

DOW CHEMICAL CO /DE/
Form 10-Q
November 03, 2010
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF

THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended **SEPTEMBER 30, 2010**

Commission File Number: **1-3433**

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of

38-1285128

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

incorporation or organization)

2030 DOW CENTER, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN 48674

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

989-636-1000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

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Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

☐ Yes ☒ No

<u>Class</u>
Common Stock, par value \$2.50 per share

<u>Outstanding at September 30, 2010</u>
1,160,715,964 shares

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The Dow Chemical Company

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010

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Table of Contents**PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements.****The Dow Chemical Company and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Income**

	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
In millions, except per share amounts (Unaudited)				
Net Sales	\$ 12,868	\$ 12,046	\$ 39,903	\$ 32,409
Cost of sales	10,841	10,386	33,962	28,288
Research and development expenses	403	400	1,217	1,073
Selling, general and administrative expenses	640	683	1,950	1,789
Amortization of intangibles	124	108	377	242
Restructuring charges	-	-	29	681
Acquisition and integration related expenses	35	21	98	121
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	251	224	799	411
Sundry income (expense) - net	(10)	813	168	833
Interest income	7	6	24	27
Interest expense and amortization of debt discount	362	488	1,105	1,167
Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	711	1,003	2,156	319
Provision (Credit) for income taxes	114	204	348	(69)
Net Income from Continuing Operations	597	799	1,808	388
Income (Loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	-	(4)	-	110
Net Income	597	795	1,808	498
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	(1)	9	22
Net Income Attributable to The Dow Chemical Company	597	796	1,799	476
Preferred stock dividends	85	85	255	227
Net Income Available for The Dow Chemical Company Common Stockholders	\$ 512	\$ 711	\$ 1,544	\$ 249

Per Common Share Data:

Net income from continuing operations available for common stockholders	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.65	\$ 1.37	\$ 0.13
Discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders	-	(0.01)	-	0.11
Earnings per common share - basic	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.64	\$ 1.37	\$ 0.24
Net income from continuing operations available for common stockholders	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.64	\$ 1.35	\$ 0.13
Discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders	-	(0.01)	-	0.11
Earnings per common share - diluted	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.63	\$ 1.35	\$ 0.24

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Common stock dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.45
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - basic	1,128.0	1,108.4	1,123.6	1,020.0
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - diluted	1,145.5	1,120.7	1,140.7	1,029.4

Depreciation	\$ 555	\$ 601	\$ 1,717	\$ 1,680
Capital Expenditures	\$ 497	\$ 266	\$ 1,188	\$ 825

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**The Dow Chemical Company and Subsidiaries***Sept. 30, Dec. 31,***Consolidated Balance Sheets**

In millions (Unaudited)	2010	2009
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (variable interest entities restricted - 2010: \$101)	\$ 3,223	\$ 2,846
Marketable securities and interest-bearing deposits	4	-
Accounts and notes receivable:		
Trade (net of allowance for doubtful receivables - 2010: \$136; 2009: \$160)	4,899	5,656
Other	4,675	3,539
Inventories	7,283	6,847
Deferred income tax assets - current	585	654
Total current assets	20,669	19,542
Investments		
Investment in nonconsolidated affiliates	3,271	3,224
Other investments (investments carried at fair value - 2010: \$2,175; 2009: \$2,136)	2,625	2,561
Noncurrent receivables	343	210
Total investments	6,239	5,995
Property		
Property	51,025	53,567
Accumulated depreciation	33,609	35,426
Net property (variable interest entities restricted - 2010: \$1,114)	17,416	18,141
Other Assets		
Goodwill	13,000	13,213
Other intangible assets (net of accumulated amortization - 2010: \$1,654; 2009: \$1,302)	5,625	5,966
Deferred income tax assets - noncurrent	1,866	2,039
Asbestos-related insurance receivables - noncurrent	250	330
Deferred charges and other assets	936	792
Total other assets	21,677	22,340
Total Assets	\$ 66,001	\$ 66,018
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Notes payable	\$ 1,329	\$ 2,139
Long-term debt due within one year	1,772	1,082
Accounts payable:		

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Trade	3,978	4,153
Other	2,025	2,014
Income taxes payable	291	176
Deferred income tax liabilities - current	98	78
Dividends payable	256	254
Accrued and other current liabilities	3,410	3,209
 Total current liabilities	 13,159	 13,105
 Long-Term Debt	 18,030	 19,152
 Other Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred income tax liabilities - noncurrent	1,301	1,367
Pension and other postretirement benefits - noncurrent	7,299	7,242
Asbestos-related liabilities - noncurrent	735	734
Other noncurrent obligations	2,873	3,294
 Total other noncurrent liabilities	 12,208	 12,637
 Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, series A (\$1.00 par, \$1,000 liquidation preference, 4,000,000 shares)	4,000	4,000
Common stock	2,919	2,906
Additional paid-in capital	2,116	1,913
Retained earnings	17,478	16,704
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,810)	(3,892)
Unearned ESOP shares	(484)	(519)
Treasury stock at cost	(313)	(557)
 The Dow Chemical Company's stockholders' equity	 21,906	 20,555
 Noncontrolling interests	 698	 569
 Total equity	 22,604	 21,124
 Total Liabilities and Equity	 \$ 66,001	 \$ 66,018

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**The Dow Chemical Company and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions (Unaudited)	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Operating Activities		
Net Income	\$ 1,808	\$ 498
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,207	2,023
Provision (Credit) for deferred income tax	32	(520)
Earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates less than (in excess of) dividends received	(241)	260
Pension contributions	(177)	(201)
Net loss (gain) on sales of investments	1	(66)
Net loss (gain) on sales of property, businesses and consolidated companies	52	(189)
Other net gain	(16)	(2)
Net gain on sales of ownership interest in nonconsolidated affiliates	(25)	(785)
Restructuring charges	29	676
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	(3)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquired and divested companies:		
Accounts and notes receivable	(1,539)	(1,277)
Proceeds from interests in trade accounts receivable conduits	818	-
Inventories	(946)	(60)
Accounts payable	(139)	(178)
Other assets and liabilities	406	492
Cash provided by operating activities	2,267	671
Investing Activities		
Capital expenditures	(1,188)	(825)
Proceeds from sales of property, businesses and consolidated companies	1,716	278
Acquisitions of businesses	(7)	-
Purchases of previously leased assets	(45)	(713)
Investments in consolidated companies, net of cash acquired	(167)	(14,838)
Investments in nonconsolidated affiliates	(101)	(115)
Distributions from nonconsolidated affiliates	24	7
Proceeds from sales of nonconsolidated affiliates	113	1,403
Purchase of unallocated Rohm and Haas ESOP shares	-	(552)
Purchases of investments	(742)	(300)
Change in restricted cash	436	-
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	742	440
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	781	(15,215)
Financing Activities		
Changes in short-term notes payable	(740)	(892)
Proceeds from notes payable	84	-
Payments on notes payable	(668)	-

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Proceeds from revolving credit facility	-	3,000
Payments on revolving credit facility	-	(2,100)
Proceeds from Term Loan	-	9,226
Payments on Term Loan	-	(8,226)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	539	8,005
Payments on long-term debt	(1,374)	(1,576)
Redemption of preferred securities of subsidiaries and payment of accrued dividends	-	(520)
Purchases of treasury stock	(14)	(5)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	92	966
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	-	7,000
Proceeds from sales of common stock	70	554
Issuance costs for debt and equity securities	-	(368)
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	3	-
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(7)	(24)
Dividends paid to stockholders	(760)	(779)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,775)	14,261
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash	58	64
Cash Assumed in Initial Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities	46	-
Summary		
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	377	(219)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,846	2,800
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 3,223	\$ 2,581

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**The Dow Chemical Company and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Equity**

In millions (Unaudited)	<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Preferred Stock		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 4,000	-
Preferred stock issued	-	\$ 7,000
Preferred stock repurchased	-	(2,500)
Preferred stock converted to common stock	-	(500)
Balance at end of period	4,000	4,000
Common Stock		
Balance at beginning of year	2,906	\$ 2,453
Common stock issued	13	453
Balance at end of period	2,919	2,906
Additional Paid-in Capital		
Balance at beginning of year	1,913	872
Common stock issued	79	2,643
Sale of shares to ESOP	-	(1,529)
Stock-based compensation and allocation of ESOP shares	124	39
Balance at end of period	2,116	2,025
Retained Earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	16,704	17,013
Net income available for The Dow Chemical Company common stockholders	1,544	249
Dividends declared on common stock (Per share: \$0.45 in 2010, \$0.45 in 2009)	(507)	(471)
Other	(15)	(6)
Impact of adoption of ASU 2009-17, net of tax	(248)	-
Balance at end of period	17,478	16,785
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments at beginning of year	79	(111)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses)	35	158
Balance at end of period	114	47
Cumulative Translation Adjustments at beginning of year	624	221
Translation adjustments	(154)	331
Balance at end of period	470	552
Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans at beginning of year	(4,587)	(4,251)

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Adjustments to pension and other postretirement benefit plans	201	64
Balance at end of period	(4,386)	(4,187)
Accumulated Derivative Loss at beginning of year	(8)	(248)
Net hedging results	(15)	(68)
Reclassification to earnings	15	291
Balance at end of period	(8)	(25)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,810)	(3,613)
Unearned ESOP Shares		
Balance at beginning of year	(519)	-
Shares acquired	(1)	(553)
Shares allocated to ESOP participants	36	25
Balance at end of period	(484)	(528)
Treasury Stock		
Balance at beginning of year	(557)	(2,438)
Purchases	(14)	(5)
Sale of shares to ESOP	-	1,529
Issuance to employees and employee plans	258	68
Balance at end of period	(313)	(846)
The Dow Chemical Company's Stockholders' Equity	21,906	20,729
Noncontrolling Interests		
Balance at beginning of year	569	69
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	9	22
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(7)	(24)
Acquisition of Rohm and Haas Company noncontrolling interests	-	432
Impact of adoption of ASU 2009-17	100	-
Other	27	17
Balance at end of period	698	516
Total Equity	\$ 22,604	\$ 21,245

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**The Dow Chemical Company and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**

In millions (Unaudited)	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Net Income	\$ 597	\$ 795	\$ 1,808	\$ 498
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax				
Net change in unrealized gains on investments	54	107	35	158
Translation adjustments	868	233	(154)	331
Adjustments to pension and other postretirement benefit plans	52	25	201	64
Net gains (losses) on cash flow hedging derivative instruments	(4)	69	-	223
Total other comprehensive income	970	434	82	776
Comprehensive Income	1,567	1,229	1,890	1,274
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of tax	-	(1)	9	22
Comprehensive Income Attributable to The Dow Chemical Company	\$ 1,567	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,881	\$ 1,252

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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(Unaudited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**Table of Contents**

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NOTE A	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of The Dow Chemical Company and its subsidiaries (Dow or the Company) were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and reflect all adjustments (including normal recurring accruals) which, in the opinion of management, are considered necessary for the fair presentation of the results for the periods presented. These statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Certain changes to prior year balance sheet amounts have been made in accordance with the accounting guidance for business combinations to reflect adjustments made during the measurement period to provisional amounts recorded for assets acquired and liabilities assumed from Rohm and Haas Company (Rohm and Haas) on April 1, 2009.

NOTE B RECENT ACCOUNTING GUIDANCE**Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance**

On January 1, 2010, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-16, Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets. This ASU is intended to improve the information provided in financial statements concerning transfers of financial assets, including the effects of transfers on financial position, financial performance and cash flows, and any continuing involvement of the transferor with the transferred financial assets. The Company evaluated the impact of adopting the guidance and the terms and conditions in place at January 1, 2010 and determined that certain sales of accounts receivable would be classified as secured borrowings. Under the Company's sale of accounts receivable arrangements, \$915 million was outstanding at January 1, 2010. The maximum amount of receivables available for participation in these programs was \$1,939 million at January 1, 2010. See Note K for additional information about transfers of financial assets.

On January 1, 2010, the Company adopted ASU 2009-17, Consolidations (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities, which amended the consolidation guidance applicable to variable interest entities and required additional disclosures concerning an enterprise's continuing involvement with variable interest entities. The Company evaluated the impact of this guidance and determined that the adoption resulted in the consolidation of two additional joint ventures, an owner trust and an entity that is

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used to monetize accounts receivable. At January 1, 2010, \$793 million in assets (net of tax, including the impact on Investment in nonconsolidated affiliates), \$941 million in liabilities, \$100 million in noncontrolling interests and a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings of \$248 million were recorded as a result of the adoption of this guidance. See Note L for additional information about variable interest entities.

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On January 1, 2010, the Company adopted ASU 2010-06, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements, which added disclosure requirements about transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2 and separate disclosures about activity relating to Level 3 measurements and clarifies existing disclosure requirements related to the level of disaggregation and input and valuation techniques. See Note I for additional disclosures about fair value measurements.

Accounting Guidance Issued But Not Adopted as of September 30, 2010

In October 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU 2009-13, Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force, which amends the criteria for when to evaluate individual delivered items in a multiple deliverable arrangement and how to allocate consideration received. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, which is January 1, 2011 for the Company. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting the guidance.

NOTE C RESTRUCTURING

2009 Restructuring

On June 30, 2009, the Company's Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan related to the Company's acquisition of Rohm and Haas as well as actions to advance the Company's strategy and to respond to continued weakness in the global economy. The restructuring plan included the elimination of approximately 2,500 positions primarily resulting from synergies to be achieved as a result of the acquisition of Rohm and Haas. In addition, the Company will shut down a number of manufacturing facilities. These actions are expected to be completed primarily by the end of 2011. As a result of the restructuring activities, the Company recorded pretax restructuring charges of \$677 million in the second quarter of 2009, consisting of asset write-downs and write-offs of \$454 million, costs associated with exit or disposal activities of \$68 million and severance costs of \$155 million. The impact of the charges was shown as Restructuring charges in the consolidated statements of income.

The severance component of the 2009 restructuring charges of \$155 million was for the separation of approximately 2,500 employees under the terms of the Company's ongoing benefit arrangements, primarily over two years. At December 31, 2009, severance of \$72 million had been paid and a currency adjusted liability of \$84 million remained for approximately 1,221 employees. In the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, severance of \$69 million was paid, leaving a currency adjusted liability of \$14 million for approximately 313 employees at September 30, 2010.

In the first quarter of 2010, the Company recorded an additional \$8 million charge to adjust the impairment of long-lived assets and other assets related to the divestiture of certain acrylic monomer and specialty latex assets completed in the first quarter of 2010, and an additional \$8 million charge related to the shutdown of a small manufacturing facility under the 2009 restructuring plan. The impact of these charges is shown as

Restructuring charges in the consolidated statements of income and was reflected in the following operating segments: Electronic and Specialty Materials (\$8 million), Coatings and Infrastructure (\$5 million) and Performance Products (\$3 million).

In the second quarter of 2010, the Company recorded additional restructuring charges of \$13 million, which included the write-off of other assets of \$5 million, additional costs associated with exit or disposal activities of \$7 million and additional severance of \$1 million related to the divestiture of certain acrylic monomer assets and the hollow sphere particle business that was included in the 2009 restructuring plan. The impact of these charges is shown as Restructuring charges in the consolidated statements of income and was reflected in Performance Products (\$12 million) and Corporate (\$1 million).

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The following table summarizes the 2010 activities related to the Company's 2009 restructuring reserve:

2010 Activities Related to 2009 Restructuring	Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Other Assets	Costs associated with Exit or Disposal Activities		Severance Costs	Total
In millions					
Reserve balance at December 31, 2009	-	\$ 68		\$ 84	\$152
Adjustment to reserve	\$ 21	7		1	29
Cash payments	-	-		(69)	(69)
Charges against reserve	(21)	(7)		-	(28)
Foreign currency impact	-	-		(2)	(2)
Reserve balance at September 30, 2010	-	\$ 68		\$ 14	\$82

Restructuring Reserve Assumed from Rohm and Haas

Included in liabilities assumed in the April 1, 2009 acquisition of Rohm and Haas was a reserve of \$122 million for severance and employee benefits for the separation of 1,255 employees under the terms of Rohm and Haas' ongoing benefit arrangement. The separations resulted from plant shutdowns, production schedule adjustments, productivity improvements and reductions in support services. Cash payments are expected to be paid primarily by the end of 2011. At December 31, 2009, a currency adjusted liability of \$68 million remained for approximately 552 employees.

In the second quarter of 2010, the Company decreased the restructuring reserve \$10 million due to the divestiture of the Powder Coatings business and to adjust the reserve to expected future severance payments. In the third quarter of 2010, the Company decreased the restructuring reserve \$10 million to adjust the reserve to expected future severance payments. The impact of these adjustments is shown as Cost of sales in the consolidated statements of income and was reflected in Corporate. In the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, severance of \$21 million was paid, leaving a currency adjusted liability of \$30 million for approximately 139 employees at September 30, 2010.

Restructuring Reserve Assumed from Rohm and Haas*Severance*

In millions	Costs
Reserve balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 68
Adjustment to reserve	(20)
Cash payments	(21)
Foreign currency impact	3
Reserve balance at September 30, 2010	\$ 30

2008 Restructuring

On December 5, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan as part of a series of actions to advance the Company's strategy and respond to the severe economic downturn. The restructuring plan included the shutdown of a number of facilities and a global workforce reduction, which are targeted to be completed by the end of 2010. As a result of the shutdowns and global workforce reduction, the Company recorded pretax restructuring charges of \$785 million in the fourth quarter of 2008. The charges consisted of asset write-downs and write-offs of \$336 million, costs associated with exit or disposal activities of \$128 million and severance costs of \$321 million.

The severance component of the 2008 restructuring charges of \$321 million was for the separation of approximately 3,000 employees under the terms of Dow's ongoing benefit arrangements, primarily over two years. At December 31, 2009, severance of \$289 million had been paid and a currency adjusted liability of \$53 million remained for approximately 293 employees. In the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, severance of \$26 million was paid, leaving a currency adjusted liability of \$26 million at September 30, 2010; \$23 million was for employees who have left the Company and will continue to receive annuity payments primarily through 2013, and \$3 million remained for approximately 65 employees.

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The following table summarizes 2010 activities related to the Company's 2008 restructuring reserve:

2010 Activities Related to 2008 Restructuring

In millions	<i>Costs associated with Exit or Disposal Activities</i>	<i>Severance Costs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Reserve balance at December 31, 2009	\$135	\$53	\$188
Cash payments	-	(26)	(26)
Foreign currency impact	(2)	(1)	(3)
Reserve balance at September 30, 2010	\$133	\$ 26	\$159

NOTE D ACQUISITION**Acquisition of Rohm and Haas**

On April 1, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of Rohm and Haas. Pursuant to the July 10, 2008 Agreement and Plan of Merger, Ramses Acquisition Corp., a direct wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, merged with and into Rohm and Haas, with Rohm and Haas continuing as the surviving corporation and becoming a direct wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

The following table summarizes the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from Rohm and Haas on April 1, 2009. During the measurement period, which ended on March 31, 2010, net adjustments of \$145 million were made to the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with a corresponding adjustment to goodwill. These adjustments are summarized in the table presented below. The balance sheet at December 31, 2009 has been retrospectively adjusted to reflect these adjustments as required by the accounting guidance for business combinations. No further adjustments have been made to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed since the end of the measurement period.

Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed on April 1, 2009

In millions	<i>Initial Valuation</i>	<i>2009 Adjustments to Fair Value</i>	<i>Dec. 31, 2009</i>	<i>2010 Adjustments to Fair Value</i>	<i>March 31, 2010</i>
Purchase Price	\$15,681	-	\$15,681	-	\$15,681
Fair Value of Assets Acquired					
Current assets	\$ 2,710	-	\$ 2,710	\$(18)	\$ 2,692
Property	3,930	\$(138)	3,792	-	3,792
Other intangible assets (1)	4,475	830	5,305	-	5,305
Other assets	1,288	32	1,320	-	1,320
Net assets of the Salt business (2)	1,475	(167)	1,308	-	1,308
Total Assets Acquired	\$13,878	\$557	\$14,435	\$(18)	\$14,417
Fair Value of Liabilities and Noncontrolling Interests Assumed					
Current liabilities	\$ 1,218	\$ (11)	\$ 1,207	\$ (1)	\$ 1,206
Long-term debt	2,528	13	2,541	-	2,541
Accrued and other liabilities and noncontrolling interests	702	-	702	-	702
Pension benefits	1,119	-	1,119	-	1,119
Deferred tax liabilities - noncurrent	2,482	311	2,793	82	2,875
Total Liabilities and Noncontrolling Interests Assumed	\$ 8,049	\$ 313	\$ 8,362	\$ 81	\$ 8,443
Goodwill (1)	\$ 9,852	\$(244)	\$ 9,608	\$ 99	\$ 9,707

(1) See Note G for additional information.

(2) Morton International, Inc.

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The following table summarizes the major classes of assets and liabilities underlying the deferred tax liabilities resulting from the acquisition of Rohm and Haas:

Deferred Tax Liabilities Assumed on April 1, 2009

In millions	<i>As Adjusted</i>
Intangible assets	\$1,754
Property	526
Long-term debt	191
Inventories	80
Other accruals and reserves	324
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	\$2,875

The acquisition resulted in the recognition of \$9,707 million of goodwill, which is not deductible for tax purposes. See Note G for further information on goodwill, including the allocation by segment.

Rohm and Haas Acquisition and Integration Related Expenses

During the third quarter of 2010, integration expenses totaling \$35 million (\$98 million during the first nine months of 2010) were recorded related to the April 1, 2009 acquisition of Rohm and Haas. During the third quarter of 2009, pretax charges totaling \$21 million (\$121 million during the first nine months of 2009) were recorded for legal expenses and other transaction costs related to the acquisition. These charges, which were expensed in accordance with the accounting guidance for business combinations, were shown in Acquisition and integration related expenses and reflected in Corporate. An additional \$34 million of acquisition-related retention expenses were incurred during the second quarter of 2009 and recorded in Cost of sales, Research and development expenses, and Selling, general and administrative expenses and reflected in Corporate.

NOTE E DIVESTITURES**Divestiture of the Styron Business Unit**

On March 2, 2010, the Company announced the entry into a definitive agreement to sell the Styron business unit (Styron) to an affiliate of Bain Capital Partners. The definitive agreement specified the assets and liabilities related to the businesses and products to be included in the sale. On June 17, 2010, the sale was completed for \$1,561 million, net of working capital adjustments and costs to sell, with proceeds subject to customary post-closing adjustments, to be finalized in subsequent periods. The proceeds included a \$75 million long-term note receivable. The Company elected to acquire a 7.5 percent equity interest in the resulting privately held, global materials company. Businesses and products sold included: Styrenics polystyrene, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, styrene acrylonitrile and expandable polystyrene; Emulsion Polymers; Polycarbonate and Compounds and Blends; Synthetic Rubber; and certain products from Dow Automotive Systems. Also included in the sale were certain styrene monomer assets and the Company's 50 percent ownership interest in Americas Styrenics LLC, a principal nonconsolidated affiliate. The transaction also resulted in several long-term supply, service and purchase agreements between Dow and Styron.

Styron's results of operations were not classified as discontinued operations, as the Company has continuing cash flows as a result of the supply, service and purchase agreements.

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The following table presents the major classes of assets and liabilities divested on June 17, 2010 by operating segment:

Styron Assets and Liabilities**Divested**

In millions	<i>Perf Systems</i>	<i>Perf Products</i>	<i>Basic Plastics</i>	<i>Hydro- carbons and Energy</i>	<i>Corp</i>	<i>Total</i>
Inventories	\$ 76	\$ 96	\$152	\$144	-	\$ 468
Other current assets	53	238	201	27	\$ 201	720
Investment in nonconsolidated affiliate	-	-	158	-	-	158
Net property	140	137	126	8	-	411
Goodwill	94	17	30	-	-	141
Other noncurrent assets	-	-	-	-	96	96
Total assets divested	\$363	\$488	\$667	\$179	\$ 297	\$1,994
Current liabilities	-	-	-	-	\$ 347	\$ 347
Other noncurrent liabilities	-	-	-	-	92	92
Total liabilities divested	-	-	-	-	\$ 439	\$ 439
Components of accumulated other comprehensive income divested	-	-	-	-	\$ 45	\$45
Net value divested	\$363	\$488	\$667	\$179	\$(187)	\$1,510

The Company recognized a pretax gain of \$51 million on the sale in the second quarter of 2010, included in Sundry income (expense) net and reflected in the following operating segments: Performance Systems (\$15 million), Performance Products (\$26 million) and Basic Plastics (\$10 million).

In the third quarter of 2010, a net \$2 million pretax increase in the gain on the divestiture of Styron was recognized, related to a net gain on the sale of two small, related joint ventures, working capital adjustments and additional costs to sell. The adjustment was included in Sundry income (expense) net and impacted the Basic Plastics segment.

Divestiture of the Calcium Chloride Business

On June 30, 2009, the Company completed the sale of the Calcium Chloride business for net proceeds of \$204 million and recognized a pretax gain of \$162 million. The results of the Calcium Chloride business for the first nine months of 2009, including the second quarter of 2009 gain on the sale, are reflected as Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes in the consolidated statements of income.

The following table presents the results of discontinued operations:

Discontinued Operations

	<i>Three Months Ended</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended</i>
In millions	<i>Sept. 30, 2009</i>	<i>Sept. 30, 2009</i>
Net sales	-	\$ 70
Income (loss) before income taxes (benefit)	\$(7)	\$175
Provision (credit) for income taxes	\$(3)	\$ 65
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes (benefit)	\$(4)	\$110

Divestitures Required as a Condition to the Acquisition of Rohm and Haas

As a condition of the United States Federal Trade Commission's (FTC's) approval of the April 1, 2009 acquisition of Rohm and Haas, the Company was required to divest a portion of its acrylic monomer business, a portion of its specialty latex business and its hollow sphere particle business. The Company recognized an impairment charge of \$205 million related to these assets in the second quarter of 2009 restructuring charge (see Note C).

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On July 31, 2009, the Company entered into a definitive agreement that included the sale of the portion of its acrylic monomer business and the portion of its specialty latex business. The sale was completed on January 25, 2010. Additional impairment charges of \$8 million related to these assets were recognized in the first quarter of 2010. In the second quarter of 2010, additional severance costs of \$1 million and the write-off of other assets of \$5 million were recognized (see Note C).

The Company completed the sale of its hollow sphere particle business in the second quarter of 2010 and recognized additional costs associated with disposal activities of \$7 million, related to contract termination fees (see Note C).

