

CHEMSTOR®

LIQUID PRESERVATIVE FOR HIGH MOISTURE CORN, SORGHUM,
WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, GRASS FORAGE AND LEGUME FORAGE

TO BE USED IN ANIMAL FEED ONLY

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: ORGANIC ACIDS 99% MIN. (19% ACETIC ACID AND 80% PROPIONIC)

INERT INGREDIENTS: (WATER) 1° MAX.

**DANGER | CAUSES SEVERE BURNS
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

Do not get liquid or vapor in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Use in well ventilated area and do not inhale. Wear goggles, rubber gloves and protective clothing when handling ChemStor. In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. For eyes, get medical attention. After contents have been removed, drums should be washed and completely drained. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Do not use, pour spill or store near heat or open flame.

**IMPORTANT | BEFORE USE SEE MANUFACTURERS TECHNICAL
BULLETIN FOR DIRECTIONS AND OTHER CAUTIONS**

WARRANTIES: Apart from the representations in the ChemStor® Product and Technical Bulletins, there's NO WARRANTY, representation or condition of ANY KIND, expressed or implied (including NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY), concerning material sold hereunder or containers in which shipped. Farmland Industries shall have no responsibility, whether for breach of warranty, negligence, or otherwise, for any loss, damage or injury to persons or property arising out of the use, storage or handling of ChemStor® otherwise than in strict accordance with the directions contained in the ChemStor® Technical Bulletin.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64116

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UNDER THE
FUNGICIDE
ED UNIT

FOR[®]

**MOISTURE CORN, SORGHUM,
FORAGE AND LEGUME FORAGE**

USED IN ANIMAL FEED ONLY

(19% ACETIC ACID AND 80% PROPIONIC)

**SEVERE BURNS
REACH OF CHILDREN**

In well ventilated area and do not inhale. Wear goggles. In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention. After contents have been removed, neutralize remaining acid by rinsing equipment with dilute water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of residue.

**MANUFACTURERS TECHNICAL
ADVISORIES AND OTHER CAUTIONS**

Product and Technical Bulletins, there's NO WARRANTY implied (including NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY) which shipped. Farmland Industries shall have no responsibility, for any loss, damage or injury to persons or property otherwise than in strict accordance with the directions.

BY
STRIES, INC.
DURI 64116

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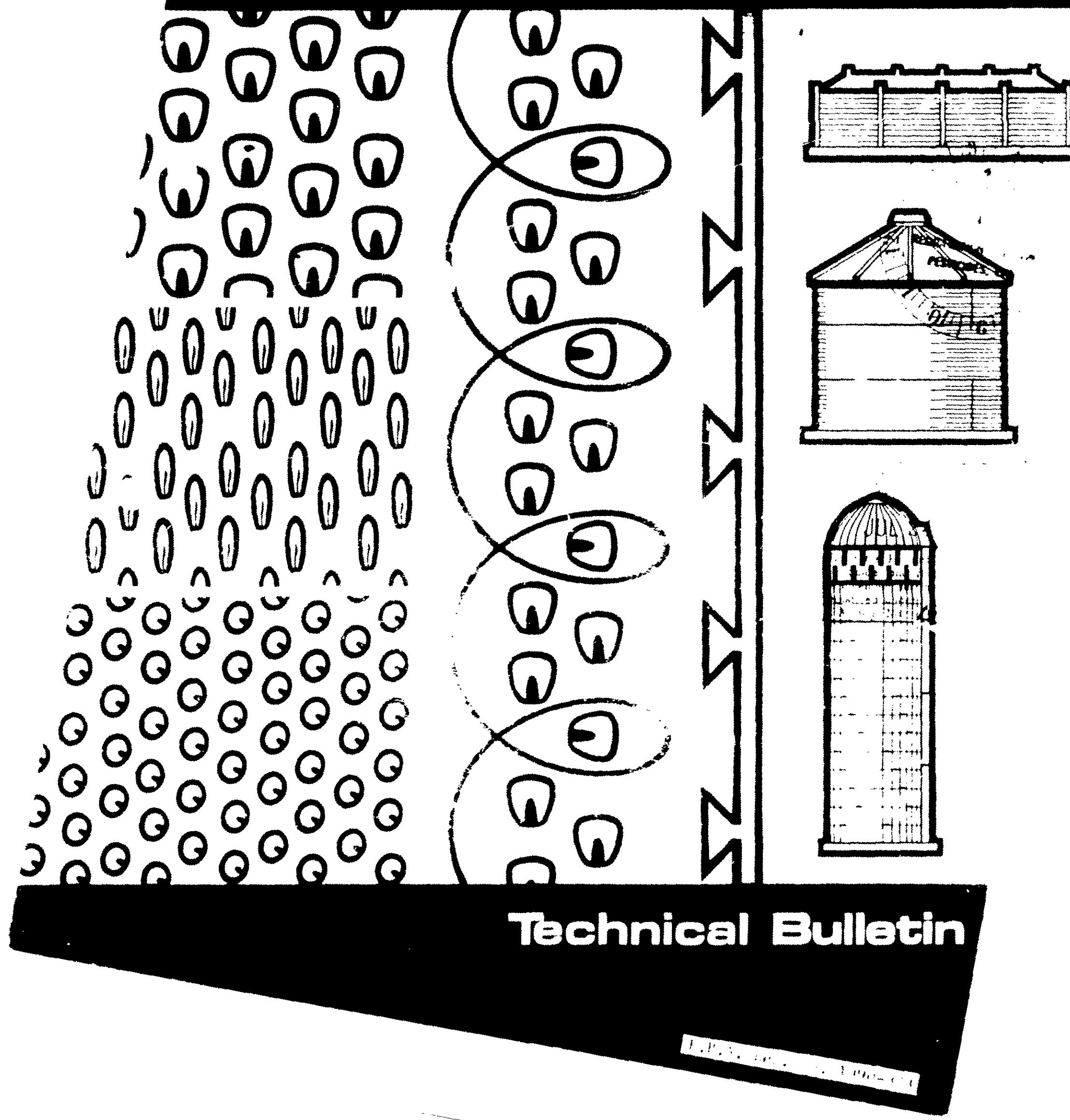


