

RETURN DATE: MARCH 5, 2024

SUPERIOR COURT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

JUDICIAL DISTRICT
OF HARTFORD

v.

EIDP, INC.; DUPONT DE NEMOURS,
INC.; THE CHEMOURS COMPANY; THE
CHEMOURS COMPANY FC, LLC;
CORTEVA, INC.; and 3M COMPANY

AT HARTFORD

JANUARY 23, 2024

COMPLAINT

The State of Connecticut, by its Attorney General William Tong, brings this action to obtain injunctive, monetary, and other equitable relief, and complains and alleges as follows:

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. The State of Connecticut brings this action against the above-named Defendants to protect and restore lands, waters, and wildlife, among other natural resources and property, which are contaminated with toxic chemicals known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”).

2. Defendants are among the world’s largest chemical manufacturers and have been the primary historical manufacturers of PFAS and PFAS-containing chemicals and related products (herein collectively referred to as “PFAS Products”) since the 1940s.

3. Defendants’ PFAS Products have been used in Connecticut and throughout the country in industrial processes and in consumer products. PFAS are typically added to make products, including those under Defendants’ brand names Teflon and Scotchgard, resistant to stains, water, and heat. Among the items where Defendants’ PFAS Products have been widely used are food packaging, cookware, carpeting, upholstery, clothing, and cosmetics.

4. PFAS do not exist naturally in the environment. They are synthetic chemicals which enter the environment through the normal and foreseeable disposal of consumer and commercial products and from industrial releases into the air, water, and soil.

5. PFAS do not break down in the environment. Once released into the world, PFAS will migrate through the environment and accumulate in living organisms.

6. Due to their longevity in the environment, PFAS are known as “Forever Chemicals.”

7. PFAS are toxic at extremely low concentrations. Scientific studies have linked the accumulation of PFAS in humans with harmful – and potentially lethal – conditions, including cancer and liver disease, as well as with adverse effects on pregnancies and child development.

8. The manufacturers of PFAS Products have known about the harmful and persistent characteristics of PFAS for decades, but concealed material information about these characteristics to preserve their product lines.

9. As early as the 1950s, substantial resources were devoted to toxicity testing on numerous animal species, which demonstrated incredibly dangerous impacts upon an array of mammals, birds, and fish. Human health studies demonstrated significantly increased cancer risks from PFAS exposure, as well as increased occurrence of birth defects and other health impacts. Defendants shared with each other their research and serious safety concerns but not with the public, even as they continued to produce these toxins.

10. Defendants developed extensive research programs to study their chemicals and determined that their PFAS Products were polluting drinking water supplies, groundwater, surface waterbodies, soils, sediments, and wildlife.

11. Since the 1970s, these manufacturers have also known that there is a “universal presence” of their PFAS in human blood.

12. Despite legal obligations to report their knowledge, these risks were concealed from regulators and the public for decades.

13. The Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) only learned in 1998 that PFAS was in the blood of the general human population. Under pressure from the EPA, one Defendant, the 3M Company, then produced over 1,200 studies it had withheld from regulators for decades.

14. With utter disregard for human health and the environment, Defendants had concealed their knowledge about these harmful chemicals from regulators and deceived their customers. Even after the EPA was alerted to the PFAS threat, manufacturers of PFAS Products labored to undermine regulatory efforts and scientific inquiry.

15. Defendants concealed critical information in order to perpetuate their toxic trade, delaying any regulatory response to the PFAS threat for decades. As scientific awareness of the dangers of PFAS have grown, recent investigations have revealed widespread PFAS contamination across Connecticut, including in waterways and drinking water wells.

16. The State, as *parens patriae* and trustee of natural resources, has an obligation to protect its citizens and environment from the ongoing PFAS threat and to restore Connecticut’s environment for the benefit of future generations.

17. Connecticut state agencies estimate that the State and its taxpayers will likely need to expend billions of dollars to mitigate PFAS contamination, remediate Connecticut’s natural resources and property, and ensure the health and safety of Connecticut’s residents.

18. The State is not seeking to recover through this Complaint any relief for contamination or injury related to Aqueous Film Forming Foam, a firefighting material that contains PFAS which the State is addressing through a separate legal action to hold these and other defendants accountable.

II. THE PARTIES

A. The Plaintiff

19. The State of Connecticut brings this action by and through William Tong, Attorney General of the State of Connecticut, with his principal office at 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut 06106.

20. The State of Connecticut is a sovereign state and brings this action in its capacity as sovereign, on behalf of its commissioners and agencies, as trustee of State natural resources and owner of substantial interests in property contaminated and injured by Defendants, and pursuant to its *parens patriae* authority on behalf of the citizens of Connecticut.

21. This action is brought at the request of and pursuant to the authority granted to the Governor of the State of Connecticut, Ned Lamont, by Conn. Gen. Stat. § 3-5, as well as, by Connecticut common law, Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 3-125, 22a-16, 22a-416 to 22a-599, 42-110m, and 52-552 to 52-552*l*. The State brings this action based upon its statutory enforcement authority to protect State natural resources and substantial interests in property and its common law police power. This power includes its authority to prevent pollution of the State's natural resources and State property, to prevent nuisances, to protect consumers and ensure fair trade practices, and to prevent and abate hazards to public health, safety, welfare, and the environment.

22. The State of Connecticut brings this action to obtain injunctive, monetary, and other equitable relief. The State of Connecticut seeks to prevent continued violations of law and duties by Defendants, to compel investigation and remediation of environmental pollution, to obtain civil penalties for Defendants' violations of law, and to recover actual and punitive damages. These damages include, without limitation, past and future expenditures to identify and respond

to PFAS contamination of natural resources and property, including treating, monitoring, and remediating drinking water, as well as natural resource damages.

23. In this Complaint, the term “State’s natural resources and property” refers to all natural resources or property for which the State of Connecticut seeks damages, including without limitation fish, wildlife, biota, air, surface water, groundwater, wetlands, drinking water supplies, soil, sediment, public lands the State holds in trust, and where the State is an owner of substantial interests in property.

B. The Defendants

24. Defendants at all times relevant to this Complaint were and are designers, manufacturers, marketers, distributors, and/or sellers of PFAS Products. The following Defendants, at times relevant to this Complaint, designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or otherwise sold (directly or indirectly) PFAS Products that each such Defendant knew or should have known would be delivered into areas affecting the State’s natural resources and property.

1. DuPont Defendants

25. This Complaint refers to EIDP, Inc., DuPont de Nemours, Inc., The Chemours Company, The Chemours Company FC, LLC, and Corteva, Inc., collectively, as the “DuPont Defendants.”

26. Defendant **EIDP, Inc. (“Old DuPont”)**, formerly known as E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 974 Centre Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19805. Old Dupont has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold PFAS Products throughout the United States. Since at least the 1940s, Old DuPont sold its trademarked PFAS Product “Teflon” for industrial uses and, since at least the 1960s, for

use in consumer products. As alleged herein, Old DuPont engaged in a multi-year scheme to insulate its assets and defraud its creditors. Old DuPont is registered to do business in Connecticut.

27. Defendant **DuPont de Nemours, Inc. (“New DuPont”)**, formerly known as DowDuPont, Inc., is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 974 Centre Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19805. In 2015, after Old DuPont spun off The Chemours Company, Old DuPont and The Dow Chemical Company (“Old Dow”) merged as subsidiaries of a newly created entity, DowDuPont, Inc. Subsequently, DowDuPont, Inc. spun off both Corteva, Inc. and Dow, Inc. (“New Dow”) and transferred Old DuPont’s historical assets and liabilities, retaining the specialty products business. In connection with these transfers, the surviving entity of the spin-offs, now known as DuPont de Nemours, Inc., assumed certain Old DuPont assets and liabilities, which likely includes business lines and liabilities relating to the design, manufacture, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of PFAS Products. New DuPont does business throughout the United States.

28. Defendant **The Chemours Company (“Chemours”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801. In 2015, Old DuPont spun off Chemours as an independent company, along with Old DuPont’s performance chemicals business and vast environmental liabilities, including those related to PFAS. Chemours has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold PFAS Products throughout the United States. Chemours is registered to do business in Connecticut.

29. Defendant **The Chemours Company FC, LLC (“Chemours FC”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

19801. Chemours FC operates as a subsidiary of Chemours and manufactures fluoropolymer resins. Chemours FC is registered to do business in Connecticut.

30. Defendant **Corteva, Inc. (“Corteva”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 974 Centre Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19805. In 2019, New DuPont spun off its agricultural business as a new, publicly traded company, Corteva, which currently holds Old DuPont as a subsidiary. In connection with these transfers, Corteva assumed certain Old DuPont assets and liabilities, which likely includes business lines and liabilities relating to the design, manufacture, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of PFAS Products. Corteva is registered to do business in Connecticut.

2. 3M Company

31. Defendant **3M Company (“3M”)**, formerly known as Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 3M Center, St. Paul, Minnesota 55144. Since at least the 1950s, 3M has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold PFAS Products throughout the United States. Beginning in 1956, 3M sold many of those PFAS Products under the brand name “Scotchgard.” 3M is registered to do business in Connecticut.

32. The Court has jurisdiction over Defendants under Connecticut’s corporate long-arm statute, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 33-929, and individual long-arm statute, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-59b, owing to Defendants’ transaction of business, tortious conduct, and injuries inflicted in the State.

III. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. PFAS Products Harm the Environment, Animals, and Human Health

33. PFAS are a group of thousands of human-made chemical compounds containing bonds of fluorine and carbon atoms. The fluorine-carbon bond is one of the strongest bonds in

chemistry. Due to their unique chemical structure, PFAS are extremely stable and repel oil, grease, water, and heat. They do not naturally occur in the environment.

34. For purposes of this Complaint, “PFAS” includes, but is not limited to, the following ten PFAS compounds, including their precursors, acids, salts, ionic forms, and byproducts, for which the Connecticut Department of Public Health (“CT DPH”) has developed drinking water “Action Levels” for specified concentrations:

- a. **PFOS** (Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid)
- b. **PFOA** (Perfluorooctanoic acid)
- c. **6:2 Cl-PFESA** (6:2 chloropolyfluoroether sulfonic acid)
- d. **8:2 Cl-PFESA** (8:2 chloropolyfluoroether sulfonic acid)
- e. **HFPO-DA** (also known as GenX) (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid)
- f. **PFBS** (Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid)
- g. **PFBA** (perfluorobutanoic acid)
- h. **PFHxS** (Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid)
- i. **PFHxA** (Perfluorohexanoic acid)
- j. **PFNA** (Perfluorononanoic acid)

35. The unique chemical structure of PFAS make them (1) persistent, (2) mobile, (3) bioaccumulative and biomagnifying, and (4) toxic.

36. PFAS are extremely persistent. PFAS do not break down or biodegrade in the environment or in living organisms. Once released into the environment, they will endure indefinitely until they are consumed by living organisms or are contained and removed. This extreme persistence has given them the nickname “Forever Chemicals.”

37. PFAS are highly mobile. They easily dissolve and spread through water. Once released into the environment, they can migrate long distances through a variety of media, including surface water, groundwater, soils, sediment, and air. Due to the mobility and persistence of PFAS, even releases of modest quantities can cause significant pollution of State natural resources and property.

38. PFAS bioaccumulate in humans and in wildlife such as fish. PFAS are purged from individual organisms very slowly – over many years for humans and other large organisms – which leads to a buildup of PFAS within the body, even when exposure continues at extremely low levels. Thus, PFAS also can biomagnify, meaning that their concentration in organic tissue increases as they are consumed up the food chain.

39. As humans are exposed to PFAS, whether through consumption of contaminated food or water, inhalation of contaminated air, or absorption through skin, the concentration of PFAS in their blood and organs increases.

40. According to the CDC, the elimination half-lives of PFOA and PFOS, or the length of time for the concentration of those substances in the human body to decrease by one-half, are estimated to be 3.5 years and 4.8 years, respectively. For comparison, the half-lives of arsenic, lead (in human blood), and radioactive polonium are ten hours, thirty-two days, and forty days.

41. PFAS also spread through humans and other mammals by crossing the placenta from mother to fetus and by passing to infants through breast milk.

42. PFAS are toxic and cause significant adverse effects to human and animal health. Toxicology and human epidemiology studies by independent researchers, as well as decades of studies and lab animal testing by the Defendants, have demonstrated the unreasonable risk to human and animal health from PFAS.

43. Federal government agencies, including the Center for Disease Control's Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, have concluded there are adverse human health effects associated with PFAS exposure, including kidney and testicular cancer; liver damage or changes in liver function; delayed growth and development (including decreased infant birth weight); decreased vaccine response; and increased cholesterol.

44. Additional adverse human health effects associated with PFAS exposure include, but are not limited to, cancers of the liver, breasts, pancreas, and prostate; diabetes; fatty liver disease; adverse pregnancy outcomes; and infertility.

45. Contamination from PFAS is a serious threat to human health and the environment, including to the State's natural resources and property.

46. The presence of these chemicals in drinking water presents a serious threat to public health.

47. Removal of PFAS from drinking water sources requires specialized and expensive drinking water treatment systems. Additionally, once PFAS are removed from drinking water through filtration media, they must be disposed of in a safe manner, which is costly and creates new risks.

48. Known pathways for PFAS to enter the environment include releases to air, waters, and soil from industrial processes and sites and through the normal and foreseeable use and disposal of consumer, household, and commercial products containing PFAS.

49. Once released into the environment, PFAS resist natural degradation, migrate through and contaminate State natural resources and property, harm human and animal life, and are difficult and costly to remove.

B. The State is Uncovering and Responding to PFAS Contamination in Connecticut

1. Federal Investigations and Changing Regulations Have Brought Attention to PFAS

50. Federal and state regulators began to learn of the substantial risks associated with PFAS exposure in the late 1990s, when the EPA received disclosures about two types of PFAS – PFOS and PFOA – and subsequently filed enforcement actions under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

51. Section 8(e) of TSCA requires chemical manufacturers and distributors to immediately notify the EPA if they have information that “reasonably supports the conclusion that such substance or mixture presents a substantial risk of injury to health or the environment.” TSCA § 8(e), 15 U.S.C. § 2607(e). This reporting requirement has been included in TSCA since its enactment in 1976. *See* Pub. L. 94-469, Title I, § 8, Oct. 11, 1976, 90 Stat. 2027.

52. In December 2005, the EPA reached a settlement with Old DuPont related to violations of TSCA for concealing the environmental and health effects of PFOA. The settlement included the largest civil administrative penalty the EPA had ever obtained under any environmental statute, \$10.25 million, and further required Old DuPont to perform Supplemental Environmental Projects worth \$6.25 million.

53. In April 2006, 3M agreed to pay the EPA a penalty of more than \$1.5 million after being cited for 244 violations of TSCA, which included violations dating back decades for failing to disclose studies regarding PFOS, PFOA, and other fluorinated compounds.

54. Concurrently with those enforcement actions, EPA sought to phase out the production of PFOS and PFOA. As the only known manufacturer of PFOS in the United States, 3M’s phaseout of PFOS ceased all known domestic PFOS manufacturing. In 2006, EPA launched the PFOA Stewardship Program to coordinate the phaseout of intentional domestic PFOA

production by 2015, which the participants reported to have been achieved. The eight participating companies were Arkema, Asahi, BASF, Clariant, Daikin, 3M/Dyneon, Old DuPont, and Solvay Solexis.

55. Since EPA learned of the substantial risks associated with PFAS exposure through its investigations and Defendants' overdue disclosures, it has recognized the threat presented to human health and the environment and has proposed regulations with considerable implications for State regulators and their drinking water providers.

56. In 2016, the EPA established a health advisory level ("HAL") for combined PFOS and PFOA in drinking water at seventy parts per trillion (ppt). In June 2022, the EPA lowered the HALs for PFOA and PFOS to .004 ppt and .02 ppt, respectively. One ppt is analogous to one drop in twenty Olympic-sized swimming pools. In setting these new interim HALs, the EPA relied on "data and draft analyses that indicate that the levels at which negative health effects could occur are much lower than previously understood when the agency issued its 2016 health advisories for PFOA and PFOS."

57. In March 2023, the EPA proposed a new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for six PFAS, including PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, HFPO-DA/GenX, PFHxS, and PFBS. The regulation establishes legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for the six aforementioned PFAS, as well as health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). If promulgated, water providers and their state regulators will be required to monitor for these PFAS, notify the public of the levels of these PFAS, and reduce the levels of these PFAS in drinking water if they exceed the proposed MCL standards.

58. The proposed regulation would set the MCLs for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water at 4.0 ppt, which is the lowest concentration that can be reliably quantified within specific limits

of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions. The proposed regulation would set the MCLGs for PFOA and PFOS at zero because the EPA has determined that the chemicals “are likely to cause cancer (e.g., kidney and liver cancer) and that there is no dose below which either chemical is considered safe.”

59. Currently, the EPA is monitoring twenty-nine PFAS compounds under the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). The UCMR 5 requires drinking water systems across the country to collect samples between 2023 and 2025 to test for the presence of twenty-nine PFAS (and lithium). The UCMR 5 requires monitoring of the contaminants from Public Water Systems (“PWS”) that serve at least 3,300 people, as well as a randomly selected sampling of smaller PWS.

60. In September 2022, the EPA also initiated a proposed rulemaking to designate PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (“CERCLA”). In support of this rulemaking, the EPA stated that “evidence indicates that these chemicals may present substantial danger to public health or welfare or the environment when released into the environment.” Once promulgated, States and publicly owned treatment works (“POTWs”) will be responsible for monitoring and treating PFAS in wastewater, controlling the discharge of PFAS, and monitoring, treating, and managing the disposal of PFAS-contaminated biosolids.

2. PFAS Investigations and Response Measures Are Underway in Connecticut

61. As a consequence of the Defendants’ design, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and sale of PFAS Products, the natural resources and lands of the State of Connecticut are contaminated with PFAS.

62. In July 2019, Governor Ned Lamont established the Interagency PFAS Task Force, led by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (“CT DEEP”) and CT DPH, to develop a statewide PFAS strategy across eighteen State agencies and entities. The PFAS Action Plan, released on November 1, 2019, recommended thirty-four agency actions across four strategic focus areas: (1) protecting human health; (2) pollution prevention; (3) remediation; and (4) education, outreach, and communication. State agencies and other entities are uncovering the breadth of the State’s toxic contamination by sampling environmental media, testing drinking water sources, and investigating sites of likely PFAS discharge.

63. Two years later, the Connecticut General Assembly passed Public Act 21-191, which banned the sale of food packaging containing intentionally added PFAS as of December 31, 2023.

64. The State has expended substantial resources to uncover and address the extensive PFAS contamination in Connecticut, including millions of dollars of state bond funds, clean water and drinking water loan funds, and brownfield grants. New staff have been hired to perform PFAS analysis and the CT DPH Laboratory has been outfitted with analytical equipment to perform testing, for example, of drinking water samples.

65. Connecticut agencies developed PFAS testing programs as early as 2013, with the advent of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3. As the primacy agency with responsibility for implementing the Safe Drinking Water Act, CT DPH is tasked with regulating nearly 2,400 public water systems serving over 2.7 million residents.

66. Beginning in 2018, CT DPH established a drinking water Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant at which CT DPH recommends action be taken to reduce health risks – for a sum of five PFAS compounds. Based on evolving science and updated research, CT

DPH established individual Action Levels for four PFAS (PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS) in June 2022 and for another six PFAS (GenX, PFHxA, PFBS, PFBA, 6:2 Cl-PFESA, 8:2 Cl-PFESA) in June 2023. The ten PFAS compounds for which Action Levels were established are among the most widely studied PFAS that have also been detected in human blood more frequently and at higher concentrations than other PFAS. With the establishment of Action Levels, CT DPH mandated PFAS testing for all new wells and recommended testing for all PWS.

67. Building on past testing requirements and voluntary testing, testing of drinking water sources is ongoing under the UCMR 5 regime with support from CT DPH. The first quarterly results were released in August 2023. Of the Connecticut PWS that reported results for the first quarter disclosure, fourteen water sources operated by nine PWS reported detections of various PFAS compounds, with detection levels as high as 44.3 ppt.

68. State agencies have also lent technical assistance and engaged in private well sampling in communities known to be affected by PFAS contamination from nearby sources. Connecticut has over 320,000 private residential wells serving more than 820,000 residents. Because PFAS does not biodegrade, CT DEEP expects private wells polluted with PFAS may require treatment in perpetuity, unless active remedial measures are implemented to isolate or remove the source of PFAS pollution to groundwater. During the State's PFAS investigations conducted to date, contaminated private wells have been found in the vicinity of PFAS sources, and additional contaminated wells are expected to be identified as environmental investigations of known or presumed PFAS sources continue.

69. Site investigations are ongoing among the thousands of identified sites in Connecticut suspected of being contaminated with PFAS.

70. Among those sites of known or suspected contamination are five closed landfills managed by the State. Bond funds have been allocated to address identified PFAS contamination associated with landfills in Hartford and Ellington, while testing is underway at landfills in Shelton, Wallingford, and Waterbury.

71. In addition to its site investigations, the State has retained experts to conduct environmental contamination studies.

72. In 2021, CT DEEP retained consultants to characterize PFAS levels in environmental media entering and discharging from POTWs in Connecticut. The study tested influent, effluent, and sludge from thirty-five POTWs. Additionally, incinerator sludge and incinerator scrubber water samples were collected from four biosolid incinerators, and surface water and fish tissue samples were collected near ten POTWs. The data collected indicated PFAS were present in all samples analyzed. Of the thirty-four individual PFAS tested, twenty-nine were detected in at least one sample. The identified PFAS included all PFAS compounds for which CT DPH has enacted drinking water Action Levels. The data on PFAS concentrations in fish tissue prompted CT DEEP and CT DPH to issue a consumption advisory for specific sections of the Hockanum River.

73. Defendants' acts and omissions have caused or contributed to PFAS contamination in Connecticut. Defendants failed to disclose to their customers and the users of PFAS Products the environmental and health risks of PFAS that were known or should have been known to them, resulting in the release and proliferation of PFAS. As a result, the risks associated with PFAS were unknown to the users of PFAS Products; were unknown to the State; and were generally unknown to those other than Defendants who could have reduced or limited the PFAS contamination and injury described above. As designers, manufacturers, marketers, distributors,

and sellers of PFAS Products, Defendants were in the best position to mitigate the risk of harm of their products.

74. As a consequence of Defendants' acts and omissions, the State is expending substantial resources to identify, contain, remediate, or otherwise mitigate the effects of PFAS contamination across Connecticut.

C. There is Widespread PFAS Contamination of Connecticut's Natural Resources

75. PFAS contamination from Defendants' PFAS Products has injured and continues to injure the natural resources and property of the State and the property, health, safety, and welfare of Connecticut's citizens.

76. Since 1971, the State of Connecticut has declared that "[t]he air, water, land and other natural resources, taken for granted since the settlement of the state, are now recognized as finite and precious" and that it is the policy of the State "to manage the basic resources of air, land and water to the end that the state may fulfill its responsibility as trustee of the environment for the present and future generations." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-1.

77. It is the policy of the State of Connecticut that "carefully selected areas of land and water of outstanding scientific, educational, biological, geological, paleontological or scenic value be preserved." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 23-5a.

78. It is also the policy of the State of Connecticut that "there is a public trust in the air, water and other natural resources of the state of Connecticut and that each person is entitled to the protection, preservation and enhancement of the same." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-15.

79. The State owns lands throughout Connecticut that it maintains for the benefit of the public, such as State Forests, State Parks, and wildlife management areas.

80. The State holds its natural resources in trust for the State's citizens and has an obligation to protect public interests in these resources through, among other things, maintaining the environmental quality of its air, lands, and waters. The State's natural resources include, without limitation, its air; its waters, such as groundwater, springs, streams, wetlands, ocean waters, and estuaries; certain lands and the resources found on them, such as forests and the trees within; and its wildlife, such as birds and fish, within its boundaries or otherwise subject to its jurisdiction.

81. PFAS attributable to Defendants' PFAS Products have been found in groundwater, surface water, sediments, soils, and biota in the State where PFAS Products were used, stored, disposed of, or otherwise discharged. Furthermore, the State anticipates that additional contamination of natural resources from PFAS attributable to Defendants' PFAS Products will be uncovered as its investigation continues.

82. Contamination from PFAS Products persists in the State's natural resources, damages their intrinsic value, and impairs the public benefits derived from access to, use, and enjoyment of the State's natural resources.

83. The current and future residents of the State have a substantial interest in natural resources free of PFAS contamination, as do the tourism, recreation, fishing, and other industries that rely on maintaining a clean and safe environment for their businesses, patrons, and tourists to visit and enjoy.

84. Defendants' PFAS Products are major sources of PFAS contamination in Connecticut. Numerous locations in Connecticut are known to be contaminated and injured by Defendants' PFAS Products, including locations in the vicinity of landfills, POTWs, and operating or closed manufacturing facilities.

85. Releases of PFAS directly to soil or water allow PFAS to spread through the environment. PFAS on contaminated sites, such as those named above, have migrated between soils, groundwater, and surface water, which threaten human health and contaminate the sediments and biota found within those environments. A healthy and functioning ecosystem depends upon the interplay between non-impaired waters, soils, sediments, and wildlife.

1. Groundwater

86. Groundwater is a precious, limited, and invaluable natural resource that is used for drinking water, irrigation, and other important purposes.

87. A majority of Connecticut residents rely on groundwater for drinking water, including the twenty-three percent of residents who rely solely on private residential wells.

88. The people of Connecticut also use groundwater to irrigate agricultural crops and to provide drinking water to animals raised for human consumption in the State.

89. PFAS attributable to Defendants' PFAS Products have contaminated and injured the State's groundwater in locations throughout the State, including, for example, at the closed landfills in Hartford and Ellington.

90. PFAS attributable to Defendants' PFAS Products have contaminated and injured drinking water that is drawn from groundwater sources in locations throughout the State, including, for example, in public water systems in Manchester and Norwalk.

91. Defendants have caused PFAS contamination of groundwater at these and a myriad of other locations in Connecticut by designing, manufacturing, marketing, distributing, and/or selling PFAS Products – all while knowingly concealing and misrepresenting the dangers posed by those products to groundwater.

92. Ongoing additional testing continues to reveal further PFAS contamination and injury of groundwater in locations throughout Connecticut.

93. It is virtually certain that additional testing will reveal further PFAS contamination and injury of groundwater in locations throughout Connecticut.

2. Surface Waters

94. Surface waters are precious, limited, and invaluable State natural resources that are used for drinking water, recreation, fishing, and ecological and other important purposes.

95. Connecticut has 618 miles of shoreline on the Long Island Sound. The State contains 6,000 miles of streams and rivers, and over 2,000 lakes and reservoirs.

96. Surface waters are sources of drinking water. Approximately seventy-six percent of Connecticut's population is served by water systems with the capability to supply both ground and surface water supplies – twenty-one percent of large water systems in Connecticut rely exclusively on surface supplies.

97. Connecticut's surface waterbodies are central to its economic wellbeing. The State's tourism and recreation industries are dependent upon clean water that is safe for recreation and capable of supporting aquatic life, including a recreational boating sector worth \$3.6 billion each year and a sportfishing sector worth over \$650 million each year.

98. Significant releases of PFAS have created ecological and public health crises in Connecticut rivers.

99. Defendants' PFAS Products have contaminated Connecticut surface waterbodies in the vicinity of POTWs and other release sites, including, but not limited to, the following waterbodies, each of which has tested and detected PFAS compounds:

- a. Connecticut River, Hartford

- b. Farmington River, Farmington and Windsor
- c. Hockanum River, Vernon
- d. Naugatuck River, Beacon Falls
- e. Pequabuck River, Bristol
- f. Quinnipiac River, Wallingford
- g. Scantic River, Somers

100. Ongoing additional testing continues to reveal further PFAS contamination and injury of surface waters in locations throughout Connecticut.

101. It is virtually certain that additional testing will reveal further PFAS contamination and injury of surface waters in locations throughout Connecticut.

3. Fish and Wildlife

102. The State's biota – including both flora and fauna – are critical ecological resources. Wildlife, including birds and fish, are held in trust by the State for the benefit of its citizens.

103. The State's biodiversity provides a wealth of ecological, social, and economic goods and services that are an integral part of cultural and economic activity in Connecticut. Hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching, for example, generate hundreds of millions of dollars each year through tourism and recreation. Connecticut's fish, marine resources, and wild game also provide important sources of food.

104. Injuries to Connecticut's biota impact not only the individual species, but also the entire ecosystem of which they are a part.

105. The State has identified PFAS compounds attributable to the Defendants' PFAS Products in its public trust fish. Since 2016, Connecticut state agencies have tested finfish tissue for the presence of PFAS.

106. PFAS attributable to Defendants' PFAS Products have contaminated and injured fish in waterbodies across Connecticut, leading CT DPH to issue consumption advisories against consuming fish caught in certain waterbodies. Those advisories recommend limiting consumption of these fish to one meal per month or warn against any consumption at all.

107. For example, solely in response to detected PFOS levels, CT DPH has issued consumption advisories concerning fish caught throughout or in portions of the following rivers:

- a. Connecticut River
- b. Farmington River
- c. Hockanum River
- d. Housatonic River
- e. Natchaug River
- f. Naugatuck River
- g. Pequabuck River
- h. Quinnipiac River
- i. Scantic River
- j. Shetucket River
- k. Still River
- l. Tankerhoosen River
- m. Willimantic River

108. Connecticut state agencies, including the Department of Agriculture and the University of Connecticut, are also investigating PFAS contamination of shellfish beds in Long Island Sound.

109. Connecticut state agencies have expended substantial resources to conduct PFAS testing in finfish and shellfish. This testing will need to continue to update fish consumption guidance.

110. In addition to fish testing, Connecticut state agencies are also preparing to test raptor blood and tissue, including those of bald eagles, for PFAS and other compounds.

111. Ongoing additional testing continues to reveal further PFAS contamination and injury of wildlife in locations throughout Connecticut.

112. It is virtually certain that additional testing will reveal further PFAS contamination and injury of wildlife in locations throughout Connecticut.

D. The Defendants Knew or Should Have Known of the Dangers of PFAS

1. 3M Has Known for Decades of Health and Environmental Risks from PFAS

113. 3M was the largest manufacturer of PFAS chemicals in the United States from the 1940s through the early 2000s.

114. 3M manufactured PFAS by electrochemical fluorination beginning in the 1940s.

115. 3M was the only known manufacturer of PFOS and PFHxS in the United States.

116. 3M knew for decades that its PFAS Products were toxic and would adversely affect the environment and human health.

117. 3M began testing the physiological and toxicological properties of PFAS compounds as early as 1950. Based on these internal studies, 3M knew that PFOA and PFOS were harmful to humans and the environment as early as the 1950s.

118. In 1950, 3M documented that PFAS accumulate in the blood of mice when exposed to the chemicals in laboratory tests.

119. By 1956, studies showed that 3M's PFAS were found to bind to proteins in human blood, resulting in bioaccumulation of those compounds in the human body.

120. By 1960, 3M knew that its waste PFAS could leach into groundwater and otherwise enter the environment. An internal 3M memorandum from 1960 described 3M's understanding that such wastes "[would] eventually reach the water table and pollute domestic wells." Later that year, 3M confirmed that PFAS had already polluted the wells.

121. As early as 1963, 3M knew that its PFAS were highly stable in the environment and did not degrade after disposal. A 1963 3M report described PFAS as being stable in the environment and "completely resistant to biological attack." The same report also confirmed that 3M knew the chemicals to be "toxic."

122. By the mid-1960s, it already considered PFAS to be "toxic" and persistent and it understood the propensity of these chemicals to spread and pollute the environment. 3M chose to withhold its knowledge from its customers and the public, even as its knowledge of the dangers of PFAS continued to grow.

123. By the 1970s, 3M researchers had documented PFAS in fish and were aware that its PFAS Products were hazardous to marine life.

124. In 1970, outside researchers conducted toxicity testing of 3M's Light Water line of PFAS-containing firefighting foam and found it to be "highly derogatory to marine life and the entire test program had to be abandoned to avoid severe local stream pollution."

125. In 1972, toxicity tests conducted with 3M's Light Water foam on bluegill, grass shrimp, fiddler crab, and mummichog further confirmed PFAS's toxicity. After exposure to a 33.4 mg/l concentration of Light Water foam, 100 percent of bluegills died.

126. By the 1970s, 3M was concerned about the risks posed to the general population by exposure to its fluorochemicals.

127. In 1975, 3M learned there was a “universal presence” of PFAS in human blood samples taken from across the United States. After reporting organic fluorine compounds in blood bank samples taken from around the United States at levels corresponding to approximately forty-five ppb, one of the researchers who made this discovery contacted the company to see if it knew of “possible sources” of the chemicals, inquiring about consumer products like Teflon and Scotchgard. 3M’s scientists concluded internally that the fluorine compounds resembled 3M’s own PFAS, but “plead ignorance” to the researcher, misled him by “advis[ing] him that ‘Scotchgard’ was a polymeric material not a [fluorochemical],” and did not share this information outside the company.

128. In 1976, 3M began monitoring the blood of its employees for the presence of PFAS because the company was concerned about potential health effects. For example, workers at 3M’s Chemolite plant in Cottage Grove, Minnesota, were found in June 1976 to have blood PFAS levels at “1,000 times normal.”

129. During the late 1970s, 3M’s internal studies continued to demonstrate the environmental persistence and severe toxicity of the company’s chemicals.

130. In 1978, a 3M study warned that PFAS “are likely to persist in the environment for extended periods” and that they were “shown to be completely resistant to biodegradation.”

131. In 1978, 3M conducted multiple PFOS and PFOA studies in monkeys and rats. The studies showed that PFOS and PFOA affected the liver and gastrointestinal tract of the species tested. Results of a ninety-day animal study conducted by 3M in 1978 indicated that PFAS “should be regarded as toxic.”

132. In 1978, 3M had to abort a study when all of the test monkeys died within the first few days or weeks after being given food contaminated with PFOS. The deaths were attributed to the “compound effect” of the chemical.

133. In 1979, an internal 3M report discussing the studies on PFOS and PFOA toxicity to animals stated that the compounds were “more toxic than anticipated” and recommended that “lifetime rodent studies should be undertaken as soon as possible.”

134. In 1979, a 3M study reported that one of 3M’s fluorosurfactants was found to be completely resistant to biological test conditions and that it appeared waterways were the “environmental sink” for the fluorosurfactants.

135. In 1979, 3M studies documented PFAS in fish taken from the Tennessee River in the proximity of 3M’s plant in Decatur, Alabama, with the “definite conclusion” that PFAS “do appear to bioaccumulate in river fish under natural conditions.”

136. With mounting evidence that its PFAS were toxic, persistent, and mobile in the environment, concerns were growing internally at 3M about the possible risks to its employees.

137. A 1979 memo from an employee in 3M’s medical department concluded that it was “paramount to begin now an assessment of the potential (if any) of long term (carcinogenic) effects for these compounds which are known to persist for a long time in the body and thereby give long term chronic exposure.” That same year, an outside researcher recommended additional testing and told 3M that reducing employees’ exposure to PFAS “should have top priority.”

138. By 1979, Old DuPont and 3M were sharing research on the effects of PFAS to determine the risk to their employees.

139. In 1981, 3M moved twenty-five female employees “of childbearing potential” off production lines at its Decatur, Alabama plant “[a]s a precautionary measure.” This was based on internal research showing that PFAS compounds were causing birth defects in rats.

140. In 1983, 3M Environmental Laboratory scientists advocated for funding to perform an ecological risk assessment of fluorochemicals and argued that concerns about PFAS give rise to “legitimate questions about the persistence, accumulation potential, and ecotoxicity of fluorochemicals in the environment.” No testing was authorized in response to the proposed plan.

141. In 1984, 3M’s internal analyses documented increasing levels of fluorochemicals in 3M workers, concluding that potential uptake of fluorochemicals was exceeding excretion capabilities of the body. The bioaccumulation of fluorochemicals in 3M’s employees was occurring despite the protective measures already taken.

142. In 1987, 3M shared with Old DuPont the results of a two-year study where rats were fed a diet with added fluorochemicals, resulting in the growth of cancerous tumors. The data from the study spurred subsequent discussions where Old DuPont scientists questioned whether they were required to label the fluorochemicals as carcinogens in animals. Old DuPont would perform its own follow-up study and summarized the results in a TSCA 8(e) letter to the EPA, which was also sent to 3M.

143. In 1989, a review of mortality data among 3M’s chemical division workers found, compared to Minnesota death rates, a “statistically significant excess” of deaths by “cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum.”

144. In 1996, 3M employees visited Washington Works in Parkersburg, West Virginia for discussions with Old DuPont about finding replacements for their fluorochemicals. At a prior meeting in May 1995, the companies had set a goal of finding a replacement by 2000.

