
ESSENTIAL CHEMISTRY
FOR A
BETTER
WORLD
Chemours
TRUSTED
CHEMISTRY

Chemours at a Glance

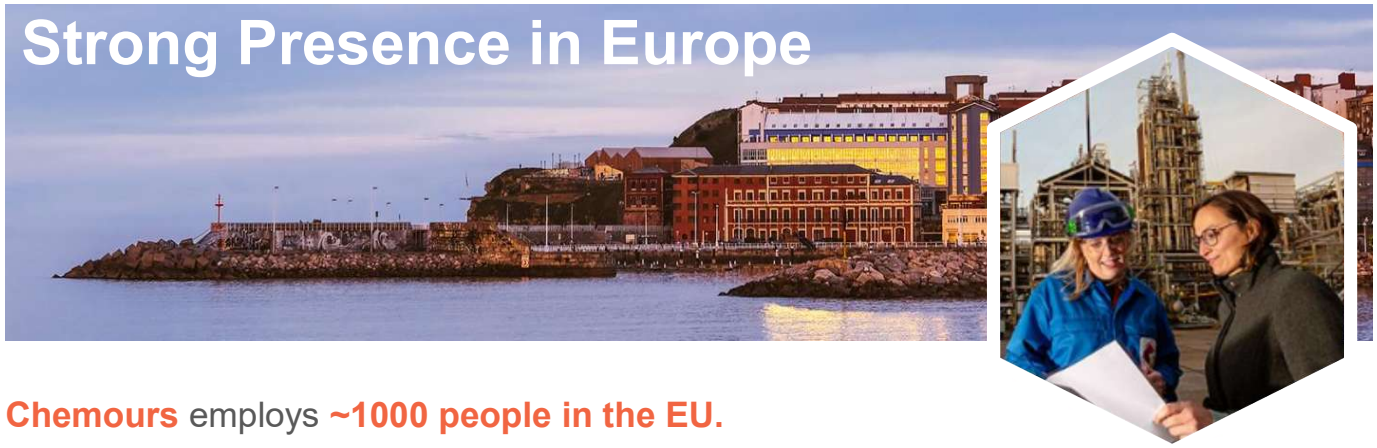
Founded
2015

Net Sales in 2025
$5.8 Billion

Employees
5,700

HQ
Delaware

NYSE
CC



Chemours employs **~1000 people in the EU.**

Chemours Netherlands BV in Dordrecht is one of the most important production locations in Europe for fluoropolymers / fluoroelastomers and a loading and blending facility for refrigerants. It is the only manufacturing site of PFTE in the EU.

In **Belgium** our Mechelen site serves as a production facility for coatings, housing a coatings lab and a Nafion™ lab. Our Antwerp (Kallo) site is the Center of Expertise for Customer Excellence and Logistics for Chemours in the EMEA region.

In **Spain**, our offices in Asturias are an extension of the main offices in Wilmington, covering Finance, HR; Procurement, Legal, IT, and Project Analysis