CORROSIVE

CAUSES EYE DAMAGE
AND SKIN BURNS

CHENIOTUR

Preservative



ChemStor^R

TECHNICAL BULLETIN
Supplement

USE IN FORAGE PRESERVATION

INTRODUCTION:

In this Technical Bulletin Supplement are those directions for use of ChemStor^R when used as a forage preservative.

FOR PRESERVATION OF FORAGE TO BE STORED IN BALES OR AS LOOSE HAY

Spray ChemStor^R completely over entire fresh forage prior to storage in a well ventilated barn or shed. The following application rates should be used:

15-20% moisture at 10 pounds ChemStor^R per ton of forage

20-25% moisture at 20 pounds ChemStor^R per ton of forage

25-30% moisture at 30 pounds ChemStor^R per ton of forage

FOR PRESERVATION OF FORAGE INTENDED TO BE STORED AS SILAGE OR HAYLAGE

Apply 20 lbs ChemStor^R preservative per ton of fresh forage by metering the preservative into the blower housing continuously as the forage is blown into upright silos, or by metering the preservative into the blower housing of the forage harvester if silage is to be stored compacted in bunkers or pits. Follow customary best practices for moisture levels and compaction of forages.

For peripheral protection of the top layers of spoilage which often spoil on exposure to the air, surface spray with ChemStor^R preservative at a rate of 0.25 lb per sq. ft. of surface.

In either of the above applications the ChemStor^R preservative can be diluted by adding an equal volume of water, to improve coverage and make metering easier, but such dilution is not necessary for good results.

This supplement is to be affixed inside the front cover of the ChemStor^R Technical Bulletin.

February, 1970.

OpenStor

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ChemStor preservative is a liquid fungicide developed for use on high moisture whole and ground feed corn, sorghum, wheat, oats and barley. It is a mild blend of organic acetic and propionic acids which allows the farmer to store shelled corn and other high moisture cereal grains for animal feeds without relying on the use of air tight silos.

ChemStor reacts as a preservative by preventing the growth of molds and most bacteria on high moisture cereal grains during storage, and is effective for the storage and preservation of both whole and ground cereal grains for animal feeds.

The purpose of this manual is to provide a basic introduction to the general aspects of the preservation of high moisture cereal grains via the **ChemStor** system. More comprehensive literature is available on such specific subjects as treatment of grain storage and comparative economics.

For further information on the broad range of subjects contact your local **ChemStor** dealer.