145. In 1998, a 3M environmental specialist prepared an ecological risk assessment which evaluated whether PFOS concentrations accumulating up the food chain were similar to concentrations that cause adverse effects, determining that ambient environmental levels of PFOS posed a substantial risk to marine mammals.

146. By the late 1990s, 3M's own toxicologist had calculated a "safe" level for PFOS in human blood to be 1.05 ppb, at a time when 3M was well aware that the average level of PFOS found in the blood of the general population of the United States was approximately thirty times higher than this "safe" blood level. 3M did not disclose this information for more than two decades.

147. Despite decades of knowledge about the ubiquity and toxicity of its PFAS, 3M only shared its concerns with EPA beginning in May 1998, with the submission of a TSCA 8(e) letter for PFOS. However, that submission downplayed concerns about the environmental impacts of PFAS, as described by a 3M employee:

Just before that submission we found PFOS in the blood of eaglets – eaglets still young enough that their only food consisted of fish caught in remote lakes by their parents. This finding indicates a widespread environmental contamination and food chain transfer and probably bioaccumulation and bio-magnification. This is a very significant finding that the 8e reporting rule was created to collect. 3M chose to report simply that PFOS had been found in the blood of animals, which is true but omits the most significant information.

148. The same 3M employee, environmental specialist Dr. Rich Purdy, in his resignation letter in 1999 called PFOS "the most insidious pollutant since PCB [polychlorinated biphenyl]. It is probably more damaging than PCB because it does not degrade, whereas PCB does; it is more

toxic to wildlife; and its sink in the environment appears to be biota and not soil and sediment, as is the case with PCB.” Dr. Purdy sent his resignation letter to the EPA, effectively blowing the whistle on 3M’s harmful and illegal activities.

149. In 2000, under pressure from the EPA, 3M announced that it would phase out production of PFOS, PFOA, and certain related products. The press release stated that “our products are safe” and cited the company’s “principles of responsible environmental management” as the reason to cease production.

150. The same day as 3M’s announcement, the EPA issued a press release about 3M’s phaseout stating “3M data supplied to EPA indicated that these chemicals are very persistent in the environment, have a strong tendency to accumulate in human and animal tissues and could potentially pose a risk to human health and the environment over the long term.”

151. In 2006, EPA cited 3M for 244 violations of the Toxic Substances Control Act, accusing 3M of failing to notify the agency about new chemicals and of late reporting of “substantial risk information.” 3M was fined \$1.52 million for these violations.

2. DuPont Defendants Have Known for Decades of PFAS’s Health and Environmental Risks

152. In the 1950s, Old DuPont began using PFOA and other PFAS in its specialty chemical applications, including household products like Teflon, and supplied PFAS Products to third parties for use in manufacturing.

153. Old DuPont quickly thereafter developed an understanding of the dangers of using these chemicals. Rather than warn the public or its consumers about these risks, Old DuPont covered up this information and promoted its PFAS-related products as safe.

154. During this time, Old DuPont was aware that PFOA was toxic to animals and humans and that it bioaccumulates and persists in the environment. Old DuPont also knew that the PFAS

present in Teflon and its other specialty chemical products would proliferate and contaminate the environment. Old DuPont was further aware that industrial facilities related to products like Teflon emitted and discharged PFOA and other PFAS into the environment in large quantities and that scores of people had been exposed to its PFAS, including via public and private drinking water supplies.

155. In approximately 1951, Old DuPont started using PFOA in making Teflon for industrial uses at its Washington Works manufacturing plant in Parkersburg, West Virginia. As early as 1954, employees at Old DuPont's Washington Works plant reported that PFOA might be toxic. In 1961, seven years later, Teflon-coated consumer products hit the marketplace.

156. By 1961, Old DuPont scientists were issuing internal warnings about the toxicity associated with PFOA, after testing with PFOA led to enlarged livers – “the most sensitive sign of toxicity” – in rats, rabbits, and dogs. Old DuPont's Toxicology Section Chief cautioned that such products should be “handled with extreme care” and that contact with the skin should be “strictly avoided.”

157. In 1964, a group of Old DuPont employees working in Teflon manufacturing became sick after their department was moved to a more enclosed workspace. They experienced chills, fever, difficulty breathing, and a tightness in the chest – symptoms referred to variously as “polymer-fume fever,” “Teflon flu,” or simply, “the shakes.” Polymer-fume fever was first reported in the medical literature in 1951.

158. In 1965, Old DuPont sponsored a study where rats were fed a PFAS compound over a ninety-day period. Necropsies revealed discoloration of the liver, increased liver and kidney weight, and increased spleen size.

159. As early as 1966, Old DuPont was aware that PFOA could leach into groundwater.

160. In 1970, an internal memo stated that Old DuPont's internal laboratory had found PFOA to be "highly toxic when inhaled and moderately toxic when injected."

161. In 1973, Old DuPont scientists issued results from a study showing that PFOA caused adverse liver reactions in rats and dogs.

162. In 1975, Old DuPont toxicologists met with 3M employees to discuss the possible toxic effects of PFAS in food products. 3M provided Old DuPont with the results of its toxicity testing on rats and the companies discussed continued sharing of research.

163. By 1976, Old DuPont knew about research showing detections of organic fluorine in blood bank samples in the United States, which the researchers believed could be a potential result of human exposure to PFAS.

164. In 1978, based on information it received from 3M about elevated and persistent organic fluorine levels in workers exposed to PFAS, Old DuPont initiated a plan to review and monitor the health conditions of potentially exposed workers in order to assess whether any negative health effects were attributable to PFOA exposure. This monitoring plan involved obtaining blood samples from the workers and analyzing the samples for the presence of fluorine.

165. In 1979, Old DuPont scientists issued an internal summary of PFOA toxicity testing conducted on various animal species; PFAS-exposed rats showed liver enlargement at low doses, and some were observed to have "corneal opacity and ulceration" that remained for up to forty-two days after. The scientists reported these chemicals to be "highly toxic when inhaled." The chemical was also administered in a single dose of 450 mg to two dogs, who died within two days after ingestion and who showed increased plasma enzyme levels "indicative of cellular damage."

166. By 1979, Old DuPont had data indicating that, not only was organic fluorine/PFAS building up in the blood of its exposed workers, but those workers exposed to PFAS had a significantly higher incidence of health issues than did unexposed workers.

167. In 1980, Old DuPont internally confirmed, but did not make public, that PFOA “is toxic,” that “people accumulate [PFOA]” in their tissues, and that “continued exposure is not tolerable.”

168. By the 1980s, Old DuPont not only knew that PFAS accumulated in humans, but it was also aware that PFAS could cross the placenta from an exposed woman to her fetus. Old DuPont concealed its knowledge of the connection between PFAS and birth defects and chose to mislead its employees about the risks they faced.

169. By 1981, Old DuPont had obtained a 3M internal study that documented birth defects in the eyes of unborn rats exposed to PFAS in utero and urged female workers who came into contact with PFAS to consult their doctors “prior to contemplating pregnancy.” Contemporaneously with 3M, Old DuPont reassigned “female employees of childbearing capability” from jobs where they would be in direct contact with PFAS.

170. In 1981, Old DuPont began secretly monitoring female employees who had been exposed to PFOA and conducted blood sampling of those who were pregnant or recently pregnant. Of the eight women who gave birth during this time period, two of the eight gave birth to children with birth defects in their eyes or face, and a third child had PFOA in the umbilical cord. As Old DuPont’s medical director Bruce Karrh explained in a memo, this monitoring was undertaken to “answer a single question – does [PFOA] cause abnormal children?” The results of the research were described as “statistically significant.” Old DuPont abandoned the study without informing regulators or employees.

171. The observations in the pregnancy monitoring were consistent with 3M's rat study, and in March 1981 Old DuPont had a pathologist and a birth defects expert review the 3M study. They concluded that "the study was valid" and that "the observed fetal eye defects were due to [PFOA]."

172. Later in 1981, Old DuPont informed their employees "based on our review of the results of the further studies, it does not seem that the observed effects on the eyes of the unborn rats were due to [PFOA]."

173. Old DuPont reported to EPA in March 1982 that results from a rat study showed PFOA crossing the placenta if present in maternal blood, but Old DuPont concealed its data confirming the transplacental movement of PFOA in humans.

174. In 1982, Old DuPont's medical director warned in a confidential memo about employees being exposed to potentially dangerous levels of PFOA. He recommended that "available practical steps be taken to reduce this exposure."

175. In addition to its knowledge of PFOA's toxicity dating back to the 1960s, Old DuPont was also aware that PFAS were capable of contaminating the surrounding environment, leading to human exposure. In 1984, Old DuPont secretly sent employees to obtain drinking water samples from surrounding communities. The results showed that PFOA released from its manufacturing operations was contaminating local drinking water supplies in Lubeck, West Virginia and Little Hocking, Ohio, but Old DuPont said nothing to regulators or the affected communities.

176. In 1984, after obtaining data on these releases and the consequent contamination near Old DuPont's Washington Works plant in West Virginia, Old DuPont held an internal meeting at its corporate headquarters in Wilmington, Delaware to discuss health and environmental issues

related to PFOA. Old DuPont's management was concerned about "[PFOA] exposures off plant as well as to our customers and the communities in which they operate." Old DuPont employees in attendance spoke of the PFOA issue as "one of corporate image, and corporate liability." They were resigned to Old DuPont's "incremental liability from this point on if we do nothing" because Old DuPont was "already liable for the past 32 years of operation." They also stated that the "legal and medical [departments within Old DuPont] will most likely take a position of total elimination" of PFOA use in Old DuPont's business and that these departments had "no incentive to take any other position."

177. Nevertheless, Old DuPont not only decided to keep using and releasing PFOA, but affirmatively misrepresented to regulators, the scientific community, and the public that its PFOA releases presented no risks to human health or the environment. Old DuPont continued to use PFOA for almost thirty years after the meeting.

178. In an October 20, 1986, memorandum, an Old DuPont employee stated that Old DuPont's management in Wilmington, Delaware, was "concerned about the possible liability resulting from long-term [PFOA] exposure to our employees and to the population in the surrounding communities and those downriver from the [Washington Works] plant."

179. In 1988, Old DuPont began treating PFOA internally as a possible human carcinogen.

180. In 1999, Old DuPont received preliminary results from a study showing that PFOA caused monkeys to lose weight and increased their liver size. Even monkeys given the lowest doses suffered liver enlargement, and one became so ill it had to be euthanized.

181. After being sued by a West Virginia farmer in 1999, an internal Old DuPont memorandum regarding its litigation strategy shows that Old DuPont sought to "not create [the]

impression that DuPont did harm to the environment” and wanted to “keep [the] issue out of the press as much as possible.”

182. In 2000, John R. Bowman, an in-house counsel for PFOA issues, wrote an email to several colleagues: “I think we need to make more of an effort to get [Old DuPont] to look into what we can do to get the Lubeck community a clean source of water or filter the [PFOA] out of the water.” He continued:

I think we are more vulnerable than the MTBE defendants [manufacturers of another notorious groundwater contaminant, MTBE] because many states have adopted a drinking water guideline for MTBE and it is not biopersistent. My gut tells me the biopersistence issue will kill us because of an overwhelming public attitude that anything biopersistent is harmful.

We are going to spend millions to defend these lawsuits and have the additional threat of punitive damages hanging over our head. Getting out in front and acting responsibly can undercut and reduce the potential for punitives. [Bernard Reilly, another DuPont attorney] and I have been unsuccessful in even engaging the clients in any meaningful discussion of the subject. Our story is not a good one, we continued to increase our emissions into the river in spite of internal commitments to reduce or eliminate the release of this chemical into the community and the environment because of our concern about the bio-persistence of this chemical.

183. In a 2001 email, in-house lawyer Bernard Reilly described Old DuPont’s response to the [PFOA] issue as “a debacle at best.” Reflecting on a late 2001 meeting with EPA concerning PFAS contamination in Parkersburg, West Virginia, Mr. Reilly wrote, “[t]he business did not want to deal with this issue in the 1990s, and now it is in their face, and some still are clueless. Very poor leadership, the worst I have seen in the face of a serious issue since I have been with DuPont.”

184. Notwithstanding its internal knowledge of PFOA’s health and environmental risks from as early as the 1950s, Old DuPont publicly stated in 2003 that “[w]e are confident that there are no health effects associated with [PFOA] exposure,” and that “[PFOA] is not a human health issue.”

185. Old DuPont's own Epidemiology Review Board ("ERB") repeatedly raised concerns about Old DuPont's statements to the public that there were no adverse health effects associated with human exposure to PFOA. An ERB member called such statements "[s]omewhere between misleading and disingenuous." For example, in February 2006, the ERB "strongly advise[d] against any public statements asserting that PFOA does not pose any risk to health" and questioned "the evidential basis of [Old DuPont's] public expression asserting, with what appears to be great confidence, that PFOA does not pose a risk to health."

186. In October 2006, contrary to ERB's advice, Old DuPont's chief medical officer issued a press release stating that "there are no health effects known to be caused by PFOA." An ERB member criticized the press release because it "appear[ed] written to leave the impression 'don't worry.'"

187. In 2004, EPA filed an administrative enforcement action against Old DuPont for its failure to disclose toxicity and exposure information for PFOA, in violation of TSCA and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"). Old DuPont eventually settled the lawsuit by agreeing to pay over \$16 million in civil administrative penalties and undertake supplemental environmental projects. EPA called the settlement the "largest civil administrative penalty EPA has ever obtained under any federal environmental statute."

188. At about the time this penalty was issued, Old DuPont was making approximately \$1 billion a year in revenue from products containing PFOA.

3. Defendants Suppressed Information about the Risks of PFAS, Deceived Consumers and Regulators, and Failed to Act on their Knowledge

189. Despite their knowledge of the harms of their products, Defendants actively sought to suppress scientific research on the hazards associated with PFAS and mounted a campaign to control the scientific dialogue on the risks of PFAS.

190. Through their roles as the designers, manufacturers, marketers, distributors, and sellers of PFAS Products, Defendants had considerable influence over the information available to their customers, environmental regulators, and the general public. Defendants had a vested financial interest in exercising this influence to conceal the true harmful nature of PFAS, in spite of their obligations to provide this information and to be truthful in advertising.

191. In internal documents and testimony made public, Defendants evidenced an intentional corporate strategy to “shape the debate at all levels.” One consultant retained by Old DuPont to work on PFAS issues outlined the company’s goal in a 2003 proposal to:

[C]reate the climate and conditions that will obviate, or at the very least, minimize ongoing litigation and contemplated regulation relating to PFOA. This would include facilitating the publication of papers and articles dispelling the alleged nexus between PFOA and teratogenicity as well as other claimed harm. We would also lay the foundation for creating *Daubert* precedent to discourage additional lawsuits This battle must be won in the minds of the regulators, judges, potential jurors, and the plaintiff’s bar Manufacturers must be the aggressors.

192. Defendants’ efforts to suppress knowledge of the harms of PFAS began as soon as evidence of its toxicity began to emerge, when the Defendants marked scientific studies and related documents as “confidential,” withholding their disclosure in spite of the obvious public interest and evidencing an awareness of legal liability. As 3M’s Dr. Rich Purdy wrote:

3M told those of us working on the fluorochemical project not to write down our thoughts or have email discussions on issues because of how our speculations could be viewed in a legal discovery process. This has stymied intellectual development on the issue, and stifled discussion on the serious ethical implications of decisions.

193. 3M used a variety of tactics to deceive others and to hide the negative effects of PFAS. In Dr. Rich Purdy’s letter of resignation from 3M, he detailed, among other things: 3M’s tactics to prevent research into the adverse effects of its PFOS; 3M’s submission of misinformation about its PFOS to EPA; 3M’s failure to disclose substantial risks associated with its PFOS to EPA; 3M’s failure to inform the public of the widespread dispersal of its PFOS in

the environment and population; 3M's production of chemicals it knew posed an ecological risk and a danger to the food chain; and 3M's attempts to keep its workers from discussing the problems with the company's fluorochemical projects to prevent their discussions from being used in the legal process.

194. 3M intentionally withheld scientific information about the material risks of its PFAS Products. When researchers Guy and Taves contacted 3M in 1975 about the "universal presence" of organic fluorine in compounds in blood among the general population, 3M "plead ignorance," misled them by "advis[ing] him that 'Scotchgard' was a polymeric material not a [fluorochemical]," and took a position of "scientific curiosity and desire to assist in any way possible." 3M directed its Central Analytical Laboratory (CAL) to conduct similar sampling from blood banks, from which an internal report concluded that the organic fluorine compounds "resembled most closely" PFOS, confirming the suspicions held by the 3M researchers. Subsequent 3M research in 1976 confirmed that the compounds found in human blood by Guy and Taves were PFOS manufactured by 3M.

195. Guy and Taves proceeded to author a paper in 1979 speculating that the detected compounds were POAA (an ammonium salt of PFOA) and sent the paper to CAL for review. Despite its internal knowledge that the compounds were PFOS and its pledge to "assist in any way possible," 3M withheld the identity of the compound at the urging of its lawyers. 3M facilitated the misdirection through two studies authored by the same CAL scientists who internally identified PFOS in the blood bank samples; one study published in 1979 "suggest[ed] the accuracy of Guy and Taves' conclusions about the identity of the [organic fluorine] found in blood," and a second in 1981 stated that the detected compounds were instead a naturally occurring substance.

196. 3M withheld material scientific information from government agencies as well. From the 1970s, 3M conducted over a thousand studies related to the properties of PFAS and its effects on human health and the environment. These studies should have been disclosed to the EPA, pursuant to TSCA Section 8(e), but from 1980 to 1993, 3M submitted only eighty-four studies or reports to the EPA. From 1998 to 2000, 3M submitted over 1,218 studies or reports, many of which had been prepared decades earlier.

197. Even after 3M's phaseout, the company worked to control and to distort the science on PFAS. When 3M revealed in 1998 that PFOS was in the blood of the general population, it developed a "Science Publication Strategy" to simultaneously publish select studies in academic journals to create a "context which demonstrates that there is no medical or scientific basis to attribute any adverse health effects to 3M products." Meanwhile, Dr. John Butenhoff, 3M's Manager of Corporate Toxicology, had already calculated a "safe" level of PFOS in human blood of 1.05 ppb and he reported internally that 3M needed to replace "PFOS-based chemistry as these compounds [are] **VERY** persistent and thus insidiously toxic."

198. 3M's PFAS strategy included providing "[s]elective funding of outside research through 3M 'grant' money," including millions of dollars to a professor, John Giesy, who publicly presented himself as an independent expert but behind the scenes worked for 3M by reviewing articles submitted to academic journals for publishing. Dr. Giesy's goal, as expressed in a March 25, 2008, email, was to "keep 'bad' papers [regarding PFAS] out of the literature" because "in litigation situations they can be a large obstacle to refute." The deceptive intentions of 3M and Dr. Giesy were further evidenced by his assurances to his benefactor that he acted to ensure "there was no paper trail to 3M."

199. Similarly, Old DuPont conducted its own studies of the toxicity of PFOA but did not communicate the results to the public or to regulators. Old DuPont understood the nature of PFAS, the significance of its concentrations, and the hazards it presented to the company's employees, the public, and the environment.

200. Despite its knowledge, Old DuPont continued to manufacture PFAS while it actively suppressed scientific awareness of the hazards of its products.

201. By the late 1990s, Old DuPont understood its substantial liability exposure from its decades of releasing toxic PFAS into the environment. Internally, its employees expressed concerns that "toxicity issues associated with [PFOA] exposure could turn it into the #1 DuPont torte [sic] issue."

202. These liability concerns extended to their interactions with regulators and their misleading disclosures. Old DuPont lawyer Bernard Reilly said in 2001:

[O]ur analytical technique [for measuring PFOA in water] has very poor recovery, often 25%, so any results we get should be multiplied by a factor of 4 or 5. However, that has not been the practice, so we have been telling the agencies results that surely are low. Not a pretty situation, especially since we have been telling the drinking water folks not to worry, results have been under the level we deem "safe" of 1 ppb.

[W]e are exceeding the levels we say we set as our own guideline, mostly because no one bothered to do the air modeling until now, and our water test has [been] completely inadequate I have been telling the business to get out all the bad news Too bad the business wants to hunker down as though everything will not come out in the litigation, god knows how they could be so clueless.

203. After EPA learned of the hazards of PFAS, the agency filed administrative actions against 3M and Old DuPont for concealing their knowledge in violation of federal law.

204. In December 2005, Old DuPont settled with the EPA to pay approximately \$16.5 million to resolve TSCA and RCRA claims alleged in two complaints filed by the agency in July 2004 and December 2004. Those claims included "multiple failures to report information to EPA

about substantial risk of injury to human health or the environment from a chemical during a period beginning in June of 1981 through March of 2001.”

205. In April 2006, 3M settled with the EPA to pay approximately \$1.5 million to resolve 244 separate counts under TSCA related to PFOS and PFOA, following a company-wide audit.

206. Once EPA was first alerted to the health hazards of PFAS in 1998 and received a late disclosure of over 1,200 reports and studies, the EPA and the general scientific community commenced significant scientific inquiries into the nature of these chemicals. Since then, the scientific community has produced a substantial body of research, with some years exceeding 1,000 published studies on PFAS. The extraordinary number of studies which have been conducted in the last two decades reflect the profound lack of knowledge held by the government and the general scientific community about the properties and risks of PFAS, as a consequence of Defendants concealing and suppressing knowledge and research for decades. Defendants sought to exploit that lack of knowledge to preserve their PFAS and related business lines.

207. Acting for commercial gain, Defendants manipulated, obfuscated, and failed to disclose scientific studies and results relating to the persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity of their PFAS Products. Defendants deceptively sought to mislead their customers about the safety of their PFAS Products for environmental and human health and thereby delay the adoption of safe or safer alternatives to PFAS Products.

208. Consequently, PFAS Products are still being released into the sediments, soils, and waters of the State, harming the environment and endangering human health.

E. DuPont Defendants Executed a Fraudulent Scheme to Isolate Their Assets from Their PFAS Liabilities and Hinder Creditors

209. As regulators and the public became aware of the hazards presented by PFAS, Old DuPont planned and executed a series of corporate restructurings, beginning in or about 2013

and continuing through at least June 2019, designed to shield its assets from its substantial environmental liabilities, especially those arising from PFOA and other PFAS contamination.

210. By 2013, Old DuPont knew, or reasonably should have known, that it had a potential cumulative liability of billions of dollars arising from its PFAS-related activities.

211. Since at least 1999, when members of the Tennant family sued Old DuPont in West Virginia federal court for contaminating their property with PFOA wastes from a landfill, Old DuPont has been subject to mounting litigation arising from its half-century of designing, manufacturing, marketing, distributing, and/or selling of PFAS.

212. In 2005, a West Virginia court approved a settlement from a class action lawsuit filed against Old DuPont on behalf of 70,000 Ohio and West Virginia residents who were exposed to PFOA discharged by Old DuPont from Washington Works.

213. Under the terms of the settlement, which provided class benefits in excess of \$300 million, Old DuPont agreed to fund a panel of scientists (the “Science Panel”) to confirm which diseases were linked to PFOA exposure; to filter local water from impacted public and private drinking water supplies; and to pay up to \$235 million for medical monitoring of the affected community for any diseases that the Science Panel linked to PFOA exposure. The settlement also provided that any class members who developed the diseases linked by the Science Panel would be entitled to sue for personal injury, and Old DuPont agreed not to contest whether the class members’ exposure to PFOA could have caused each of the linked diseases.

214. By 2012, after seven years of analysis, the Science Panel confirmed “probable links” between exposure to PFOA and the following serious human diseases: medically diagnosed high cholesterol; ulcerative colitis; pregnancy induced hypertension; thyroid disease; testicular cancer; and kidney cancer.

215. After the Science Panel confirmed such probable links with human disease, more than 3,500 personal injury claims were filed against Old DuPont in Ohio and West Virginia by class members with one or more of those linked diseases under the terms of the 2005 class settlement. In 2013, these claims were consolidated in federal multidistrict litigation styled *In Re: E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company C-8 Personal Injury Litigation* (MDL No. 2433) in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio (“Ohio MDL”). Forty bellwether trials were scheduled to take place in 2015 and 2016.

216. The first three trials in the Ohio MDL ended in verdicts for the plaintiffs. Each jury awarded damages in a larger amount than the one before it—the first awarded \$1.6 million, the second awarded \$5.6 million, and the third awarded \$12.5 million. The second and third jury awards included punitive damages. Old DuPont then settled the remaining, pending claims for \$670.7 million.

217. Old DuPont knew, or should have known, prior to and following the Ohio MDL trials, that it faced substantial liability for personal injury and environmental claims related to PFOA and other toxic PFAS contamination caused by its manufacturing operations and that its liability likely measured in the billions of dollars.

218. On information and belief, including but not limited to a complaint filed by Chemours in Delaware, Old DuPont commenced an internal initiative, in or about 2013, where Old DuPont’s management would restructure the company to evade responsibility for the widespread environmental harm that Old DuPont’s actions had caused and shield billions of dollars in assets from those liabilities. This initiative was referred to internally as “Project Beta.”

219. In furtherance of possible restructuring opportunities, including potential mergers, Old DuPont and Old Dow began to discuss a possible “merger of equals” in or about 2013.

220. On information and belief, including but not limited to a complaint filed by Chemours in Delaware, Old DuPont recognized that Old Dow or any other rational merger partner would never agree to a transaction that would expose it to the substantial PFAS and other environmental liabilities held by Old DuPont.

221. Accordingly, Old DuPont's management executed a three-step corporate restructuring specifically orchestrated to shield Old DuPont's valuable tangible assets from creditors of its substantial environmental liabilities and to convince Old Dow to accept the proposed merger.

222. Old DuPont's restructuring plan consisted of (1) Old DuPont's attempt to cast off its massive environmental liabilities onto Chemours and spinning off Chemours as a separate publicly traded company; (2) the creation of New DuPont to facilitate a purported merger with Old Dow; and (3) a series of internal restructurings and divestitures that culminated with the spin-off of Old DuPont to its newly formed parent, Corteva.

223. The first step (the "Chemours Spin-off") in Old DuPont's fraudulent scheme was to transfer its performance chemicals business, which included Teflon and other products ("Performance Chemicals Business"), into its wholly owned subsidiary, Chemours. Then, in July 2015, Old DuPont saddled Chemours with Old DuPont's massive environmental liabilities and "spun off" Chemours as a separate, publicly traded entity.

224. On information and belief, Old DuPont knew that Chemours was undercapitalized and could not satisfy the massive liabilities that it had forced upon Chemours. Old DuPont also knew that the Chemours Spin-off alone would not fully insulate its assets from PFAS liability because Old DuPont still faced direct liability for its own conduct.

225. The second step (the "DowDuPont Merger") involved Old DuPont and Old Dow entering into an "Agreement and Plan of Merger" in December 2015, pursuant to which Old

DuPont and Old Dow merged with subsidiaries of a newly formed holding company, DowDuPont, Inc. (“DowDuPont”), which was created for the sole purpose of effectuating the merger. Old DuPont and Old Dow became subsidiaries of DowDuPont.

226. In the third step (the “DowDuPont Separation”), DowDuPont engaged in numerous business segment and product line “realignments” and “divestitures,” which transferred, either directly or indirectly, a substantial portion of Old DuPont’s assets to DowDuPont and culminated in DowDuPont spinning off two new publicly traded companies: Corteva, which currently holds Old DuPont as a subsidiary, and New Dow, which currently holds Old Dow as a subsidiary. DowDuPont was then renamed DuPont de Nemours, Inc. (i.e., New DuPont).

227. As a result of this restructuring, between December 2014 (before the Chemours Spin-off) and December 2019 (after the DowDuPont Separation), the value of Old DuPont’s tangible assets decreased by \$20.85 billion, or by approximately one-half.

228. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva now hold a significant portion of the tangible assets that Old DuPont formerly owned.

229. Many of the details about these transactions are hidden from the public in confidential schedules and exhibits to the various restructuring agreements. On information and belief, Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are concealing from creditors, such as the State, the details of where Old DuPont’s valuable assets were transferred and of the inadequate consideration that Old DuPont received in return.

230. In greater detail, the restructuring scheme was implemented as follows.

1. Step One: The Chemours Spin-off

231. In February 2014, Old DuPont formed Chemours as a wholly owned subsidiary.

232. In April 2015, Chemours was converted from a limited liability company to a corporation named “The Chemours Company,” in preparation for the July 2015 Spin-Off.

233. At the time of the Spin-off, the Performance Chemicals Business consisted of Old DuPont’s Titanium Technologies, Chemical Solutions, and Fluoroproducts segments, including business units that had manufactured, used, and discharged PFOA into the environment.

234. During the Spin-Off preparations, the Chemours Board consisted exclusively of three Old DuPont employees who would not remain with Chemours following the Spin-off – DuPont’s M&A Counsel, Nigel Pond; DuPont’s Treasury Manager, Michael Heffernan; and DuPont’s M&A Manager, Steven Zelac. A fourth board member was appointed on June 19, 2015, who had served on Old DuPont’s board of directors for the prior seventeen years.

235. During the Spin-off preparations, Chemours did not have procedural protections to effectuate a meaningful, arm’s-length negotiation of the Spin-off, such as a Board or management independent of Old DuPont. Old DuPont also did not allow Chemours or its DuPont-selected prospective management team to have independent counsel to represent Chemours’s interests in structuring the Chemours Spin-off – all documents for the Chemours Spin-off were prepared by Old DuPont and its outside counsel.

236. To effectuate the Chemours Spin-off, a separation agreement (the “Chemours Separation Agreement”) between Old DuPont and Chemours was executed on June 26, 2015, by Nigel Pond on Chemours’s behalf, acting in the temporary role of “Vice President” of Chemours.

237. Pursuant to the Chemours Separation Agreement, Old DuPont agreed to transfer to Chemours all businesses and assets related to the Performance Chemicals Business, including thirty-seven active chemical plants.

238. At the same time, Chemours accepted a broad assumption of Old DuPont's massive liabilities relating to Old DuPont's Performance Chemicals Business. The specific details regarding the nature, value of probable maximum loss, and anticipated timing of the liabilities that Chemours assumed are not publicly available.

239. The Chemours Separation Agreement requires Chemours to indemnify Old DuPont against, and assume for itself, all "Chemours Liabilities," which are defined broadly to include, among other things, "[a]ny and all Liabilities relating to, arising primarily out of or resulting primarily from, the operation or conduct of the [Performance Chemicals] Business, as conducted at any time," including "any and all Chemours Assumed Environmental Liabilities," which includes Old DuPont's historical liabilities relating to and arising from its decades of emitting PFAS and related products into the environment. The indemnification provision is uncapped and does not have a survival period.

240. Under the Chemours Separation Agreement, Chemours must indemnify Old DuPont against and assume for itself the Chemours Liabilities regardless of (1) when or where such liabilities arose; (2) whether the facts upon which they are based occurred prior to, on, or subsequent to the effective date of the Spin-off; (3) where or against whom such liabilities are asserted or determined; (4) whether such liabilities arise from or are alleged to arise from negligence, gross negligence, recklessness, violation of law, fraud, or misrepresentation by any member of the Old DuPont group or the Chemours group; (5) the accuracy of the maximum probable loss values assigned to such liabilities; and (6) which entity is named in any action associated with any liability.

241. In addition, Chemours agreed to use its best efforts to be fully substituted for Old DuPont with respect to “any order, decree, judgment, agreement or Action with respect to Chemours Assumed Environmental Liabilities.”

242. Notwithstanding the billions of dollars in environmental and PFAS liabilities that Chemours would assume, Old DuPont also caused Chemours to transfer to Old DuPont on July 1, 2015, a “dividend” of \$3.9 billion – approximately \$3.4 billion in cash, along with a “distribution in kind” of promissory notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$507 million.

243. Old DuPont required Chemours to fund the dividend through financing transactions, including senior secured term loans and senior unsecured notes, totaling approximately \$3.995 billion, entered into on May 12, 2015.

244. Chemours distributed approximately \$3 billion in common stock to Old DuPont’s shareholders on July 1, 2015 (181 million shares at \$16.51 per share price).

245. Accordingly, most of the valuable assets that Chemours may have had at the time of the Chemours Spin-off were unavailable to creditors with current or future PFAS claims, like those of the State, and Old DuPont stripped Chemours’s value for itself and its shareholders. In total, Chemours transferred almost \$7 billion in stock, cash, and notes to Old DuPont and its shareholders. Old DuPont, however, transferred only \$4.1 billion in net assets to Chemours and saddled the fledgling company with many billions of dollars in PFAS and other liabilities.

246. On July 1, 2015, Old DuPont completed the spin-off of Chemours, and Chemours became a separate, publicly traded entity.

247. Shortly after the Chemours Spin-off, market analysts described Chemours as “a bankruptcy waiting to happen” and a company “purposely designed for bankruptcy.”

248. Not surprisingly, given Old DuPont's extraction of nearly \$4 billion from Chemours immediately prior to the Chemours Spin-off, Chemours was thinly capitalized and unable to satisfy the substantial liabilities it had assumed from Old DuPont. Indeed, Chemours disclosed in public filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") that its "significant indebtedness" arising from its separation from Old DuPont restricted its current and future operations.

249. The Chemours Spin-off was so one-sided that in May 2019, Chemours sued Old DuPont, New DuPont, and Corteva in Delaware Chancery Court. *See Chemours Company v. DowDuPont*, C.A. No. 2019-0351 (Del. Ch. Ct., filed May 13, 2019).

250. In its Amended Complaint Chemours alleged that the primary motivation for the Chemours Spin-off, the subsequent creation of New DuPont, and the final separation of Corteva was to enable Old DuPont to "wash its hands of its environmental liabilities."

251. Chemours also alleged, among other things, that if the full value of Old DuPont's PFAS and environmental liabilities were properly estimated, and if the Delaware court did not limit the liability that the Chemours Separation Agreement imposed on it, then Chemours would have been insolvent at the time it was spun off from Old DuPont.

252. At the end of December 2014, Chemours reported it had total assets of \$5.959 billion and total liabilities of \$2.286 billion. Following the Spin-off, Chemours reported in its 2015 Annual Report that it had total assets of \$6.298 billion and total liabilities of \$6.168 billion, yielding a total net worth of \$130 million.

253. In the 2015 Annual Report, removing Chemours's goodwill and other intangibles of \$176 million yields tangible net worth of negative \$46 million (that is, Chemours's liabilities were greater than its tangible assets).

254. Chemours reported that these liabilities included \$454 million in “other accrued liabilities,” which included \$11 million for accrued litigation and \$68 million for environmental remediation. Chemours had \$553 million in “other liabilities,” which included \$223 million for environmental remediation and \$58 million for accrued litigation.

255. This report significantly underestimated its liabilities, including the liabilities that it had assumed from Old DuPont with respect to PFAS contamination, which Old DuPont and Chemours knew or should have known would be billions of dollars.

256. For example, in 2017, Chemours and Old DuPont amended the Chemours Separation Agreement in connection with the settlement of the Ohio MDL brought by thousands of residents who had been exposed to PFOA from Old DuPont’s Washington Works plant. Per the amendment, Chemours paid \$320.35 million to the plaintiffs in the settlement on August 21, 2017, and Old DuPont paid an additional \$320.35 million on September 1, 2017.

257. Had Chemours accounted for the full extent of Old DuPont’s legacy liabilities, as it should have done, Chemours would have had negative equity (that is, total liabilities greater than total assets), not only on a tangible basis, but also on a total equity basis, and Chemours would have been rendered insolvent at the time of the Chemours Spin-off.

2. Step Two: The DowDuPont Merger

258. After the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont took the position that it was no longer responsible for the widespread PFAS contamination that it had caused. Old DuPont publicly claimed that the PFAS liabilities associated with the Performance Chemicals Business rested solely with Chemours, not Old DuPont.

259. Old DuPont could not contractually discharge all of its historical liabilities through the Chemours Spin-off. On information and belief, Old DuPont knew that it could still face exposure for PFAS liabilities. So Old DuPont moved to the next phase of its fraudulent scheme.

260. On December 11, 2015, less than six months after the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont and Old Dow announced that their respective boards had approved an agreement “under which the companies [would] combine in an all-stock merger of equals” and that the combined company would be named DowDuPont, Inc. The companies disclosed that they intended to subsequently separate the combined companies’ businesses into three publicly traded companies through further spin-offs, each of which would occur eighteen to twenty-four months following the closing of the merger.

261. To effectuate the transaction, Old DuPont and Old Dow entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Dow-DuPont Merger Agreement”) that provided for the formation of a new holding company – Diamond-Orion HoldCo, Inc., later named DowDuPont, and then renamed DuPont de Nemours, Inc. (i.e., New DuPont) – and the creation of two new merger subsidiaries into which Old Dow and Old DuPont each would merge.