Divestiture of Investments in Nonconsolidated Affiliates

On September 1, 2009, the Company completed the sale of its ownership interest in Total Raffinaderij Nederland N.V. (*TRN*), a nonconsolidated affiliate, and related inventory to Total S.A for \$742 million. This resulted in a pretax net gain of \$457 million, reflected in the Hydrocarbons and Energy segment, which consisted of a gain of \$513 million reflected in *Sundry income (expense) net* and a charge of \$56 million related to the recognition of hedging losses reflected in *Cost of sales*.

On September 30, 2009 the Company completed the sale of its ownership interest in the OPTIMAL Group of Companies (*OPTIMAL*), nonconsolidated affiliates, for \$660 million to Petroliaam Nasional Berhad. This resulted in a pretax net gain of \$328 million included in *Sundry income (expense) net* and reflected in the following operating segments: Performance Systems (\$1 million), Performance Products (\$140 million) and Basic Chemicals (\$187 million).

NOTE F INVENTORIES

The following table provides a breakdown of inventories:

Inventories	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Dec. 31,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Finished goods	\$4,214	\$3,887
Work in process	1,666	1,593
Raw materials	739	671
Supplies	664	696
Total inventories	\$7,283	\$6,847

The reserves reducing inventories from the first-in, first-out (*FIFO*) basis to the last-in, first-out (*LIFO*) basis amounted to \$816 million at September 30, 2010 and \$818 million at December 31, 2009.

NOTE G GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table shows the carrying amount of goodwill by operating segment:

Goodwill	<i>Electronic and Specialty Materials</i>	<i>Coatings and Infra- structure</i>	<i>Health and Ag Sciences</i>	<i>Perf Systems</i>	<i>Perf Products</i>	<i>Basic Plastics</i>	<i>Hydro- carbons and Energy</i>	<i>Total</i>
In millions								
Net goodwill at Dec. 31, 2009	\$5,950	\$4,079	\$1,546	\$962	\$548	\$65	\$63	\$13,213
Divestiture of Styron	-	-	-	(94)	(17)	(30)	-	(141)
Divestiture of the Powder Coatings business	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Foreign currency impact	(27)	(30)	-	(7)	(4)	-	-	(68)
Net goodwill at September 30, 2010	\$5,923	\$4,045	\$1,546	\$861	\$527	\$35	\$63	\$13,000

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The recording of the April 1, 2009 acquisition of Rohm and Haas (see Note D) resulted in goodwill of \$9,707 million, which is not deductible for tax purposes. During the first quarter of 2010, goodwill related to the acquisition of Rohm and Haas increased \$99 million for net adjustments made during the measurement period to the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In the table above, these retrospective adjustments are reflected in the net goodwill at December 31, 2009, in accordance with the accounting guidance for business combinations. The retrospective adjustments increased goodwill for the operating segments as follows: Electronic and Specialty Materials (\$39 million), Coatings and Infrastructure (\$51 million), Health and Agricultural Sciences (\$2 million), Performance Systems (\$3 million) and Performance Products (\$4 million).

On June 1, 2010, the Company divested its Powder Coatings business, including \$4 million of associated goodwill. As a result of the June 17, 2010 divestiture of Styron, \$141 million of associated goodwill and \$16 million of intangible assets were divested (see Note E). Accumulated goodwill impairments were \$250 million at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

The following table provides information regarding the Company's other intangible assets:

Other Intangible Assets	At September 30, 2010			At December 31, 2009		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
In millions						
Intangible assets with finite lives:						
Licenses and intellectual property	\$1,722	\$ (423)	\$1,299	\$1,729	\$ (320)	\$1,409
Patents	121	(94)	27	140	(107)	33
Software	930	(486)	444	875	(439)	436
Trademarks	692	(152)	540	694	(110)	584
Customer related	3,628	(426)	3,202	3,613	(261)	3,352
Other	121	(73)	48	142	(65)	77
Total other intangible assets, finite lives	\$7,214	\$(1,654)	\$5,560	\$7,193	\$(1,302)	\$5,891
IPR&D (1), indefinite lives	65	-	65	75	-	75
Total other intangible assets	\$7,279	\$(1,654)	\$5,625	\$7,268	\$(1,302)	\$5,966

(1) In-process research and development (IPR&D) purchased in a business combination.

The following table provides information regarding amortization expense:

Amortization Expense	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	Sept. 30, 2010	Sept. 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2010	Sept. 30, 2009
In millions				
Other intangible assets, excluding software	\$124	\$108	\$377	\$242
Software, included in Cost of sales	\$21	\$22	\$64	\$55

Total estimated amortization expense for 2010 and the five succeeding fiscal years is as follows:

Estimated Amortization Expense

In millions	
2010	\$592
2011	\$632
2012	\$566
2013	\$544
2014	\$521

2015

\$503

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The Company's investments in marketable securities are primarily classified as available-for-sale.

Investing Results

	<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended</i>
In millions	<i>Sept. 30, 2010</i>	<i>Sept. 30, 2009</i>
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	\$680	\$263
Gross realized gains	\$31	\$7
Gross realized losses	\$(62)	\$(21)

The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of the Company's investments in debt securities:

Contractual Maturities of Debt Securities**at September 30, 2010**

In millions	<i>Amortized Cost</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>
Within one year	\$ 40	\$ 41
One to five years	568	624
Six to ten years	592	658
After ten years	257	291
Total	\$1,457	\$1,614

At September 30, 2010, the Company had \$650 million of held-to-maturity securities (primarily Treasury Bills) classified as cash equivalents, as these securities had original maturities of three months or less. At December 31, 2009, the amount held was zero. The Company's investments in held-to-maturity securities are held at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. At September 30, 2010, the Company had investments in money market funds of \$57 million classified as cash equivalents (\$164 million at December 31, 2009).

The net unrealized gain recognized during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010 on trading securities held at September 30, 2010 was \$22 million.

The following tables provide the fair value and gross unrealized losses of the Company's investments that were deemed to be temporarily impaired at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

Temporarily Impaired Securities at September 30, 2010

	<i>Less than 12 months</i>		<i>12 months or more</i>		<i>Total</i>	
In millions	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Unrealized Losses</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Unrealized Losses</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Unrealized Losses</i>
Debt securities:						
U.S. Treasury obligations and direct obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$ 9	\$(1)	-	-	\$ 9	\$(1)

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Equity securities	185	(8)	\$3	\$(1)	188	(9)
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$194	\$(9)	\$3	\$(1)	\$197	\$(10)

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In millions	<i>Less than 12 months</i>		<i>12 months or more</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Unrealized Losses</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Unrealized Losses</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Unrealized Losses</i>
Debt securities:						
U.S. Treasury obligations and direct obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$217	\$(4)	-	-	\$217	\$(4)
Corporate bonds	27	(1)	\$13	\$(1)	40	(2)
Total debt securities	\$244	\$(5)	\$13	\$(1)	\$257	\$(6)
Equity securities	40	(2)	7	(1)	47	(3)
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$284	\$(7)	\$20	\$(2)	\$304	\$(9)

Portfolio managers regularly review the Company's holdings to determine if any investments are other-than-temporarily impaired. The analysis includes reviewing the amount of a temporary impairment, as well as the length of time it has been impaired. In addition, specific guidelines for each instrument type are followed to determine if an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred.

For debt securities, the credit rating of the issuer, current credit rating trends, the trends of the issuer's overall sector, the ability of the issuer to pay expected cash flows and the length of time the security has been in a loss position are considered in determining whether unrealized losses represent an other-than-temporary impairment. The Company did not have any credit-related losses during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010.

For equity securities, the Company's investments are primarily in Standard & Poor's (S&P) 500 companies; however, the Company's policies allow investments in companies outside of the S&P 500. The largest holdings are Exchange Traded Funds that represent the S&P 500 index or an S&P 500 sector or subset. The Company considers the evidence to support the recovery of the cost basis of a security including volatility of the stock, the length of time the security has been in a loss position, value and growth expectations, and overall market and sector fundamentals, as well as technical analysis, in determining whether unrealized losses represent an other-than-temporary impairment. In the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, other-than-temporary impairment write-downs on investments still held by the Company were \$4 million.

The aggregate cost of the Company's cost method investments totaled \$161 million at September 30, 2010 and \$129 million at December 31, 2009. Due to the nature of these investments, the fair market value is not readily determinable. These investments are reviewed for impairment indicators. In the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, the Company's impairment analysis identified indicators that resulted in a reduction in the cost basis of these investments of \$21 million.

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The following table summarizes the fair value of financial instruments at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In millions	At September 30, 2010				At December 31, 2009			
	Cost	Gain	Loss	Fair Value	Cost	Gain	Loss	Fair Value
Marketable securities (1):								
Debt securities:								
U.S. Treasury obligations and direct obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$ 655	\$ 65	\$ (1)	\$ 719	\$ 676	\$ 25	\$(4)	\$ 697
Corporate bonds	802	93	-	895	868	56	(2)	922
Total debt securities	\$1,457	\$158	\$ (1)	\$1,614	\$1,544	\$ 81	\$(6)	\$1,619
Equity securities	508	62	(9)	561	455	65	(3)	517
Total marketable securities	\$1,965	\$220	\$(10)	\$2,175	\$1,999	\$146	\$(9)	\$2,136
Long-term debt including debt due within one year (2)	\$(19,802)	\$72	\$(2,555)	\$(22,285)	\$(20,234)	\$126	\$(1,794)	\$(21,902)
Derivatives relating to:								
Foreign currency	-	\$77	\$(49)	\$28	-	\$81	\$(20)	\$61
Commodities	-	\$16	\$(7)	\$9	-	\$5	\$(18)	\$(13)

(1) Included in Other investments in the consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Cost includes fair value adjustments of \$24 million at September 30, 2010 and \$25 million at December 31, 2009.

Risk Management

Dow's business operations give rise to market risk exposure due to changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and other market factors such as equity prices. To manage such risks effectively, the Company enters into hedging transactions, pursuant to established guidelines and policies, which enable it to mitigate the adverse effects of financial market risk. Derivatives used for this purpose are designated as cash flow, fair value or net foreign investment hedges where appropriate. The guidance requires companies to recognize all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value. A secondary objective is to add value by creating additional nonspecific exposures within established limits and policies; derivatives used for this purpose are not designated as hedges. The potential impact of creating such additional exposures is not material to the Company's results.

The Company's risk management program for interest rate, foreign currency and commodity risks is based on fundamental, mathematical and technical models that take into account the implicit cost of hedging. Risks created by derivative instruments and the mark-to-market valuations of positions are strictly monitored at all times, using value at risk and stress tests. Credit risk arising from these contracts is not significant because the Company minimizes counterparty concentration, deals primarily with major financial institutions of solid credit quality, and the majority of its hedging transactions mature in less than three months. In addition, the Company minimizes concentrations of credit risk through its global orientation in diverse businesses with a large number of diverse customers and suppliers. It is the Company's policy not to have credit-risk-related contingent features in its derivative instruments. The Company does not anticipate losses from credit risk, and the net cash requirements arising from counterparty risk associated with risk management activities are not expected to be material in 2010. No significant concentration of credit risk existed at September 30, 2010.

The Company reviews its overall financial strategies and the impacts from using derivatives in its risk management program with the Company's Board of Directors and revises its strategies as market conditions dictate.

Interest Rate Risk Management

The Company enters into various interest rate contracts with the objective of lowering funding costs or altering interest rate exposures related to fixed and variable rate obligations. In these contracts, the Company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and floating interest amounts calculated on an agreed-upon notional principal amount. At September 30, 2010, the Company had open interest rate swaps with maturity dates no later than 2012.

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Foreign Currency Risk Management

The Company's global operations require active participation in foreign exchange markets. The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts and options, and cross-currency swaps to hedge various currency exposures or create desired exposures. Exposures primarily relate to assets, liabilities and bonds denominated in foreign currencies, as well as economic exposure, which is derived from the risk that currency fluctuations could affect the dollar value of future cash flows related to operating activities. The primary business objective of the activity is to optimize the U.S. dollar value of the Company's assets, liabilities and future cash flows with respect to exchange rate fluctuations. Assets and liabilities denominated in the same foreign currency are netted, and only the net exposure is hedged. At September 30, 2010, the Company had forward contracts, options and cross-currency swaps to buy, sell or exchange foreign currencies. These contracts had various expiration dates, primarily in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Commodity Risk Management

The Company has exposure to the prices of commodities in its procurement of certain raw materials. The primary purpose of commodity hedging activities is to manage the price volatility associated with these forecasted inventory purchases. At September 30, 2010, the Company had futures contracts, options and swaps to buy, sell or exchange commodities. These agreements have various expiration dates through 2011.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Cash Flow Hedges

For derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedging instruments, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI); it is reclassified to Cost of sales in the same period or periods that the hedged transaction affects income. The unrealized amounts in AOCI fluctuate based on changes in the fair value of open contracts at the end of each reporting period. The Company anticipates volatility in AOCI and net income from its cash flow hedges. The amount of volatility varies with the level of derivative activities and market conditions during any period. Gains and losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current period income.

The net loss from previously terminated interest rate cash flow hedges included in AOCI was \$2 million after tax at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. The Company had open interest rate derivatives with a notional U.S. dollar equivalent of \$32 million at September 30, 2010 (\$30 million at December 31, 2009).

Current open foreign currency forward contracts hedge the currency risk of forecasted feedstock purchase transactions until February 2011. The effective portion of the mark-to-market effects of the foreign currency forward contracts is recorded in AOCI; it is reclassified to income in the same period or periods that the underlying feedstock purchase affects income. The net loss from the foreign currency hedges included in AOCI at September 30, 2010 was \$1 million after tax (\$5 million at December 31, 2009). At September 30, 2010, the Company had open forward contracts with various expiration dates to buy, sell or exchange foreign currencies with a notional U.S. dollar equivalent of \$957 million (\$645 million at December 31, 2009).

Commodity swaps, futures and option contracts with maturities of not more than 36 months are utilized and designated as cash flow hedges of forecasted commodity purchases. Current open contracts hedge forecasted transactions until December 2011. The effective portion of the mark-to-market effect of the cash flow hedge instrument is recorded in AOCI; it is reclassified to income in the same period or periods that the underlying commodity purchase affects income. The net loss from commodity hedges included in AOCI was \$1 million at September 30, 2010 and zero at December 31, 2009. At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had the following aggregate notional of outstanding commodity forward contracts to hedge forecasted purchases:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Sept. 30, 2010</i>	<i>Dec. 31, 2009</i>	<i>Notional Volume Unit</i>
Crude Oil	-	0.7	million barrels
Ethane	1.6	-	million barrels
Naphtha	-	50	kilotons

Natural Gas	5.1	2.0	million million British thermal units
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For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges, the gain or loss on the derivative as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in current period income and reflected as Interest expense and amortization of debt discount in the consolidated statements of income. The short-cut method is used when the criteria are met. The Company had no open interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges of underlying fixed rate debt obligations at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

Net Foreign Investment Hedges

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as net foreign investment hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is included in Cumulative Translation Adjustments in AOCI. The results of hedges of the Company's net investment in foreign operations included in Cumulative Translation Adjustments in AOCI was a net gain of \$62 million after tax at September 30, 2010 (net loss of \$56 million after tax at December 31, 2009). At September 30, 2010, the Company had open forward contracts or outstanding options to buy, sell or exchange foreign currencies that were designated as net foreign investment hedges with fourth quarter 2010 expiration dates and a notional U.S. dollar equivalent of \$197 million (zero at December 31, 2009). At September 30, 2010, the Company had outstanding foreign-currency denominated debt designated as a hedge of net foreign investment of \$1,263 million (\$1,879 million at December 31, 2009).

Other Derivative Instruments

The Company utilizes futures, options and swap instruments that are effective as economic hedges of commodity price exposures, but do not meet the hedge accounting criteria in the accounting guidance for derivatives and hedging. At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had the following aggregate notionals of outstanding commodity contracts:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Sept. 30, 2010</i>	<i>Dec. 31, 2009</i>	<i>Notional Volume Unit</i>
Ethane	3.9	0.9	million barrels
Natural Gas	14.0	2.8	million million British thermal units

The Company also uses foreign exchange forward contracts, options, and cross-currency swaps that are not designated as hedging instruments primarily to manage foreign currency and interest rate exposure. The Company had open foreign exchange contracts with various expiration dates to buy, sell or exchange foreign currencies and a notional U.S. dollar equivalent of \$12,464 million at September 30, 2010 (\$15,312 million at December 31, 2009).

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The following table provides the fair value and gross balance sheet classification of derivative instruments at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments		<i>Balance Sheet Classification</i>		<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Dec. 31,</i>
In millions				<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Asset Derivatives					
Derivatives designated as hedges:					
Foreign currency	Accounts and notes receivable	Other		\$ 27	\$ 4
Commodities	Accounts and notes receivable	Other		10	4
Total derivatives designated as hedges				\$ 37	\$ 8
Derivatives not designated as hedges:					
Foreign currency	Accounts and notes receivable	Other		\$135	\$125
Commodities	Accounts and notes receivable	Other		25	28
Total derivatives not designated as hedges				\$160	\$153
Total asset derivatives				\$197	\$161
Liability Derivatives					
Derivatives designated as hedges:					
Foreign currency	Accounts payable	Other		\$ 22	\$ 3
Commodities	Accounts payable	Other		15	-
Total derivatives designated as hedges				\$ 37	\$ 3
Derivatives not designated as hedges:					
Foreign currency	Accounts payable	Other		\$112	\$ 65
Commodities	Accounts payable	Other		21	42
Total derivatives not designated as hedges				\$133	\$107
Total liability derivatives				\$170	\$110

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Effect of Derivative Instruments for	<i>Change in</i>		<i>Gain (Loss)</i>	<i>Additional</i>
the three months ended September 30, 2010	<i>Unrealized</i>		<i>Reclassified</i>	<i>Gain</i>
	<i>Gain (Loss)</i>	<i>Income Statement</i>	<i>from AOCI</i>	<i>Recognized in</i>
In millions	<i>in AOCI (1,2)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>to Income (3)</i>	<i>Income (3,4)</i>
Derivatives designated as hedges:				
Cash flow:				
Commodities	\$4	Cost of sales	\$(10)	-
Foreign currency	(16)	Cost of sales	2	-
Net foreign investment:				
Foreign currency	4	n/a	-	-
Total derivatives designated as hedges	\$(8)		\$ (8)	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges:				
Foreign currency (6)	-	Sundry income net	-	\$44
Commodities	-	Cost of sales	-	5
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	-		-	\$49
Total derivatives	\$(8)		\$(8)	\$49

Effect of Derivative Instruments for the	<i>Change in</i>		<i>Gain (Loss)</i>	<i>Additional</i>
three months ended September 30, 2009	<i>Unrealized</i>		<i>Reclassified</i>	<i>Loss</i>
	<i>Gain in</i>	<i>Income Statement</i>	<i>from AOCI to</i>	<i>Recognized in</i>
In millions	<i>AOCI (1,2)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Income (3,4)</i>
Derivatives designated as hedges:				
Fair value:				
Interest rates	-	Interest expense (5)	-	\$(1)
Cash flow:				
Interest rates	-	Cost of sales	\$ (3)	-
Commodities	-	Cost of sales	(73)	-
Foreign currency	-	Cost of sales	7	-
Net foreign investment:				
Foreign currency	\$5	n/a	-	-
Total derivatives designated as hedges	\$5		\$(69)	\$(1)
Derivatives not designated as hedges:				
Foreign currency (6)	-	Sundry income net	-	\$(7)
Total derivatives	\$5		\$(69)	\$(8)

(1) Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI).

(2) Net unrealized gains/losses from hedges related to interest rates and commodities are included in Accumulated Derivative Loss Net hedging results in the consolidated statements of equity; net unrealized gains/losses from hedges related to foreign currency (net of tax) are included in Cumulative Translation Adjustments Translation adjustments in the consolidated statements of equity.

(3) Pretax amounts.

(4) Amounts impacting income not related to AOCI reclassification; also includes immaterial amounts of hedge ineffectiveness.

(5) Interest expense and amortization of debt discount.

(6) Foreign currency derivatives not designated as hedges are offset by foreign exchange gains/losses resulting from the underlying exposures of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

Table of Contents**Effect of Derivative Instruments for the
nine months ended September 30, 2010**

In millions	Change in Unrealized Gain (Loss) in AOCI (1,2)	Income Statement Classification	Loss Reclassified from AOCI to Income (3)	Additional Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income (3,4)
Derivatives designated as hedges:				
Fair value:				
Interest rates	\$ (1)	Interest expense (5)	-	\$ (1)
Cash flow:				
Commodities	(14)	Cost of sales	\$(14)	-
Foreign currency	4	Cost of sales	(1)	-
Net foreign investment:				
Foreign currency	(16)	n/a	-	-
Total derivatives designated as hedges	\$(27)		\$(15)	\$ (1)
Derivatives not designated as hedges:				
Foreign currency (6)	-	Sundry income net	-	\$ 157
Commodities	-	Cost of sales	-	1
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	-		-	\$ 158
Total derivatives	\$(27)		\$(15)	\$ 157

**Effect of Derivative Instruments for the
nine months ended September 30, 2009**

In millions	Change in Unrealized Gain (Loss) in AOCI (1,2)	Income Statement Classification	Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to Income (3)	Additional Loss Recognized in Income (3,4)
Derivatives designated as hedges:				
Fair value:				
Interest rates	-	Interest expense (5)	-	\$ (1)
Cash flow:				
Interest rates	-	Cost of sales	\$ (9)	-
Commodities	\$(6)	Cost of sales	(306)	(1)
Foreign currency	(10)	Cost of sales	24	-
Net foreign investment:				
Foreign currency	1	n/a	-	-
Total derivatives designated as hedges	\$(15)		\$ (291)	\$ (2)
Derivatives not designated as hedges:				
Foreign currency (6)	-	Sundry income net	-	\$(38)
Commodities	-	Cost of sales	-	(1)
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	-		-	\$(39)
Total derivatives	\$(15)		\$ (291)	\$(41)

(1) Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI).

(2) Net unrealized gains/losses from hedges related to interest rates and commodities are included in Accumulated Derivative Loss Net hedging results in the consolidated statements of equity; net unrealized gains/losses from hedges related to foreign currency (net of tax) are included in Cumulative Translation Adjustments Translation adjustments in the consolidated statements of equity.

(3) Pretax amounts.

(4) Amounts impacting income not related to AOCI reclassification; also includes immaterial amounts of hedge ineffectiveness.

(5) Interest expense and amortization of debt discount.

(6) Foreign currency derivatives not designated as hedges are offset by foreign exchange gains/losses resulting from the underlying exposures of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

The net after-tax amounts to be reclassified from AOCI to income within the next 12 months are a \$2 million loss for interest rate contracts and a \$1 million loss for foreign currency contracts.

Table of Contents**NOTE I FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

The following table summarizes the bases used to measure certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis in the consolidated balance sheets:

Basis of Fair Value Measurements**on a Recurring Basis****at September 30, 2010**

	<i>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Items</i>	<i>Significant Other Observable Inputs</i>	<i>Significant Unobservable Inputs</i>	<i>Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting (1)</i>	<i>Total</i>
In millions	<i>(Level 1)</i>	<i>(Level 2)</i>	<i>(Level 3)</i>		
Assets at fair value:					
Accounts and notes receivable	-	-	\$1,312	-	\$1,312
Equity securities (3)	\$525	\$ 36	-	-	561
Debt securities: (3)					
U.S. Treasury obligations and direct obligations of U.S. government agencies	-	719	-	-	719
Corporate bonds	-	895	-	-	895
Derivatives relating to: (4)					
Foreign currency	-	162	-	\$ (85)	77
Commodities	9	26	-	(19)	16
Total assets at fair value	\$534	\$ 1,838	\$1,312	\$(104)	\$3,580
Liabilities at fair value:					
Derivatives relating to: (4)					
Foreign currency	-	\$ 134	-	\$ (85)	\$ 49
Commodities	\$ 9	27	-	(29)	7
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 9	\$ 161	-	\$(114)	\$ 56

Basis of Fair Value Measurements**on a Recurring Basis****at December 31, 2009**

	<i>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Items</i>	<i>Significant Other Observable Inputs</i>	<i>Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting (1)</i>	<i>Total</i>
In millions	<i>(Level 1)</i>	<i>(Level 2)</i>		
Assets at fair value:				
Equity securities (3)	\$483	\$ 34	-	\$ 517
Debt securities (3)				
U.S. Treasury obligations and direct obligations of U.S. government agencies	-	697	-	697
Corporate bonds	-	922	-	922
Derivatives relating to: (4)				
Foreign currency	-	129	\$(48)	81
Commodities	28	4	(27)	5
Total assets at fair value	\$511	\$ 1,786	\$(75)	\$2,222

Liabilities at fair value:

Derivatives relating to: (4)

Foreign currency	-	\$ 68	\$(48)	\$ 20
Commodities	\$ 24	18	(24)	18
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 24	\$ 86	\$(72)	\$ 38

- (1) Cash collateral is classified as Accounts and notes receivable Other in the consolidated balance sheets. Amounts represent the estimated net settlement amount when applying netting and set-off rights included in master netting arrangements between the Company and its counterparties and the payable or receivable for cash collateral held or placed with the same counterparty.
- (2) See Note K for additional information on transfers of financial assets.
- (3) The Company's investments in equity and debt securities are primarily classified as available-for-sale and are included in Other investments in the consolidated balance sheets.
- (4) See Note H for the classification of derivatives in the consolidated balance sheets.

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Assets and liabilities related to forward contracts, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, options and other conditional or exchange contracts executed with the same counterparty under a master netting arrangement are netted. Collateral accounts are netted with corresponding assets and liabilities. The Company posted cash collateral of \$10 million at September 30, 2010, classified as Accounts and notes receivable Other in the consolidated balance sheets.

For assets and liabilities classified as Level 1 measurements (measured using quoted prices in active markets), the total fair value is either the price of the most recent trade at the time of the market close or the official close price, as defined by the exchange in which the asset is most actively traded on the last trading day of the period, multiplied by the number of units held without consideration of transaction costs.

For assets and liabilities classified as Level 2 measurements, the fair value is based on the price a dealer would pay for the security or similar securities, adjusted for any terms specific to that asset or liability. Market inputs are obtained from well established and recognized vendors of market data and subjected to tolerance/quality checks. For derivative assets and liabilities, the fair value is calculated using standard industry models used to calculate the fair value of the various financial instruments based on significant observable market inputs, such as foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, swap rates, interest rates and implied volatilities obtained from various market sources.

For all other assets and liabilities for which observable inputs are used, fair value is derived through the use of fair value models, such as a discounted cash flow model or other standard pricing models. See Note H for further information on the types of instruments used by the Company for risk management.

