

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

FMC Corporation is an agricultural sciences company serving global agricultural markets by providing innovative solutions, applications and quality products for more than a century. FMC employs approximately 6,600 people throughout the world. FMC’s 2022 revenue totaled approximately USD \$ 5.80 billion. FMC’s product line helps meet the food and nutrient needs of a growing global population by providing innovative and cost-effective solutions to enhance crop yields and quality through controlling a broad spectrum of insects, weeds and diseases, and by offering non-agricultural solutions for pest control. Sustainability is an enduring, fundamental part of FMC’s structure, built into who we are as a company. We continue to integrate sustainability into our innovation, operations, and business practices, which strengthens our business performance and aligns with our corporate strategy.

Through our customers’ use of our products and by making changes to our business operations, we are addressing six of the world’s “major global challenges” that are both among society’s most profound concerns and that have significant implications on society and the planet. They are 1) Food Expectations: Food and crop production must meet the basic needs of a rapidly growing and socio-economically diverse population that seek a wider array of nutritional options. 2) Health and Safety Expectations: The need for reduced worker exposure, control of pests known to negatively impact human health. 3) Environmental Consciousness: Growing interest in natural and benign materials is driving the need for new, improved, bio-based products that reduce environmental impacts. 4) Climate Change: Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is a necessary step in mitigating climate-warming trends. 5) Scarce Resources: To cope with limited availability of fresh water, energy and other essential resources, we must carefully manage them and use more renewable alternatives. 6) Land Competition: Urbanization to accommodate a growing population and poor land management techniques limit the amount of arable land available for agriculture, which intensifies the need to increase farmland productivity and crop yields. Each of these challenges shapes the way FMC does business.

FMC launched its sustainability platform, *Greater than Green*, in 2021. This platform accelerates the company’s goals on climate change, food security, conservation and social justice. Among 11 strategic imperatives, FMC is committed to achieving absolute net-zero greenhouse emissions by 2035, recently receiving approval for short-term and net-zero targets by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Beyond net-zero, FMC also seeks to achieve 100% implementation of sustainable water practices and 100% waste to beneficial reuse by 2035. FMC has been reporting its GHG emissions and mitigation strategy to CDP since 2016. FMC has detailed the business risks and opportunities that exist due to climate change and their impacts on FMC in our CDP climate change and water reports and 10-K.

FMC representatives may from time to time make written or oral statements that are “forward-looking” and provide other historical information. Such statements are based on our current views and assumptions regarding future events, future business conditions and the outlook for FMC based on currently available information. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and factors that may cause actual results to be materially different from any results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statement. We wish to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made and are not absolute representations of a future state or reality. FMC is continuously improving our processes and methodologies around environmental data collection and reporting in order to meet evolving disclosure requirements.

W-CH0.1a

(W-CH0.1a) Which activities in the chemical sector does your organization engage in?

Other, please specify (Specialty chemicals)

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2022	December 31 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Australia
Brazil
Canada
China
Denmark
France
Germany
India
Indonesia
Italy
Pakistan
Thailand
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US3024913036

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	<p>FMC regularly evaluates the required water quality and quantity necessary for daily business operations and has taken action to reduce absolute water use by investing in water reuse and recycling projects. Access to sufficient quantity of good quality freshwater is critical for our operations. It is the primary use in direct operations including and vital as it is required to make many of our active ingredients and products.</p> <p>Direct use that we consider vital includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water is the main source of cooling for many of our unit operations. • Water is used as a process fluid for many of our operations and must meet certain quality specifications. <p>For indirect operations, access to sufficient quality fresh water is important to our operations. We consider this important since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water is used by large number of employees for indirect processes use throughout our worldwide operation. <p>FMC understands the importance of minimizing water use, as apparent in our sustainability goals.</p> <p>Future Dependency: In future, we plan to use less water however we do not anticipate no reliance on said water, and water will continue to be vital in direct operations and important in indirect operations. As such, we expect these rankings to be the same in the future, with an overall less volume utilized.</p>
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital	Important	<p>FMC's use of recycled and produced water is vital for daily business operations. Access to sufficient quantity of good quality recycled water is vital for our operations.</p> <p>Direct Use: Several FMC manufacturing facilities have demand for direct use of recycled water. Methods for recycled water is dependent on the site-level water demand, local regulatory restrictions, and water risk location. Recycled water is used in direct operations for heating and cooling during the production process, as well as centrifugation back flush.</p> <p>Indirect Use: For indirect operations, access to sufficient quality fresh water is important to our operations. We consider this important since where feasible, water is treated on-site and reused for indirect activities such as grounds maintenance (gardening) and in-house laundry. Recycled water is recovered via condensate recovery, reverse osmosis technology, on-site wastewater treatment, and rainwater harvesting.</p> <p>Future Dependency: FMC is investigating opportunities to implement water recycling at all manufacturing facilities, with an emphasis on our high-risk locations. In the future, we anticipate increased dependence on recycled water in direct and indirect operations as we implement water recycling at more FMC sites. Recycled water will continue to be considered vital in direct operations and important in indirect operations.</p>