262. Thus, as a result of the merger, and in accordance with the Dow-DuPont Merger Agreement, Old Dow and Old DuPont each became wholly owned subsidiaries of DowDuPont.

263. Although Old DuPont and Old Dow referred to the transaction as a “merger of equals,” the two companies did not actually merge at all, likely because doing so would have infected Old Dow with all of Old DuPont’s historical PFAS liabilities. Rather, Old DuPont and Old Dow became affiliated sister companies that were each owned by the newly formed DowDuPont.

3. Step Three: The DowDuPont Separation

264. Following the merger, New DuPont (DowDuPont) underwent a significant internal reorganization and engaged in numerous business segment and product line “realignments” and “divestitures.” The net effect of these transactions has been the transfer, either directly or indirectly, of a substantial portion of Old DuPont’s assets out of the company.

265. While much of the details of these transactions were hidden from the State and other creditors, it is apparent that the transactions were intended to further frustrate and hinder creditors with claims against Old DuPont, including with respect to its substantial environmental and PFAS liabilities.

266. Old DuPont’s assets, including its remaining business segments and product lines, were transferred either directly or indirectly to New DuPont, which reshuffled the assets and combined them with the assets of Old Dow, and then reorganized the combined assets into three distinct divisions: the “Agriculture Business”; the “Specialty Products Business”; and the “Materials Science Business.”

267. While the precise composition of these divisions, including many details of the specific transactions, the transfer of business segments, and the divestiture of product lines during this time, are not publicly available, it is apparent that Old DuPont transferred a substantial portion of its valuable assets to New DuPont for less than the assets were worth.

268. Once the assets of Old DuPont and Old Dow were combined and reorganized, New DuPont incorporated two new companies to hold two of the three newly formed business lines. Corteva became the parent holding company of Old DuPont, which in turn holds the Agriculture Business. New Dow became the parent holding company of Old Dow and holds the Materials

Science Business. New DuPont retained the Specialty Products Business and prepared to spin off Corteva and New Dow into separate, publicly traded companies.

269. The mechanics of the separations are governed by the April 1, 2019, Separation and Distribution Agreement among Corteva, New Dow, and New DuPont (the “DowDuPont Separation Agreement”).

270. The DowDuPont Separation Agreement generally allocates the assets primarily related to the respective business divisions of Corteva (Agriculture Business), New Dow (Materials Science Business), and New DuPont (Specialty Products Business). New DuPont also retained several “non-core” business segments and product lines that once belonged to Old DuPont.

271. Corteva, New Dow, and New DuPont likewise retained the liabilities primarily related to the business divisions that they retained. In particular, Corteva retained and assumed the liabilities related to the Agriculture Business, New DuPont retained and assumed the liabilities related to the Specialty Products Business, and New Dow retained and assumed the liabilities related to the Materials Science Business.

272. Corteva and New DuPont also assumed direct financial liability of Old DuPont that was not related to the Agriculture, Materials Science, or Specialty Products Businesses, including, on information and belief, the PFAS liabilities. These assumed PFAS liabilities are allocated between Corteva and New DuPont pursuant to the DowDuPont Separation Agreement. These assumed PFAS liabilities are allocated on a pro rata basis between Corteva and New DuPont pursuant to the DowDuPont Separation Agreement, such that, after both companies have satisfied certain conditions, future liabilities are allocated seventy-one percent to New DuPont and twenty-nine percent to Corteva.

273. This “allocation” applies to Old DuPont’s legacy liabilities for PFAS contamination and its former Performance Chemicals Business, including the State’s claims in this case.

274. The separation of New Dow was completed on or about April 1, 2019, when New DuPont distributed all of New Dow’s common stock to New DuPont stockholders as a pro rata dividend.

275. New DuPont then consolidated the Agricultural Business line into Old DuPont and “contributed” Old DuPont to Corteva.

276. On June 1, 2019, New DuPont spun off Corteva as an independent public company, when New DuPont distributed all of Corteva’s common stock to New DuPont stockholders as a pro rata dividend.

277. Corteva now holds 100 percent of the outstanding common stock of Old DuPont.

278. Also, on or about June 1, 2019, DowDuPont changed its registered name to DuPont de Nemours, Inc. (i.e., New DuPont).

279. On or about January 1, 2023, Old DuPont changed its registered name to EIDP, Inc.

F. The Effect of the Years-Long Conspiracy to Defraud the State and Other Creditors and Avoid Financial Responsibility for Legacy Liabilities

280. The net result of these transactions was to strip away valuable tangible assets from Old DuPont and transfer those assets to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva for far less than the assets are worth.

281. Old DuPont estimated that the DowDuPont Merger created “goodwill” worth billions of dollars. When the Corteva separation was complete, a portion of this “goodwill” was assigned to Old DuPont in order to prop up its balance sheet. But, in reality, Old DuPont was left with substantially fewer tangible assets than it had prior to the restructuring.

282. SEC filings demonstrate the substantial deterioration of Old DuPont's finances and the drastic change in its financial condition before and after the above transactions.

283. For example, for the 2014 fiscal year, prior to the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont reported \$3.6 billion in net income and \$3.7 billion in cash provided by operating activities. For the 2019 fiscal year, just months after the Corteva separation, Old DuPont reported a net loss of \$1 billion and only \$996 million in cash provided by operating activities. That is a decrease of 128 percent in net income and a decrease of seventy-three percent in annual operating cash flow.

284. Old DuPont reported a significant decrease in Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes (a/k/a Earnings Before Tax, or "EBT"). Old DuPont reported \$4.9 billion in EBT for the period ending December 31, 2014. For the period ending December 31, 2019, Old DuPont reported EBT of negative \$422 million.

285. The value of Old DuPont's tangible assets further underscores Old DuPont's precarious financial situation. For the 2014 fiscal year, prior to the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont owned nearly \$41 billion in tangible assets. For the 2019 fiscal year, Old DuPont owned just under \$21 billion in tangible assets.

286. That means in the five-year period over which the restructuring occurred, when Old DuPont knew that it faced billions of dollars in environmental and PFAS liabilities, Old DuPont transferred or divested approximately half of its tangible assets, totaling \$20 billion.

287. As of September 2019, just after the Corteva separation, Old DuPont reported \$43.251 billion in assets. But almost \$21.835 billion of these assets were composed of intangible assets, including "goodwill" from its successive restructuring activities.

288. At the same time, Old DuPont reported liabilities totaling \$22.060 billion. Thus, when the Corteva separation was complete, Old DuPont's tangible net worth (excluding its intangible assets) was negative \$644 million.

289. Old DuPont's tangible net worth between September 30 and December 31, 2019, declined even further, whereby Old DuPont ended fiscal year 2019 with tangible net worth of negative \$1.125 billion.

290. Neither New DuPont, New Dow, nor Corteva have publicly conceded that they assumed Old DuPont's historical environmental and PFAS liabilities. And it is far from clear that any of those entities will be able to satisfy future judgments.

291. Indeed, New DuPont—to which seventy-one percent of Old DuPont's liabilities are allocated under the DowDuPont Separation Agreement once certain conditions are satisfied—has divested numerous business segments and product lines, including tangible assets that it received from Old DuPont and for which Old DuPont has received less than reasonably equivalent value.

292. In September 2019, New DuPont sold the Sustainable Solutions business for \$28 million to Gyrus Capital.

293. On or about December 15, 2019, New DuPont agreed to sell the Nutrition and Biosciences business to International Flavors & Fragrances for \$26.2 billion.

294. In March 2020, New DuPont completed the sale of Compound Semiconductor Solutions for \$450 million to SK Siltron.

295. The Chemours Spin-off, the DowDuPont Merger, and the DowDuPont Separation were part of a single coordinated fraudulent scheme to hinder, delay, and defraud Old DuPont's creditors. The Chemours Spin-off constitutes a fraudulent transfer, which entitles the State to, among other things, void the transaction and recover property or value transferred from

Chemours in the transaction. The DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation likewise constitute fraudulent transfers that entitle the State to, among other things, recover property and value transferred to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

**COUNT I
(PUBLIC NUISANCE)**

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count I as if fully set forth herein.

296. The Connecticut General Assembly has declared “that the pollution of the waters of the state is inimical to the public health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the state, is a public nuisance and is harmful to wildlife, fish and aquatic life and impairs domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and other legitimate beneficial uses of water.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-422.

297. The health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Connecticut, including those affected by the contamination of Connecticut drinking water, groundwater, surface water, fish, soil, sediment, and other natural resources is a matter of great public interest to the State.

298. By their acts and omissions, Defendants have created a public nuisance which unreasonably and substantially interferes with public health, safety, and welfare and the environment and which obstructs the public’s free use and comfortable enjoyment of Connecticut’s natural resources for commerce, navigation, fishing, recreation, and aesthetic enjoyment.

299. Defendants designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold PFAS Products in a manner which created a public nuisance that is harmful to public health and obstructs the free use and enjoyment of Connecticut’s natural resources.

300. Defendants knew or should have known that their PFAS Products, as ordinarily used, were likely to end up contaminating drinking water, groundwater, surface water, fish, soil, sediment, and other natural resources.

301. Defendants' conduct and the release of their PFAS Products onto State natural resources and property has a natural tendency to create danger and inflict injury upon persons and property.

302. Defendants' conduct created and maintained, and continues to create and maintain, a public nuisance which interferes with public rights and with public health and safety.

303. By their acts and omissions, Defendants' creation of the public nuisance was unreasonable and/or unlawful.

COUNT II (TRESPASS)

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count II as if fully set forth herein.

296. The State has significant property interests in its natural resources and property, including its role as trustee of certain public trust resources which authorizes the State to take action to protect such natural resources from contamination and injury.

297. The State owns in fee certain property within the State, including lands and some drinking water wells.

298. The State also brings this action in its *parens patriae* capacity on behalf of its citizens to protect quasi-sovereign interests, including the integrity of the State's natural resources held in trust on behalf of its citizens. The State in its *parens patriae* capacity seeks relief for the invasion of these possessory interests by PFAS Products.

299. Defendants' acts and omissions directly and proximately caused PFAS Products to intrude onto and contaminate State natural resources and property, including groundwater, surface waters, soils, sediments, and other natural resources and property.

300. At the time of Defendants' acts and omissions, Defendants knew and understood, or should have known and understood, the properties of their PFAS Products, including through their knowledge and experience regarding contamination at their own facilities where they manufactured and/or used the PFAS Products. Defendants knew with substantial certainty that PFAS Products would intrude onto and contaminate State natural resources and property, including groundwater, surface waters, soils, sediments, and other natural resources and property. Despite this knowledge, Defendants designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold PFAS Products to the detriment of the State.

301. Defendants actively concealed material information about the harms they were inflicting.

302. The State never authorized Defendants' invasion of its natural resources and property with the PFAS Products.

303. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions, the State's natural resources and property are contaminated with PFAS Products and as a result the State's damages include without limitation damages to natural resources, wildlife, and property in Connecticut. The State has incurred and will continue to incur investigation, remediation, cleanup, restoration, removal, treatment, monitoring, and other costs and expenses related to contamination of the State's natural resources and property, for which Defendants are jointly and severally liable.

**COUNT III
(NEGLIGENCE)**

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count III as if fully set forth herein.

296. Defendants owed a duty of care to the State of Connecticut and to all parties foreseeably injured by their PFAS Products, including, but not limited to, the exercise of reasonable care in the design, manufacture, marketing, distribution, and sale of their PFAS Products.

297. Defendants breached that duty of care in the course of designing, manufacturing, marketing, distributing, and/or selling their PFAS Products because they knew or should have known that the PFAS Products are hazardous to State natural resources and property, including groundwater, surface waters, soils, sediments, and other natural resources and property, and would cause the State and other injured parties to suffer substantial damages and incur substantial expenditures.

298. Defendants knew or should have known that: the use of PFAS Products in their intended manner would result in the discharge, disposal, or release of PFAS into the environment; PFAS are extremely persistent in the environment, very mobile, and highly soluble in water; when released, PFAS would contaminate property and natural resources located throughout Connecticut, including soils, sediments, groundwater, surface waters, wildlife, and drinking water supplies; PFAS posed substantial risks to human health and the environment; and ultimately, PFAS would be difficult and costly to remove.

299. Defendants were untruthful about their products, hid relevant information, and failed to disclose or were otherwise unforthcoming with relevant information about the characteristics and dangers of their PFAS Products.

300. Despite the fact that Defendants knew or should have known that PFAS are toxic, persistent, mobile in the environment, and cause injury to human health and the environment, Defendants negligently designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold PFAS Products.

301. These and other negligent acts by Defendants were a direct and proximate cause of widespread PFAS contamination in Connecticut and as a result the State's damages include without limitation damages to natural resources, wildlife, and property in Connecticut. Additionally, the State has incurred and will continue to incur investigation, remediation, cleanup, restoration, removal, treatment, monitoring, and other costs and expenses related to contamination of the State's natural resources and property, for which Defendants are jointly and severally liable.

COUNT IV

(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-16 – CONNECTICUT ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT)

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count IV as if fully set forth herein.

296. The General Assembly has found and declared that “there is a public trust in the air, water and other natural resources of the state of Connecticut and that each person is entitled to the protection, preservation and enhancement of the same” and further “that it is in the public interest to provide all persons with an adequate remedy to protect the air, water and other natural resources from unreasonable pollution, impairment or destruction.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-15.

297. The Attorney General may “maintain an action in the superior court . . . for declaratory and equitable relief . . . for the protection of the public trust in the air, water and other natural resources of the state from unreasonable pollution, impairment or destruction.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-16.

298. In such an action maintained by the Attorney General, the court may also order defendants to: “provide for the restoration of any natural resource or the investigation, remediation or mitigation of any environmental pollution on or at any real property which resource or property are unrelated to such action”; “provide for any other project approved by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection for the enhancement of environmental protection or conservation of natural resources”; or make a financial contribution to an environmental research project or to a State remediation fund. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-16a.

299. The natural resources of the State of Connection have been polluted and impaired with PFAS, including but not limited to, its air, soils, sediments, biota, surface water, estuaries, submerged lands, wetlands, groundwater, and drinking water.

300. Defendants, through their acts and omissions as alleged herein, have unreasonably polluted, impaired, and/or destroyed the State’s air, soil, sediment, biota, surface water, estuaries, submerged lands, wetlands, groundwater, drinking water, and other natural resources by releasing PFAS into the environment and allowing them to bioaccumulate, biomagnify, and persist in the State’s natural resources.

301. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ acts and omissions as described herein, the State’s natural resources have been unreasonably polluted, impaired, and/or destroyed.

302. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ acts and omissions as described herein, the State of Connecticut has incurred and will continue to incur substantial expenses and damages as set forth herein.

303. The acts and omissions of the Defendants have caused PFAS contamination which amounts to unreasonable pollution, impairment, and/or destruction of the State’s natural

resources, necessitating declaratory and equitable relief to protect the public trust under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-16.

COUNT V
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-430 – DISCHARGE WITHOUT A PERMIT)

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count V as if fully set forth herein.

296. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-430, “[n]o person or municipality shall initiate, create, originate or maintain any discharge of water, substance or material into the waters of the state without a permit for such discharge issued by the [CT DEEP] commissioner.”

297. “Waters” means “all tidal waters, harbors, estuaries, rivers, brooks, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, lakes, ponds, marshes, drainage systems and all other surface or underground streams, bodies or accumulations of water, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon this state or any portion thereof.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-423.

298. Defendants, through their acts and omissions as alleged herein, have caused the discharge of PFAS into the waters of the state without a permit.

299. As a result of Defendants’ design, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of PFAS Products, highly mobile and polluting PFAS have been discharged into the waters of the State.

300. As a result of Defendants’ omissions, representations, and deceptions, highly mobile and polluting PFAS have been and continue to be discharged in the State of Connecticut either directly or indirectly into the waters of the state.

301. As alleged herein, numerous waters of the state have been polluted and impaired by Defendants’ PFAS.

302. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-430(d), “[i]f the [CT DEEP] commissioner finds that any person or municipality has initiated, created or originated or is maintaining any discharge into the waters of the state without a permit . . . the commissioner may request the Attorney General to bring an action . . . to enjoin such discharge by such person or municipality until the person or municipality has received a permit from the commissioner or has complied with a permit which the commissioner has issued pursuant to this section, or for injunctive relief to remediate the effects of such discharge.”

303. The Defendants have initiated, created, originated, or maintained a discharge to the waters of the State without a permit in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-430.

304. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-438, any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be assessed a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per day per violation to be fixed by the court, for each offense.

COUNT VI
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-427 – POLLUTION OR DISCHARGE OF WASTES
PROHIBITED)

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count VI as if fully set forth herein.

296. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-427, “[n]o person or municipality shall cause pollution of any of the waters of the state or maintain a discharge of any treated or untreated wastes in violation of any provision of this chapter.”

297. “Pollution” means “harmful thermal effect or the contamination or rendering unclean or impure or prejudicial to public health of any waters of the state by reason of any wastes or other material discharged or deposited therein by any public or private sewer or otherwise so as directly or indirectly to come in contact with any waters.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-423.

298. “Wastes” means “sewage or any substance, liquid, gaseous, solid or radioactive, which may pollute or tend to pollute any of the waters of the state.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-423.

299. “Waters” means “all tidal waters, harbors, estuaries, rivers, brooks, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, lakes, ponds, marshes, drainage systems and all other surface or underground streams, bodies or accumulations of water, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon this state or any portion thereof.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-423.

300. Defendants, through their acts and omissions as alleged herein, have caused pollution of the waters of the state with PFAS from their PFAS Products.

301. As a result of Defendants’ design, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of PFAS Products, highly mobile and polluting PFAS have been discharged into the waters of the State.

302. As a result of Defendants’ omissions, representations, and deceptions, highly mobile and polluting PFAS have been and continue to be discharged in the State of Connecticut either directly or indirectly into the waters of the state.

303. The discharge of PFAS into the waters of the state, or onto the lands of the state and from which the PFAS have traveled to the waters of the state, has contaminated and rendered various waters unclean and prejudicial to public health.

304. As alleged herein, numerous waters of the state have been contaminated with PFAS.

305. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-438, any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be assessed a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per day per violation, to be fixed by the court, for each offense.

COUNT VII
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-451 – LIABILITY FOR POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR EMERGENCY)

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count VII as if fully set forth herein.

296. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-451, “[a]ny person, firm, or corporation which directly or indirectly causes pollution and contamination of any land or waters of the state or indirectly causes an emergency through the maintenance, discharge, spillage, uncontrolled loss, seepage or filtration of . . . chemical liquids or solid, liquid or gaseous products or hazardous wastes or which owns any hazardous wastes deemed by the [CT DEEP] commissioner to be a potential threat to human health or the environment and removed by the commissioner shall be liable for all costs and expenses incurred in investigating, containing, removing, monitoring or mitigating such pollution and contamination, emergency or hazardous waste, and legal expenses and court costs incurred in such recovery.”

297. The cost and expenses which may be recovered under this section include “the administrative cost of such action calculated at ten per cent of the actual cost plus the interest on the actual cost at a rate of ten per cent per year thirty days from the date such costs and expenses were sought.”

298. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-451 further provides that “if such pollution or contamination or emergency was negligently caused, such person, firm or corporation may, at the discretion of the court, be liable for damages equal to one-half times the cost and expenses incurred and provided further if such pollution or contamination or emergency was wilfully caused, such person, firm or corporation may, at the discretion of the court, be liable for damages equal to two times the cost and expenses incurred.”

299. As alleged herein, Defendants have caused pollution and contamination of the lands and waters of the State of Connecticut by PFAS.

300. Defendants have created an emergency by directly and/or indirectly causing the maintenance, discharge, spillage, uncontrolled loss, seepage, or filtration of PFAS into or onto the lands and waters of the State of Connecticut.

301. As alleged herein, there is widespread pollution and contamination of lands and water in the State by PFAS.

302. The State has incurred and will continue to incur investigation, remediation, cleanup, restoration, removal, treatment, monitoring, and other costs and expenses related to contamination of the State's natural resources and property, as well as costs and expenses incurred responding to the PFAS pollution of non-State lands and waters.

303. Defendants, through their acts and omissions, willfully caused the PFAS pollution and contamination and emergency. As alleged herein, Defendants had knowledge of the characteristics of PFAS and their PFAS Products and knew or reasonably should have known that the use of such products would injure the State and its citizens. Despite their knowledge, Defendants chose to conceal and misrepresent material facts about their PFAS Products and continued to supply those products to the State and others.

304. As a consequence of Defendants' acts and omissions, Defendants are liable to the State under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-451 for two times the cost and expenses incurred by the State responding to PFAS water pollution.

COUNT VIII
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-471(b)(4)B) – REIMBURSEMENT FOR PROVISION OF
POTABLE DRINKING WATER)

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count VIII as if fully set forth herein.

296. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-471(b)(4)(B), “any person or municipality responsible for pollution of the groundwaters” may be required to reimburse “the state, a water company, and any municipality” for “the expenses each incurred in providing potable drinking water to any person affected by such pollution.”

297. The cost and expenses which may be recovered under this section include “(i) the expenses each incurred in providing potable drinking water to any person affected by such pollution, provided the required reimbursement for such expenses shall not exceed the actual cost of short-term provision of potable drinking water and an amount equal to the reasonable cost of planning and implementing the most cost-effective long-term method of providing potable drinking water as determined by the [CT DEEP] commissioner and the Commissioner of Public Health; (ii) costs for recovering such reimbursement; (iii) interest on the expenses specified in (i) at a rate of ten per cent a year from the date such expenses were paid; and (iv) reasonable attorney's fees.”

298. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-471(b)(5) further provides that “[f]or purposes of this section except . . . subparagraph (B)(ii) of subdivision (4) of this subsection, ‘cost’ includes only those costs that the [CT DEEP] commissioner determines are necessary and reasonable, including, but not limited to, the cost of plans and specifications, construction or installation and supervision thereof.”

299. As alleged herein, Defendants have caused pollution and contamination of groundwaters of the State of Connecticut by PFAS.

300. Defendants have caused the incurrence, and continued incurrence, of costs for providing potable drinking water to persons affected by groundwater pollution, including but not limited to the short-term provision of potable drinking water, the planning and implementation of long-term methods of providing potable drinking water, and the construction or installation and supervision of methods for providing potable drinking water.

301. As a consequence of Defendants' acts and omissions, Defendants are liable under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-471 for all expenses of providing potable drinking water in response to polluted groundwater, including interest on those costs and attorney's fees.

COUNT IX
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110b – UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES)

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count IX as if fully set forth herein.

296. Defendants' unfair acts and practices were in contravention of Connecticut's public policy, including but not limited to the policy set forth in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-1, which states that "the policy of the state of Connecticut is to conserve, improve and protect its natural resources and environment and to control air, land, and water pollution in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state."

297. Furthermore, Defendants' unfair acts and practices were in contravention of the State's public policy set forth in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-15, which states "that there is a public trust in the air, water and other natural resources of the state of Connecticut and that each person is entitled to the protection, preservation and enhancement of the same."

298. Furthermore, Defendants' unfair acts and practices were in contravention of the State's public policy set forth in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 23-5a, which states that "carefully selected areas of land and water of outstanding scientific, educational, biological, geological, paleontological or scenic value be preserved."

299. Furthermore, Defendants' unfair acts and practices were in contravention of the State's public policy, including but not limited to, as set forth in Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 22a-16, 22a-427, 22a-430, 22a-451, and 22a-471.

300. Defendants' unfair acts and practices – including, but not limited to, the following – were immoral, unethical, oppressive, and/or unscrupulous:

- a. deceiving and concealing material information from Connecticut consumers about the health, safety, economic, and environmental effects of using PFAS Products; and
- b. undermining and delaying the adoption of alternative products, driven by informed consumer choice, which could have avoided the most devastating effects of PFAS.

301. Defendants' unfair acts and practices have directly and proximately caused substantial injury to consumers within the State of Connecticut by causing harmful pollutants to contaminate the lands, waters, and other natural resources of the State.

302. The substantial injury to consumers by Defendants' unfair acts and practices is not outweighed by any countervailing benefits, but rather resulted in the stifling of an open marketplace for alternative products, thereby leaving consumers unable to reasonably avoid the detrimental consequences of using PFAS Products.

303. Defendants’ deceptive acts and concealment of material information about their business practices and their environmental impact constitute an unfair trade practice in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110b.

COUNT X
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110o – WILLFUL UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES)

1-303. Paragraphs 1 through 303 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 303 of this Count X as if fully set forth herein.

304. Defendants engaged in the acts and practices alleged herein when they knew or should have known that their conduct was unfair, in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110b(a) and, therefore, are liable for civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per willful violation pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110o(b).

COUNT XI
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(1) – Actual Fraudulent Transfer Related to the Chemours Spin-off)
(Against the DuPont Defendants)

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count XI as if fully set forth herein.

296. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(1), a transaction is fraudulent if made by a debtor with “actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of the debtor.”

297. The actual intent of the debtor may be determined by considering statutorily enumerated badges of fraud, including, whether: (1) “[t]he transfer or obligation was to an insider”; (2) “[t]he transfer or obligation was disclosed or concealed”; (3) “[b]efore the transfer was made or obligation was incurred, the debtor had been sued or threatened with suit”; (4) “[t]he value of the consideration received by the debtor was reasonably equivalent to the value of the asset transferred or the amount of the obligation incurred”; (5) “[t]he debtor was insolvent or

became insolvent shortly after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred”; and (6) “[t]he transfer occurred shortly before or after a substantial debt was incurred.”

298. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552b, a “creditor” means “a person who has a claim.” §52-552b(4). A “claim” is “a right to payment, whether or not the right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured or unsecured.” §52-552b(3).

299. Where a transfer is found to have been fraudulent, a creditor may bring an action to: (1) avoid the transfer as to the creditor’s claim; (2) to attach the creditor’s claim against assets transferred or other property of the transferee; or (3) after obtaining judgment on a claim against the debtor, and if the court orders, levy execution on the asset transferred or its proceeds.

300. The State is and was a creditor of Old DuPont at all relevant times. After the 2015 Chemours Spin-off, the State became a creditor of Chemours.

301. Old Dupont transferred the Performance Chemicals Business to Chemours in 2015 and executed the Chemours Spin-off with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors that held claims related to environmental and human health damages from Old DuPont’s PFAS-containing fluorochemical products.

302. During the Chemours Spin-off, Chemours assumed \$4 billion of debt and significant liabilities under the Separation Agreement, while simultaneously transferring valuable assets to Old DuPont, including the \$3.9 billion dividend.

303. Through the transfer of assets and liabilities as part of the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont limited the availability of assets to cover its PFAS liabilities, to the detriment of existing creditors, such as the State of Connecticut.

304. The exchange of assets and liabilities in the Chemours Spin-off was made to benefit, or for the benefit of, Old DuPont.

305. At the time of the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont was in a position to control, and did control, Chemours.

306. Old DuPont and Chemours acted with the actual intent to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors such as the State.

307. The actual fraudulent intent of the Defendants is evidenced by statutorily enumerated badges of fraud present in the Chemours Spin-off. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b).

308. At the time of the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont and Chemours were mutual insiders. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(1). The assumption of PFAS liabilities by Chemours, the transfer of the dividend to Old DuPont, and the approval of the Chemours Spin-off occurred while Chemours was under the control of Old Dupont, through its ownership and agents.

309. The Chemours Spin-off concealed the liabilities actually assumed by Chemours. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(3). Old DuPont and Chemours acted to conceal information about the 2015 Spin-off, including withholding information from Chemours management designees, withholding the schedules to the Chemours Separation Agreement from the public, and requiring confidential mediation of all disputes related to the transaction, under terms that favored Old DuPont.

310. The Chemours Spin-off occurred at a time when Old DuPont and the business line that Chemours would come to own had been sued or threatened with suit related to environmental liabilities. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(4). By the 2015 Spin-off, Old DuPont had been sued, threatened with suit, and had knowledge of the likelihood of future litigation regarding Old DuPont's liabilities for PFAS contamination.

311. Chemours did not receive reasonably equivalent consideration in the Spin-off. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(8). Chemours received consideration which was not reasonably equivalent to the actual obligations incurred by Chemours under the Separation Agreement and the transfer of the dividend to Old Dupont.

312. Chemours was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the Chemours Spin-off. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(9). The Connecticut Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act (UFTA) recognizes "[i]nsolvency" where the sum of the debtor's debts is greater than all of the debtor's assets, at a fair valuation, or when a debtor is generally not paying debts as they become due. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552c(a), (b). Chemours was balance-sheet insolvent at the time of the Chemours Spin-off. Additionally, the trading prices for Chemours's debt reflect insolvency as of the date the Chemours Spin-off closed and spiraled downhill in the immediate aftermath of the Chemours Spin-off. Further, as a result of the Chemours Spin-off, Chemours could not pay its debts as they became due.

313. The Chemours Spin-off occurred shortly before or shortly after a substantial debt was incurred. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(10). As part of the Chemours Spin-off, Chemours incurred significant obligations, including the Chemours Assumed Environmental Liabilities (as defined in the Chemours Separation Agreement) and the indemnification obligations under Section 6.3 of the Chemours Separation Agreement. Additionally, Chemours incurred a \$4 billion loan to transfer the dividend to Old DuPont.

314. The State has been harmed by this transaction, which was designed to shield assets from creditors, such as the State, that have been damaged by Old DuPont's conduct.

315. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552, the State is entitled to void the Chemours Spin-off and to recover property or value transferred to Old DuPont.

316. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h(a)(2), the State also seeks, to the extent necessary to satisfy the State's claims in this Complaint, the attachment or other provisional remedy (including levy) against the assets transferred to Old Dupont and the incurrence of obligations to Old DuPont in the Chemours Spin-off, or the proceeds of such assets now held by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, or other property of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, and/or to hold the DuPont Defendants liable for any damages or other remedies that may be awarded through this lawsuit.

317. Upon information and belief, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva have assumed Old DuPont's liability described above.

318. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are not good-faith transferees of the assets initially transferred, including the dividend, to Old DuPont in the Chemours Spin-off, and later to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva because each of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known of the fraudulent intent underlying the dividend, the fraudulent intent underlying the Chemours Spin-off, and/or Chemours's insolvency.

Count XII
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(2) – Constructive Fraudulent Transfer Related to the
Chemours Spin-off)
(Against the DuPont Defendants)

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count XII as if fully set forth herein.

296. Under UFTA's constructive fraudulent transfer provisions, a transaction made by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor if the debtor made the transfer:

[W]ithout receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation, and the debtor...was engaged or was about to engage in a business or a transaction for which the remaining assets of the debtor were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction; or...intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that [the debtor] would incur, debts beyond [the debtor's] ability to

pay as they became due. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(2).

297. At all relevant times, the State is and was a creditor of Old DuPont. After the 2015 Spin-off, the State became a creditor of Chemours.

298. The exchange of assets and liabilities in the Chemours Spin-off was made to benefit, or for the benefit of, Old DuPont.

299. At the time this transaction was made, Old DuPont was in a position to, and in fact did, control and dominate Chemours.

300. Chemours did not receive reasonably equivalent value in return for the assumption of Chemours Spin-off related obligations, including the transfer of the dividend. Old DuPont and Chemours acted without providing a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation, and Old DuPont believed or reasonably should have believed that Chemours would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due.

301. At the time of the Chemours Spin-off, Chemours was engaged or was about to engage in a business for which its remaining assets were unreasonably small in relation to its business, and/or intended to incur or believed or reasonably should have believed that it would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due.

302. At the time of the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont and the business line that Chemours would come to own had been sued, threatened with suit, and/or had knowledge of the likelihood of litigation to be filed regarding Old DuPont's liability for damages and injuries from Old DuPont's design, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of PFAS Products and other PFAS, including those damages and injuries caused by the business line that Chemours would come to own.

303. At the time of the Chemours Spin-off, and at all times relevant to this Complaint, Chemours has been balance-sheet insolvent.

304. On information and belief, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva have assumed Old DuPont's liability described above.

305. The State has been harmed by this transaction, which was designed to shield assets from creditors, such as the State, that have been damaged by Old DuPont's conduct.

306. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552, the State is entitled to void the Chemours Transfers and to recover property or value transferred to Old DuPont.

307. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h(a)(2), the State also seeks, to the extent necessary to satisfy the State's claims in this Complaint, the attachment or other provisional remedy (including levy) against the assets transferred to Old Dupont and the incurrence of obligations to Old DuPont in the Chemours Spin-off, or the proceeds of such assets now held by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, or other property of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, and/or to hold the DuPont Defendants liable for any damages or other remedies that may be awarded through this lawsuit.

308. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are not good-faith transferees of the assets initially transferred, including the dividend, to Old DuPont in the Chemours Spin-off, and later to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva because each of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known of the fraudulent intent underlying the dividend, the fraudulent intent underlying the Chemours Spin-off, and/or Chemours's insolvency.

COUNT XIII
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552f(a) – Constructive Fraudulent Transfer Related to the
Chemours Spin-off)
(Against the DuPont Defendants)

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count XIII as if fully set forth herein.

296. Under UFTA's constructive fraudulent transfer provisions, a transaction made by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor if the debtor made the transfer "without receiving a reasonably equivalent value" and if "the debtor was insolvent at that time or the debtor became insolvent as a result of the transfer or obligation." Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-552f(a).

297. At all relevant times, the State is and was a creditor of Old DuPont. After the 2015 Spin-off, the State became a creditor of Chemours.

298. The exchange of assets and liabilities in the Chemours Spin-off was made to benefit, or for the benefit of, Old DuPont.

299. At the time this transaction was made, Old DuPont was in a position to, and in fact did, control and dominate Chemours.

300. Chemours did not receive reasonably equivalent value in return for the assumption of Chemours Spin-off related obligations, including the transfer of the dividend.

301. Chemours was insolvent as a result of the Chemours Spin-off. Chemours was balance-sheet insolvent at the time of the Chemours Spin-off. Additionally, debt trading prices reflected insolvency as of the date the Chemours Spin-off closed and spiraled downhill in the immediate aftermath of the Chemours Spin-off. Further, as a result of the Chemours Spin-off, Chemours could not pay its debts as they became due.

302. On information and belief, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva have assumed Old DuPont's liability described above.

303. The State has been harmed by this transaction, which was designed to shield assets from creditors, such as the State, that have been damaged by Old DuPont's conduct.

304. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552, the State is entitled to void the Chemours Transfers and to recover property or value transferred to Old DuPont.

305. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h(a)(2), the State also seeks, to the extent necessary to satisfy the State's claims in this Complaint, the attachment or other provisional remedy (including levy) against the assets transferred to Old Dupont and the incurrence of obligations to Old DuPont in the Chemours Spin-off, or the proceeds of such assets now held by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, or other property of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, and/or to hold the DuPont Defendants liable for any damages or other remedies that may be awarded through this lawsuit.

306. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are not good-faith transferees of the assets initially transferred, including the dividend, to Old DuPont in the Chemours Spin-off, and later to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva because each of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known of the fraudulent intent underlying the dividend, the fraudulent intent underlying the Chemours Spin-off, and/or Chemours's insolvency.

COUNT XIV

**(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(1) – Actual Fraudulent Transfer Related to the DowDuPont Merger and the DowDuPont Separation)
(Against Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva)**

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count XIV as if fully set forth herein.

296. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(1), a transaction is fraudulent if made by a debtor with "actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of the debtor."

297. The actual intent of the debtor may be determined by considering statutorily enumerated badges of fraud, including, whether: (1) “[t]he transfer or obligation was to an insider”; (2) “[t]he transfer or obligation was disclosed or concealed”; (3) “[b]efore the transfer was made or obligation was incurred, the debtor had been sued or threatened with suit”; (4) “[t]he value of the consideration received by the debtor was reasonably equivalent to the value of the asset transferred or the amount of the obligation incurred”; (5) “[t]he debtor was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred”; and (6) “[t]he transfer occurred shortly before or after a substantial debt was incurred.”

298. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552b, a “creditor” means “a person who has a claim.” §52-552b(4). A “claim” is “a right to payment, whether or not the right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured or unsecured.” §52-552b(3).

299. Where a transfer is found to have been fraudulent, a creditor may bring an action to: (1) avoid the transfer as to the creditor’s claim; (2) to attach the creditor’s claim against assets transferred or other property of the transferee; or (3) after obtaining judgment on a claim against the debtor, and if the court orders, levy execution on the asset transferred or its proceeds. The Court may also appoint a receiver to take charge of the assets transferred or other property, issue an injunction against further disposition of the assets, or provide such other relief as the circumstances may require. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h.

300. At all relevant times, the State is and was a creditor of Old DuPont and New DuPont.

301. Through its participation in the DowDuPont Merger and the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont transferred valuable assets and business lines to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

302. The DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation were for the benefit of New DuPont, New Dow, and/or Corteva and were made to the detriment of Old DuPont's creditors.