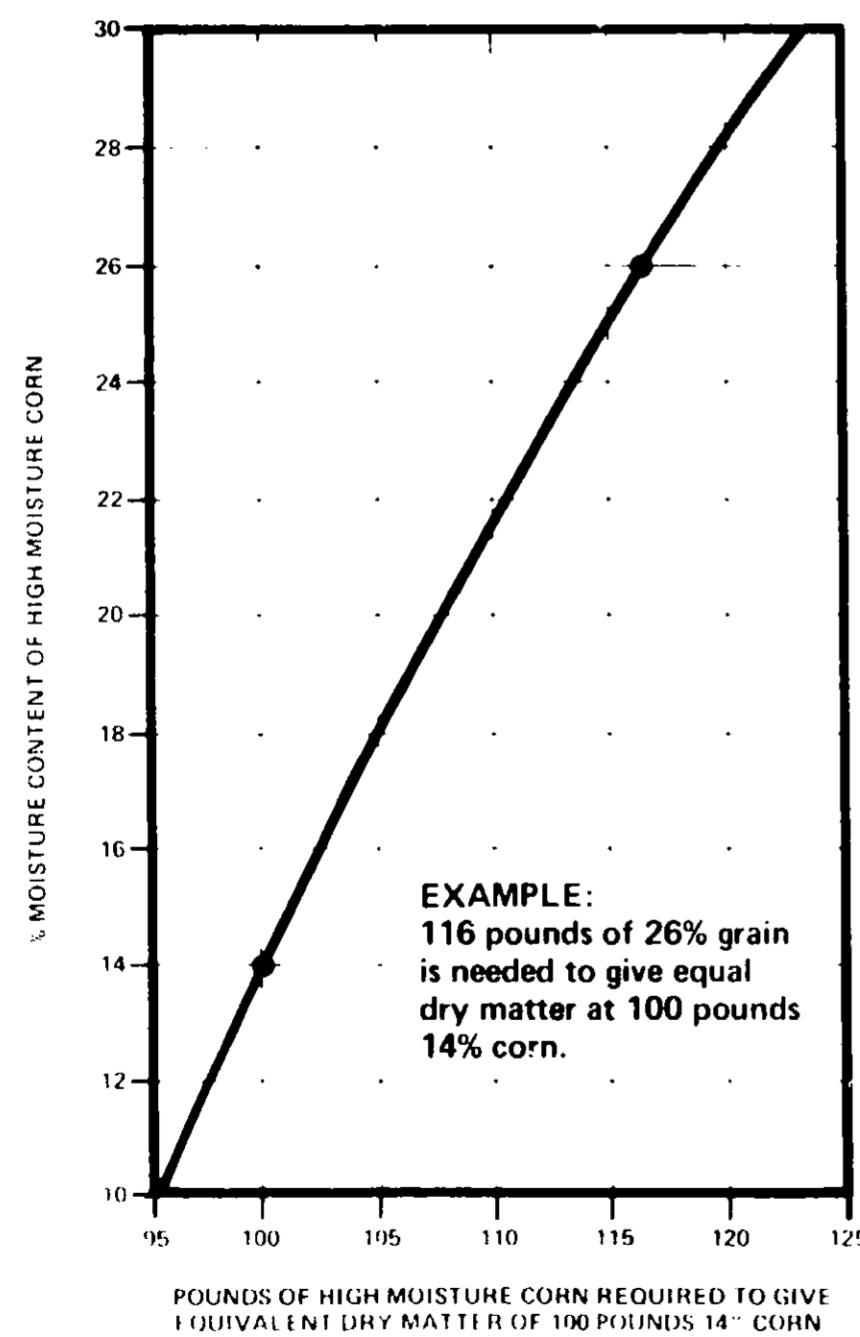
ADJUSTING RATIONS FOR MOISTURE

In feeding high moisture grain, it is important to account for the additional moisture content when formulating the rations.

For example, 100 pounds of 14% moisture grain will weigh 116 pounds at a moisture content of 26%. See chart below.

Thus a ration consisting of 800 pounds of corn at a theoretical 14% moisture level, 150 pounds of roughage and 50 pounds of supplement, total 1000 lbs should be adjusted upward to 928 pounds corn, actual 26% moisture, with the roughage and supplement ratios remaining at 150 and 50 pounds respectively. Adjusted new total weight 1128 pounds.

When dairy rations are fed on a production basis, a similar adjustment for moisture should also be made to prevent underfeeding.



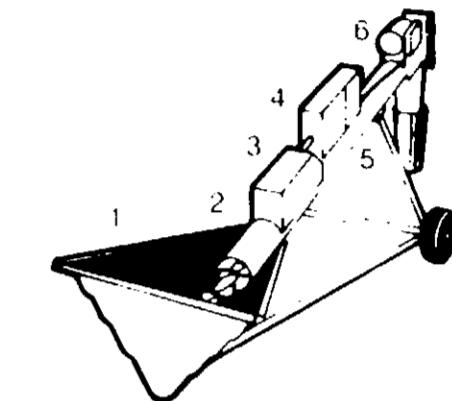
CELANESE HIGH MOISTURE GRAIN SYSTEM

THE EQUIPMENT

Celanese has developed an exclusive application system for the treatment and handling of high moisture grain. It consists of the following components:

APPLICATOR

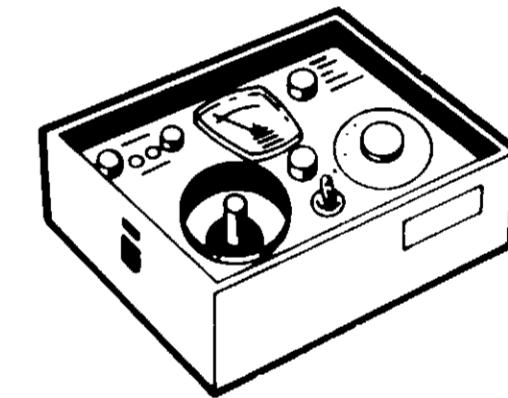
Applicators are available to treat approximately 400 to 1000 bushels per hour at 25% moisture and is made up of the following: 1. Hopper 2. Auger 3. Spray Chamber 4. Pump 5. Control Panel 6. Motor.