There were no significant transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

For assets classified as Level 3 measurements, the fair value is based on significant unobservable inputs including assumptions where there is little, if any, market activity. The fair value of the Company's interests held in trade receivable conduits is determined by calculating the expected amount of cash to be received using the key input of anticipated credit losses in the portfolio of receivables sold that have not yet been collected (1.44 percent for North America and zero for Europe at September 30, 2010). Given the short-term nature of the underlying receivables, discount rate and prepayments are not factors in determining the fair value of the interests. See Note K for further information on assets classified as Level 3 measurements.

The following table summarizes the changes in fair value measurements using Level 3 inputs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010:

Fair Value Measurements Using Level 3 Inputs**Interests Held in Trade Receivable Conduits (1)**

In millions	Three Months Ended Sept. 30, 2010	Nine Months Ended Sept. 30, 2010
Balance at beginning of period	\$1,206	-
Gain (Loss) included in earnings	(2)	\$ 7
Purchases, sales and settlements - North America	100	1,153
Purchases, sales and settlements - Europe	8	152
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$1,312	\$1,312

(1) Included in Accounts and notes receivable Other in the consolidated balance sheets.

The following table summarizes the bases used to measure certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in the consolidated balance sheets:

Basis of Fair Value Measurements on a Nonrecurring Basis at September 30,	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs	Total Losses
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2009

(Level 3)

In millions

Assets at fair value:

Long-lived assets	\$	26	\$ (399)
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As part of the restructuring plan that was approved on June 30, 2009, the Company will shut down a number of manufacturing facilities by the end of 2011. In the second quarter of 2009, long-lived assets with a carrying value of \$425 million were written down to the fair value of \$26 million, resulting in an impairment charge of \$399 million, which was included in the second quarter of 2009 restructuring charge (see Note C). The long-lived assets were valued based on bids received from third parties and using discounted cash flow analysis based on assumptions that market participants would use. Key inputs included anticipated revenues, associated manufacturing costs, capital expenditures and discount, growth and tax rates.

NOTE J COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
Litigation
Breast Implant Matters

On May 15, 1995, Dow Corning Corporation (Dow Corning), in which the Company is a 50 percent shareholder, voluntarily filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code to resolve litigation related to Dow Corning's breast implant and other silicone medical products. On June 1, 2004, Dow Corning's Joint Plan of Reorganization (the Joint Plan) became effective and Dow Corning emerged from bankruptcy. The Joint Plan contains release and injunction provisions resolving all tort claims brought against various entities, including the Company, involving Dow Corning's breast implant and other silicone medical products.

To the extent not previously resolved in state court actions, cases involving Dow Corning's breast implant and other silicone medical products filed against the Company were transferred to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan (the District Court) for resolution in the context of the Joint Plan. On October 6, 2005, all such cases then pending in the District Court against the Company were dismissed. Should cases involving Dow Corning's breast implant and other silicone medical products be filed against the Company in the future, they will be accorded similar treatment. It is the opinion of the Company's management that the possibility is remote that a resolution of all future cases will have a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

As part of the Joint Plan, Dow and Corning Incorporated agreed to provide a credit facility to Dow Corning in an aggregate amount of \$300 million, which was reduced to \$200 million effective June 1, 2010. The Company's share of the credit facility was originally \$150 million, but was reduced to \$100 million effective June 1, 2010, and is subject to the terms and conditions stated in the Joint Plan. At September 30, 2010, no draws had been taken against the credit facility.

DBCP Matters

Numerous lawsuits have been brought against the Company and other chemical companies, both inside and outside of the United States, alleging that the manufacture, distribution or use of pesticides containing dibromochloropropane (DBCP) has caused personal injury and property damage, including contamination of groundwater. It is the opinion of the Company's management that the possibility is remote that the resolution of such lawsuits will have a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Environmental Matters

Accruals for environmental matters are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated, based on current law and existing technologies. At September 30, 2010, the Company had accrued obligations of \$594 million for environmental remediation and restoration costs, including \$63 million for the remediation of Superfund sites. This is management's best estimate of the costs for remediation and restoration with respect to environmental matters for which the Company has accrued liabilities, although the ultimate cost with respect to these particular matters could range up to approximately twice that amount. Consequently, it is reasonably possible that environmental remediation and restoration costs in excess of amounts accrued could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. It is the opinion of the Company's management, however, that the possibility is remote that costs in excess of the range disclosed will have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Inherent uncertainties exist in these estimates primarily due to unknown conditions, changing governmental regulations and legal standards regarding liability, and emerging remediation technologies for handling site remediation and restoration. At December 31, 2009, the Company had accrued obligations of \$619 million for environmental remediation and restoration costs, including \$80 million for the remediation of Superfund sites.

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Midland Off-Site Environmental Matters

On June 12, 2003, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Environment (MDNRE, formerly the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality or MDEQ) issued a Hazardous Waste Operating License (the License) to the Company's Midland, Michigan manufacturing site (the Midland site), which included provisions requiring the Company to conduct an investigation to determine the nature and extent of off-site contamination in the City of Midland soils; the Tittabawassee River and Saginaw River sediment and floodplain soils; and the Saginaw Bay; and, if necessary, undertake remedial action.

City of Midland

Matters related to the City of Midland remain under the primary oversight of the State of Michigan (the State) under the License, and the Company and the State are in ongoing discussions regarding the implementation of the requirements of the License.

Tittabawassee and Saginaw Rivers, Saginaw Bay

The Company, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State entered into an administrative order on consent (AOC), effective January 21, 2010, that requires the Company to conduct a remedial investigation, a feasibility study and a remedial design for the Tittabawassee River, the Saginaw River and the Saginaw Bay, and pay the oversight costs of the EPA and the State under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). These actions, to be conducted under the lead oversight of the EPA, will build upon the investigative work completed under the State Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) program from 2005 through 2009. The Tittabawassee River, beginning at the Midland Site and extending down to the first six miles of the Saginaw River, are designated as the first Operable Unit for purposes of conducting the remedial investigation, feasibility study and remedial design work. This work will be performed in a largely upriver to downriver sequence for eight geographic segments of the Tittabawassee and upper Saginaw Rivers. The remainder of the Saginaw River and the Saginaw Bay are designated as a second Operable Unit and the work associated with that unit may also be geographically segmented. The AOC does not obligate the Company to perform removal or remedial action; that action can only be required by a separate order.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Process

The Company; the EPA; the U.S. Department of Justice; and the natural resource damage trustees (the Michigan Office of the Attorney General; the MDNRE; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Saginaw-Chippewa tribe), have been engaged in negotiations to seek to resolve potential governmental claims against the Company related to historical off-site contamination associated with the City of Midland, the Tittabawassee and Saginaw Rivers and the Saginaw Bay. The Company and the governmental parties started meeting in the fall of 2005 and entered into a Confidentiality Agreement in December 2005. The Company continues to conduct negotiations under the Federal Alternative Dispute Resolution Act with all of the governmental parties, except the EPA which withdrew from the alternative dispute resolution process on September 12, 2007.

On September 28, 2007, the Company and the natural resource damage trustees entered into a Funding and Participation Agreement that addressed the Company's payment of past costs incurred by the natural resource damage trustees, payment of the costs of a trustee coordinator and a process to review additional cooperative studies that the Company might agree to fund or conduct with the natural resource damage trustees. On March 18, 2008, the Company and the natural resource damage trustees entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to provide a mechanism for the Company to fund cooperative studies related to the assessment of natural resource damages. On April 7, 2008, the natural resource damage trustees released their Natural Resource Damage Assessment Plan for the Tittabawassee River System Assessment Area.

At September 30, 2010, the accrual for these off-site matters was \$27 million (included in the total accrued obligation of \$594 million at September 30, 2010). At December 31, 2009, the Company had an accrual for these off-site matters of \$25 million (included in the total accrued obligation of \$619 million).

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Asbestos-Related Matters of Union Carbide Corporation

Union Carbide Corporation (Union Carbide), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, is and has been involved in a large number of asbestos-related suits filed primarily in state courts during the past three decades. These suits principally allege personal injury resulting from exposure to asbestos-containing products and frequently seek both actual and punitive damages. The alleged claims primarily relate to products that Union Carbide sold in the past, alleged exposure to asbestos-containing products located on Union Carbide s premises, and Union Carbide s responsibility for asbestos suits filed against a former Union Carbide subsidiary, Amchem Products, Inc. (Amchem). In many cases, plaintiffs are unable to demonstrate that they have suffered any compensable loss as a result of such exposure, or that injuries incurred in fact resulted from exposure to Union Carbide s products.

Influenced by the bankruptcy filings of numerous defendants in asbestos-related litigation and the prospects of various forms of state and national legislative reform, the rate at which plaintiffs filed asbestos-related suits against various companies, including Union Carbide and Amchem, increased in 2001, 2002 and the first half of 2003. Since then, the rate of filing has significantly abated. Union Carbide expects more asbestos-related suits to be filed against Union Carbide and Amchem in the future, and will aggressively defend or reasonably resolve, as appropriate, both pending and future claims.

Based on a study completed by Analysis, Research & Planning Corporation (ARPC) in January 2003, Union Carbide increased its December 31, 2002 asbestos-related liability for pending and future claims for the 15-year period ending in 2017 to \$2.2 billion, excluding future defense and processing costs. Since then, Union Carbide has compared current asbestos claim and resolution activity to the results of the most recent ARPC study at each balance sheet date to determine whether the accrual continues to be appropriate. In addition, Union Carbide has requested ARPC to review Union Carbide s historical asbestos claim and resolution activity each November since 2004 to determine the appropriateness of updating the most recent ARPC study.

In November 2008, Union Carbide requested ARPC to review Union Carbide s historical asbestos claim and resolution activity and determine the appropriateness of updating its then most recent study completed in December 2006. In response to that request, ARPC reviewed and analyzed data through October 31, 2008. The resulting study, completed by ARPC in December 2008, stated that the undiscounted cost of resolving pending and future asbestos-related claims against Union Carbide and Amchem, excluding future defense and processing costs, through 2023 was estimated to be between \$952 million and \$1.2 billion. As in its earlier studies, ARPC provided estimates for a longer period of time in its December 2008 study, but also reaffirmed its prior advice that forecasts for shorter periods of time are more accurate than those for longer periods of time.

In December 2008, based on ARPC s December 2008 study and Union Carbide s own review of the asbestos claim and resolution activity, Union Carbide decreased its asbestos-related liability for pending and future claims to \$952 million, which covered the 15-year period ending 2023, excluding future defense and processing costs. The reduction was \$54 million and was shown as Asbestos-related credit in the consolidated statements of income. At December 31, 2008, the asbestos-related liability for pending and future claims was \$934 million.

In November 2009, Union Carbide requested ARPC to review Union Carbide s 2009 asbestos claim and resolution activity and determine the appropriateness of updating its December 2008 study. In response to that request, ARPC reviewed and analyzed data through October 31, 2009. In December 2009, ARPC stated that an update of its study would not provide a more likely estimate of future events than the estimate reflected in its study of the previous year and, therefore, the estimate in that study remained applicable. Based on Union Carbide s own review of the asbestos claim and resolution activity and ARPC s response, Union Carbide determined that no change to the accrual was required. At December 31, 2009, Union Carbide s asbestos-related liability for pending and future claims was \$839 million. At December 31, 2009, approximately 23 percent of the recorded liability related to pending claims and approximately 77 percent related to future claims.

Based on Union Carbide s review of 2010 activity, Union Carbide determined that no adjustment to the accrual was required at September 30, 2010. Union Carbide s asbestos-related liability for pending and future claims was \$800 million at September 30, 2010. Approximately 21 percent of the recorded liability related to pending claims and approximately 79 percent related to future claims.

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At December 31, 2002, Union Carbide increased the receivable for insurance recoveries related to its asbestos liability to \$1.35 billion, substantially exhausting its asbestos product liability coverage. The insurance receivable related to the asbestos liability was determined by Union Carbide after a thorough review of applicable insurance policies and the 1985 Wellington Agreement, to which Union Carbide and many of its liability insurers are signatory parties, as well as other insurance settlements, with due consideration given to applicable deductibles, retentions and policy limits, and taking into account the solvency and historical payment experience of various insurance carriers. The Wellington Agreement and other agreements with insurers are designed to facilitate an orderly resolution and collection of Union Carbide's insurance policies and to resolve issues that the insurance carriers may raise.

In September 2003, Union Carbide filed a comprehensive insurance coverage case, now proceeding in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, seeking to confirm its rights to insurance for various asbestos claims and to facilitate an orderly and timely collection of insurance proceeds (the Insurance Litigation). The Insurance Litigation was filed against insurers that are not signatories to the Wellington Agreement and/or do not otherwise have agreements in place with Union Carbide regarding their asbestos-related insurance coverage, in order to facilitate an orderly resolution and collection of such insurance policies and to resolve issues that the insurance carriers may raise. Since the filing of the case, Union Carbide has reached settlements with several of the carriers involved in the Insurance Litigation, including settlements reached with two significant carriers in the fourth quarter of 2009. The Insurance Litigation is ongoing.

Union Carbide's receivable for insurance recoveries related to its asbestos liability was \$84 million at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, all of the receivable for insurance recoveries was related to insurers that are not signatories to the Wellington Agreement and/or do not otherwise have agreements in place regarding their asbestos-related insurance coverage.

In addition to the receivable for insurance recoveries related to its asbestos liability, Union Carbide had receivables for defense and resolution costs submitted to insurance carriers that have settlement agreements in place regarding their asbestos-related insurance coverage.

The following table summarizes Union Carbide's receivables related to its asbestos-related liability:

Receivables for Asbestos-Related Costs

In millions	Sept. 30, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009
Receivables for defense costs – carriers with settlement agreements	\$ 7	\$ 91
Receivables for resolution costs – carriers with settlement agreements	235	357
Receivables for insurance recoveries – carriers without settlement agreements	84	84
Total	\$326	\$532

Union Carbide expenses defense costs as incurred. The pretax impact for defense and resolution costs, net of insurance, was \$22 million in the third quarter of 2010 (\$20 million in the third quarter of 2009) and \$58 million in the first nine months of 2010 (\$40 million in the first nine months of 2009), and was reflected in Cost of sales.

After a review of its insurance policies, with due consideration given to applicable deductibles, retentions and policy limits, after taking into account the solvency and historical payment experience of various insurance carriers; existing insurance settlements; and the advice of outside counsel with respect to the applicable insurance coverage law relating to the terms and conditions of its insurance policies, Union Carbide continues to believe that its recorded receivable for insurance recoveries from all insurance carriers is probable of collection.

The amounts recorded by Union Carbide for the asbestos-related liability and related insurance receivable described above were based upon current, known facts. However, future events, such as the number of new claims to be filed and/or received each year, the average cost of disposing of each such claim, coverage issues among insurers, and the continuing solvency of various insurance companies, as well as the numerous uncertainties surrounding asbestos litigation in the United States, could cause the actual costs and insurance recoveries for Union Carbide to be higher or lower than those projected or those recorded.

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Because of the uncertainties described above, Union Carbide's management cannot estimate the full range of the cost of resolving pending and future asbestos-related claims facing Union Carbide and Amchem. Union Carbide's management believes that it is reasonably possible that the cost of disposing of Union Carbide's asbestos-related claims, including future defense costs, could have a material adverse impact on Union Carbide's results of operations and cash flows for a particular period and on the consolidated financial position of Union Carbide.

It is the opinion of Dow's management that it is reasonably possible that the cost of Union Carbide disposing of its asbestos-related claims, including future defense costs, could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and cash flows for a particular period and on the consolidated financial position of the Company.

Synthetic Rubber Industry Matters

In 2003, the U.S., Canadian and European competition authorities initiated separate investigations into alleged anticompetitive behavior by certain participants in the synthetic rubber industry. Certain subsidiaries of the Company (but as to the investigation in Europe only) have responded to requests for documents and are otherwise cooperating in the investigations.

On June 10, 2005, the Company received a Statement of Objections from the European Commission (the "EC") stating that it believed that the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Company (the "Dow Entities"), together with other participants in the synthetic rubber industry, engaged in conduct in violation of European competition laws with respect to the butadiene rubber and emulsion styrene butadiene rubber businesses. In connection therewith, on November 29, 2006, the EC issued its decision alleging infringement of Article 81 of the Treaty of Rome and imposed a fine of Euro 64.575 million (approximately \$85 million at that time) on the Dow Entities; several other companies were also named and fined. As a result, the Company recognized a loss contingency of \$85 million related to the fine in the fourth quarter of 2006. The Company has appealed the EC's decision. On October 13, 2009, the Court of First Instance held a hearing on the appeal of all parties. Subsequent to the imposition of the fine, the Company and/or certain subsidiaries of the Company became named parties in various related U.S., United Kingdom and Italian civil actions. The U.S. matter was settled in March 2010 through a confidential settlement agreement which had an immaterial impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Additionally, on March 10, 2007, the Company received a Statement of Objections from the EC stating that it believed that DuPont Dow Elastomers L.L.C. ("DDE"), a former 50:50 joint venture with E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company ("DuPont"), together with other participants in the synthetic rubber industry, engaged in conduct in violation of European competition laws with respect to the polychloroprene business. This Statement of Objections specifically names the Company, in its capacity as a former joint venture owner of DDE. On December 5, 2007, the EC announced its decision to impose a fine on the Company, among others, in the amount of Euro 48.675 million (approximately \$66 million). The Company previously transferred its joint venture ownership interest in DDE to DuPont in 2005, and DDE then changed its name to DuPont Performance Elastomers L.L.C. ("DPE"). In February 2008, DuPont, DPE and the Company each filed an appeal of the December 5, 2007 decision of the EC. Based on the Company's allocation agreement with DuPont, the Company's share of this fine, regardless of the outcome of the appeals, will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Rohm and Haas Pension Plan Matters

In December 2005, a federal judge in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Indiana (the "District Court") issued a decision granting a class of participants in the Rohm and Haas Pension Plan (the "Rohm and Haas Plan") who had retired from Rohm and Haas, now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and who elected to receive a lump sum benefit from the Rohm and Haas Plan, the right to a cost-of-living adjustment ("COLA") as part of their retirement benefit. In August 2007, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the District Court's decision, and in March 2008, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the Rohm and Haas Plan's petition to review the Seventh Circuit's decision. The case was returned to the District Court for further proceedings. In October 2008 and February 2009, the District Court issued rulings that have the effect of including in the class all Rohm and Haas retirees who received a lump sum distribution without a COLA from the Rohm and Haas Plan since January 1976. These rulings are subject to appeal, and the District Court has not yet determined the amount of the COLA benefits that may be due to the class participants. The Rohm and Haas Plan and the plaintiffs entered into a settlement agreement which was preliminarily approved by the District Court on November 24, 2009. In addition to settling the litigation with respect to the Rohm and Haas retirees, the settlement agreement provides for the amendment of the complaint and amendment to the Rohm and Haas Plan to include active

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employees. Notices of the proposed settlement were provided to class members, and a hearing was held on March 12, 2010, to determine whether the settlement will be finally approved by the District Court. On April 12, 2010, the District Court issued a final order approving the settlement. An appeal of the final order by objectors to the settlement has been filed.

A pension liability associated with this matter of \$185 million was recognized as part of the acquisition of Rohm and Haas on April 1, 2009. The liability, which was determined in accordance with the accounting guidance for contingencies, recognized the estimated impact of the above described judicial decisions on the long-term Rohm and Haas Plan obligations owed to the applicable Rohm and Haas retirees and active employees. At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had a liability of \$183 million associated with this matter.

Other Litigation Matters

In addition to breast implant, DBCP, environmental and synthetic rubber industry matters, the Company is party to a number of other claims and lawsuits arising out of the normal course of business with respect to commercial matters, including product liability, governmental regulation and other actions. Certain of these actions purport to be class actions and seek damages in very large amounts. All such claims are being contested. Dow has an active risk management program consisting of numerous insurance policies secured from many carriers at various times. These policies provide coverage that will be utilized to minimize the impact, if any, of the contingencies described above.

Summary

Except for the possible effect of Union Carbide's asbestos-related liability described above, it is the opinion of the Company's management that the possibility is remote that the aggregate of all claims and lawsuits will have a material adverse impact on the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of the Company.

Purchase Commitments

The Company has numerous agreements for the purchase of ethylene-related products globally. The purchase prices are determined primarily on a cost-plus basis. Total purchases under these agreements were \$784 million in 2009, \$1,502 million in 2008 and \$1,624 million in 2007. The Company's take-or-pay commitments associated with these agreements at December 31, 2009 are included in the table below.

The Company also has various commitments for take-or-pay and throughput agreements. Such commitments are at prices not in excess of current market prices. The terms of all but two of these agreements extend from one to 25 years. One agreement has terms extending to 35 years and another has terms extending to 80 years. The determinable future commitments for these agreements are included for 10 years in the following table which presents the fixed and determinable portion of obligations under the Company's purchase commitments at December 31, 2009:

Fixed and Determinable Portion of Take-or-Pay and**Throughput Obligations at December 31, 2009**

In millions

2010	\$ 2,845
2011	2,655
2012	1,716
2013	1,088
2014	944
2015 and beyond	5,969
Total	\$ 15,217

In addition, in the second quarter of 2010, the Company entered into two new five-year contracts for the purchase of ethylene-related products beginning in 2010. At September 30, 2010, the fixed and determinable portion of the take-or-pay commitment associated with these new contracts was \$142 million in 2010, \$203 million in 2011, \$211 million in 2012, \$224 million in 2013 and \$237 million in 2014.

In addition to the take-or-pay obligations at December 31, 2009, the Company had outstanding commitments which ranged from one to seven years for steam, electrical power, materials, property and other items used in the normal course of business of approximately \$48 million. Such

commitments were at prices not in excess of current market prices.

Table of Contents**Guarantees**

The Company provides a variety of guarantees as described more fully in the following sections.

Guarantees

Guarantees arise during the ordinary course of business from relationships with customers and nonconsolidated affiliates when the Company undertakes an obligation to guarantee the performance of others (via delivery of cash or other assets) if specified triggering events occur. With guarantees, such as commercial or financial contracts, non-performance by the guaranteed party triggers the obligation of the Company to make payments to the beneficiary of the guarantee. The majority of the Company's guarantees relate to debt of nonconsolidated affiliates, which have expiration dates ranging from less than one year to ten years, and trade financing transactions in Latin America, which typically expire within one year of their inception. The Company's current expectation is that future payment or performance related to the non-performance of others is considered unlikely.

Residual Value Guarantees

The Company provides guarantees related to leased assets specifying the residual value that will be available to the lessor at lease termination through sale of the assets to the lessee or third parties.

The following tables provide a summary of the final expiration, maximum future payments and recorded liability reflected in the consolidated balance sheets for each type of guarantee:

Guarantees at September 30, 2010

In millions	<i>Final Expiration</i>	<i>Maximum Future Payments</i>	<i>Recorded Liability</i>
Guarantees	2020	\$266	\$ 51
Residual value guarantees (1)	2017	352	5
Total guarantees		\$618	\$ 56

(1) Does not include residual value guarantees of the Company's variable interest in an owner trust which was consolidated in the first quarter of 2010, with the adoption of ASU 2009-17 (see Notes B and L).

Guarantees at December 31, 2009

In millions	<i>Final Expiration</i>	<i>Maximum Future Payments</i>	<i>Recorded Liability</i>
Guarantees	2020	\$ 358	\$ 52
Residual value guarantees	2014	695	5
Total guarantees		\$1,053	\$ 57

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company has recognized asset retirement obligations for the following activities: demolition and remediation activities at manufacturing sites in the United States, Canada, Brazil and Europe; capping activities at landfill sites in the United States, Canada, Brazil and Europe; and asbestos encapsulation as a result of planned demolition and remediation activities at manufacturing and administrative sites in the United States, Canada, Brazil and Europe.

The aggregate carrying amount of asset retirement obligations recognized by the Company was \$98 million at September 30, 2010 and \$101 million at December 31, 2009. The discount rate used to calculate the Company's asset retirement obligation was 2.45 percent. These obligations are included in the consolidated balance sheets as Other noncurrent obligations.

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The Company has not recognized conditional asset retirement obligations for which a fair value cannot be reasonably estimated in its consolidated financial statements. It is the opinion of the Company's management that the possibility is remote that such conditional asset retirement obligations, when estimable, will have a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on current costs.

Table of Contents**NOTE K TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS**

On January 1, 2010, the Company adopted ASU 2009-16, Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets. This ASU is intended to improve the information provided in financial statements concerning transfers of financial assets, including the effects of transfers on financial position, financial performance and cash flows, and any continuing involvement of the transferor with the transferred financial assets. The Company evaluated the impact of adopting the guidance and the terms and conditions in place at January 1, 2010 and determined that certain sales of accounts receivable would be classified as secured borrowings. Under the Company's sale of accounts receivable arrangements, \$915 million was outstanding at January 1, 2010. The maximum amount of receivables available for participation in these programs was \$1,939 million at January 1, 2010.

In January 2010, the Company terminated the North American arrangement and replaced it with a new arrangement that qualified for treatment as a sale under ASU 2009-16. The arrangement related to \$294 million of the \$915 million outstanding at January 1, 2010 and \$1,100 million of the \$1,939 million maximum participation.

In June 2010, the Company terminated the European arrangement and replaced it with a new arrangement that qualified for treatment as a sale under ASU 2009-16. The arrangement related to \$584 million of the \$915 million outstanding at January 1, 2010 and \$721 million of the \$1,939 million maximum participation.

Sale of Trade Accounts Receivable in North America

In January 2010, the Company terminated its previous facilities used in North America for the transfers of trade accounts receivable by entering into an agreement to repurchase the outstanding receivables for \$264 million and replacing it with a new arrangement. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, under the new arrangement, the Company sold the trade accounts receivable of select North America entities on a revolving basis to certain multi-seller commercial paper conduit entities. The Company maintains servicing responsibilities and the related costs are insignificant. The proceeds received are comprised of cash and interests in specified assets (the receivables sold by the Company) of the conduits that entitle the Company to the residual cash flows of such specified assets in the conduits after the commercial paper has been repaid. Neither the conduits nor the investors in those entities have recourse to other assets of the Company in the event of nonpayment by the debtors.

During the three-month period ended September 30, 2010, the Company recognized a loss of \$5 million on the sale of these receivables (\$14 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010), which is classified as Interest expense and amortization of debt discount in the consolidated statements of income. The Company classifies its interests in the conduits as Accounts and notes receivable Other on the consolidated balance sheets and those interests are carried at fair value. Fair value of the interests is determined by calculating the expected amount of cash to be received and is based on unobservable inputs (a Level 3 measurement). The key input in the valuation is percentage of anticipated credit losses, which was 1.44 percent, in the portfolio of receivables sold that have not yet been collected. Given the short-term nature of the underlying receivables, discount rates and prepayments are not factors in determining the fair value of the interests. At September 30, 2010, the carrying value of the interests held was \$1,160 million, which is the Company's maximum exposure to loss related to the receivables sold.