303. The transactions resulted in Old DuPont transferring significant assets to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, totaling roughly \$20 billion.

304. At the time the sales and transfers were made, New DuPont was in a position to control, and did control, Old DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

305. At the time of these transactions, Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva intended and expected Old DuPont to incur debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due or should reasonably have expected that Old DuPont would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due.

306. Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva acted with the actual intent to hinder, delay, and defraud current and future creditors of Old DuPont, including the State.

307. The actual fraudulent intent of the Defendants is evidenced by statutorily enumerated badges of fraud present in the Separation Transfers. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b).

308. In connection with the DowDuPont Separation, New DuPont divided up Old DuPont's assets and obligations among entities it controlled, namely New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(1). Upon information and belief, certain obligations were assumed by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, including Old DuPont's PFAS-related liabilities, as well as the indemnification obligations under Article VIII of the DowDuPont Separation Agreement. The transfer of these obligations from Old DuPont to New DuPont, then certain of them from New DuPont to New Dow and Corteva, occurred at a time that New DuPont controlled New Dow and Corteva through New DuPont's Board members, New DuPont employees, and New DuPont agents. New DuPont was an insider of Old DuPont,

New Dow, and Corteva, throughout the DowDuPont Separation. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552b(1).

309. The DowDuPont Separation concealed the liabilities actually assumed by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(3). The true scope of the obligations that were to be assumed by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva in the DowDuPont Separation Agreement were concealed and the schedules to the DowDuPont Separation Agreement were not publicly filed.

310. The DowDuPont Separation occurred at a time when Old DuPont and New DuPont had been sued or threatened with suit related to environmental liabilities. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(4). Prior to and throughout the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont and New DuPont had been sued, had been threatened with suit, and had knowledge of the likelihood of future litigation regarding Old DuPont's and New DuPont's liabilities for PFAS contamination.

311. Old DuPont did not receive consideration from New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva reasonably equivalent to the value of the assets exchanged. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(8). After the transactions, Old DuPont was left with assets that Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew were insufficient to pay its extensive environmental liabilities, including the State's claims.

312. Old DuPont was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the DowDuPont Separation. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(9). UFTA recognizes "[i]nsolvency" where the sum of the debtor's debts is greater than all of the debtor's assets at a fair valuation. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552c(a). Old DuPont was balance-sheet insolvent at the time of the DowDuPont Separation.

313. Finally, the DowDuPont Separation occurred shortly before or shortly after a substantial debt was incurred. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(10). As part of the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont incurred \$4 billion in indebtedness to Corteva.

314. The State has been harmed by these transactions, which were designed to shield assets from creditors, such as the State, that have been damaged by Old DuPont's conduct.

315. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552, the State is entitled to void these transactions and to recover property or value transferred from Old DuPont to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

316. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h(a)(2), the State also seeks, to the extent necessary to satisfy the State's claims in this Complaint, the attachment or other provisional remedy (including levy) against the assets transferred to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva and the incurrence of obligations to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva in the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation, or the proceeds of such assets now held by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, or other property of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, and/or to hold Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva liable for any damages or other remedies that may be awarded through this lawsuit.

317. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are not good-faith transferees of the assets transferred through the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva because each of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known of the fraudulent intent underlying the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation and/or the insolvency of Old DuPont.

COUNT XV
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(2) – Constructive Fraudulent Transfer Related to the DowDuPont Merger and the DowDuPont Separation)
(Against Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva)

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count XV as if fully set forth herein.

296. Under UFTA's constructive fraudulent transfer provisions, a transaction made by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor if the debtor made the transfer:

[W]ithout receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation, and the debtor...was engaged or was about to engage in a business or a transaction for which the remaining assets of the debtor were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction; or...intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that [the debtor] would incur, debts beyond [the debtor's] ability to pay as they became due. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(2).

297. At all relevant times, the State is and was a creditor of Old DuPont and New DuPont.

298. The exchange of assets and liabilities in the DowDuPont Separation were made to benefit, or for the benefit of, New DuPont, New Dow, and/or Corteva.

299. At the time these transactions were made, New DuPont was in a position to control, and did control, Old DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

300. Old DuPont did not receive consideration from New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva reasonably equivalent to the value of the assets exchanged. After the transactions, Old DuPont was left with assets that Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known were insufficient to pay its extensive environmental liabilities, including the State's claims.

301. At the time of the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont was engaged or was about to engage in a business for which its remaining assets were unreasonably small in relation to its business.

302. At the time of the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva believed or reasonably should have believed that Old DuPont would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due.

303. At the time of the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont and New DuPont had been sued, threatened with suit, and had knowledge of the likelihood of litigation to be filed regarding Old DuPont's and New DuPont's liability for damages and injuries from Old DuPont's design, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and sale of PFAS Products.

304. At the time of the DowDuPont Separation, and at all times relevant to this Complaint, Old DuPont has been insolvent because its debts were greater than the fair valuation of its assets.

305. The State has been harmed by these transactions, which were designed to shield assets from creditors, such as the State, that have been damaged by Old DuPont's conduct.

306. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552, the State is entitled to void these transactions and to recover property or value transferred from Old DuPont to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

307. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h(a)(2), the State also seeks, to the extent necessary to satisfy the State's claims in this Complaint, the attachment or other provisional remedy (including levy) against the assets transferred to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva and the incurrence of obligations to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva in the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation, or the proceeds of such assets now held by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, or other property of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, and/or to hold Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva liable for any damages or other remedies that may be awarded through this lawsuit.

308. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are not good-faith transferees of the assets transferred through the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation to New DuPont, New

Dow, and Corteva because each of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known of the fraudulent intent underlying the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation and/or the insolvency of Old DuPont.

COUNT XVI

**(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552f(a) – Constructive Fraudulent Transfer Related to the DowDuPont Merger and the DowDuPont Separation)
(Against Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva)**

1-295. Paragraphs 1 through 295 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 295 of this Count XVI as if fully set forth herein.

296. Under UFTA's constructive fraudulent transfer provisions, a transaction made by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor if the debtor made the transfer "without receiving a reasonably equivalent value" and if "the debtor was insolvent at that time or the debtor became insolvent as a result of the transfer or obligation." Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-552f(a).

297. At all relevant times, the State is and was a creditor of Old DuPont and New DuPont.

298. The exchange of assets and liabilities in the DowDuPont Separation was made to benefit, or for the benefit of, New DuPont, New Dow, and/or Corteva.

299. At the time these transactions were made, New DuPont was in a position to control, and did control, Old DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

300. Old DuPont did not receive consideration from New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva reasonably equivalent to the value of the assets exchanged.

301. Old DuPont was insolvent as a result of the DowDuPont Separation. Old DuPont was balance-sheet insolvent at the time of the DowDuPont Separation. Further, as a result of the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont could not pay its debts as they became due.

302. The State has been harmed by this transaction, which was designed to shield assets from creditors, such as the State, that have been damaged by Old DuPont's conduct.

303. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552, the State is entitled to void these transactions and to recover property or value transferred from Old DuPont to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

304. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h(a)(2), the State also seeks, to the extent necessary to satisfy the State's claims in this Complaint, the attachment or other provisional remedy (including levy) against the assets transferred to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva and the incurrence of obligations to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva in the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation, or the proceeds of such assets now held by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, or other property of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, and/or to hold Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva liable for any damages or other remedies that may be awarded through this lawsuit.

305. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are not good-faith transferees of the assets transferred through the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva because each of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known of the fraudulent intent underlying the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation and/or the insolvency of Old DuPont.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 22a-16, 22a-438, 22a-451, 22a-471, 42-110m, 42-110o, and 52-552h, the State of Connecticut requests the following relief:

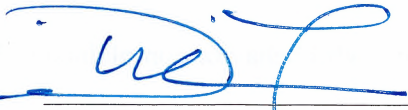
1. Injunctive relief to address past, present, and future PFAS pollution, including, without limitation:
 - a. an order compelling Defendants to abate all PFAS pollution in the State of Connecticut;
 - b. an order compelling Defendants to implement a program of public outreach with information about the harms of PFAS, the status of investigation and remediation activities, and resources available to assist with abatement and remediation;
 - c. an order compelling Defendants to implement a program of information sharing with local and state government agencies concerning investigation and remediation activities; and
 - d. an order compelling Defendants to disclose all research and studies in their possession, including such research and studies previously conducted directly or indirectly by them, their respective agents, affiliates, servants, officers, directors, employees, and all persons acting in concert with them, that relates to the human health and environmental effects of PFAS;
2. Compensatory damages arising from PFAS pollution of State natural resources and property, including surface waters, groundwaters, public and private drinking water supply wells, soils and sediments, biota, wildlife including fish, and all other public trust resources and State property, according to proof, including, without limitation:

- a. past and future costs of investigation, testing, and monitoring;
 - b. past and future costs of providing water from alternate sources;
 - c. past and future costs of installing and maintaining wellhead treatment;
 - d. past and future costs of installing and maintaining a wellhead protection program;
 - e. past and future costs of installing and maintaining early warning systems to detect PFAS before it reaches wells;
 - f. past and future costs of implementing biomonitoring programs;
 - g. past and future costs of remediating PFAS from natural resources, including groundwater, surface waters, soils, sediments, and other natural resources;
 - h. past and future costs of implementing educational outreach in communities where natural resources have become contaminated with PFAS;
 - i. past and future costs of collecting, replacing, and safely disposing of PFAS;
 - j. past and future costs of remediating PFAS contamination at release sites; and
 - k. natural resource damages;
3. An order compelling Defendants to pay all other damages sustained by the State in its public trustee, *parens patriae*, and regulatory capacities as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions alleged herein with respect to PFAS Products;
 4. Any and all temporary and permanent equitable relief and such conditions upon Defendants as are needed to prevent further pollution, impairment, and destruction of the natural resources and property of Connecticut;
 5. A finding that by the acts alleged herein, Defendants have unreasonably polluted, impaired, and destroyed public trust resources in the State of Connecticut in violation of the Connecticut Environmental Protection Act, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-16;

6. Equitable relief pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-16a for past, present, and future pollution, impairment, and/or destruction of public trust resources;
7. An order pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-438 directing Defendants to pay a civil penalty of \$25,000 per day per violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-430;
8. An order pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-438 directing Defendants to pay a civil penalty of \$25,000 per day per violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-427;
9. An order pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-451 directing Defendants to pay the State two times the costs and expenses incurred in responding to PFAS water pollution;
10. An order pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-471 directing Defendants to pay the State for all expenses incurred in providing potable drinking water in response to groundwater pollution;
11. A finding that by the acts alleged herein, Defendants engaged in unfair acts and practices in the course of engaging in trade or commerce within the State of Connecticut in violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act;
12. An injunction pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110m permanently enjoining Defendants from engaging in any acts that violate the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, including, but not limited to, the unfair acts and practices alleged herein;
13. An order pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110o directing Defendants to pay a civil penalty of \$5,000 for each and every willful violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act;
14. An order for equitable relief pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110m for past and ongoing unfair acts and practices associated with PFAS, including but not limited to relief for remediation and mitigation;

15. An order for any and all other equitable relief authorized under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110m, including but not limited to restitution and disgorgement, that is appropriate to rectify the unlawful behavior complained of herein;
16. An order voiding the fraudulent transfers of assets among the DuPont Defendants and recovering the property or value fraudulently transferred among these Defendants to put the State in the position in which it would have been had these fraudulent transfers not occurred;
17. An order enjoining the DuPont Defendants from distributing, transferring, capitalizing, or otherwise disposing of any proceeds from the sale of any business lines, segments, divisions, or other assets that formerly belonged to Old DuPont and/or impose a constructive trust over any proceeds from the sale of Old DuPont assets for the benefit of the State;
18. Costs (including reasonable attorney fees, court costs, and other expenses of litigation);
19. Punitive damages;
20. Prejudgment interest; and
21. Such other relief as the Court may deem just and equitable.

PLAINTIFF
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

By: 

WILLIAM M. TONG

Juris No. 440323

Attorney General

MATTHEW I. LEVINE

Juris No. 414845

Deputy Associate Attorney General

CHRISTOPHER PATRICK KELLY

Juris No. 444375

Assistant Attorney General

MICHAEL W. LYNCH

Juris No. 435586

Assistant Attorney General

JULIA R. SUESSER

Juris No. 445210

Special Assistant Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General

165 Capitol Avenue

Hartford, CT 06106

Tel: (860) 808-5250

Fax: (860) 808-5386

christopher.kelly@ct.gov

RETURN DATE: MARCH 5, 2024

SUPERIOR COURT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

JUDICIAL DISTRICT
OF HARTFORD

v.

EIDP, INC.; DUPONT DE NEMOURS,
INC.; THE CHEMOURS COMPANY; THE
CHEMOURS COMPANY FC, LLC;
CORTEVA, INC.; and 3M COMPANY

AT HARTFORD

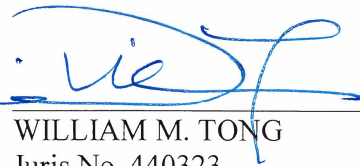
JANUARY 23, 2024

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT IN DEMAND

The Plaintiff states that the amount in demand is greater than Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000), exclusive of interest and costs.

PLAINTIFF
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

By: _____



WILLIAM M. TONG

Juris No. 440323

Attorney General

MATTHEW I. LEVINE

Juris No. 414845

Deputy Associate Attorney General

CHRISTOPHER PATRICK KELLY

Juris No. 444375

Assistant Attorney General

MICHAEL W. LYNCH

Juris No. 435586

Assistant Attorney General

JULIA R. SUESSER

Juris No. 445210

Special Assistant Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General

165 Capitol Avenue

Hartford, CT 06106

Tel: (860) 808-5250

Fax: (860) 808-5386

christopher.kelly@ct.gov

RETURN DATE: MARCH 5, 2024

SUPERIOR COURT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

JUDICIAL DISTRICT
OF HARTFORD

v.

3M COMPANY; AGC CHEMICALS
AMERICAS, INC.; AMEREX
CORPORATION; ANGUS FIRE
ARMOUR CORPORATION;
ARCHROMA U.S., INC.; ARKEMA INC.;
BASF CORPORATION; BUCKEYE FIRE
EQUIPMENT COMPANY; CARRIER
FIRE & SECURITY AMERICAS
CORPORATION; CARRIER GLOBAL
CORPORATION; CHEMDESIGN
PRODUCTS, INC.; CHEMGUARD, INC.;
CHEMICALS INCORPORATED;
CLARIANT CORPORATION; CORTEVA,
INC.; DAIKIN AMERICA, INC.;
DEEPWATER CHEMICALS, INC.;
DUPONT DE NEMOURS, INC.; DYNAX
CORPORATION; EIDP, INC.; FIRE
SERVICE PLUS, INC.; KIDDE-FENWAL,
INC.; NATION FORD CHEMICAL
COMPANY; NATIONAL FOAM, INC.;
RTX CORPORATION; THE CHEMOURS
COMPANY; THE CHEMOURS
COMPANY FC, LLC; TYCO FIRE
PRODUCTS LP; and JOHN DOE
DEFENDANTS 1 THROUGH 100

AT HARTFORD

JANUARY 23, 2024

COMPLAINT

The State of Connecticut, by its Attorney General William Tong, brings this action to obtain injunctive, monetary, and other equitable relief, and complains and alleges as follows:

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. For more than half a century, the major manufacturers of aqueous film forming foam (“AFFF”) have knowingly polluted the State of Connecticut with everlasting toxic chemicals,

contaminated the blood of its residents, and conspired to conceal the evidence to perpetuate their toxic trade in violation of state and federal law.

2. AFFF is a fluorinated class B firefighting foam – a chemical-based fire suppressant used to extinguish flammable liquid fires that was developed in the 1960s.

3. As early as the 1950s, the major manufacturers of AFFF knew that the class of chemicals that would be contained within their products were toxic and persistent in the environment.

4. These chemicals are referred to as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”).

5. PFAS do not exist naturally in the environment. They are synthetic chemicals made for industrial and consumer purposes and are toxic at extremely low concentrations.

6. PFAS do not naturally break down in the environment. Once released into the world, PFAS are highly mobile and will travel through environmental media (air, groundwater, surface water) and accumulate in soil and living organisms.

7. Due to their persistence and longevity in the environment, PFAS are also known as “Forever Chemicals.”

8. The harmful and persistent characteristics of PFAS have been known to the manufacturers of AFFF and its PFAS-containing fluorosurfactant base and other fluorochemical components (herein collectively referred to as “AFFF Products”) for decades. Manufacturers of AFFF Products developed extensive research programs which detected their products in drinking water supplies, groundwater, surface waterbodies, soils, sediments, and wildlife, as well as a “universal presence” in human blood.

9. Substantial resources were devoted to toxicity testing on numerous animal species, which demonstrated incredibly dangerous impacts upon an array of mammals, birds, and fish.

Human health studies demonstrated significantly increased cancer risks from PFAS exposure, as well as increased occurrence of birth defects and other health impacts. The manufacturers shared with each other their research and their serious safety concerns, but withheld their knowledge from the public, even as they continued to produce these toxins.

10. Despite legal obligations to report these revelations, information about these health risks was concealed from regulators and the public for decades. For example, for over two decades the manufacturers failed to disclose to regulators that their PFAS was in the blood of the general human population – only after the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) learned of this fact in 1998 did one Defendant, the 3M Company, then produce over 1,200 studies it had withheld.

11. With utter disregard for human health and the environment, the manufacturers concealed their knowledge about these harmful chemicals from regulators and deceived their customers. Even after the EPA was alerted to the PFAS threat, manufacturers of AFFF Products labored to undermine regulatory efforts and scientific inquiry. To this day, the manufacturers publicly minimize the threat their products pose to human health and the environment.

12. The unfair and deceptive acts of the Defendants ensured the proliferation of AFFF – and, consequently, AFFF-related PFAS – in the stream of commerce for decades and delayed the adoption of alternative firefighting foams.

13. The State of Connecticut’s natural resources and property have been polluted with AFFF-related PFAS. AFFF releases at airports, military bases, fire training facilities, and other locations have widely dispersed Defendants’ AFFF Products throughout the State, where they have been detected in soils, waterbodies, fish, and drinking water.

14. Connecticut state agencies estimate that the State and its taxpayers will likely need to expend billions of dollars to mitigate PFAS contamination from released or deployed AFFF, remediate Connecticut's natural resources and property, and ensure the health and safety of Connecticut's residents.

15. Now the State of Connecticut seeks to hold these companies accountable.

II. THE PARTIES

A. The Plaintiff

16. The State of Connecticut brings this action by and through William Tong, Attorney General of the State of Connecticut, with his principal office at 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut 06106.

17. The State of Connecticut is a sovereign state and brings this action in its capacity as sovereign, on behalf of its commissioners and agencies, as trustee of State natural resources and owner of substantial interests in property contaminated and injured by Defendants, and pursuant to its *parens patriae* authority on behalf of the citizens of Connecticut.

18. This action is brought at the request of and pursuant to the authority granted to the Governor of the State of Connecticut, Ned Lamont, by Conn. Gen. Stat. § 3-5, as well as, by Connecticut common law, Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 3-125, 22a-16, 22a-416 to 22a-599, 42-110m, and 52-552 to 52-552l. The State brings this action based upon its statutory enforcement authority to protect State natural resources and substantial interests in property and its common law police power. This power includes its authority to prevent pollution of the State's natural resources and State property, to prevent nuisances, to protect consumers and ensure fair trade practices, and to prevent and abate hazards to public health, safety, welfare, and the environment.

19. The State of Connecticut brings this action to obtain injunctive, monetary, and other equitable relief. The State of Connecticut seeks to prevent continued violations of law and duties by Defendants, to compel investigation and remediation of environmental pollution, to obtain civil penalties for Defendants' violations of law, and to recover actual and punitive damages. These damages include, without limitation, past and future expenditures to identify and respond to PFAS contamination of natural resources and property, including treating, monitoring, and remediating drinking water, natural resource damages, and costs of replacing AFFF with fluorine-free alternatives.

20. In this Complaint, the term "State's natural resources and property" refers to all natural resources or property for which the State of Connecticut seeks damages, including without limitation fish, wildlife, biota, air, surface water, groundwater, wetlands, drinking water supplies, soil, sediment, public lands the State holds in trust, and where the State is an owner of substantial interests in property.

B. The Defendants

21. Defendants at all times relevant to this Complaint were and are designers, manufacturers, marketers, distributors, and/or sellers of AFFF Products. The following Defendants, at times relevant to this Complaint, designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or otherwise sold (directly or indirectly) AFFF Products that each such Defendant knew or should have known would be delivered into areas affecting the State's natural resources and property.

1. DuPont Defendants

22. This Complaint refers to EIDP, Inc., DuPont de Nemours, Inc., The Chemours Company, The Chemours Company FC, LLC, and Corteva, Inc., collectively, as the “DuPont Defendants.”

23. Defendant **EIDP, Inc. (“Old DuPont”)**, formerly known as E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 974 Centre Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19805. Old Dupont has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States. Old DuPont was a founding member of the Fire Fighting Foam Coalition and, through its active participation in this Coalition, Old DuPont marketed and sold its AFFF Products. As alleged herein, Old DuPont engaged in a multi-year scheme to insulate its assets and defraud its creditors. Old DuPont is registered to do business in Connecticut.

24. Defendant **DuPont de Nemours, Inc. (“New DuPont”)**, formerly known as DowDuPont, Inc., is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 974 Centre Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19805. In 2015, after Old DuPont spun off The Chemours Company, Old DuPont and The Dow Chemical Company (“Old Dow”) merged as subsidiaries of a newly created entity, DowDuPont, Inc. Subsequently, DowDuPont, Inc. spun off both Corteva, Inc. and Dow, Inc. (“New Dow”) and transferred Old DuPont’s historical assets and liabilities, retaining the specialty products business. In connection with these transfers, the surviving entity of the spin-offs, now known as DuPont de Nemours, Inc., assumed certain Old DuPont assets and liabilities, which likely includes business lines and liabilities relating to the design, manufacture, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of AFFF Products. New DuPont does business throughout the United States.

25. Defendant **The Chemours Company (“Chemours”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801. In 2015, Old DuPont spun off Chemours as an independent company, along with Old DuPont’s performance chemicals business and vast environmental liabilities, including those related to PFAS and AFFF. Chemours has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States. Chemours is registered to do business in Connecticut.

26. Defendant **The Chemours Company FC, LLC (“Chemours FC”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801. Chemours FC operates as a subsidiary of Chemours and manufactures fluoropolymer resins. Chemours FC is registered to do business in Connecticut.

27. Defendant **Corteva, Inc. (“Corteva”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 974 Centre Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19805. In 2019, New DuPont spun off its agricultural business as a new, publicly traded company, Corteva, which currently holds Old DuPont as a subsidiary. In connection with these transfers, Corteva assumed certain Old DuPont assets and liabilities, which likely includes business lines and liabilities relating to the design, manufacture, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of AFFF Products. Corteva is registered to do business in Connecticut.

2. AFFF Manufacturers

28. Defendant **3M Company (“3M”)**, formerly known as Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 3M Center, St. Paul, Minnesota 55144. From the mid-1960s through at least 2002, 3M designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States under the brand name “Light Water.” 3M also sold fluorochemicals containing PFAS for use in

manufacturing the fluorosurfactants used in AFFF Products throughout the United States. 3M is registered to do business in Connecticut.

29. Defendant **Amerex Corporation (“Amerex”)** is an Alabama corporation with its principal place of business at 7595 Gadsden Highway, Trussville, Alabama 35173. Amerex is a manufacturer of firefighting products. Beginning in 1971, it was a manufacturer of hand portable and wheeled extinguishers for commercial and industrial applications. In 2011, Amerex acquired Solberg Scandinavian AS, one of the largest manufacturers of AFFF Products in Europe. Amerex has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States, including under the brand name “Amerex.”

30. Defendant **Angus Fire Armour Corporation (“Angus Fire”)** is a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business at 141 Junny Road, Angier, North Carolina 27501. On information and belief, Angus Fire is a subsidiary of Angus International and has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States.

31. Defendant **Buckeye Fire Equipment Company (“Buckeye”)** is an Ohio corporation with its principal place of business at 110 Kings Road, Kings Mountain, North Carolina 28086. From at least 2003 to 2017, Buckeye designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products under brand names including “Buckeye Platinum” throughout the United States. Buckeye was a founding member of the Fire Fighting Foam Coalition and, through its active participation in this Coalition, Buckeye marketed and sold its AFFF Products.

32. Defendant **Carrier Fire & Security Americas Corporation (“Carrier Fire”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 13995 Pasteur Boulevard, Palm Beach Gardens, Florida 33418. Carrier Fire is the indirect parent of Kidde-Fenwal, Inc. Carrier

Fire is also a successor in interest to UTC Fire & Security Americas Corporation, Inc., following the spin-off transaction described immediately below. Carrier Fire, through Kidde-Fenwal, Inc., has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States. Carrier Fire is registered to do business in Connecticut.

33. Defendant **Carrier Global Corporation (“Carrier”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 13995 Pasteur Boulevard, Palm Beach Gardens, Florida 33418. On or around April 3, 2020, United Technologies Corporation completed the spin-off of one of its reportable segments into Carrier, a separate, publicly traded company. Pursuant to the Separation and Distribution Agreement by and among United Technologies Corporation, Carrier Global Corporation, and Otis Worldwide Corporation, Carrier assumed certain liabilities held by United Technologies Corporation, including those related to the business operated by Kidde-Fenwal, Inc. Carrier, through its assumed liabilities and its subsidiaries Carrier Fire and Kidde, has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States, including products sold under the brand names “Chubb” and “Kidde.”

34. Defendant **Chemguard, Inc. (“Chemguard”)** is a Texas corporation with its principal place of business at One Stanton Street, Marinette, Wisconsin 54143. Since the 1990s, Chemguard has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products, including the “Chemguard” line of AFFF Products. Chemguard has been a supplier of AFFF to the United States Government since 1998. Chemguard acquired Ciba Specialty Chemical Corporation’s (“Ciba”) fluorosurfactants business in 2003. Ciba/Chemguard designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold fluorosurfactants for use in AFFF Products throughout the United States. Chemguard was a founding member of the Fire Fighting Foam Coalition and, through its active participation in this Coalition, Chemguard marketed and sold its

AFFF Products. Chemguard was acquired by Tyco in 2011 and Tyco/Chemguard have continued to design, manufacture, market, distribute, and/or sell AFFF Products throughout the United States.

35. Defendant **Fire Service Plus, Inc. (“Fire Service Plus”)** is a Georgia corporation with its principal place of business at 473 Dividend Drive, Peachtree City, Georgia 30269. Since around 2014, Fire Service Plus has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States under the brand name “FireAde.” Fire Service Plus was a member of the Fire Fighting Foam Coalition and, through its active participation in this Coalition, Fire Service Plus marketed and sold its AFFF Products.

36. Defendant **Kidde-Fenwal, Inc. (“Kidde”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 400 Main Street, Ashland, Massachusetts 01721. On information and belief, Kidde is a successor in interest to Kidde Fire Fighting, Inc. (f/k/a Chubb National Foam, Inc. f/k/a National Foam System, Inc.). On information and belief, Kidde designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States. Kidde was a founding member of the Fire Fighting Foam Coalition and, through its active participation in this Coalition, Kidde marketed and sold its AFFF Products. On May 14, 2023, Kidde filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (Bankruptcy Petition 23-10638-LSS).

37. Defendant **National Foam, Inc. (“National Foam”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 141 Junny Road, Angier, North Carolina 27501. National Foam manufactures the “Angus” brand of AFFF Products. National Foam has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States.

National Foam was a member of the Fire Fighting Foam Coalition and, through its active participation in this Coalition, National Foam marketed and sold its AFFF Products.

38. Defendant **RTX Corporation (“RTX”)**, formerly known as Raytheon Technologies Corporation, is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 1000 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22209. RTX is a successor in interest to the United Technologies Corporation and the liability held by United Technologies Corporation as the parent company of Kidde. RTX is registered to do business in Connecticut.

39. Defendant **Tyco Fire Products LP (“Tyco”)** is a Delaware limited partnership with its principal place of business at One Stanton Street, Marinette, Wisconsin 54143. Tyco is a subsidiary of Johnson Controls International plc. Tyco acquired Ansul in 1990 and Chemguard in 2011. Ansul, Chemguard, and Tyco have designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States. Tyco was a founding member of the Fire Fighting Foam Coalition and, through its active participation in this Coalition, Tyco marketed and sold its AFFF Products.

3. Fluorochemical Manufacturers

40. Defendant **AGC Chemicals Americas, Inc. (“AGC”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 55 East Uwchlan Avenue, Suite 201, Exton, Pennsylvania 19341. AGC Chemicals was formed in 2004 and is a subsidiary of AGC Inc. (f/k/a Asahi Glass Co., Ltd), a foreign corporation registered in Japan. On information and belief, AGC has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States.

41. Defendant **Archroma U.S., Inc. (“Archroma”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 5435 77 Center Drive, Suite 10, Charlotte, North Carolina 28217.

Archroma is a subsidiary of Archroma Management, LLC, a foreign limited liability company registered in Switzerland. Archroma was formed in 2013 when Clariant Corporation divested its textile chemicals, paper specialties, and emulsions business to SK Capital Partners. On information and belief, Archroma/Clariant Corporation designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold fluorochemicals for use in manufacturing AFFF Products throughout the United States. Archroma is registered to do business in Connecticut.

42. Defendant **Arkema, Inc. (“Arkema”)** is a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal place of business at 900 First Avenue, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406. Arkema is an operating subsidiary of Arkema France S.A., a foreign corporation registered in France. Arkema is a successor in interest to Atochem North America, Inc., Elf Atochem North America, Inc., and Atofina Chemicals, Inc. On information and belief, Arkema designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States. Arkema is registered to do business in Connecticut.

43. Defendant **BASF Corporation (“BASF”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 100 Park Avenue, Florham Park, New Jersey 07932. BASF is a successor in interest to Ciba (f/k/a Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation). On information and belief, BASF/Ciba designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold fluorosurfactants for use in AFFF Products throughout the United States. BASF is registered to do business in Connecticut.

44. Defendant **ChemDesign Products, Inc. (“ChemDesign”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 2 Stanton Street, Marinette, Wisconsin 54143. On information and belief, ChemDesign has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States.

45. Defendant **Chemicals Incorporated** is a Texas corporation with its principal place of business at 12321 Hatcherville Rd, Baytown, TX 77521. On information and belief, Chemicals Incorporated has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States.

46. Defendant **Clariant Corporation (“Clariant”)** is a New York corporation with its principal place of business at 500 East Morehead Street, Suite 400, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202. Clariant is a successor in interest to the specialty chemicals business of Sandoz Chemical Corporation (“Sandoz”). Sandoz spun off its specialty chemicals business to form Clariant in 1995. On information and belief, Clariant designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold fluorosurfactants for use in AFFF Products throughout the United States. Clariant is registered to do business in Connecticut.

47. Defendant **Daikin America, Inc. (“Daikin”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 20 Olympic Drive, Orangeburg, New York 10862. On information and belief, Daikin has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States.

48. Defendant **Deepwater Chemicals, Inc. (“Deepwater”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 196122 E County Road 40, Woodward, Oklahoma 73801. On information and belief, Deepwater has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States.

49. Defendant **Dynax Corporation (“Dynax”)** is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 79 Westchester Avenue, Pound Ridge, New York 10576. Since 1991, Dynax has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold fluorosurfactants and fluorochemical stabilizers for use in AFFF Products throughout the United States. Dynax

was a member of the Fire Fighting Foam Coalition and, through its active participation in this Coalition, Dynax marketed and sold its AFFF Products. Dynax is registered to do business in Connecticut.

50. Defendant **Nation Ford Chemical Co. (“Nation Ford”)** is a South Carolina corporation with its principal place of business at 2300 Banks Street, Fort Mill, South Carolina 29715. On information and belief, Nation Ford has designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products throughout the United States.

51. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of defendants sued herein as **Defendants John Does 1 through 100**, inclusive, presently are unknown to the State, and therefore these Doe Defendants are sued by their fictitious names. Each fictitiously named Doe Defendant designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products in markets around the United States, which resulted in injuries to the State and its natural resources, or otherwise share responsibility for such injuries. When these Doe Defendants are identified, they will be added by name.

52. The Court has jurisdiction over Defendants under Connecticut’s corporate long-arm statute, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 33-929, and individual long-arm statute, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-59b, owing to Defendants’ transaction of business, tortious conduct, and injuries inflicted in the State.

III. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. AFFF Products Harm the Environment, Animals, and Human Health

53. Since the 1960s, AFFF has been widely supplied and used to suppress petroleum-fueled fires at airports, chemical and fuel facilities, military facilities, maritime facilities, and on ships. Hazardous materials teams and local fire departments have also been equipped with AFFF and routinely use it to train firefighters and test firefighting equipment.

54. In its intended use, AFFF liquid concentrate is mixed with water and sprayed through a nozzle to generate a foam that coats liquid fuel fires. The foam blocks the supply of oxygen to the fire and extinguishes vapors before reverting to its original liquid solution form.

55. Whether through its intended use or accidental leakage, vast quantities of AFFF solution have entered the environment, contaminating human beings, wildlife, and natural resources with toxic PFAS.

56. PFAS are a group of thousands of human-made chemical compounds containing bonds of fluorine and carbon atoms. The fluorine-carbon bond is one of the strongest bonds in chemistry. Due to their unique chemical structure, PFAS are extremely stable and repel oil, grease, water, and heat. They do not naturally occur in the environment.

57. PFAS are found in AFFF as either an intentionally added ingredient or as a byproduct of the manufacturing process. AFFF is manufactured by combining hydrocarbon foaming agents with PFAS-containing fluorosurfactants that, when added to a liquid, reduce its surface tension, thereby increasing its wetting and spreading properties. PFAS-containing AFFF is still produced today.

58. AFFF may also contain fluorinated precursor chemicals, known as fluorotelomers, that can degrade into PFAS in the environment.

59. For purposes of this Complaint, “PFAS” includes, but is not limited to, the following ten PFAS compounds, including their precursors, acids, salts, ionic forms, and byproducts, for which the Connecticut Department of Public Health (“CT DPH”) has developed drinking water “Action Levels” for specified concentrations:

- a. **PFOS** (Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid)
- b. **PFOA** (Perfluorooctanoic acid)

- c. **6:2 Cl-PFESA** (6:2 chloropolyfluoroether sulfonic acid)
- d. **8:2 Cl-PFESA** (8:2 chloropolyfluoroether sulfonic acid)
- e. **HFPO-DA** (also known as GenX) (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid)
- f. **PFBS** (Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid)
- g. **PFBA** (perfluorobutanoic acid)
- h. **PFHxS** (Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid)
- i. **PFHxA** (Perfluorohexanoic acid)
- j. **PFNA** (Perfluorononanoic acid)

60. The unique chemical structure of PFAS make them (1) persistent, (2) mobile, (3) bioaccumulative and biomagnifying, and (4) toxic.

61. PFAS are extremely persistent. PFAS do not break down or biodegrade in the environment or in living organisms. Once released into the environment, they will endure indefinitely until they are consumed by living organisms or are contained and removed. This extreme persistence has given them the nickname “Forever Chemicals.”

62. PFAS are highly mobile. They easily dissolve and spread through water. Once released into the environment, they can migrate long distances through a variety of media, including surface water, groundwater, soils, sediment, and air.

63. When used as intended during an emergency response, training exercise, or equipment testing, AFFF can release hundreds, if not thousands, of gallons of foamy water laced with PFAS. Due to the mobility and persistence of PFAS, even modest releases of PFAS can cause widespread pollution of State natural resources and property.

64. PFAS bioaccumulate in humans and in wildlife such as fish. PFAS are purged from individual organisms very slowly – over many years for humans and other large organisms –

which leads to a buildup of PFAS within the body, even when exposure continues at extremely low levels. Thus, PFAS also can biomagnify, meaning that their concentration in organic tissue increases as they are consumed up the food chain.

65. As humans are exposed to PFAS, whether through consumption of contaminated food or water, inhalation of contaminated air, or absorption through skin, the concentration of PFAS in their blood and organs increases.

66. According to the CDC, the elimination half-lives of PFOA and PFOS, or the length of time for the concentration of those substances in the human body to decrease by one-half, are estimated to be 3.5 years and 4.8 years, respectively. For comparison, the half-lives of arsenic, lead (in human blood), and radioactive polonium are ten hours, thirty-two days, and forty days.

67. PFAS also spread through humans and other mammals by crossing the placenta from mother to fetus and by passing to infants through breast milk.