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Monthly	Water withdrawals are measured across all FMC Operating Sites and reported monthly using invoice information and meter readings.	This refers to FMC operations and includes all sites within our boundary.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Monthly	Water withdrawals are measured across all FMC Operating Sites and reported monthly using invoice information and meter readings.	This refers to FMC operations and includes all sites within our boundary. Water withdrawal sources applicable to FMC Operating Sites include: Surface water (including harvested rainwater), Groundwater and Third-party water.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Yearly	Water withdrawn quality is analyzed by 3rd party labs and municipal water suppliers.	This refers to FMC operations and includes all sites within our boundary. The quality of the water withdrawn from various sources are monitored across FMC operations. Quality is monitored at a site level, as necessary using standard parameters depending on water source, intended use and regulatory requirements. Frequency of measurement is site-specific and includes daily, monthly, quarterly and annual frequencies.
Water discharges – total volumes	76-99	Yearly	Water discharge is measured by on-site meter readings.	Water discharges are measured at FMC Operating Sites representing >95% of FMC operational value and reported annually. For sites that do not monitor water discharge, water discharge is estimated as a proportion of water withdrawals based on the average ratio from reported sites.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	76-99	Yearly	Water discharge is measured by on-site metering and discharge destinations are reported by each site.	This refers to FMC operational value. Water discharges volumes by destination are measured at FMC Operating Sites and reported annually.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	76-99	Yearly	Water discharge is measured by on-site metering and treatment method is reported by each site.	This refers to FMC operational value. Water discharges quality by treatment method are measured at FMC Operating Sites and reported annually.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	76-99	Quarterly	Water discharge quality is measured using third party labs and in-house labs, depending on the site.	Operations refer to all FMC operating sites. FMC measures quality of water discharged to the source, as required by permits, at our locations. This value is reported to applicable agencies as required by the permits. This metric is measured as-needed to meet local regulatory and permit requirements. Water discharge quality is measured annually (at a minimum), or as required by regulatory requirements. Frequency of measurement is site-specific and includes continuous, daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly frequencies.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	76-99	Yearly	Water discharge quality is measured using third party labs and in-house labs, depending on the site.	This refers to FMC operational value. Water discharges quality by standard effluent parameters are measured at FMC Operating Sites, as necessary using standard parameters depending on water destination, water use type (e.g., process vs non-process), and regulatory requirements. Frequency of measurement is site-specific and includes weekly, quarterly and annual frequencies.
Water discharge quality – temperature	26-50	Yearly	Water discharge temperature is measured manually using temperature probes.	Operations refer to all FMC operating sites. FMC measures the water temperature as part of the water quality measurement before discharging to the source. This may also be dictated by any applicable permits. All data associated with permits is submitted to the applicable regulatory agency. Water temperature is measured at a site-level annually (at a minimum), or as required by regulatory requirements. Frequency of measurement is site-specific and includes continuous, daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly frequencies.
Water consumption – total volume	76-99	Yearly	FMC calculates water consumption annually using the difference between water withdrawn minus water discharged.	This refers to FMC operational value. Water discharges quality by standard effluent parameters are measured at FMC Operating Sites, as necessary using standard parameters depending on water destination, water use type (e.g., process vs non-process), and regulatory requirements. Water consumption for FMC is calculated by subtracting the total water discharge from organizational boundary from total water withdrawn into the organizational boundary during the reporting period: C=W-D.
Water recycled/reused	76-99	Monthly	Volumes are measured using on-site meters.	This refers to FMC operations. Water recycled/reused is not applicable to all our operations. For FMC operating sites where water is reused/recycled, volumes are measured using on-site meters. Frequency of measurement is site-specific and includes continuous and monthly frequencies.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Continuously	FMC employees follow site-specific procedures to measure WASH services.	This refers to FMC operations. FMC continuously ensures WASH services for all workers, including potable water availability, water for fire protection systems, and emergency showers.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	1300	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	In 2022, FMC implemented a series of water savings projects, resulting in an 8% decrease in total withdrawals across all sites. Please note this is a rounded value as reported in our 2022 Sustainability Report, non-rounded values are presented in 1.2h and equate to 1,337 megalitres/year. FMC expects less water withdrawals in the future driven by our goal to implement sustainable water practices at all sites.
