

DUPONT ACTIONS REGARDING PFOA

DuPont has a continuing commitment to gaining additional scientific understanding of, and reducing public exposure to, PFOA. DuPont's ongoing research is focused on developing a better understanding of the bio-persistence of PFOA, evaluating potential routes of exposure, and reducing current and potential sources of exposure to the compound.

Some of our significant actions taken during 2004 as part of this effort include:

- **Reduced PFOA Water and Air Emissions From DuPont Manufacturing Operations by 98 Percent**

In the past five years, DuPont has reduced PFOA emissions from DuPont's U.S. operations by more than 98 percent. Global emissions have been reduced by 90 percent. Specifically, at the DuPont Washington Works facility near Parkersburg, W.Va., we have reduced annual air emissions more than 99 percent. During 2004, we extended our deep-bed scrubber technology to the remaining polymer operations at the plant, and modified the filter elements for all the scrubber units achieving greater than 99 percent removal efficiency. Washington Works annual water emissions have been reduced 97 percent. The Washington Works facility is the largest user of PFOA in DuPont's global fluoropolymer operations.

DuPont designed, built and is operating a state-of-the-art facility located in Fayetteville, N.C., to manufacture the ammonium salt of PFOA. This site began operations in 2002 and was designed to minimize air and water emissions. This represents a greater than 99 percent reduction when compared to the previous manufacturing process. DuPont has invested more than \$40 million in capital equipment to achieve the emissions reductions reported for Washington Works and Fayetteville.

- **Modified the Fluoropolymer Dispersion Manufacturing Process to Reformulate Fluoropolymer Dispersion Products and Reduce Product Content of PFOA**

A 2004 study by the Society of the Plastics Industry has shown that users of fluoropolymer aqueous dispersions are not a significant source of PFOA emissions because the compound is largely destroyed by the thermal processing that the dispersion receives. Despite this finding, DuPont continues to be committed to implement technology to significantly reduce the amount of PFOA in our dispersion products, with a capability to reach more than 90 percent reduction. During 2004, we completed basic technology development, and remain on track to complete reformulation of our dispersion-based products by the end of 2006. DuPont also has proprietary technologies for the safe disposal, recovery and/or recycle of the PFOA extracted in our process, and we will incorporate this technology in our new commercial facilities. We are making our technology available to the industry.

- **Developed a New Process Technology to Reduce Trace Levels of PFOA in Telomer Products**

DuPont has further developed process technology that reduces the trace levels of PFOA and related impurities that form as byproducts during the manufacture of our telomer-based

products by 85 percent. In addition, we continue to aggressively pursue scientific fate and effect studies on our telomer-based products in DuPont laboratories, as well as through external contract laboratories and through contract research and unrestricted grants to leading academic investigators worldwide. Our financial commitment to these combined investigations is expected to total more than \$7 million in 2004 and up to \$10 million in 2005.

▪ **Completed a Consumer Article Exposure and Risk Characterization Assessment Confirming that Consumer Articles do not Result in Detectable Human Exposure**

DuPont commissioned a \$1 million peer-reviewed study of products produced either using PFOA or containing trace amounts of the compound. The study, conducted by Environ, an independent laboratory, was reviewed by an expert panel of scientists moderated by Dr. George Gray, executive director of the Harvard Center for Risk Analysis. The study concluded that use of these commercial or consumer products would not result in any detectable exposure to PFOA.

▪ **Initiated a Comprehensive Health Exposure Study for 1,000 Employees at the DuPont Washington Works Site**

The results of the first-phase cross-section surveillance data, which includes a comparison of exposure data and clinical chemistry analyses of active DuPont employees participating in the study, revealed no association among PFOA and nearly all of the 62 blood and urine test results reported. These included no correlation between exposure to PFOA and liver functions, blood counts, and PSA (an indicator of prostate cancer). One exception was an approximate 10 percent increase in total cholesterol, most of which was in the LDL fraction, and a rise in triglycerides among some individuals having PFOA levels of greater than 1000 parts per billion – a level 200 times higher than that found in the general population. The study data did not indicate that PFOA was or was not the cause of the increase in serum cholesterol levels. The study also observed slight increases in uric acid and iron among the employees with the highest PFOA blood levels.

DuPont will use the data produced by this study to further investigate if PFOA is the cause of the statistical observations found among employees in the study.

▪ **Agreed to Provide Interim Water Treatment and Community Health Study in West Virginia and Ohio**

DuPont will provide water treatment, based on activated carbon filtration technology developed by the company, for the six water districts and private well owners that comprise the class in a lawsuit filed against the company in Wood County, W.Va. This technology will reduce the level of PFOA in the water provided by those water districts and private wells to the lowest practicable levels. It is estimated that these water treatment projects will cost \$10 million. DuPont has also agreed to fund an independent health study in the communities exposed to PFOA from DuPont's Washington Works operations. A panel of well-qualified scientists selected by both the plaintiffs and DuPont will conduct this study, with costs estimated at \$5 million. Implementation of both water treatment and the community health study are contingent upon final court approval (expected in early 2005) of the settlement agreement reached with the plaintiffs.