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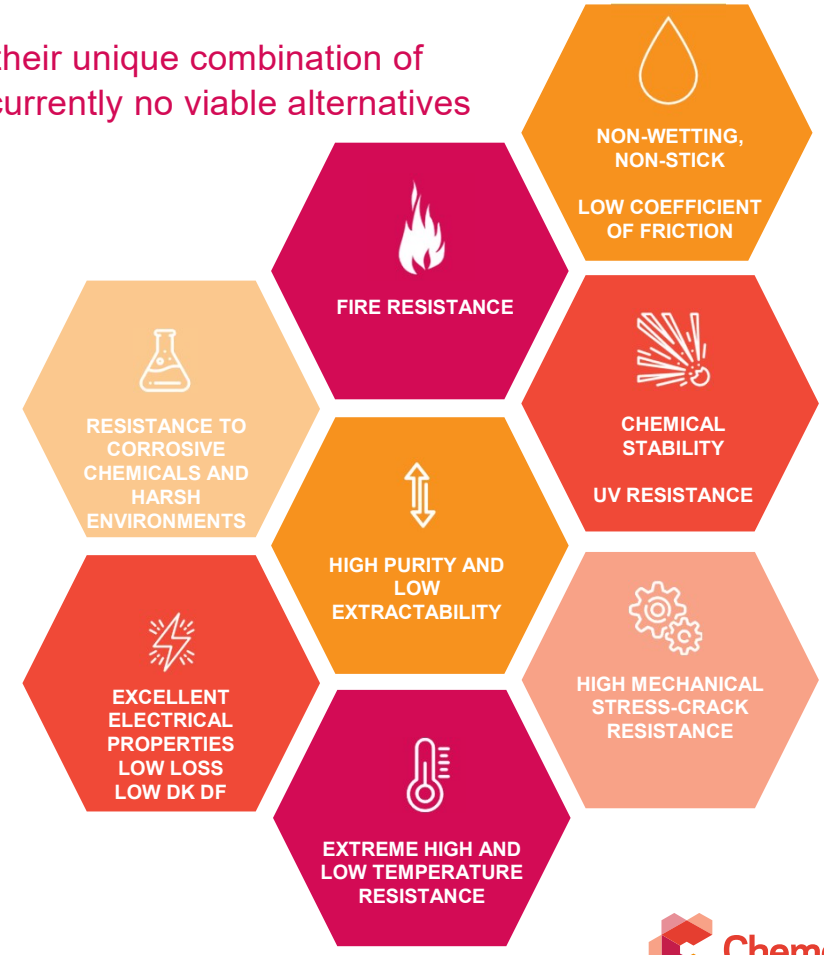
Critical Materials for Critical Applications: Fluoropolymers

Fluoropolymers are selected for critical applications because of their unique combination of properties. For many of the most critical applications, there are currently no viable alternatives to fluoropolymers.

- Unsurpassed protection against chemical permeation or attack, even under the harshest conditions
- Exceptional performance and durability across temperature and pressure extremes, for safer, more efficient transportation
- Enabling ultra-low-loss and high-speed data transmission, even at higher frequencies and temperatures
- Excellent chemical, thermal, and mechanical stability, plus tunable conductivity and low permeability – enabling the hydrogen economy, advanced electronics, semicon, xEV, chemical processing, and much more



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Critical Materials for Critical Applications: F-gases

- F-Gases provide functionality to a wide range of applications: their unique properties enable widespread use despite geographic and Europe's ambient temperature differences
- F-Gases are required for a full toolbox across many applications – they provide the best combination of environmental, safety and economic benefits

Significant benefits

Optimized total cost of ownership (TCO)

- Investment, maintenance and operational costs
- Favorable energy efficiency (TEWI) and resource efficiency
- 15–20-year equipment lifetime

Dedicated value chain

- Specialized & extended value chain has been established for several industries, including F-gas recovery and reclaim measures
- After market: producer-distributor-wholesaler-service/installer-end user
- Thousands of SME wholesalers & installers rely on F-gases

Superior safety and environmental profile

	HFOs	HFCs	CO_2	NH_3	HCs
Non or low flammability	x	x	x	x	
Low toxicity	x	x	x		x
Ultra-low GWP	x		x	x	x
Mechanical & chemical safety	x	x			x