Total discharges	827	Lower	Change in accounting methodology	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	2022 was FMC's second year reporting water discharges and therefore was able to improve accounting for water discharges due to improvements in actual source data. FMC measures water discharge for a majority of our operations. Actual measured volume was reported for 95% of our operations. In instances where total discharges were not tracked at a site-level, water discharge was estimated as a proportion of water withdrawals based on the known information from the reported sites. Another significant influence to the decrease in water discharge is the two zero liquid discharge system FMC's sites. Zero liquid discharge (ZLD) is a strategic wastewater management system that ensures that there will be no discharge of industrial wastewater into the environment. As a result, total water discharges decreased. Total water discharges also decreased as a result of withdrawing less water. In the future FMC expects to continue improvements on the collection of detailed water discharge data across our entire global footprint. FMC expects less water discharge in the future driven by our goal to implement sustainable water practices at all sites.
Total consumption	510	Higher	Change in accounting methodology	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	In 2022 FMC improved the accounting methodology, and therefore inversely influenced water consumption because water consumption is a calculated metric. Water consumption for FMC is calculated by subtracting the total water discharge from organizational boundary from total water withdrawn into the organizational boundary during the reporting period: Consumption (C) = Withdrawals (W) - Discharges (D). The increase in water consumption is also due to the implementation of zero liquid discharge system at two of FMC's sites, resulting in lower water discharge compared to the previous year, thus increasing total consumption. In the future FMC expects to continue improvements on the collection of detailed water discharge data across our entire global footprint, which will enable better understanding of total water consumption. FMC expects less water consumption in the future driven by our goal to implement sustainable water practices at all sites.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	11-25	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	WRI Aqueduct	FMC annually conducts a Water Risk Assessment (WRA) that cross-references water use details from our manufacturing sites with the World Resources Institute's (WRI) "Aqueduct" water mapping tool. The assessment combines WRI's expertise in regulatory-, availability- and quality risks and our understanding of site-specific water situations to identify FMC's high-risk water sites. In 2022, eight of our sites fall in the high-risk water category, as defined by the World Resources Institute's aqueduct tool V2.1. FMC expects less water withdrawals in the future driven by our goal to implement sustainable water practices at all sites, with focus on our high-risk locations.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	18	Much lower	Facility closure	FMC withdrew less water from fresh surface water in 2022 as compared to 2021 due to site closures of sites that use surface water as their primary source of water. FMC expects to continue reducing water withdrawals from all sources as we implement sustainable water practices at all sites.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Brackish surface water/seawater is not a relevant source of water for FMC's operations because we do not withdrawal from this source.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	904	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	FMC withdrew less water from renewable groundwater in 2022 as compared to 2021 due to efficient use of water and implementing rainwater harvesting projects at sites with groundwater as the primary water source. FMC expects to continue reducing water withdrawals from all sources as we implement sustainable water practices at all sites.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Non-renewable groundwater is not a relevant source of water for FMC's operations because we do not withdrawal from this source.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Produced/entrained water is not a source of water for FMC's operations. Our chemistries do not produce any measurable amounts of water.