The applicator weighs 496 pounds has tires and can be maneuvered by one man.

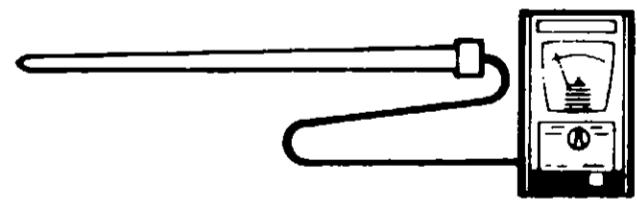
MOISTURE METER

The moisture meter is the key component in determining the moisture level of the grain to be treated.



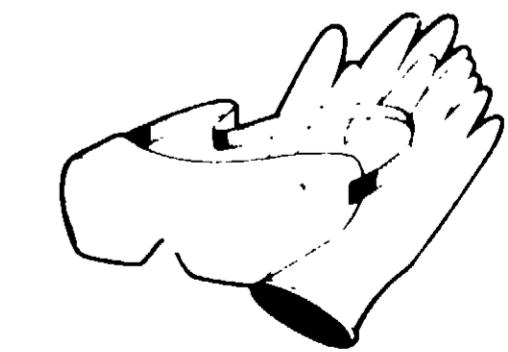
TEMPERATURE PROBE

The temperature probe is used to determine the temperature of grain during the storage process.



RELATED SAFETY EQUIPMENT

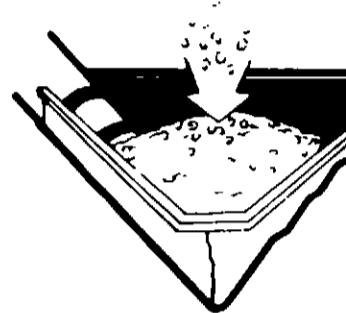
Goggles to protect the eyes and rubber gloves to protect the hands are essential for safe handling of grain storage.



DO NOT USE If grain moisture level is above 14% or below 10%.

DO NOT USE If grain moisture level is above 14% or below 10%.

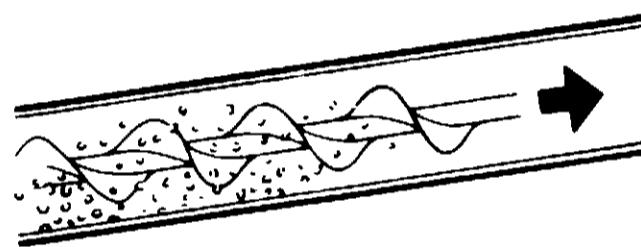
The treatment of the grain starts with the unloading of the grain into the polyethylene hopper of the ChemStor® Applicator.



PROCEDURE

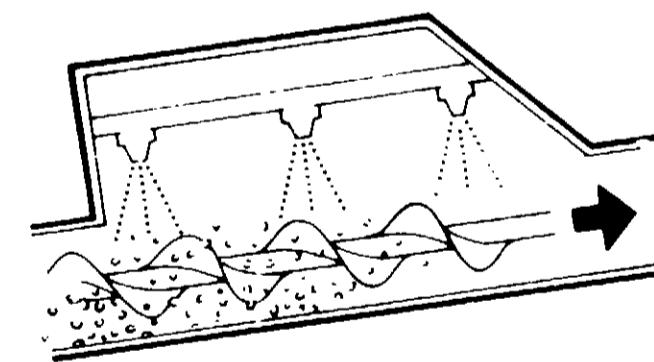
The treatment of the grain starts with the unloading of the grain into the polyethylene hopper of the ChemStor® Applicator.

Next, the grain travels up the auger at a pre-determined speed. See operating manual.



As the grain moves up the auger it passes through the spray chamber where the correct amount of ChemStor preservative is applied automatically.

Note: The applicator control panel has a shut down valve that automatically stops the unit should the supply of ChemStor run out.



The combination of auger speed, the tumbling action of the auger and the uniqueness of the three spray bars insures complete coverage of the grain to be treated.

Once the grain has traveled the length of the applicator the grain is unloaded into a truck. The process can be repeated once further treatment is necessary.

Moisture factors are determined by the following:

Amount of ChemStor to be applied.

The following chart allows to calculate moisture and the proportion of ChemStor to be used in treating grain.

Directions:

First, determine the moisture level of the grain to be treated with the Moisture Meter supplied with the system. Use the percentage shown on the grain moisture meter.

Next, calculate the amount to be weighed that applies to your specific auger size and moisture content. Enter Weight column. Required amount of preservative per pound of grain to be treated is determined by the following chart.