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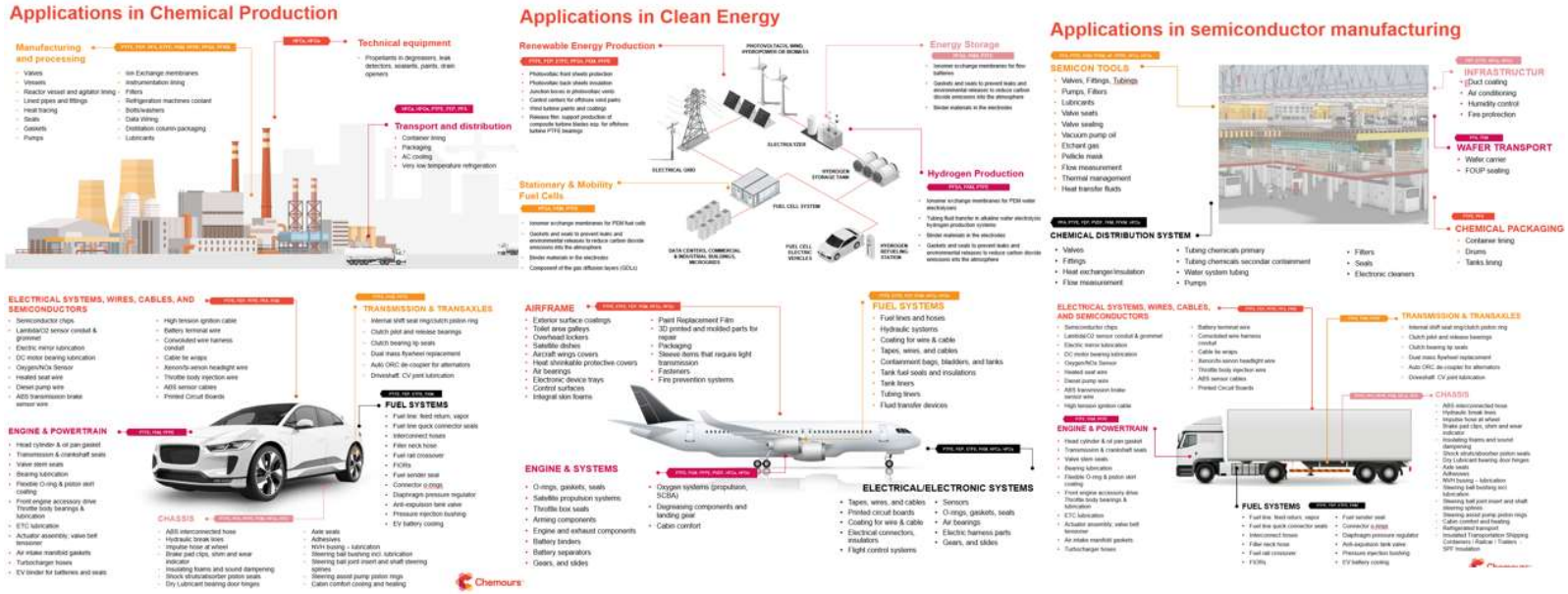
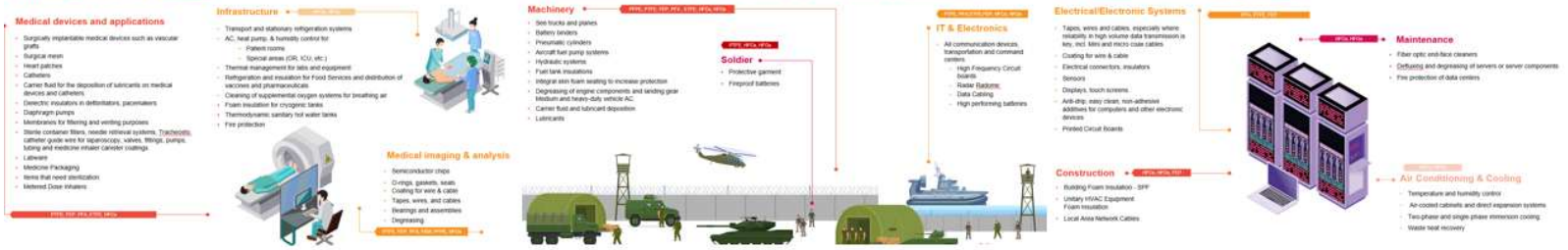
Chemours' Chemistry: Essential for European strategic autonomy





Teflon™

Viton™

Nafion™

Krytox™

Opteon™

Freon™

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Applications for Fluoropolymers & F-gases in Defence

Machinery

PFPE, PTFE, FEP, PFA , ETFE, HFCs, HFOs

- See trucks and planes
- Battery binders
- Pneumatic cylinders
- Aircraft fuel pump systems
- Hydraulic systems
- Fuel tank insulations
- Integral skin foam seating to increase protection
- Degreasing of engine components and landing gear Medium and heavy-duty vehicle AC
- Carrier fluid and lubricant deposition
- Lubricants

