

Controversies: Chemours

- In November 2023, United Nations-appointed experts alleged that Chemours and other companies linked with the Fayetteville Works plant likely [violated the human rights of hundreds of thousands of people](#) in Southeastern North Carolina by contaminating drinking water with forever chemicals.
- In November 2023, Chemours, Dupont De Nemours, and Corteva reached a settlement agreement with the U.S. state of Ohio for [\\$110 million to resolve claims associated with toxic "forever chemicals."](#) Chemours said it would be responsible for half of the settlement costs; DuPont would provide about \$39 million, and Corteva is expected to cover the rest.
- In November 2023, [the federal US government paused the importation of millions of pounds of toxic PFAS "forever chemical" waste](#) from the Netherlands following intense backlash from residents near a North Carolina facility that would receive the substances. Local media revealed the Environmental Protection Agency had quietly approved a permit for chemical manufacturer Chemours to import about 4 million lbs of waste over the next year.
- In October 2023, it was reported that Chemours and its legal predecessor, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., would face a Dutch criminal investigation for the potentially harmful effects of emitting PFAS in the Netherlands from 1967 until the .
- In June 2023, Chemours, Dupont, and Corteva agreed to a [\\$1.19 billion settlement for PFAS-related claims](#) that they contaminated U.S. public water systems with toxic "forever chemicals." Chemours said it would contribute half the agreed amount, while the remainder would be provided by DuPont and Corteva.
- In 2023, [Chemours was ranked 41 in the Toxic 100 Water Polluters Index Report 2023](#). The report was prepared based on 2021 public emissions data by the Political Economy Research Institute at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
- In December 2022, Green NGO EIA [accused Chemours of greenwashing](#) in response to an advertisement published by the company, arguing against increased regulation of superpolluting chemicals like its refrigerant fluorinated gases by claiming that there are no sustainable alternatives to the climate-harming pollutant.
- In December 2022, research from the University of North Carolina [found 12 PFAS chemicals at elevated levels](#) in the airshed within a few kilometres of Chemours' plant in Fayetteville.
- In November 2022, [Chemours settled a lawsuit](#) it filed challenging a discharge permit that required it to treat PFAS-tainted groundwater without any changes in the permit

after the intervention of the Cape Fear Water Utility Authority, which impleaded itself to support the permit.

- In November 2022, the North Carolina Attorney General [filed four lawsuits against Chemours](#) and 13 other manufacturers of PFAS-containing fire suppressants for causing a public nuisance, creating a design defect, failing to warn customers, and fraudulently transferring corporate assets to shield their profits.
- In November 2022, a South Carolina couple sued 3M, Chemours, and Dupont for [polluting their well with PFAS chemicals](#).
- In October 2022, North Carolina filed two lawsuits against Chemours and Dupont in relation to [PFAS contamination at an airport](#) in Greensboro and two military bases near the coast.
- In October 2022, research found that [local alligators are getting sick with autoimmune diseases](#), likely due to PFAS chemicals discharged from the Chemours plant into the Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
- In September 2022, it was reported that Chemours' information sessions on their expansion proposal in North Carolina were likely to draw irate protesters. [The region is suffering from a drinking water crisis](#) caused by Chemours' historic and ongoing PFAS pollution of water sources.
- In September 2022, the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality [issued a final discharge permit to Chemours](#), approving a technology for removing 99% of PFAS chemicals from groundwater.
- In August 2022, Chemours paid up to [\\$34,000 in fines](#) after its South Mississippi factory was found to be in violation of air pollution norms.
- In August 2022, the city of Philadelphia sued Chemours and other PFAS manufacturers for [damages related to environmental contamination by PFAS chemicals](#).
- In April 2022, Chemours argued for relaxing threshold levels for PFAS chemicals in the US direction, [declaring their toxic PFAS products are essential](#) for a clean energy transition needed to tackle climate change.
- In March 2022, Cumberland County, North Carolina, filed a lawsuit against Chemours, Corteva and DuPont, [claiming that the companies discharged PFAS pollutants into the environment](#) despite knowing about their effects on the environment and human health.
- In March 2022, [PFAS contamination was detected in Cumberland County wells](#) more than 25 miles from Chemours' Fayetteville plant in North Carolina.