68. PFAS are toxic and cause significant adverse effects to human and animal health. Toxicology and human epidemiology studies by independent researchers, as well as decades of studies and lab animal testing by the Defendants, have demonstrated the unreasonable risk to human and animal health from PFAS.

69. Federal government agencies, including the Center for Disease Control's Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, have concluded there are adverse human health effects associated with PFAS exposure, including kidney and testicular cancer; liver damage or changes in liver function; delayed growth and development (including decreased infant birth weight); decreased vaccine response; and increased cholesterol.

70. Additional adverse human health effects associated with PFAS exposure include, but are not limited to, cancers of the liver, breasts, pancreas, and prostate; diabetes; fatty liver disease; adverse pregnancy outcomes; and infertility.

71. Contamination from PFAS is a serious threat to human health and the environment, including to the State's natural resources and property.

72. The presence of these chemicals in drinking water presents a serious threat to public health.

73. Removal of PFAS from drinking water sources requires specialized and expensive drinking water treatment systems. Additionally, once PFAS are removed from drinking water through filtration media, they must be disposed of in a safe manner, which is costly and creates new risks.

74. Known pathways for AFFF-related PFAS to enter the environment include releases to air, surface and groundwaters, and soil from extinguishing fires, firefighting drills, equipment testing, and other normal and foreseeable use and disposal.

75. Once AFFF is used, unless contained, PFAS are inevitably released to and then migrate throughout the environment, where they resist natural degradation, contaminate State natural resources and property, harm human and animal life, and are difficult and costly to remove.

B. Design and Manufacturing of AFFF Products

76. For decades, Defendants have designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold military and commercial AFFF Products to private and public customers for use in the State of Connecticut, including to federal, state, and local government entities; the military; airports; fire departments; and other private enterprises.

1. Defendants' History of Supplying AFFF Products

77. 3M began manufacturing PFOS and PFOA in the 1940s.

78. Beginning in 1951, 3M sold PFAS to Old DuPont for industrial and consumer purposes.

79. As early as the 1950s, 3M and Old DuPont were aware that these PFAS compounds were toxic and persistent in the environment.

80. Beginning in the 1960s, 3M designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and sold its own line of AFFF, as well as fluorochemicals that were later used in AFFF by other manufacturers. 3M supplied AFFF Products from the 1960s to the early 2000s. 3M was the sole supplier of AFFF from the mid-1960s until 1973.

81. National Foam and Tyco/Ansul began to supply AFFF in the 1970s.

82. Angus Fire and Chemguard began to supply AFFF in the 1990s.

83. Amerex, Buckeye, Fire Service Plus, and Kidde supplied AFFF after 2000.

84. Other Defendants supplied the PFAS-containing fluorosurfactants and fluorochemicals used to make AFFF.

85. Arkema's predecessors and Ciba Corporation supplied fluorosurfactants used to manufacture AFFF beginning in the 1970s.

86. Dynax supplied fluorosurfactants used to manufacture AFFF beginning in the 1990s.

87. Old DuPont acquired Arkema's predecessors' fluorosurfactants business in 2002, after which it supplied fluorosurfactants used to manufacture AFFF. Following Chemours's spin-off from Old DuPont, Chemours supplied fluorosurfactants used to manufacture AFFF.

88. Chemguard acquired Ciba's fluorosurfactants business in 2003 and continued to supply fluorosurfactants used to manufacture AFFF.

89. Arkema was created in 2004 and continued supplying fluorosurfactants manufactured by its predecessors in interest.

90. At varying times, AGC Chemicals, Archroma, ChemDesign, Chemicals Incorporated, Clariant, Daikin, Deepwater, Nation Ford, and Old DuPont supplied fluorochemicals used to make AFFF Products.

91. After 3M exited the AFFF Products market, the remaining Defendants continued to supply AFFF Products. Certain Defendants, including Old DuPont, chose to enter the market after 3M exited, despite having decades of evidence that PFAS were highly toxic and dangerous to the environment and human health.

92. The PFAS found in Defendants' AFFF Products are primarily the result of two manufacturing processes – electrochemical fluorination and telomerization.

93. 3M manufactured its AFFF Products through an electrochemical fluorination process that makes it possible to potentially “fingerprint” the PFAS that originated in 3M products, although transformation in the environment makes the PFAS difficult to attribute solely to 3M.

94. The remaining Defendants' AFFF Products were created using a telomerization process and may contain or break down into PFAS compounds, including PFOA. These products are fungible, and it is very difficult to chemically trace the PFAS to a particular Defendant. Due to this fungibility, these Defendants are in the best position to identify the original manufacturer of the AFFF Products released at any particular site.

95. Any inability of the State to identify the original manufacturer of the specific AFFF Products contaminating the State's natural resources and property in particular instances or at particular sites is a result of the fungibility of the products and not as a result of any action or inaction by the State.

2. Military Specifications

96. AFFF has been acquired by the military and routinely discharged at Department of Defense (“DOD”) military sites since the late 1960s. The DOD published military specifications (“MILSPEC”) for AFFF beginning in 1969, which required military bases to use AFFF for firefighting purposes. Soon after, many airports adopted the use of AFFF and, since 2004, the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) has required MILSPEC AFFF to be used at certain commercial airports. Because of the repeated and prolonged use of AFFF at military sites and commercial airports, these sites are considered presumptively contaminated with PFAS.

97. DOD maintained a list of AFFF which met the MILSPEC criteria and were eligible for purchase by the federal government, including AFFF manufactured by the following companies: 3M; National Foam; Ansul; Angus; Chemguard; Kidde; Buckeye; Fire Service Plus; ICL Performance Products; and Amerex/Solberg.

98. From the 1960s through 2001, DOD purchased AFFF exclusively from 3M and Tyco/Ansul.

99. In December 2019, Congress passed the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, which introduced new prohibitions on the use of AFFF for land-based applications. Section 322 of the Act introduced a timeline for the military to phase out AFFF. First, the Secretary of the Navy had to publish a new military specification for a fluorine-free firefighting agent for use at all military installations by January 31, 2023. Second, DOD organizations are no longer authorized to purchase AFFF containing more than one part per billion (“ppb”) of PFAS after October 1, 2023. Third, after October 1, 2024, the use of any PFAS-containing AFFF at any military installation will be prohibited.

100. On January 6, 2023, the Defense Logistics Agency within the DOD published a new Military Specification for “Fire Extinguishing Agent, Fluorine-Free Foam (F3) Liquid Concentrate, for Land-Based, Fresh Water Application,” MIL-PRF-32725 (“F3 MILSPEC”). This new specification will govern fire-extinguishing foams used by all DOD organizations and will require such foams to have test results showing no detection of PFAS. The specification further requires manufacturers to certify in writing that PFAS has not intentionally been added to the concentrate.

101. Even as AFFF is increasingly regulated, it continues to cause significant PFAS contamination. These contaminants persist in the environment and can cause harm to the environment and human health years after being discharged. Additionally, AFFF has an extended shelf life, and may still be applied years after manufacturing has ceased.

C. The State is Uncovering and Responding to AFFF-Related PFAS Contamination in Connecticut

1. Federal Investigations and Changing Regulations Have Brought Attention to PFAS

102. Federal and state regulators began to learn of the substantial risks associated with PFAS exposure in the late 1990s, when the EPA received disclosures about two types of PFAS – PFOS and PFOA – and subsequently filed enforcement actions under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

103. Section 8(e) of TSCA requires chemical manufacturers and distributors to immediately notify the EPA if they have information that “reasonably supports the conclusion that such substance or mixture presents a substantial risk of injury to health or the environment.” TSCA § 8(e), 15 U.S.C. § 2607(e). This reporting requirement has been included in TSCA since its enactment in 1976. *See* Pub. L. 94-469, Title I, § 8, Oct. 11, 1976, 90 Stat. 2027.

104. In December 2005, the EPA reached a settlement with Old DuPont related to violations of TSCA for concealing the environmental and health effects of PFOA. The settlement included the largest civil administrative penalty the EPA had ever obtained under any environmental statute, \$10.25 million, and further required Old DuPont to perform Supplemental Environmental Projects worth \$6.25 million.

105. In April 2006, 3M agreed to pay the EPA a penalty of more than \$1.5 million after being cited for 244 violations of TSCA, which included violations dating back decades for failing to disclose studies regarding PFOS, PFOA, and other fluorinated compounds.

106. Concurrently with those enforcement actions, EPA sought to phase out the production of PFOS and PFOA. As the only known manufacturer of PFOS in the United States, 3M's phaseout of PFOS ceased all known domestic PFOS manufacturing. In 2006, EPA launched the PFOA Stewardship Program to coordinate the phaseout of intentional domestic PFOA production by 2015, which the participants reported to have been achieved. The eight participating companies were Arkema, Asahi, BASF, Clariant, Daikin, 3M/Dyneon, Old DuPont, and Solvay Solexis.

107. Since EPA learned of the substantial risks associated with PFAS exposure through its investigations and Defendants' overdue disclosures, it has recognized the threat presented to human health and the environment and has proposed regulations with considerable implications for State regulators and their drinking water providers.

108. In 2016, the EPA established a health advisory level ("HAL") for combined PFOS and PFOA in drinking water at seventy parts per trillion (ppt). In June 2022, the EPA lowered the HALs for PFOA and PFOS to .004 ppt and .02 ppt, respectively. One ppt is analogous to one drop in twenty Olympic-sized swimming pools.

109. In setting these new interim HALs, the EPA relied on “data and draft analyses that indicate that the levels at which negative health effects could occur are much lower than previously understood when the agency issued its 2016 health advisories for PFOA and PFOS.”

110. In March 2023, the EPA proposed a new National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for six PFAS, including PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, HFPO-DA/GenX, PFHxS, and PFBS. The regulation establishes legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for the six aforementioned PFAS, as well as health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). If promulgated, water providers and their state regulators will be required to monitor for these PFAS, notify the public of the levels of these PFAS, and reduce the levels of these PFAS in drinking water if they exceed the proposed standards.

111. The proposed regulation would set the MCLs for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water at 4.0 ppt, which is the lowest concentration that can be reliably quantified within specific limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions. The proposed regulation would set the MCLGs for PFOA and PFOS at zero because the EPA has determined that the chemicals “are likely to cause cancer (e.g., kidney and liver cancer) and that there is no dose below which either chemical is considered safe.”

112. Currently, the EPA is monitoring twenty-nine PFAS compounds under the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). The UCMR 5 requires drinking water systems across the country to collect samples between 2023 and 2025 to test for the presence of twenty-nine PFAS (and lithium). The UCMR 5 requires monitoring of the contaminants from Public Water Systems (“PWS”) that serve at least 3,300 people, as well as a randomly selected sampling of smaller PWS.

113. In September 2022, the EPA also initiated a proposed rulemaking to designate PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (“CERCLA”). In support of this rulemaking, the EPA stated that “evidence indicates that these chemicals may present substantial danger to public health or welfare or the environment when released into the environment.” Once promulgated, States and publicly owned treatment works will be responsible for monitoring and treating PFAS in wastewater, controlling the discharge of PFAS, and monitoring, treating, and managing the disposal of PFAS-contaminated biosolids.

2. PFAS Investigations and Response Measures Are Underway in Connecticut

114. As a consequence of the Defendants’ design, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and sale of AFFF Products, the natural resources and lands of the State of Connecticut have been contaminated with AFFF-related PFAS.

115. In July 2019, Governor Ned Lamont established the Interagency PFAS Task Force, led by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (“CT DEEP”) and CT DPH, to develop a statewide PFAS strategy across eighteen State agencies and entities. The PFAS Action Plan, released on November 1, 2019, recommended thirty-four agency actions across four strategic focus areas: (1) protecting human health; (2) pollution prevention; (3) remediation; and (4) education, outreach, and communication. State agencies and other entities are uncovering the breadth of the State’s toxic contamination by sampling environmental media, testing drinking water sources, investigating sites of likely AFFF discharge, and identifying and removing stocks of AFFF.

116. The State has expended substantial resources to uncover and address the extensive PFAS contamination in Connecticut, including millions of dollars of state bond funds, clean

water and drinking water loan funds, and brownfield grants. New staff have been hired to perform PFAS analysis and the CT DPH Laboratory has been outfitted with analytical equipment to perform testing, for example, of drinking water samples.

117. Connecticut agencies developed PFAS testing programs as early as 2013, with the advent of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3. As the primacy agency with responsibility for implementing the Safe Drinking Water Act, CT DPH is tasked with regulating nearly 2,400 public water systems serving over 2.7 million residents.

118. Beginning in 2018, CT DPH established a drinking water Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant at which CT DPH recommends action be taken to reduce health risks – for a sum of five PFAS compounds. Based on evolving science and updated research, CT DPH established individual Action Levels for four PFAS (PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS) in June 2022 and for another six PFAS (GenX, PFHxA, PFBS, PFBA, 6:2 Cl-PFESA, 8:2 Cl-PFESA) in June 2023. The ten PFAS compounds for which Action Levels were established are among the most widely studied PFAS that have also been detected in human blood more frequently and at higher concentrations than other PFAS. With the establishment of Action Levels, CT DPH mandated PFAS testing for all new wells and recommended testing for all PWS.

119. Building on past testing requirements and voluntary testing, testing of drinking water sources is ongoing under the UCMR 5 regime with support from CT DPH. The first quarterly results were released in August 2023. Of the Connecticut PWS that reported results for the first quarter disclosure, fourteen water sources operated by nine PWS reported detections of various PFAS compounds, with detection levels as high as 44.3 ppt.

120. State agencies have also lent technical assistance and engaged in private well sampling in communities known to be affected by PFAS contamination from nearby sources.

Connecticut has over 320,000 private residential wells serving more than 820,000 residents. Because PFAS does not biodegrade, CT DEEP expects private wells polluted with PFAS may require treatment in perpetuity, unless active remedial measures are implemented to isolate or remove the source of PFAS pollution to groundwater. During the State's PFAS investigations conducted to date, contaminated private wells have been found in the vicinity of AFFF releases, and additional contaminated wells are expected to be identified as environmental investigations of known or presumed AFFF release sites continue.

121. Site investigations are ongoing among the thousands of identified individual sites in Connecticut suspected of being contaminated with PFAS. Places where AFFF has likely been discharged include fire departments and fire training areas, airports and helipads, military facilities, bulk fuel and chemical storage areas, and locations of reported emergency AFFF discharges. Testing of these areas is underway.

122. At the time of this filing, Connecticut has sixty-eight known fire training areas and 720 fire stations – at least one in each of Connecticut's 169 municipalities. Repeated uncontained discharges of AFFF at fire training sites and local fire departments have been identified as likely sources for extensive PFAS contamination of drinking water and natural resources, including groundwater, surface water, soils, sediments, and biota.

123. For example, PFAS were detected in Killingworth in private wells and in the public water supply at the Town's Elementary School and Town Hall Complex. The Fire Training Area and adjacent Fire Department in Killingworth were identified as the source areas for the groundwater contamination. CT DEEP tested ninety wells in Killingworth and, based on PFAS detections, provided bottled water and carbon treatment to twenty-five homes. The contaminated area will require a remedial action plan to limit additional PFAS exposure and provide safe

drinking water for the Town – the total costs to respond to this site have been estimated to be in the many millions of dollars.

124. At the time of this filing, Connecticut has 153 total airports and helipads where AFFF is known or suspected to have been used, including four airports which receive operating certification from the FAA under 14 C.F.R. Part 139 and are consequently required to equip and use AFFF: Bradley International Airport in Windsor Locks; Tweed-New Haven Regional Airport in New Haven and East Haven; Sikorsky Memorial Airport in Bridgeport and Stratford; and Groton-New London Airport in Groton.

125. At the time of this filing, Connecticut has five military facilities which have been assessed for potential release of AFFF. Of those five, four have been determined to require a remedial investigation and feasibility study to address PFAS onsite: the Air National Guard installation at Bradley International Airport in Windsor Locks; the Army National Guard installation in Windsor Locks; the Army National Guard installation in Groton; and the Naval Submarine Base New London.

126. At the time of this filing, CT DEEP is aware of at least 200 reported emergency incidents since 2001 where AFFF was or is likely to have been deployed. The actual number of deployment incidents is likely higher, as not all AFFF deployments were historically reported to CT DEEP and such deployments were not tracked before 2001.

127. The State's efforts to address its harmful PFAS contamination have been complicated by the continued use of AFFF and its long shelf life. Many municipal fire departments in Connecticut carried AFFF until recently. In 2021, the Connecticut General Assembly passed Public Act 21-191, which banned the use of AFFF under most circumstances and required CT DEEP to develop an AFFF take-back program.

128. In 2021, Connecticut began the AFFF Take-Back Program to address AFFF contamination in the State. Phase one of the program was implemented between April 2021 and March 2022, where containers of AFFF concentrate were collected for disposal from state and municipal fire departments. Through phase one, over 35,000 gallons of AFFF concentrate were recovered from over 250 municipal fire departments.

129. Phase two of the program began in 2021 with a study addressing PFAS decontamination of the State's eight regional foam trailers. The study noted that, even after cleaning, residual PFAS present in the trailers will cross-contaminate any new fluorine-free foam that may be added to the trailers in the future, potentially at levels high enough to exceed drinking water Action Levels – meaning deployment of the new foam could still pose an environmental and human health risk. Therefore, the State purchased eight new foam Chariots to replace the older trailers, to be equipped with fluorine-free foam concentrate.

130. The AFFF Take-Back Program still needs to replace and dispose of AFFF for approximately 342 municipal fire trucks, an unknown quantity of municipal fire boats, and an unknown quantity of fire extinguishers and other containers of AFFF concentrate to be removed from municipal fire departments.

131. Other AFFF removal actions have been taken by the Connecticut Airport Authority, which has removed AFFF systems from nonmilitary hangars, and the Connecticut Department of Transportation, which has removed AFFF from the New Haven Railyard.

132. Defendants' acts and omissions have caused or contributed to AFFF-related PFAS contamination in Connecticut. Defendants failed to disclose to their customers and the users of AFFF the environmental and health risks of PFAS that were known or should have been known to them, resulting in the release and proliferation of PFAS. As a result, the risks associated with

PFAS were unknown to the users of AFFF Products; were unknown to the State; and were generally unknown to those other than Defendants who could have reduced or limited the AFFF-related PFAS contamination and injury described above. As designers, manufacturers, marketers, distributors, and sellers of AFFF Products, Defendants were in the best position to mitigate the risk of harm of their products.

133. As a consequence of Defendants' acts and omissions, the State is expending substantial resources to identify, contain, remediate, or otherwise mitigate the effects of PFAS contamination across Connecticut.

D. There is Widespread Contamination of Connecticut's Natural Resources by AFFF-Related PFAS

134. PFAS contamination from Defendants' AFFF Products has injured and continues to injure the natural resources and property of the State and the property, health, safety, and welfare of Connecticut's citizens.

135. Since 1971, the State of Connecticut has declared that "[t]he air, water, land and other natural resources, taken for granted since the settlement of the state, are now recognized as finite and precious" and that it is the policy of the State "to manage the basic resources of air, land and water to the end that the state may fulfill its responsibility as trustee of the environment for the present and future generations." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-1.

136. It is the policy of the State of Connecticut that "there is a public trust in the air, water and other natural resources of the state of Connecticut and that each person is entitled to the protection, preservation and enhancement of the same." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-15.

137. It is also the policy of the State of Connecticut that “carefully selected areas of land and water of outstanding scientific, educational, biological, geological, paleontological or scenic value be preserved.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 23-5a.

138. The State owns lands throughout Connecticut that it maintains for the benefit of the public, such as State Forests, State Parks, and wildlife management areas, as well as airports, ports, and firefighting training facilities.

139. The State holds its natural resources in trust for the State’s citizens and has an obligation to protect public interests in these resources through, among other things, maintaining the environmental quality of its air, lands, and waters. The State’s natural resources include, without limitation, its air; its waters, such as groundwater, springs, streams, wetlands, ocean waters, and estuaries; certain lands and the resources found on them, such as forests and the trees within; and its wildlife, such as birds and fish, within its boundaries or otherwise subject to its jurisdiction.

140. PFAS attributable to Defendants’ AFFF Products have been found in groundwater, surface water, sediments, soils, and biota in the State where AFFF Products were used, stored, disposed of, or otherwise discharged. Furthermore, the State anticipates that additional contamination of natural resources from PFAS attributable to Defendants’ AFFF Products will be uncovered as its investigation continues.

141. Contamination from AFFF Products persists in the State’s natural resources, damages their intrinsic value, and impairs the public benefits derived from access to, use, and enjoyment of the State’s natural resources.

142. The current and future residents of the State have a substantial interest in natural resources free of PFAS contamination, as do the tourism, recreation, fishing, and other industries

that rely on maintaining a clean and safe environment for their businesses, patrons, and tourists to visit and enjoy.

143. Defendants' AFFF Products are major sources of PFAS contamination in Connecticut. Numerous locations in Connecticut are known to be contaminated and injured by Defendants' AFFF Products, including the following areas:

- a. Canton (Cherry Brook Primary School)
- b. Farmington River (Bradley International Airport AFFF discharges)
- c. Killingworth (Killingworth fire training area)
- d. New London/Groton (Naval Submarine Base New London)
- e. Windham (Eastern Connecticut Fire School)

144. Releases of AFFF directly to soil or water allow PFAS to spread through the environment. PFAS on contaminated sites, such as those named above, have migrated between soils, groundwater, and surface water, which threaten human health and contaminate the sediments and biota found within those environments. A healthy and functioning ecosystem depends upon the interplay between non-impaired waters, soils, sediments, and wildlife.

1. Groundwater

145. Groundwater is a precious, limited, and invaluable natural resource that is used for drinking water, irrigation, and other important purposes.

146. A majority of Connecticut residents rely on groundwater for drinking water, including the twenty-three percent of residents who rely solely on private residential wells.

147. The people of Connecticut also use groundwater to irrigate agricultural crops and to provide drinking water to animals raised for human consumption in the State.

148. PFAS attributable to Defendants' AFFF Products have contaminated and injured the State's groundwater in locations throughout the State, including, for example, in Canton at Cherry Brook Primary School and in Windham at the Eastern Connecticut Fire School.

149. PFAS attributable to Defendants' AFFF Products have contaminated and injured drinking water that is drawn from groundwater sources in locations throughout the State, including, for example, at the following locations:

- a. East Hampton (Water and Sewer Commission drinking water wells)
- b. Groton (Mystic Oral School for the Deaf)
- c. Killingworth (Killingworth fire training area)

150. Defendants have caused PFAS contamination of groundwater at these and a myriad of other locations in Connecticut by designing, manufacturing, marketing, distributing, and/or selling AFFF Products – all while knowingly concealing and misrepresenting the dangers posed by those products to groundwater.

151. Ongoing additional testing continues to reveal further AFFF-related PFAS contamination and injury of groundwater in locations throughout Connecticut.

152. It is virtually certain that additional testing will reveal further AFFF-related PFAS contamination and injury of groundwater in locations throughout Connecticut.

2. Surface Waters

153. Surface waters are precious, limited, and invaluable State natural resources that are used for drinking water, recreation, fishing, and ecological and other important purposes.

154. Connecticut has 618 miles of shoreline on the Long Island Sound. The State contains 6,000 miles of streams and rivers, and over 2,000 lakes and reservoirs.

155. Surface waters are sources of drinking water. Approximately seventy-six percent of Connecticut's population is served by water systems with the capability to supply both ground and surface water supplies – twenty-one percent of large water systems in Connecticut rely exclusively on surface supplies.

156. Connecticut's surface waterbodies are central to its economic wellbeing. The State's tourism and recreation industries are dependent upon clean water that is safe for recreation and capable of supporting aquatic life, including a recreational boating sector worth \$3.6 billion each year and a sportfishing sector worth over \$650 million each year.

157. Significant releases of AFFF have created ecological and public health crises in Connecticut rivers.

158. For example, in June 2019, a malfunctioning fire suppression system inside a hangar at Bradley International Airport discharged AFFF for approximately six minutes, releasing approximately 40,000 gallons of foam. About 25,000 gallons entered an onsite oil water separator system that ultimately discharged to the sanitary sewer. Foam released during this incident was detected at the MDC Wastewater Treatment Plant in Windsor, as well as at an outfall to the Farmington River. Testing was performed after the incident where PFAS were detected at every location and – except upstream of the outfall – the PFAS levels detected were significantly above the levels then established by the EPA Health Advisory and CT DPH Action Level for combined PFOS and PFOA in drinking water.

159. Then, in October 2019, a World War II-era B-17 bomber aircraft crashed at Bradley shortly after takeoff. As required by the FAA, approximately 22,000-25,000 gallons of AFFF were deployed to extinguish the ensuing fire, including a combination of PFOS-based AFFF and C6-based AFFF. Despite the best efforts of State agencies to contain the foam, an unknown

quantity entered storm drains leading to Rainbow Brook or to the MDC Wastewater Treatment Plant, and then to the Farmington River. Testing in one location of Rainbow Brook in the days following the crash detected PFAS at a level of 680,000 ppt.

160. The environmental impacts of the Bradley Airport releases were significant and required extensive testing and costly remediation measures, including soil removal, groundwater monitoring, well sampling, fish tissue sampling, a fire suppression system cleanout, and waste disposal. Following these incidents there was a “Do Not Eat” fish consumption advisory posted on the Farmington River for almost a year.

161. Defendants’ AFFF Products have contaminated Connecticut surface waterbodies in the vicinity of fire training facilities and other release sites, including, but not limited to, the following waterbodies, each of which has tested and detected PFAS compounds:

- a. Cherry Brook, Canton
- b. Connecticut River, Hartford and Cromwell
- c. Farmington River, Farmington and Windsor
- d. Natchaug River, Windham
- e. Naugatuck River, Beacon Falls
- f. Pequabuck River, Bristol
- g. Quinnipiac River, Wallingford
- h. Scantic River, Somers
- i. Still River, Winsted

162. Ongoing additional testing continues to reveal further AFFF-related PFAS contamination and injury of surface waters in locations throughout Connecticut.

163. It is virtually certain that additional testing will reveal further AFFF-related PFAS contamination and injury of surface waters in locations throughout Connecticut.

3. Fish and Wildlife

164. The State's biota – including both flora and fauna – are critical ecological resources. Wildlife, including birds and fish, are held in trust by the State for the benefit of its citizens.

165. The State's biodiversity provides a wealth of ecological, social, and economic goods and services that are an integral part of cultural and economic activity in Connecticut. Hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching, for example, generate hundreds of millions of dollars each year through tourism and recreation. Connecticut's fish, marine resources, and wild game also provide important sources of food.

166. Injuries to Connecticut's biota impact not only the individual species, but also the entire ecosystem of which they are a part.

167. The State has identified PFAS compounds attributable to the Defendants' AFFF Products in its public trust fish. Since 2016, Connecticut state agencies have tested finfish tissue for the presence of PFAS.

168. Testing in 2017 in the Housatonic River in Derby, near a historical fire training site where AFFF may have been discharged, detected PFAS compounds, including PFOS, PFOSA, PFDoA, PFUnA, and PFDA, in White Perch, Yellow Perch, and Largemouth Bass.

169. Testing in 2019 in the Natchaug River in Windham, near an active fire training school where AFFF has been discharged, detected fourteen PFAS compounds in White Sucker, Fallfish, and Smallmouth Bass.

170. PFAS attributable to Defendants' AFFF Products have contaminated and injured fish in waterbodies across Connecticut, leading CT DPH to issue consumption advisories against

consuming fish caught in certain waterbodies. Those advisories recommend limiting consumption of these fish to one meal per month or warn against any consumption at all.

171. For example, solely in response to detected PFOS levels, CT DPH has issued consumption advisories concerning fish caught throughout or in portions of the following rivers:

- a. Connecticut River
- b. Farmington River
- c. Hockanum River
- d. Housatonic River
- e. Natchaug River
- f. Naugatuck River
- g. Pequabuck River
- h. Quinnipiac River
- i. Scantic River
- j. Shetucket River
- k. Still River
- l. Tankerhoosen River
- m. Willimantic River

172. Additional fish testing is underway or is planned to investigate PFAS contamination levels near airports, such as in the vicinity of Tweed-New Haven Airport.

173. Connecticut state agencies, including the Department of Agriculture and the University of Connecticut, are also investigating PFAS contamination of shellfish beds in Long Island Sound. PFAS has been detected in shellfish in the vicinity of Groton Airport.

174. Connecticut state agencies have expended substantial resources to conduct PFAS testing in finfish and shellfish. This testing will need to continue to update fish consumption guidance.

175. In addition to fish testing, Connecticut state agencies are also preparing to test raptor blood and tissue, including those of bald eagles, for PFAS and other compounds.

176. Ongoing additional testing continues to reveal further PFAS contamination and injury of wildlife in locations throughout Connecticut.

177. It is virtually certain that additional testing will reveal further PFAS contamination and injury of wildlife in locations throughout Connecticut.

E. The Defendants Knew or Should Have Known of the Dangers of PFAS-Containing AFFF

1. 3M Has Known for Decades of PFAS's Health and Environmental Risks

178. 3M was the largest manufacturer of PFAS chemicals in the United States from the 1940s through the early 2000s.

179. 3M manufactured PFAS by electrochemical fluorination beginning in the 1940s.

180. 3M was the only known manufacturer of PFOS and PFHxS in the United States.

181. 3M knew for decades that its PFAS Products were toxic and would adversely affect the environment and human health.

182. 3M began testing the physiological and toxicological properties of PFAS compounds as early as 1950. Based on these internal studies, 3M knew that PFOA and PFOS were harmful to humans and the environment as early as the 1950s.

183. In 1950, 3M documented that PFAS accumulate in the blood of mice when exposed to the chemicals in laboratory tests.

184. By 1956, studies showed that 3M's PFAS were found to bind to proteins in human blood, resulting in bioaccumulation of those compounds in the human body.

185. By 1960, 3M knew that its waste PFAS could leach into groundwater and otherwise enter the environment. An internal 3M memorandum from 1960 described 3M's understanding that such wastes "[would] eventually reach the water table and pollute domestic wells." Later that year, 3M confirmed that PFAS had already polluted the wells.

186. As early as 1963, 3M knew that its PFAS were highly stable in the environment and did not degrade after disposal. A 1963 3M report described PFAS as being stable in the environment and "completely resistant to biological attack." The same report also confirmed that 3M knew the chemicals to be "toxic."

187. By the time 3M began to manufacture AFFF in the mid-1960s, it already considered PFAS to be "toxic" and persistent and it understood the propensity of these chemicals to spread and pollute the environment. 3M chose to withhold its knowledge from its customers and the public, even as its knowledge of the dangers of PFAS continued to grow.

188. By the 1970s, 3M researchers had documented PFAS in fish and were aware that its AFFF Products were hazardous to marine life.

189. In 1970, outside researchers conducted toxicity testing of 3M's Light Water line of AFFF and found it to be "highly derogatory to marine life and the entire test program had to be abandoned to avoid severe local stream pollution."

190. In 1972, toxicity tests conducted with 3M's Light Water AFFF on bluegill, grass shrimp, fiddler crab, and mummichog further confirmed AFFF's toxicity. After exposure to a 33.4 mg/l concentration of Light Water AFFF, 100 percent of bluegills died.

191. By the 1970s, 3M was concerned about the risks posed to the general population by exposure to its fluorochemicals.

192. In 1975, 3M learned there was a “universal presence” of PFAS in human blood samples taken from across the United States. After reporting organic fluorine compounds in blood bank samples taken from around the United States at levels corresponding to approximately forty-five ppb, one of the researchers who made this discovery contacted the company to see if it knew of “possible sources” of the chemicals, inquiring about consumer products like Teflon and Scotchgard. 3M’s scientists concluded internally that the fluorine compounds resembled 3M’s own PFAS, but “plead ignorance” to the researcher, misled him by “advis[ing] him that ‘Scotchgard’ was a polymeric material not a [fluorochemical],” and did not share this information outside the company.

193. In 1976, 3M began monitoring the blood of its employees for the presence of PFAS because the company was concerned about potential health effects. For example, workers at 3M’s Chemolite plant in Cottage Grove, Minnesota, were found in June 1976 to have blood PFAS levels at “1,000 times normal.”

194. During the late 1970s, 3M’s internal studies continued to demonstrate the environmental persistence and severe toxicity of the company’s chemicals.

195. In 1978, a 3M study warned that PFAS “are likely to persist in the environment for extended periods” and that they were “shown to be completely resistant to biodegradation.”

196. In 1978, 3M conducted multiple PFOS and PFOA studies in monkeys and rats. The studies showed that PFOS and PFOA affected the liver and gastrointestinal tract of the species tested. Results of a ninety-day animal study conducted by 3M in 1978 indicated that PFAS “should be regarded as toxic.”

197. In 1978, 3M had to abort a study when all of the test monkeys died within the first few days or weeks after being given food contaminated with PFOS. The deaths were attributed to the “compound effect” of the chemical.

198. In 1979, an internal 3M report discussing the studies on PFOS and PFOA toxicity to animals stated that the compounds were “more toxic than anticipated” and recommended that “lifetime rodent studies should be undertaken as soon as possible.”

199. In 1979, a 3M study reported that one of 3M’s fluorosurfactants was found to be completely resistant to biological test conditions and that it appeared waterways were the “environmental sink” for the fluorosurfactants.

200. In 1979, 3M studies documented PFAS in fish taken from the Tennessee River in the proximity of 3M’s plant in Decatur, Alabama, with the “definite conclusion” that PFAS “do appear to bioaccumulate in river fish under natural conditions.”

201. With mounting evidence that its PFAS were toxic, persistent, and mobile in the environment, concerns were growing internally at 3M about the possible risks to its employees.

202. A 1979 memo from an employee in 3M’s medical department concluded that it was “paramount to begin now an assessment of the potential (if any) of long term (carcinogenic) effects for these compounds which are known to persist for a long time in the body and thereby give long term chronic exposure.” That same year, an outside researcher recommended additional testing and told 3M that reducing employees’ exposure to PFAS “should have top priority.”

203. By 1979, Old DuPont and 3M were sharing research on the effects of PFAS to determine the risk to their employees.

204. In 1981, 3M moved twenty-five female employees “of childbearing potential” off production lines at its Decatur, Alabama plant “[a]s a precautionary measure.” This was based on internal research showing that PFAS compounds were causing birth defects in rats.

205. In 1983, 3M Environmental Laboratory scientists advocated for funding to perform an ecological risk assessment of fluorochemicals and argued that concerns about PFAS give rise to “legitimate questions about the persistence, accumulation potential, and ecotoxicity of fluorochemicals in the environment.” No testing was authorized in response to the proposed plan.

206. In 1984, 3M’s internal analyses documented increasing levels of fluorochemicals in 3M workers, concluding that potential uptake of fluorochemicals was exceeding excretion capabilities of the body. The bioaccumulation of fluorochemicals in 3M’s employees was occurring despite the protective measures already taken.

207. In 1987, 3M shared with Old DuPont the results of a two-year study where rats were fed a diet with added fluorochemicals, resulting in the growth of cancerous tumors. The data from the study spurred subsequent discussions where Old DuPont scientists questioned whether they were required to label the fluorochemicals as carcinogens in animals. Old DuPont would perform its own follow-up study and summarized the results in a TSCA 8(e) letter to the EPA, which was also sent to 3M.

208. In 1989, a review of mortality data among 3M’s chemical division workers found, compared to Minnesota death rates, a “statistically significant excess” of deaths by “cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum.”

209. In 1996, 3M employees visited Washington Works in Parkersburg, West Virginia for discussions with Old DuPont about finding replacements for their fluorochemicals. At a prior meeting in May 1995, the companies had set a goal of finding a replacement by 2000.

210. In 1998, a 3M environmental specialist prepared an ecological risk assessment which evaluated whether PFOS concentrations accumulating up the food chain were similar to concentrations that cause adverse effects, determining that ambient environmental levels of PFOS posed a substantial risk to marine mammals.

211. By the late 1990s, 3M's own toxicologist had calculated a "safe" level for PFOS in human blood to be 1.05 ppb, at a time when 3M was well aware that the average level of PFOS found in the blood of the general population of the United States was approximately thirty times higher than this "safe" blood level. 3M did not disclose this information for more than two decades.

212. Despite decades of knowledge about the ubiquity and toxicity of its PFAS, 3M only shared its concerns with EPA beginning in May 1998, with the submission of a TSCA 8(e) letter for PFOS. However, that submission downplayed concerns about the environmental impacts of PFAS, as described by a 3M employee:

Just before that submission we found PFOS in the blood of eaglets – eaglets still young enough that their only food consisted of fish caught in remote lakes by their parents. This finding indicates a widespread environmental contamination and food chain transfer and probably bioaccumulation and bio-magnification. This is a very significant finding that the 8e reporting rule was created to collect. 3M chose to report simply that PFOS had been found in the blood of animals, which is true but omits the most significant information.