PTFE, HFCs, HFOs

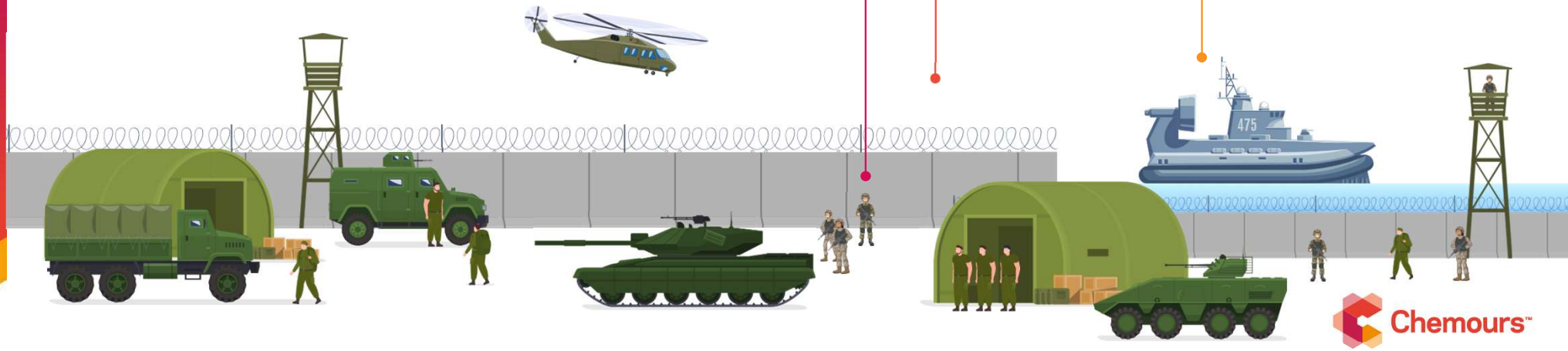
Soldier

- Protective garment
- Fireproof batteries

PTFE, PFA,ETFE,FEP, HFCs, HFOs

IT & Electronics

- All communication devices, transportation and command centers
  - High Frequency Circuit boards
  - Radar Radome
  - Data Cabling
  - High performing batteries



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PTFE in Military & Aerospace: No Alternatives, No Compromise*

Munitions & Artillery — PTFE coatings in 155mm artillery shells and polymer-bonded explosives ensure safe, reliable performance; no alternatives exist for cluster ammunitions.

Missiles — PTFE & other PFAS are essential to the Guidance Section of the missile, which communicates with the aircraft, acquires and tracks the target, performs guidance and autopilot functions. The Guidance Section uses special oils and greases which contain PFAS. Two example use cases given. Neither has available alternatives.

Ground Vehicles — PTFE seals and bearings in armoured vehicle suspension systems must withstand −46°C to 200°C NATO operational requirements.

Aircraft & Aviation — PTFE insulates all aircraft cables, seals engines and fuel systems; a single missing part grounds the entire fleet.

Electronic & CBRNE Detection — PTFE is irreplaceable in radar systems, printed circuit boards and chemical/biological threat detection equipment.

Naval Systems — PTFE-coated radomes protect naval radar arrays operating in harsh marine environments with no qualified substitute available.

***Slide prepared with the public information submitted to the 2023 Annex XV public consultation by ASD (RCOM part 98-37880). Non-exhaustive list.**

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EU PFAS Restriction Timeline

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Fluoropolymers and F-gases supporting German industries (continued)

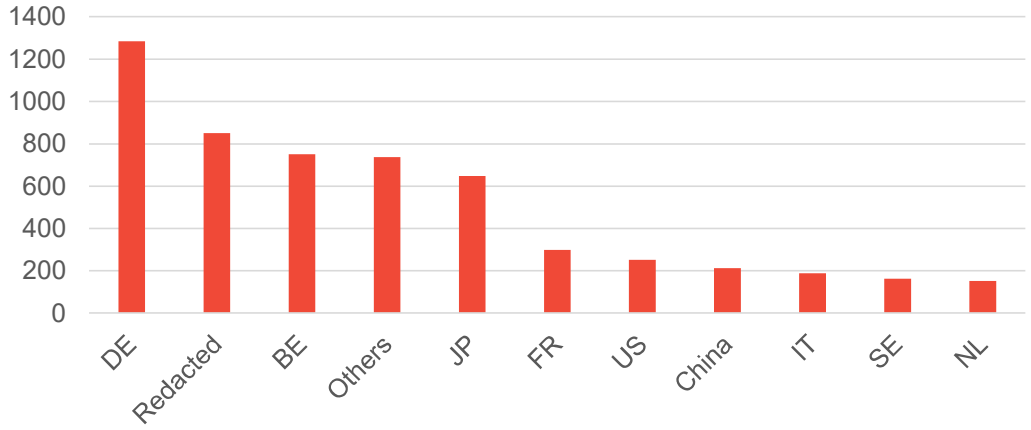
Based on the responses to the public consultation on the SEAC draft opinion, **German industrial interests will be disproportionally impacted by the proposed restriction**