Third party sources	Relevant	415	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	At the end of 2021 ,FMC completed a significant water saving project at a facility that sources municipal third-party water. This accounts for the decrease in 2022 compared to 2021. FMC expects to continue reducing water withdrawals from all sources as we implement sustainable water practices at all sites.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	314	Much lower	Change in accounting methodology	FMC measures water discharges for a majority of our operations. Actual measured discharge volume was reported for 95% of our operations, of which 38% was discharged to fresh surface water. This percentage was applied to the annual discharge volume for the estimated volume of discharge to fresh surface water. Discharge volumes to this destination are lower this year largely because more granular source data was used in FMC's second year of reporting discharge volumes. FMC also had site closures and less water withdrawals in 2022 and therefore less water discharges. FMC expects to continue discharging to fresh surface water and may see reduction in this category as we implement more sustainable water practices and water recycling technologies.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	307	Much lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	FMC measures water discharges for a majority of our operations. Actual measured discharge volume was reported for 95% of our operations, of which 37% was discharged to brackish surface water/seawater. This percentage was applied to the annual discharge volume for the estimated volume of discharge to brackish surface water/seawater. This discharge destination volume is much lower in 2022 compared to 2021 because FMC implemented a zero liquid discharge system at one of the primary facilities that discharges to brackish water. FMC expects to continue discharging to brackish surface water/seawater and may see reductions in this category as we implement more sustainable water practices and water recycling technologies.
Groundwater	Relevant	0	Lower	Facility closure	FMC's facility with discharge to groundwater was no longer operational in 2022.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	206	Much lower	Change in accounting methodology	FMC measures water discharge for a majority of our operations. Actual measured discharge volume was reported for 95% of our operations, of which 25% was discharged to third-party destinations. This percentage was applied to the annual discharge volume for the estimated volume of discharge to third-party destinations. Discharge volumes to this destination are lower this year largely because more granular source data was used in FMC's second year of reporting discharge volumes. FMC also had site closures and less water withdrawals in 2022 and therefore less water discharges. FMC expects to continue discharging to third-party destinations and may see reductions in this category as we implement more sustainable water practices and water recycling technologies.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	651	This is our first year of measurement	Other, please specify (First year of measurement)	71-80	Percent reported relates to operations, operations that are zero liquid discharge are excluded from this operational boundary as treatment of water discharges is not a relevant metric for those sites. Most larger operational FMC facilities have an on-site wastewater treatment plant, where primary settling, secondary aeration/biological treatment, and tertiary treatment occurs prior to discharge. The wastewater treatment capabilities of each facility vary at a site-level and treatment complies with all regulatory standards. Tertiary treatment is relevant to FMC's operations due to the nature of our product manufacturing process and use in reactions. FMC complies with regulatory standards and has a robust EHS program.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	5	This is our first year of measurement	Other, please specify (First year of measurement)	Less than 1%	Percent reported relates to operations, operations that are zero liquid discharge are excluded from this operational boundary as treatment of water discharges is not a relevant metric for those sites. Some of our smaller sites have secondary waste water treatment prior to discharge. FMC complies with regulatory standards and has a robust EHS program.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	4	This is our first year of measurement	Other, please specify (First year of measurement)	Less than 1%	Percent reported relates to operations, operations that are zero liquid discharge are excluded from this operational boundary as treatment of water discharges is not a relevant metric for those sites. Some FMC facilities have settling tanks or ponds as a treatment method, prior to being discharged, depending on the nature of the operation activities on-site and in order to comply with regulatory requirements. FMC complies with regulatory standards and has a robust EHS program.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	FMC does not discharge water directly to the environment without treatment. All FMC's water used in operations must meet regulatory requirements and due to the nature of our operations must be treated before discharged to the environment.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	167	This is our first year of measurement	Other, please specify (First year of measurement)	11-20	Percent reported relates to operations, operations that are zero liquid discharge are excluded from this operational boundary as treatment of water discharges is not a relevant metric for those sites. Most smaller operational FMC facilities have some, if not all, water discharged directly to a third-party wastewater treatment plant. This is typical for water used WASH (toilets, sinks, showers, cafeteria, offices) purposes that has no contact with direct chemicals or our manufacturing process. Water discharged directly to a third party without treatment complies with all regulatory requirements. FMC complies with regulatory standards and has a robust EHS program.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	FMC has no other sources of water discharges. Some water that has come into contact with or contains hazardous materials is treated as a waste material rather than water discharge per regulatory standards.

