Safe Harbor Statement and Other Matters

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements provide current expectations of future events based on certain assumptions and include any statement that does not directly relate to a historical or current fact. The words "believe," "expect," "will," "anticipate," "plan," "estimate," "target," "project" and similar expressions, among others, generally identify "forward-looking statements," which speak only as of the date such statements were made. These forward-looking statements may address, among other things, guidance on Company and segment performance for the second quarter of 2024 and our expected commercialization of Opteon™ two-phase immersion cooling by 2026. Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events that may not be accurate or realized, such as guidance relying on models based upon management assumptions regarding future events that are inherently uncertain. These statements are not guarantees of future performance. Forward-looking statements also involve risks and uncertainties including the outcome or resolution of any pending or future environmental liabilities, the commencement, outcome or resolution of any regulatory inquiry, investigation or proceeding, the initiation, outcome or settlement of any litigation, remediation of material weaknesses and internal control over financial reporting, changes in environmental regulations in the U.S. or other jurisdictions that affect demand for or adoption of our products, anticipated future operating and financial performance for our segments individually and our company as a whole, business plans, prospects, targets, goals and commitments, capital investments and projects and target capital expenditures, plans for dividends or share repurchases, sufficiency or longevity of intellectual property protection, cost reductions or savings targets, plans to increase profitability and growth, our ability to develop and commercialize new products or technologies and obtain necessary regulatory approvals, our ability to make acquisitions, integrate acquired businesses or assets into our operations, and achieve anticipated synergies or cost savings, all of which are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. These statements also may involve risks and uncertainties that are beyond Chemours' control. Matters outside our control, including general economic conditions, geopolitical conditions and global health events, have affected or may affect our business and operations and may or may continue to hinder our ability to provide goods and services to customers, cause disruptions in our supply chains such as through strikes, labor disruptions or other events, adversely affect our business partners, significantly reduce the demand for our products, adversely affect the health and welfare of our personnel or cause other unpredictable events. Additionally, there may be other risks and uncertainties that Chemours is unable to identify at this time or that Chemours does not currently expect to have a material impact on its business. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include the risks, uncertainties and other factors discussed in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024 and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. Chemours assumes no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statement for any reason, except as required by law.

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Within this press release, we may make reference to Adjusted Net Income, Adjusted EPS, Adjusted EBITDA, Total Debt Principal, Net and Net Leverage Ratio which are non-GAAP financial measures. The Company includes these non-GAAP financial measures because management believes they are useful to investors in that they provide for greater transparency with respect to supplemental information used by management in its financial and operational decision making. Management uses Adjusted Net Income, Adjusted EPS and Adjusted EBITDA, which adjust for (i) certain non-cash items, (ii) certain items we believe are not indicative of ongoing operating performance or (iii) certain nonrecurring, unusual or infrequent items to evaluate the Company's performance in order to have comparable financial results to analyze changes in our underlying business from period to period. Additionally, Total Debt Principal, Net and Net Leverage Ratio are utilized as liquidity measures to assess the cash generation of our businesses and on-going liquidity position.

Accordingly, the Company believes the presentation of these non-GAAP financial measures, when used in conjunction with GAAP financial measures, is a useful financial analysis tool that can assist investors in assessing the Company's operating performance and underlying prospects. This analysis should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. This analysis, as well as the other information in this press release, should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements and footnotes contained in the documents that the Company files with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The non-GAAP financial measures used by the Company in this press release may be different from the methods used by other companies. The Company does not provide a reconciliation of forward-looking non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP reported financial measures on a forward-looking basis because it is unable to predict with reasonable certainty the ultimate outcome of unusual gains and losses, potential future asset impairments and pending litigation without unreasonable effort. These items are uncertain, depend on various factors, and could have a material impact on GAAP reported results for the guidance period. For more information on the non-GAAP financial measures, please refer to the attached schedules or the table, "Reconciliation of GAAP Financial Measures to Non-GAAP Financial Measures (Unaudited)" and materials posted to the Company's website at investors.chemours.com.

TRUSTED CHEMISTRY

Essentiality of Fluoropolymers for Hydrogen Economy

Responsible Fluoropolymers Manufacturing

Cedric Triquet
Advanced Performance Materials
Global Strategy and Advocacy Director

Chemours™

External

FLUOROPOLYMERS

What They Are, Why We Need Them, and Misguided Narratives

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Fluoropolymers: An Overview

A fluoropolymer is a fluorocarbon-base polymer with multiple carbon-fluorine bonds, the strongest bond in organic chemistry, making equivalent alternatives impossible across many industries necessary to modern society and the future of more sustainable solutions.

Fluoropolymers are drivers for innovation and sustainability across many industries

- Automotive & Electric Vehicle & Transportation
- Aerospace & Defense
- Advanced Electronics & Semiconductors
- Medical Technology & Pharmaceutical Processing
- Power Generation, Clean Hydrogen & Other Renewables
- Chemical Processing
- Construction & Thermal Management
- Mechanical & Plant Engineering

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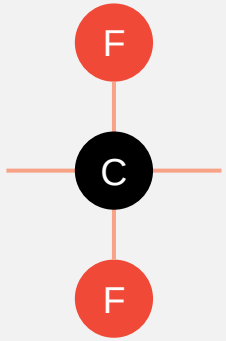
A Structure-Based Definition for PFAS Fails to Consider Key Differences

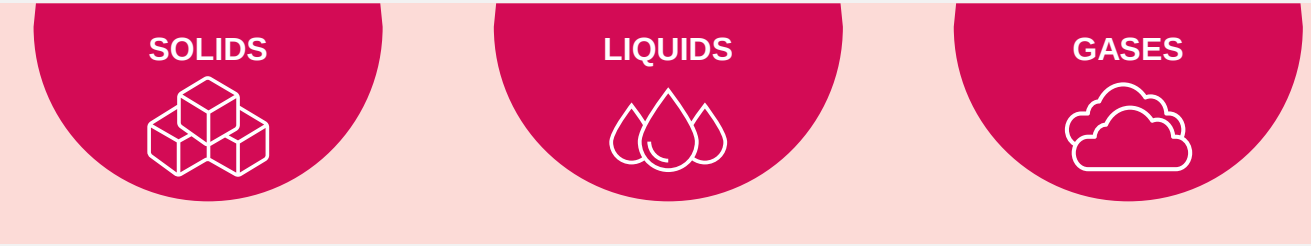
These are thousands of substances with very different properties:

ONE SIMILARITY



*IEAM **2011**, 7(4):513-541.
Open access: http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ieam.258

MANY DIFFERENCES



Differences must be taken into account for science-based regulation.
Regulations should not group all PFAS together.