Responses from all German respondents to the General and Sector-specific Surveys:

40% of all responses from EU based respondents, ~1200 responses from Germany out of ~3200 responses from EU Member States*

23% of all ~ 5500 responses*

Number of responses to both the General Survey and Sector-specific surveys of all type of respondents by country*.



*Total number of responses to both the General Survey and Sector-specific surveys including all type of respondents.

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Fluoropolymers and F-gases supporting German industries

Based on the responses to the public consultation on the SEAC draft opinion, **German industrial interests will be disproportionally impacted by the proposed restriction**

Responses from companies and trade associations from Germany to the Sector-specific Surveys are:

x4 France
x5 US
x5 China
x17 UK

times the responses from companies and trade association from global counterparts*

*Responses from companies and trade associations to the Sector-specific surveys

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What are German respondents saying?

Based on the responses to the Sector-specific surveys. Including all types (Q1.2) of stakeholders from Germany (Q1. 8)

On availability of alternatives (Q1.20):

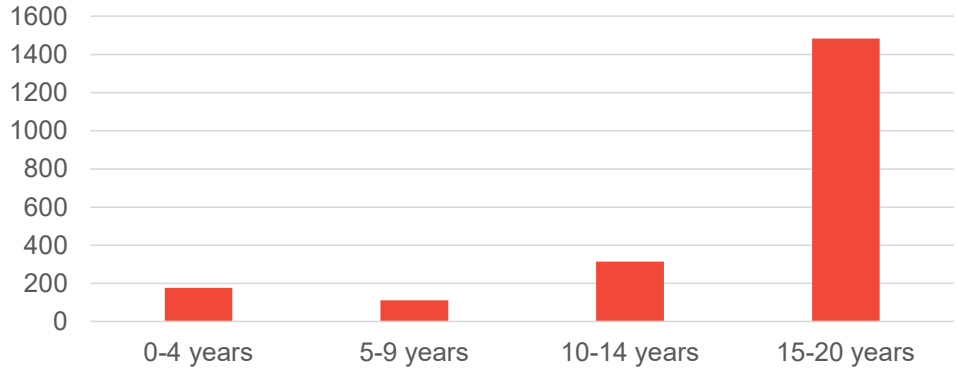
"Do suitable alternatives exist for this use/application?"

87% say there are no alternatives*

This represent +5 percentage points compared to the 82% reported by all respondents

On time needed to develop alternatives (Q1.23):

*"How many years would it take to develop alternatives to a stage where they can be implemented for the use/application?"***



8.5% say 0-4 years, 5.5% say 5-9 years
15% say 10-14 years, 71% say 15-20 years

*Percentage of 'No' responses of the total 'Yes' + 'No' responses. Excluded values: 'Do not know', 'No information provided', and 'Redacted'. **Excluded values: 'Do not know', 'No information provided', and 'Redacted'.

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The hidden risk: Security of supply

Military demand is too small to keep PFAS production in Europe, preserving civilian markets and a minimum European manufacturing base is imperative for security-of-supply for the armed forces. A restriction that eliminates civilian demand leave European defence dependent on third-country suppliers, directly against the White Paper on European Defence, Readiness 2030.