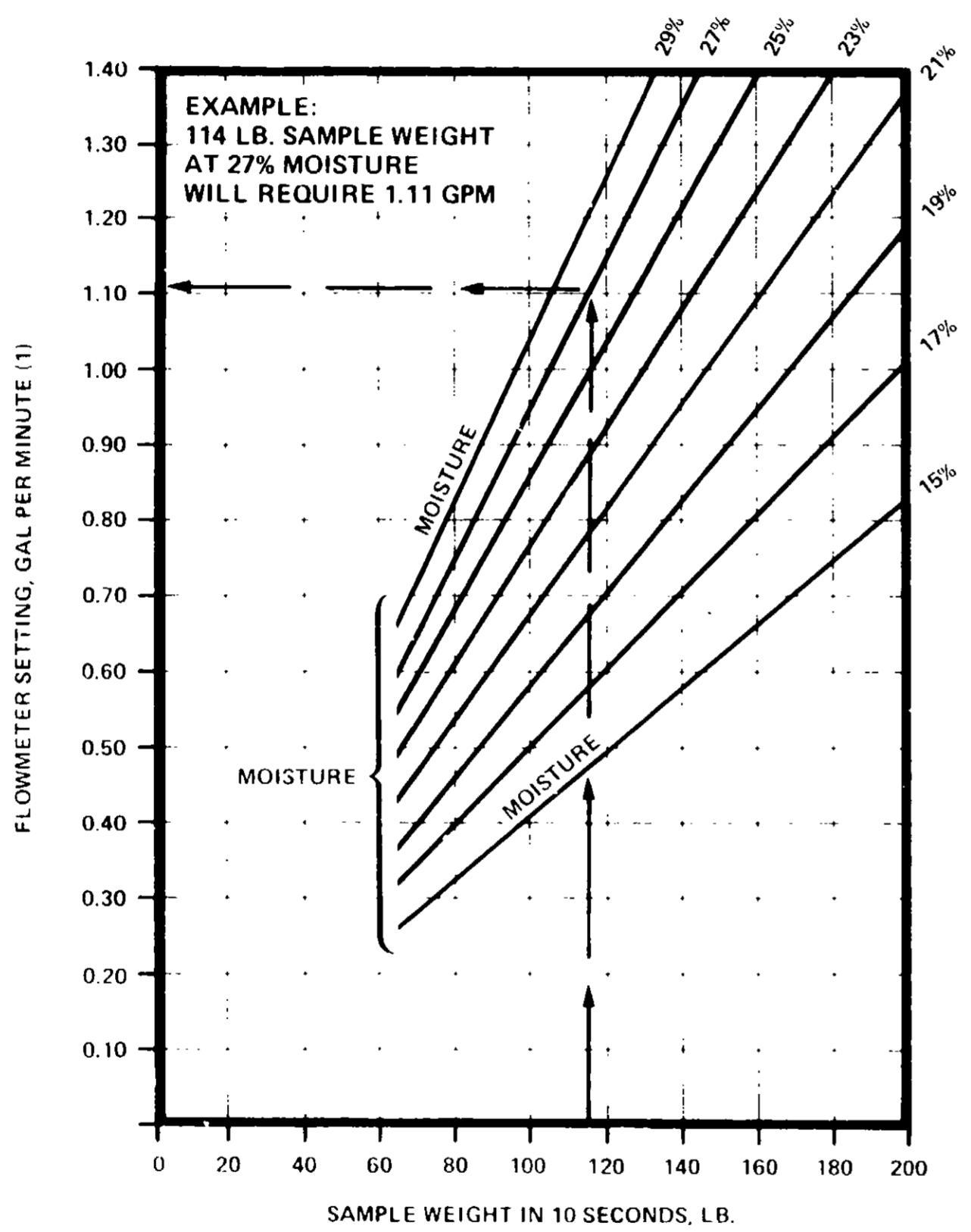
The amount of preservative required depends on the moisture content of the grain. The greater the moisture content, the greater the amount of preservative required. For example, soft grain requires more preservative than dry grain. It is recommended to use the upper limit of the applicable range.

Example:

A grain sample is taken from a bin containing 1000 bushels of grain with a moisture content of 14%.

By referring to the following chart, it is determined that 1000 bushels of grain with a moisture content of 14% will require 100 pounds of preservative. This amount of preservative will treat 1000 bushels of grain with a moisture content of 14% to 100% moisture.

**CHEMSTOR® APPLICATION RATE
FROM 10 SECOND TIMED SAMPLE WEIGHT**



(1) Check flowmeter scale and multiply flow rate by 60 if scale reads gallons/hour

Chemstor® Treatment Rates
Ground Cob and Kernel

Many farmers grind cob and kernel for feed to obtain the nutritional value available in the cob. Ground cob and kernel may be successfully treated with ChemStor preservative if allowance is made for the moisture content of the mixture. Mixtures of grain and cob will distort the moisture readings.

The following table and treatment curve chart provide a ready means of determining the percent of ChemStor to be added to a treatment of ground cob and kernel.