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	List the specific substances included	Please explain
Row 1	11.64	Nitrates Phosphates Pesticides Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive	Chlorpyrifos ; Cadmium; Mercury; Nickel; Lead	FMC regularly measures and monitors this metric at 76-99% of our operations (see 1.2). For operating sites that track these emissions, many of the emissions of priority substances are zero and/or below a detectable limit or the metrics are relevant, but volume is unknown. Metrics below the detectable limit were assumed to be zero. Several assumptions were taken for the calculated values presented here due to this being FMC's first year reporting this metric and it was not tracked at a global level during the reporting year. The list of specific substances may not be inclusive of all priority substances that FMC monitors across all operations.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	580230000	1300	4463307.69230769	FMC anticipates continued increases in revenue and relatively lower total withdrawals as water efficiency is improved across sites, leading to an increased rate of total water withdrawal efficiency.

W-CH1.3

(W-CH1.3) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Yes

W-CH1.3a

(W-CH1.3a) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Product type

Other, please specify (Specialty Chemicals)

Product name

Sulfonylureas

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

27.6

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

FMC produces chemical products at several operating sites. Based on production volumes from all sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including sulfonylureas. These metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water reduction and recovery initiatives such as reusing condensate, recycling solvents, and reducing water withdrawals. Sulfonylureas water intensity was much lower in 2022 compared to 2021 because the primary site for sulfonylureas production significantly focused on water reduction in 2022. FMC expects that this water intensity will reduce in the upcoming years due water-related project initiatives under investigation and to be implemented at sulfonylurea-producing facilities, including rainwater harvesting projects and increased water reuse.

Product type

Other, please specify (Specialty Chemicals)

Product name

Diamides

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

23.59

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

FMC produces chemical products at several operating sites. Based on production volumes from all sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including diamides. These water intensity metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water reduction and recovery initiatives such as reusing condensate, recycling solvents, and reducing water withdrawals. FMC's water intensity remains about the same compared to 2021 because we maintained our reduction from 2021 and made no significant changes to water withdrawal or use at our diamide-producing locations in 2022. With various water efficiency initiatives in place and under investigation, especially at these high water risk locations, we anticipate that our water intensity for diamides will continue reduce in the upcoming years.

Product type

Other, please specify (Specialty Chemicals)

Product name

Malathion

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

6.91

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

FMC produces malathion primarily at one operating site. Based on production volumes from all sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including malathion. These water intensity metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water reduction and recovery initiatives such as reusing condensate, recycling solvents, and reducing water withdrawals. In 2022 the water intensity for malathion is higher than 2021. The site where malathion is produced is located in a low-risk water area and has primarily focused on improving stormwater management and water quality, therefore there has been no focused improvement in water withdrawal at this site, which is the water aspect metric used for this intensity calculation. FMC does not expect any changes in water intensity for malathion production in 2023. In the future, as we continue to investigate water saving opportunities and implement sustainable water practices, we anticipate that our water intensity for malathion may be reduced.

Product type

Other, please specify (Specialty Chemicals)

Product name

DETPC

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

24.16

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

FMC produces DETPC primarily at one operating site. Based on production volumes from all sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including DETPC. These water intensity metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water reduction and recovery initiatives such as reusing condensate, recycling solvents, and reducing water withdrawals. The water intensity value for DETPC is being reported for the first time this year so there is no comparison to the previous year. FMC expects the water intensity for DETPC to remain the same or slightly lower in 2023. The site where DETPC is primarily produced has already implemented significant water efficiency projects prior to 2022, and therefore we expect only a small improvement in water intensity for this product over the next few years.

Product type

Other, please specify (Specialty Chemicals)

Product name

Other products (aggregated)