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Hydrocarbon Analogy:
What if we replaced fluorine with a hydrogen?

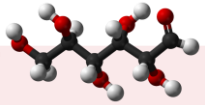
A Big Universe of Very Different Substances with C–H BONDS

HYDROCARBONS

SOLID	LIQUID	GAS
		
Polyethylene $(C_2H_4)_n$	Ethyl Alcohol CH_3CH_2OH	Propane $CH_3CH_2CH_3$

A Big Universe of Very Different Substances with C–F BONDS

FLUOROCARBONS

SOLID	LIQUID	GAS
		
Polytetrafluorethylene PTFE Plastic $(C_2F_4)_n$	Fluorotelomer Alcohol $C_nF_{2n+1}CH_2CH_2OH$	HFC-134a Refrigerant

We would not group these together and say "they are the same", because

THEY ARE NOT THE SAME

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Fluoropolymers basics

A substantial body of scientific data demonstrates that fluoropolymers are **polymers of low concern with high societal value that pose no significant risks to human health or the environment.**

HIGHLIGHTS

1.
Fluoropolymers' persistency equates to unmatched performance in key product applications and **durability that drives ongoing contributions to sustainability.**

2.
All available data demonstrate that fluoropolymers are **NOT bioavailable, toxic, or mobile**. In some applications, fluoropolymers' inertness is a key attribute.

3.
Fluoropolymers do **NOT dissolve in water** and **CANNOT enter or accumulate in a person's bloodstream**.

4.
Fluoropolymers meet the criteria for **"polymers of low concern"** from OECD work as they do **NOT present significant toxicity concerns** and do **NOT degrade into other PFAS**.

Fluoropolymers: grouping not science based

OECD Definition contains over 10,000 substances based on their definition of PFAS

01

Persistency equates to unmatched performance = durability that drives ongoing contributions to sustainability.

02

NOT bioavailable, toxic, or mobile.

03

NOT dissolve in water and **CANNOT** enter or accumulate in a person's bloodstream.

04

Meet the criteria for “polymers of low concern” from **OECD work**

05

Concerns in manufacturing can be managed by state-of-the art emission controls; concerns for end of life can be managed by end-of-life regulations and circularity programs

> *The rationale behind the revision is to have a general PFAS definition that is coherent and consistent across compounds from the chemical structure point of view and is easily implementable for distinguishing between PFASs and non-PFASs, also by non-experts. The decision to broaden the definition compared to Buck et al. is not connected to* ***decisions on how PFASs should be grouped in regulatory and voluntary actions.***

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), (July 2021). “Reconciling Terminology of the Universe of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances: Recommendations and Practical Guidance. Series on Risk Management No. 61.”

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Essentiality of Fluoropolymers in modern society

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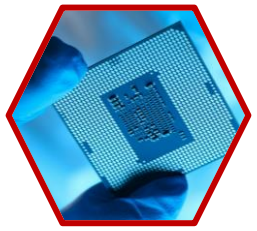
Critical Materials for Critical Applications: Fluoropolymers

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

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

Fluoropolymers: Fundamental Societal Value

Fluoropolymers are fundamental for numerous industries due to a lack of lack of equivalent alternatives. They enable innovative solutions across essential, everyday products and industries. A phase out of fluoropolymers will result in a **gap in capabilities for innovation, products, and industries.**



Fluoropolymers in **semiconductor** manufacturing.

Nafion™ membranes in hydrogen **fuel cells and electrolyzers.**

Teflon™ fluoropolymers & Viton™ elastomers to protect **pipes, vessels and equipment** in the **chemical industry.**

Teflon™ fluoropolymers in manufacturing of **food and medicine** to prevent contamination.

Teflon™ fluoropolymers and Krytox™ lubricants to assure safe and reliable operation of **airplanes.**

Krytox™ as unique lubricant approved for **oxygen medical application** for safety reason.