213. The same 3M employee, environmental specialist Dr. Rich Purdy, in his resignation letter in 1999 called PFOS "the most insidious pollutant since PCB [polychlorinated biphenyl]. It is probably more damaging than PCB because it does not degrade, whereas PCB does; it is more

toxic to wildlife; and its sink in the environment appears to be biota and not soil and sediment, as is the case with PCB.” Dr. Purdy sent his resignation letter to the EPA, effectively blowing the whistle on 3M’s harmful and illegal activities.

214. In 2000, under pressure from the EPA, 3M announced that it would phase out production of PFOS, PFOA, and certain related products (including AFFF). The press release stated that “our products are safe” and cited the company’s “principles of responsible environmental management” as the reason to cease production.

215. The same day as 3M’s announcement, the EPA issued a press release about 3M’s phaseout stating “3M data supplied to EPA indicated that these chemicals are very persistent in the environment, have a strong tendency to accumulate in human and animal tissues and could potentially pose a risk to human health and the environment over the long term.”

216. In 2006, EPA cited 3M for 244 violations of the Toxic Substances Control Act, accusing 3M of failing to notify the agency about new chemicals and of late reporting of “substantial risk information.” 3M was fined \$1.52 million for these violations.

2. DuPont Defendants Have Known for Decades of PFAS’s Health and Environmental Risks

217. In the 1950s, Old DuPont began using PFOA and other PFAS in its specialty chemical applications, including household products like Teflon, and supplied PFAS Products to third parties for use in manufacturing.

218. Old DuPont quickly thereafter developed an understanding of the dangers of using these chemicals. Rather than warn the public or its consumers about these risks, Old DuPont covered up this information and promoted its PFAS-related products as safe.

219. During this time, Old DuPont was aware that PFOA was toxic to animals and humans and that it bioaccumulates and persists in the environment. Old DuPont also knew that the PFAS

present in Teflon and its other specialty chemical products would proliferate and contaminate the environment. Old DuPont was further aware that industrial facilities related to products like Teflon emitted and discharged PFOA and other PFAS into the environment in large quantities and that scores of people had been exposed to its PFAS, including via public and private drinking water supplies.

220. In approximately 1951, Old DuPont started using PFOA in making Teflon for industrial uses at its Washington Works manufacturing plant in Parkersburg, West Virginia. As early as 1954, employees at Old DuPont's Washington Works plant reported that PFOA might be toxic. In 1961, seven years later, Teflon-coated consumer products hit the marketplace.

221. By 1961, Old DuPont scientists were issuing internal warnings about the toxicity associated with PFOA, after testing with PFOA led to enlarged livers – “the most sensitive sign of toxicity” – in rats, rabbits, and dogs. Old DuPont's Toxicology Section Chief cautioned that such products should be “handled with extreme care” and that contact with the skin should be “strictly avoided.”

222. In 1964, a group of Old DuPont employees working in Teflon manufacturing became sick after their department was moved to a more enclosed workspace. They experienced chills, fever, difficulty breathing, and a tightness in the chest – symptoms referred to variously as “polymer-fume fever,” “Teflon flu,” or simply, “the shakes.” Polymer-fume fever was first reported in the medical literature in 1951.

223. In 1965, Old DuPont sponsored a study where rats were fed a PFAS compound over a ninety-day period. Necropsies revealed discoloration of the liver, increased liver and kidney weight, and increased spleen size.

224. As early as 1966, Old DuPont was aware that PFOA could leach into groundwater.

225. In 1970, an internal memo stated that Old DuPont's internal laboratory had found PFOA to be "highly toxic when inhaled and moderately toxic when injected."

226. In 1973, Old DuPont scientists issued results from a study showing that PFOA caused adverse liver reactions in rats and dogs.

227. In 1975, Old DuPont toxicologists met with 3M employees to discuss the possible toxic effects of PFAS in food products. 3M provided Old DuPont with the results of its toxicity testing on rats and the companies discussed continued sharing of research.

228. By 1976, Old DuPont knew about research showing detections of organic fluorine in blood bank samples in the United States, which the researchers believed could be a potential result of human exposure to PFAS.

229. In 1978, based on information it received from 3M about elevated and persistent organic fluorine levels in workers exposed to PFAS, Old DuPont initiated a plan to review and monitor the health conditions of potentially exposed workers in order to assess whether any negative health effects were attributable to PFOA exposure. This monitoring plan involved obtaining blood samples from the workers and analyzing the samples for the presence of fluorine.

230. In 1979, Old DuPont scientists issued an internal summary of PFOA toxicity testing conducted on various animal species; PFAS-exposed rats showed liver enlargement at low doses, and some were observed to have "corneal opacity and ulceration" that remained for up to forty-two days after. The scientists reported these chemicals to be "highly toxic when inhaled." The chemical was also administered in a single dose of 450 mg to two dogs, who died within two days after ingestion and who showed increased plasma enzyme levels "indicative of cellular damage."

231. By 1979, Old DuPont had data indicating that, not only was organic fluorine/PFAS building up in the blood of its exposed workers, but those workers exposed to PFAS had a significantly higher incidence of health issues than did unexposed workers.

232. In 1980, Old DuPont internally confirmed, but did not make public, that PFOA “is toxic,” that “people accumulate [PFOA]” in their tissues, and that “continued exposure is not tolerable.”

233. By the 1980s, Old DuPont not only knew that PFAS accumulated in humans, but it was also aware that PFAS could cross the placenta from an exposed woman to her fetus. Old DuPont concealed its knowledge of the connection between PFAS and birth defects and chose to mislead its employees about the risks they faced.

234. By 1981, Old DuPont had obtained a 3M internal study that documented birth defects in the eyes of unborn rats exposed to PFAS in utero and urged female workers who came into contact with PFAS to consult their doctors “prior to contemplating pregnancy.” Contemporaneously with 3M, Old DuPont reassigned “female employees of childbearing capability” from jobs where they would be in direct contact with PFAS.

235. In 1981, Old DuPont began secretly monitoring female employees who had been exposed to PFOA and conducted blood sampling of those who were pregnant or recently pregnant. Of the eight women who gave birth during this time period, two of the eight gave birth to children with birth defects in their eyes or face, and a third child had PFOA in the umbilical cord. As Old DuPont’s medical director Bruce Karrh explained in a memo, this monitoring was undertaken to “answer a single question – does [PFOA] cause abnormal children?” The results of the research were described as “statistically significant.” Old DuPont abandoned the study without informing regulators or employees.

236. The observations in the pregnancy monitoring were consistent with 3M's rat study, and in March 1981 Old DuPont had a pathologist and a birth defects expert review the 3M study. They concluded that "the study was valid" and that "the observed fetal eye defects were due to [PFOA]."

237. Later in 1981, Old DuPont informed their employees "based on our review of the results of the further studies, it does not seem that the observed effects on the eyes of the unborn rats were due to [PFOA]."

238. Old DuPont reported to EPA in March 1982 that results from a rat study showed PFOA crossing the placenta if present in maternal blood, but Old DuPont concealed its data confirming the transplacental movement of PFOA in humans.

239. In 1982, Old DuPont's medical director warned in a confidential memo about employees being exposed to potentially dangerous levels of PFOA. He recommended that "available practical steps be taken to reduce this exposure."

240. In addition to its knowledge of PFOA's toxicity dating back to the 1960s, Old DuPont was also aware that PFAS were capable of contaminating the surrounding environment, leading to human exposure. In 1984, Old DuPont secretly sent employees to obtain drinking water samples from surrounding communities. The results showed that PFOA released from its manufacturing operations was contaminating local drinking water supplies in Lubeck, West Virginia and Little Hocking, Ohio, but Old DuPont said nothing to regulators or the affected communities.

241. In 1984, after obtaining data on these releases and the consequent contamination near Old DuPont's Washington Works plant in West Virginia, Old DuPont held an internal meeting at its corporate headquarters in Wilmington, Delaware to discuss health and environmental issues

related to PFOA. Old DuPont's management was concerned about "[PFOA] exposures off plant as well as to our customers and the communities in which they operate." Old DuPont employees in attendance spoke of the PFOA issue as "one of corporate image, and corporate liability." They were resigned to Old DuPont's "incremental liability from this point on if we do nothing" because Old DuPont was "already liable for the past 32 years of operation." They also stated that the "legal and medical [departments within Old DuPont] will most likely take a position of total elimination" of PFOA use in Old DuPont's business and that these departments had "no incentive to take any other position."

242. Nevertheless, Old DuPont not only decided to keep using and releasing PFOA, but affirmatively misrepresented to regulators, the scientific community, and the public that its PFOA releases presented no risks to human health or the environment. Old DuPont continued to use PFOA for almost thirty years after the meeting and would even begin to produce its own AFFF Products over fifteen years after.

243. In an October 20, 1986, memorandum, an Old DuPont employee stated that Old DuPont's management in Wilmington, Delaware, was "concerned about the possible liability resulting from long-term [PFOA] exposure to our employees and to the population in the surrounding communities and those downriver from the [Washington Works] plant."

244. In 1988, Old DuPont began treating PFOA internally as a possible human carcinogen.

245. In 1999, Old DuPont received preliminary results from a study showing that PFOA caused monkeys to lose weight and increased their liver size. Even monkeys given the lowest doses suffered liver enlargement, and one became so ill it had to be euthanized.

246. After being sued by a West Virginia farmer in 1999, an internal Old DuPont memorandum regarding its litigation strategy shows that Old DuPont sought to "not create [the]

impression that DuPont did harm to the environment” and wanted to “keep [the] issue out of the press as much as possible.”

247. In 2000, John R. Bowman, an in-house counsel for PFOA issues, wrote an email to several colleagues: “I think we need to make more of an effort to get [Old DuPont] to look into what we can do to get the Lubeck community a clean source of water or filter the [PFOA] out of the water.” He continued:

I think we are more vulnerable than the MTBE defendants [manufacturers of another notorious groundwater contaminant, MTBE] because many states have adopted a drinking water guideline for MTBE and it is not biopersistent. My gut tells me the biopersistence issue will kill us because of an overwhelming public attitude that anything biopersistent is harmful.

We are going to spend millions to defend these lawsuits and have the additional threat of punitive damages hanging over our head. Getting out in front and acting responsibly can undercut and reduce the potential for punitives. [Bernard Reilly, another DuPont attorney] and I have been unsuccessful in even engaging the clients in any meaningful discussion of the subject. Our story is not a good one, we continued to increase our emissions into the river in spite of internal commitments to reduce or eliminate the release of this chemical into the community and the environment because of our concern about the bio-persistence of this chemical.

248. In a 2001 email, in-house lawyer Bernard Reilly described Old DuPont’s response to the [PFOA] issue as “a debacle at best.” Reflecting on a late 2001 meeting with EPA concerning PFAS contamination in Parkersburg, West Virginia, Mr. Reilly wrote, “[t]he business did not want to deal with this issue in the 1990s, and now it is in their face, and some still are clueless. Very poor leadership, the worst I have seen in the face of a serious issue since I have been with DuPont.”

249. Notwithstanding its internal knowledge of PFOA’s health and environmental risks from as early as the 1950s, Old DuPont publicly stated in 2003 that “[w]e are confident that there are no health effects associated with [PFOA] exposure,” and that “[PFOA] is not a human health issue.”

250. Old DuPont's own Epidemiology Review Board ("ERB") repeatedly raised concerns about Old DuPont's statements to the public that there were no adverse health effects associated with human exposure to PFOA. An ERB member called such statements "[s]omewhere between misleading and disingenuous." For example, in February 2006, the ERB "strongly advise[d] against any public statements asserting that PFOA does not pose any risk to health" and questioned "the evidential basis of [Old DuPont's] public expression asserting, with what appears to be great confidence, that PFOA does not pose a risk to health."

251. In October 2006, contrary to ERB's advice, Old DuPont's chief medical officer issued a press release stating that "there are no health effects known to be caused by PFOA." An ERB member criticized the press release because it "appear[ed] written to leave the impression 'don't worry.'"

252. In 2004, EPA filed an administrative enforcement action against Old DuPont for its failure to disclose toxicity and exposure information for PFOA, in violation of TSCA and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"). Old DuPont eventually settled the lawsuit by agreeing to pay over \$16 million in civil administrative penalties and undertake supplemental environmental projects. EPA called the settlement the "largest civil administrative penalty EPA has ever obtained under any federal environmental statute."

253. At about the time this penalty was issued, Old DuPont was making approximately \$1 billion a year in revenue from products containing PFOA.

254. Despite its knowledge regarding PFOA's toxicity, Old DuPont continued to claim that PFOA posed no health risks and, in fact, began to sell AFFF after 3M announced it was phasing out production of AFFF Products in 2000 (due to threats of enforcement action by EPA). In 2008, Old DuPont literature was quoted in an Industrial Fire World magazine article stating

that Old DuPont “believes the weight of evidence indicates that PFOA exposure does not pose a health risk to the general public” because “there are no human health effects known to be caused by PFOA.”

3. Other Defendants Also Knew or Should Have Known of the Dangers of PFAS-Containing AFFF.

255. The remaining Defendants knew, or should have known, that their AFFF Products would harm the environment and human health when used as intended.

256. Information regarding PFAS was readily accessible to each of the remaining Defendants for decades. Each is an expert in the field of manufacturing AFFF and/or the materials that are necessary to manufacture AFFF, and each has detailed information and understanding about the PFAS in AFFF Products. The State, by contrast, did not have access to such information and thus was not made aware of the dangers that the Defendants’ AFFF Products presented.

257. For example, in 1977, Ansul (later acquired by Tyco) authored a report titled “Environmentally Improved AFFF,” which acknowledged that releasing AFFF into the environment could pose potential negative impacts to groundwater quality. Ansul wrote, “[t]he purpose of this work is to explore the development of experimental AFFF formulations that would exhibit reduced impact on the environment while retaining certain fire suppression characteristics.” Thus, Ansul knew by the mid-1970s that the environmental impact of AFFF needed to be reduced, yet there is no evidence that Ansul/Tyco (or any other Defendant) ever pursued initiatives to do so.

258. At times relevant to this complaint, Defendants (including 3M and Old DuPont) shared information with each other about the human health and environmental risks of the AFFF Products.

259. The remaining Defendants knew, or should have known, that their AFFF Products released PFAS that: persists in the environment; would dissolve in water; bioaccumulates and biomagnifies; was likely to reach water systems and the environment in the State; and was likely to harm ecological, animal, and human health in the State.

4. Defendants Suppressed Information about the Risks of AFFF-related PFAS, Deceived Consumers and Regulators, and Failed to Act on their Knowledge

260. Despite their knowledge of the harms of their products, Defendants actively sought to suppress scientific research on the hazards associated with PFAS and mounted a campaign to control the scientific dialogue on the risks of PFAS.

261. Through their roles as the designers, manufacturers, marketers, distributors, and sellers of AFFF Products, Defendants had considerable influence over the information available to their customers, environmental regulators, and the general public. Defendants had a vested financial interest in exercising this influence to conceal the true harmful nature of PFAS, in spite of their obligations to provide this information and to be truthful in advertising.

262. In internal documents and testimony made public, Defendants evidenced an intentional corporate strategy to “shape the debate at all levels.” One consultant retained by Old DuPont to work on PFAS issues outlined the company’s goal in a 2003 proposal to:

[C]reate the climate and conditions that will obviate, or at the very least, minimize ongoing litigation and contemplated regulation relating to PFOA. This would include facilitating the publication of papers and articles dispelling the alleged nexus between PFOA and teratogenicity as well as other claimed harm. We would also lay the foundation for creating *Daubert* precedent to discourage additional lawsuits This battle must be won in the minds of the regulators, judges, potential jurors, and the plaintiff’s bar Manufacturers must be the aggressors.

263. Defendants’ efforts to suppress knowledge of the harms of PFAS began as soon as evidence of its toxicity began to emerge, when the Defendants marked scientific studies and

related documents as “confidential,” withholding their disclosure in spite of the obvious public interest and evidencing an awareness of legal liability. As 3M’s Dr. Rich Purdy wrote:

3M told those of us working on the fluorochemical project not to write down our thoughts or have email discussions on issues because of how our speculations could be viewed in a legal discovery process. This has stymied intellectual development on the issue, and stifled discussion on the serious ethical implications of decisions.

264. 3M used a variety of tactics to deceive others and to hide the negative effects of PFAS. In Dr. Rich Purdy’s letter of resignation from 3M, he detailed, among other things: 3M’s tactics to prevent research into the adverse effects of its PFOS; 3M’s submission of misinformation about its PFOS to EPA; 3M’s failure to disclose substantial risks associated with its PFOS to EPA; 3M’s failure to inform the public of the widespread dispersal of its PFOS in the environment and population; 3M’s production of chemicals it knew posed an ecological risk and a danger to the food chain; and 3M’s attempts to keep its workers from discussing the problems with the company’s fluorochemical projects to prevent their discussions from being used in the legal process.

265. 3M intentionally withheld scientific information about the material risks of its AFFF Products. When researchers Guy and Taves contacted 3M in 1975 about the “universal presence” of organic fluorine in compounds in blood among the general population, 3M “plead ignorance,” misled them by “advis[ing] him that ‘Scotchgard’ was a polymeric material not a [fluorochemical],” and took a position of “scientific curiosity and desire to assist in any way possible.” 3M directed its Central Analytical Laboratory (CAL) to conduct similar sampling from blood banks, from which an internal report concluded that the organic fluorine compounds “resembled most closely” PFOS, confirming the suspicions held by the 3M researchers. Subsequent 3M research in 1976 confirmed that the compounds found in human blood by Guy and Taves were PFOS manufactured by 3M.

266. Guy and Taves proceeded to author a paper in 1979 speculating that the detected compounds were POAA (an ammonium salt of PFOA) and sent the paper to CAL for review. Despite its internal knowledge that the compounds were PFOS and its pledge to “assist in any way possible,” 3M withheld the identity of the compound at the urging of its lawyers. 3M facilitated the misdirection through two studies authored by the same CAL scientists who internally identified PFOS in the blood bank samples; one study published in 1979 “suggest[ed] the accuracy of Guy and Taves’ conclusions about the identity of the [organic fluorine] found in blood,” and a second in 1981 stated that the detected compounds were instead a naturally occurring substance.

267. 3M withheld material scientific information from government agencies as well. From the 1970s, 3M conducted over a thousand studies related to the properties of PFAS and its effects on human health and the environment. These studies should have been disclosed to the EPA, pursuant to TSCA Section 8(e), but from 1980 to 1993, 3M submitted only eighty-four studies or reports to the EPA. From 1998 to 2000, 3M submitted over 1,218 studies or reports, many of which had been prepared decades earlier.

268. Even after 3M’s phaseout, the company worked to control and to distort the science on PFAS. When 3M revealed in 1998 that PFOS was in the blood of the general population, it developed a “Science Publication Strategy” to simultaneously publish select studies in academic journals to create a “context which demonstrates that there is no medical or scientific basis to attribute any adverse health effects to 3M products.” Meanwhile, Dr. John Butenhoff, 3M’s Manager of Corporate Toxicology, had already calculated a “safe” level of PFOS in human blood of 1.05 ppb and he reported internally that 3M needed to replace “PFOS-based chemistry as these compounds [are] **VERY** persistent and thus insidiously toxic.”

269. 3M's PFAS strategy included providing "[s]elective funding of outside research through 3M 'grant' money," including millions of dollars to a professor, John Giesy, who publicly presented himself as an independent expert but behind the scenes worked for 3M by reviewing articles submitted to academic journals for publishing. Dr. Giesy's goal, as expressed in a March 25, 2008, email, was to "keep 'bad' papers [regarding PFAS] out of the literature" because "in litigation situations they can be a large obstacle to refute." The deceptive intentions of 3M and Dr. Giesy were further evidenced by his assurances to his benefactor that he acted to ensure "there was no paper trail to 3M."

270. Similarly, Old DuPont conducted its own studies of the toxicity of PFOA but did not communicate the results to the public or to regulators. Old DuPont understood the nature of PFAS, the significance of its concentrations, and the hazards it presented to the company's employees, the public, and the environment.

271. Despite its knowledge, Old DuPont continued to manufacture PFAS and took up the manufacture of AFFF Products after 3M's announced exit, while it actively suppressed scientific awareness of the hazards of its products.

272. By the late 1990s, Old DuPont understood its substantial liability exposure from its decades of releasing toxic PFAS into the environment. Internally, its employees expressed concerns that "toxicity issues associated with [PFOA] exposure could turn it into the #1 DuPont torte [sic] issue."

273. These liability concerns extended to their interactions with regulators and their misleading disclosures. Old DuPont lawyer Bernard Reilly said in 2001:

[O]ur analytical technique [for measuring PFOA in water] has very poor recovery, often 25%, so any results we get should be multiplied by a factor of 4 or 5. However, that has not been the practice, so we have been telling the agencies results that surely are low. Not a pretty situation, especially since we have been telling the drinking water folks not to

worry, results have been under the level we deem “safe” of 1 ppb.

[W]e are exceeding the levels we say we set as our own guideline, mostly because no one bothered to do the air modeling until now, and our water test has [been] completely inadequate I have been telling the business to get out all the bad news Too bad the business wants to hunker down as though everything will not come out in the litigation, god knows how they could be so clueless.

274. After EPA learned of the hazards of PFAS, the agency filed administrative actions against 3M and Old DuPont for concealing their knowledge in violation of federal law.

275. In December 2005, Old DuPont settled with the EPA to pay approximately \$16.5 million to resolve TSCA and RCRA claims alleged in two complaints filed by the agency in July 2004 and December 2004. Those claims included “multiple failures to report information to EPA about substantial risk of injury to human health or the environment from a chemical during a period beginning in June of 1981 through March of 2001.”

276. In April 2006, 3M settled with the EPA to pay approximately \$1.5 million to resolve 244 separate counts under TSCA related to PFOS and PFOA, following a company-wide audit.

277. Once EPA was first alerted to the health hazards of PFAS in 1998 and received the late disclosure of over 1,200 reports and studies, significant scientific inquiry and investigations were unleashed within the EPA and the general scientific community. Since then, the scientific community has attempted to shed light on PFAS, with some years exceeding 1,000 published studies on PFAS. The extraordinary number of studies which have been conducted in the last two decades reflect the profound lack of knowledge held by the government and the general scientific community about the properties and risks of PFAS and AFFF Products, as a consequence of Defendants concealing and suppressing knowledge and research for decades. Defendants sought to exploit that lack of knowledge to preserve their AFFF and related business lines.

278. The Fire Fighting Foam Coalition (“FFFC”), a Virginia-based national AFFF trade group, was formed in 2001 to “represent the AFFF industry’s interests on issues related to the environmental acceptability of fire fighting foams” and to provide “a focal point for industry science reviews, development of industry positions, and interactions with the EPA and other relevant organizations.”

279. Members of the FFFC were manufacturers of telomer-based AFFF, including National Foam, Tyco/Ansul, Arkema, Buckeye, Chemguard, Dynax, Fire Service Plus, Kidde, Old DuPont, and Chemours (collectively, “FFFC Members”), as were others in the industry.

280. Through their involvement in the FFFC, and similar trade associations and groups, FFFC Members shared knowledge and information regarding PFAS among themselves but did not share that information with the general public or government entities. The FFFC announced it would serve as “a single source for accurate, balanced information on environment related questions” and would “ensure that accurate information about PFOS alternatives, including telomer-based products, is disseminated in the marketplace.”

281. FFFC Members worked together to protect AFFF Products from scrutiny by, among other things, coordinating their messaging on PFOA’s toxicological profile and on their AFFF Products’ contribution of PFOA into the environment. All of this was done as a part of the FFFC’s efforts to shield its members and the AFFF industry from the consequences of government regulators and the public learning the truth about the harms of PFOA. FFFC Members regularly published newsletters promoting their AFFF Products, while also regularly attending trade group conferences to disseminate their messaging.

282. FFFC Members’ coordinated messaging efforts were meant to dispel concerns about the impact AFFF Products had on the environment and human health. They worked in concert to

conceal the risks of their AFFF Products from the general public and from government entities, including the State.

283. For example, in a meeting with the EPA in 2001, the FFFC presentation stated that “telomer-based AFFF does not contain any PFOA-based product.” This statement was at best a half-truth, because although a telomer-based AFFF might not contain PFOA as an added ingredient, members of the FFFC were well aware that it can degrade into PFOA. One company executive admitted in an internal memo that his company’s AFFF “will degrade in the environment” to produce PFOA and the “question is how toxic” and how “bioaccumulative” these degraded products are. But contrary to this internal acknowledgment, the FFFC publicly asserted that “telomer based fire fighting foams are not likely to be a source of PFOA in the environment.”

284. In order to understand the potential impact of telomer-based AFFF and its related PFOA, the EPA appointed a committee known as the Telomer Technical Workgroup to make recommendations to the agency. The president of the FFFC represented the telomer industry on the EPA committee. When the Telomer Technical Workgroup reported its conclusions and recommendations in 2003, the FFFC president was the spokesperson.

285. In what the FFFC president called a “major victory” for the industry, the EPA accepted the proposal of the Workgroup that “telomer-based fire fighting foams no longer be considered as part of the PFOA [enforceable consent agreement] process.” The FFFC president remarked that “[w]hen we started this organization two years ago [in 2001], the fate of telomer based AFFF was being tied directly to the fate of PFOA and the EPA had just told the military to start searching for alternatives to AFFF.” The FFFC Members had successfully forestalled

government restrictions on their products, thereby prolonging the use of AFFF in the United States.

286. FFFC Members knew, however, that their messaging regarding their AFFF Products was false. Each of the FFFC Members knew that PFOA was released directly into the environment from the use of their AFFF Products and that PFOA presented a similar threat to the environment and public health as that posed by PFOS. While FFFC Members knew this, it was not similarly understood by the public and government entities, including the State, because FFFC Members concealed their knowledge about the dangers of PFAS and AFFF Products.

287. In a 2008 email exchange, two employees of one of the FFFC Members discussed the FFFC's claim to the DOD that telomer-based products were made with C6 fluorosurfactants (i.e., "short-chain" PFAS) rather than C8 fluorosurfactants (i.e., "long-chain" PFAS, such as PFOS and PFOA). They agreed this claim was untrue and was likely done to distinguish telomer AFFF from 3M's discredited AFFF. One of the employees observed that the FFFC had been "economical with the truth" when it led "the EPA to believe that fire fighting foam agents were only made with C6 surfactants."

288. A 2015 email from a Navy employee described a conversation with a chemist for one of the FFFC Members who reported that the company "had begun to move towards C6 and away from the C8 chains" but that "PFOA was possibly present" in their manufacturing process. The Navy employee observed that the admission that "PFOA may be present in the material seems counter to . . . the Fire Fighting Foam Coalition factsheet itself [(FFFC) www.FFFC.org], which states that PFOA/PFOS are NOT used in the manufacturing process." He also mentioned the "ever evolving science" that indicated that PFOA would be found in telomer-based AFFF several years after it was used "due to degradation." The email also described a conversation with a

chemist at another FFFC Member who claimed that because their foam was produced through the telomer process, “then PFOA and PFOS were not byproducts.”

289. Individual FFFC Members had knowledge that their telomer-based products polluted the environment with PFOA but chose to conceal that information and to instead mislead regulators and the public.

290. Kidde executive Anne Regina stated in an internal email dated March 7, 2001, titled “Foam Nasties,” that there was a “common understanding” that telomer-based AFFF degrades and can produce PFOA. Another Kidde executive, John Dowling, stated in an email dated April 18, 2001, titled “EPA meeting: comments,” that he feared that “[o]nce a witch hunt starts over bioaccumulation” with 3M AFFF, “it is inevitable that that attention will turn to” telomer-based AFFF. He acknowledged that Kidde’s AFFF “will degrade in the environment” to PFOA. Another Dowling email in 2002 stated that chemists “with knowledge of telomer structure and formulation” are aware that telomer-based AFFF could degrade to PFOA.

291. A 2007 Chemguard fact sheet stated that Chemguard AFFF Products “do not contain PFOS, PFOA, or derivatives that decompose to them.” However, a 2001 Chemguard technical bulletin stated “[f]luorinated surfactants decompose in the environment to a certain extent” and “will always leave behind a fluorinated carbon chain.” The company noted that telomer-based AFFF did not contain PFOS and is “expected to be safer by 10-100 times” than 3M’s AFFF.

292. Buckeye stated to a customer in 2013 that its AFFF “does not degrade to either PFOA or PFOS” and its product sheet made the same representation until 2019. However, a 2008 company email acknowledged that it was “theoretically possible” for its AFFF Products to “degrade to PFOA.”

293. A December 1, 1998, letter from Dynax, which provided fluorochemicals to Tyco, stated that PFOA found at two military installations “may only be degradation products” present from Tyco’s AFFF.

294. In product descriptions and marketing materials distributed to purchasers of their AFFF Products, Defendants made affirmative misrepresentations about their products, including but not limited to: (1) their products were biodegradable and/or “environmentally neutral”; (2) their products were nontoxic; (3) their products were not bioaccumulative; (4) their products were not persistent; (5) their products could be disposed of in conventional wastewater treatment systems or poured down the drain; (6) their products were appropriate for use for training purposes; (7) their telomer-based AFFF Products were safe in contrast to AFFF Products manufactured using electrochemical fluorination processes; and (8) their products purportedly produced pursuant to military specifications were appropriate for use in civilian applications.

295. In product descriptions and marketing materials, Defendants omitted material information including, but not limited to: (1) the persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic nature of PFAS contained in AFFF Products; (2) their AFFF Products contained PFAS; and (3) how to safely clean up and dispose of AFFF Products.

296. For example, 3M's 1978 advertising brochure touted Light Water AFFF as "biodegradable" and "low in toxicity." Specifically, the brochure stated that "[t]ests and actual use situations have shown that animal and aquatic life are not adversely affected." Further, it stated that "as a foam solution, there are no noticeable negative effects."

297. 3M was aware that these representations were false. In an internal company memo in 1988, 3M Environmental Specialist Reiner acknowledged the misleading nature of 3M’s public declarations about its products:

I don't think it is in 3M's long-term interest to perpetuate the myth that these fluorochemical surfactants are biodegradable. It is probable that this misconception will eventually be discovered, and when that happens, 3M will likely be embarrassed, and we and our customers may be fined and forced to immediately withdraw products from the market.

298. Acting for commercial gain, Defendants manipulated, obfuscated, and failed to disclose scientific studies and results relating to the persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity of their AFFF Products. Defendants deceptively sought to mislead their customers about the safety of their AFFF Products for environmental and human health and thereby delay the adoption of safe or safer alternatives to AFFF Products.

299. Accordingly, for many years after their original sale, AFFF Products were still being applied directly to the ground and washed into sediments, soils, and waters of the State, harming the environment and endangering human health.

F. DuPont Defendants Executed a Fraudulent Scheme to Isolate Their Assets from Their PFAS Liabilities and Hinder Creditors

300. As regulators and the public became aware of the hazards presented by PFAS, Old DuPont planned and executed a series of corporate restructurings, beginning in or about 2013 and continuing through at least June 2019, designed to shield its assets from its substantial environmental liabilities, especially those arising from PFOA and other PFAS contamination.

301. By 2013, Old DuPont knew, or reasonably should have known, that it had a potential cumulative liability of billions of dollars arising from its PFAS-related activities, including its entry into the AFFF Products manufacturing market in 2002.

302. Since at least 1999, when members of the Tennant family sued Old DuPont in West Virginia federal court for contaminating their property with PFOA wastes from a landfill, Old DuPont has been subject to mounting litigation arising from its half-century of designing, manufacturing, marketing, distributing, and/or selling of PFAS.

303. In 2005, a West Virginia court approved a settlement from a class action lawsuit filed against Old DuPont on behalf of 70,000 Ohio and West Virginia residents who were exposed to PFOA discharged by Old DuPont from Washington Works.

304. Under the terms of the settlement, which provided class benefits in excess of \$300 million, Old DuPont agreed to fund a panel of scientists (the “Science Panel”) to confirm which diseases were linked to PFOA exposure; to filter local water from impacted public and private drinking water supplies; and to pay up to \$235 million for medical monitoring of the affected community for any diseases that the Science Panel linked to PFOA exposure. The settlement also provided that any class members who developed the diseases linked by the Science Panel would be entitled to sue for personal injury, and Old DuPont agreed not to contest whether the class members’ exposure to PFOA could have caused each of the linked diseases.

305. By 2012, after seven years of analysis, the Science Panel confirmed “probable links” between exposure to PFOA and the following serious human diseases: medically diagnosed high cholesterol; ulcerative colitis; pregnancy induced hypertension; thyroid disease; testicular cancer; and kidney cancer.

306. After the Science Panel confirmed such probable links with human disease, more than 3,500 personal injury claims were filed against Old DuPont in Ohio and West Virginia by class members with one or more of those linked diseases under the terms of the 2005 class settlement. In 2013, these claims were consolidated in federal multidistrict litigation styled *In Re: E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company C-8 Personal Injury Litigation* (MDL No. 2433) in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio (“Ohio MDL”). Forty bellwether trials were scheduled to take place in 2015 and 2016.

307. The first three trials in the Ohio MDL ended in verdicts for the plaintiffs. Each jury awarded damages in a larger amount than the one before it—the first awarded \$1.6 million, the second awarded \$5.6 million, and the third awarded \$12.5 million. The second and third jury awards included punitive damages. Old DuPont then settled the remaining, pending claims for \$670.7 million.

308. Old DuPont knew, or should have known, prior to and following the Ohio MDL trials, that it faced substantial liability for personal injury and environmental claims related to PFOA and other toxic PFAS contamination caused by its manufacturing operations and that its liability likely measured in the billions of dollars.

309. On information and belief, including but not limited to a complaint filed by Chemours in Delaware, Old DuPont commenced an internal initiative, in or about 2013, where Old DuPont's management would restructure the company to evade responsibility for the widespread environmental harm that Old DuPont's actions had caused and shield billions of dollars in assets from those liabilities. This initiative was referred to internally as "Project Beta."

310. In furtherance of possible restructuring opportunities, including potential mergers, Old DuPont and Old Dow began to discuss a possible "merger of equals" in or about 2013.

311. On information and belief, including but not limited to a complaint filed by Chemours in Delaware, Old DuPont recognized that Old Dow or any other rational merger partner would never agree to a transaction that would expose it to the substantial PFAS and other environmental liabilities held by Old DuPont.

312. Accordingly, Old DuPont's management executed a three-step corporate restructuring specifically orchestrated to shield Old DuPont's valuable tangible assets from creditors of its substantial environmental liabilities and to convince Old Dow to accept the proposed merger.

313. Old DuPont's restructuring plan consisted of (1) Old DuPont's attempt to cast off its massive environmental liabilities onto Chemours and spinning off Chemours as a separate publicly traded company; (2) the creation of New DuPont to facilitate a purported merger with Old Dow; and (3) a series of internal restructurings and divestitures that culminated with the spin-off of Old DuPont to its newly formed parent, Corteva.

314. The first step (the "Chemours Spin-off") in Old DuPont's fraudulent scheme was to transfer its performance chemicals business, which included Teflon and other products ("Performance Chemicals Business"), into its wholly owned subsidiary, Chemours. Then, in July 2015, Old DuPont saddled Chemours with Old DuPont's massive environmental liabilities and "spun off" Chemours as a separate, publicly traded entity.

315. On information and belief, Old DuPont knew that Chemours was undercapitalized and could not satisfy the massive liabilities that it had forced upon Chemours. Old DuPont also knew that the Chemours Spin-off alone would not fully insulate its assets from PFAS liability because Old DuPont still faced direct liability for its own conduct.

316. The second step (the "DowDuPont Merger") involved Old DuPont and Old Dow entering into an "Agreement and Plan of Merger" in December 2015, pursuant to which Old DuPont and Old Dow merged with subsidiaries of a newly formed holding company, DowDuPont, Inc. ("DowDuPont"), which was created for the sole purpose of effectuating the merger. Old DuPont and Old Dow became subsidiaries of DowDuPont.

317. In the third step (the "DowDuPont Separation"), DowDuPont engaged in numerous business segment and product line "realignments" and "divestitures," which transferred, either directly or indirectly, a substantial portion of Old DuPont's assets to DowDuPont and culminated in DowDuPont spinning off two new publicly traded companies: Corteva, which currently holds

Old DuPont as a subsidiary, and New Dow, which currently holds Old Dow as a subsidiary. DowDuPont was then renamed DuPont de Nemours, Inc. (i.e., New DuPont).

318. As a result of this restructuring, between December 2014 (before the Chemours Spin-off) and December 2019 (after the DowDuPont Separation), the value of Old DuPont's tangible assets decreased by \$20.85 billion, or by approximately one-half.

319. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva now hold a significant portion of the tangible assets that Old DuPont formerly owned.

320. Many of the details about these transactions are hidden from the public in confidential schedules and exhibits to the various restructuring agreements. On information and belief, Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are concealing from creditors, such as the State, the details of where Old DuPont's valuable assets were transferred and of the inadequate consideration that Old DuPont received in return.

321. In greater detail, the restructuring scheme was implemented as follows.

1. Step One: The Chemours Spin-off

322. In February 2014, Old DuPont formed Chemours as a wholly owned subsidiary.

323. In April 2015, Chemours was converted from a limited liability company to a corporation named "The Chemours Company," in preparation for the July 2015 Spin-Off.

324. At the time of the Spin-off, the Performance Chemicals Business consisted of Old DuPont's Titanium Technologies, Chemical Solutions, and Fluoroproducts segments, including business units that had manufactured, used, and discharged PFOA into the environment.

325. During the Spin-Off preparations, the Chemours Board consisted exclusively of three Old DuPont employees who would not remain with Chemours following the Spin-off – DuPont's M&A Counsel, Nigel Pond; DuPont's Treasury Manager, Michael Heffernan; and DuPont's

M&A Manager, Steven Zelac. A fourth board member was appointed on June 19, 2015, who had served on Old DuPont's board of directors for the prior seventeen years.

326. During the Spin-off preparations, Chemours did not have procedural protections to effectuate a meaningful, arm's-length negotiation of the Spin-off, such as a Board or management independent of Old DuPont. Old DuPont also did not allow Chemours or its DuPont-selected prospective management team to have independent counsel to represent Chemours's interests in structuring the Chemours Spin-off – all documents for the Chemours Spin-off were prepared by Old DuPont and its outside counsel.

327. To effectuate the Chemours Spin-off, a separation agreement (the "Chemours Separation Agreement") between Old DuPont and Chemours was executed on June 26, 2015, by Nigel Pond on Chemours's behalf, acting in the temporary role of "Vice President" of Chemours.

328. Pursuant to the Chemours Separation Agreement, Old DuPont agreed to transfer to Chemours all businesses and assets related to the Performance Chemicals Business, including thirty-seven active chemical plants.

329. At the same time, Chemours accepted a broad assumption of Old DuPont's massive liabilities relating to Old DuPont's Performance Chemicals Business. The specific details regarding the nature, value of probable maximum loss, and anticipated timing of the liabilities that Chemours assumed are not publicly available.

330. The Chemours Separation Agreement requires Chemours to indemnify Old DuPont against, and assume for itself, all "Chemours Liabilities," which are defined broadly to include, among other things, "[a]ny and all Liabilities relating to, arising primarily out of or resulting primarily from, the operation or conduct of the [Performance Chemicals] Business, as conducted at any time," including "any and all Chemours Assumed Environmental Liabilities," which

includes Old DuPont's historical liabilities relating to and arising from its decades of emitting PFAS and related products into the environment. The indemnification provision is uncapped and does not have a survival period.

331. Under the Chemours Separation Agreement, Chemours must indemnify Old DuPont against and assume for itself the Chemours Liabilities regardless of (1) when or where such liabilities arose; (2) whether the facts upon which they are based occurred prior to, on, or subsequent to the effective date of the Spin-off; (3) where or against whom such liabilities are asserted or determined; (4) whether such liabilities arise from or are alleged to arise from negligence, gross negligence, recklessness, violation of law, fraud, or misrepresentation by any member of the Old DuPont group or the Chemours group; (5) the accuracy of the maximum probable loss values assigned to such liabilities; and (6) which entity is named in any action associated with any liability.

332. In addition, Chemours agreed to use its best efforts to be fully substituted for Old DuPont with respect to "any order, decree, judgment, agreement or Action with respect to Chemours Assumed Environmental Liabilities."

333. Notwithstanding the billions of dollars in environmental and PFAS liabilities that Chemours would assume, Old DuPont also caused Chemours to transfer to Old DuPont on July 1, 2015, a "dividend" of \$3.9 billion – approximately \$3.4 billion in cash, along with a "distribution in kind" of promissory notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$507 million.

334. Old DuPont required Chemours to fund the dividend through financing transactions, including senior secured term loans and senior unsecured notes, totaling approximately \$3.995 billion, entered into on May 12, 2015.

335. Chemours distributed approximately \$3 billion in common stock to Old DuPont's shareholders on July 1, 2015 (181 million shares at \$16.51 per share price).

336. Accordingly, most of the valuable assets that Chemours may have had at the time of the Chemours Spin-off were unavailable to creditors with current or future PFAS claims, like those of the State, and Old DuPont stripped Chemours's value for itself and its shareholders. In total, Chemours transferred almost \$7 billion in stock, cash, and notes to Old DuPont and its shareholders. Old DuPont, however, transferred only \$4.1 billion in net assets to Chemours and saddled the fledgling company with many billions of dollars in PFAS and other liabilities.

337. On July 1, 2015, Old DuPont completed the spin-off of Chemours, and Chemours became a separate, publicly traded entity.

338. Shortly after the Chemours Spin-off, market analysts described Chemours as “a bankruptcy waiting to happen” and a company “purposely designed for bankruptcy.”

339. Not surprisingly, given Old DuPont's extraction of nearly \$4 billion from Chemours immediately prior to the Chemours Spin-off, Chemours was thinly capitalized and unable to satisfy the substantial liabilities it had assumed from Old DuPont. Indeed, Chemours disclosed in public filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) that its “significant indebtedness” arising from its separation from Old DuPont restricted its current and future operations.

340. The Chemours Spin-off was so one-sided that in May 2019, Chemours sued Old DuPont, New DuPont, and Corteva in Delaware Chancery Court. *See Chemours Company v. DowDuPont*, C.A. No. 2019-0351 (Del. Ch. Ct., filed May 13, 2019).

341. In its Amended Complaint Chemours alleged that the primary motivation for the Chemours Spin-off, the subsequent creation of New DuPont, and the final separation of Corteva was to enable Old DuPont to “wash its hands of its environmental liabilities.”

342. Chemours also alleged, among other things, that if the full value of Old DuPont’s PFAS and environmental liabilities were properly estimated, and if the Delaware court did not limit the liability that the Chemours Separation Agreement imposed on it, then Chemours would have been insolvent at the time it was spun off from Old DuPont.

343. At the end of December 2014, Chemours reported it had total assets of \$5.959 billion and total liabilities of \$2.286 billion. Following the Spin-off, Chemours reported in its 2015 Annual Report that it had total assets of \$6.298 billion and total liabilities of \$6.168 billion, yielding a total net worth of \$130 million.

344. In the 2015 Annual Report, removing Chemours’s goodwill and other intangibles of \$176 million yields tangible net worth of negative \$46 million (that is, Chemours’s liabilities were greater than its tangible assets).

345. Chemours reported that these liabilities included \$454 million in “other accrued liabilities,” which included \$11 million for accrued litigation and \$68 million for environmental remediation. Chemours had \$553 million in “other liabilities,” which included \$223 million for environmental remediation and \$58 million for accrued litigation.

346. This report significantly underestimated its liabilities, including the liabilities that it had assumed from Old DuPont with respect to PFAS contamination, which Old DuPont and Chemours knew or should have known would be billions of dollars.

347. For example, in 2017, Chemours and Old DuPont amended the Chemours Separation Agreement in connection with the settlement of the Ohio MDL brought by thousands of residents

who had been exposed to PFOA from Old DuPont's Washington Works plant. Per the amendment, Chemours paid \$320.35 million to the plaintiffs in the settlement on August 21, 2017, and Old DuPont paid an additional \$320.35 million on September 1, 2017.

348. Had Chemours accounted for the full extent of Old DuPont's legacy liabilities, as it should have done, Chemours would have had negative equity (that is, total liabilities greater than total assets), not only on a tangible basis, but also on a total equity basis, and Chemours would have been rendered insolvent at the time of the Chemours Spin-off.

2. Step Two: The DowDuPont Merger

349. After the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont took the position that it was no longer responsible for the widespread PFAS contamination that it had caused. Old DuPont publicly claimed that the PFAS liabilities associated with the Performance Chemicals Business rested solely with Chemours, not Old DuPont.

350. Old DuPont could not contractually discharge all of its historical liabilities through the Chemours Spin-off. On information and belief, Old DuPont knew that it could still face exposure for PFAS liabilities. So Old DuPont moved to the next phase of its fraudulent scheme.

351. On December 11, 2015, less than six months after the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont and Old Dow announced that their respective boards had approved an agreement "under which the companies [would] combine in an all-stock merger of equals" and that the combined company would be named DowDuPont, Inc. The companies disclosed that they intended to subsequently separate the combined companies' businesses into three publicly traded companies through further spin-offs, each of which would occur eighteen to twenty-four months following the closing of the merger.

352. To effectuate the transaction, Old DuPont and Old Dow entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Dow-DuPont Merger Agreement”) that provided for the formation of a new holding company – Diamond-Orion HoldCo, Inc., later named DowDuPont, and then renamed DuPont de Nemours, Inc. (i.e., New DuPont) – and the creation of two new merger subsidiaries into which Old Dow and Old DuPont each would merge.

353. Thus, as a result of the merger, and in accordance with the Dow-DuPont Merger Agreement, Old Dow and Old DuPont each became wholly owned subsidiaries of DowDuPont.

354. Although Old DuPont and Old Dow referred to the transaction as a “merger of equals,” the two companies did not actually merge at all, likely because doing so would have infected Old Dow with all of Old DuPont’s historical PFAS liabilities. Rather, Old DuPont and Old Dow became affiliated sister companies that were each owned by the newly formed DowDuPont.

3. Step Three: The DowDuPont Separation

355. Following the merger, New DuPont (DowDuPont) underwent a significant internal reorganization and engaged in numerous business segment and product line “realignments” and “divestitures.” The net effect of these transactions has been the transfer, either directly or indirectly, of a substantial portion of Old DuPont’s assets out of the company.

356. While much of the details of these transactions were hidden from the State and other creditors, it is apparent that the transactions were intended to further frustrate and hinder creditors with claims against Old DuPont, including with respect to its substantial environmental and PFAS liabilities.

357. Old DuPont’s assets, including its remaining business segments and product lines, were transferred either directly or indirectly to New DuPont, which reshuffled the assets and

combined them with the assets of Old Dow, and then reorganized the combined assets into three distinct divisions: the “Agriculture Business”; the “Specialty Products Business”; and the “Materials Science Business.”

358. While the precise composition of these divisions, including many details of the specific transactions, the transfer of business segments, and the divestiture of product lines during this time, are not publicly available, it is apparent that Old DuPont transferred a substantial portion of its valuable assets to New DuPont for less than the assets were worth.

359. Once the assets of Old DuPont and Old Dow were combined and reorganized, New DuPont incorporated two new companies to hold two of the three newly formed business lines. Corteva became the parent holding company of Old DuPont, which in turn holds the Agriculture Business. New Dow became the parent holding company of Old Dow and holds the Materials Science Business. New DuPont retained the Specialty Products Business and prepared to spin off Corteva and New Dow into separate, publicly traded companies.

360. The mechanics of the separations are governed by the April 1, 2019, Separation and Distribution Agreement among Corteva, New Dow, and New DuPont (the “DowDuPont Separation Agreement”).

361. The DowDuPont Separation Agreement generally allocates the assets primarily related to the respective business divisions of Corteva (Agriculture Business), New Dow (Materials Science Business), and New DuPont (Specialty Products Business). New DuPont also retained several “non-core” business segments and product lines that once belonged to Old DuPont.

362. Corteva, New Dow, and New DuPont likewise retained the liabilities primarily related to the business divisions that they retained. In particular, Corteva retained and assumed

the liabilities related to the Agriculture Business, New DuPont retained and assumed the liabilities related to the Specialty Products Business, and New Dow retained and assumed the liabilities related to the Materials Science Business.

363. Corteva and New DuPont also assumed direct financial liability of Old DuPont that was not related to the Agriculture, Materials Science, or Specialty Products Businesses, including, on information and belief, the PFAS liabilities. These assumed PFAS liabilities are allocated between Corteva and New DuPont pursuant to the DowDuPont Separation Agreement. These assumed PFAS liabilities are allocated on a pro rata basis between Corteva and New DuPont pursuant to the DowDuPont Separation Agreement, such that, after both companies have satisfied certain conditions, future liabilities are allocated seventy-one percent to New DuPont and twenty-nine percent to Corteva.

364. This “allocation” applies to Old DuPont’s legacy liabilities for PFAS contamination and its former Performance Chemicals Business, including the State’s claims in this case.

365. The separation of New Dow was completed on or about April 1, 2019, when New DuPont distributed all of New Dow’s common stock to New DuPont stockholders as a pro rata dividend.

366. New DuPont then consolidated the Agricultural Business line into Old DuPont and “contributed” Old DuPont to Corteva.

367. On June 1, 2019, New DuPont spun off Corteva as an independent public company, when New DuPont distributed all of Corteva’s common stock to New DuPont stockholders as a pro rata dividend.

368. Corteva now holds 100 percent of the outstanding common stock of Old DuPont.

369. Also, on or about June 1, 2019, DowDuPont changed its registered name to DuPont de Nemours, Inc. (i.e., New DuPont).

370. On or about January 1, 2023, Old DuPont changed its registered name to EIDP, Inc.

G. The Effect of the Years-Long Conspiracy to Defraud the State and Other Creditors and Avoid Financial Responsibility for Legacy Liabilities

371. The net result of these transactions was to strip away valuable tangible assets from Old DuPont and transfer those assets to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva for far less than the assets are worth.

372. Old DuPont estimated that the DowDuPont Merger created “goodwill” worth billions of dollars. When the Corteva separation was complete, a portion of this “goodwill” was assigned to Old DuPont in order to prop up its balance sheet. But, in reality, Old DuPont was left with substantially fewer tangible assets than it had prior to the restructuring.

373. SEC filings demonstrate the substantial deterioration of Old DuPont’s finances and the drastic change in its financial condition before and after the above transactions.

374. For example, for the 2014 fiscal year, prior to the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont reported \$3.6 billion in net income and \$3.7 billion in cash provided by operating activities. For the 2019 fiscal year, just months after the Corteva separation, Old DuPont reported a net loss of \$1 billion and only \$996 million in cash provided by operating activities. That is a decrease of 128 percent in net income and a decrease of seventy-three percent in annual operating cash flow.

375. Old DuPont reported a significant decrease in Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes (a/k/a Earnings Before Tax, or “EBT”). Old DuPont reported \$4.9 billion in EBT for the period ending December 31, 2014. For the period ending December 31, 2019, Old DuPont reported EBT of negative \$422 million.

376. The value of Old DuPont's tangible assets further underscores Old DuPont's precarious financial situation. For the 2014 fiscal year, prior to the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont owned nearly \$41 billion in tangible assets. For the 2019 fiscal year, Old DuPont owned just under \$21 billion in tangible assets.

377. That means in the five-year period over which the restructuring occurred, when Old DuPont knew that it faced billions of dollars in environmental and PFAS liabilities, Old DuPont transferred or divested approximately half of its tangible assets, totaling \$20 billion.

378. As of September 2019, just after the Corteva separation, Old DuPont reported \$43.251 billion in assets. But almost \$21.835 billion of these assets were composed of intangible assets, including "goodwill" from its successive restructuring activities.

379. At the same time, Old DuPont reported liabilities totaling \$22.060 billion. Thus, when the Corteva separation was complete, Old DuPont's tangible net worth (excluding its intangible assets) was negative \$644 million.

380. Old DuPont's tangible net worth between September 30 and December 31, 2019, declined even further, whereby Old DuPont ended fiscal year 2019 with tangible net worth of negative \$1.125 billion.

381. Neither New DuPont, New Dow, nor Corteva have publicly conceded that they assumed Old DuPont's historical environmental and PFAS liabilities. And it is far from clear that any of those entities will be able to satisfy future judgments.

382. Indeed, New DuPont—to which seventy-one percent of Old DuPont's liabilities are allocated under the DowDuPont Separation Agreement once certain conditions are satisfied—has divested numerous business segments and product lines, including tangible assets that it received from Old DuPont and for which Old DuPont has received less than reasonably equivalent value.

383. In September 2019, New DuPont sold the Sustainable Solutions business for \$28 million to Gyrus Capital.

384. On or about December 15, 2019, New DuPont agreed to sell the Nutrition and Biosciences business to International Flavors & Fragrances for \$26.2 billion.

385. In March 2020, New DuPont completed the sale of Compound Semiconductor Solutions for \$450 million to SK Siltron.

386. The Chemours Spin-off, the DowDuPont Merger, and the DowDuPont Separation were part of a single coordinated fraudulent scheme to hinder, delay, and defraud Old DuPont's creditors. The Chemours Spin-off constitutes a fraudulent transfer, which entitles the State to, among other things, void the transaction and recover property or value transferred from Chemours in the transaction. The DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation likewise constitute fraudulent transfers that entitle the State to, among other things, recover property and value transferred to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

**COUNT I
(PUBLIC NUISANCE)**

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count I as if fully set forth herein.

387. The Connecticut General Assembly has declared “that the pollution of the waters of the state is inimical to the public health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the state, is a public nuisance and is harmful to wildlife, fish and aquatic life and impairs domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and other legitimate beneficial uses of water.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-422.

388. The health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Connecticut, including those affected by the contamination of Connecticut drinking water, groundwater, surface water, fish, soil, sediment, and other natural resources is a matter of great public interest to the State.

389. By their acts and omissions, Defendants have created a public nuisance which unreasonably and substantially interferes with public health, safety, and welfare and the environment and which obstructs the public's free use and comfortable enjoyment of Connecticut's natural resources for commerce, navigation, fishing, recreation, and aesthetic enjoyment.

390. Defendants designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products in a manner which created a public nuisance that is harmful to public health and obstructs the free use and enjoyment of Connecticut's natural resources.

391. Defendants knew or should have known that their AFFF Products, as ordinarily used, were likely to end up contaminating drinking water, groundwater, surface water, fish, soil, sediment, and other natural resources.

392. Defendants' conduct and the release of their AFFF Products onto State natural resources and property has a natural tendency to create danger and inflict injury upon persons and property, for which Defendants are jointly and severally liable.

393. Defendants' conduct created and maintained, and continues to create and maintain, a public nuisance which interferes with public rights and with public health and safety.

394. By their acts and omissions, Defendants' creation of the public nuisance was unreasonable and/or unlawful.

**COUNT II
(TRESPASS)**

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count II as if fully set forth herein.

387. The State has significant property interests in its natural resources and property, including its role as trustee of certain public trust resources which authorizes the State to take action to protect such natural resources from contamination and injury.

388. The State owns in fee certain property within the State, including lands and some drinking water wells.

389. The State also brings this action in its *parens patriae* capacity on behalf of its citizens to protect quasi-sovereign interests, including the integrity of the State's natural resources held in trust on behalf of its citizens. The State in its *parens patriae* capacity seeks relief for the invasion of these possessory interests by AFFF Products.

390. Defendants' acts and omissions directly and proximately caused AFFF Products to intrude onto and contaminate State natural resources and property, including groundwater, surface waters, soils, sediments, and other natural resources and property.

391. At the time of Defendants' acts and omissions, Defendants knew and understood, or should have known and understood, the properties of their AFFF Products, including through their knowledge and experience regarding contamination at their own facilities where they manufactured and/or used the AFFF Products. Defendants knew with substantial certainty that AFFF Products would intrude onto and contaminate State natural resources and property, including groundwater, surface waters, soils, sediments, and other natural resources and property. Despite this knowledge, Defendants designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products to the detriment of the State.

392. Defendants actively concealed material information about the harms they were inflicting.

393. The State never authorized Defendants' invasion of its natural resources and property with harmful AFFF Products.

394. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions, the State's natural resources and property are contaminated with AFFF Products and as a result the State's damages include without limitation damages to natural resources, wildlife, and property in Connecticut. The State has incurred and will continue to incur investigation, remediation, cleanup, restoration, removal, treatment, monitoring, and other costs and expenses related to contamination of the State's natural resources and property, for which Defendants are jointly and severally liable.

**COUNT III
(NEGLIGENCE)**

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count III as if fully set forth herein.

387. Defendants owed a duty of care to the State of Connecticut and to all parties foreseeably injured by their AFFF Products, including, but not limited to, the exercise of reasonable care in the design, manufacture, marketing, distribution, and sale of their AFFF Products.

388. Defendants breached that duty of care in the course of designing, manufacturing, marketing, distributing, and/or selling their AFFF Products because they knew or should have known that the AFFF Products are hazardous to State natural resources and property, including groundwater, surface waters, soils, sediments, and other natural resources and property, and would cause the State and other injured parties to suffer substantial damages and incur substantial expenditures.

389. Defendants knew or should have known that: the use of AFFF Products in their intended manner would result in the discharge, disposal, or release of PFAS into the environment; PFAS are extremely persistent in the environment, very mobile, and highly soluble in water; when released, PFAS would contaminate property and natural resources located throughout Connecticut, including soils, sediments, groundwater, surface waters, wildlife, and drinking water supplies; PFAS posed substantial risks to human health and the environment; and ultimately, PFAS would be difficult and costly to remove.

390. Defendants were untruthful about their products, hid relevant information, and failed to disclose or were otherwise unforthcoming with relevant information about the characteristics and dangers of their AFFF Products.

391. Despite the fact that Defendants knew or should have known that PFAS are toxic, persistent, mobile in the environment, and cause injury to human health and the environment, Defendants negligently designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold AFFF Products.

392. These and other negligent acts by Defendants were a direct and proximate cause of widespread PFAS contamination in Connecticut and as a result the State's damages include without limitation damages to natural resources, wildlife, and property in Connecticut. Additionally, the State has incurred and will continue to incur investigation, remediation, cleanup, restoration, removal, treatment, monitoring, and other costs and expenses related to contamination of the State's natural resources and property, for which Defendants are jointly and severally liable.

**COUNT IV
(FRAUD AND NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION)**

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count IV as if fully set forth herein.

387. Defendants negligently, intentionally, and tortiously made false and misleading statements, and failed to disclose, omitted, and concealed material facts.

388. Defendants made misrepresentations and failed to disclose material facts to the public, consumers, and regulatory agencies throughout Connecticut and the United States, in order to induce consumers to purchase and utilize AFFF without knowledge of its environmental and human health effects, such that regulatory agencies did not investigate or set regulations regarding AFFF and AFFF-related PFAS.

389. Specifically, the Defendants' known misrepresentations during the relevant period, which were intended to induce the continued purchase and environmental spread of AFFF, include but are not limited to:

- a. Defendants misrepresented the benefits of AFFF in the context of environmental, aquatic, animal, and human health;
- b. Defendants misrepresented what they knew or should have known regarding PFAS contamination from the foreseeable use of AFFF;
- c. Defendants misrepresented the environmental persistence of PFAS;
- d. Defendants misrepresented the mobility and bioaccumulation of PFAS related to AFFF;
- e. Defendants misrepresented the carcinogenic nature of PFAS related to AFFF;

- f. Defendants misrepresented their actual and/or constructive knowledge of the adverse impacts from PFAS contamination upon human health and the environment;
- g. Defendants falsely and deceptively portrayed their efforts and/or commitment to comply with TSCA; and
- h. Defendants misrepresented the components of their AFFF Products, including the breakdown compounds or substances.

390. Defendants, in the relevant period and with the intent that others would rely on their omissions or suppression of information, omitted material facts that Defendants had a duty to disclose by virtue of these Defendants' other representations, including but not limited to:

- a. AFFF contains PFAS in its concentrate and formulation and/or has known or foreseeable byproducts when AFFF is released into the environment;
- b. thousands of gallons of foam solution may be applied during a single release or discharge of AFFF;
- c. if not contained when applied, AFFF reverts from foam to the liquid solution of PFAS and water, and subsequently accumulates in sediment, soil, sewers, surface water, groundwater, and/or living organisms;
- d. once PFAS enter the environment, they are extremely persistent and resistant to typical environmental degradation processes;
- e. PFAS have high water solubility and mobility in the environment;
- f. PFAS have high potential for bioaccumulation in humans, animals, and aquatic life;

- g. PFAS are toxic, carcinogenic, and capable of harming humans, animals, and aquatic life;
- h. exposure to PFAS over certain levels can result in adverse health effects, including but not limited to developmental effects of fetuses during pregnancy or of breastfed infants, cancer, liver effects, immune effects, thyroid effects, and other effects;
- i. all PFAS compounds have generally demonstrated similar characteristics to PFOS and PFOA;
- j. that Defendants failed to report to the EPA their knowledge and information about the substantial risk of injury to health or the environment from the discharge of AFFF;
- k. that Defendants failed to prevent against PFAS contamination of numerous water sources;
- l. that Defendants failed to conduct meaningful due diligence to ensure their AFFF Products would not contaminate the environment and pose a substantial risk of injury to health or the environment;
- m. that Defendants failed to disclose the dangers to health or the environment inherent in AFFF use within the various Safety Data Sheets, instructions, warning labels, advertising, marketing, customer communications, regulatory communications, and product packaging for AFFF;
- n. that Defendants failed to disclose their financial ties and roles in connection with the FFFC, front groups, and deceptive literature and materials, as more fully described above; and

o. such other omissions and concealments as described above in this Complaint.

391. In each of the circumstances described, Defendants knew that their failure to disclose rendered their prior representations untrue or misleading.

392. In addition, and independently, Defendants had a duty not to deceive the State and others because Defendants had in their possession unique material knowledge that was unknown, and not knowable, to the State, its agents, and the public.

393. Defendants intended and had reason to expect under the operative circumstances that the State, its agents, and persons on whom the State and its agents relied would be deceived by Defendants' statements, concealments, and conduct as alleged herein.

394. Defendants knew and intended that the State, its agents, and persons on whom the State and its agents relied would act or fail to act in reasonable reliance on these Defendants' representations and omissions. Defendants knew and intended that such reliance would cause the State to suffer loss.

395. The State and others rightfully, reasonably, and justifiably relied on Defendants' representations and omissions, both directly and indirectly. As the Defendants knew or should have known, the State was directly and proximately injured as a result of this reliance, and the State's injuries were directly and proximately caused by this reliance.

396. As a result of these representations and omissions, the State and its agents equipped and used AFFF, to the detriment of human health and the environment in Connecticut.

397. As a result of these representations and omissions, the State and its agents were unable to mitigate or prevent the excess use of AFFF in Connecticut, to the detriment of human health and the environment.

398. As a result of these representations and omissions, the State proceeded under the misapprehension that the environmental impacts and health effects observed in the State were simply a result of conduct by persons other than Defendants. As a consequence, these Defendants prevented the State from responding more effectively and promptly to PFAS contamination.

399. Defendants' false representations and omissions were material and were intentional and/or reckless.

400. Defendants' conduct was accompanied by wanton and willful disregard of persons who foreseeably might be harmed by their acts and omissions.

401. Defendants acted with actual malice because Defendants acted with a conscious disregard for the rights and safety of other persons, and said actions had a great probability of causing substantial harm.

402. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions, the State's natural resources and property are contaminated with AFFF Products and as a result the State's damages include without limitation damages to natural resources, wildlife, and property in Connecticut. The State has incurred and will continue to incur investigation, remediation, cleanup, restoration, removal, treatment, monitoring, and other costs and expenses related to contamination of the State's natural resources and property, for which Defendants are jointly and severally liable.

**COUNT V
(CIVIL CONSPIRACY)**

1-402. Paragraphs 1 through 402 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 402 of this Count V as if fully set forth herein.

403. Defendants engaged in a common design between two or more persons to accomplish an unlawful purpose, or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; committed an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy; and caused injury to the State.

404. Defendants engaged in a combination and an agreement to act in concert in their tortious and/or otherwise fraudulent marketing of AFFF and PFAS.

405. Defendants engaged in one or more unlawful activities to further the conspiracy. The objects of the conspiracy were fraud, misrepresentation, and other unlawful conduct as described above in this Complaint. Defendants knew that these objects were unlawful and would be accomplished by unlawful means such as fraud, misrepresentations, and omissions.

406. Some Defendants, to the benefit of all Defendants, conspired with the Fire Fighting Foam Coalition (“FFFC”) and other groups to commit unlawful or lawful acts in an unlawful manner. Defendants, the FFFC, and the various other groups with which each of them was allied, knowingly and voluntarily agreed to engage in unfair and deceptive practices to promote and represent AFFF as a safe and non-polluting method for fire extinguishment. Defendants engaged and/or joined the FFFC and various other groups to make and disseminate false and misleading statements in furtherance of their common strategy to increase the sale and distribution of AFFF.

407. Defendants played an active role in determining the substance of the false and misleading messages issued by FFFC and front groups, including providing content, editing and approving content developed by their co-conspirators, and providing information for speaking engagements. Defendants further ensured that the messaging was widely disseminated by distributing it themselves and by providing their co-conspirators with support for distribution. However, even when Defendants did not directly disseminate or control the content of misleading statements, they are liable for conspiring with the third parties who did.

408. Each of the participants was aware of the misleading nature of their statements and of the role they played in the scheme to deceptively promote AFFF as safe and effective for the extinguishment of fires. These Defendants and third parties nevertheless agreed to misrepresent the risks, benefits, and nature of using AFFF containing PFAS to the State and others in return for increased sales and other benefits.

409. Each of the participants to the conspiracies outlined above was aware of the harm resulting from their conduct and agreed to the actions described above that resulted in the infliction and maintenance of the harm.

410. Defendants' conduct in furtherance of the conspiracy described herein was not mere parallel conduct because each Defendant acted directly against their commercial interests by failing to report the known risks associated with AFFF and PFAS. Each Defendant acted in this regard due to an actual or tacit agreement between the Defendants that they would not disclose the risks of AFFF, so they could all continue to profit from its sale.

411. Defendants worked together to ensure that the acceptable PFAS contamination level remained high and lobbied through the FFFC against stricter standards.

412. Defendants worked together in their failure to monitor PFAS contamination and report the substantial risks of injury to health and the environment presented by their AFFF Products.

413. Through their actions in concert, the collective end goal was achieved. Defendants orchestrated the belief by consumers and regulators that AFFF and/or PFAS did not have adverse health effects and profited from sales of AFFF Products.

414. Defendants had a meeting of the minds on the object of or course of action for this conspiracy and acted with a common understanding or design to commit unlawful acts, as alleged herein.

415. Defendants acted without a reasonable or lawful excuse, which directly caused the injuries alleged herein. Defendants also knew that their wrongful actions would inflict injury upon the targets of the conspiracy, including the State.

416. Defendants acted with actual malice because Defendants acted with a conscious disregard for the rights and safety of other persons, and said actions had a great probability of causing substantial harm.

417. Defendants conspired to commit tortious conduct and are therefore jointly and severally liable for the damages flowing from the conspiracy.

COUNT VI
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-16 – CONNECTICUT ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT)

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count VI as if fully set forth herein.

387. The General Assembly has found and declared that “there is a public trust in the air, water and other natural resources of the state of Connecticut and that each person is entitled to the protection, preservation and enhancement of the same” and further “that it is in the public interest to provide all persons with an adequate remedy to protect the air, water and other natural resources from unreasonable pollution, impairment or destruction.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-15.

388. The Attorney General may “maintain an action in the superior court . . . for declaratory and equitable relief . . . for the protection of the public trust in the air, water and other natural resources of the state from unreasonable pollution, impairment or destruction.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-16.

389. In such an action maintained by the Attorney General, the court may also order defendants to: “provide for the restoration of any natural resource or the investigation, remediation or mitigation of any environmental pollution on or at any real property which resource or property are unrelated to such action”; “provide for any other project approved by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection for the enhancement of environmental protection or conservation of natural resources”; or make a financial contribution to an environmental research project or to a State remediation fund. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-16a.

390. The natural resources of the State of Connection have been polluted and impaired with PFAS, including but not limited to, its air, soils, sediments, biota, surface water, estuaries, submerged lands, wetlands, groundwater, and drinking water.

391. Defendants, through their acts and omissions as alleged herein, have unreasonably polluted, impaired, and/or destroyed the State’s air, soil, sediment, biota, surface water, estuaries, submerged lands, wetlands, groundwater, drinking water, and other natural resources by releasing PFAS into the environment and allowing them to bioaccumulate, biomagnify, and persist in the State’s natural resources.

392. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ acts and omissions as described herein, the State’s natural resources have been unreasonably polluted, impaired, and/or destroyed.

393. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ acts and omissions as described herein, the State of Connecticut has incurred and will continue to incur substantial expenses and damages as set forth herein.

394. The acts and omissions of the Defendants have caused PFAS contamination which amounts to unreasonable pollution, impairment, and/or destruction of the State’s natural

resources, necessitating declaratory and equitable relief to protect the public trust under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-16.

COUNT VII
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-430 – DISCHARGE WITHOUT A PERMIT)

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count VII as if fully set forth herein.

387. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-430, “[n]o person or municipality shall initiate, create, originate or maintain any discharge of water, substance or material into the waters of the state without a permit for such discharge issued by the [CT DEEP] commissioner.”

388. “Waters” means “all tidal waters, harbors, estuaries, rivers, brooks, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, lakes, ponds, marshes, drainage systems and all other surface or underground streams, bodies or accumulations of water, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon this state or any portion thereof.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-423.

389. Defendants, through their acts and omissions as alleged herein, have caused the discharge of PFAS into the waters of the state without a permit.

390. As a result of Defendants’ design, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of AFFF Products, highly mobile and polluting PFAS have been discharged into the waters of the State.

391. As a result of Defendants’ omissions, representations, and deceptions, highly mobile and polluting PFAS have been and continue to be discharged in the State of Connecticut either directly or indirectly into the waters of the state.

392. As alleged herein, numerous waters of the state have been polluted and impaired by Defendants’ AFFF-related PFAS.

393. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-430(d), “[i]f the [CT DEEP] commissioner finds that any person or municipality has initiated, created or originated or is maintaining any discharge into the waters of the state without a permit . . . the commissioner may request the Attorney General to bring an action . . . to enjoin such discharge by such person or municipality until the person or municipality has received a permit from the commissioner or has complied with a permit which the commissioner has issued pursuant to this section, or for injunctive relief to remediate the effects of such discharge.”

394. The Defendants have initiated, created, originated, or maintained a discharge to the waters of the State without a permit in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-430.

395. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-438, any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be assessed a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per day per violation to be fixed by the court, for each offense.

COUNT VIII
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-427 – POLLUTION OR DISCHARGE OF WASTES
PROHIBITED)

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count VIII as if fully set forth herein.

387. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-427, “[n]o person or municipality shall cause pollution of any of the waters of the state or maintain a discharge of any treated or untreated wastes in violation of any provision of this chapter.”

388. “Pollution” means “harmful thermal effect or the contamination or rendering unclean or impure or prejudicial to public health of any waters of the state by reason of any wastes or other material discharged or deposited therein by any public or private sewer or otherwise so as directly or indirectly to come in contact with any waters.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-423.

389. “Wastes” means “sewage or any substance, liquid, gaseous, solid or radioactive, which may pollute or tend to pollute any of the waters of the state.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-423.

390. “Waters” means “all tidal waters, harbors, estuaries, rivers, brooks, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, lakes, ponds, marshes, drainage systems and all other surface or underground streams, bodies or accumulations of water, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon this state or any portion thereof.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-423.

391. Defendants, through their acts and omissions as alleged herein, have caused pollution of the waters of the state with PFAS from AFFF Products.

392. As a result of Defendants’ design, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of AFFF Products, highly mobile and polluting PFAS have been discharged into the waters of the State.

393. As a result of Defendants’ omissions, representations, and deceptions, highly mobile and polluting PFAS have been and continue to be discharged in the State of Connecticut either directly or indirectly into the waters of the state.

394. The discharge of AFFF-related PFAS into the waters of the state, or onto the lands of the state and from which the PFAS have traveled to the waters of the state, has contaminated and rendered various waters unclean and prejudicial to public health.

395. As alleged herein, numerous waters of the state have been contaminated with AFFF-related PFAS.

396. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-438, any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be assessed a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per day per violation, to be fixed by the court, for each offense.

COUNT IX
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-451 – LIABILITY FOR POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR EMERGENCY)

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count IX as if fully set forth herein.

387. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-451, “[a]ny person, firm, or corporation which directly or indirectly causes pollution and contamination of any land or waters of the state or indirectly causes an emergency through the maintenance, discharge, spillage, uncontrolled loss, seepage or filtration of . . . chemical liquids or solid, liquid or gaseous products or hazardous wastes or which owns any hazardous wastes deemed by the [CT DEEP] commissioner to be a potential threat to human health or the environment and removed by the commissioner shall be liable for all costs and expenses incurred in investigating, containing, removing, monitoring or mitigating such pollution and contamination, emergency or hazardous waste, and legal expenses and court costs incurred in such recovery.”

