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STATEMENT

Denka Performance Elastomer LLC (DPE) is in receipt of a "Class Action Petition" in a lawsuit captioned "Robert Taylor, Jr., et al. v. Denka Performance Elastomer LLC; E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company."

DPE is an environmentally proactive company, and it is committed to being a good neighbor and responsible corporate citizen in the St. John the Baptist community. Since its acquisition of the facility, DPE has voluntarily committed to install an $18 million state-of-the-art emission reduction system this year, including the installation of a new Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO). The new emission reduction system is designed to reduce chloroprene emissions by 85 percent over 2014 levels. On January 6, 2017, DPE voluntarily signed an Administrative Order on Consent with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ), which memorializes these commitments. DPE has made significant progress on the emission reduction measures defined in the AOC. Two of the four projects covered by the AOC have been installed ahead of schedule and are now operational. The Monomer Emission Reduction and Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer projects are both on schedule to be installed by the end of the year.

The Class Action Petition claims that DPE should be enjoined to reduce emissions even further than can be accomplished by these emission reduction projects in order to achieve a 0.2 $\mu g/m^3$ level of ambient concentrations that EPA has recommended. However, the applicable regulatory ambient air standard for chloroprene is provided in the Louisiana Administrative Code, 33 LAC III.Table 51.2, as 857 $\mu g/m^3$, on a maximum eight-hour basis.

There is no regulation or proposed regulation setting out a 0.2 $\mu g/m^3$ ambient standard. DPE's toxicological and epidemiological consultants have advised the company that the scientific calculations and methodology underlying the suggestion of a 0.2 $\mu g/m^3$ value are highly flawed. For example, epidemiological studies that show no connection between exposure to chloroprene and health problems among chloroprene workers. DPE is further reassured by data from the Louisiana Tumor Registry indicating that the incidence of cancer in St. John the Baptist Parish is slightly lower than the State average.

DPE strongly believes that EPA and LDEQ are the appropriate agencies to review and establish acceptable ambient concentration standards. DPE does not agree that the plaintiffs have been damaged by chloroprene emissions from the facility. DPE is

strongly committed to taking all appropriate legal measures to defend itself against the claims in the Class Action Petition.