

2005 DuPont Shareholder Resolution
Genetically Modified Food

Whereas:

Disclosure of material information is a fundamental principle of our capital markets. Investors, their confidence in corporate bookkeeping shaken, are starting to scrutinize other possible “off-balance sheet” liabilities, such as risks associated with activities harmful to human health and the environment, that can impact long-term shareholder value.

SEC reporting requirements include disclosure of environmental liabilities and of trends and uncertainties that the company reasonably expects will have a material impact on revenues. Company directors and officers must proactively identify and assess trends or uncertainties that may adversely impact their revenues and disclose the information to shareholders. Public companies are now required to establish a system of controls and procedures designed to ensure that financial information required to be disclosed in SEC filings is recorded and reported in a timely manner.

Whereas:

The FDA does not require producers of genetically engineered (GE) food products to seek prior FDA approval of finished GE food products; nor does the FDA issue assurances as to the safety of these products. Producers of GE-products are merely encouraged to have voluntary safety consultations with the FDA.

According to *Safety of Genetically Engineered Foods: Approaches to Assessing Unintended Health Effects* (National Academy of Sciences [NAS] 7/2004): “...there remain sizable gaps in our ability to identify ... unintended adverse effects on human health [of genetically modified organisms].” (p. 15)

No post-marketing surveillance is required to verify results of pre-market screening for unanticipated adverse health consequences from the consumption of GE food (NAS 7/2004) or environmental impacts from the production of GE crops.

Gone to Seed (Union of Concerned Scientists) reports that genetically engineered DNA is contaminating U.S. traditional seed stocks of corn, soybeans and canola, and that if left unchecked could disrupt agricultural trade, unfairly burden the organic foods industry, and allow hazardous materials into the food supply.

Weed resistance to herbicides used widely by farmers who plant genetically engineered herbicide resistant crops, is increasing. (Agriculture Research Service 8/24/04).

In December 2002, StarLink corn, not approved for human consumption, was detected in a U.S. shipment to Japan. StarLink first contaminated U.S. corn supplies in September 2000, triggering a recall of 300 products.

Insurers in Germany, the UK and elsewhere are refusing liability coverage for genetically engineered crops, demonstrating heightened concern about the long-term safety of GE crops.

An August-September 2004 survey of 1,194 grain elevators across the United States conducted by the American Corn Growers Foundation Farmer Choice-Customer First program found that nearly one-quarter (23.7%) reported that they are requiring segregation of biotech corn from conventional corn varieties.

Despite these potential hazards, Dupont does not include risks associated with genetically modified organisms in its financial reporting.

Resolved: That the board of directors review the company’s internal controls related to potential adverse impacts associated with genetically modified organisms, including:

- reviewing the adequacy of current post-marketing monitoring systems;
- retaining an independent environmental expert to review the effectiveness of established risk management processes;
- examining possible impact on seed product integrity, and
- reporting to shareholders on results.