- In February 2022, [Chemours suffered a legal blow in the European Union](#) after the EU Court ruled that PFAS chemicals used in the manufacture of non-stick products are rightly labelled as chemicals of high concern.
- In November 2021, California's largest groundwater agency sued 3M, Corteva, Chemours and other manufacturers and sellers of industrial and consumer products over [claims that the products contained PFAS chemicals that polluted drinking water](#) in Los Angeles.
- In November 2021, the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality found [Chemours responsible for contaminating New Hanover County's water supply](#) and potentially responsible for contamination in three other counties, vastly increasing the company's exposure to lawsuits.
- In September 2021, [PFAS chemicals were found in residential wells 18 miles from Chemours' Fayetteville plant](#), requiring the company to provide bottled drinking water to homes in the area and extending its monitoring by a quarter of a mile.
- In August 2021, Chemours was cited by North Carolina regulators for the third time this year for [violating the state's air pollution norms](#).
- In August 2021, it was found that [Chemours had been attempting to block action aimed at regulating fluorochemicals](#), including GenX chemicals, in the EU's list of chemicals of very high concern.
- In July 2021, Chemours paid an [EPA fine of \\$33,750 for air pollution](#) at their DeLisle plant in Mississippi.
- In July 2021, DuPont, Chemours and Corteva were to pay millions of dollars to the state of Delaware as part of a settlement between the parties. The agreement related to [decades of damage done to Delaware's environment through toxic PFAS chemicals](#) produced by the companies.
- In June 2021, Mechelen City Council, Belgium, sought an explanation from the Public Waste Agency of Flanders (OVAM) for a report mentioning the [Chemours facility in the city as a potential source of PFAS chemicals](#).
- In June 2021, [Cumberland County sought legal advice for action against Chemours](#), seeking funding to build a public water system to alleviate GenX contamination.
- In May 2021, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, sued PFAS manufacturers, including Chemours, for [contaminating groundwater and soil with the toxin that was part of fire suppressants](#) used in firefighting drills at three sites within the county.

- In April 2021, four municipalities in the Netherlands filed complaints alleging [contamination of land and groundwater resulting from the emission of PFOA and GenX](#) by Corteva, DuPont and Chemours.
- In April 2021, companies using and manufacturing PFAS, including Chemours, spent [\\$61 million in lobbying efforts between 2020 and 2021 to defeat legislation to regulate chemicals](#), including to curb PFAS toxins.
- In April 2021, Chemours' Fayetteville plant was [fined \\$200,000](#) after North Carolina regulators found it in violation of norms that required it to prevent PFAS pollutants from being released into the Cape Fear River.
- In March 2021, Chemours' Louisville, Kentucky, plant was [found to be the USA's largest emitter of HFC-23](#), a climate superpollutant, years after the company promised at the White House to abate emissions.
- In February 2021, [a mother and daughter from South Jersey sued several companies](#), including Chemours, holding PFAS pollution arising from their activities and products responsible for multiple disabilities and illnesses they are faced with.
- In January 2021, Chemours reached a [\\$4 billion settlement](#) with DuPont and Corteva to share costs in settling PFAS-related lawsuits.
- In December 2020, Mississippi State sued Chemours and others, seeking compensation and reparatory action for alleged [environmental contamination due to PFAS pollution](#) caused by the company's products and practices.
- In December 2020, eleven California water districts had cleanup costs related to PFAS contamination of the districts' water sources.
- In October 2020, the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency sued Chemours and other companies for [introducing PFAS pollutants into water sources](#) relied on by the utility.
- In October 2020, [thousands of North Carolina residents filed two separate class action suits against Chemours and Dupont](#), alleging negligence, nuisance, trespass, "failure to warn," "unjust enrichment," and civil conspiracy in relation to the releases of toxic PFAS chemicals from the companies' Fayetteville plant.
- In October 2020, North Carolina sued DuPont and Chemours for [contaminating the state's environment with PFAS chemicals](#).
- In September 2020, groundwater samples taken by USEPA from around Chemours' Chamber Works site [returned with levels of three PFAS chemicals that are sharply in excess of the health limits](#) set by the New Jersey regulators.

- In August 2020, four Florida cities joined the federal, multi-district product liability lawsuit targeting Chemours and other companies for [selling PFAS-tainted products despite knowing their dangers](#).
- In August 2020, [Michigan sued several companies, including Chemours, for PFAS contamination](#) arising from the sale and use of PFAS-containing firefighting foam products.
- In August 2020, Chemours agreed to [cut PFAS pollution in the Cape Fear River](#) basin by 99% as per an agreement it reached with the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality.
- In July 2020, [the state of New Mexico joined multidistrict litigation against the manufacturers of the aqueous film-forming foams](#), including Chemours, that were used in firefighting activities across the country and in Air Force bases in New Mexico, which led to groundwater contamination.
- In June 2020, the National Rural Water Association, with more than 30,000 water utility members, sued several companies, including Chemours, [seeking compensation for testing, treatment, and other damages associated with PFAS contamination of water sources](#).
- In June 2020, Chemours was forced by North Carolina regulators to [remove tons of debris potentially contaminated with PFAS and GenX chemicals](#) from an unlined landfill in Fayetteville.
- In May 2020, more than 200 fence line residents living near Chemours' Fayetteville plant in North Carolina [sued the company for alleged damages](#) arising from contamination of their properties with GenX and PFAS pollutants from its factory.
- In May 2020, [a lawsuit relating to PFAS contamination](#) from fire-fighting products manufactured and sold by several companies, including Chemours, was filed on behalf of residents of Martinsburg, West Virginia.
- In April 2020, the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality [rejected a plan to address GenX contamination](#) of ground and surface water and ongoing releases of the pollutant.
- In March 2020, residents from Bladen, Cumberland, and Wilmington counties in North Carolina [gathered to protest against the pollution of air and water with PFAS and GenX chemicals](#) from Chemours' factory in North Carolina.
- In February 2020, [Chemours' Chambers Works plant was ranked third among New Jersey's 2018 list of top polluting facilities](#) in terms of toxic releases documented by USEPA's Toxic Release Inventory.

