



**NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF
LAW & PUBLIC SAFETY**

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**NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

Catherine R. McCabe
Commissioner

FACT SHEET

**ALLEGATIONS AND BACKGROUND
MARCH 27, 2019 ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS**

DUPONT POMPTON LAKES WORKS

Pompton Lakes, Passaic County

DuPont owned and operated the Pompton Lakes Works (PLW) facility as an explosives manufacturing facility for almost a century, producing lead azide, aluminum and bronze shelled blasting caps, metal wires, and aluminum and copper shells at the site. The Pompton Lake, Ramapo River, Wanaque River and Acid Brook are all on or adjacent to the property, which is also surrounded by the Ringwood State Park and Ramapo Mountain State Forest, as well as residential communities. DuPont used a number of areas of the Facility for the disposal of various wastes generated by its manufacturing operations. DuPont's historic operations and waste management practices have resulted in the discharge and release of scores of hazardous substances and pollutants, including volatile organic compounds, such as trichloroethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene (PCE), and metals, such as lead and mercury into the streams, rivers, and lakes in the area of the Facility, as well as the groundwater, soils, sediments, wetlands, and other natural resources at and around the site. A plume of contaminated ground water has migrated off-site under a residential area, where private wells were widely used for drinking water. The contamination has caused extensive vapor intrusion issues, affecting hundreds of homes. Although Defendants have addressed some historic contamination, extensive contamination remains throughout the site, and that contamination continues to harm the community and natural resources of the State. The defendants are E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, The Chemours Company, and The Chemours Company FC, LLC. The case was filed in Superior Court, Passaic County.

DUPONT PARLIN

Sayreville, Middlesex County

DuPont owned and operated its Parlin Facility as a chemical manufacturing plant since 1904. The site is surrounded by municipal wellfields, public parks, schools, recreational facilities, industrial and commercial businesses, and residential neighborhoods. DuPont engaged in the manufacturing, storing and transport of a wide variety of products at its Parlin site, and has generated a diverse and significant amount of hazardous waste through its operations and waste management practices there. It manufactured photographic films, automotive paints, pigments, adhesives, thinners, finishes and related specialty products, including ultimately Teflon®, which produced PFAS-contaminated waste. PFAS (poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances) are manmade chemicals manufactured and used in the United States since the 1940s. PFAS are highly persistent in the environment and are resistant to metabolic and environmental degradation processes. They are also bioaccumulative, resulting in the buildup of these toxins in living tissue. As a result, people exposed to these substances through drinking water or other means accumulate increasing concentrations of PFAS in their blood. PFAS are classified as likely human carcinogens. DuPont and 3M, the major manufacturer of PFAS, knew of the health and environmental impacts of PFAS for decades but continued to use it in products and to release it into the environment, and failed to disclose the risks to regulators or the public. Sampling around the Parlin facility revealed excessive PFAS in on-site groundwater, off-site monitoring wells and off-site surface water, including streams exiting the area of the plant.

PFAS contamination, as well as a variety of other contamination, has been found in the surface waters, groundwater, soils, sediments, air, wetlands and other natural resources on and around the Parlin Facility. DuPont sold the Parlin Facility to a related entity, DuPont Specialty Products USA, Inc. in February 2019. The complaint was filed in Middlesex County against E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, The Chemours Company FC, LLC, DuPont Specialty Products USA, Inc. and The 3M Company.

DUPONT REPAUNO

Greenwich Township, Gloucester County

DuPont manufactured dynamite and chemicals for over a hundred years at its Repauno Site. The Site is comprised of over 1,800 acres, and is surrounded by freshwater wetlands, the Delaware River, Repauno Creek, and residential neighborhoods. Since 1880, DuPont has engaged in the manufacture, storage, and transport of industrial chemicals and high explosive products at the Site. DuPont's first research laboratory, then used to conduct explosives research, was located on the Repauno Site. The site generated a diverse and significant amount of hazardous waste, which was disposed of in unlined landfills, sand tar pits, pipes and ditch basins. This has led to the contamination of New Jersey's natural resources, including surface water, groundwater, soils, sediments, wetlands and biota. Hazardous substances and pollutants, including TCE, aniline, benzene and PCBs, remain at the Site and continue to harm the nearby communities and the State's natural resources. The defendants are E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company and The Chemours Company FC, LLC. The case was filed in Superior Court, Gloucester County.

DUPONT CHAMBERS WORKS

Pennsville and Carney's Point, Salem County

The industrial history at Chambers Works began over 100 years ago with the manufacture of gunpowder and other explosives, dyes and chemicals. During its operations, DuPont has produced, utilized, and discharged into the environment approximately 1,200 chemicals, pollutants, and other hazardous substances. Because of DuPont's processes, emissions, and waste disposal practices, the Chambers Works Site is one of the most contaminated sites in New Jersey. It is saturated with a wide variety of pollutants and hazardous substances, including semi-volatile organic compounds, volatile organic compounds, metals, pesticides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), as well as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Starting in 1951, E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company ("DuPont") bought PFOA [perfluorooctanoate], a PFAS compound, from 3M and used it in its manufacturing operations at its Chambers Works facility. DuPont discharged massive amounts of PFAS-containing waste into water and on-site landfills and released PFAS into the air from Chambers Works, which is located on the Delaware River in Salem County near the Delaware Memorial Bridge. Poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances, collectively referred to as PFAS, are manmade chemicals manufactured and used in the United States since the 1940s. PFAS are highly persistent in the environment and are resistant to metabolic and environmental degradation processes. They are also bioaccumulative, resulting in the buildup of these toxins in living tissue.

As a result, people exposed to these substances through drinking water or other means accumulate increasing concentrations of PFAS in their blood. PFAS are classified as likely human carcinogens. DuPont and 3M, the major manufacturer of PFAS, knew of the health and environmental impacts of PFAS for decades but continued to use it in products and to release it into the environment, and failed to disclose the risks to regulators or the public. PFAS contamination, as well as a variety of other contamination, has been found in the surface waters, groundwater, soils, sediments, air, wetlands and other natural resources on and around the Chambers Works Facility. The complaint was filed in Salem County against E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, The Chemours Company, The Chemours Company FC, LLC, and The 3M Company.