The sensitivity of the fair value of the interests held to hypothetical adverse changes in the anticipated credit losses are as follows (amounts shown are the corresponding hypothetical decreases in the carrying value of the interests):

Impact to Carrying Value

In millions

10% adverse change	\$ 2
20% adverse change	\$ 4

Following is an analysis of certain cash flows between the Company and the North American conduits:

Cash Proceeds

Nine Months Ended

In millions	<i>Sept. 30, 2010</i>
Sale of receivables	\$264
Collections reinvested in revolving receivables	\$12,611
Interests in conduits (1)	\$810

(1) Presented in operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

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Delinquencies on the sold receivables that were still outstanding at September 30, 2010 were \$131 million. Trade accounts receivable outstanding and derecognized from the Company's consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2010 were \$1,980 million. Credit losses, net of any recoveries, on receivables sold during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010 were \$2 million.

Sale of Trade Accounts Receivable in Europe

In June 2010, the Company terminated its previous facility used in Europe for the transfers of trade accounts receivable by entering into an agreement to repurchase the outstanding receivables for \$11 million and replacing it with a new arrangement. Since June 2010, under the new arrangement, the Company sold qualifying trade accounts receivable of select European entities on a revolving basis to certain multi-seller commercial paper conduit entities. The Company maintains servicing responsibilities and the related costs are insignificant. The proceeds received are comprised of cash and interests in specified assets (the receivables sold by the Company) of the conduits that entitle the Company to the residual cash flows of such specified assets in the conduits after the commercial paper has been repaid. Neither the conduits nor the investors in those entities have recourse to other assets of the Company in the event of nonpayment by the debtors.

During the three-month period ended September 30, 2010, the Company recognized a loss of \$3 million on the sale of these receivables (\$4 million from the June 2010 inception of the new arrangement through September 30, 2010), which is classified as Interest expense and amortization of debt discount in the consolidated statements of income. The Company classifies its interests in the conduits as Accounts and notes receivable Other on the consolidated balance sheets and those interests are carried at fair value. Fair value of the interests is determined by calculating the expected amount of cash to be received and is based on unobservable inputs (a Level 3 measurement). The key input in the valuation is percentage of anticipated credit losses, which was zero, in the portfolio of receivables sold that have not yet been collected. Given the short-term nature of the underlying receivables, discount rates and prepayments are not factors in determining the fair value of the interests. At September 30, 2010, the carrying value of the interests held was \$152 million, which is the Company's maximum exposure to loss related to the receivables sold.

Following is an analysis of certain cash flows between the Company and the European conduits:

Cash Proceeds*Nine Months Ended*

In millions	Sept. 30, 2010
Sale of receivables	\$582
Collections reinvested in revolving receivables	\$2,018
Interests in conduits (1)	\$8

(1) Presented in operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Delinquencies on the sold receivables still outstanding at September 30, 2010 were \$19 million. Trade accounts receivable outstanding and derecognized from the Company's consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2010 were \$399 million. There were no credit losses on receivables sold since June 2010.

Sale of Trade Accounts Receivable in Asia Pacific

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, the Company sold a participating interest in trade accounts receivable of select Asia Pacific entities for which the Company maintains servicing responsibilities and the related costs are insignificant. The third-party holders of the participating interests do not have recourse to the Company's assets in the event of nonpayment by the debtors.

During the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010, the Company recognized a loss of less than \$1 million on the sale of the participating interests in the receivables. The Company receives cash upon the sale of the participating interests in the receivables.

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Following is an analysis of certain cash flows between the Company and the third-party holders of the participating interests:

Cash Proceeds*Nine Months Ended*

In millions

Sept. 30, 2010

Sale of participating interests	\$163
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Collections reinvested in revolving receivables	\$145
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Following is additional information related to the sale of participating interests in the receivables under this facility:

Trade Accounts Receivable

In millions

Sept. 30, 2010

Derecognized from the consolidated balance sheet	\$ 28
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Outstanding in the consolidated balance sheet	239
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Total accounts receivable in select Asia Pacific entities	\$267
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Credit losses, net of any recoveries, on receivables relating to the participating interests sold during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010 and delinquencies on the outstanding receivables at September 30, 2010 related to the participating interests sold were zero.

NOTE L VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

On January 1, 2010, the Company adopted ASU 2009-17, Consolidations (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities. ASU 2009-17 amends the consolidation guidance applicable to variable interest entities (VIEs) and requires additional disclosures concerning an enterprise's continuing involvement with VIEs. The Company evaluated the impact of this guidance and determined that the adoption resulted in the January 1, 2010 consolidation of two additional joint ventures, an owner trust and an entity that is used to monetize accounts receivable. The Company elected prospective application of this guidance at adoption.

The following table summarizes the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of the two additional joint ventures and the owner trust entity included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet at January 1, 2010.

Assets and Liabilities of Newly Consolidated VIEs Included in the**Consolidated Balance Sheet**

In millions

Jan. 1, 2010

Current assets	\$ 37
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Property	209
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Other noncurrent assets	3
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Total assets	\$249
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Current liabilities	\$ 76
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Long-term debt	346
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Total liabilities	\$422
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The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities pertaining to the entity used to monetize accounts receivables, included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet at January 1, 2010, were current assets of \$817 million (including \$436 million of restricted cash) and current liabilities of \$589 million.

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

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The Company holds a variable interest in four joint ventures for which the Company is the primary beneficiary. Three of the joint ventures are development stage enterprises, which will produce propylene oxide and hydrogen peroxide and provide terminal services in Thailand. The Company's variable interest in these joint ventures relates to cost-plus arrangements between the joint venture and the Company, involving the majority of the output on take-or-pay terms and ensuring a guaranteed return to the joint ventures. At September 30, 2010, the Company provided guarantees with a maximum exposure of \$770 million on the construction-related debt of these joint ventures.

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The other joint venture was acquired through the acquisition of Rohm and Haas on April 1, 2009. This joint venture manufactures products in Japan for the semiconductor industry. Each joint venture partner holds several equivalent variable interests, with the exception of a royalty agreement held exclusively between the joint venture and the Company. In addition, the entire output of the joint venture is sold to the Company for resale to third-party customers.

The Company holds a variable interest in an owner trust, for which the Company is the primary beneficiary. The owner trust leases an ethylene facility in The Netherlands to the Company, whereby substantially all of the rights and obligations of ownership are transferred to the Company. The Company's variable interest in the owner trust relates to a residual value guarantee provided to the owner trust. Upon expiration of the lease, which matures in 2014, the Company may purchase the facility for an amount based on a fair market value determination. At September 30, 2010, the Company had provided to the owner trust a residual value guarantee of \$363 million, which represents the Company's maximum exposure to loss under the lease.

As the primary beneficiary of these VIEs, the entities' assets, liabilities and results of operations are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The other equity holders' interests are reflected in Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the consolidated statements of income and Noncontrolling interests in the consolidated balance sheets. The following table summarizes the carrying amounts of the entities' assets and liabilities included in the Company's consolidated balance sheets at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

Assets and Liabilities of Consolidated VIEs

In millions	Sept. 30, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009
Current assets (restricted 2010: \$163)	\$ 163	\$102
Property (restricted 2010: \$1,114)	1,114	455
Other noncurrent assets (restricted 2010: \$120)	120	81
Total assets	\$1,397	\$638
Current liabilities (nonrecourse 2010: \$182)	\$ 726	\$183
Long-term debt (nonrecourse 2010: \$139)	485	125
Other noncurrent liabilities (nonrecourse 2010: \$63)	63	43
Total liabilities	\$1,274	\$351

The Company holds a variable interest in an entity created in June 2010, used to monetize accounts receivable originated by several European subsidiaries. The Company is the primary beneficiary of this entity as a result of holding subordinated notes while maintaining servicing responsibilities for the accounts receivable. The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities pertaining to this entity, included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2010, were current assets of \$153 million (zero restricted) and current liabilities of \$1 million (\$1 million nonrecourse). Prior to the creation of this entity, the Company held a variable interest in another entity that was also used to monetize accounts receivable originated by several European subsidiaries. That arrangement was terminated in June 2010. No gain or loss was recognized as a result of terminating the arrangement.

Amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheet and the table above as restricted assets or nonrecourse obligations relating to consolidated VIEs at September 30, 2010 are adjusted for intercompany eliminations, parental guarantees and residual value guarantees.

Nonconsolidated Variable Interest Entity

The Company holds a variable interest in a joint venture accounted for under the equity method of accounting, acquired through the acquisition of Rohm and Haas on April 1, 2009. The joint venture manufactures crude acrylic acid in the United States and Germany on behalf of the Company and the other joint venture partner. The variable interest relates to a cost-plus arrangement between the joint venture and each joint venture partner. The Company is not the primary beneficiary, as a majority of the joint venture's output is sold to the other joint venture partner, and therefore the entity is not consolidated. At September 30, 2010, the Company's investment in the joint venture was \$143 million, classified as Investment in nonconsolidated affiliates in the consolidated balance sheet, representing the Company's maximum exposure to loss.

Table of Contents**NOTE M PENSION PLANS AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS****Net Periodic Benefit Cost for All Significant Plans**

	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	2010	2009	2010	2009
<i>Defined Benefit Pension Plans:</i>				
Service cost	\$ 76	\$ 70	\$ 232	\$ 198
Interest cost	272	281	821	799
Expected return on plan assets	(301)	(323)	(907)	(932)
Amortization of prior service cost	7	8	21	24
Amortization of net loss	67	27	201	79
Curtailment cost	-	-	8	-
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 121	\$ 63	\$ 376	\$ 168
<i>Other Postretirement Benefits:</i>				
Service cost	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 12	\$ 14
Interest cost	28	35	84	100
Expected return on plan assets	(3)	(4)	(9)	(12)
Amortization of prior service credit	-	(1)	-	(3)
Curtailment cost	-	-	3	-
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 29	\$ 35	\$ 90	\$ 99

As a result of the divestiture of the Styron business unit on June 17, 2010, the Company recognized a curtailment loss of \$11 million and improved the funded status (plan assets less benefit obligations) by \$99 million due to settlements, remeasurements and curtailments in the second quarter of 2010 (see Note E).

The Company's funding policy is to contribute to its pension plans when pension laws and/or economics either require or encourage funding. In the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, the Company contributed \$177 million to its pension plans, including contributions to fund benefit payments for its non-qualified supplemental plans. The Company expects to contribute approximately \$400 million to its pension plans in the fourth quarter of 2010.

NOTE N STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company grants stock-based compensation to employees under the Employees' Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) and the 1988 Award and Option Plan (the 1988 Plan) and to non-employee directors under the 2003 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Incentive Plan. Most of the Company's stock-based compensation awards are granted in the first quarter of each year. Details for awards granted in the first quarter of 2010 are included in the following paragraphs. There was minimal grant activity in the second and third quarters of 2010.

During the first quarter of 2010, employees subscribed to the right to purchase 13.8 million shares with a weighted-average exercise price of \$18.09 per share and a weighted-average fair value of \$11.90 per share under the ESPP.

During the first quarter of 2010, the Company granted the following stock-based compensation awards to employees under the 1988 Plan:

8.5 million stock options with a weighted-average exercise price of \$27.79 per share and a weighted-average fair value of \$9.17 per share;

4.3 million shares of deferred stock with a weighted-average fair value of \$27.81 per share; and

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0.9 million shares of performance deferred stock with a weighted-average fair value of \$27.79 per share.

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During the first quarter of 2010, the Company granted the following stock-based compensation awards to non-employee directors under the 2003 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Incentive Plan:

38,940 shares of restricted stock with a weighted-average fair value of \$30.00 per share.

Total unrecognized compensation cost at September 30, 2010, including unrecognized cost related to the first quarter of 2010 activity, is provided in the following table:

Total Unrecognized Compensation Cost at September 30, 2010

In millions	<i>Unrecognized Compensation Cost</i>	<i>Weighted-average Recognition Period</i>
ESPP purchase rights	\$11	0.13 year
Unvested stock options	\$43	0.71 year
Deferred stock awards	\$108	0.86 year
Performance deferred stock awards	\$40	0.57 year

NOTE O INCOME TAXES

At September 30, 2010, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$315 million (\$650 million at December 31, 2009), of which \$293 million (\$610 million at December 31, 2009) would impact the effective tax rate, if recognized. The reduction in 2010 was primarily due to settlements of uncertain tax positions with tax authorities.

The Company is currently under examination in a number of tax jurisdictions. It is reasonably possible that these examinations may be resolved within the next twelve months. As a result, it is reasonably possible that the total gross unrecognized tax benefits of the Company at September 30, 2010 will be reduced by approximately \$51 million. The amount of settlement remains uncertain and it is reasonably possible that before settlement, the amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits may increase or decrease by approximately \$30 million. The impact on the Company's results of operations is not expected to be material.

Table of Contents**NOTE P EARNINGS PER SHARE CALCULATIONS**

Net Income	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	2010	2009	2010	2009
Income from continuing operations	\$597	\$799	\$1,808	\$388
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes (benefit)	-	(4)	-	110
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	1	(9)	(22)
Net income attributable to The Dow Chemical Company	\$597	\$796	\$1,799	\$476
Preferred stock dividends	(85)	(85)	(255)	(227)
Net income available for common stockholders	\$512	\$711	\$1,544	\$249

Earnings Per Share Calculations - Basic	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
Dollars per share	2010	2009	2010	2009
Income from continuing operations	\$0.53	\$0.72	\$1.61	\$0.38
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes (benefit)	-	(0.01)	-	0.11
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	0.01	(0.01)	(0.02)
Net income attributable to The Dow Chemical Company	\$0.53	\$0.72	\$1.60	\$0.47
Preferred stock dividends	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.23)	(0.23)
Net income available for common stockholders	\$0.45	\$0.64	\$1.37	\$0.24

Earnings Per Share Calculations - Diluted	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
Dollars per share	2010	2009	2010	2009
Income from continuing operations	\$0.52	\$0.71	\$1.58	\$0.38
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes (benefit)	-	(0.01)	-	0.11
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	0.01	(0.01)	(0.02)
Net income attributable to The Dow Chemical Company	\$0.52	\$0.71	\$1.57	\$0.47
Preferred stock dividends (1)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.22)	(0.23)
Net income available for common stockholders	\$0.45	\$0.63	\$1.35	\$0.24

Shares in millions				
Weighted-average common shares - basic	1,128.0	1,108.4	1,123.6	1,020.0
Plus dilutive effect of stock options and awards	17.5	12.3	17.1	9.4
Weighted-average common shares - diluted	1,145.5	1,120.7	1,140.7	1,029.4
Stock options and deferred stock awards excluded from EPS calculations (2)	52.7	51.2	49.1	59.8
Conversion of preferred stock excluded from EPS calculations (3)	96.8	96.8	96.8	72.4

- (1) Preferred stock dividends were not added back in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the effect of adding them back would have been anti-dilutive.
- (2) These outstanding options to purchase shares of common stock and deferred stock awards were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the effect of including them would have been anti-dilutive.
- (3) Conversion of the Cumulative Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A into shares of the Company's common stock was excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the effect of including them would have been anti-dilutive.

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NOTE Q OPERATING SEGMENTS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Corporate Profile

Dow combines the power of science and technology with the Human Element to passionately innovate what is essential to human progress. The Company connects chemistry and innovation with the principles of sustainability to help address many of the world's most challenging problems such as the need for clean water, renewable energy generation and conservation, and increasing agricultural productivity. Dow's diversified industry-leading portfolio of specialty chemical, advanced materials, agrosiences and plastics businesses deliver a broad range of technology-based products and solutions to customers in approximately 160 countries and in high growth sectors such as electronics, water, energy, coatings and agriculture. In 2009, Dow had annual sales of \$44.9 billion and employed approximately 52,000 people worldwide. The Company's more than 5,000 products are manufactured at 214 sites in 37 countries across the globe. The following descriptions of the Company's eight operating segments include a representative listing of products for each business.

ELECTRONIC AND SPECIALTY MATERIALS

Applications: chemical mechanical planarization (CMP) pads and slurries chemical processing and intermediates electronic displays food and pharmaceutical processing and ingredients printed circuit board materials semiconductor packaging, connectors and industrial finishing water purification

Dow Electronic Materials is a leading global supplier of materials for chemical mechanical planarization; materials used in the production of electronic displays; products and technologies that drive leading edge semiconductor design; materials used in the fabrication of printed circuit boards; and integrated metallization processes critical for interconnection, corrosion resistance, metal finishing and decorative applications. These enabling materials are found in applications such as consumer electronics, flat panel displays and telecommunications.

Products: ACuPLANE CMP slurries; AR antireflective coatings; AUROLECTROLESS immersion gold process; COPPER GLEAM acid copper plating products; DURAPPOSIT electroless nickel process; ENLIGHT products for photovoltaic manufacturers; EPIC immersion photoresists; INTERVIA photodielectrics for advanced packaging; LITHOJET digital imaging processes; OPTOGRADE metalorganic precursors; VISIONPAD CMP pads

Specialty Materials is a portfolio of businesses characterized by a vast global footprint, a broad array of unique chemistries, multi-functional ingredients and technology capabilities, combined with key positions in the pharmaceuticals, food, home and personal care, water and energy production, and industrial specialty industries. These technology capabilities and market platforms enable the businesses to develop innovative solutions that address modern societal needs for sufficient and clean water, air and energy, material preservation and improved health care, disease prevention, nutrition and wellness. The businesses' global footprint and geographic reach provide multiple opportunities for value growth. Specialty Materials consists of five global businesses: Dow Water and Process Solutions, Dow Home and Personal Care, Dow Microbial Control, Dow Wolff Cellulosics and Performance Materials.

Products and Services: Acrolein derivatives; ACUDYNE hair fixatives; ACULYN rheology modifiers; ACUMER scale inhibitors and dispersants; AMBERLITE ion exchange resins; AUTOMATE liquid dyes; Basic nitroparaffins and nitroparaffin-based specialty chemicals; BOROL bleaching solution; CANGUARD BIT preservatives; CELLOSIZEL hydroxyethyl cellulose; Chiral compounds and biocatalysts; CLEAR+STABLE carboxymethyl cellulose; CORRUGUARD amino alcohol; CYCLOTENE advanced electronics resins; DOW electrodeionization; DOW latex powders; DOW ultrafiltration; DOWEX ion exchange resins; DOWICIDE antimicrobial bactericides and fungicides; DURAPLUS floor care polymers; ECOSURF biodegradable surfactants; EVOCAR vinyl acetate ethylene; FILMTEC elements; FORTEFIBER soluble dietary fiber; FOUNDATIONS latex; Hydrocarbon resins; Industrial biocides; METHOCEL cellulose ethers; MORTRACE marking technologies; NEOCAR branched vinyl ester latexes; OPULYN opacifiers; POLYOX water-soluble resins; PRIMENE amines; Quaternaries; Reverse osmosis, electrodeionization and ultrafiltration modules; SATINFIX delivery system; SATISFIT Weight Care Technology; SILK semiconductor dielectric resins; SOLTERRA Boost ultraviolet protection-boosting polymers; SOLTEX waterproofing polymer; SUNSPHERES SPF boosters; UCAR all-acrylic, styrene-acrylic and vinyl-acrylic latexes; UCAR POLYPHOBE rheology modifiers; UCARE polymers; UCARHIDE opacifier; WALOCEL cellulose polymers; WALSRORDER nitrocellulose

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The Electronic and Specialty Materials segment also includes the Company's share of the results of Dow Corning Corporation, a joint venture of the Company.

COATINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Applications: building and construction, insulation and weatherization, roofing membrane systems, adhesives and sealants construction materials (vinyl siding, vinyl windows, vinyl fencing) flexible and rigid packaging general mortars and concrete, cement modifiers and plasters, tile adhesives and grouts house and traffic paints leather, textile, graphic arts and paper metal coatings processing aids for plastic production tapes and labels

Dow Adhesives and Functional Polymers is a portfolio of businesses that primarily manufacture sticking and bonding solutions for a wide range of applications, including adhesive tapes and paper labels, flexible packaging and leather, textile and imaging. These products are supported with market recognized best-in-class technical support and end-use application knowledge. Many of the businesses' water-borne technologies are well-positioned to support more environmentally preferred applications.

Products: ADCOTE and AQUA-LAM laminating adhesives; MOR-FREE solventless adhesives; ROBOND acrylic adhesives; SERFENE barrier coatings; Solvent-based polyurethanes and polyesters; TYMOR tie resins

Dow Building and Construction is comprised of two global businesses Dow Building Solutions and Dow Construction Chemicals which offer extensive lines of industry-leading insulation, housewrap, sealant and adhesive products and systems, as well as construction chemical solutions. Through its strong sales support, customer service and technical expertise, Dow Building Solutions provides meaningful solutions for improving the energy efficiency in homes and buildings today, while also addressing the industry's emerging needs and demands. Additionally, Dow Construction Chemicals provides solutions for increased durability, greater water resistance and lower systems costs. As a leader in insulation solutions, the businesses' products help curb escalating utility bills, reduce a building's carbon footprint and provide a more comfortable indoor environment.

Products: AQUASET acrylic thermosetting resins; CELLOSIZEL hydroxyethyl cellulose; FROTH-PAK polyurethane spray foam; GREAT STUFF polyurethane foam sealant; INSTA-STIK roof insulation adhesive; POWERHOUSE solar shingle; RHOPLEX aqueous acrylic polymer emulsions; STYROFOAM brand insulation products (including extruded polystyrene and polyisocyanurate rigid foam sheathing products); THERMAX insulation; TILE BOND roof tile adhesive; WEATHERMATE weather barrier solutions (housewraps, sill pans, flashings and tapes)

Dow Coating Materials is the largest coatings supplier in the world and a premier supplier of raw materials for architectural paints and industrial coatings. The business manufactures and delivers solutions that leverage high quality, technologically advanced product offerings for paint and coatings. The business also offers technologies used in industrial coatings, including packaging, pipelines, wood, automotive, marine, maintenance and protective industries. The business is also the leader in the conversion of solvent to water-based technologies, which enable customers to offer more environmentally friendly products, including low volatile organic compound (VOC) paints and other sustainable coatings.

Products: ACRYSOL rheology modifiers; AVANSE, ELASTENE, PRIMAL and RHOPLEX acrylics; CELLOSOLVE and the CARBITOL and DOWANOL series of oxygenated solvents; D.E.H. curing agent and intermediates; D.E.R. and D.E.N. liquid and epoxy resins; FORTEGRA Epoxy Tougheners; OROTAN and TAMOL dispersants; ROPAQUE opaque polymers; TRITON, TERGITOL, DOWFAX and ECOSURF SA surfactants

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HEALTH AND AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Applications: agricultural seeds, traits (genes) and oils control of weeds, insects and plant diseases for agriculture and pest management

Dow AgroSciences is a global leader in providing agricultural and plant biotechnology products, pest management solutions and healthy oils. The business invents, develops, manufactures and markets products for use in agriculture, industrial and commercial pest management, and food service.

Products: AGROMEN seeds; BRODBECK seed; CLINCHER herbicide; DAIRYLAND seed; DELEGATE insecticide; DITHANE fungicide; FORTRESS fungicide; GARLON herbicide; GLYPHOMAX herbicide; GRANITE herbicide; HERCULEX I, HERCULEX RW and HERCULEX XTRA insect protection; KEYSTONE herbicides; LAREDO fungicide; LONTREL herbicide; LORSBAN insecticides; MILESTONE herbicide; MUSTANG herbicide; MYCOGEN seeds; NEXERA canola and sunflower seeds; PHYTOGEN cottonseeds; PROFUME gas fumigant; RENZE seed; SENTRICON termite colony elimination system; SIMPLICITY herbicide; STARANE herbicide; TELONE soil fumigant; TORDON herbicide; TRACER NATURALYTE insect control; TRIUMPH seed; VIKANE structural fumigant; WIDESTRIKE insect protection

The Health and Agricultural Sciences segment also includes the results of the AgroFresh business, providing a portfolio of products used for maintaining the freshness of fruits, vegetables and flowers.

PERFORMANCE SYSTEMS

Applications: automotive interiors, exteriors, under-the-hood and body engineered systems bedding caps and closures food and specialty packaging footwear furniture gaskets and sealing components manufactured housing and modular construction medical equipment mining pipe treatment pressure sensitive adhesives transportation vinyl exteriors waterproofing membranes wire and cable insulation and jacketing materials for power utility and telecommunications

Dow Automotive Systems is a leading global provider of technology-driven solutions that meet consumer demand for vehicles that are safer, stronger, quieter, lighter, more comfortable and stylish. The business provides plastics, adhesives, glass bonding systems, emissions control technology, films, fluids, structural enhancement and acoustical management solutions to original equipment manufacturers, tier, aftermarket and commercial transportation customers. With offices and application development centers around the world, Automotive Systems provides materials science expertise and comprehensive technical capabilities to its customers worldwide.

Products: AERIFY diesel particulate filters; BETAFOAM NVH acoustical foams; BETAMATE structural adhesives; BETASEAL glass bonding systems; DOW polyethylene resins; IMPAXX energy management foam; INSPIRE performance polymers; INTEGRAL adhesive films; ISONATE pure and modified methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI) products; MAGNUM ABS resins; PELLETHANE thermoplastic polyurethane elastomers; Premium brake fluids and lubricants; PULSE engineering resins; SPECFLEX semi-flexible polyurethane foam systems

Dow Elastomers offers a unique set of elastomers, specialty films and plastic additive products for customers worldwide. The business is focused on delivering innovative solutions that allow for differentiated participation in multiple industries and applications. The business offers a broad range of performance elastomers and plastomers, specialty copolymers, synthetic rubber, specialty resins, and films and plastic additives. Key applications include adhesives, transportation, building and construction, packaging and consumer durables.