Quote from Spain (Ministerio de Defensa)* & Norway (Defence Material Agency)**

"The need to ensure continued PFAS manufacturing, as defence relies on these substances for multiple critical applications for which no suitable and comprehensive alternatives currently exist. Enforceability should preserve European manufacturers and prevent large scale outsourcing outside the EU. To that perspective, the need to ensure the importance of proportionate and feasible conditions, so that supporting measures do not lead to ***the collapse of civilian markets that underpin supply availability for defence****."*

Quote from the Swedish Armed Forces***

"Dual-use – military dependence on civilian supply chains
There is a considerable risk for disturbance in the supply chains for critical defence needs for so-called dual-use substances/components where ***there is a dependency on civilian markets and civilian supply chains****. Many dual-use applications identified as having alternatives are only substitutable in specific civilian contexts and not when integrated into complex defence or aerospace systems, causing misleading conclusions when used to define transition periods.* ***A derogation is not a full guarantee for security of supply****. Specific concerns are raised for transport, fluorinated gases, and textile applications."*

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* #11405, General Survey, Q2.23; ** #11307, General Survey, Q2.23; ***#10504, General Survey, Q2.20

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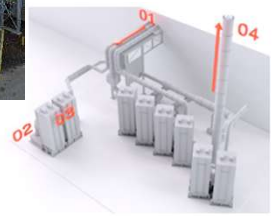
Fluoropolymers: continued manufacturing under strict emission controls

Draft - Not Reviewed by Management - Working Document - Not for External

Our State-of-the-art emissions control technologies



01 Op de bestaande uitlaatpunten op het dak zijn speciale kappen geplaatst
02 De luchtstroom wordt door koolstofbedden geleid
03 GenX kleeft aan de koolstof
04 Gefilterde lucht wordt uitgestoten

Sequoia: permanent installation for the purification of stack emissions

- Technology development since 2018, in business since 2021
- Emissions from production processes diverted to activated carbon filtration. Eight carbon beds in line. 24/7 in operation
- Reduction of HFPO-DA emissions by more than 99%

01 Bezinktanks
02 Dissolved Air Flotation
03 Zand- & Zakkenfilters
04 Koolstofbedden

Aquarius: permanent installation for wastewater treatment

- Technology development since 2017, in operation since the end of 2022
- Combination of purification techniques. Purifies an average of 60,000 litres per hour (24/7 in operation)
- Reduction of HFPO-DA emissions by more than 99.9%

Reduction Programme Fluorinated Organic Compounds (FOCs)

- Phase 1 (80% reduction) - technology development since 2020. Operational as of November 2023. Improving TC reliability and buffering, process gas with an upset. 24/7 in operation
- Phase 2: technology development is ongoing; Plan to test feasibility through design pilot plant. Technology in development.
- Reduction of 80% of FOC emissions

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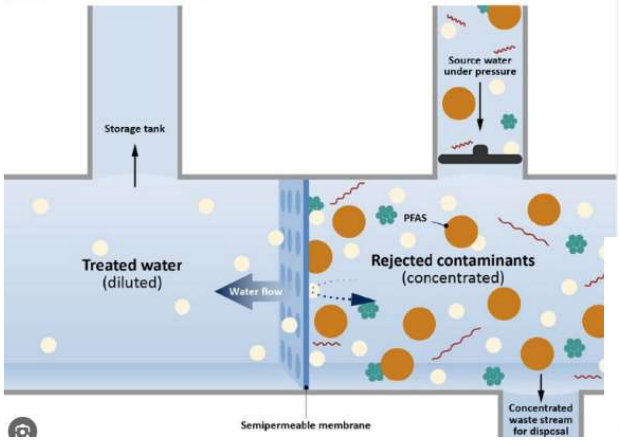
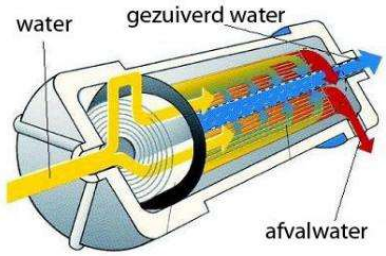
Our State-of-the-art emissions control technologies





Additional emission reduction initiatives in 2024 and 2025

- In 2023 and 2024 Chemours detected additional fluorinated substances in wastewater at the Dordrecht production site thanks to newly developed detection methods. These advanced techniques made it possible to identify emissions of previously unknown short-chain PFAS.
- New technologies were implemented, including ion exchange (IX) and reverse osmosis.
- Chemours continues active research into additional technologies for reducing short-chain PFAS emissions, focusing on destruction techniques that may be more efficient and effective than current methods.
- Thanks to these measures, TFA emissions have been reduced to below the detection limit of 50 micrograms per liter since January 2024.

