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**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

**FORM SD**

**Specialized Disclosure Report**

**The Chemours Company**

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

**Delaware**

(State or Other Jurisdiction  
Of Incorporation)

**001-36794**

(Commission  
File Number)

**46-4845564**

(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

**1007 Market Street**

**Wilmington, Delaware, 19899**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**David C. Shelton, SVP, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, (302) 773-1000**

(name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report.)

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

☒ Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2016.

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## **Section 1 - Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

### **Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report**

Chemours conducted in good faith, a reasonable country of origin inquiry regarding conflict minerals necessary to the functionality or production of its products (“Covered Products”) that were manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, by Chemours and for which the manufacture was completed during calendar year 2016 (the “2016 Covered Products”).

Based on Chemours’ reasonable country of origin inquiry, the company exercised due diligence on the source and chain of supply of Conflict Minerals for certain 2016 Covered Products and thus we have filed a Conflict Minerals Report.

### **Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

A copy of Chemours’ Conflict Minerals Report is provided as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD and is publicly available in the Investor Relations section of its website under the header “Filings and Reports” at [www.Chemours.com](http://www.Chemours.com). The content of the website referenced is included for information only and is not incorporated by reference into this Form SD.

### **Item 1.02 Exhibit**

The Company is filing its Conflict Minerals Report as Exhibit 1.01 to this report.

## **Section 2 - Exhibits**

### **Item 2.01 Exhibits**

Exhibit 1.01 - Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.

## SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

THE CHEMOURS COMPANY  
(Registrant)

/s/ Mark E. Newman  
Mark E. Newman  
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
May 17, 2017

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
1.01	Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.

## CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT

### THE CHEMOURS COMPANY

#### For the reporting period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016

This Conflict Minerals Report (the “Report”) of The Chemours Company (“Chemours” or the “Company”) has been prepared pursuant to Rule 13p-1 and Form SD (the “Rule”) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for the reporting period January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

The Rule requires disclosure of certain information when a company manufactures or contracts to manufacture products containing minerals specified in the Rule which are necessary to the functionality or production of those products. The specified minerals, collectively referred to in this Report as “Conflict Minerals” are gold, columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite and wolframite, including their derivatives, which are tantalum, tin and tungsten. The “Covered Countries” for purposes of the Rule and this Report are the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”), the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola. As described in this Report, Chemours does not directly purchase these minerals from smelters or mines and works closely with suppliers to ensure responsible sourcing of Conflict Minerals necessary to the production or functionality of its products. Chemours’ Statement of Principles regarding the sourcing of Conflict Minerals is available on its website at [https://www.chemours.com/Chemours\\_Home/en\\_US/assets/downloads/PDF/chemours-conflict-minerals-statement.pdf](https://www.chemours.com/Chemours_Home/en_US/assets/downloads/PDF/chemours-conflict-minerals-statement.pdf).

#### Description of the Company’s Products Covered by this Report

This Report relates to products for which Conflict Minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of that product (“Covered Products”), and that were manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, by Chemours and for which the manufacture was completed during calendar year 2016 (the “2016 Covered Products”).

The Chemours Company is a leading global provider of performance chemicals. We began operating as an independent company on July 1, 2015 after separating from E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company (DuPont). Our company is comprised of three reportable segments: Titanium Technologies, Fluoroproducts and Chemical Solutions. Chemours is committed to creating value for our customers through the reliable delivery of high quality products and services around the globe. The Company undertook an extensive process through its Product Sustainability organization to identify products containing Conflict Minerals necessary to their functionality or production.

#### The Company’s Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry

For each of the 2016 Covered Products, Chemours conducted in good faith, a reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) regarding the Conflict Minerals. This RCOI included:

1. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) global search of product compositions for conflict minerals,
2. Evaluation of in scope product compositions and contacting each supplier or vendor to determine if the minerals were sourced from a Covered Country or were derived from scrap or recycled material, and
3. Obtaining written representations from suppliers regarding source for the Conflict Minerals.

The RCOI was reasonably designed to determine whether any of the Conflict Minerals contained in the 2016 Covered Products originated in the Covered Countries and whether the Conflict Minerals originated from recycled or scrap sources. Chemours does not directly purchase these minerals from smelters or mines and works closely with suppliers to ensure responsible sourcing of Conflict Minerals necessary to the production or functionality of its products. However, the Company’s supply chains with respect to its Covered Products are complex and there are many third parties in the supply chains between the ultimate manufacture of the Covered Products and the original sources of the Conflict Minerals.

Following the Company's RCOI, the Company identified one Conflict Mineral, tin, sourced from two suppliers that were incorporated into certain 2016 Covered Products for which it conducted source and supply chain due diligence ("Identified 2016 Covered Products"). The Identified 2016 Covered Products are certain fluoroproducts used in various commodity and/or industrial end-use products.