Products: ADVASTAB thermal stabilizer; AFFINITY polyolefin plastomers (POPs); AMPLIFY functional polymers; DOW Adhesive Film; DOW Backing Layer Film; DOW Medical Device Film; DOW Medical Packaging Film; DOW very low density polyethylene; ENGAGE polyolefin elastomers; INFUSE olefin block copolymers; INTEGRAL adhesive films; NORDEL hydrocarbon rubber; NYLOPAK nylon barrier films; OPTICITE films; PARALOID EXL impact modifier;

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PRIMACOR copolymers; PROCITE window envelope films; PULSE engineering resins; SARAN barrier resins; SARANEX barrier films; TRENCHCOAT protective films; TRYCITE polystyrene film; TYBRITE clear packaging film; TYRIN chlorinated polyethylene; VERSIFY plastomers and elastomers

Dow Formulated Systems manufactures and markets custom formulated, rigid and semi-rigid, flexible, integral skin and microcellular polyurethane foams and systems and tailor-made epoxy solutions and systems. These products are used in a broad range of applications including appliances, athletic equipment, automotive, bedding, construction, decorative molding, furniture, shoe soles and wind turbines.

Products: AIRSTONE epoxy systems; Encapsulants and chemical compositions; ENFORCER Technology and ENHANCER Technology for polyurethane carpet and turf backing; HYPERKOTE, TRAFFIDECK and VERDISEAL waterproofing systems; HYPOL hydrophilic polyurethane prepolymers; RENUVA Renewable Resource Technology; SPECFIL urethane components; SPECFLEX copolymer polyols; SPECTRIM reaction moldable products; VORACOR and VORALAST polyurethane systems and VORALAST R renewable content system; VORAMER industrial adhesives and binders; VORASTAR polymers; XITRACK polyurethane rail ballast stabilization systems

Dow Wire and Cable is the world's leading provider of polymers, additives and specialty oil technology-based solutions for electrical and telecommunication applications. Through its suite of polyolefin ENDURANCE products, the business sets industry standards for assurance of longevity, efficiency, ease of installation and protection in the transmission, distribution and consumption of power, voice and data. In addition to world-class power, telecommunications and flame retardant/specialty cable applications, the business supports its product offerings with solid research, product development, engineering and market validation expertise.

Products: ENGAGE polyolefin elastomers; NORDEL hydrocarbon rubber; SI-LINK and REDI-LINK moisture crosslinkable polyethylene-based wire and cable insulation compounds; TYRIN chlorinated polyethylene; UNIGARD flame retardant compound for specialty wire and cable applications

The Performance Systems segment also includes the results of Dow Fiber Solutions, providing differentiated fibers and process improvements to the textile industry, and Dow Oil and Gas, providing products for use in exploration and production, refining and gas processing, transportation, and fuel and lubricant performance.

On March 2, 2010, Dow announced the entry into a definitive agreement to sell Styron to an affiliate of Bain Capital Partners; the transaction closed on June 17, 2010. Businesses and products sold included Synthetic Rubber and certain products from Dow Automotive Systems, which were reported in the Performance Systems segment through the date of the divestiture (see Note E).

PERFORMANCE PRODUCTS

Applications: adhesives aircraft and runway deicing fluids appliances carpeting chelating agents chemical intermediates civil engineering cleaning products coated paper and paperboard composites construction corrosion inhibitors detergents, cleaners and fabric softeners electrical castings, potting and encapsulation and tooling electrical laminates electronics flavors and fragrances flooring footwear gas treatment heat transfer fluids home and office furnishings industrial coatings mattresses metalworking fluids packaging sealants surfactant

The **Amines** business is the world's largest producer of ethanolamines, ethyleneamines and isopropanolamines used in a wide variety of applications, including gas treatment, heavy-duty liquid detergents, herbicide formulations for the agricultural industry and personal care products.

Products: Alkyl alkanolamines; Ethanolamines; Ethyleneamines; Isopropanolamines; Piperazine; VERSENE chelating agents

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The **Emulsion Polymers** business provided a broad line of styrene-butadiene products supporting customers in paper and paperboard applications, as well as carpet and artificial turf backings.

On March 2, 2010, Dow announced the entry into a definitive agreement to sell Styron to an affiliate of Bain Capital Partners; the transaction closed on June 17, 2010. Businesses sold included Emulsion Polymers (styrene-butadiene latex), which was reported in the Performance Products segment through the date of the divestiture (see Note E).

The **Epoxy** business is the world's largest producer of epoxy resins and intermediates. The business is the most feedstock-integrated supplier in the world. Epoxies provide good adhesion and coating protection over a range of environmental conditions, making them ideal for applications such as transportation, marine and civil engineering.

Products: D.E.H. epoxy curing agents or hardeners; D.E.N. epoxy novolac resins; D.E.R. epoxy resins (liquids, solids and solutions); Epoxy intermediates (acetone, allyl chloride, epichlorohydrin and phenol); Epoxy resin waterborne emulsions and dispersions; FORTEGRA epoxy tougheners; Glycidyl methacrylate (GMA)

The **Oxygenated Solvents** business offers a full range of acetone derivatives, alcohols, esters, and ethylene- and propylene-based glycol ether products. The business is the industry leader in solvent products used in cleaning products, inks, electronics, mining, paints and coatings, personal care and other applications.

Products: Acetic esters; Acetone derivatives; Alcohols; Aldehydes; Butyl CARBITOL and Butyl CELLOSOLVE solvents; Carboxylic acids; DOWANOL glycol ethers; ECOSOFT IK solvent; PROGLYDE DMM solvent; UCAR propionates

The **Performance Monomers** business produces specialty monomer products that are sold externally as well as consumed internally as building blocks used in downstream polymer businesses. The business products are used in several applications, including cleaning materials, personal care products, paints, coatings and inks.

Products: Acrylic acid/acrylic esters; ACUMER, ACUSOL, DURAMAX, OPTIDOSE, ROMAX and TAMOL dispersants; Methyl methacrylate

The **Polyglycols, Surfactants and Fluids** business is one of the world's leading suppliers of polyglycols and surfactants, with a broad range of products and technology and a proven record of performance and economy. The business also produces a broad line of lubricants, hydraulic fluids, aircraft deicing fluids and thermal fluids, with some of the most recognized brand names in the industry. Product applications include chemical processing, cleaning, heating, cooling, food and beverage processing, fuel additives, paints and coatings, pharmaceuticals and silicone surfactants.

Products: AMBITROL and NORKOOL coolants; CARBOWAX and CARBOWAX SENTRY polyethylene glycols and methoxypolyethylene glycols; DOW polypropylene glycols; DOW SYMBIO base fluid; DOWFAX, TERGITOL and TRITON surfactants; DOWFROST and DOWTHERM heat transfer fluids; ECOSURF biodegradable surfactants; SYNALOX lubricants; UCAR deicing fluids; UCON fluids

The **Polyurethanes** business is a leading global producer of polyurethane raw materials. Dow's polyurethane products are used in a broad range of applications including appliance, athletic equipment, automotive, bedding, construction, decorative molding, furniture and shoe soles.

Products: ECHELON polyurethane prepolymer; ISONATE methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI); MONOTHANE single component polyurethane elastomers; PAPI polymeric MDI; Propylene glycol; Propylene oxide; RENUVA Renewable Resource Technology; VORANATE isocyanate; VORANOL VORACTIV polyether and copolymer polyols

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The Performance Products segment also includes the results of Dow Haltermann, a provider of world-class contract manufacturing services to companies in the fine and specialty chemicals and polymers industries, and SAFECHEM, a wholly owned subsidiary that manufactures closed-loop systems to manage the risks associated with chlorinated solvents. The segment also includes a portion of the results of the OPTIMAL Group of Companies (through the September 30, 2009 divestiture of this group of joint ventures) and the SCG-Dow Group, joint ventures of the Company.

BASIC PLASTICS

Applications: adhesives appliances and appliance housings agricultural films automotive parts and trim beverage bottles bins, crates, pails and pallets building and construction coatings consumer and durable goods consumer electronics disposable diaper liners fibers and nonwovens films, bags and packaging for food and consumer products hoses and tubing household and industrial bottles housewares hygiene and medical films industrial and consumer films and foams information technology oil tanks and road equipment plastic pipe textiles toys, playground equipment and recreational products wire and cable compounds

The **Polyethylene** business is the world's leading supplier of polyethylene-based solutions through sustainable product differentiation. With multiple catalyst and process technologies, the business offers customers one of the industry's broadest ranges of polyethylene resins.

Products: ASPUN fiber grade resins; ATTANE ultra low density polyethylene (ULDPE) resins; CONTINUUM bimodal polyethylene resins; DOW high density polyethylene (HDPE) resins; DOW low density polyethylene (LDPE) resins; DOWLEX polyethylene resins; ELITE enhanced polyethylene (EPE) resins; TUFLIN linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE) resins; UNIVAL HDPE resins

The **Polypropylene** business, a major global polypropylene supplier, provides a broad range of products and solutions tailored to customer needs by leveraging Dow's leading manufacturing and application technology, research and product development expertise, extensive market knowledge and strong customer relationships.

Products: DOW homopolymer polypropylene resins; DOW impact copolymer polypropylene resins; DOW random copolymer polypropylene resins; INSPIRE performance polymers; UNIPOL PP process technology; SHAC and SHAC ADT catalyst systems

The **Styrenics** business, the global leader in the production of polystyrene resins, is uniquely positioned with geographic breadth and participation in a diversified portfolio of applications.

Products: Licensing and supply of related catalysts, process control software and services for the Mass ABS process technology; STYRON A-TECH and C-TECH advanced technology polystyrene resins and a full line of STYRON general purpose polystyrene resins; STYRON high-impact polystyrene resins

On March 2, 2010, Dow announced the entry into a definitive agreement to sell Styron to an affiliate of Bain Capital Partners; the transaction closed on June 17, 2010. Businesses sold included Styrenics (polystyrene, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, styrene acrylonitrile and expandable polystyrene), Polycarbonate and Compounds and Blends, as well as the Company's 50 percent ownership interest in Americas Styrenics LLC, a principal nonconsolidated affiliate; all of which were reported in the Basic Plastics segment through the date of the divestiture (see Note E).

The Basic Plastics segment also includes the results of the Basic Plastics Licensing and Catalyst business and the Polycarbonate and Compounds and Blends business (through the June 17, 2010 divestiture of Styron). It also includes the results of Equipolymers, Americas Styrenics LLC (through the June 17, 2010 divestiture of Styron) and Univation Technologies, LLC (which licenses the UNIPOL polyethylene process and sells related catalysts, including metallocene catalysts), as well as a portion of the results of EQUATE Petrochemical Company K.S.C., The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C. and the SCG-Dow Group, all joint ventures of the Company.

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BASIC CHEMICALS

Applications: agricultural products alumina automotive antifreeze and coolant systems carpet and textiles chemical processing dry cleaning household cleaners and plastic products inks metal cleaning packaging, food and beverage containers paints, coatings and adhesives personal care products petroleum refining pharmaceuticals plastic pipe protective packaging pulp and paper manufacturing soaps and detergents water treatment

The **Chlor-Alkali/Chlor-Vinyl** business focuses on the production of chlorine for consumption by downstream Dow derivatives, as well as production, marketing and supply of ethylene dichloride, vinyl chloride monomer and caustic soda. These products are used for applications such as alumina production, pulp and paper manufacturing, soaps and detergents and building and construction. Dow is the world's largest producer of both chlorine and caustic soda.

Products: Caustic soda; Chlorine; Ethylene dichloride (EDC); Hydrochloric acid; Vinyl chloride monomer (VCM)

The **Ethylene Oxide/Ethylene Glycol** business is the world's largest producer of purified ethylene oxide, principally used in Dow's downstream performance derivatives. Dow is also a key supplier of ethylene glycol to MEGlobal, a 50:50 joint venture and a world leader in the manufacture and marketing of merchant monoethylene glycol and diethylene glycol. Ethylene glycol is used in polyester fiber, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) for food and beverage container applications, polyester film, and aircraft and runway deicers.

Products: Ethylene oxide (EO); Ethylene glycol (EG); METEOR EO/EG process technology and catalysts

The Basic Chemicals segment also includes the results of the Chlorinated Organics business. Also included in the Basic Chemicals segment are the results of MEGlobal and a portion of the results of EQUATE Petrochemical Company K.S.C., The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C. and the OPTIMAL Group of Companies (through the September 30, 2009 divestiture of this group of joint ventures), all joint ventures of the Company.

HYDROCARBONS AND ENERGY

Applications: polymer and chemical production power

The **Hydrocarbons and Energy** business encompasses the procurement of fuels, natural gas liquids and crude oil-based raw materials, as well as the supply of monomers, power and steam principally for use in Dow's global operations. The business regularly sells its by-products and buys and sells products in order to balance regional production capabilities and derivative requirements. The business also sells products to certain Dow joint ventures. Dow is the world leader in the production of olefins and aromatics.

Products: Benzene; Butadiene; Butylene; Cumene; Ethylene; Propylene; Styrene; Power, steam and other utilities

The Hydrocarbons and Energy segment also includes the results of Compañía Mega S.A. and a portion of the results of The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C. and the SCG-Dow Group, joint ventures of the Company.

On March 2, 2010, Dow announced the entry into a definitive agreement to sell Styron to an affiliate of Bain Capital Partners; the transaction closed on June 17, 2010. Businesses and products sold included certain styrene monomer assets, which were reported in the Hydrocarbons and Energy segment through the date of the divestiture (see Note E).

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Corporate includes the results of Ventures (which includes new business incubation platforms focused on identifying and pursuing new commercial opportunities); Venture Capital; non-business aligned technology licensing and catalyst activities; the Company's insurance operations and environmental operations; and certain corporate overhead costs and cost recovery variances not allocated to the operating segments. In 2009, Corporate also included the results of the Salt business, which the Company acquired with the April 1, 2009 acquisition of Rohm and Haas and sold to K+S Aktiengesellschaft on October 1, 2009.

Transfers of products between operating segments are generally valued at cost. However, transfers of products to Health and Agricultural Sciences from other segments are generally valued at market-based prices; the revenues generated by these transfers in the first nine months of 2010 and 2009 were immaterial and eliminated in consolidation.

Total assets divested with the sale of Styron on June 17, 2010 are presented by operating segment in Note E.

Geographic Areas	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
	<i>30,</i>	<i>30,</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales by geographic area				
United States	\$ 4,271	\$ 3,841	\$ 13,116	\$ 10,408
Europe, Middle East and Africa (1)	4,293	4,240	13,761	11,574
Rest of World	4,304	3,965	13,026	10,427
Total	\$12,868	\$12,046	\$ 39,903	\$ 32,409

(1) Sales to customers in the Middle East and Africa, previously reported with Rest of World, are now aligned with Europe, Middle East and Africa; prior period sales have been adjusted to reflect this realignment.

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Operating Segments	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales by operating segment				
Electronic and Specialty Materials	\$ 1,402	\$ 1,256	\$ 4,054	\$ 2,896
Coatings and Infrastructure	1,321	1,330	3,868	2,978
Health and Agricultural Sciences	948	796	3,593	3,446
Performance Systems	1,578	1,538	5,027	4,167
Performance Products	2,630	2,420	8,187	6,392
Basic Plastics	2,618	2,636	8,633	7,036
Basic Chemicals	757	568	2,203	1,739
Hydrocarbons and Energy	1,540	1,209	4,096	3,107
Corporate	74	293	242	648
Total	\$12,868	\$12,046	\$39,903	\$32,409
EBITDA(1) by operating segment				
Electronic and Specialty Materials	\$ 426	\$ 407	\$1,260	\$ 644
Coatings and Infrastructure	225	213	548	259
Health and Agricultural Sciences	(12)	5	568	504
Performance Systems	225	207	652	521
Performance Products	429	438	1,047	840
Basic Plastics	731	590	2,145	1,117
Basic Chemicals	181	195	401	83
Hydrocarbons and Energy	2	457	1	392
Corporate	(425)	(275)	(1,178)	(878)
Total	\$1,782	\$2,237	\$5,444	\$3,482
Equity in earnings (losses) of nonconsolidated affiliates by operating segment (included in EBITDA)				
Electronic and Specialty Materials	\$ 98	\$ 94	\$323	\$157
Coatings and Infrastructure	-	1	2	3
Health and Agricultural Sciences	2	2	3	3
Performance Systems	(2)	3	-	6
Performance Products	(7)	19	2	27
Basic Plastics	63	55	187	113
Basic Chemicals	92	45	244	94
Hydrocarbons and Energy	6	11	50	15
Corporate	(1)	(6)	(12)	(7)
Total	\$251	\$224	\$799	\$411

(1) The Company uses EBITDA (which Dow defines as earnings (loss) before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization) as its measure of profit/loss for segment reporting purposes. EBITDA by operating segment includes all operating items relating to the businesses; items that principally apply to the Company as a whole are assigned to Corporate. A reconciliation of EBITDA to Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes is provided below.

Reconciliation of EBITDA to Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
EBITDA	\$1,782	\$2,237	\$5,444	\$3,482
- Depreciation and amortization	716	752	2,207	2,023
+ Interest income	7	6	24	27
- Interest expense and amortization of debt discount	362	488	1,105	1,167
Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	\$ 711	\$1,003	\$2,156	\$ 319

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The Dow Chemical Company and Subsidiaries

**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION, Item 2. Management's Discussion and
Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.**

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a "safe harbor" for forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of The Dow Chemical Company and its subsidiaries ("Dow" or the "Company"). This section covers the current performance and outlook of the Company and each of its operating segments. The forward-looking statements contained in this section and in other parts of this document involve risks and uncertainties that may affect the Company's operations, markets, products, services, prices and other factors as more fully discussed elsewhere and in filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, economic, competitive, legal, governmental and technological factors. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the Company's expectations will be realized. The Company assumes no obligation to provide revisions to any forward-looking statements should circumstances change, except as otherwise required by securities and other applicable laws.

OVERVIEW

The Company reported net sales in the third quarter of 2010 of \$12.9 billion, up 7 percent from \$12.0 billion in the third quarter of 2009. Price was up 8 percent, with increases across all geographic areas, largely driven by higher feedstock and raw material costs. Volume was down 1 percent, primarily as a result of prior period divestitures. Excluding prior period divestitures,⁽¹⁾ volume was up 14 percent, with volume improvement reported in all segments and geographic areas.

Purchased feedstock and energy costs, which account for more than one third of Dow's total costs, increased \$585 million (14 percent) compared with the third quarter of 2009.

Dow's global plant operating rate was 86 percent in the third quarter of 2010, up 8 percentage points from the third quarter of 2009.

Equity earnings were \$251 million in the third quarter of 2010, up 12 percent from the third quarter of 2009.

Capital spending was \$497 million in the third quarter of 2010, on track with the full-year target of \$2.0 billion. Debt as a percent of total capitalization at September 30, 2010 was 48.3 percent, down approximately 3 percentage points from year-end 2009.

(1) Excludes sales of the Salt business of Rohm and Haas Company divested on October 1, 2009; sales related to Total Raffinaderij Nederland N.V. ("TRN") divested on September 1, 2009; sales of the acrylic monomer business and a portion of the specialty latex business divested on January 25, 2010; sales of the Powder Coatings business divested on June 1, 2010; and sales of Styron divested on June 17, 2010.

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Selected Financial Data	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions, except per share amounts	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net sales	\$12,868	\$12,046	\$39,903	\$32,409
Cost of sales	\$10,841	\$10,386	\$33,962	\$28,288
Percent of net sales	84.2%	86.2%	85.1%	87.3%
Research and development expenses	\$403	\$400	\$1,217	\$1,073
Percent of net sales	3.1%	3.3%	3.0%	3.3%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$640	\$683	\$1,950	\$1,789
Percent of net sales	5.0%	5.7%	4.9%	5.5%
Effective tax rate	16.0%	20.3%	16.1%	(21.6)%
Net income available for common stockholders	\$512	\$711	\$1,544	\$249
Earnings per common share basic	\$0.45	\$0.64	\$1.37	\$0.24
Earnings per common share diluted	\$0.45	\$0.63	\$1.35	\$0.24
Operating rate percentage	86%	78%	83%	74%

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Results of Rohm and Haas Company (Rohm and Haas) are included in the Company's consolidated results from the April 1, 2009 acquisition date forward. In order to provide the most meaningful comparison of results of operations, some of the comparisons presented are to pro forma⁽²⁾ amounts.

Net sales for the third quarter of 2010 were \$12.9 billion, up 7 percent from \$12.0 billion reported in the third quarter of last year, with price up 8 percent and volume down 1 percent. The increase in price was largely due to higher feedstock and energy costs, and was most pronounced in the combined Basics segments, with Basic Plastics up 11 percent, Basic Chemicals up 20 percent and Hydrocarbons and Energy up 14 percent. Price increases were reported in all geographic areas, with double-digit increases in North America and Latin America. The decline in volume was due to recent divestitures, including the Salt business of Rohm and Haas Company divested on October 1, 2009; the Company's ownership interest in Total Raffinaderij Nederland N.V. (TRN) divested on September 1, 2009; the acrylic monomer business and a portion of the specialty latex business divested on January 25, 2010; the Powder Coatings business divested on June 1, 2010; and the Styron business unit (Styron) divested on June 17, 2010. Excluding these divestitures, volume increased 14 percent compared with the third quarter of 2009, with volume improvement in all segments and geographic areas.

(2) The unaudited pro forma historical segment information is based on the historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of both Dow and Rohm and Haas and has been prepared to illustrate the effects of the Company's acquisition of Rohm and Haas, assuming the acquisition of Rohm and Haas had been consummated on January 1, 2008, and the treatment of Dow's Calcium Chloride business as discontinued operations due to the sale of the business on June 30, 2009.

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Reported net sales for the first nine months of 2010 were \$39.9 billion, up 23 percent from \$32.4 billion in the same period last year. Compared with the first nine months of 2009 on a pro forma basis, net sales for the first nine months of 2010 were up 17 percent from \$34.2 billion in the same period last year, with increases in all operating segments and geographic areas. Compared with the first nine months of 2009 on a pro forma basis, price increased 15 percent and volume increased 2 percent. Excluding prior period divestitures, volume was up 12 percent, with increases in every segment except Basic Plastics (unchanged from year-to-date 2009) and every geographic area, reflecting improvement in global economic conditions. Double-digit price increases were reported in Performance Products and the Basics segments, and in all geographic areas. The price increases in the Basics segments were driven by higher purchased feedstock and energy costs compared with year-to-date 2009. For additional details regarding the change in net sales, see the Sales Volume and Price tables at the end of the section titled Segment Results.

Gross margin was \$2,027 million for the third quarter of 2010, up from \$1,660 million in the third quarter of last year. Gross margin increased primarily due to the impact of higher selling prices and improved operating rates, which more than offset a \$585 million increase in purchased feedstock and energy costs. In the third quarter of 2010, gross margin was reduced by \$50 million due to a labor-related litigation matter that was included in Cost of Sales and reflected in Corporate. Year to date, gross margin was \$5,941 million, compared with \$4,121 million in the first nine months of 2009. The improvement in year-to-date gross margin reflected higher selling prices and improved operating rates, which more than offset a \$4.3 billion increase in purchased feedstock and energy costs, and increased sales of higher margin products. Gross margin in the second quarter of 2009 was reduced by a one-time increase in cost of sales of \$209 million related to the fair value step-up of inventories acquired from Rohm and Haas on April 1, 2009, and sold in the second quarter of 2009. The increase was included in Cost of sales and reflected in the operating segments as follows: \$75 million in Electronic and Specialty Materials, \$82 million in Coatings and Infrastructure, \$30 million in Performance Systems and \$22 million in Performance Products.

The Company's global plant operating rate was 86 percent in the third quarter of 2010, up from 78 percent in the third quarter of 2009. For the first nine months of 2010, Dow's global plant operating rate was 83 percent, up from 74 percent in the same period of 2009, with both increased demand and actions taken by management to rationalize capacity through shutdowns and divestitures contributing to the improvement.

Personnel count was 49,191 at September 30, 2010, down from 52,195 at December 31, 2009 and 56,023 at September 30, 2009. Headcount decreased from year-end 2009 primarily due to recent divestitures, including Styron, the Powder Coatings business and a portion of the Company's acrylic monomer and specialty latex businesses, as well as actions taken related to the integration of Rohm and Haas and previously announced restructuring plans.

Research and development (R&D) expenses totaled \$403 million in the third quarter of 2010, up slightly from \$400 million in the third quarter of last year, as the Company's increased spending on strategic corporate growth initiatives and growth initiatives in the Health and Agricultural Sciences segment was partially offset by the elimination of R&D expenses related to the divestiture of Styron. For the first nine months of 2010, R&D expenses totaled \$1,217 million, up \$144 million (13 percent) from \$1,073 million in the first nine months of 2009, reflecting increased expenses related to the acquisition of Rohm and Haas and the Company's growth initiatives, slightly offset by the reduction in expenses following the Styron divestiture.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses totaled \$640 million in the third quarter of 2010, down \$43 million (6 percent) from \$683 million in the third quarter of last year, with cost savings initiatives and the second quarter of 2010 divestitures of Styron and the Powder Coatings business contributing to the decrease. For the first nine months of 2010, SG&A expenses totaled \$1,950 million, up \$161 million (9 percent) from \$1,789 million in the first nine months of 2009, as increased expenses related to the acquisition of Rohm and Haas and strategic growth initiatives in the Health and Agricultural Sciences segment more than offset the impact of cost saving initiatives and recent divestitures.

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Amortization of intangibles was \$124 million in the third quarter of 2010, up from \$108 million in the third quarter of last year. For the first nine months of 2010, amortization of intangibles was \$377 million, compared with \$242 million for the same period last year. The increase in amortization of intangibles reflected the amortization of the fair value of intangible assets (including post-closing measurement period adjustments) acquired from Rohm and Haas. See Notes D and G to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information concerning the acquisition of Rohm and Haas and intangible assets.

In June 2009, Dow's Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan that incorporated actions related to the Company's acquisition of Rohm and Haas as well as additional actions to advance the Company's strategy and to respond to continued weakness in the global economy. The restructuring plan included the shutdown of a number of facilities and a global workforce reduction. As a result, the Company recorded pretax restructuring charges totaling \$677 million in the second quarter of 2009, which included asset write-downs and write-offs, severance costs and costs associated with exit or disposal activities. The impact of the charges was shown as Restructuring charges in the consolidated statements of income and was reflected in the Company's segment results as follows: \$68 million in Electronic and Specialty Materials, \$171 million in Coatings and Infrastructure, \$73 million in Performance Products, \$1 million in Basic Plastics, \$75 million in Basic Chemicals, \$65 million in Hydrocarbons and Energy and \$224 million in Corporate. In the second quarter of 2009, the Company also recorded a \$15 million reduction in the 2007 restructuring reserve, reflected in the Health and Agricultural Sciences segment. In the first quarter of 2010, the Company recorded pretax adjustments of \$16 million to the 2009 restructuring charge for additional asset impairment costs, which were reflected in the Company's segments as follows: \$8 million in Electronic and Specialty Materials, \$5 million in Coatings and Infrastructure and \$3 million in Performance Products. In the second quarter of 2010, the Company recorded pretax adjustments of \$13 million to the 2009 restructuring charge for additional exit or disposal activities, which were reflected in Performance Products (\$12 million) and Corporate (\$1 million).

