ground application

NOTE: Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Read complete directions and precautions before using.

CROP	DOSAGE PER ACRE	
	Normal rates (usually safe to crop)	Higher rates for special situations? (more likely to injure crop)
SMALL GRAINS		
Spring Postemergence		
wheat, barley, rye	1/2 to 1 1/2 pints	2 to 3 pints
oats	1/2 to 1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 pints
Preharvest (dough stage)		
wheat, barley	1 to 2 pints	2 to 3 pints
CORN*		
Preemergence	2 to 4 pints	
Emergence†	1 pint	1 1/2 pints
Postemergence*		
up to 8 inches tall	1/2 to 1 pint	
8 inches to tasseling (use only directed spray)	1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints
Preharvest	1 to 2 pints	
SORGHUM (MILO)†		
Postemergence		
6 to 8 inches tall	1/2 to 1 pint	
8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray)	1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 pints
RICE	1 to 2 1/2 pints	2 to 3 pints
SUGAR CANE		
Fall, after harvest or planting	2 to 4 pints	
Spring, once or twice before close-in	2 to 4 pints	
Summer, up to 6 weeks before harvest	2 1/2 pints	
ASPARAGUS	1 1/2 to 2 quarts	
STRAWBERRIES	1 to 1 1/2 quarts	

*Corn and sorghum varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D, some are easily injured. Before spraying, get information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific varieties and spray only those known to be resistant to 2,4-D injury. If plants are more than 8 inches tall, use directed spray and keep spray off corn and sorghum foliage.

†These higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES AND RANGELANDS: Use at 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. NOTE: Do not graze (dairy) cattle in treated areas for 14 days after application. Remove m. at animals from freshly treated areas for 7 days before slaughter. Withdrawal is not needed if 2 weeks or more have elapsed since application. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On rangelands, roadsides and fence rows use 1 gallon of FORMULA 40 plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland apply at a maximum rate of 6 quarts per acre per application as a spot treatment so the overall rate is no more than 3 quarts per acre. See NOTE on Grazing Restrictions in grass pastures section above.

WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in spring or fall. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage of the grass. Spray seedling grass only after the five-leaf stage, using 1/2 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established higher rates, up to 4 pints, can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. Do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated. See NOTE on Grazing Restrictions in grass pastures section above.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Use 1 to 3 quarts of FORMULA 40 per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Usually 2 quarts per acre will provide adequate weed control. Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except for spot treating nor on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall, with fall application reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually

damaged or killed. Do not apply directly to contact cotton, grapes, desirable plants susceptible to drift.

TREE INJECTION TREATMENT: Apply herbicide by injecting trunk at intervals of 10 to 15 feet to control species such as hickory, oaks and sweet gum.

Also cuts near the injection site can be made at intervals of 1 to 2 months. Maples should be avoided.

AVOID CONTACT WITH PLANTS: FORMULA 40 may require repeated applications.

DO NOT APPLY IN THE OTHER DESIRABLE 2-14: DO NOT SPRAY WHERE OTHER DESIRABLE 2-14 MENTAL PLANTS.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT: spray drift since very severely injure susceptible crops to minimize drift may drift a mile or more this product to aid in the precautions on the product.

GROUND EQUIPMENT: ing the spray boom to acre: by using no more nozzle tips, by spraying wind exceeds 8 miles nozzles that produce d

AERIAL APPLICATION: by using no more than nozzles directed straight of the aircraft and by

Do not apply by aircraft characterized by little at higher levels. The suggested to indicate direction and velocity.

Violent windstorms may blown onto susceptible likely. The hazard of or if rain occurs shortly used for irrigation or

Do not store near for stable plants, do not store containers or equipment excessive amounts of 2 plant growth.

Local conditions may Station or Extension Service this label to best fit local conditions.

Be sure that use of product only as specified. NOTE: FORMULA 40 warmed to at least 40°.

Rinse equipment and away from water source and burying with waste.

THE DO
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN
CORAL GABLES

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flowering or early heading growth stages. Do not use in rice paddies where shellfish are of economic importance or where flood water is used for irrigation of other crops. **NOTE:** Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore before spraying consult local Extension Service or University specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR CANE: See Table for recommended use rates. Use up to 4 applications per year in accordance with state recommendations. **NOTE:** Do not apply within 5 weeks before harvest. For grass control use DOWPON M or Dow Sodium TCA Herbicides in addition to FORMULA 40. Always read label directions and precautions for the use of these products before using them with FORMULA 40.

WEED CONTROL IN STRAWBERRIES: See Table for recommended use rates. To control many broadleaf weeds in established or old strawberry plantings apply in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre in early spring when the strawberries are dormant or immediately after the last picking. Do not apply unless possible injury to the crop is acceptable. Follow recommendations of State Extension Weed or Horticultural Specialists to fit local conditions.

AMOUNT OF FORMULA 40 TO USE IN CROPS

by air or ground application

NOTE: Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Read complete directions and precautions before using.

