

Controversies: Honeywell

- In December 2022, Honeywell and other companies agreed to pay **\$150 million** towards the clean-up of the Passaic River in New Jersey, which critics say is a mere fraction of the \$1.5 billion expected in clean-up costs for the widespread contamination over decades.
- In December 2022, the city of Brunswick, Georgia, USA, **sued Honeywell for mercury and PCB pollution of city property** from a superfund site under remediation by the company since 1996.
- In October 2022, a federal judge ruled that **two lawsuits seeking compensation for exposure to radioactive and other toxic emissions** into the air at Honeywell's plant near Metropolis, Illinois, will proceed.
- In August 2022, environmental groups criticized Honeywell's plans to **introduce toxic PFAS chemical hydrofluoroolefins into its entire range of cosmetic products**, vastly increasing the exposure of populations to the chemicals.
- In May 2022, the US EPA **rejected an air pollution permit issued by Alabama regulators** to Mobile-based Honeywell subsidiary UOP LLC on grounds that the state had not adequately responded to pollution concerns raised by the area's predominantly African American residents.
- In April 2022, it was decided that Honeywell and the city of South Bend would **share costs to remove lead-contaminated soil** from a former dump located in the middle of an African-American community in the city of South Bend.
- In February 2022, a New York federal court approved a **\$65 million settlement** between Honeywell, two other companies, and the residents of Hoosick Falls over a lawsuit related to PFAS contamination of the town's water supplies. Different accusations and cases have been filed regarding the contamination since 2018, e.g. Honeywell and Saint-Gobain Performance Plastic paying Hoosick in March 2018 and **\$200,000** in June 2018.
- In December 2021, Honeywell reached a **\$10 million settlement** with investors to resolve claims that it understated its asbestos exposure.
- In October 2021, a worker in Honeywell's Geismar, Louisiana, plant **succumbed to chemical burns in a workplace accident**. State regulators announced at least **11 incidents** of hazardous and flammable chemicals were recorded in the three years preceding the fatal accident. In May 2022, the company was fined **\$58,008 for four violations and \$29,004 for two others** by US health and safety regulators.

- In September 2021, [Honeywell sued its asbestos victims trust](#), alleging that the trust is wrongly paying claims by people who say they were harmed by the toxic fibre, even as the trust has accused the company of trying to duck liabilities.
- In July 2021, Metropolis and Massac County officials in Kentucky agreed to join forces with private individuals by serving as plaintiffs in a [planned lawsuit to hold Honeywell liable for PFAS-contamination-related damages](#).
- In April 2021, Honeywell and DuPont reportedly paid [\\$4000](#) to a Senate armed forces committee member days after he cast a deciding vote to defeat legislation that would have classified PFAS substances as hazardous and required remedial action in hundreds of defence installations across the United States.
- In January 2022, [Honeywell was ranked 11 among the Top 100 Toxic Water Polluters Index 2022](#), prepared based on 2020 public emissions data by the Political Economy Research Institute at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
- In November 2020, [New Jersey sued Honeywell over pollution](#) that has seeped from an Edgewater Superfund site into the Hudson River and the surrounding area for decades.
- In April 2020, a New York court allowed a lawsuit brought by residents of Wheatfield against Honeywell and other countries for [contamination arising from the dumping of toxic waste](#) excavated from the Love Canal site at the town's unlined municipal landfill.
- In April 2020, residents and a non-profit filed an intervention motion in court to stop the settlement, claiming that a [\\$4 million settlement](#) reached between Georgia regulators and Honeywell represents less than 1/100th of the fair value of the company's liability for polluting marshlands and waterways around a superfund site that they inherited.
- In January 2020, Honeywell Aerospace in Minneapolis was found to have [released between 60 and 95 times the safe limit of carcinogenic trichloroethylene into the city's air](#), according to an estimate by the state regulator, which identified Honeywell as one of the eight largest emitters of the toxin in the Twin Cities area of Minnesota.
- In December 2019, Honeywell agreed to pay [\\$4 million](#) to the state of Georgia to clean up contamination at its former factory site at Brunswick and to cover the cost of lost fishing opportunities owing to chemical contamination of the marsh and waterways.
- In June 2019, a top New York court ruled to revive an occupational injury lawsuit filed against a coke oven manufacturer (now owned by Honeywell), claiming that [hazardous emissions from the oven are to blame for the death of a steelworker](#).

- In April 2019, [USEPA announced a settlement with Honeywell and another company](#) for remediation of a contaminated site in the Cape Fear River basin in North Carolina.
- In April 2019, a New Jersey Department of Health study found that naphthalene emissions from Honeywell's Quanta superfund site remediation works [caused levels of the chemical to exceed safe health thresholds in the air](#), contradicting earlier assurances by federal agencies that the emissions were not harmful.
- In October 2018, it was announced Honeywell was expected to spend [\\$19 million](#) to cover a contaminated shoreline along the recently remediated Onondaga Lake, New York. Residents were disappointed that there was a cover-up rather than a clean-up.
- In October 2018, a class action lawsuit against Metropolis and Massac counties, Illinois, was filed for damages [arising from radioactive pollutants released from Honeywell's factory](#) that manufactured Uranium Hexafluoride until 2017.
- In June 2018, USEPA ordered Honeywell and Lockheed to expand groundwater treatment and conduct additional contamination studies, [adding \\$21 million to clean-up costs](#) at the San Fernando Valley superfund site in California.
- In March 2018, residents living near Honeywell's Edgewater Superfund Site in New Jersey [complained of noxious fumes emanating from the excavation on site](#). Monitoring by the company confirmed naphthalene emissions over screening levels.
- In March 2018, Honeywell subsidiary Hopewell's facility in Virginia was raided by a federal team [following a complaint by state regulators over benzene and nitrogen oxide emissions](#) in violation of Clean Air Act norms.
- Between 2018 and 2022, [Honeywell paid over 22 million USD in fines for environmental violations](#), according to the violation tracker project of Good Jobs First.