388. The cost and expenses which may be recovered under this section include “the administrative cost of such action calculated at ten per cent of the actual cost plus the interest on the actual cost at a rate of ten per cent per year thirty days from the date such costs and expenses were sought.”

389. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-451 further provides that “if such pollution or contamination or emergency was negligently caused, such person, firm or corporation may, at the discretion of the court, be liable for damages equal to one-half times the cost and expenses incurred and provided further if such pollution or contamination or emergency was wilfully caused, such person, firm or corporation may, at the discretion of the court, be liable for damages equal to two times the cost and expenses incurred.”

390. As alleged herein, Defendants have caused pollution and contamination of the lands and waters of the State of Connecticut by AFFF-related PFAS.

391. Defendants have created an emergency by directly and/or indirectly causing the maintenance, discharge, spillage, uncontrolled loss, seepage, or filtration of AFFF-related PFAS into or onto the lands and waters of the State of Connecticut.

392. As alleged herein, there is widespread pollution and contamination of lands and water in the State by AFFF-related PFAS.

393. The State has incurred and will continue to incur investigation, remediation, cleanup, restoration, removal, treatment, monitoring, and other costs and expenses related to contamination of the State's natural resources and property, as well as costs and expenses incurred responding to the PFAS pollution of non-State lands and waters.

394. Defendants, through their acts and omissions, willfully caused the PFAS pollution and contamination and emergency. As alleged herein, Defendants had knowledge of the characteristics of PFAS and their AFFF Products and knew or reasonably should have known that the use of such products would injure the State and its citizens. Despite their knowledge, Defendants chose to conceal and misrepresent material facts about their AFFF Products and continued to supply those products to the State and others.

395. As a consequence of Defendants' acts and omissions, Defendants are liable to the State under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-451 for two times the cost and expenses incurred by the State responding to AFFF-related PFAS water pollution.

COUNT X
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-471(b)(4)B) – REIMBURSEMENT FOR PROVISION OF POTABLE DRINKING WATER)

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count X as if fully set forth herein.

387. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-471(b)(4)(B), “any person or municipality responsible for pollution of the groundwaters” may be required to reimburse “the state, a water company, and any municipality” for “the expenses each incurred in providing potable drinking water to any person affected by such pollution.”

388. The cost and expenses which may be recovered under this section include “(i) the expenses each incurred in providing potable drinking water to any person affected by such pollution, provided the required reimbursement for such expenses shall not exceed the actual cost of short-term provision of potable drinking water and an amount equal to the reasonable cost of planning and implementing the most cost-effective long-term method of providing potable drinking water as determined by the [CT DEEP] commissioner and the Commissioner of Public Health; (ii) costs for recovering such reimbursement; (iii) interest on the expenses specified in (i) at a rate of ten per cent a year from the date such expenses were paid; and (iv) reasonable attorney's fees.”

389. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-471(b)(5) further provides that “[f]or purposes of this section except . . . subparagraph (B)(ii) of subdivision (4) of this subsection, ‘cost’ includes only those costs that the [CT DEEP] commissioner determines are necessary and reasonable, including, but not limited to, the cost of plans and specifications, construction or installation and supervision thereof.”

390. As alleged herein, Defendants have caused pollution and contamination of groundwaters of the State of Connecticut by AFFF-related PFAS.

391. Defendants have caused the incurrence, and continued incurrence, of costs for providing potable drinking water to persons affected by groundwater pollution, including but not limited to the short-term provision of potable drinking water, the planning and implementation of long-term methods of providing potable drinking water, and the construction or installation and supervision of methods for providing potable drinking water.

392. As a consequence of Defendants' acts and omissions, Defendants are liable under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-471 for all expenses of providing potable drinking water in response to polluted groundwater, including interest on those costs and attorney's fees.

COUNT XI
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110b – DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES)

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count XI as if fully set forth herein.

387. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants were engaged in the conduct of trade or commerce by selling AFFF Products to private and public entities located in Connecticut.

388. By engaging in the acts and practices alleged herein, Defendants made or caused to be made to Connecticut consumers, directly or indirectly, explicitly or by implication, representations which are material and false or likely to mislead consumers when reasonably interpreted, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. that Defendants' AFFF Products were nontoxic and safe for human health;
- b. that Defendants' AFFF Products were nontoxic and safe for the environment;
- c. that Defendants' AFFF Products were biodegradable;

- d. that Defendants' AFFF Products were safe for their intended use; and
- e. that Defendants' AFFF Products would not pollute the environment with PFAS.

389. By engaging in the acts and practices alleged herein, Defendants made deceptive omissions and/or asserted deceptive half-truths about scientific facts and scientific research in order to mislead Connecticut consumers about their knowledge concerning the harmful human health and environmental effects of AFFF and PFAS, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. AFFF contains PFAS in its concentrate and formulation and/or has known or foreseeable byproducts when AFFF is released into the environment;
- b. thousands of gallons of foam solution may be applied during a single release or discharge of AFFF in its normal and intended use;
- c. if not contained when applied, AFFF reverts from foam to the liquid solution of PFAS and water, and subsequently accumulates in sediment, soil, sewers, surface water, groundwater, and/or living organisms;
- d. PFAS are environmentally persistent;
- e. once PFAS enter the environment, they are extremely persistent and resistant to typical environmental degradation processes;
- f. PFAS have high water solubility and mobility in the environment;
- g. PFAS have high potential for bioaccumulation in humans, animals, and aquatic life;
- h. PFAS are toxic, carcinogenic, and capable of harming humans, animals, and aquatic life;

- i. exposure to PFAS over certain levels can result in adverse health effects, including but not limited to developmental effects of fetuses during pregnancy or of breastfed infants, cancer, liver effects, immune effects, thyroid effects, and other effects;
- j. all PFAS compounds have generally demonstrated similar characteristics to PFOS and PFOA;
- k. that Defendants failed to report to the EPA their knowledge and information about the substantial risk of injury to health or the environment from the discharge of AFFF;
- l. that Defendants failed to prevent against PFAS contamination of numerous water sources;
- m. that Defendants failed to conduct meaningful due diligence to ensure their AFFF Products would not contaminate the environment and pose a substantial risk of injury to health or the environment;
- n. that Defendants failed to disclose the dangers to health or the environment inherent in AFFF use within the various Safety Data Sheets, instructions, warning labels, advertising, marketing, customer communications, regulatory communications, and product packaging for AFFF; and
- o. that Defendants failed to disclose their financial ties and roles in connection with the FFFC, front groups, and deceptive literature and materials, as more fully described above.

390. The misrepresentations, disinformation, and omissions in Defendants' campaign of deception constituted a sophisticated public relations campaign for the purpose of increasing their sales and profits.

391. The acts and practices alleged herein, when interpreted reasonably, were and are likely to affect Connecticut consumers' decisions or conduct.

392. Through the conduct alleged herein, Defendants achieved revenues, profits, and gains which they otherwise would not have.

393. Defendants violated Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110b by making false and/or misleading statements about their business practices and their environmental impact that were and are likely to deceive Connecticut consumers.

COUNT XII

(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110o – WILLFUL DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES)

1-393. Paragraphs 1 through 393 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 393 of this Count XII as if fully set forth herein.

394. Defendants engaged in the acts and practices alleged herein when they knew or should have known that their conduct was deceptive, in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110b(a) and, therefore, are liable for civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per willful violation pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110o(b).

COUNT XIII

(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110b – UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES)

1-394. Paragraphs 1 through 394 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 394 of this Count XIII as if fully set forth herein.

395. Defendants' unfair acts and practices were in contravention of Connecticut's public policy, including but not limited to the policy set forth in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-1, which states

that “the policy of the state of Connecticut is to conserve, improve and protect its natural resources and environment and to control air, land, and water pollution in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state.”

396. Furthermore, Defendants’ unfair acts and practices were in contravention of the State’s public policy set forth in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-15, which states “that there is a public trust in the air, water and other natural resources of the state of Connecticut and that each person is entitled to the protection, preservation and enhancement of the same.”

397. Furthermore, Defendants’ unfair acts and practices were in contravention of the State’s public policy set forth in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 23-5a, which states that “carefully selected areas of land and water of outstanding scientific, educational, biological, geological, paleontological or scenic value be preserved.”

398. Furthermore, Defendants’ unfair acts and practices were in contravention of the State’s public policy, including but not limited to, as set forth in Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 22a-16, 22a-427, 22a-430, 22a-451, and 22a-471.

399. Defendants’ unfair acts and practices were in contravention of Connecticut’s public policy promoting truth in advertising.

400. Defendants’ unfair acts and practices – including, but not limited to, the following – were immoral, unethical, oppressive, and/or unscrupulous:

- a. deceiving and concealing material information from Connecticut consumers about the health, safety, economic, and environmental effects of using AFFF Products; and

- b. undermining and delaying the adoption of alternative products, driven by informed consumer choice, which could have avoided the most devastating effects of AFFF and PFAS.

401. Defendants' unfair acts and practices have directly and proximately caused substantial injury to consumers within the State of Connecticut by causing harmful pollutants to contaminate the lands, waters, and other natural resources of the State.

402. The substantial injury to consumers by Defendants' unfair acts and practices is not outweighed by any countervailing benefits, but rather resulted in the stifling of an open marketplace for firefighting foam, thereby leaving consumers unable to reasonably avoid the detrimental consequences of using AFFF Products.

403. Defendants' deceptive acts and concealment of material information about their business practices and their environmental impact constitute an unfair trade practice in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110b.

COUNT XIV
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110o – WILLFUL UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES)

1-403. Paragraphs 1 through 403 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 403 of this Count XIV as if fully set forth herein.

404. Defendants engaged in the acts and practices alleged herein when they knew or should have known that their conduct was unfair, in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110b(a) and, therefore, are liable for civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per willful violation pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110o(b).

COUNT XV
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(1) – Actual Fraudulent Transfer Related to the Chemours Spin-off)
(Against the DuPont Defendants)

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count XV as if fully set forth herein.

387. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(1), a transaction is fraudulent if made by a debtor with “actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of the debtor.”

388. The actual intent of the debtor may be determined by considering statutorily enumerated badges of fraud, including, whether: (1) “[t]he transfer or obligation was to an insider”; (2) “[t]he transfer or obligation was disclosed or concealed”; (3) “[b]efore the transfer was made or obligation was incurred, the debtor had been sued or threatened with suit”; (4) “[t]he value of the consideration received by the debtor was reasonably equivalent to the value of the asset transferred or the amount of the obligation incurred”; (5) “[t]he debtor was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred”; and (6) “[t]he transfer occurred shortly before or after a substantial debt was incurred.”

389. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552b, a “creditor” means “a person who has a claim.” §52-552b(4). A “claim” is “a right to payment, whether or not the right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured or unsecured.” §52-552b(3).

390. Where a transfer is found to have been fraudulent, a creditor may bring an action to: (1) avoid the transfer as to the creditor’s claim; (2) to attach the creditor’s claim against assets transferred or other property of the transferee; or (3) after obtaining judgment on a claim against the debtor, and if the court orders, levy execution on the asset transferred or its proceeds.

391. The State is and was a creditor of Old DuPont at all relevant times. After the 2015 Chemours Spin-off, the State became a creditor of Chemours.

392. Old Dupont transferred the Performance Chemicals Business to Chemours in 2015 and executed the Chemours Spin-off with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors that held claims related to environmental and human health damages from Old DuPont's PFAS-containing fluorochemical products.

393. During the Chemours Spin-off, Chemours assumed \$4 billion of debt and significant liabilities under the Separation Agreement, while simultaneously transferring valuable assets to Old DuPont, including the \$3.9 billion dividend.

394. Through the transfer of assets and liabilities as part of the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont limited the availability of assets to cover its PFAS liabilities, to the detriment of existing creditors, such as the State of Connecticut.

395. The exchange of assets and liabilities in the Chemours Spin-off was made to benefit, or for the benefit of, Old DuPont.

396. At the time of the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont was in a position to control, and did control, Chemours.

397. Old DuPont and Chemours acted with the actual intent to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors such as the State.

398. The actual fraudulent intent of the Defendants is evidenced by statutorily enumerated badges of fraud present in the Chemours Spin-off. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b).

399. At the time of the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont and Chemours were mutual insiders. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(1). The assumption of PFAS liabilities by Chemours,

the transfer of the dividend to Old DuPont, and the approval of the Chemours Spin-off occurred while Chemours was under the control of Old Dupont, through its ownership and agents.

400. The Chemours Spin-off concealed the liabilities actually assumed by Chemours. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(3). Old DuPont and Chemours acted to conceal information about the 2015 Spin-off, including withholding information from Chemours management designees, withholding the schedules to the Chemours Separation Agreement from the public, and requiring confidential mediation of all disputes related to the transaction, under terms that favored Old DuPont.

401. The Chemours Spin-off occurred at a time when Old DuPont and the business line that Chemours would come to own had been sued or threatened with suit related to environmental liabilities. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(4). By the 2015 Spin-off, Old DuPont had been sued, threatened with suit, and had knowledge of the likelihood of future litigation regarding Old DuPont's liabilities for PFAS contamination.

402. Chemours did not receive reasonably equivalent consideration in the Spin-off. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(8). Chemours received consideration which was not reasonably equivalent to the actual obligations incurred by Chemours under the Separation Agreement and the transfer of the dividend to Old Dupont.

403. Chemours was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the Chemours Spin-off. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(9). The Connecticut Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act (UFTA) recognizes "[i]nsolvency" where the sum of the debtor's debts is greater than all of the debtor's assets, at a fair valuation, or when a debtor is generally not paying debts as they become due. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552c(a), (b). Chemours was balance-sheet insolvent at the time of the Chemours Spin-off. Additionally, the trading prices for Chemours's debt reflect insolvency as

of the date the Chemours Spin-off closed and spiraled downhill in the immediate aftermath of the Chemours Spin-off. Further, as a result of the Chemours Spin-off, Chemours could not pay its debts as they became due.

404. The Chemours Spin-off occurred shortly before or shortly after a substantial debt was incurred. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(10). As part of the Chemours Spin-off, Chemours incurred significant obligations, including the Chemours Assumed Environmental Liabilities (as defined in the Chemours Separation Agreement) and the indemnification obligations under Section 6.3 of the Chemours Separation Agreement. Additionally, Chemours incurred a \$4 billion loan to transfer the dividend to Old DuPont.

405. The State has been harmed by this transaction, which was designed to shield assets from creditors, such as the State, that have been damaged by Old DuPont's conduct.

406. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552, the State is entitled to void the Chemours Spin-off and to recover property or value transferred to Old DuPont.

407. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h(a)(2), the State also seeks, to the extent necessary to satisfy the State's claims in this Complaint, the attachment or other provisional remedy (including levy) against the assets transferred to Old Dupont and the incurrence of obligations to Old DuPont in the Chemours Spin-off, or the proceeds of such assets now held by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, or other property of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, and/or to hold the DuPont Defendants liable for any damages or other remedies that may be awarded through this lawsuit.

408. Upon information and belief, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva have assumed Old DuPont's liability described above.

409. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are not good-faith transferees of the assets initially transferred, including the dividend, to Old DuPont in the Chemours Spin-off, and later to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva because each of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known of the fraudulent intent underlying the dividend, the fraudulent intent underlying the Chemours Spin-off, and/or Chemours's insolvency.

Count XVI
(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(2) – Constructive Fraudulent Transfer Related to the
Chemours Spin-off)
(Against the DuPont Defendants)

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count XVI as if fully set forth herein.

387. Under UFTA's constructive fraudulent transfer provisions, a transaction made by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor if the debtor made the transfer:

[W]ithout receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation, and the debtor...was engaged or was about to engage in a business or a transaction for which the remaining assets of the debtor were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction; or...intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that [the debtor] would incur, debts beyond [the debtor's] ability to pay as they became due. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(2).

388. At all relevant times, the State is and was a creditor of Old DuPont. After the 2015 Spin-off, the State became a creditor of Chemours.

389. The exchange of assets and liabilities in the Chemours Spin-off was made to benefit, or for the benefit of, Old DuPont.

390. At the time this transaction was made, Old DuPont was in a position to, and in fact did, control and dominate Chemours.

391. Chemours did not receive reasonably equivalent value in return for the assumption of Chemours Spin-off related obligations, including the transfer of the dividend. Old DuPont and

Chemours acted without providing a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation, and Old DuPont believed or reasonably should have believed that Chemours would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due.

392. At the time of the Chemours Spin-off, Chemours was engaged or was about to engage in a business for which its remaining assets were unreasonably small in relation to its business, and/or intended to incur or believed or reasonably should have believed that it would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due.

393. At the time of the Chemours Spin-off, Old DuPont and the business line that Chemours would come to own had been sued, threatened with suit, and/or had knowledge of the likelihood of litigation to be filed regarding Old DuPont's liability for damages and injuries from Old DuPont's design, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and/or sale of AFFF Products and other PFAS, including those damages and injuries caused by the business line that Chemours would come to own.

394. At the time of the Chemours Spin-off, and at all times relevant to this Complaint, Chemours has been balance-sheet insolvent.

395. On information and belief, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva have assumed Old DuPont's liability described above.

396. The State has been harmed by this transaction, which was designed to shield assets from creditors, such as the State, that have been damaged by Old DuPont's conduct.

397. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552, the State is entitled to void the Chemours Transfers and to recover property or value transferred to Old DuPont.

398. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h(a)(2), the State also seeks, to the extent necessary to satisfy the State's claims in this Complaint, the attachment or other provisional

remedy (including levy) against the assets transferred to Old Dupont and the incurrence of obligations to Old DuPont in the Chemours Spin-off, or the proceeds of such assets now held by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, or other property of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, and/or to hold the DuPont Defendants liable for any damages or other remedies that may be awarded through this lawsuit.

399. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are not good-faith transferees of the assets initially transferred, including the dividend, to Old DuPont in the Chemours Spin-off, and later to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva because each of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known of the fraudulent intent underlying the dividend, the fraudulent intent underlying the Chemours Spin-off, and/or Chemours's insolvency.

COUNT XVII

**(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552f(a) – Constructive Fraudulent Transfer Related to the Chemours Spin-off)
(Against the DuPont Defendants)**

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count XVII as if fully set forth herein.

387. Under UFTA's constructive fraudulent transfer provisions, a transaction made by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor if the debtor made the transfer "without receiving a reasonably equivalent value" and if "the debtor was insolvent at that time or the debtor became insolvent as a result of the transfer or obligation." Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-552f(a).

388. At all relevant times, the State is and was a creditor of Old DuPont. After the 2015 Spin-off, the State became a creditor of Chemours.

389. The exchange of assets and liabilities in the Chemours Spin-off was made to benefit, or for the benefit of, Old DuPont.

390. At the time this transaction was made, Old DuPont was in a position to, and in fact did, control and dominate Chemours.

391. Chemours did not receive reasonably equivalent value in return for the assumption of Chemours Spin-off related obligations, including the transfer of the dividend.

392. Chemours was insolvent as a result of the Chemours Spin-off. Chemours was balance-sheet insolvent at the time of the Chemours Spin-off. Additionally, debt trading prices reflected insolvency as of the date the Chemours Spin-off closed and spiraled downhill in the immediate aftermath of the Chemours Spin-off. Further, as a result of the Chemours Spin-off, Chemours could not pay its debts as they became due.

393. On information and belief, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva have assumed Old DuPont's liability described above.

394. The State has been harmed by this transaction, which was designed to shield assets from creditors, such as the State, that have been damaged by Old DuPont's conduct.

395. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552, the State is entitled to void the Chemours Transfers and to recover property or value transferred to Old DuPont.

396. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h(a)(2), the State also seeks, to the extent necessary to satisfy the State's claims in this Complaint, the attachment or other provisional remedy (including levy) against the assets transferred to Old Dupont and the incurrence of obligations to Old DuPont in the Chemours Spin-off, or the proceeds of such assets now held by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, or other property of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, and/or to hold the DuPont Defendants liable for any damages or other remedies that may be awarded through this lawsuit.

397. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are not good-faith transferees of the assets initially transferred, including the dividend, to Old DuPont in the Chemours Spin-off, and later to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva because each of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known of the fraudulent intent underlying the dividend, the fraudulent intent underlying the Chemours Spin-off, and/or Chemours's insolvency.

COUNT XVIII

(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(1) – Actual Fraudulent Transfer Related to the DowDuPont Merger and the DowDuPont Separation) (Against Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva)

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count XVIII as if fully set forth herein.

387. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(1), a transaction is fraudulent if made by a debtor with “actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of the debtor.”

388. The actual intent of the debtor may be determined by considering statutorily enumerated badges of fraud, including, whether: (1) “[t]he transfer or obligation was to an insider”; (2) “[t]he transfer or obligation was disclosed or concealed”; (3) “[b]efore the transfer was made or obligation was incurred, the debtor had been sued or threatened with suit”; (4) “[t]he value of the consideration received by the debtor was reasonably equivalent to the value of the asset transferred or the amount of the obligation incurred”; (5) “[t]he debtor was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred”; and (6) “[t]he transfer occurred shortly before or after a substantial debt was incurred.”

389. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552b, a “creditor” means “a person who has a claim.” §52-552b(4). A “claim” is “a right to payment, whether or not the right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured or unsecured.” §52-552b(3).

390. Where a transfer is found to have been fraudulent, a creditor may bring an action to: (1) avoid the transfer as to the creditor's claim; (2) to attach the creditor's claim against assets transferred or other property of the transferee; or (3) after obtaining judgment on a claim against the debtor, and if the court orders, levy execution on the asset transferred or its proceeds. The Court may also appoint a receiver to take charge of the assets transferred or other property, issue an injunction against further disposition of the assets, or provide such other relief as the circumstances may require. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h.

391. At all relevant times, the State is and was a creditor of Old DuPont and New DuPont.

392. Through its participation in the DowDuPont Merger and the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont transferred valuable assets and business lines to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

393. The DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation were for the benefit of New DuPont, New Dow, and/or Corteva and were made to the detriment of Old DuPont's creditors.

394. The transactions resulted in Old DuPont transferring significant assets to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, totaling roughly \$20 billion.

395. At the time the sales and transfers were made, New DuPont was in a position to control, and did control, Old DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

396. At the time of these transactions, Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva intended and expected Old DuPont to incur debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due or should reasonably have expected that Old DuPont would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due.

397. Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva acted with the actual intent to hinder, delay, and defraud current and future creditors of Old DuPont, including the State.

398. The actual fraudulent intent of the Defendants is evidenced by statutorily enumerated badges of fraud present in the Separation Transfers. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b).

399. In connection with the DowDuPont Separation, New DuPont divided up Old DuPont's assets and obligations among entities it controlled, namely New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(1). On information and belief, certain obligations were assumed by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, including Old DuPont's PFAS-related liabilities, as well as the indemnification obligations under Article VIII of the DowDuPont Separation Agreement. The transfer of these obligations from Old DuPont to New DuPont, then certain of them from New DuPont to New Dow and Corteva, occurred at a time that New DuPont controlled New Dow and Corteva through New DuPont's Board members, New DuPont employees, and New DuPont agents. New DuPont was an insider of Old DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, throughout the DowDuPont Separation. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552b(1).

400. The DowDuPont Separation concealed the liabilities actually assumed by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(3). The true scope of the obligations that were to be assumed by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva in the DowDuPont Separation Agreement were concealed and the schedules to the DowDuPont Separation Agreement were not publicly filed.

401. The DowDuPont Separation occurred at a time when Old DuPont and New DuPont had been sued or threatened with suit related to environmental liabilities. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(4). Prior to and throughout the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont and New DuPont had been sued, had been threatened with suit, and had knowledge of the likelihood of future litigation regarding Old DuPont's and New DuPont's liabilities for PFAS contamination.

402. Old DuPont did not receive consideration from New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva reasonably equivalent to the value of the assets exchanged. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(8). After the transactions, Old DuPont was left with assets that Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew were insufficient to pay its extensive environmental liabilities, including the State's claims.

403. Old DuPont was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the DowDuPont Separation. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(9). UFTA recognizes "[i]nsolvency" where the sum of the debtor's debts is greater than all of the debtor's assets at a fair valuation. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552c(a). Old DuPont was balance-sheet insolvent at the time of the DowDuPont Separation.

404. Finally, the DowDuPont Separation occurred shortly before or shortly after a substantial debt was incurred. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(b)(10). As part of the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont incurred \$4 billion in indebtedness to Corteva.

405. The State has been harmed by these transactions, which were designed to shield assets from creditors, such as the State, that have been damaged by Old DuPont's conduct.

406. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552, the State is entitled to void these transactions and to recover property or value transferred from Old DuPont to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

407. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h(a)(2), the State also seeks, to the extent necessary to satisfy the State's claims in this Complaint, the attachment or other provisional remedy (including levy) against the assets transferred to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva and the incurrence of obligations to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva in the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation, or the proceeds of such assets now held by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, or other property of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva,

and/or to hold Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva liable for any damages or other remedies that may be awarded through this lawsuit.

408. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are not good-faith transferees of the assets transferred through the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva because each of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known of the fraudulent intent underlying the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation and/or the insolvency of Old DuPont.

COUNT XIX

(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(2) – Constructive Fraudulent Transfer Related to the DowDuPont Merger and the DowDuPont Separation) (Against Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva)

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count XIX as if fully set forth herein.

387. Under UFTA's constructive fraudulent transfer provisions, a transaction made by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor if the debtor made the transfer:

[W]ithout receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation, and the debtor...was engaged or was about to engage in a business or a transaction for which the remaining assets of the debtor were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction; or...intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that [the debtor] would incur, debts beyond [the debtor's] ability to pay as they became due. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552e(a)(2).

388. At all relevant times, the State is and was a creditor of Old DuPont and New DuPont.

389. The exchange of assets and liabilities in the DowDuPont Separation were made to benefit, or for the benefit of, New DuPont, New Dow, and/or Corteva.

390. At the time these transactions were made, New DuPont was in a position to control, and did control, Old DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

391. Old DuPont did not receive consideration from New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva reasonably equivalent to the value of the assets exchanged. After the transactions, Old DuPont was left with assets that Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known were insufficient to pay its extensive environmental liabilities, including the State's claims.

392. At the time of the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont was engaged or was about to engage in a business for which its remaining assets were unreasonably small.

393. At the time of the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva believed or reasonably should have believed that Old DuPont would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due.

394. At the time of the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont and New DuPont had been sued, threatened with suit, and had knowledge of the likelihood of litigation to be filed regarding Old DuPont's and New DuPont's liability for damages and injuries from Old DuPont's design, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and sale of AFFF Products and other PFAS.

395. At the time of the DowDuPont Separation, and at all times relevant to this Complaint, Old DuPont has been insolvent because its debts were greater than the fair valuation of its assets.

396. The State has been harmed by these transactions, which were designed to shield assets from creditors, such as the State, that have been damaged by Old DuPont's conduct.

397. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552, the State is entitled to void these transactions and to recover property or value transferred from Old DuPont to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

398. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h(a)(2), the State also seeks, to the extent necessary to satisfy the State's claims in this Complaint, the attachment or other provisional remedy (including levy) against the assets transferred to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva

and the incurrence of obligations to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva in the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation, or the proceeds of such assets now held by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, or other property of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, and/or to hold Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva liable for any damages or other remedies that may be awarded through this lawsuit.

399. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are not good-faith transferees of the assets transferred through the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva because each of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known of the fraudulent intent underlying the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation and/or the insolvency of Old DuPont.

COUNT XX

**(Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552f(a) – Constructive Fraudulent Transfer Related to the DowDuPont Merger and the DowDuPont Separation)
(Against Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva)**

1-386. Paragraphs 1 through 386 of the Complaint are hereby repeated and realleged as Paragraphs 1 through 386 of this Count XX as if fully set forth herein.

387. Under UFTA's constructive fraudulent transfer provisions, a transaction made by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor if the debtor made the transfer "without receiving a reasonably equivalent value" and if "the debtor was insolvent at that time or the debtor became insolvent as a result of the transfer or obligation." Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-552f(a).

388. At all relevant times, the State is and was a creditor of Old DuPont and New DuPont.

389. The exchange of assets and liabilities in the DowDuPont Separation was made to benefit, or for the benefit of, New DuPont, New Dow, and/or Corteva.

390. At the time these transactions were made, New DuPont was in a position to control, and did control, Old DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

391. Old DuPont did not receive consideration from New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva reasonably equivalent to the value of the assets exchanged.

392. Old DuPont was insolvent as a result of the DowDuPont Separation. Old DuPont was balance-sheet insolvent at the time of the DowDuPont Separation. Further, as a result of the DowDuPont Separation, Old DuPont could not pay its debts as they became due.

393. The State has been harmed by this transaction, which was designed to shield assets from creditors, such as the State, that have been damaged by Old DuPont's conduct.

394. Under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552, the State is entitled to void these transactions and to recover property or value transferred from Old DuPont to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva.

395. Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-552h(a)(2), the State also seeks, to the extent necessary to satisfy the State's claims in this Complaint, the attachment or other provisional remedy (including levy) against the assets transferred to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva and the incurrence of obligations to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva in the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation, or the proceeds of such assets now held by New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, or other property of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva, and/or to hold Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva liable for any damages or other remedies that may be awarded through this lawsuit.

396. New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva are not good-faith transferees of the assets transferred through the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation to New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva because each of Old DuPont, New DuPont, New Dow, and Corteva knew or should have known of the fraudulent intent underlying the DowDuPont Merger and DowDuPont Separation and/or the insolvency of Old DuPont.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 22a-16, 22a-438, 22a-451, 22a-471, 42-110m, 42-110o, and 52-552h, the State of Connecticut requests the following relief:

1. Injunctive relief to address past, present, and future AFFF-related PFAS pollution, including, without limitation:
 - a. an order compelling Defendants to abate all AFFF-related PFAS pollution in the State of Connecticut;
 - b. an order compelling Defendants to remove all AFFF stocks in the State of Connecticut and to properly dispose of and replace such stocks with fluorine-free foam;
 - c. an order compelling Defendants to implement a program of public outreach with information about the harms of PFAS, the status of investigation and remediation activities, and resources available to assist with abatement and remediation;
 - d. an order compelling Defendants to implement a program of information sharing with local and state government agencies concerning investigation and remediation activities; and
 - e. an order compelling Defendants to disclose all research and studies in their possession, including such research and studies previously conducted directly or indirectly by them, their respective agents, affiliates, servants, officers, directors, employees, and all persons acting in concert with them, that relates to the human health and environmental effects of PFAS;


2. Compensatory damages arising from AFFF-related PFAS pollution of State natural resources and property, including surface waters, groundwaters, public and private drinking water supply wells, soils and sediments, biota, wildlife including fish, and all other public trust resources and State property, according to proof, including, without limitation:
 - a. past and future costs of investigation, testing, and monitoring;
 - b. past and future costs of providing water from alternate sources;
 - c. past and future costs of installing and maintaining wellhead treatment;
 - d. past and future costs of installing and maintaining a wellhead protection program;
 - e. past and future costs of installing and maintaining early warning systems to detect PFAS before it reaches wells;
 - f. past and future costs of implementing biomonitoring programs;
 - g. past and future costs of remediating PFAS from natural resources, including groundwater, surface waters, soils, sediments, and other natural resources;
 - h. past and future costs of implementing educational outreach in communities where natural resources have become contaminated with PFAS;
 - i. past and future costs of collecting, replacing, and safely disposing of AFFF;
 - j. past and future costs of remediating PFAS contamination at release sites; and
 - k. natural resource damages;
3. An order compelling Defendants to pay all other damages sustained by the State in its public trustee, *parens patriae*, and regulatory capacities as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions alleged herein with respect to AFFF Products;

4. Any and all temporary and permanent equitable relief and such conditions upon Defendants as are needed to prevent further pollution, impairment, and destruction of the natural resources and property of Connecticut;
5. A finding that by the acts alleged herein, Defendants have unreasonably polluted, impaired, and destroyed public trust resources in the State of Connecticut in violation of the Connecticut Environmental Protection Act, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-16;
6. Equitable relief pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-16 for past, present, and future pollution, impairment, and/or destruction of public trust resources;
7. An order pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-438 directing Defendants to pay a civil penalty of \$25,000 per day per violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-430;
8. An order pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-438 directing Defendants to pay a civil penalty of \$25,000 per day per violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-427;
9. An order pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-451 directing Defendants to pay the State two times the costs and expenses incurred in responding to AFFF-related water pollution;
10. An order pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-471 directing Defendants to pay the State for all expenses incurred in providing potable drinking water in response to groundwater pollution;
11. A finding that by the acts alleged herein, Defendants engaged in unfair and deceptive acts and practices in the course of engaging in trade or commerce within the State of Connecticut in violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act;
12. An injunction pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110m permanently enjoining Defendants from engaging in any acts that violate the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, including, but not limited to, the unfair and deceptive acts and practices alleged herein;

13. An order pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110o directing Defendants to pay a civil penalty of \$5,000 for each and every willful violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act;
14. An order for equitable relief pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110m for past and ongoing deceptive acts and practices associated with AFFF-related PFAS, including but not limited to relief for remediation and mitigation;
15. An order for any and all other equitable relief authorized under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110m, including but not limited to restitution and disgorgement, that is appropriate to rectify the unlawful behavior complained of herein;
16. An order voiding the fraudulent transfers of assets among the DuPont Defendants and recovering the property or value fraudulently transferred among these Defendants to put the State in the position in which it would have been had these fraudulent transfers not occurred;
17. An order enjoining the DuPont Defendants from distributing, transferring, capitalizing, or otherwise disposing of any proceeds from the sale of any business lines, segments, divisions, or other assets that formerly belonged to Old DuPont and/or impose a constructive trust over any proceeds from the sale of Old DuPont assets for the benefit of the State;
18. Costs (including reasonable attorney fees, court costs, and other expenses of litigation);
19. Punitive damages;
20. Prejudgment interest; and
21. Such other relief as the Court may deem just and equitable.

PLAINTIFF
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

By:



WILLIAM M. TONG

Juris No. 440323

Attorney General

MATTHEW I. LEVINE

Juris No. 414845

Deputy Associate Attorney General

CHRISTOPHER PATRICK KELLY

Juris No. 444375

Assistant Attorney General

MICHAEL W. LYNCH

Juris No. 435586

Assistant Attorney General

JULIA R. SUESSER

Juris No. 445210

Special Assistant Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General

165 Capitol Avenue

Hartford, CT 06106

Tel: (860) 808-5250

Fax: (860) 808-5386

christopher.kelly@ct.gov

RETURN DATE: MARCH 5, 2024

SUPERIOR COURT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

JUDICIAL DISTRICT
OF HARTFORD

v.

3M COMPANY; AGC CHEMICALS
AMERICAS, INC.; AMEREX
CORPORATION; ANGUS FIRE
ARMOUR CORPORATION;
ARCHROMA U.S., INC.; ARKEMA INC.;
BASF CORPORATION; BUCKEYE FIRE
EQUIPMENT COMPANY; CARRIER
FIRE & SECURITY AMERICAS
CORPORATION; CARRIER GLOBAL
CORPORATION; CHEMDESIGN
PRODUCTS, INC.; CHEMGUARD, INC.;
CHEMICALS INCORPORATED;
CLARIANT CORPORATION; CORTEVA,
INC.; DAIKIN AMERICA, INC.;
DEEPWATER CHEMICALS, INC.;
DUPONT DE NEMOURS, INC.; DYNAX
CORPORATION; EIDP, INC.; FIRE
SERVICE PLUS, INC.; KIDDE-FENWAL,
INC.; NATION FORD CHEMICAL
COMPANY; NATIONAL FOAM, INC.;
RTX CORPORATION; THE CHEMOURS
COMPANY; THE CHEMOURS
COMPANY FC, LLC; TYCO FIRE
PRODUCTS LP; and JOHN DOE
DEFENDANTS 1 THROUGH 100

AT HARTFORD

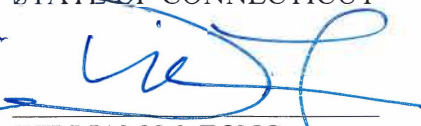
JANUARY 23, 2024

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT IN DEMAND

The Plaintiff states that the amount in demand is greater than Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000), exclusive of interest and costs.

PLAINTIFF
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

By: _____



WILLIAM M. TONG
Juris No. 440323
Attorney General

MATTHEW I. LEVINE
Juris No. 414845
Deputy Associate Attorney General
CHRISTOPHER PATRICK KELLY
Juris No. 444375
Assistant Attorney General
MICHAEL W. LYNCH
Juris No. 435586
Assistant Attorney General
JULIA R. SUESSER
Juris No. 445210
Special Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
165 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, CT 06106
Tel: (860) 808-5250
Fax: (860) 808-5386
christopher.kelly@ct.gov