CROP	DOSAGE PER ACRE	
	Normal rates (usually safe to crop)	Higher rates for special situations* (more likely to injure crop)
SMALL GRAINS		
Spring Postemergence wheat, barley, oats	3/4 to 1 1/2 pints 1/2 to 1 pint	2 to 3 pints 1 1/2 to 2 pints
Preharvest (dough stage) wheat, barley	2 pints	2 to 3 pints
CORN ¹		
Preemergence	2 to 4 pints	
Emergence ¹	1 pint	1 1/2 pints
Postemergence ¹ up to 8 inches tall 8 inches to tasseling (use only directed spray)	3/4 to 1 pint 1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints
Preharvest	1 to 2 pints	
SORGHUM (milo) ¹		
Postemergence 6 to 8 inches tall 8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray)	3/4 to 1 pint 1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 pints
RICE	1 to 2 1/2 pints	2 to 3 pints
SUGAR CANE		
Fall, after harvest or planting	2 to 4 pints	
Spring, once or twice before close in	2 to 4 pints	
Summer, up to 6 weeks before harvest	2 1/2 pints	
ASPARAGUS	1 1/2 to 2 quarts	
STRAWBERRIES	1 to 1 1/2 quarts	

¹Corn and sorghum varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D, some are easily injured. Before spraying, get information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific varieties and spray only those known to be resistant to 2,4-D injury. If plants are more than 8 inches tall use directed spray and keep spray off corn and sorghum foliage.

*These higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES AND RANGELANDS: Use at 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. **NOTE:** Do not graze (dairy) cattle in treated areas for 14 days after application. Remove meat animals from freshly treated areas for 7 days before slaughter. Withdrawal is not needed if 2 weeks or more have elapsed since application. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On rangelands, roadsides and fence rows use 1 gallon of FORMULA 40 plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply at a maximum rate of 6 quarts per acre per application as a spot treatment so the overall rate is no more than 3 quarts per acre. See NOTE on Grazing Restrictions in grass pastures section above.

WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in spring or fall. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage of the grass. Spray seedling grass only after the five-leaf stage, using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates, up to 4 pints, can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. Do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated. See NOTE on Grazing Restrictions in grass pastures section above.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Use 1 to 3 quarts of FORMULA 40 per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Usually 2 quarts per acre will provide adequate weed control. Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except for spot treating nor on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall, with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually

damaged or killed. Deeprooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated applications.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer use 1/2 pint of FORMULA 40 in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

TREE INJECTION TREATMENT: To control unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, hickory, oaks and sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply FORMULA 40 herbicide by injecting 1 ml of the undiluted product through the bark around the trunk at intervals of 1 to 3 inches between edges of the injector wounds. For harder to control species such as ash, maples and dogwood use 2 ml of undiluted FORMULA 40 per injection site. Continuous cuts around the trunk often provide improved control. Also, cuts near the ground level may be more effective than at higher levels. Treatments can be made at any season, however, effectiveness may be less during winter months. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap flow.

USE PRECAUTIONS

AVOID CONTACT WITH 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS AND OTHER DESIRABLE BROADLEAF PLANTS: FORMULA 40 herbicide is injurious to most broadleaf plants. Therefore, do not apply directly to or otherwise permit even minute amounts (as in spray mist) to contact cotton, grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals or other desirable plants susceptible to 2,4-D. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF COTTON, GRAPES, TOBACCO, TOMATOES OR OTHER DESIRABLE 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

DO NOT SPRAY WHEN WIND IS BLOWING TOWARDS SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT: Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift since, under certain weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. The spray thickening agent NALCO-TROL¹ may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

NALCO TROL¹ Trademark of NALCO Chemical Company

GROUND EQUIPMENT: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with large-droplet producing nozzle tips; by spraying when wind velocity is low; and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 8 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

AERIAL APPLICATION: With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray; by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using straight stream nozzles directed straight back; by using a spray boom no longer than 1/2 the wing span of the aircraft; and by spraying only when wind velocity is less than 6 mph.

Do not apply by aircraft when an air temperature inversion exists. Such a condition is characterized by little or no wind and with air temperature lower near the ground than at higher levels. The use of a continuous smoke column at or near site of application is suggested to indicate a temperature inversion by layering of the smoke and to indicate direction and velocity of air movement.

Violent windstorms may move soil particles. If 2,4-D is on these particles and they are blown onto susceptible plants, visible symptoms may appear but serious injury is unlikely. The hazard of movement of 2,4-D on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same containers or equipment used for FORMULA 40 except as specified on this label. Excessive amounts of 2,4-D in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

NOTE: FORMULA 40 herbicide, exposed to subfreezing temperatures, should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop areas away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying with wastes. Follow official local disposal regulations where required.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

FORMULA 40 herbicide is guaranteed by The Dow Chemical Company to the full extent of the purchase price.

- To give satisfactory control of weeds listed on container when used as recommended
- To form a suitable spray mixture in any water fit for spray use

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

AND SUBSIDIARIES

MIDLAND, MICHIGAN 48640, USA HORGEN, SWITZERLAND HONG KONG
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA 33134, USA SARNIA, ONTARIO, CANADA

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