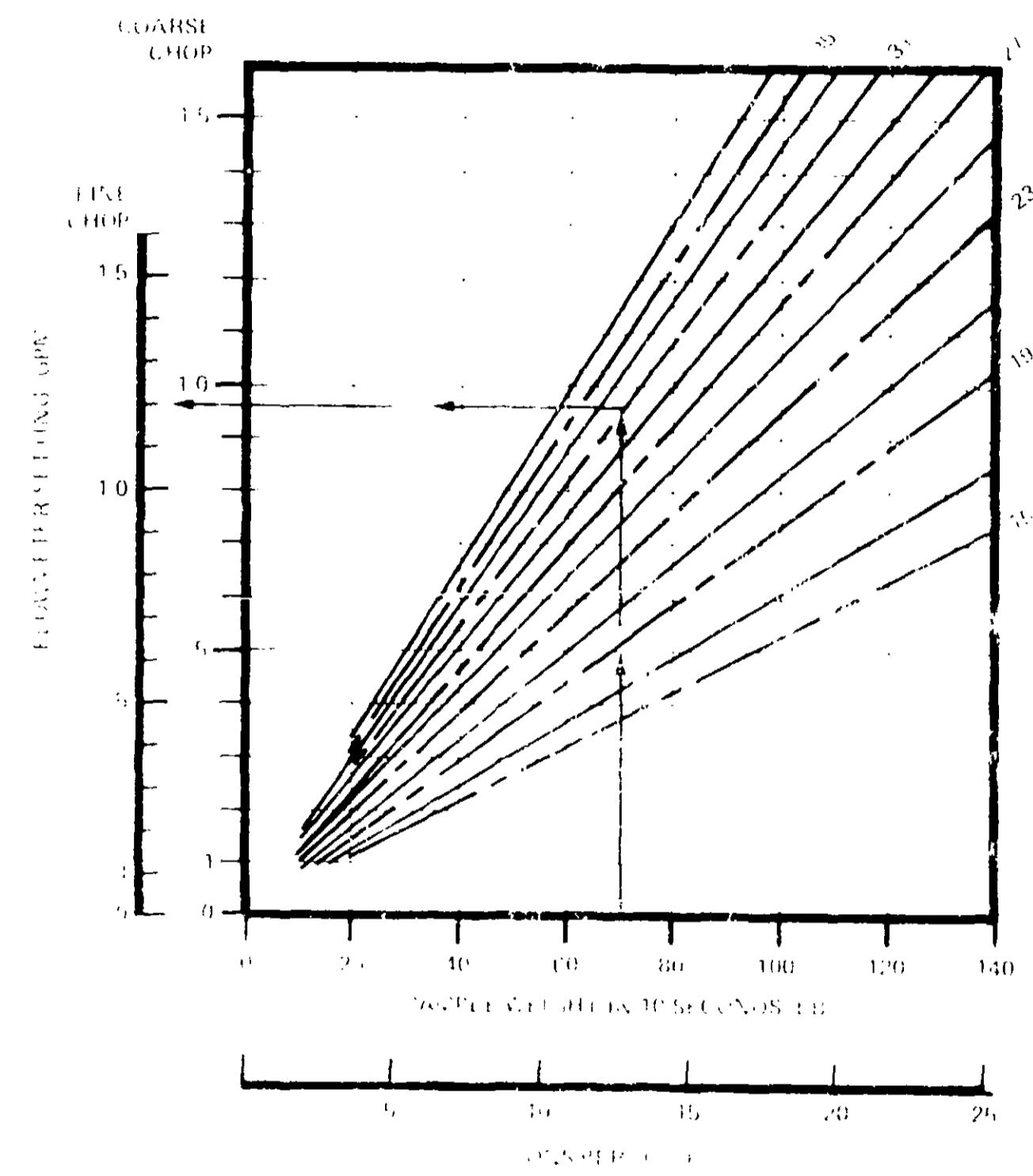
Moisture Content of Kernels Only	Moisture of Cob Only	Moisture of Kernel and Cob Mixture
15.0	17.5	15.4
20.0	20.8	22.5
25.0	24.3	29.0
30.0	27.0	35.1

The ChemStor treatment level for ground cob and kernel is based on the moisture level of the mixture as calculated from the treatment of ChemStor at 10 seconds must be uniform for both the kernels.

To determine the ChemStor treatment level, hand several ears to obtain a representative sample of the grain. A moisture determination is made using the ChemStor portable hand moisture meter, Moisture. The kernel and cob moisture may then be read from the curve shown (the grain only to obtain moisture readings). The moisture of the mixture is determined proportionately under treatment section.