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.28

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

FMC produces chemical products at several operating sites. Based on production volumes from all sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including four specific large product families and all others aggregated into one category. These water intensity metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water reduction and recovery initiatives such as reusing condensate, recycling solvents, and reducing water withdrawals. Water intensity for this category is much lower 2022 compared to 2021 due to our focus on implementing sustainable water practices at all sites, reducing water withdrawals globally, and the impact of site closures. With various water efficiency initiatives in place and under investigation, we anticipate that our water intensity in this category will reduce in the upcoming years.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Regulatory classification of hazardous substances	% of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list	Please explain
Other, please specify (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) - Highly Hazardous Pesticides)	Less than 10%	FMC is committed to continuing to phase out Highly Hazardous Pesticides ("HHPs") from our product portfolio. In 2022, HHPs accounted for approximately 0.2 percent of our total sales. This reduction of HHPs in our portfolio can be attributed to our internal processes which include continuous evaluation, close monitoring and subsequent phase out along with strong stewardship actions. Highly Hazardous Pesticides are defined according to the official FAO Criteria. As such, in any given year, any active substance could be classified as an HHP depending on updated science and risk assessments and inclusion in Conventions. To address this, FMC conducts annual reviews of the entire portfolio of active substances to ensure up-to-date identification and subsequence assessment and mitigation or phase out is implemented. Efforts are continuous.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Supplier impacts on water availability
Supplier impacts on water quality
Procurement spend

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

80

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

Less than 1%

Please explain

FMC uses the CDP Water Watch Tool to analyze and assess the potential impact of different business activities in our supply chain on water security. Water Watch ranks over 200 industrial activities, within 13 industry sectors, according to their potential impact on water resources – both in terms of water quantity/availability and water quality. FMC has significant direct chemicals suppliers that are considered to have a critical impact on water according to Water Watch. This is attributed to the fact that the Chemicals industry is relatively water intensive. FMC uses the water watch impact bands as the threshold for substantive impact. FMC has approximately 80 direct chemicals suppliers who are considered to have critical environmental impact, including water security. FMC will strategically focus efforts on improving environmental impacts with these key suppliers. This is not a comprehensive analysis of FMC's Supply Chain water security impact and will be expanded in the future.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement

Other, please specify (Onboarding and Compliance - Water Disclosure Requirements)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

100%

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

FMC requires new suppliers to complete a "Supplier Prequalification Form" including questions on Safety and Health, Quality Management Systems, REACH, Transportation Safety/C-TPAT, Responsible Care, Sanctions Compliance, Responsible Sourcing, Financial Health and Sustainability (including water-related goals). The new supplier must also agree to comply with our Supplier Code of Conduct. In the FMC Supplier Code of Conduct, FMC explicitly highlights the company's value of sustainability, encouraging suppliers to collaborate with FMC to improve waste and water reduction. FMC weighs and ranks the questionnaire responses, with a score of 1,2 or 3 assigned to each category. If a supplier does not meet all requirements and falls beneath the threshold for a good score, then the supplier is rejected, and another source of supply will be identified. If the supplier cannot be rejected, risk mitigation measures are identified and implemented.

Water-related requirement

Reducing total water withdrawal volumes

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

100%

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

As FMC has thousands of suppliers in our supplier base, some of the focus of our current engagements is on those that provide high value Active Ingredients and intermediates. FMC tracks sustainability data from these major suppliers, tracking water use on a monthly basis, and subsequently provide them with feedback on how to manage use of resources. This information is used as part of the overall performance reviews of our key tollers, which FMC performs at a minimum annually. During these discussions, FMC will review the supplier performance to ensure compliance with the contract requirements. The impact of engagement is measured by successfully implemented process improvement projects that result in reduction in water usage or implementation of other sustainable water practices.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Encourage/incentivize innovation to reduce water impacts in products and services

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

100%

Rationale for your engagement

Rationale for coverage: FMC's manufacturing model includes production of Active Ingredients and final products within our FMC facilities as well sourcing third-party companies to manufacture Active Ingredients, intermediates and final products. FMC has thousands of suppliers within our supplier base, and focus some of our current sustainability third-party engagements on relevant third-party companies (tollers) that provide high value Active Ingredients and intermediates. Through contractual agreements with these tollers, FMC has an opportunity to directly influence process improvements, including waste generation and GHG emissions. As such, our rationale for this coverage is value of the product and the ability to influence process improvements. These tollers are encouraged to submit sustainability resource data (including water) based on FMC contractual obligations, which is tracked monthly. This information is used to track and rank key tollers towards their environmental impact, cost of goods sold, total impact on production, and also determine which suppliers are world class environmental performers.