- In March 2020, 19 out of 25 wastewater treatment utilities that were ordered by North Carolina regulators to monitor PFAS chemical levels in their water [reported levels exceeding 100 parts per trillion](#); the USEPA health standard for PFAS in water is 70 ppt.
- In January 2020, two of the highest PFAS levels of 44 samples taken from 31 cities across the United States by the Environmental Working Group were [reported from sites around Chemours' Fayetteville plant](#) in North Carolina.
- In January 2020, the state of Michigan [filed a lawsuit against 3M, Chemours, and 15 other companies](#) on accusations of contaminating the state with PFAS chemicals.
- In November 2019, [two utilities in Nassau County, New York, sued 3M, Dupont, and Chemours](#) for allegedly contaminating their water supplies with toxic PFAS.
- In November 2019, [New York filed a lawsuit against PFAS manufacturers, including Chemours](#), claiming compensation for damages caused by the chemicals to the state's natural resources.
- In November 2019, [the town of Ayer, Massachusetts, filed a lawsuit against PFAS manufacturers](#), including Chemours, in a North Carolina district court, claiming compensation for damages caused by pollution from their facilities and products.
- In October 2019, an analysis by the Environmental Working Group found [Chemours' Washington Works plant to be the suspected source of PFAS contamination](#). This was revealed after tests conducted between 2012 and 2017 in water sources of three utilities drawing water from the Ohio River in Kentucky found levels over the recommended safety threshold of 1 ppt.
- In October 2019, New Jersey residents [staged a peaceful protest to highlight the dangerous PFAS pollution](#) of Cape Fear River by Chemours' Fayetteville works.
- In September 2019, executives from chemical companies 3M, DuPont, and Chemours were questioned during a congressional hearing about their willingness to compensate individuals harmed by PFAS chemicals. The hearing revolved around whether these companies should share the costs of cleaning up PFAS contamination and covering the expenses associated with adverse health effects from these chemicals.
- In June 2019, the Attorney General of Guam [filed a product liability, deceptive trade practices, negligence, and public nuisance lawsuit](#) naming Chemours, among others, for damages arising from PFAS contamination.
- In July 2019, [an Oklahoma petroleum refinery sued several companies, including Chemours](#), in anticipation of costs associated with addressing contamination by PFAS fire-extinguishing foam stored and used at the refinery.

- In June 2019, seeking action to protect and restore the state's natural resources from contamination and injury by the toxic chemicals.
- In May 2019, a group of people who worked and/or lived near an Air Force base in New Hampshire [filed a lawsuit against PFAS chemicals and fire equipment manufacturers](#) for health damages allegedly caused by PFAS.
- In May 2019, [New Hampshire filed a lawsuit against PFAS manufacturers](#), including Chemours, for contaminating the state's environment with toxic forever chemicals.
- In May 2019, [New Jersey filed an environmental and consumer fraud lawsuit](#) seeking damages and penalties from 8 companies, including Chemours, for selling PFOS/A products despite knowing their potential to cause serious harm.
- Concerns were raised in March 2019 after Chemours revealed the exact quantities of GenX, a PFAS substitute, released as part of waste streams from their Chambers Works plant in New Jersey.
- In March 2019, New Jersey ordered five companies to [fund the clean-up of chemicals](#) used at manufacturing sites that contaminated drinking water. 3M, DuPont, DowDuPont, Chemours, and Solvay were held accountable for pollution with PFAS chemicals under the state's Spill Act and other environmental laws.
- In March 2019, New Jersey environmental authorities ordered several PFAS manufacturers, including Chemours, to [assess the environmental pollution they have caused and clean it up](#).
- In February 2019, a North Carolina Superior Court approved a consent order issued by the Department of Environmental Quality [requiring Chemours to take specific actions to curb releases of PFAS chemicals](#) from its plant in the Cape Fear River basin.
- In February 2019, the USEPA cited Chemours for [violating a consent order and failing to control toxic chemical releases](#) from its plants in North Carolina and West Virginia. This marked the agency's first federal action on GenX chemicals.
- In February 2019, [Chemours was accused of dumping toxic GenX waste](#) imported from the Netherlands into the USA, exploiting the lack of regulations for GenX waste in the latter country.
- Between 2019 and 2023, [Chemours paid more than 55 million USD in environmental liabilities](#), according to the violation tracker project of Good Jobs First.