In December 2008, the Company's Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan as part of a series of actions to advance the Company's strategy and respond to the severe economic downturn. The restructuring plan includes the shutdown of a number of facilities and a global workforce reduction, which are targeted for completion by the end of 2010. In the first quarter of 2009, the Company recorded a pretax adjustment of \$19 million to the 2008 restructuring charge for additional severance, which was reflected in Corporate. See Note C to the Consolidated Financial Statements for details on the restructuring charges.

In the third quarter of 2010, pretax charges totaling \$35 million (\$98 million for the first nine months of 2010) were recorded for integration costs related to the acquisition of Rohm and Haas. In the third quarter of 2009, pretax charges totaling \$21 million (\$121 million for the first nine months of 2009) were recorded for legal expenses and other transaction costs related to the acquisition. These charges were reflected in Corporate. An additional \$26 million of acquisition-related retention expenses were incurred during the third quarter of 2009, for a total of \$60 million for the first nine months of 2009. These costs were recorded in Cost of sales, Research and development expenses, and Selling, general and administrative expenses and reflected in Corporate.

Dow's share of the earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates was \$251 million in the third quarter of 2010, up from \$224 million in the third quarter of last year. Compared with the same quarter of last year, increased earnings at Dow Corning Corporation (Dow Corning), EQUATE Petrochemical Company K.S.C. (EQUATE), MEGlobal, The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C. and The Kuwait Styrene Company K.S.C. more than offset the decline in earnings resulting from the September 2009 divestitures of the Company's ownership interests in TRN and the OPTIMAL Group of Companies (OPTIMAL), and the June 2010 divestiture of the Company's ownership interest in Americas Styrenics LLC. See Note E to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information concerning the Company's recent divestitures. For the first nine months of 2010, Dow's share of the earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates was \$799 million, up significantly from \$411 million for the same period last year, with the same joint ventures driving the increase in earnings. Equity earnings in the first nine months of 2009 were negatively impacted by \$29 million for the Company's share of a restructuring charge recognized by Dow Corning.

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Sundry income (expense) net includes a variety of income and expense items such as the gain or loss on foreign currency exchange, dividends from investments, and gains and losses on sales of investments and assets. Sundry income (expense) net for the third quarter of 2010 was net expense of \$10 million, compared with net income of \$813 million in the same quarter of 2009. Sundry income (expense) net was reduced by losses of \$46 million in the third quarter of 2010 and \$56 million in the third quarter of 2009 related to the early extinguishment of debt. In the third quarter of 2010, a net \$2 million increase in the second quarter net gain of \$51 million on the divestiture of Styron was recognized; the \$2 million increase included a net gain on the sale of two small, related joint ventures, working capital adjustments and additional costs to sell. Sundry income (expense) net in the third quarter of 2009 included a pretax gain of \$513 million on the sale of the Company's ownership interest in TRN and related inventory, and a pretax gain of \$328 million on the sale of the Company's ownership interest in OPTIMAL. Year to date, sundry income (expense) net was income of \$168 million, reflecting gains on several small divestitures in 2010 as well as the gain on Styron. This compared with income of \$833 million in the first nine months of 2009.

On March 2, 2010, Dow announced that it had signed a definitive agreement for the sale of Styron to an affiliate of Bain Capital Partners. On June 17, 2010, the sale was completed for \$1,561 million, net of working capital adjustments and costs to sell, with proceeds subject to customary post-closing adjustments. Businesses and products sold included: Styrenics polystyrene, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, styrene acrylonitrile and expandable polystyrene; Emulsion Polymers; Polycarbonate and Compounds and Blends; Synthetic Rubber; and certain products from Dow Automotive Systems. Also included in the sale were certain styrene monomer assets and the Company's 50 percent ownership interest in Americas Styrenics LLC, a principal nonconsolidated affiliate. The transaction resulted in several long-term supply, service and purchase agreements between Dow and Styron. In addition, the Company elected to acquire a 7.5 percent equity interest in the resulting privately held, global materials company. The Company recognized a pretax gain of \$51 million on the sale in the second quarter of 2010, included in Sundry income (expense) net and reflected in the following operating segments: Performance Systems (\$15 million), Performance Products (\$26 million) and Basic Plastics (\$10 million). The transaction resulted in an after-tax loss of \$16 million, primarily because goodwill related to the divestiture was not tax deductible. In the third quarter of 2010, a net \$2 million increase in the gain on the divestiture of Styron was recognized, impacting the Basic Plastics segment, and resulting in an additional \$23 million after-tax loss. See Note E to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Net interest expense (interest expense less capitalized interest and interest income) was \$355 million in the third quarter of 2010, compared with \$482 million in the third quarter of last year. Net interest expense for the third quarter of 2009 reflected costs of the initial financing for the April 1, 2009 acquisition of Rohm and Haas. Year to date, net interest expense was \$1,081 million, compared with \$1,140 million in the first nine months of 2009. The decrease in year-to-date interest expense reflected the Company's repayment and refinancing of outstanding indebtedness compared with the same period last year. Interest income was \$7 million in the third quarter of 2010, compared with \$6 million in the third quarter of 2009, and \$24 million for the first nine months of 2010, down from \$27 million in the first nine months of 2009.

The effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2010 was 16.0 percent compared with 20.3 percent for the third quarter of 2009. For the first nine months of 2010, the effective tax rate was 16.1 percent, compared with a tax benefit of 21.6 percent for the first nine months of 2009. The Company's effective tax rate fluctuates based on, among other factors, where income is earned and the level of income relative to available tax credits. The third quarter of 2010 tax rate was favorably impacted by strong equity earnings and improved results in Europe. Year to date, the tax rate for 2010 was also favorably impacted by audit settlements and the closure of tax years. The year-to-date tax rate in 2009 was favorably impacted by higher equity earnings relative to the Company's total income before income taxes and accrual-to-return adjustments in the United States and foreign jurisdictions. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act signed on March 23, 2010 eliminated the tax deduction related to the Medicare Part D subsidy. The impact of this legislation was immaterial to the Company.

On June 30, 2009, the Company sold the Calcium Chloride business and recognized a \$162 million pretax gain. The results of operations related to the Calcium Chloride business prior to the divestiture were reclassified and reported as income from discontinued operations. Discontinued operations (net of income tax benefit) for the third quarter of 2009 was a loss of \$4 million (\$0.01 per share) related to post-closing adjustments. Income from discontinued operations (net of income taxes) for the first nine months of 2009 was \$110 million (\$0.11 per share).

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Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests was zero in the third quarter of 2010, compared with a loss of \$1 million in the third quarter of 2009. Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests was income of \$9 million in the first nine months of 2010, compared with income of \$22 million in the first nine months of 2009. Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests in the first nine months of 2009 included income attributable to Tornado Finance V.O.F. preferred partnership units, which were redeemed in July 2009.

Preferred stock dividends of \$85 million were recognized in the third quarter of 2010 (\$255 million for the first nine months of 2010) related to the Company's Cumulative Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A, which was issued on April 1, 2009. Preferred stock dividends of \$85 million were recognized in the third quarter of 2009. For the first nine months of 2009, preferred stock dividends of \$227 million were recognized, including \$170 million related to Cumulative Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A. The remaining \$57 million of dividends related to Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B and Cumulative Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series C, both of which were retired in the second quarter of 2009.

Net income available for common stockholders was \$512 million or \$0.45 per share for the third quarter of 2010, compared with \$711 million or \$0.63 per share for the third quarter of 2009. Net income available for common stockholders for the first nine months of 2010 was \$1,544 million or \$1.35 per share, compared with \$249 million or \$0.24 per share for the same period of 2009.

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The following tables summarize the impact of certain items recorded in the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, and previously described in this section:

Certain Items Impacting Results	Pretax		Impact on		Impact on	
	Impact (1)		Net Income (2)		EPS (3)	
	Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
In millions, except per share amounts	Sept. 30, 2010	Sept. 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2010	Sept. 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2010	Sept. 30, 2009
Transaction, integration and other acquisition costs	\$(35)	\$(47)	\$(23)	\$(34)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.03)
Gain (Loss) on divestiture of Styron	2	-	(23)	-	(0.02)	-
Labor-related litigation matter	(50)	-	(33)	-	(0.03)	-
Gain on sale of TRN	-	457	-	321	-	0.29
Gain on sale of OPTIMAL	-	328	-	191	-	0.17
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(46)	(56)	(29)	(36)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Total Dow	\$(129)	\$682	\$(108)	\$442	\$(0.09)	\$0.40

Certain Items Impacting Results	Pretax		Impact on		Impact on	
	Impact (1)		Net Income (2)		EPS (3)	
	Nine Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
In millions, except per share amounts	Sept. 30, 2010	Sept. 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2010	Sept. 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2010	Sept. 30, 2009
One-time increase in cost of sales related to fair valuation of Rohm and Haas inventories	-	\$(209)	-	\$(132)	-	\$(0.13)
Restructuring charges	\$(29)	(681)	\$(16)	(462)	\$(0.02)	(0.45)
Transaction, integration and other acquisition costs	(98)	(181)	(64)	(136)	(0.05)	(0.13)
Dow Corning restructuring	-	(29)	-	(27)	-	(0.03)
Gain (Loss) on divestiture of Styron	53	-	(39)	-	(0.03)	-
Labor-related litigation matter	(50)	-	(33)	-	(0.03)	-
Gain on sale of TRN	-	457	-	321	-	0.29
Gain on sale of OPTIMAL	-	328	-	191	-	0.17
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(46)	(56)	(29)	(36)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Total	\$(170)	\$(371)	\$(181)	\$(281)	\$(0.15)	\$(0.31)

(1) Impact on Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes

(2) Impact on Net Income from Continuing Operations

(3) Impact on Net income from continuing operations available for common stockholders Earnings per common share diluted

Table of Contents**SEGMENT RESULTS**

The reported results by operating segment, including sales, EBITDA (which Dow defines as earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization) and equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates, can be found in Note Q to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company uses EBITDA as its measure of profit/loss for segment reporting purposes. EBITDA by operating segment includes all operating items relating to the businesses, except depreciation and amortization; items that principally apply to the Company as a whole are assigned to Corporate. Note Q to the Consolidated Financial Statements also includes a reconciliation of EBITDA to Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes.

In order to provide the most meaningful comparison of results by reportable segment, the following discussion and analysis compares year-to-date actual results for 2010 to actual results for the second and third quarters of 2009 plus pro forma historical results for the first quarter of 2009. The unaudited pro forma historical segment information is based on the historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of both Dow and Rohm and Haas and was prepared to illustrate the effects of the Company's acquisition of Rohm and Haas, assuming the acquisition of Rohm and Haas had been consummated on January 1, 2008.

The unaudited pro forma historical segment information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have actually occurred had the acquisition been completed as of the date indicated, nor is it indicative of the future operating results of the combined company. The unaudited pro forma historical segment information does not reflect future events that may occur after the acquisition of Rohm and Haas, including the potential realization of operating cost savings (synergies) or restructuring activities or other costs related to the planned integration of Rohm and Haas, and does not consider potential impacts of current market conditions on revenues, expense efficiencies or asset dispositions (with the exception of the sale of Dow's Calcium Chloride business).

The following table, which summarizes the pretax impact of certain items recorded by Rohm and Haas prior to the acquisition, is provided for pro forma comparison purposes.

Certain Items Impacting Rohm and Haas*Three months***Results Prior to the Acquisition**

In millions	<i>ended March 31, 2009</i>
Impact of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike	\$ (2)
Restructuring charges	(2)
Transaction and other acquisition costs	(80)
Total Rohm and Haas Certain Items	\$(84)

Table of Contents**ELECTRONIC AND SPECIALTY MATERIALS**

The Electronic and Specialty Materials segment consists of two businesses – Dow Electronic Materials and Specialty Materials – and includes the Company's share of the results of Dow Corning Corporation, a joint venture of the Company. Dow Electronic Materials is a leading global supplier of materials for chemical mechanical planarization; materials used in the production of electronic displays; products and technologies that drive leading edge semiconductor design; materials used in the fabrication of printed circuit boards; and integrated metallization processes critical for interconnection, corrosion resistance, metal finishing and decorative applications. These materials are found in applications such as consumer electronics, flat panel displays and telecommunications. Specialty Materials is a portfolio of five global businesses – Dow Water and Process Solutions; Dow Home and Personal Care; Dow Microbial Control; Dow Wolff Cellulosics; and Performance Materials – characterized by a vast global footprint, a broad array of unique chemistries, multi-functional ingredients and technology capabilities, combined with key positions in the pharmaceuticals, food, home and personal care, water and energy production, and industrial specialty industries.

**Electronic and Specialty Materials
Actual Results**

Three Months Ended *Nine Months Ended*
Sept. 30, *Sept. 30,* *Sept. 30,* *Sept. 30,*

In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales	\$1,402	\$1,256	\$4,054	\$2,896
EBITDA	\$426	\$407	\$1,260	\$644

**Electronic and Specialty Materials
2010 Actual Versus 2009 Pro Forma**

Three Months Ended *Nine Months Ended*
Sept. 30, *Sept. 30,* *Sept. 30,* *Sept. 30,*

In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales	\$1,402	\$1,256	\$4,054	\$3,391
Price change from comparative period	(1)%	N/A	(1)%	N/A
Volume change from comparative period	13%	N/A	21%	N/A
Equity earnings	\$98	\$94	\$323	\$157
EBITDA	\$426	\$407	\$1,260	\$658
Certain items impacting EBITDA	-	-	\$(8)	\$(172)

Electronic and Specialty Materials sales were \$1,402 million in the third quarter of 2010, up 12 percent from \$1,256 million in the third quarter of 2009. Volume was strong across all geographic areas and in most businesses, reflecting global economic recovery and increased customer demand, especially in the electronics industry. EBITDA in the third quarter of 2010 was \$426 million, up from \$407 million in the third quarter of 2009. EBITDA improved from last year as higher volume and higher equity earnings from Dow Corning more than offset higher raw materials and manufacturing costs.

Dow Electronic Materials sales in the third quarter of 2010 were up 22 percent from the same quarter last year, driven by higher volume, especially in the emerging geographies, primarily due to strong demand recovery across electronics end-markets. Semiconductor foundry utilization rates improved compared with the same quarter of last year and were running in excess of 90 percent by the end of the third quarter of 2010. Dow Electronic Materials also reported increased demand for materials for organic light emitting diodes and liquid crystal displays and film materials that replace glass used in plasma display panels.

Specialty Materials sales in the third quarter of 2010 were up 6 percent from the third quarter of 2009, as prices decreased 2 percent, due to currency, and volume improved 8 percent. Volume increased in all geographic areas and in most businesses, especially Dow Water and Process Solutions, driven by higher demand for ion exchange resins and reverse osmosis membranes. Demand for specialty cellulose used in food and nutrition and in industrial construction also improved significantly compared with same quarter last year.

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Electronic and Specialty Materials sales were \$4,054 million for the first nine months of 2010, up 20 percent from \$3,391 million in the first nine months of 2009. Compared with the first nine months of 2009, volume increased 21 percent and price dropped 1 percent. EBITDA for the first nine months of 2010 was \$1,260 million, a significant increase from \$658 million for the first nine months of 2009. Higher volume, higher equity earnings from Dow Corning, and lower SG&A expenses driven by the Company's cost control programs all contributed to the EBITDA improvement. Results in the first nine months of 2010 were negatively impacted by an \$8 million adjustment to the 2009 restructuring charge related to the closure of a small manufacturing facility. Results in the first nine months of 2009 were negatively impacted by restructuring charges (\$68 million), an increase in cost of sales related to the fair valuation of Rohm and Haas inventories (\$75 million), and the Company's \$29 million share of a restructuring charge recognized by Dow Corning.

COATINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Coatings and Infrastructure segment consists of the following businesses: Dow Adhesives and Functional Polymers; Dow Building and Construction; and Dow Coating Materials. These businesses produce a wide variety of products with a broad range of applications—sticking and bonding solutions, construction materials (insulation and vinyl applications) and raw materials for architectural paints and industrial coatings.

**Coatings and Infrastructure
Actual Results**

Three Months Ended
Sept. 30, Sept. 30,
Nine Months Ended
Sept. 30, Sept. 30,

In millions	2010	2009	2010	2009
Sales	\$1,321	\$1,330	\$3,868	\$2,978
EBITDA	\$225	\$213	\$548	\$259

**Coatings and Infrastructure
2010 Actual Versus 2009 Pro Forma**

Three Months Ended
Sept. 30, Sept. 30,
Nine Months Ended
Sept. 30, Sept. 30,

In millions	2010	2009	2010	2009
Sales	\$1,321	\$1,330	\$3,868	\$3,610
Price change from comparative period	9 %	N/A	8 %	N/A
Volume change from comparative period	(10)%	N/A	(1)%	N/A
Equity earnings	-	\$1	\$2	\$3
EBITDA	\$225	\$213	\$548	\$359
Certain items impacting EBITDA	-	-	\$(5)	\$(254)

Coatings and Infrastructure sales were \$1,321 million in the third quarter of 2010, down slightly from \$1,330 million in the third quarter of 2009. Compared with the third quarter of 2009, price increased 9 percent while volume declined 10 percent. Price improved across all geographic areas and most businesses, especially in Dow Coating Materials, driven by higher raw material costs. Volume was down due to the Company's divestiture of certain specialty latex assets in January 2010, as required by the United States Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to obtain approval of the Rohm and Haas acquisition, and the June 1, 2010 divestiture of the Powder Coatings business, acquired as part of the acquisition of Rohm and Haas. Excluding these divestitures, volume increased 1 percent for the segment. Dow Coating Materials sales, excluding divestitures, increased due to price, with volume flat. In Dow Building and Construction, sales were higher despite a significant drop in new home sales in the United States and lower construction activity in Europe.

EBITDA in the third quarter of 2010 was \$225 million, up from \$213 million in the third quarter of 2009. Compared with the third quarter of 2009, price increases, improved operating rates and lower SG&A expenses more than offset lower sales volume, additional R&D investment in solar technologies and higher raw materials costs. The increase in raw materials costs was partially due to purchases of polystyrene at market prices by the Building and Construction business. Following the sale of the Company's polystyrene assets on June 17, 2010 as part of the Styron divestiture, polystyrene is no longer purchased at cost.

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Coatings and Infrastructure sales were \$3,868 million for the first nine months of 2010, up 7 percent from \$3,610 million in the first nine months of 2009. Compared with the first nine months of 2009, price was up 8 percent, while volume declined 1 percent. The increase in price was broad-based, primarily driven by higher raw material costs. Excluding the FTC required divestiture of specialty latex assets and the divestiture of the Powder Coatings business, volume increased 7 percent. The increase in volume was driven by higher demand for adhesives used in packaging and leather applications, which more than offset lower demand for architectural coatings.

EBITDA for the first nine months of 2010 was \$548 million, compared with \$359 million in the first nine months of 2009. Year-to-date results for 2010 were negatively impacted by \$5 million in restructuring charges related to the FTC required divestiture of specialty latex assets. EBITDA for the first nine months of 2009 was reduced by \$172 million of restructuring charges primarily related to the Company's actions to optimize facilities following the acquisition of Rohm and Haas and was further reduced by an increase in cost of sales of \$82 million related to the fair valuation of Rohm and Haas inventories. Compared with the first nine months of 2009, the benefit of higher prices, improved operating rates and lower SG&A expenses was more than offset by significantly higher raw material costs.

HEALTH AND AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Dow AgroSciences is a global leader in providing agricultural and plant biotechnology products, pest management solutions and healthy oils. The business invents, develops, manufactures and markets products for use in agriculture, industrial and commercial pest management, and food service.

Health and Agricultural Sciences Actual Results	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales	\$948	\$796	\$3,593	\$3,446
EBITDA	\$(12)	\$5	\$568	\$504

Health and Agricultural Sciences 2010 Actual Versus 2009 Pro Forma	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales	\$948	\$796	\$3,593	\$3,461
Price change from comparative period	(7)%	N/A	(4)%	N/A
Volume change from comparative period	26 %	N/A	8 %	N/A
Equity earnings	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$3
EBITDA	\$(12)	\$5	\$568	\$508
Certain items impacting EBITDA	-	-	-	\$15

Health and Agricultural Sciences sales were \$948 million in the third quarter of 2010, up 19 percent from \$796 million in the third quarter of 2009. Compared with the third quarter of 2009, sales volume increased 26 percent while price declined 7 percent. Sales volume growth was driven by a strong start to the growing season in Latin America, 50 percent volume growth in Seeds, Traits and Oils, and increased herbicide sales in North America. The third quarter of 2010 price decline compared with the same period last year was driven by continued generic competition on commodity agricultural chemicals. EBITDA for the third quarter of 2010 was a loss of \$12 million, down from earnings of \$5 million in the third quarter of 2009. Despite an improvement in volume, EBITDA declined primarily due to price declines and increased investment in R&D.

For the first nine months of 2010, sales for Health and Agricultural Sciences were \$3,593 million, up 4 percent from \$3,461 million in 2009, as sales volume increased 8 percent and price declined 4 percent. For 2010, EBITDA for the segment was \$568 million, up from \$508 million in the first nine months of 2009. For the first nine months of 2010, increased sales volume, new product growth and continued cost improvements across the portfolio more than offset lower pricing on commodity agricultural chemicals and increased investment in R&D. EBITDA for the first nine months of 2009 was favorably impacted by a \$15 million reduction in the 2007 restructuring charge.

Table of Contents**PERFORMANCE SYSTEMS**

The Performance Systems segment consists of the following businesses: Dow Automotive Systems; Dow Elastomers; Dow Wire and Cable; Dow Formulated Systems; Dow Oil and Gas; and Dow Fiber Solutions. These businesses produce a wide variety of products with a broad range of applications – automotive interiors and exteriors, footwear, mattresses, specialty films, wind turbines, transportation, waterproofing membranes and electrical and telecommunication applications.

On March 2, 2010, Dow announced that it had signed a definitive agreement for the sale of Styron to an affiliate of Bain Capital Partners; the transaction closed on June 17, 2010. Businesses and products sold included Synthetic Rubber and certain products from Dow Automotive Systems, which were reported in the Performance Systems segment through the date of the divestiture. See Note E to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on this divestiture.

Performance Systems Actual Results	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales	\$1,578	\$1,538	\$5,027	\$4,167
EBITDA	\$225	\$207	\$652	\$521

Performance Systems 2010 Actual Versus 2009 Pro Forma	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales	\$1,578	\$1,538	\$5,027	\$4,277
Price change from comparative period	3%	N/A	5%	N/A
Volume change from comparative period	-	N/A	13%	N/A
Equity earnings	\$(2)	\$3	-	\$6
EBITDA	\$225	\$207	\$652	\$522
Certain items impacting EBITDA	-	\$1	\$15	\$(29)

Performance Systems sales were \$1,578 million in the third quarter of 2010, up 3 percent from \$1,538 million in the third quarter of 2009. Price increases were reported in all geographic areas except EMEA where prices remained flat as currency offset the increase in local prices. Volume increased for Dow Formulated Systems and Dow Wire and Cable as Dow Formulated Systems experienced growth in energy efficiency and alternative energy applications, while Dow Wire and Cable experienced growth in power and telecom applications. Offsetting these increases, volume for Dow Elastomers and Dow Automotive Systems was down due to the divestiture of Synthetic Rubber and certain products from Dow Automotive Systems in the second quarter of 2010. Excluding divestitures, volume for the segment improved 12 percent.

EBITDA for Performance Systems in the third quarter of 2010 was \$225 million, up from \$207 million in the third quarter of 2009. Compared with the third quarter of last year, EBITDA improved across the Performance Systems businesses, with the exception of Dow Automotive Systems and Dow Wire and Cable, as the impact of higher feedstock and energy and other raw material costs was more than offset by improved volume mix and price increases. EBITDA for the third quarter of 2009 was favorably impacted \$1 million from the sale of the Company's ownership interest in OPTIMAL.

For the first nine months of 2010, Performance Systems sales were \$5,027 million, up 18 percent from \$4,277 million in the first nine months of 2009. Volume increased 13 percent with growth reported in most businesses, with exceptional strength in Dow Automotive Systems and Dow Formulated Systems, as the automotive and alternative energy industries rebounded from the global economic slowdown. Double-digit volume growth was reported in most geographic areas, with particular strength in Latin America, as the demand for alternative energy formulations, wire and cable applications, packaging materials and automotive plastics increased. Compared with the first nine months of 2009, price rose in all businesses, except Dow Formulated Systems, with Dow Elastomers reporting the most significant increase due to tight supply/demand balances.

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EBITDA for the first nine months of 2010 was \$652 million, compared with \$522 million in the first nine months of 2009. EBITDA in 2010 included a \$15 million gain on the sale of Styron on June 17, 2010. EBITDA in 2009 was reduced \$30 million by an increase in cost of sales related to the Rohm and Haas inventory fair valuation and favorably impacted \$1 million from the sale of the Company's ownership interest in OPTIMAL. Compared with the first nine months of last year, EBITDA improved as volume growth, higher prices and improved operating rates more than offset higher feedstock and energy and raw material costs.

PERFORMANCE PRODUCTS

The Performance Products segment consists of the following businesses: Amines; Emulsion Polymers; Epoxy; Oxygenated Solvents; Polyglycols, Surfactants and Fluids; Performance Monomers; Polyurethanes; Dow Haltermann; and SAFECEM. These businesses produce a wide variety of products with a broad range of applications—adhesives and deicing fluids, solvent products, paper and paperboard applications, carpet backing and home furnishings. The segment also includes a portion of the results of the OPTIMAL Group of Companies (through the September 30, 2009 divestiture of this group of joint ventures) and the SCG-Dow Group of joint ventures.

On March 2, 2010, Dow announced the entry into a definitive agreement to sell Styron to an affiliate of Bain Capital Partners; the transaction closed on June 17, 2010. Businesses and products sold included Emulsion Polymers (styrene-butadiene latex), which was reported in the Performance Products segment through the date of the divestiture. See Note E to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on this divestiture.