CORN COB CHOP
CHEMSTOR APPLICATION RATE

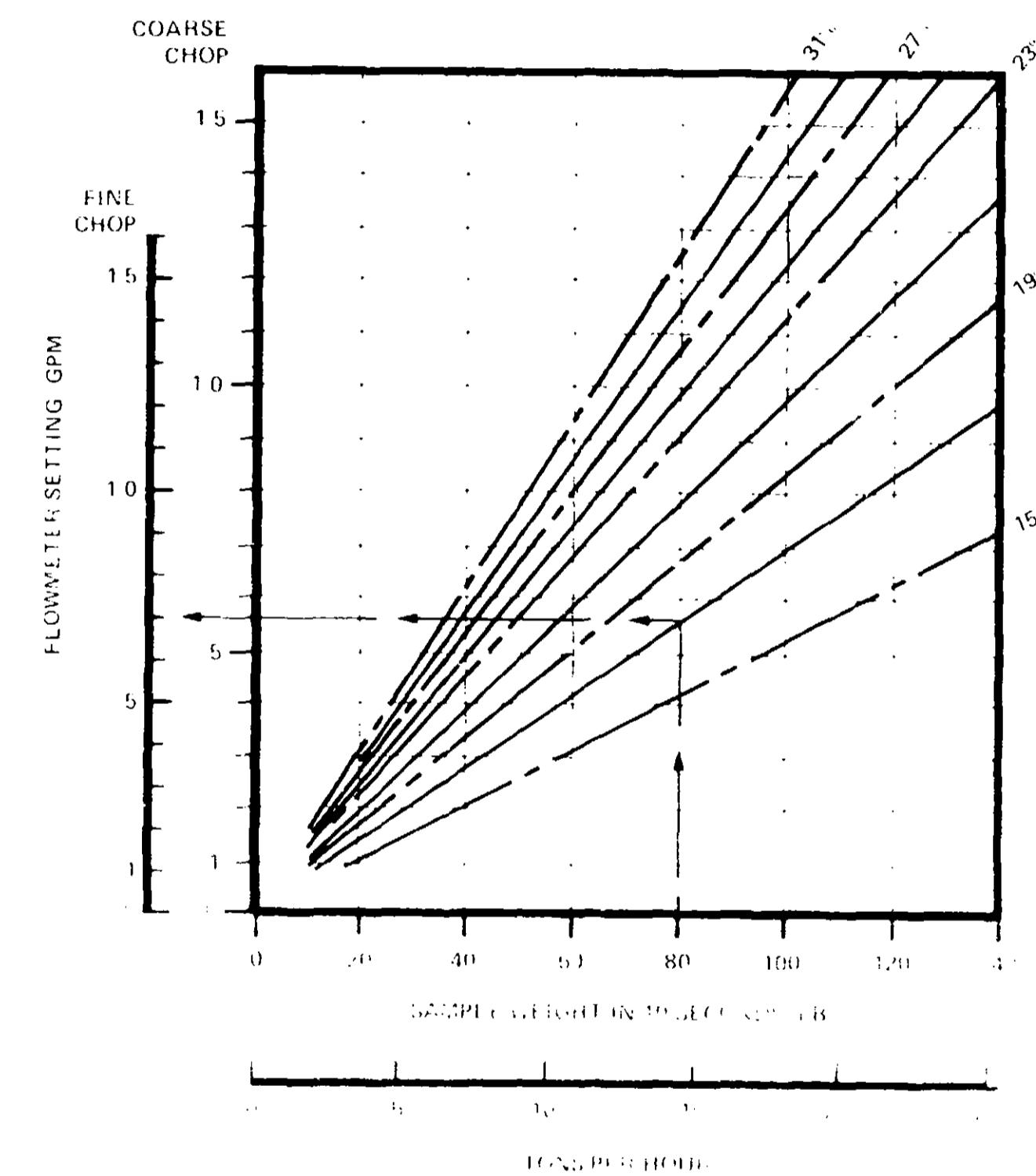
USE THIS CHART WHEN MOISTURE LEVEL OF CHOP MIXTURE IS MEASURED



EXAMPLE: 70 G SAMPLE WEIGHTED IN 10 SECONDS
MOISTURE MEASURED ON THE CHOP
EX. 100% FINE CHOP USE 1.2 GPM
FOR COARSE CHOP USE 0.96 GPM

CORN COB CHOP
CHEMSTOR APPLICATION RATE

USE THIS CHART WHEN MOISTURE LEVEL OF KERNEL GRAIN ONLY IS MEASURED



EXAMPLE: 30 G SAMPLE WEIGHTED IN 10 SECONDS
MOISTURE MEASURED ON THE
REFINED CORN ONLY FOR FINE CHOP
EX. 100% FINE CHOP 6 GPM

Good barrier testing and storage practices should always be followed in the handling of the amount of material contained. Store treated bags in a dry, clean area.