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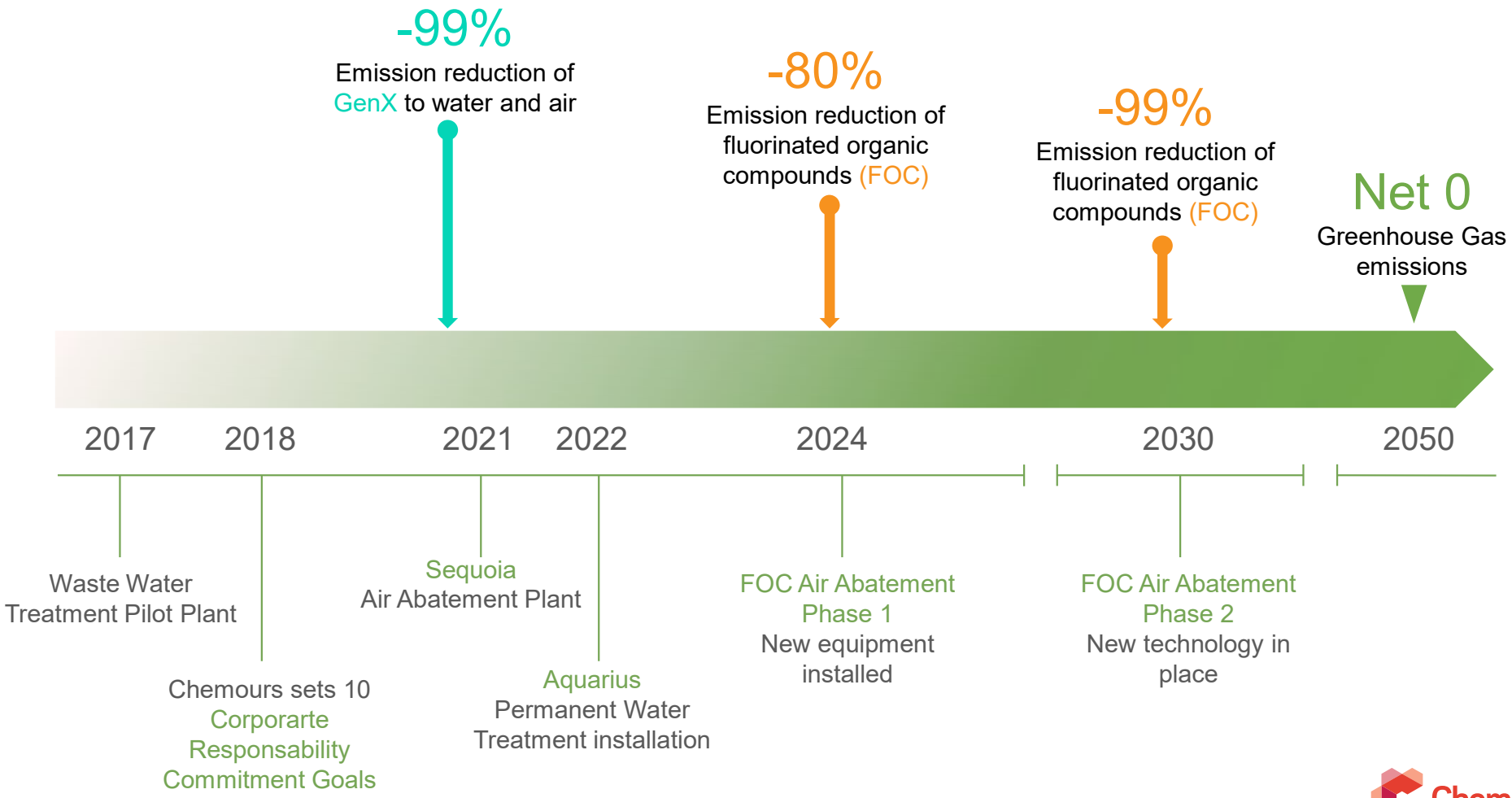
Our experience on emissions reduction