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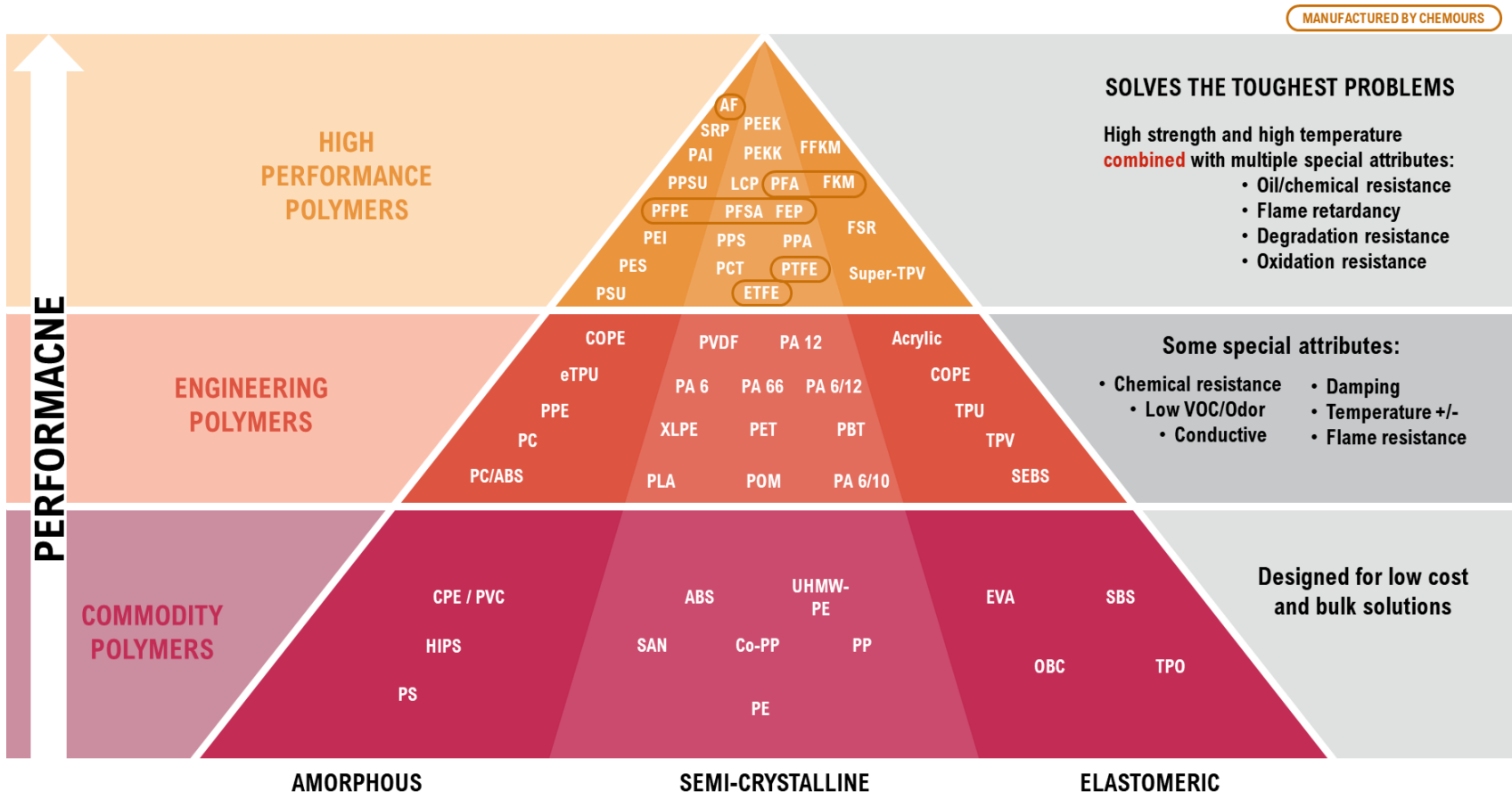
Lack of equivalent alternatives

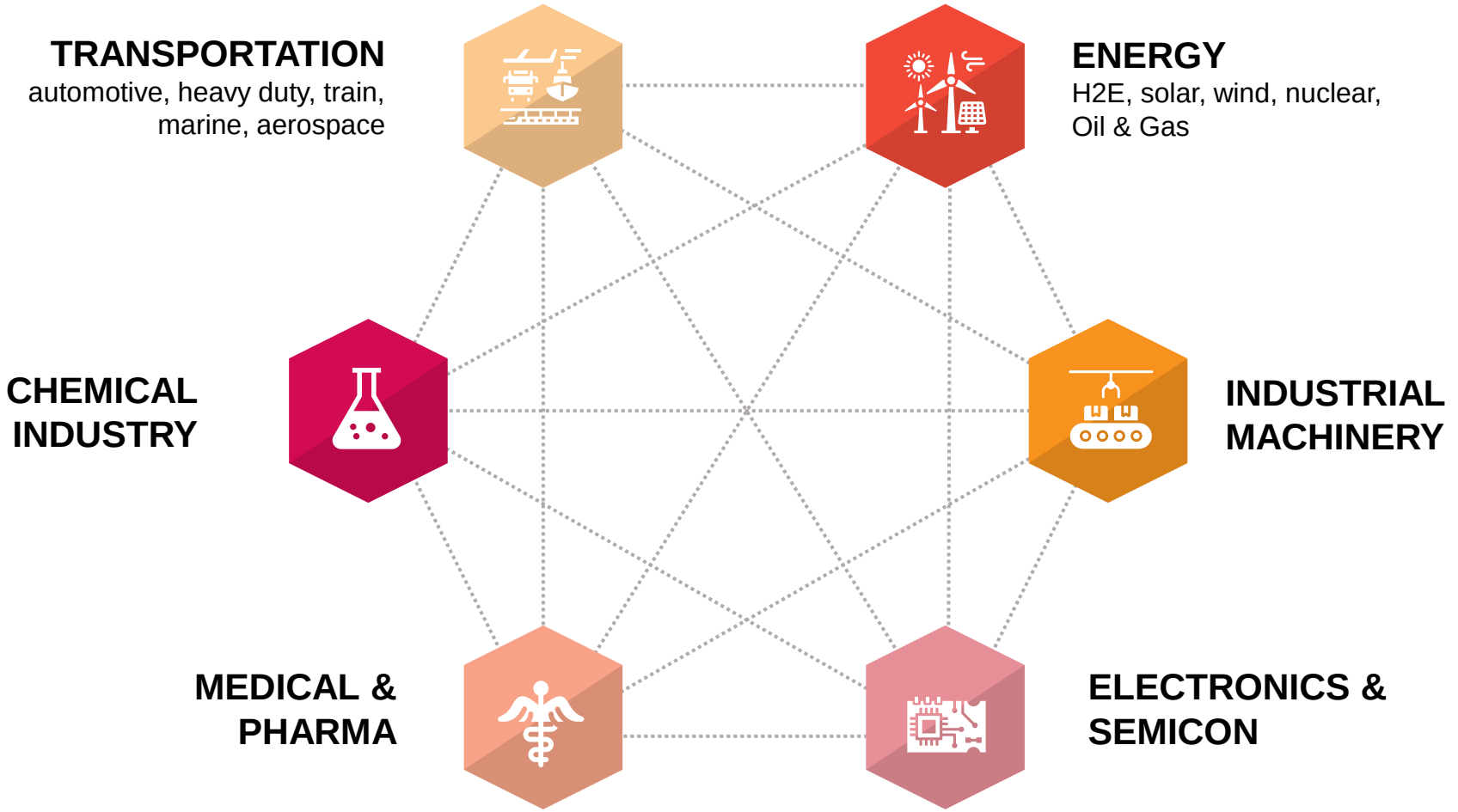
The carbon–fluorine bond is the strongest in all organic chemistry. While some chemistries might offer similar performance to fluoropolymers for a particular parameter or property, it is this bond and a **unique combination of properties that set fluoropolymers apart and makes them vital to the sectors and industries they serve.**