## **Chemours' Due Diligence Process**

The Company conducted supply chain due diligence in accordance with the framework of the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High Risk Areas; Second Edition*, including the related supplements on gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten (the "OECD Guidance"), on the source and chain of custody of the Conflict Minerals contained in the Covered Products. The OECD Guidance provides a five -step framework for risk based due diligence in the mineral supply chain. The five steps are (1) establish strong company management systems, (2) identify and assess risks in the supply chain, (3) design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks, (4) carry out an independent third party audit of the smelters'/refiners' due diligence and (5) report on supply chain due diligence.

### **Step One: Establish Strong Company Management Systems.**

As a global purchaser and supplier of goods, Chemours is committed to preventing the use of Conflict Minerals that fund armed conflict in the DRC and adjoining countries. Chemours does not directly purchase these minerals from smelters or mines and works closely with suppliers to ensure responsible sourcing of Conflict Minerals necessary to the production or functionality of its products. Chemours' Statement of Principles regarding the sourcing of Conflict Minerals is available on its website at [https://www.chemours.com/Chemours\\_Home/en\\_US/assets/downloads/PDF/chemours-conflict-minerals-statement.pdf](https://www.chemours.com/Chemours_Home/en_US/assets/downloads/PDF/chemours-conflict-minerals-statement.pdf).

Chemours established an internal "Conflict Minerals" team led by its Product Sustainability function. The team regularly reviews the status of its efforts with the Chief Procurement Officer, Legal, and /or the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company established a data management and record retention program and maintains a "Master Supplier Database" which is utilized to manage supplier contact information and to send an initial request for information from suppliers as part of Chemours' RCOI.

### **Step Two: Identify and Assess Risks in the Supply Chain.**

The Company took additional steps regarding the source and supply chain for Conflict Minerals supplied by the two suppliers and used in the Identified 2016 Covered Products.

The Company does not have a direct relationship with the smelters and mines at issue since it does not directly purchase these minerals from smelters or mines. However, the Company actively engages in trade associations and other external groups which include major manufacturers in chemicals and fluoroproducts as well as other manufacturing sectors. The Company leverages industry-wide initiatives to understand and evaluate upstream actors in the supply chain, including the Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative ("CFSI") and the related Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CMRT"). The Company's due diligence included reliance on work conducted by the CFSI, specifically the Conflict-Free Smelter Program ("CFSP"), which offers an independent, third-party audit that determines which smelters and refiners can be validated as "conflict-free," in line with current global standards.

Chemours directly contacted suppliers and received a completed CMRT that denoted the Conflict Minerals used in the Identified 2016 Covered Products were sourced from smelters and refineries that had been audited and validated by the CFSP.

2016 Identified Covered Products	Conflict Mineral	Smelter CFSP ID Number	Covered Country
331G-2113 MIDCOAT RED 331G-2123 MIDCOAT BRONZE 532G-13054 POWDER RUBY RED 858G-917 HIGH BUILD LIQUID RUBY RED 699-205 TOPCOAT PEARL 532G-13051 PFA POWDER RED PTFE FR 1146-J PTFE FR 1191-J PTFE FR 1197-J PTFE FR 1603-J PTFE FR 1600-80 PTFE FR 1646-J PTFE FR 1674-J PTFE FR 1691-J PTFE FR 1692-J PTFE FR 1697-J PTFE FR 1100-16 PTFE FR 1104-JA PTFE FR 1105-JA PTFE FR 1123-J PTFE FR 1623-J	Tin	Minsur (CID001182) PT Timah (CID001477) PT Tinindo Inter Nusa (CID001490) PT Refined Banka Tin (CID001460) PT Bukit Timah (CID001428) Metallo Chimique (CID001143) OMSA (CID001337) Thaisarco (CID001898)	Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwanda

### Step Three: Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks.

For risks identified as a part of the due diligence process, the Company has established an ongoing risk management and assessment program that includes:

- Contractually obligating suppliers to provide information regarding source and supply chain for Conflict Minerals as a part of new agreements and contract renewals;
- Educating direct suppliers to increase knowledge of reporting responsibilities and to improve the information contained in supplier survey responses; and
- Participating in relevant industry groups and trade associations to timely identify industry best practices regarding responsible sourcing of Conflict Minerals.

### Step Four: Conducting independent third party audit of supply chain due diligence at identified points in the supply chain.

Due to the complexity of its supply chains, the Company does not have direct relationships with Conflict Minerals smelters and refiners and does not perform or direct audits of these entities within its supply chain. The Company does support and leverage audit work conducted by the CFSI to comply with the OECD Guidance to conduct independent third party audits. The CFSI has implemented a CFSP and has been conducting mineral audits for several years. The Company also collaborates with other industry associations as well as with its suppliers and customers to validate information obtained from several different sources.

### Step Five: Report on supply chain due diligence.

The Company has filed with the SEC its Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report to report on its supply chain due diligence and made the Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report publicly available in the Investor Relations section of its website under the header “Filings and Reports” at [www.Chemours.com](http://www.Chemours.com).