% of Suppliers by Number: As FMC works with over 50,000 of suppliers within our supplier base, a portion of the focus of our current sustainability collaborations is with relevant and critical partners that provide high value Active Ingredients. FMC sources high value Active Ingredients and intermediates from select number of third-party companies. FMC specifically selected the third-party companies due to the fact they provide high Value Ingredients, which is based on revenue expectations and make up a large portion of FMC spend. % of suppliers was calculated by assuming these key tollers account for approximately .05% of all suppliers (direct and indirect), and the exact number is not known at this time. These suppliers account for a significant percentage of spend.

% of Total Procurement Spend: Of FMC's total spend, approximately 21% of spend is on products, intermediates, or active ingredients that are manufactured by our third-party tollers or contract manufacturers. FMC works directly with key third-party tollers on active ingredients and intermediates, which account for approximately 50% of this total spend.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Beneficial Outcomes: FMC provides the technology and investment to these tollers. FMC tracks sustainability data from these major tollers, tracking water use on a monthly basis, and subsequently provide them with feedback on how to manage use of resources. This information is used as part of the overall evaluation of our suppliers, which FMC performs at a minimum annually. During this evaluation, FMC will review the supplier performance to ensure compliance with the contract requirements. An example of this impact of engagement is a key toller in China in which FMC partnered with to provide process improvements which resulted in improved yield and reduction in solvent use. As noted in FMC's Our Care for the Planet statement, which outlines climate, water, and biodiversity, water is key in our manufacturing processes, including its use as a solvent.

Measure of Success: FMC measures success of our partners by tracking monthly sustainability data, including water usage, as well as the amount of product produced. These values are aggregated annually to compare year over year water usage. The impact of engagement is measured by successfully implemented process improvement projects that result in reduction in water usage or implementation of other sustainable water practices. The threshold of success is measured by the amount of product produced and water use reported, and failure to reduce water use intensity and pass this threshold would signify inefficient operations and require mitigation from FMC.

Comment

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder

Investors & shareholders

Type of engagement

Education / information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about your water-related performance and strategy

Rationale for your engagement

Rationale for Engagement: FMC is committed to engaging with our stockholders and regularly connect with them throughout the year to answer their questions and solicit their views. In addition, we also conduct a regular outreach process during January and February. Following the strong stockholder support (approximately 92%) of our Say on Pay proposal last spring and the engaging conversations with stockholders on environmental, social and governance (ESG) topics over the last year, we conducted another outreach on ESG, including our water-related efforts. Global supply chains have been another area of focus for stockholders over the past few years, and we included content related to the actions FMC has taken to develop and sustain resilience in our operations, as part of the outreach.

Coverage: Since the 2022 proxy statement, we contacted 50 stockholders (representing approximately 70% of our common shares outstanding) offering to engage with them and held 20 calls or meetings with stockholders (representing approximately 32% of our common shares outstanding) during this engagement cycle. We discussed the Company's continued progress on environmental goals including implementing sustainable water practices, and steps taken to develop and sustain resilience in the Company's supply chain such as qualifying new suppliers in different geographies, developing safety stock at the supplier-level for key raw materials and managing multiple energy sources for our European assets.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Beneficial Outcomes: By engaging with stockholders, FMC has the opportunity to educate investors on our water-related performance and strategy. This enables FMC to align our vision for a sustainable future with shareholders, helping to drive stakeholder alignment and demonstrate the importance of our commitments. FMC has received positive feedback from stockholders regarding our ESG programs and commitments, including our water-related goal. This enables FMC to be seen as a leader in the sustainability space, engaging not only with customers but also stakeholders and deepen relationships.

Measure of Success: FMC measures the success of engagement by the # of stockholders we engage with regarding ESG-related issues, including water. In 2022, FMC contacted 50 stockholders to engage with them regarding water-related performance and strategy and held 20 calls or meetings (40% engagement). This is an increase in engagement since 2021, when FMC contacted 93 stockholders offering to engage with them and held 20 calls or meetings with stockholders (21% engagement).