Fundamental for numerous industries

- Automotive & Electric Vehicle
- Aerospace & Defense
- Advanced Electronics & Semiconductors
- Medical Technology & Pharmaceutical Processing
- Power Generation, Clean Hydrogen & Other Renewables
- Chemical Processing
- Construction & Thermal Management
- Mechanical & Plant Engineering



All sectors are connected, one sector cannot exist without the others



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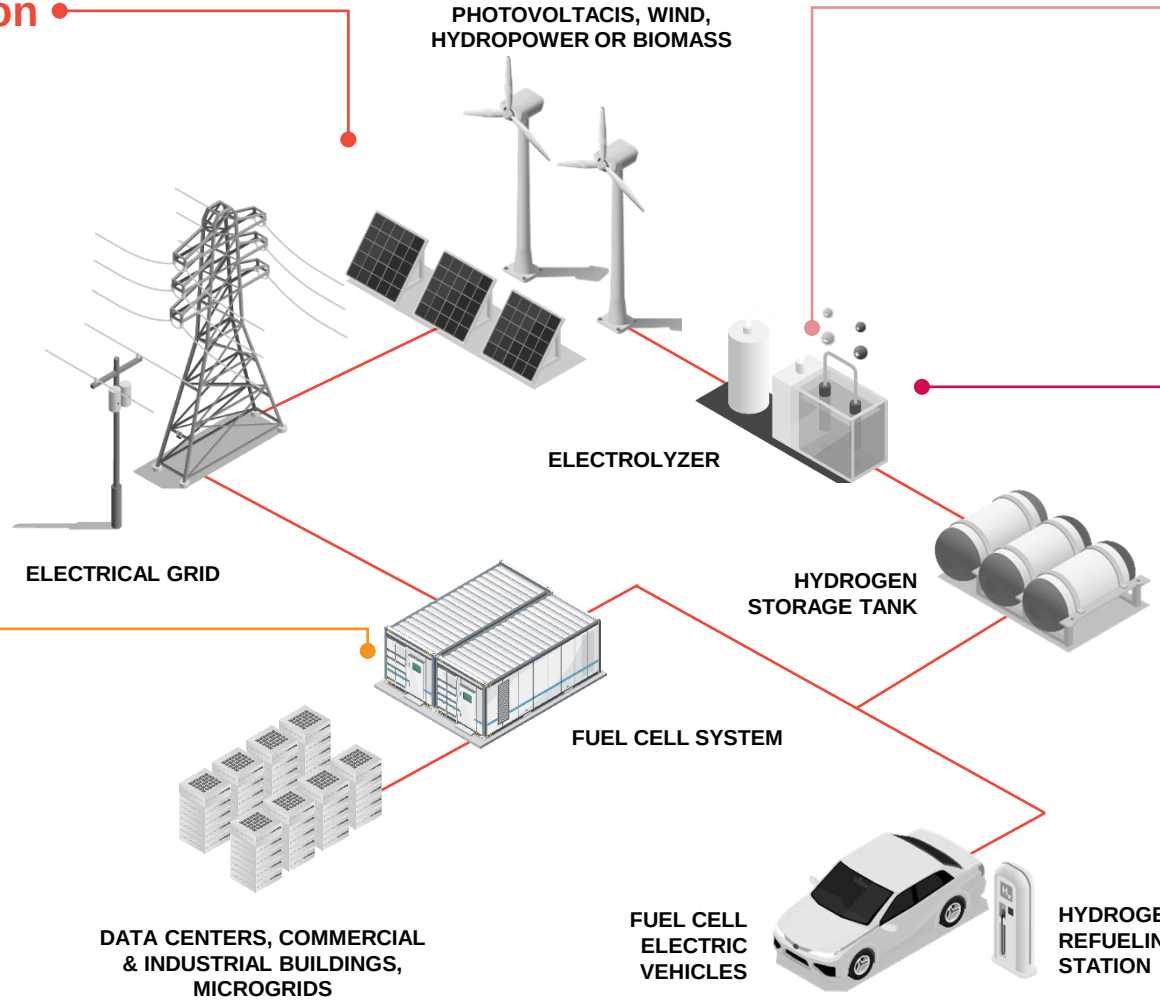
Applications in Clean Energy

Renewable Energy Production

PTFE, FEP, ETFE, PFSA, FKM, PFPE

- Photovoltaic front sheets protection
- Photovoltaic back sheets insulation
- Junction boxes in photovoltaic vents
- Control centers for offshore wind parks
- Wind turbine paints and coatings
- Release film: support production of composite turbine blades esp. for offshore turbine PTFE bearings



Energy Storage

PFSA, FKM, PTFE

- Ionomer exchange membranes for flow batteries
- Gaskets and seals to prevent leaks and environmental releases to reduce carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere
- Binder materials in the electrodes

Stationary & Mobility Fuel Cells

PFSA, FKM, PTFE

- Ionomer exchange membranes for PEM fuel cells
- Gaskets and seals to prevent leaks and environmental releases to reduce carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere
- Binder materials in the electrodes
- Component of the gas diffusion layers (GDLs)

Hydrogen Production

PFSA, FKM, PTFE

- Ionomer exchange membranes for PEM water electrolysers
- Tubing fluid transfer in alkaline water electrolysis hydrogen production systems
- Binder materials in the electrodes
- Gaskets and seals to prevent leaks and environmental releases to reduce carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere

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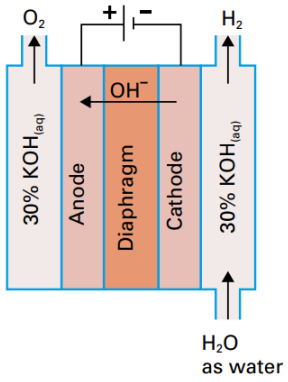
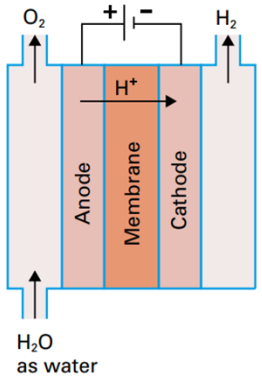
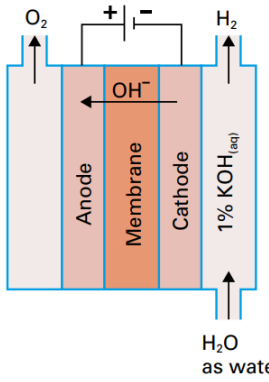
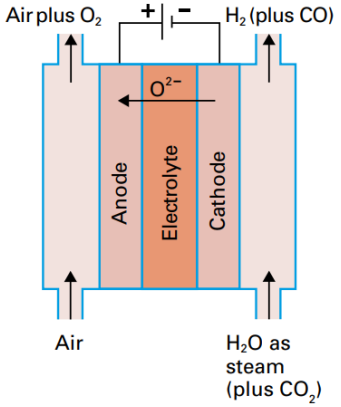
Proper Functioning of Electrolyzer Technologies Rests on the Essential Use of Fluoropolymers

AWE	PEM	AEM	SOEC
TRL 9	**TRL 9**	**TRL 6**	**TRL 7-8**
			
Fluoropolymers Uses in System			
• Electrolyte (KOH) manufacturing • Sealing materials and gaskets in electrolyzer and balance of plant equipment • Coating materials to protect surfaces and structures from harsh processing conditions • Lining materials, packing rings and valve internal seals in critical infrastructure and storage applications	• Ion exchange membrane • Electrode binder material • Gas diffusion layers • Sealing materials and gaskets in electrolyzer and balance of plant equipment • Lining materials, packing rings and valve internal seals in critical infrastructure and storage applications	• Ion exchange membrane • Electrolyte (KOH) manufacturing • Electrode binder material • Sealing materials and gaskets in electrolyzer and balance of plant equipment • Lining materials, packing rings and valve internal seals in critical infrastructure and storage applications	• Sealing materials and gaskets in balance of plant equipment • Lining materials, packing rings and valve internal seals in critical infrastructure and storage applications

Sources: IEA Electrolysers Analysis (2024), Hydrogen Europe Position Paper on PFAS (2023)

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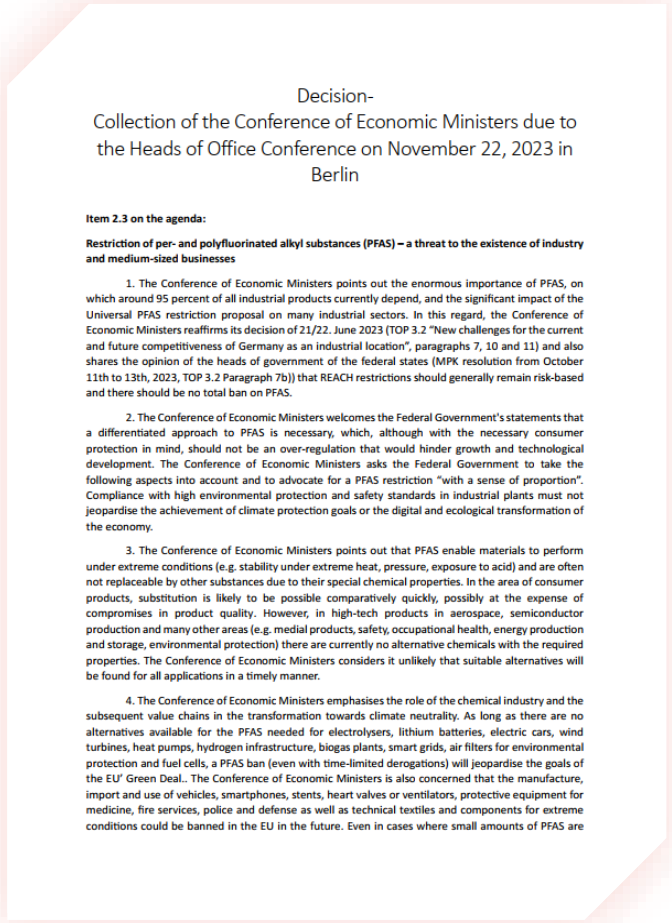
Germany



Decision-
Collection of the Conference of Economic Ministers due to the Heads of Office Conference on November 22, 2023 in Berlin

Item 2.3 on the agenda:

Restriction of per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) – a threat to the existence of industry and medium-sized businesses

1. The Conference of Economic Ministers points out the enormous importance of PFAS, on which around 95 percent of all industrial products currently depend, and the significant impact of the Universal PFAS restriction proposal on many industrial sectors. In this regard, the Conference of Economic Ministers reaffirms its decision of 21/22. June 2023 (TOP 3.2 "New challenges for the current and future competitiveness of Germany as an industrial location", paragraphs 7, 10 and 11) and also shares the opinion of the heads of government of the federal states (MPK resolution from October 11th to 13th, 2023, TOP 3.2 Paragraph 7b)) that REACH restrictions should generally remain risk-based and there should be no total ban on PFAS.

2. The Conference of Economic Ministers welcomes the Federal Government's statements that a differentiated approach to PFAS is necessary, which, although with the necessary consumer protection in mind, should not be an over-regulation that would hinder growth and technological development. The Conference of Economic Ministers asks the Federal Government to take the following aspects into account and to advocate for a PFAS restriction "with a sense of proportion". Compliance with high environmental protection and safety standards in industrial plants must not jeopardise the achievement of climate protection goals or the digital and ecological transformation of the economy.