Performance Products Actual Results	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales	\$2,630	\$2,420	\$8,187	\$6,392
EBITDA	\$429	\$438	\$1,047	\$840

Performance Products 2010 Actual Versus 2009 Pro Forma	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales	\$2,630	\$2,420	\$8,187	\$6,519
Price change from comparative period	13%	N/A	18%	N/A
Volume change from comparative period	(4)%	N/A	8%	N/A
Equity earnings	\$(7)	\$19	\$2	\$27
EBITDA	\$429	\$438	\$1,047	\$797
Certain items impacting EBITDA	-	\$140	\$11	\$45

Performance Products sales were \$2,630 million in the third quarter of 2010, up 9 percent from \$2,420 million in the third quarter of 2009. The price increase of 13 percent—driven by increased feedstock and energy and other raw materials costs—was broad-based, with double-digit increases in most businesses and in all geographic areas, resulting in expanded margins for the segment. Volume was down 4 percent, reflecting the sale of the Company's Emulsion Polymers assets (as part of the Styron divestiture completed on June 17, 2010) and a volume decrease in the Performance Monomers business. Excluding the Emulsion Polymers divestiture, volume was up 10 percent compared with the third quarter of last year. However, a portion of the increase was due to new product supply agreements with Styron for phenol used in polycarbonate-based applications, which boosted sales within the Epoxy business. Sales for the Epoxy business also increased due to improved demand for resins used in the growing wind energy industry in China. Oxygenated Solvents also reported a significant increase in sales, driven by strong volume in emerging geographies, particularly in the Asia Pacific consumer electronics industry, and increased demand globally for products used in health and nutrition. Volume for Polyurethanes increased slightly compared with the third quarter of 2009, as improvement in EMEA, North America and Latin America was largely offset by a decline in volume in Asia Pacific where the business made the decision to forgo low-margin sales.

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EBITDA in the third quarter 2010 was \$429 million, down from \$438 million in the third quarter of 2009, which included a \$140 million gain on the sale of the Company's ownership in OPTIMAL. Compared with the third quarter of last year, price increases and volume growth (excluding the Emulsion Polymers divestiture), along with improved operating rates and lower R&D expenses more than offset the increase in feedstock and energy and other raw materials costs and lower equity earnings.

Performance Products sales were \$8,187 million for the first nine months of 2010, up 26 percent from \$6,519 million in 2009. Compared with the first nine months of 2009, price increased 18 percent with double-digit price increases in Performance Monomers, Epoxy, Oxygenated Solvents and Polyurethanes. Volume improved 8 percent with double-digit volume increases across most major businesses, which more than offset sales lost due to the Emulsion Polymers divestiture.

EBITDA was \$1,047 million for the first nine months of 2010, compared with \$797 million for the first nine months of 2009. EBITDA in the first nine months of 2010 included a \$26 million gain on the sale of Styron, partially offset by adjustments of \$15 million to the 2009 restructuring charges. EBITDA for the first nine months of 2009 was impacted by \$73 million in restructuring charges, a \$22 million increase in cost of sales related to the fair valuation of Rohm and Haas inventories, and the \$140 million gain on the sale of OPTIMAL. Compared with the first nine months of 2009, although price increases have not kept pace with the rise in feedstock and energy and other raw materials costs, EBITDA improved due to volume growth, improved operating rates and lower R&D and SG&A expenses.

BASIC PLASTICS

The Basic Plastics segment includes the following businesses: Polyethylene; Polypropylene; Styrenics; Basic Plastics Licensing and Catalyst; and Polycarbonate and Compounds and Blends. These world-leading businesses provide a broad range of products and solutions by leveraging Dow's leading manufacturing and application technology, research and product development expertise, extensive market knowledge and strong customer relationships. Product applications range from beverage bottles, disposable diaper liners and toys to plastic pipe, oil tanks and road equipment. The Basic Plastics segment also includes the results of Equipolymers, Americas Styrenics LLC (through the June 17, 2010 divestiture of Styron) and Univation Technologies, LLC, and a portion of the results of EQUATE Petrochemical Company K.S.C., The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C. and the SCG-Dow Group, all joint ventures of the Company.

On March 2, 2010, Dow announced the entry into a definitive agreement to sell Styron to an affiliate of Bain Capital Partners; the transaction closed on June 17, 2010. Businesses and products sold included Styrenics (polystyrene, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, styrene acrylonitrile and expandable polystyrene), Polycarbonate and Compounds and Blends, as well as the Company's 50 percent ownership interest in Americas Styrenics LLC, a principal nonconsolidated affiliate; all of which were reported in the Basic Plastics segment through the date of the divestiture. See Note E to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on this divestiture.

For the Basic Plastics segment, there was no difference between actual and pro forma sales and EBITDA for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009.

Basic Plastics 2010 Actual Versus 2009 Actual	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales	\$2,618	\$2,636	\$8,633	\$7,036
Price change from comparative period	11%	N/A	29%	N/A
Volume change from comparative period	(12)%	N/A	(6)%	N/A
Equity earnings	\$63	\$55	\$187	\$113
EBITDA	\$731	\$590	\$2,145	\$1,117
Certain items impacting EBITDA	\$2	-	\$12	\$(1)

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Basic Plastics sales in the third quarter of 2010 were \$2,618 million, down 1 percent from \$2,636 million in the third quarter of 2009. The momentum of the global economic recovery continued into the third quarter of 2010. Feedstock and energy costs were higher than those of the third quarter of 2009, and as a result, Basic Plastics was able to achieve double-digit price increases compared with the third quarter of 2009 in all geographic areas except Asia Pacific. The decline in volume for the segment reflected the divestiture of the Styrenics and Polycarbonate and Compounds and Blends businesses as part of the June 17, 2010 divestiture of Styron. Excluding the impact of the Styron divestiture, sales volume improved 5 percent, increasing significantly in North America and more modestly in Asia Pacific. Volume was flat in Latin America and down slightly in EMEA. Polypropylene demand was particularly strong in the consumer durables, food packaging, automotive and fiber sectors, while polyethylene demand improved in the consumer and specialty packaging sectors. Polyethylene production in Latin America increased compared with the second quarter of 2010, as the ethylene availability for the Company's Bahia Blanca facility in Argentina returned to normal levels.

EBITDA in the third quarter of 2010 was \$731 million, up from \$590 million in the third quarter of 2009. While feedstock and energy, raw materials and freight costs were higher compared with the third quarter of 2009, the increases were more than offset by higher prices and improved equity earnings from the Company's joint ventures in Kuwait. EBITDA for the third quarter of 2010 included a net \$2 million increase in the gain on the divestiture of Styron, reflecting a net gain on the sale of two small, related joint ventures, various working capital adjustments and additional costs to sell.

Basic Plastics sales for the first nine months of 2010 were \$8,633 million, up 23 percent from \$7,036 million in the first nine months of 2009. Compared with the first nine months of 2009, prices were up 29 percent while volume declined 6 percent. EBITDA for the first nine months of 2010 was \$2,145 million, up from \$1,117 million in the first nine months of 2009. EBITDA improved as the increase in prices and improved equity earnings from the Company's joint ventures in Kuwait more than offset the unfavorable impact of higher feedstock and energy, raw materials and freight costs. EBITDA for the first nine months of 2010 included a \$12 million net gain on the divestiture of Styron. EBITDA for the first nine months of 2009 included \$1 million of restructuring charges.

BASIC CHEMICALS

The Basic Chemicals segment includes the following businesses: Chlor-Alkali/Chlor-Vinyl; Ethylene Oxide/Ethylene Glycol; and Chlorinated Organics. The Chlor-Alkali/Chlor-Vinyl business focuses on the production of chlorine for consumption by downstream Dow derivatives, as well as production, marketing and supply of ethylene dichloride, vinyl chloride monomer and caustic soda. These products are used for applications such as alumina production, pulp and paper manufacturing, soaps and detergents, and building and construction. The Ethylene Oxide/Ethylene Glycol business is the world's largest producer of purified ethylene oxide, principally used in Dow's downstream performance derivatives. Dow is also a key supplier of ethylene glycol to MEGlobal, a 50:50 joint venture. Ethylene glycol is used in polyester fiber, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) for food and beverage container applications, polyester film, and aircraft and runway deicers. Also included in the Basic Chemicals segment are the results of MEGlobal and a portion of the results of EQUATE Petrochemical Company K.S.C., The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C. and the OPTIMAL Group of Companies (through the September 30, 2009 divestiture of this group of companies), all joint ventures of the Company.

For the Basic Chemicals segment, there was no difference between actual and pro forma sales and EBITDA for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009.

Basic Chemicals 2010 Actual Versus 2009 Actual	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales	\$757	\$568	\$2,203	\$1,739
Price change from comparative period	20%	N/A	19%	N/A
Volume change from comparative period	13%	N/A	8%	N/A
Equity earnings	\$92	\$45	\$244	\$94
EBITDA	\$181	\$195	\$401	\$83
Certain items impacting EBITDA	-	\$187	-	\$112

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Basic Chemicals sales were \$757 million in the third quarter of 2010, up 33 percent from \$568 million in the third quarter of 2009. Compared with the third quarter of last year, price was up, with increases reported across all businesses. Volume also improved for the segment, but varied by business. Sales for the Chlor-Alkali/Chlor-Vinyl business increased 48 percent over the third quarter of 2009, driven by a 24 percent increase in price and 24 percent increase in volume. Caustic soda volume and price improved due to increased demand in the alumina and pulp and paper industries. Vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) prices increased in response to higher ethylene costs and strong U.S. polyvinyl chloride (PVC) export demand. VCM volume in the third quarter of 2009 was impacted by planned maintenance turnarounds at the Company's production facility in Schkopau, Germany. Sales for the Ethylene Oxide/Ethylene Glycol (EO/EG) business were down compared with the third quarter of 2009, as a 12 percent decrease in volume more than offset a 9 percent increase in price. EO/EG volume in EMEA was negatively impacted by the closure of the Company's Wilton, England facility in January 2010. Sales for the Chlorinated Organics business improved due to improved pricing in refrigerants, fluoropolymers and solvent applications.

EBITDA in the third quarter of 2010 was \$181 million, down from \$195 million in third quarter of 2009, which included a \$187 million gain on the sale of the Company's ownership interest in OPTIMAL. EBITDA improved significantly due to higher prices, improved operating rates and higher equity earnings from EQUATE, MEGlobal and The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C.

For the first nine months of 2010, sales for Basic Chemicals were \$2,203 million, up 27 percent from \$1,739 million in the same period last year with a 19 percent increase in price and an 8 percent increase in volume. EBITDA for the first nine months of 2010 was \$401 million, compared with \$83 million in the same period last year. EBITDA improved significantly as higher prices, improved operating rates and higher equity earnings from EQUATE, MEGlobal and The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C. more than offset an increase in feedstock and energy costs. EBITDA for the first nine months of 2009 included a \$187 million gain on the sale of OPTIMAL and was reduced by \$75 million of restructuring costs.

On July 1, 2010, Dow announced it will form a 50:50 manufacturing joint venture with Mitsui & Co., Ltd. to construct, own and operate a new membrane chlor-alkali facility located at Dow's Freeport, Texas, integrated manufacturing complex. Construction is slated to begin in the fourth quarter of this year, and operations are expected to begin in mid-2013. The new facility will have an annual capacity of approximately 800 kilotons. Under contract to the joint venture, Dow will operate and maintain the facility. As such, the joint venture is anticipated to be consolidated in Dow's consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**HYDROCARBONS AND ENERGY**

The Hydrocarbons and Energy business encompasses the procurement of fuels, natural gas liquids and crude oil-based raw materials, as well as the supply of monomers, power and steam principally for use in Dow's global operations. The business regularly sells its by-products and buys and sells its products to balance regional production capabilities and derivative requirements. The business also sells products to certain Dow joint ventures. The Hydrocarbons and Energy segment also includes the results of Compañía Mega S.A. and a portion of the results of The Kuwait Olefins Company K.S.C. and the SCG-Dow Group, joint ventures of the Company.

On March 2, 2010, Dow announced the entry into a definitive agreement to sell Styron to an affiliate of Bain Capital Partners; the transaction closed on June 17, 2010. Businesses and products sold included certain styrene monomer assets, which were reported in the Hydrocarbons and Energy segment through the date of the divestiture. See Note E to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on this divestiture.

For the Hydrocarbons and Energy segment, there was no difference between actual and pro forma sales and EBITDA for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009.

Hydrocarbons and Energy 2010 Actual Versus 2009 Actual	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	2010	2009	2010	2009
Sales	\$1,540	\$1,209	\$4,096	\$3,107
Price change from comparative period	14%	N/A	38%	N/A
Volume change from comparative period	13%	N/A	(6)%	N/A
Equity earnings	\$6	\$11	\$50	\$15
EBITDA	\$2	\$457	\$1	\$392
Certain items impacting EBITDA	-	\$457	-	\$392

Hydrocarbons and Energy sales were \$1,540 million in the third quarter of 2010, up 27 percent from \$1,209 million in the third quarter of 2009, consisting of a 14 percent increase in price, driven by higher feedstock and energy costs, and a 13 percent increase in volume. The Company's product supply agreements with Styron led to a substantial increase in trade sales for the segment compared with the third quarter of 2009. These additional trade sales more than offset the loss of refinery sales following the third quarter of 2009 divestiture of the Company's ownership interest in TRN. Excluding prior period sales related to TRN, volume increased 57 percent compared with the third quarter of 2009. For the first nine months of 2010, sales were \$4,096 million, up 32 percent from \$3,107 million in the first nine months of 2009.

The Company uses derivatives of crude oil and natural gas as feedstocks in its ethylene facilities, while natural gas is used as a fuel. The Company's cost of purchased feedstock and energy in the third quarter of 2010 increased \$585 million, or 14 percent, compared with the same quarter of last year.

The Hydrocarbons and Energy business transfers materials to Dow's derivatives businesses at net cost. As a result, EBITDA for the segment was near breakeven for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2010. EBITDA for the third quarter of 2009 was \$457 million, due to a gain on the sale of the Company's ownership interest in TRN (see Note E to the Consolidated Financial Statements). EBITDA for the first nine months of 2009 was \$392 million, which included the gain on the sale of the Company's ownership interest in TRN and restructuring charges of \$65 million.

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CORPORATE

Included in the results for Corporate are:

results of insurance company operations,

results of Morton International, Inc. (through the October 1, 2009 divestiture of this business),

gains and losses on sales of financial assets,

stock-based compensation expense and severance costs,

changes in the allowance for doubtful receivables,

expenses related to New Ventures,

asbestos-related defense and resolution costs,

foreign exchange hedging results, and

certain overhead and other cost recovery variances not allocated to the operating segments.

Corporate Actual Results

	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales	\$74	\$293	\$242	\$648
EBITDA	\$(425)	\$(275)	\$(1,178)	\$(878)

Corporate 2010 Actual Versus 2009 Pro Forma

	<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Sales	\$74	\$293	\$242	\$1,038
Equity earnings	\$(1)	\$(6)	\$(12)	\$(7)
EBITDA	\$(425)	\$(275)	\$(1,178)	\$(837)
Certain items impacting EBITDA	\$(131)	\$(103)	\$(195)	\$(563)

Sales for Corporate were \$74 million in the third quarter of 2010, down from the third quarter of 2009 due to the divestiture of Morton International, Inc. (Morton) in the fourth quarter of 2009.

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EBITDA in the third quarter of 2010 was a loss of \$425 million, compared with a loss of \$275 million in the third quarter of 2009. In addition to labor-related litigation costs of \$50 million, a \$46 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt and integration costs of \$35 million related to the April 1, 2009 acquisition of Rohm and Haas, EBITDA for third quarter of 2010 was negatively impacted by higher performance-based compensation (including stock-based compensation and increased expense related to greater employee participation in the Employees' Stock Purchase Plan) and the absence of earnings from Morton. EBITDA for the third quarter of 2009 was reduced by costs related to the acquisition of Rohm and Haas of \$103 million, including a \$56 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt held by Morton, other transaction and integration costs of \$21 million and an additional \$26 million of acquisition-related retention expenses.

EBITDA for the first nine months of 2010 was a loss of \$1,178 million, compared with a loss of \$837 million in the same period last year. Similar to the quarterly results, year-to-date EBITDA was reduced by integration costs of \$98 million related to the acquisition of Rohm and Haas, \$50 million of labor-related litigation costs, a \$46 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt and a \$1 million net adjustment to the 2009 restructuring plan. EBITDA for the first nine months of 2009 was reduced by spending related to the acquisition of Rohm and Haas of \$261 million (including \$80 million incurred by Rohm and Haas prior to the acquisition), restructuring charges totaling \$244 million, a \$56 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt held by Morton, and \$2 million of costs related to the 2008 hurricanes. In addition to the certain items impacting both year-to-date periods, EBITDA for the first nine months of 2010 was lower due to increased performance-based compensation (including stock-based compensation and increased expense related to greater employee participation in the Employees' Stock Purchase Plan), the absence of earnings from Morton and increased asbestos-related defense costs.

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Percentage change from prior year	<i>Three Months Ended</i>			<i>Nine Months Ended</i>		
	<i>September 30, 2010</i>			<i>September 30, 2010</i>		
	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Total</i>
Operating segments						
Electronic and Specialty Materials	13%	(1)%	12%	21%	(1)%	20%
Coatings and Infrastructure	(10)	9	(1)	(1)	8	7
Health and Agricultural Sciences	26	(7)	19	8	(4)	4
Performance Systems	-	3	3	13	5	18
Performance Products	(4)	13	9	8	18	26
Basic Plastics	(12)	11	(1)	(6)	29	23
Basic Chemicals	13	20	33	8	19	27
Hydrocarbons and Energy	13	14	27	(6)	38	32
Total	(1)%	8%	7%	2%	15%	17%
Geographic areas						
United States	-	11%	11%	1%	16%	17%
Europe, Middle East and Africa (1)	(4)%	5	1	-	15	15
Rest of World	-	9	9	6	12	18
Total	(1)%	8%	7%	2%	15%	17%

Sales Volume and Price by Operating Segment and Geographic Area**Pro Forma Comparisons, Excluding Divestitures (2)**

Percentage change from prior year	<i>Three Months Ended</i>			<i>Nine Months Ended</i>		
	<i>September 30, 2010</i>			<i>September 30, 2010</i>		
	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Total</i>
Operating segments						
Electronic and Specialty Materials	13%	(1)%	12%	21%	(1)%	20%
Coatings and Infrastructure	1	10	11	7	9	16
Health and Agricultural Sciences	26	(7)	19	8	(4)	4
Performance Systems	12	4	16	17	6	23
Performance Products	10	15	25	15	19	34
Basic Plastics	5	14	19	-	31	31
Basic Chemicals	13	20	33	9	18	27
Hydrocarbons and Energy	57	20	77	30	53	83
Total	14%	9%	23%	12%	16%	28%
Geographic areas						
United States	15%	13%	28%	12%	18%	30%
Europe, Middle East and Africa (1)	16	7	23	12	17	29
Rest of World	10	10	20	11	13	24
Total	14%	9%	23%	12%	16%	28%

(1) Sales to customers in the Middle East and Africa, previously reported with Rest of World, are now aligned with Europe, Middle East and Africa; prior period sales have been adjusted to reflect this realignment.

(2) Excludes sales of the Salt business of Rohm and Haas divested on October 1, 2009, sales related to TRN divested on September 1, 2009, sales of the acrylic monomer business and a portion of the specialty latex business divested on January 25, 2010, sales of the Powder Coatings business divested on June 1, 2010 and sales of Styron divested on June 17, 2010.

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OUTLOOK

In the third quarter of 2010, Dow's results showed broad-based volume gains (excluding prior period divestitures), with the largest increases reported in North America and Europe, pointing to building momentum in the economic recovery of developed regions. Many of Dow's major end-markets—notably, electronics, coatings, automotive and packaging—are showing resilience to external economic conditions and are on a growth trend, despite the curtailment of government stimulus. These signals give the Company greater confidence in its view that a double-dip recession will not occur and that a more stable economic environment is taking hold.

In the United States, the Company expects growth to continue, although at a slower rate than earlier this year. Business conditions are improving, with corporate profits and investments rising and industrial production showing solid gains compared with last year. The U.S. economy's recovery, however, will continue to face headwinds from high unemployment, slow job growth, and continued weakness in residential and commercial construction. Moreover, expected monetary easing could lead to inflation in dollar-denominated commodity prices and deflationary pressure on wages and asset values.

In Europe, disparate growth rates have been reported across the continent. Economic conditions have shown solid improvement in northern Europe and in the emerging countries of eastern Europe. Meanwhile, growth in southern Europe continues to be restrained by sovereign debt concerns and tightening in government spending. Looking ahead, the region's growth is expected to be more in line with domestic consumption.

The emerging economies are expected to continue to show robust growth, with strong performance reported in fast-growing regions of Asia Pacific and Latin America, particularly China and Brazil. Fiscal policy tightening in China has thus far modestly tempered growth and reduced concerns about asset bubbles and a dramatic weakening in economic conditions. In Brazil, economic recovery continues to be led by solid domestic demand, with the Company reporting notable strength in infrastructure, industrial and packaging end-markets.

Purchased feedstock and energy costs are expected to remain elevated for the remainder of 2010 compared with last year as a result of improved economic conditions and rising demand. Additionally, dollar-denominated commodities, such as crude oil, may face upward pressure due to a relatively weaker U.S. dollar. The Company does not expect a rapid rise in costs as global economic growth is expected to follow a more measured pace. However, volatility in feedstock and energy costs is expected to continue. Within the chemical industry, the growing supply of natural gas liquids could benefit the competitiveness of U.S. chemical assets. Meanwhile, the start up of significant new ethylene capacity outside of the United States and Europe is expected to negatively impact supply fundamentals across the ethylene chain and put downward pressure on the profitability of higher-cost production assets within the industry.

Amidst these dynamics, the Company will continue to execute its strategic and financial plan. With a strong presence in high-growth geographic areas and end-markets, the Company is well-positioned to benefit from the global economic recovery, which has been evident thus far in 2010. Going forward, Dow's plans continue to assume that a dramatic improvement in economic conditions will not occur in the near future. As such, the Company will remain focused on the things within its control to realize the full potential of its business portfolio and lean cost structure, while preferentially investing for growth in the Performance businesses and in the emerging geographic areas. This combination positions the Company well to deliver continued earnings growth.

Table of Contents**CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION**

The Company's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, as reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, are summarized in the following table:

Cash Flow Summary	<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Sept. 30,</i>
In millions	2010	2009
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$2,267	\$671
Investing activities	781	(15,215)
Financing activities	(2,775)	14,261
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	58	64
Cash assumed in initial consolidation of variable interest entities	46	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$377	\$(219)

In the first nine months of 2010, cash provided by operating activities increased significantly compared with the same period last year primarily due to increased earnings, partially offset by an increase in working capital requirements.

Cash provided by investing activities in the first nine months of 2010 reflected proceeds from the divestiture of Styron, as well as other smaller divestitures, and the usage of cash for capital expenditures. Cash used in investing activities in the first nine months of 2009 reflected the April 1, 2009 acquisition of Rohm and Haas for \$15,681 million, the purchase of a previously leased ethylene plant in Canada for \$713 million, and the usage of cash for capital expenditures, partially offset by the proceeds from the sale of nonconsolidated affiliates, TRN (\$742 million) and OPTIMAL (\$660 million).

In the first nine months of 2010, cash used in financing activities included payments on long-term debt and commercial paper, payments on notes payable related to the monetization of accounts receivable in Europe, and the payment of dividends to stockholders. Cash provided by financing activities in the first nine months of 2009 reflected the funding for the acquisition of Rohm and Haas and the payment of dividends to stockholders, partially offset by the repayment of a \$674 million note payable by Calvin Capital LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and the redemption of the preferred partnership units and accrued dividends of Tornado Finance V.O.F. of \$520 million.

Management expects that the Company will continue to have sufficient liquidity and financial flexibility to meet all of its business obligations.

The Company has undertaken restructuring plans during the past two years as follows:

On December 5, 2008, the Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan (the 2008 Plan) that includes the shutdown of a number of facilities and a global workforce reduction. These restructuring activities are targeted to be completed by the end of 2010.

On June 30, 2009, the Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan (the 2009 Plan) that includes the elimination of approximately 2,500 positions and the shutdown of a number of manufacturing facilities. These restructuring activities are scheduled to be completed primarily by the end of 2011.

Included in the liabilities assumed with the April 1, 2009 acquisition of Rohm and Haas was a reserve of \$122 million for severance and employee benefits for the separation of 1,255 employees associated with Rohm and Haas 2008 restructuring initiatives. The separations resulted from plant shutdowns, production schedule adjustments, productivity improvements and reductions in support

services. These restructuring activities are scheduled to be completed primarily by the end of 2011.

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The restructuring activities related to the 2008 Plan, the 2009 Plan and the severance reserve assumed from Rohm and Haas are expected to result in additional cash expenditures of approximately \$271 million primarily by the end of 2011 related to severance costs, contract termination fees, asbestos abatement and environmental remediation (see Note C to the Consolidated Financial Statements). The Company expects to incur future costs related to its restructuring activities, as the Company continually looks for ways to enhance the efficiency and cost effectiveness of its operations to ensure competitiveness across its businesses and across geographic areas. Future costs are expected to include demolition costs related to the closed facilities, which will be recognized as incurred. The Company also expects to incur additional employee-related costs, including involuntary termination benefits and pension plan settlement costs, related to its other optimization activities. These costs cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

The following tables present working capital, total debt and certain balance sheet ratios:

Working Capital	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Dec. 31,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Current assets	\$20,669	\$19,542
Current liabilities	13,159	13,105
Working capital	\$ 7,510	\$ 6,437
Current ratio	1.57:1	1.49:1
Days-sales-outstanding-in-receivables	44	45
Days-sales-in-inventory	68	64
Total Debt	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Dec. 31,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Notes payable	\$ 1,329	\$ 2,139
Long-term debt due within one year	1,772	1,082
Long-term debt	18,030	19,152
Total debt	\$21,131	\$22,373
Debt as a percent of total capitalization	48.3%	51.4%

As part of its ongoing financing activities, Dow has the ability to issue promissory notes under its U.S. and Euromarket commercial paper programs. At September 30, 2010, the Company had no commercial paper outstanding (\$721 million at December 31, 2009).

In the event Dow has short-term liquidity needs and is unable to access these short-term markets for any reason, Dow has the ability to access liquidity through its committed and available \$3 billion Three Year Competitive Advance and Revolving Credit Facility Agreement dated June 4, 2010 (Revolving Credit Facility) with various U.S. and foreign banks. The Revolving Credit Facility has a maturity date in June 2013 and provides for interest at a LIBOR-plus rate or Base Rate as defined in the Agreement. This Revolving Credit Facility replaces the previous facility dated April 24, 2006. At September 30, 2010, the full \$3 billion credit facility was available to the Company.