1. Protect metal and concrete surfaces. ChemStar is a protective, water-miscible organic acid which is widely used on metal surfaces, causing damage to the exterior metal by dissolving the grain at the metal surface. Unlike most other acids, it reacts with a concrete surface.
 2. Know your harvest timing and set up properly dried grain storage facility.
 3. Treat grain as soon as possible after harvesting - preferably within 12 hours. Grain growth often starts within a few hours after harvest.
 4. Do not store ChemStar treated grain with untreated dry grain as this will contaminate untreated grain.
 5. Level the surface of stored grain to prevent moisture from condensing on the peaks. Uncovered grain should be too high above height to allow sufficient ventilation. Spills or damage to the surface of stored grain can be used to prevent grain damage.
 6. Avoid deep spaces - either on site or off site store grain to prevent sweating by permitting air to escape. If deep spaces is large enough (for example, a stack of grain) suspended lateral ventilation should be 1/6 full. If no ventilation, grain should be stored in bins since it prevents grain damage.
 7. Avoid tight spaces - either on site or off site store grain to prevent sweating by permitting air to escape. If deep spaces is large enough (for example, a stack of grain) suspended lateral ventilation should be 1/6 full. If no ventilation, grain should be stored in bins since it prevents grain damage.

For the first time, we have been able to compare the results of the two methods of analysis, and we find that they give very similar results.

NOTE: The following table lists the names of the members of the Board.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each employee.

1 Concrete Silos or Bins These are large cylindrical structures used for storing dry materials like cement, sand, and aggregate. They are typically made of concrete and have a central vertical column with a horizontal band around the middle.

2 Galvanized or Steel Bins - The bins are made of galvanized steel and are designed to hold up to 1000 lbs. Each bin has a handle on top and a sturdy base. They are perfect for storing tools, equipment, or supplies.

3 Wooden Bins *Wooden bins are used for the storage of raw materials, intermediate products, and finished products.*

4 Aluminum and Stainless Steel Bins

5 Buildings or Quonsets

6 Pits and Trenches

6. Pits and Trenches

7 Sheds

8 Temporary Storage

9 Air-supported Structures

SAFETY

Chemist: **██████████** preservative is corrosive and causes eye damage and skin irritation. Keep out of reach of children. Care should be taken to avoid getting the liquid in the eyes. It should never be swallowed.

Gloves, safety goggles or glasses, and aprons should be worn at all times, whether handling the preserves or syrup that is still wet from treating. Protective gear should be made of rubber or equivalent impermeable material.

A water supply should be readily available in case of fire or flooding.

FIRST AID

ChemStar is a very effective way to cause discomfort immediately to a fire-start, and thus does not give a false warning of possible burns. Therefore speed is essential in removing any **ChemStar** that has made contact with the appropriate test areas. In case of exposure, the following first aid procedures should be followed:

SKIN SPLASH If you get it on your skin, wash it off with soap and water. If it gets into your eyes, wash them out with water. A physician should be consulted if you have any questions or concerns.

EYE CONTACT If your eyes come in contact with the liquid, wash them out with water for at least 15 minutes.

100% of the time

CLOTHING A garment made of cloth or other soft material, worn to protect the body from cold, heat, or injury.

HANDLING

The following table gives the results of the experiments on the effect of the different factors on the yield of the product.

When pumping out, open the pump first slightly, allowing the internal pressure to rise, and then proceed to pumping slowly to allow any internal pressure to vent. Pressure should never be used to discharge the contents of a drum. After the contents have been removed, drums should be washed and completely drained.

DO NOT ENTER STORAGE FACILITIES WITH UNADEQUATE VENTILATION

DO NOT TREAT CORN FOR USE AS CEREAL GRAINS WHICH MIGHT BE USED FOR SEED MALTING PURPOSES OR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

TREATED CORN AND OTHER CEREAL GRAINS ARE TO BE USED FOR ANIMAL FEED ONLY.

Fish and wildlife cautions DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER BY DISPOSAL OF WASTE
OR WATER USED IN CLEANING EQUIPMENT.

DRUMS NOT TO BE RETURNED FOR ANNUAL PRE-DRY TREATMENT THAN THE MELTING

GENERAL SAFETY POINTERS

We will discuss some common features of the two classes of sparse factorizations and their applications in sparse linear algebra.

When the application is performing repeated reads on the super A, it does not have to wait.

Many authors have proposed different ways to define the β -value.

Whittemore, R., 1991, and The outside-in: A whole-systems approach to ecosystems, in D. L. Johnson (ed.), *Advances in Ecosystems Analysis*, Vol. 1, Academic Press, San Diego.

WARRANTIES

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representatives for any damage, LOSS OR DAMAGE expressed or implied in this Agreement.
WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY. The Corporation warrants to the customer that the products
or services in which shipped by the Corporation shall meet the following standards:
whether for breach of warranty, negligence or otherwise. If any such product
or service proves to be defective, it may be replaced or repaired at the expense of the customer,
provided that the cost of repair or replacement is less than one-half the original cost of the
product or service, and that the repair or replacement is made within the time specified in the
order or contract.

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