3. The Conference of Economic Ministers points out that PFAS enable materials to perform under extreme conditions (e.g. stability under extreme heat, pressure, exposure to acid) and are often not replaceable by other substances due to their special chemical properties. In the area of consumer products, substitution is likely to be possible comparatively quickly, possibly at the expense of compromises in product quality. However, in high-tech products in aerospace, semiconductor production and many other areas (e.g. medial products, safety, occupational health, energy production and storage, environmental protection) there are currently no alternative chemicals with the required properties. The Conference of Economic Ministers considers it unlikely that suitable alternatives will be found for all applications in a timely manner.

4. The Conference of Economic Ministers emphasises the role of the chemical industry and the subsequent value chains in the transformation towards climate neutrality. As long as there are no alternatives available for the PFAS needed for electrolysers, lithium batteries, electric cars, wind turbines, heat pumps, hydrogen infrastructure, biogas plants, smart grids, air filters for environmental protection and fuel cells, a PFAS ban (even with time-limited derogations) will jeopardise the goals of the EU' Green Deal.. The Conference of Economic Ministers is also concerned that the manufacture, import and use of vehicles, smartphones, stents, heart valves or ventilators, protective equipment for medicine, fire services, police and defense as well as technical textiles and components for extreme conditions could be banned in the EU in the future. Even in cases where small amounts of PFAS are

December 2023

Motion of CDU in the Bunderstag to request government to change PFAS restriction

July 2024

Letter from 2 German Lander Economic Affairs Ministers (Bavaria and Baden-W) to President VDL, calling for FPs exemption

Letter to Chancellor, July 2024, signed by 20 industry associations and 555 CEOs

3 Suggestions:

1. Convening a PFAS summit at the Chancellery
2. Temporary withdrawal, revision, and resubmission of the dossier
3. **Separate consideration of fluoropolymers**

Pfeiffer Chemie-Armaturenbau GmbH, Shell, Infineon, ZF, Zeiss, TDK, intel., Varta, Komatsu, Liebherr, Claas, DMG Mori, umicore, Mann+Hummel, Emerson, Trelleborg, saft, GEA Engineering for a better world, ABB, Miele, wilo, NXP, rexroth A Bosch Company, hagergroup, Continental, SKF, Storz Karl Storz Endoskope

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Avoiding regrettable substitution and considerations when evaluating alternatives

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Lack of Equivalent Alternatives to Fluoropolymers

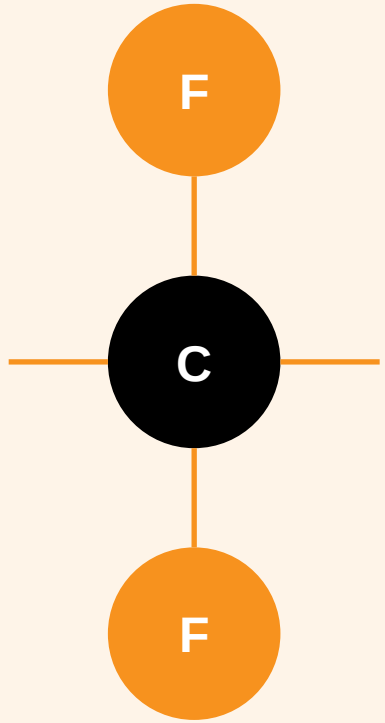
C-F Bond characteristics: strongest bond of organic chemistry

- There is limit to science and we need to recognize that no one will find something as good as C-F bond, and certainly not a new stable element in Periodic table
- C-F bond is unique because it creates a unique mixture properties: can make it without one but not if you need all of them

The same combination of properties does not exist with not-in-kind competitive polymers

There are places, applications where, if one accept compromise on one or several properties, then one can claim about alternative being good enough, but unlikely to be at the same level

- But then there might also be a risk of becoming less competitive because of lower performance
- Risk of early failure, contamination, higher costs, lower safety, etc…



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Alternative Assessment and Risk of Going Too Fast

Holistic environmental impact analysis to compare alternatives should be provided, otherwise there is a risk of regrettable substitution

- Alternatives will likely have to be very resistant to temperature and chemicals and therefore, will highly likely be also persistent
- Alternatives, if relatively new, might not get the same experience/background of risk data and therefore, we should ensure no shortcut are made
- Alternatives should be also assessed for their entire life cycle, like what is claimed to be the reason to ban Fluoropolymers. Otherwise, why wouldn't it become a regrettable substitution that authorities want to avoid with a total PFAS ban

Risk of going too fast with Alternatives

- Industries that initially claim alternatives exist and agree to a compromise **will not receive derogation.** If, after 2-3 years, **they find the compromises unsustainable,** they will not be **able to reverse the regulations or request a derogation/exemption at that point.**

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Need Harmonized Messages

Need the industry to have harmonized messages on needs of fluoropolymers vs. effort to move to alternatives NIK

- Fluoropolymers are used as key enablers in basically all fundamental industries and even when non-in-kind alternatives are promoted, they are very likely to depend upon Fluoropolymers (for example **Silicone**, which depend upon **Chloro-Alkali** industry, which depend upon Fluoropolymers membranes like **Nafion™**)
- Industry, by supporting the speech of looking for alternatives to Fluoropolymers, does not have a coherent approach to the fact that Fluoropolymers are different kind of PFAS, and can be regulated differently, and with more proportionated initiatives, rather than a total ban
- The consequence of deteriorating the image of Fluoropolymers industry can be highly negative for downstream industries which will continue to depend upon Fluoropolymers (supply, suppliers offer, etc…)

