



- ◆ State and local taxes paid in 2009:  
**\$117 million**
- ◆ Payroll to employees approximately:  
**\$400 million**
- ◆ Pension to 5,000 Texas retirees:  
**\$175 million**
- ◆ Charitable contributions totaling:  
**\$1,600,000**
- ◆ Purchased materials and services approximately:  
**\$500 million**



At Dow, our people are our greatest asset.

In Texas, Dow's work force includes:

- ◆ **6,655 employees**
- ◆ **5,500 contractors**

To learn more about The Dow Chemical Company and its subsidiaries, Texas site-specific information and performance, and the company's 2015 goals, please visit

[www.dow.com](http://www.dow.com).

## Dow owns six manufacturing sites and one business center in Texas, primarily along the Gulf Coast.



"Dow" as used in this publication often refers generically to The Dow Chemical Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

™Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company



## Texas Operations in Freeport

Texas Operations in Freeport is Dow's largest integrated manufacturing site, and the largest single company chemical complex in North America.

Texas Operations manufactures 44% of Dow products sold in the U.S. and more than 21% of Dow products sold globally.



### SIZE & SCOPE

- ◆ 3 major complexes – Plant A, Plant B and Oyster Creek - cover more than 5,000 acres
- ◆ 65 production plants producing 32 billion pounds of products annually
- ◆ Water reservoirs covering 4,700 acres
- ◆ 3,200 acres of waterways and pipeline corridors
- ◆ More than 1900 buildings
- ◆ 6 dock units, including 10 barge berths and 4 deep-water berths
- ◆ Shipping 49% of products by water, 29% by rail, 11% by pipeline, 10% by truck

### OUR PEOPLE

- ◆ 4,200 employees and 3,000 contractors

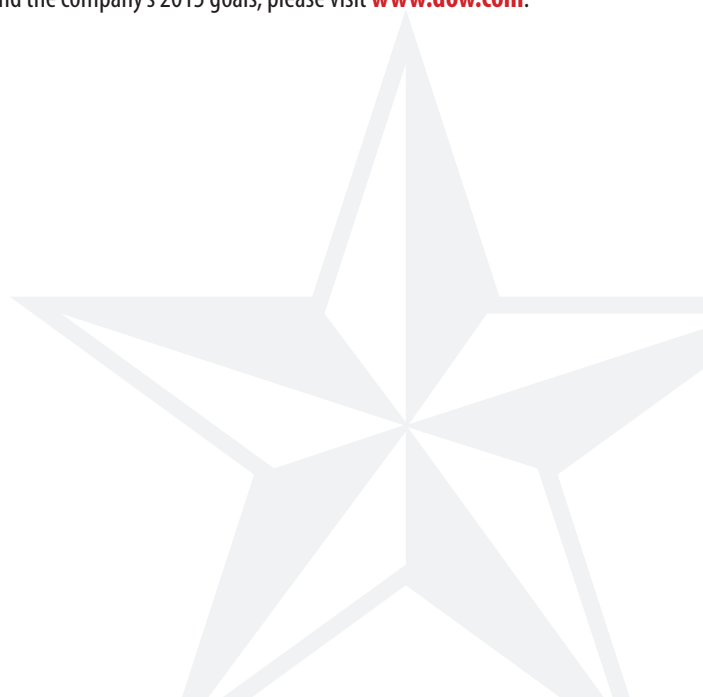
### ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT

- ◆ Committed to the principles of sustainability
- ◆ About \$1.6 million annually is given in charitable donations and contributions
- ◆ Texas Operations supports more than 130 nonprofit organizations and events

To learn more about The Dow Chemical Company and its subsidiaries, Texas site-specific information and performance, and the company's 2015 goals, please visit [www.dow.com](http://www.dow.com).

"Dow" as used in this publication often refers generically to The Dow Chemical Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

\*\*\*Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company





## The Chemical Industry in Texas ♦ November 2009

### ECONOMICS

- ♦ Texas is the #1 chemical exporter in the U.S., accounting for 22 percent of the national chemical export total of \$133 billion in 2006.
- ♦ Texas is home to dozens of chemical manufacturers whose materials go into a huge array of consumer products, such as nitrogen (extends shelf life for potato chips), carbon black (used to make ink for pens), polyethylene (used to create plastic food bags) chlorine (for disinfecting bottled water) and cetyl alcohol (for moisturizing hand lotion).
- ♦ The chemical industry in Texas directly employs nearly 75,000 people at more than 300 separate facilities around the state.
- ♦ For every chemical industry job in Texas, approximately five additional jobs are created within the state and 135,000 Texas jobs come from chemical industry activity generated outside the state. In total, more than 585,000 jobs in Texas are supported by the chemical industry, generating \$25.7 billion in earnings.
- ♦ Chemical industry jobs are high-paying. The average wage of a chemical industry employee in Texas is \$91,627, which is 52% higher than the average manufacturing wage in the state.
- ♦ Chemical industry jobs in Texas generate \$7 billion in earnings, resulting in approximately \$900 million per year in state and local taxes on personal income, along with slightly over \$1 million in Social Security and Medicare contributions.
- ♦ Chemical companies pay more than one billion dollars in state and local property taxes per year, making the industry a vital part of the Texas property tax base, which funds education and other indispensable state services.
- ♦ The chemical industry typically invests between \$2 and \$4 billion each year in new facilities in the state. In 2001, chemical sector investment was \$2.4 billion, 22% of Texas' manufacturing total.

### SECURITY

- ♦ For years the chemical industry has placed a high emphasis on the security of facilities, as well as the security of chemical product transportation.
- ♦ Since the events of September 11, 2001, the chemical industry has responded aggressively and security efforts have been substantially increased while working with federal, state and local officials.

### HISTORY

- ♦ The modern chemical industry in Texas began in a significant way at the onset of World War II. Large-scale integrated factories were built to convert raw materials such as refined crude oil, natural gas, and even seawater and salt, into products necessary for the war effort, including magnesium for airplanes, synthetic rubber for tires and nylon for parachutes.
- ♦ Rapid growth of the chemical industry followed World War II, as the product focus turned from war materials to supplying an ever-growing variety of items benefitting modern society.
- ♦ By the 1960s the chemical industry had become a key element in the Texas economy and remains so today, resulting in hundreds of thousands of outstanding jobs, paying over a billion dollars in taxes each year.

### ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SAFETY

- ♦ Chemical industry workers are more likely to be injured in accidents away from work than on the job. Within the Texas chemical industry, accident records kept by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show that injury and illness rates are one-third that of the overall manufacturing sector, and half that of all private businesses in Texas.
- ♦ Improving the environmental aspects of chemical plant operation in Texas has been a priority for decades. Most visible are the substantial reductions of emissions of reportable chemicals to the air and water.
- ♦ Between 1988 and 2001, reportable air emissions from all Texas industrial facilities have been reduced by 66% with the chemical industry alone achieving 63% of all reductions statewide.
- ♦ The chemical industry in Texas has led the way in reducing ozone levels.
- ♦ Beginning in the mid-1990s, the industry has supported state efforts to reduce ozone-nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions from factories, especially in the Houston area. As a result, NOx emissions in the greater Houston area were reduced by 80% by June 2007.
- ♦ As a result, Texas air generally contains lower amounts of air toxins than found in most other states.

\* Sources: American Chemical Council, Texas Chemistry Council and ACIT.