At September 30, 2010, the Company had Euro 5 billion (approximately \$6.8 billion) available for issuance under the Company's Euro Medium Term Note Program, as well as Japanese yen 50 billion (approximately \$600 million) of securities available for issuance under a shelf registration renewed with the Tokyo Stock Exchange effective September 8, 2010, which will expire on September 7, 2012. In addition, as a well-known seasoned issuer, the Company filed an automatic shelf registration for an unspecified amount of mixed securities with the SEC on February 19, 2010. Under this shelf registration, the Company may offer common stock, preferred stock, depositary shares, debt securities, warrants, stock purchase contracts and stock purchase units with pricing and availability dependent on market conditions; and, on February 19, 2010, registered an unlimited amount of securities for issuance under the Company's U.S. retail medium term note program (InterNotes).

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Dow's public debt instruments and documents for its private funding transactions contain, among other provisions, certain covenants and default provisions. The Company's most significant debt covenant with regard to its financial position is the obligation to maintain the ratio of the Company's consolidated indebtedness to consolidated capitalization at no greater than 0.65 to 1.00 at any time the aggregate outstanding amount of loans under the primary credit agreements exceeds \$500 million. The ratio of the Company's consolidated indebtedness to consolidated capitalization as defined in the credit agreements was 0.464 to 1.00 at September 30, 2010. Management believes the Company was in compliance with all of its covenants and default provisions at September 30, 2010.

The Company's credit rating is currently investment grade. The Company's long-term credit ratings are BBB- with a positive outlook (Standard & Poor's), Baa3 with a negative outlook (Moody's) and BBB with a stable outlook (Fitch). In the third quarter of 2010, Standard & Poor's upgraded the Company's outlook from stable to positive. The Company's short-term credit ratings are A-3 (Standard & Poor's), P-3 (Moody's) and F2 (Fitch). If the Company's credit ratings are downgraded, borrowing costs will increase on certain indentures, and it could have a negative impact on the Company's ability to access credit markets.

Capital Expenditures

Capital spending was \$497 million in the third quarter of 2010, which included capital spending of variable interest entities that were consolidated on January 1, 2010, compared with \$266 million in the third quarter of 2009. Year to date, capital spending was \$1,188 million compared with \$825 million in 2009. The Company expects capital spending in 2010 to be approximately \$2.0 billion.

Contractual Obligations

Information related to the Company's contractual obligations, commercial commitments and expected cash requirements for interest at December 31, 2009 can be found in Notes N, O, P, Q and X to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. With the exception of the two contracts noted below, there have been no material changes in the Company's contractual obligations or commercial commitments since December 31, 2009.

In the second quarter of 2010, the Company entered into two new five-year contracts for the purchase of ethylene-related products beginning in 2010. At September 30, 2010, the fixed and determinable portion of the take-or-pay commitment associated with these new contracts was \$142 million in 2010, \$203 million in 2011, \$211 million in 2012, \$224 million in 2013 and \$237 million in 2014. See Note J to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on purchase commitments.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

On January 1, 2010, the Company adopted ASU 2009-17, Consolidations (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities. ASU 2009-17 amends the consolidation guidance applicable to variable interest entities (VIEs) and requires additional disclosures concerning an enterprise's continuing involvement with VIEs. The Company evaluated the impact of this guidance and determined that the adoption resulted in the January 1, 2010 consolidation of two additional joint ventures, an owner trust and an entity that was used to monetize accounts receivable. The Company also holds a variable interest in another joint venture accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The Company is not the primary beneficiary of the joint venture and therefore is not required to consolidate this entity. See Notes B and L to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Guarantees arise during the ordinary course of business from relationships with customers and nonconsolidated affiliates when the Company undertakes an obligation to guarantee the performance of others if specific triggering events occur. The Company had outstanding guarantees at September 30, 2010 of \$618 million, down from \$1,053 million at December 31, 2009. The decrease in maximum future payments from year-end 2009 was due to the consolidation of the Company's variable interest in an owner trust in the first quarter of 2010, with the adoption of ASU 2009-17 (see Notes B and L). Additional information related to these guarantees can be found in the Guarantees section of Note J to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

See Note K to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the impact of adopting ASU 2009-16, Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, on January 1, 2010 and for additional information regarding the transfer of financial assets.

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Fair Value Measurements

The Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified in the fair value hierarchy (Level 1, 2 or 3) based on the inputs used for valuation. Assets and liabilities that are traded on an exchange with a quoted price are classified as Level 1 measurements. Assets and liabilities that are valued based on a bid or bid evaluation are classified as Level 2 measurements. The custodian of the Company's debt and equity securities uses multiple industry-recognized vendors for pricing information and established processes for validation and verification to assist the Company in its process for determining and validating fair values for these assets. For Company assets and pension or other post retirement benefit plan assets classified as Level 3 measurements, the fair value is based on significant unobservable inputs including assumptions where there is little, if any, market activity. The sensitivity of fair value estimates is immaterial relative to the assets and liabilities measured at fair value, as well as to the total equity of the Company. See Note I to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Company's disclosures about fair value measurements.

Portfolio managers and external investment managers regularly review all of the Company's holdings to determine if any investments are other-than-temporarily impaired. The analysis includes reviewing the amount of the temporary impairment, as well as the length of time it has been impaired. In addition, specific guidelines for each instrument type are followed to determine if an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. For debt securities, the credit rating of the issuer, current credit rating trends and the trends of the issuer's overall sector are considered in determining whether unrealized losses represent an other-than-temporary impairment. For equity securities, the Company's investments are primarily in Standard & Poor's (S&P) 500 companies; however, the Company's policies allow investments in companies outside of the S&P 500. The Company considers the evidence to support the recovery of the cost basis of a security including volatility of the stock, the length of time the security has been in a loss position, value and growth expectations, and overall market and sector fundamentals, as well as technical analysis, in determining impairment. Other-than-temporary impairment write-downs in the first nine months of 2010 were \$4 million.

Dividends

On September 9, 2010, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.15 per share, payable October 29, 2010, to common stockholders of record on September 30, 2010. Since 1912, the Company has paid a cash dividend every quarter and, in each instance prior to February 12, 2009, had maintained or increased the amount of the dividend, adjusted for stock splits. During this 97-year period, Dow has increased the amount of the quarterly dividend 47 times (approximately 12 percent of the time), and maintained the amount of the quarterly dividend approximately 88 percent of the time. The dividend was reduced in February 2009, for the first time in the 97-year period, due to uncertainty in the credit markets, unprecedented lower demand for chemical products and the ongoing global recession.

On September 9, 2010, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$85 million to Cumulative Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A shareholders of record on September 15, 2010, which was paid on October 1, 2010. Ongoing dividends related to Cumulative Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A will accrue at the rate of \$85 million per quarter, and are payable quarterly subject to Board of Directors' approval.

OTHER MATTERS

Recent Accounting Guidance

See Note B to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a summary of recent accounting guidance.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make judgments, assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Note A to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 (2009 10-K) describes the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Dow's critical accounting policies that are impacted by judgments, assumptions and estimates are described in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in the Company's 2009 10-K. Since December 31, 2009, there have been no material changes in the Company's critical accounting policies.

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Asbestos-Related Matters of Union Carbide Corporation

Introduction

Union Carbide Corporation (Union Carbide), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, is and has been involved in a large number of asbestos-related suits filed primarily in state courts during the past three decades. These suits principally allege personal injury resulting from exposure to asbestos-containing products and frequently seek both actual and punitive damages. The alleged claims primarily relate to products that Union Carbide sold in the past, alleged exposure to asbestos-containing products located on Union Carbide's premises, and Union Carbide's responsibility for asbestos suits filed against a former Union Carbide subsidiary, Amchem Products, Inc. (Amchem). In many cases, plaintiffs are unable to demonstrate that they have suffered any compensable loss as a result of such exposure, or that injuries incurred in fact resulted from exposure to Union Carbide's products.

Influenced by the bankruptcy filings of numerous defendants in asbestos-related litigation and the prospects of various forms of state and national legislative reform, the rate at which plaintiffs filed asbestos-related suits against various companies, including Union Carbide and Amchem, increased in 2001, 2002 and the first half of 2003. Since then, the rate of filing has significantly abated. Union Carbide expects more asbestos-related suits to be filed against Union Carbide and Amchem in the future, and will aggressively defend or reasonably resolve, as appropriate, both pending and future claims.

The table below provides information regarding asbestos-related claims filed against Union Carbide and Amchem:

	2010	2009
Claims unresolved at January 1	75,030	75,706
Claims filed	5,525	6,379
Claims settled, dismissed or otherwise resolved	(17,083)	(6,728)
Claims unresolved at September 30	63,472	75,357
Claimants with claims against both UCC and Amchem	19,844	24,328
Individual claimants at September 30	43,628	51,029

Plaintiffs' lawyers often sue dozens or even hundreds of defendants in individual lawsuits on behalf of hundreds or even thousands of claimants. As a result, the damages alleged are not expressly identified as to Union Carbide, Amchem or any other particular defendant, even when specific damages are alleged with respect to a specific disease or injury. In fact, there are no personal injury cases in which only Union Carbide and/or Amchem are the sole named defendants. For these reasons and based upon Union Carbide's litigation and settlement experience, Union Carbide does not consider the damages alleged against Union Carbide and Amchem to be a meaningful factor in its determination of any potential asbestos-related liability.

Estimating the Liability

Based on a study completed by Analysis, Research & Planning Corporation (ARPC) in January 2003, Union Carbide increased its December 31, 2002 asbestos-related liability for pending and future claims for the 15-year period ending in 2017 to \$2.2 billion, excluding future defense and processing costs. Since then, Union Carbide has compared current asbestos claim and resolution activity to the results of the most recent ARPC study at each balance sheet date to determine whether the accrual continues to be appropriate. In addition, Union Carbide has requested ARPC to review Union Carbide's historical asbestos claim and resolution activity each November since 2004 to determine the appropriateness of updating the most recent ARPC study.

In November 2008, Union Carbide requested ARPC to review Union Carbide's historical asbestos claim and resolution activity and determine the appropriateness of updating its then most recent study completed in December 2006. In response to that request, ARPC reviewed and analyzed data through October 31, 2008. The resulting study, completed by ARPC in December 2008, stated that the undiscounted cost of resolving pending and future asbestos-related claims against Union Carbide and Amchem, excluding future defense and processing costs, through 2023 was estimated to be between \$952 million and \$1.2 billion. As in its earlier studies, ARPC provided estimates for a longer period of time in its December 2008 study, but also reaffirmed its prior advice that forecasts for shorter periods of time are more accurate than those for longer periods of time.

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In December 2008, based on ARPC's December 2008 study and Union Carbide's own review of the asbestos claim and resolution activity, Union Carbide decreased its asbestos-related liability for pending and future claims to \$952 million, which covered the 15-year period ending 2023, excluding future defense and processing costs. The reduction was \$54 million and was shown as Asbestos-related credit in the consolidated statements of income. At December 31, 2008, the asbestos-related liability for pending and future claims was \$934 million.

In November 2009, Union Carbide requested ARPC to review Union Carbide's 2009 asbestos claim and resolution activity and determine the appropriateness of updating its December 2008 study. In response to that request, ARPC reviewed and analyzed data through October 31, 2009. In December 2009, ARPC stated that an update of its study would not provide a more likely estimate of future events than the estimate reflected in its study of the previous year and, therefore, the estimate in that study remained applicable. Based on Union Carbide's own review of the asbestos claim and resolution activity and ARPC's response, Union Carbide determined that no change to the accrual was required. At December 31, 2009, Union Carbide's asbestos-related liability for pending and future claims was \$839 million. At December 31, 2009, approximately 23 percent of the recorded liability related to pending claims and approximately 77 percent related to future claims.

Based on Union Carbide's review of 2010 activity, Union Carbide determined that no adjustment to the accrual was required at September 30, 2010. Union Carbide's asbestos-related liability for pending and future claims was \$800 million at September 30, 2010. Approximately 21 percent of the recorded liability related to pending claims and approximately 79 percent related to future claims.

Defense and Resolution Costs

The following table provides information regarding defense and resolution costs related to asbestos-related claims filed against Union Carbide and Amchem:

Defense and Resolution Costs	Nine Months Ended		Aggregate Costs
	Sept. 30, 2010	Sept. 30, 2009	to Date as of Sept. 30, 2010
In millions			
Defense costs	\$58	\$40	\$745
Resolution costs	\$40	\$77	\$1,520

The average resolution payment per asbestos claimant and the rate of new claim filings has fluctuated since the beginning of 2001. Union Carbide's management expects such fluctuation to continue based upon a number of factors, including the number and type of claims settled in a particular period, the jurisdictions in which such claims arose and the extent to which any proposed legislative reform related to asbestos litigation is being considered.

Union Carbide expenses defense costs as incurred. The pretax impact for defense and resolution costs, net of insurance, was \$22 million in the third quarter of 2010 (\$20 million in the third quarter of 2009) and \$58 million in the first nine months of 2010 (\$40 million in the first nine months of 2009), and was reflected in Cost of sales.

Insurance Receivables

At December 31, 2002, Union Carbide increased the receivable for insurance recoveries related to its asbestos liability to \$1.35 billion, substantially exhausting its asbestos product liability coverage. The insurance receivable related to the asbestos liability was determined by Union Carbide after a thorough review of applicable insurance policies and the 1985 Wellington Agreement, to which Union Carbide and many of its liability insurers are signatory parties, as well as other insurance settlements, with due consideration given to applicable deductibles, retentions and policy limits, and taking into account the solvency and historical payment experience of various insurance carriers. The Wellington Agreement and other agreements with insurers are designed to facilitate an orderly resolution and collection of Union Carbide's insurance policies and to resolve issues that the insurance carriers may raise.

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In September 2003, Union Carbide filed a comprehensive insurance coverage case, now proceeding in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, seeking to confirm its rights to insurance for various asbestos claims and to facilitate an orderly and timely collection of insurance proceeds (the Insurance Litigation). The Insurance Litigation was filed against insurers that are not signatories to the Wellington Agreement and/or do not otherwise have agreements in place with Union Carbide regarding their asbestos-related insurance coverage, in order to facilitate an orderly resolution and collection of such insurance policies and to resolve issues that the insurance carriers may raise. Since the filing of the case, Union Carbide has reached settlements with several of the carriers involved in the Insurance Litigation, including settlements reached with two significant carriers in the fourth quarter of 2009. The Insurance Litigation is ongoing.

Union Carbide's receivable for insurance recoveries related to its asbestos liability was \$84 million at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, all of the receivable for insurance recoveries was related to insurers that are not signatories to the Wellington Agreement and/or do not otherwise have agreements in place regarding their asbestos-related insurance coverage.

In addition to the receivable for insurance recoveries related to the asbestos-related liability, Union Carbide had receivables for defense and resolution costs submitted to insurance carriers that have settlement agreements in place regarding their asbestos-related insurance coverage.

The following table summarizes Union Carbide's receivables related to its asbestos-related liability:

Receivables for Asbestos-Related Costs	<i>Sept. 30,</i>	<i>Dec. 31,</i>
In millions	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
Receivables for defense costs — carriers with settlement agreements	\$ 7	\$ 91
Receivables for resolution costs — carriers with settlement agreements	235	357
Receivables for insurance recoveries — carriers without settlement agreements	84	84
Total	\$326	\$532

After a review of its insurance policies, with due consideration given to applicable deductibles, retentions and policy limits, and after taking into account the solvency and historical payment experience of various insurance carriers, existing insurance settlements, and the advice of outside counsel with respect to the applicable insurance coverage law relating to the terms and conditions of its insurance policies, Union Carbide continues to believe that its recorded receivable for insurance recoveries from all insurance carriers is probable of collection.

Summary

The amounts recorded by Union Carbide for the asbestos-related liability and related insurance receivable described above were based upon current, known facts. However, future events, such as the number of new claims to be filed and/or received each year, the average cost of disposing of each such claim, coverage issues among insurers, and the continuing solvency of various insurance companies, as well as the numerous uncertainties surrounding asbestos litigation in the United States, could cause the actual costs and insurance recoveries for Union Carbide to be higher or lower than those projected or those recorded.

Because of the uncertainties described above, Union Carbide's management cannot estimate the full range of the cost of resolving pending and future asbestos-related claims facing Union Carbide and Amchem. Union Carbide's management believes that it is reasonably possible that the cost of disposing of Union Carbide's asbestos-related claims, including future defense costs, could have a material adverse impact on Union Carbide's results of operations and cash flows for a particular period and on the consolidated financial position of Union Carbide.

It is the opinion of Dow's management that it is reasonably possible that the cost of Union Carbide disposing of its asbestos-related claims, including future defense costs, could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and cash flows for a particular period and on the consolidated financial position of the Company.

Table of Contents**The Dow Chemical Company and Subsidiaries****PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.**

Dow's business operations give rise to market risk exposure due to changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, commodity prices and other market factors such as equity prices. To manage such risks effectively, the Company enters into hedging transactions, pursuant to established guidelines and policies, which enable it to mitigate the adverse effects of financial market risk. Derivatives used for this purpose are designated as hedges per the accounting guidance related to derivatives and hedging activities, where appropriate. A secondary objective is to add value by creating additional non-specific exposure within established limits and policies; derivatives used for this purpose are not designated as hedges. The potential impact of creating such additional exposures is not material to the Company's results.

The global nature of Dow's business requires active participation in the foreign exchange markets. As a result of investments, production facilities and other operations on a global basis, the Company has assets, liabilities and cash flows in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The primary objective of the Company's foreign exchange risk management is to optimize the U.S. dollar value of net assets and cash flows, keeping the adverse impact of currency movements to a minimum. To achieve this objective, the Company hedges on a net exposure basis using foreign currency forward contracts, over-the-counter option contracts, cross-currency swaps, and nonderivative instruments in foreign currencies. Exposures primarily relate to assets, liabilities and bonds denominated in foreign currencies, as well as economic exposure, which is derived from the risk that currency fluctuations could affect the dollar value of future cash flows related to operating activities. The largest exposures are denominated in European currencies, the Japanese yen and the Canadian dollar, although exposures also exist in other currencies of Asia Pacific, Latin America, and India, Middle East and Africa.

The main objective of interest rate risk management is to reduce the total funding cost to the Company and to alter the interest rate exposure to the desired risk profile. Dow uses interest rate swaps, swaptions, and exchange-traded instruments to accomplish this objective. The Company's primary exposure is to the U.S. dollar yield curve.

Dow has a portfolio of equity securities derived primarily from the investment activities of its insurance subsidiaries. This exposure is managed in a manner consistent with the Company's market risk policies and procedures.

Inherent in Dow's business is exposure to price changes for several commodities. Some exposures can be hedged effectively through liquid tradable financial instruments. Feedstocks for ethylene production and natural gas constitute the main commodity exposures. Over-the-counter and exchange traded instruments are used to hedge these risks when feasible.

Dow uses value at risk (VAR), stress testing and scenario analysis for risk measurement and control purposes. VAR estimates the maximum potential loss in fair market values, given a certain move in prices over a certain period of time, using specified confidence levels. The VAR methodology used by the Company is a historical simulation model which captures co-movements in market rates across different instruments and market risk exposure categories. The historical simulation model uses a 97.5 percent confidence level and the historical scenario period includes at least six months of historical data. The September 30, 2010, 2009 year-end and 2009 average daily VAR for the aggregate of all positions are shown below. These amounts are immaterial relative to the total equity of the Company:

Total Daily VAR	2009		
	<i>At Sept. 30, 2010</i>	<i>Year-end</i>	<i>Average</i>
In millions			
Foreign exchange	\$2	\$1	\$3
Interest rate	\$183	\$207	\$205
Equities	\$12	\$7	\$11

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Commodities	\$3	\$3	\$2
Composite	\$189	\$212	\$207

The Company's daily VAR for the aggregate of all positions decreased from a composite VAR of \$212 million at December 31, 2009 to a composite of \$189 million at September 30, 2010. The decrease related primarily to a decrease in the interest rate VAR from \$207 million to \$183 million, principally due to a decrease in the amount of debt outstanding.

See Note H to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further disclosure regarding market risk.

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The Dow Chemical Company and Subsidiaries

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Disclosure Committee and the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to paragraph (b) of Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15 that was conducted during the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**The Dow Chemical Company and Subsidiaries****PART II OTHER INFORMATION****ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.****Asbestos-Related Matters of Union Carbide Corporation**

No material developments regarding this matter occurred during the third quarter of 2010. For a summary of the history and current status of this matter, see Note J to the Consolidated Financial Statements; and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Asbestos-Related Matters of Union Carbide Corporation.

Environmental Matters

On November 3, 2009, Rohm and Haas Texas Incorporated (ROHT), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, received an Administrative Complaint from the Texas Council of Environmental Quality (the TCEQ) seeking a civil penalty in the amount of \$542,000 for 20 air emission events, all of which occurred before ROHT became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The tentative settlement with the TCEQ staff for the assessed amount was approved by the TCEQ Commissioners in a public meeting on August 25, 2010 with half of the amount to be paid in cash and half to be used to fund a Supplemental Environmental Project to purchase clean-operating school buses.

The Company received a written communication dated September 17, 2010 from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), notifying the Company of the EPA's intent to assess a civil penalty against the Company for alleged violations of various environmental rules and regulations at the Company's Plaquemine, Louisiana site. The Company is negotiating with the EPA and expects that resolution of this matter will likely result in a civil penalty in excess of \$100,000.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

There were no material changes in the Company's risk factors in the third quarter of 2010.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

The following table provides information regarding purchases of the Company's common stock by the Company during the three months ended September 30, 2010:

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

<i>Period</i>	<i>Total number of shares purchased (1)</i>	<i>Average price paid per share</i>	<i>Total number of shares purchased as part of the Company's publicly announced share repurchase program</i>	<i>Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the Company's publicly announced share repurchase program</i>
July 2010	10,393	\$ 24.43	-	-
August 2010	2,673	\$ 25.82	-	-
September 2010	2,986	\$ 26.20	-	-
Third quarter 2010	16,052	\$ 24.99	-	-

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(1) Represents shares received from employees and non-employee directors to pay taxes owed to the Company as a result of the exercise of stock options or the delivery of deferred stock.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

See the Exhibit Index on page 81 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for exhibits filed with this report.

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The Dow Chemical Company and Subsidiaries

Trademark Listing

The following trademarks or service marks of The Dow Chemical Company and certain affiliated companies of Dow appear in this report: ACRY SOL, ACUDYNE, ACULYN, ACUMER, ACuPLANE, ACUSOL, ADCOTE, ADVASTAB, AERIFY, AFFINITY, AIRSTONE, AMBERLITE, AMBITROL, AMPLIFY, AQUA-LAM, AQUASET, AR, ASPUN, ATTANE, AUROELECTROLESS, AUTOMATE, AVANSE, BETAFOAM, BETAMATE, BETASEAL, BOROL, CANGUARD, CARBITOL, CARBOWAX, CARBOWAX SENTRY, CELLOSOLVE, CELLOSOLVE, CLEAR+STABLE, CONTINUUM, COPPER GLEAM, CORRGUARD, CYCLOTENE, D.E.H., D.E.N., D.E.R., DOW, DOWANOL, DOWEX, DOWFAX, DOWFROST, DOWICIDE, DOWLEX, DOWTHERM, DURAMAX, DURAPLUS, DURAPPOSIT, ECHELON, ECOSOFT, ECOSURF, ELASTENE, ELITE, ENDURANCE, ENFORCER, ENGAGE, ENHANCER, ENLIGHT, EPIC, FILMTEC, FORTEFIBER, FORTEGRA, FROTH-PAK, GREAT STUFF, HYPERKOTE, HYPOL, IMPAXX, INFUSE, INSPIRE, INSTA-STIK, INTEGRAL, INTERVIA, ISONATE, LITHOJET, METEOR, METHOCEL, MONOTHANE, MOR-FREE, MORTRACE, NORDEL, NORKOOL, NYLOPAK, OPTICITE, OPTIDOSE, OPTOGRADE, OPULYN, OROTAN, PAPI, PARALOID, POLYOX, POWERHOUSE, PRIMACOR, PRIMAL, PRIMENE, PROCITE, PROGLYDE, REDI-LINK, RENUVA, RHOPLEX, ROBOND, ROMAX, ROPAQUE, SARAN, SARANEX, SATINFX, SATISFIT, SERFENE, SHAC, SI-LINK, SILK, SOLTERRA, SOLTEX, SPECFIL, SPECFLEX, SPECTRIM, STYROFOAM, SUNSPHERES, SYNALOX, TAMOL, TERGITOL, THERMAX, TILE BOND, TRAFFIDECK, TRENCHCOAT, TRITON, TRYCITE, TUFLIN, TYBRITE, TYMOR, TYRIN, UCAR, UCARE, UCARHIDE, UCON, UNIGARD, UNIPOL, UNIVAL, VERDISEAL, VERSENE, VERSIFY, VISIONPAD, VORACOR, VORACTIV, VORALAST, VORAMER, VORANATE, VORANOL, VORASTAR, WALOCEL, WALSDRODER, WEATHERMATE, XITRACK

The following trademarks or service marks of Dow AgroSciences LLC and certain affiliated companies of Dow AgroSciences LLC appear in this report: BRODBECK, CLINCHER, DAIRYLAND, DELEGATE, DITHANE, FORTRESS, GARLON, GLYPHOMAX, GRANITE, HERCULEX, KEYSTONE, LAREDO, LONTREL, LORSBAN, MILESTONE, MUSTANG, MYCOGEN, NEXERA, PHYTOGEN, PROFUME, RENZE, SENTRICON, SIMPLICITY, STARANE, TELONE, TORDON, TRACER NATURALYTE, TRIUMPH, VIKANE, WIDESTRIKE

The following trademark of Agromen Sementes Agricolas Ltda appears in this report: AGROMEN

The following trademarks of Arkema, Inc. appear in this report: EVOCAR, NEOCAR

The following trademark of Coatex SAS appears in this report: POLYPHOBE

The following trademark of Lubrizol Advanced Materials, Inc. appears in this report: PELLETHANE

The following trademarks of Styron LLC appear in this report: FOUNDATIONS, MAGNUM, PULSE, STYRON, STYRON A-TECH, STYRON C-TECH

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The Dow Chemical Company and Subsidiaries

Signature

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of
1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed
on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Registrant

Date: November 3, 2010

/s/ RONALD C. EDMONDS
Ronald C. Edmonds
Vice President and Controller

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The Dow Chemical Company and Subsidiaries

Exhibit Index

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
3(i)	A copy of the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of The Dow Chemical Company as filed with the Secretary of State, State of Delaware on May 17, 2010.
12.1	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
23	Analysis, Research & Planning Corporation's Consent.
31(a)	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31(b)	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32(a)	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32(b)	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document (1)
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document (1)
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document (1)
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document (1)
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document (1)
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document (1)

- (1) Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this interactive data file is deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.