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RESPONSIBLE MANUFACTURING

Our Approach: Conscientious Creation

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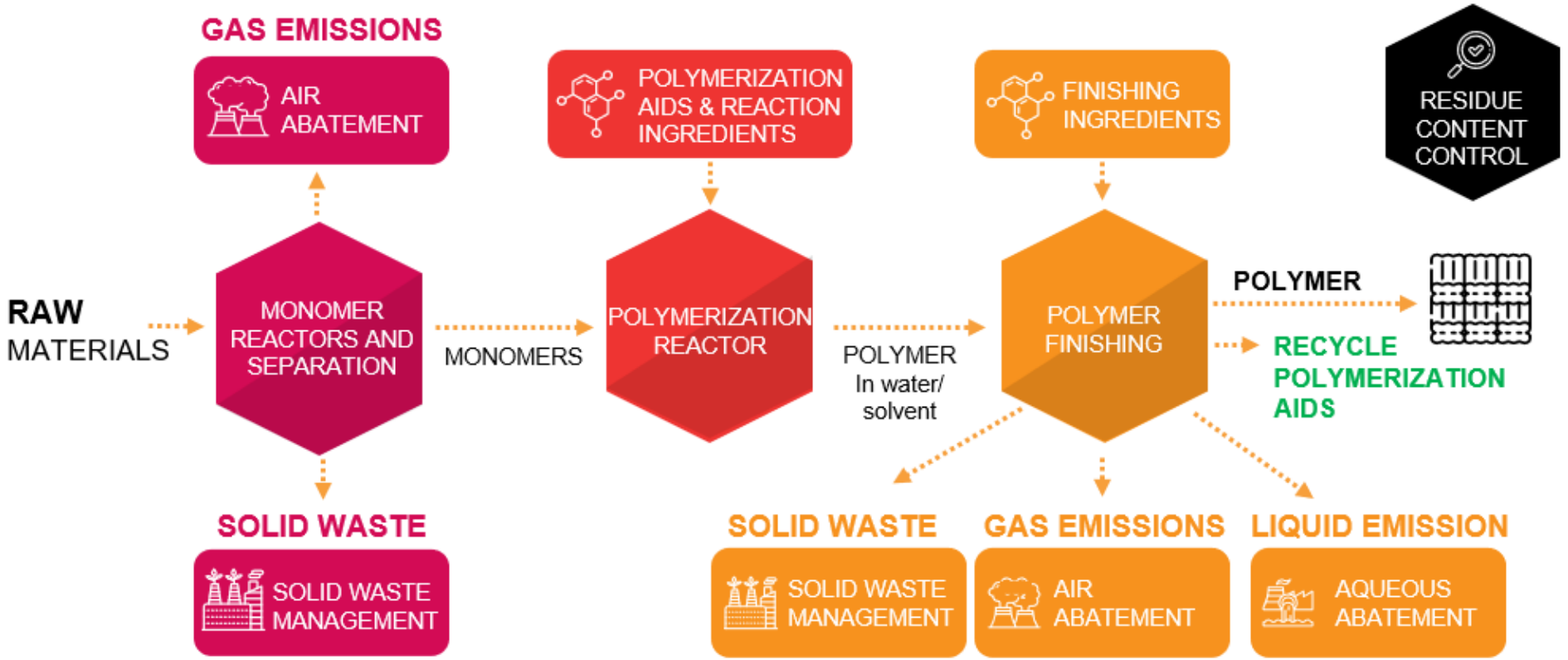
How Fluoropolymers are Made

PFAS, or poly-fluoroalkyl substances, are a large and diverse family of chemistries that contain carbon-fluorine bonds, the strongest chemical bonds in organic chemistry. **Fluoropolymers, a specific class of PFAS, possess a unique and vital combination of properties** that allow them to withstand the most challenging and high-stress conditions.



Fluoropolymers can be manufactured using specialty ingredients called **polymerization aids**, which help reduce surface tension to make polymers grow larger. **Whatever polymerization technology is being used, state-of-the-art emissions control technologies are required because fluorinated byproducts will be created regardless of the process or surfactant used.**

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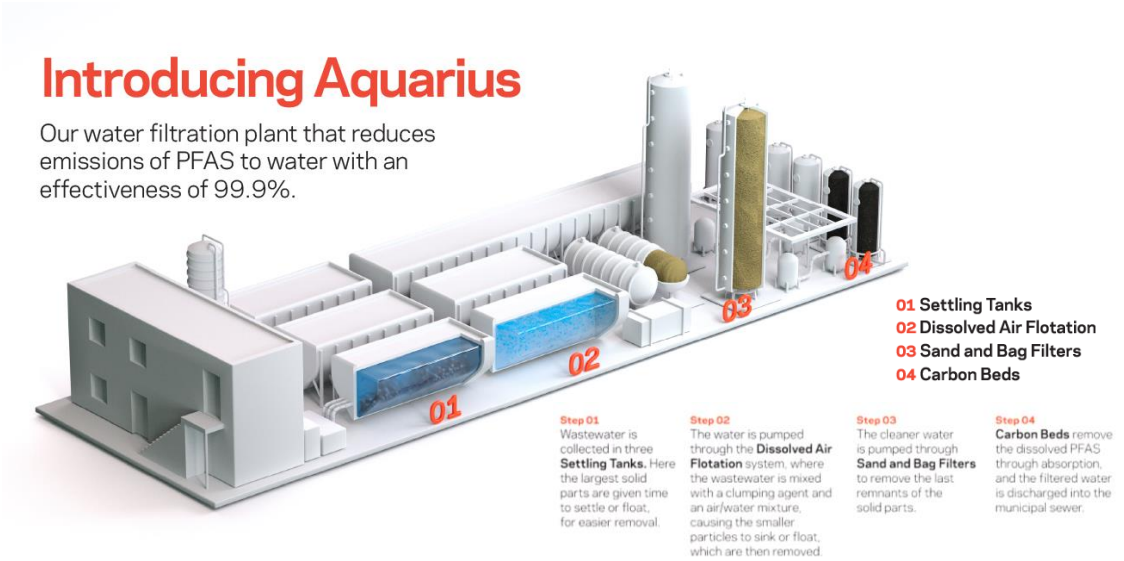
Example: Dordrecht Completed FOC Projects