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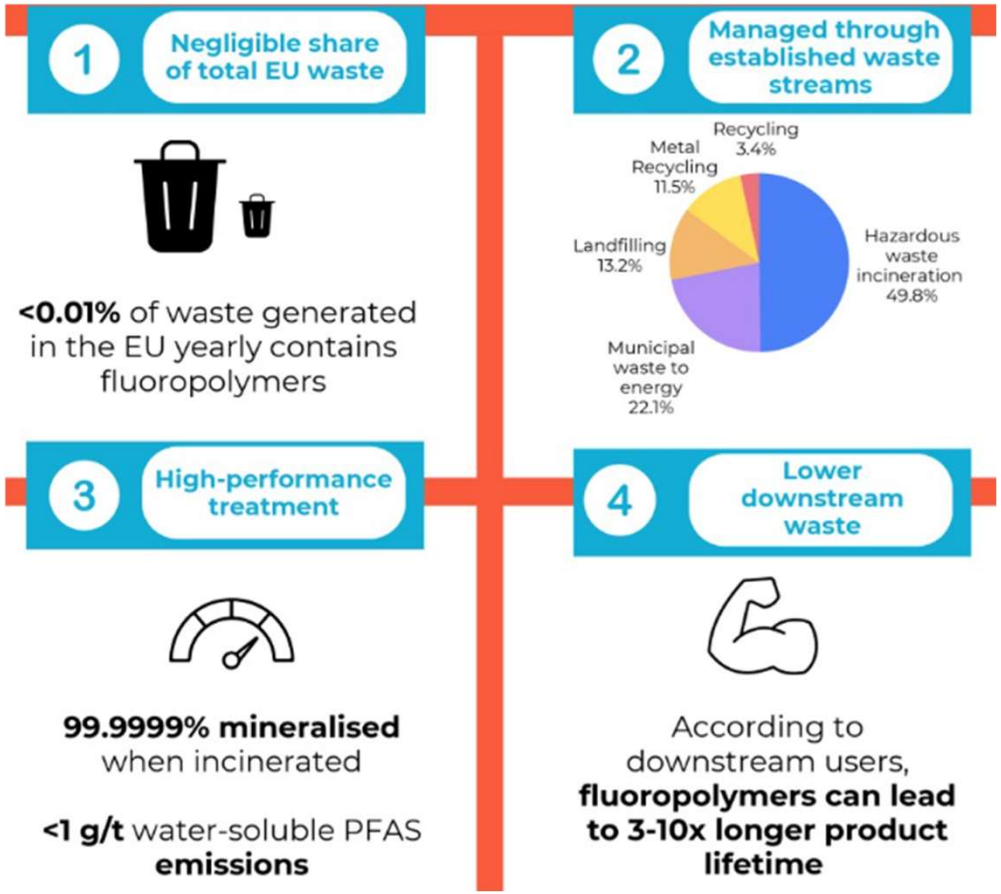
Fluoropolymers at end-of-life



Fluoropolymers
Product Group of Plastics Europe

FPG's End-of-Life (EoL) study is part of a series of **3 reports** that provide comprehensive evidence for the full exemption of fluoropolymers from any blanket restriction under REACH.

EoL: Fluoropolymers at their End-of-life - Plastics Europe

Assessment of Alternatives (AoA): Assessment of Alternatives to Fluoropolymers - Plastics Europe

Socio-Economic Assessment (SEA): Socio-Economic Assessment - Plastics Europe

A **Safe Handling Guide** (SHG) for the safe handling, processing and waste management of fluoropolymer resins is available via:

Guide for the Safe Handling of Fluoropolymer Resins.

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A Sustainable Solution:
Regulate Emissions, Don't Ban Products

Fluoropolymers and fluorinated refrigerants do not pose an unacceptable risk and can be responsibly managed

- To **maintain Europe's industrial base**, it is vital to make a distinction between PFAS substances
- **Fluoropolymers** and **fluorinated refrigerants** do not pose an unacceptable risk and can be responsibly managed
- **Continued use with robust emission reduction strategies at production, use phase and waste management** is a pragmatic solution that addresses concerns on PFAS pollution while alleviating industry uncertainty
- The proposed regulatory approach is overly complex, disproportionate, **and risks undermining Europe's industrial competitiveness and strategic autonomy**

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