- > $75 million invested in PFAS air and water abatement technologies
- **Project Aquarius**
  - 6 years of testing to invent the most effective combination of techniques to achieve highest level of purification
  - Permanent installation can handle an average of 60,000 liters of water per hour
- **Project Sequoia**
  - Reroutes all chimneys to carbon filtration
- Overall, the site has reduced discharges & emissions of substances used in HFPO-DA technology by at least 99% compared to 2017 levels



Learn more about Aquarius and emissions reduction activities at Dordrecht

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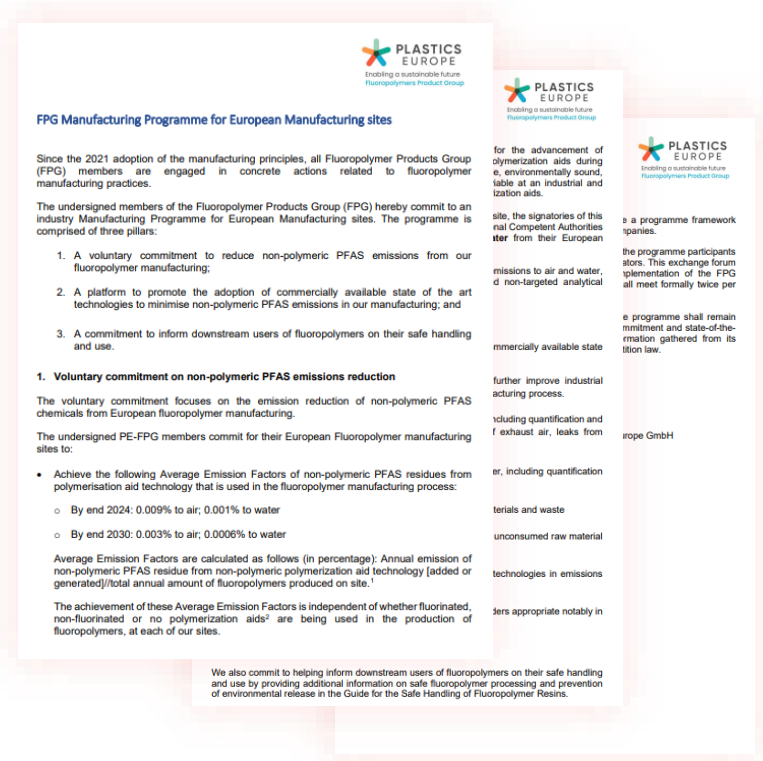
Industry Commits to Responsible Manufacturing

Fluoropolymer manufacturers in Europe have committed to the highest standards for manufacturing worldwide

Platform to promote and adopt state-of-the-art technologies to **minimize non-polymeric PFAS emissions** in manufacturing.

Minimize emissions of non-polymeric PFAS residues from polymerization aids.

Inform downstream users of fluoropolymers on their safe handling.


PLASTICS EUROPE
Enabling a sustainable future
Fluoropolymers Product Group

FPG Manufacturing Programme for European Manufacturing sites

Since the 2021 adoption of the manufacturing principles, all Fluoropolymer Products Group (FPG) members are engaged in concrete actions related to fluoropolymer manufacturing practices.

The undersigned members of the Fluoropolymer Products Group (FPG) hereby commit to an industry Manufacturing Programme for European Manufacturing sites. The programme is comprised of three pillars:

1. A voluntary commitment to reduce non-polymeric PFAS emissions from our fluoropolymer manufacturing;
2. A platform to promote the adoption of commercially available state of the art technologies to minimise non-polymeric PFAS emissions in our manufacturing; and
3. A commitment to inform downstream users of fluoropolymers on their safe handling and use.

1. Voluntary commitment on non-polymeric PFAS emissions reduction

The voluntary commitment focuses on the emission reduction of non-polymeric PFAS chemicals from European fluoropolymer manufacturing.

The undersigned PE-FPG members commit for their European Fluoropolymer manufacturing sites to:

- Achieve the following Average Emission Factors of non-polymeric PFAS residues from polymerisation aid technology that is used in the fluoropolymer manufacturing process:
  - By end 2024: 0.009% to air; 0.001% to water
  - By end 2030: 0.003% to air; 0.0006% to water

Average Emission Factors are calculated as follows (in percentage): Annual emission of non-polymeric PFAS residue from non-polymeric polymerization aid technology [added or generated]//total annual amount of fluoropolymers produced on site.[1]

The achievement of these Average Emission Factors is independent of whether fluorinated, non-fluorinated or no polymerization aids[2] are being used in the production of fluoropolymers, at each of our sites.

We also commit to helping inform downstream users of fluoropolymers on their safe handling and use by providing additional information on safe fluoropolymer processing and prevention of environmental release in the Guide for the Safe Handling of Fluoropolymer Resins.

[Fluoropolymer Product Group]

Competing companies sharing innovation power to bring real solutions to real challenges that no one single company can solve on their own.

Chemours™

Exploring Circularity

Focused on creating processes that bring circularity to the industry and minimize environmental impact.

IXM MEMBRANES

Collection & Separation

Cleaning & Processing

Chemours named project partner in H_2CIRC, a consortium dedicated to producing a blueprint for the hydrogen industry to **efficiently & sustainably recover and recycle materials and components from fuel cells and electrolyzers.**

PFA IN SEMICONDUCTOR

Collection & Separation

Cleaning & Processing

Recap & Summary

Fluoropolymers are **safe** and **necessary** for societal advancement.

Current regulatory proposals and narratives are **inconsiderate of key scientific realities**.

A better way to regulate:

- ✓ Exempt fluoropolymers (polymers of low concern) from the restriction.
- ✓ Define science-based and most robust and rigorous standards for chemical manufacturing.
- ✓ Create a regulatory benchmark for the safe manufacture and use of chemicals that drives innovation and the sustainable transformation of the economy.

Chemours already employs a holistic, scientific approach to responsible manufacturing and can help lead the industry toward cleaner, safer fluoropolymer production.

Chemours™