Type of stakeholder

Customers

Type of engagement

Education / information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the impacts on water that (using) your products, goods, and/or services entail

Rationale for your engagement

Rationale: Agriculture currently accounts for 70% of all freshwater withdrawals globally. The impacts of climate change continue to effect water availability, which impacts growers as we recognize shifting weather patterns and extended drought conditions contribute to increasingly challenging growing conditions around the world. In our product portfolio, we see market opportunities for our products to address climate change and its impacts on water availability. FMC has developed products that require significantly less water to manufacture and supply and precision agriculture methods to specifically target problems at the source. For example, FMC products can be used with a drenching technique that shifts growers away from the commonly used but inefficient granular broadcasting technique. By launching a project around drenching, FMC taught growers how to target application of the product at the crop root zone, which reduces pesticide waste and water and soil contamination.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Beneficial Outcomes and Measures of Success: FMC hired 250 spray contractors for 100 days to provide service to educate growers on this new targeted application method and drenching technique. Through this outreach program, 20,000 growers were reached accounting for approximately 250,000 acres of sugarcane. Over 250,000 acres of sugarcane were treated using more water-friendly techniques, educating farmers on ways to more sustainably use FMC products. FMC measures the success of this program by the number of growers who were taught about the drenching technique to target application at the crop root zone.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	FMC discloses all Notice of Violations (NOVs) with Penalties in our annual sustainability report. NOVs with Penalties is defined as a letter or notice received from an EHS regulatory authority alleging violation of a law, regulation or permit that resulted in a fine or penalty. In 2022, FMC recorded 0 NOVs with penalties.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Processes to identify and classify potential water pollutants vary across our value chain, though all relevant stages of the value chain have criteria to evaluate potential water pollutants. For example, at the process level, FMC performs process hazard analyses (PHA), which is a thorough analysis conducted in order to identify potential risks of accidental release of products and ensure safety and mitigation steps are in place. In addition, in our R&D processes before manufacturing, we look at impacts to ecosystems and safety when selecting raw materials necessary to make our products. This process includes a review of environmental risks, availability of alternative materials, and health and safety implications. Furthermore, FMC undergoes rigorous regulatory evaluation when registering products, including testing to understand products impacts on the ecosystem and suite of toxicology studies. Our final products go through a rigorous regulatory process, one of the components is evaluating the impact of the products on the environment, including persistence in soils and products ability to migrate into surface water or groundwater table. For instance, FMC defines and evaluates Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) using the criteria and process defined by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which is the globally accepted regulatory classification system.	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category

Pesticides

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

FMC's direct operations, if not managed properly have the potential to negatively impact the surrounding health, safety and environment through discharges to land or water, handling, treatment, disposal and remediation of hazardous waste and other materials. One potential impact of mismanaged chemical agents is the health and safety of our site workers.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
 Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
 Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
 Upgrading of process equipment/methods

Please explain

FMC manages the risks associated with its direct operations by implementing robust procedures to ensure the required water quality and quantity necessary for daily business operations while mitigating potential negative impacts through spills. To ensure water quality levels are maintained and systems are monitored to prevent spillage or leakage, FMC conducts an Environmental Hazard and Risk Assessment (H&RA) at the site level, which includes the recording of information to track performance, relevant operational controls, and conformance with the health, safety, security and environmental objectives, targets and programs. This also includes measuring and monitoring discharge water quality for compliance with local regulatory standards. FMC has developed Environmental Standards which provide processes for manages these risks. By adhering to these standards, FMC mitigates potential risks associated with discharges to land or water, handling, treatment, disposal, and remediation of hazardous waste and other materials. FMC tracks the success of these risk mitigation procedures through tracking and reporting our Tier 1 and Tier 2 process safety incidents, as according to the API 754 3rd Edition Definitions. Tier 1 process safety incidents involve a release of hazardous material with significant consequences, whereas Tier 2 incidents are less severe and involve single injuries. In 2022, FMC had 0 Tier 1 incidents and 7 Tier 2 incidents.

Water pollutant category

Pesticides

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Improper use or disposal of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs), as classified as the FAO, can potentially result in soil and water contamination. For example, if an HHP is used improperly, i.e., per the product specification standards for use rate or volume, a large rain event could occur, and if there is excess product, it could migrate to adjacent land or waterways.

Value chain stage

Product use phase

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Please explain

In order to mitigate the risks associated with Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs), FMC is the only crop protection company to have committed to not developing any new HHPs and we continue to phase out HHPs from our product portfolio. We define and evaluate HHPs using the criteria and process defined by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which is the globally accepted regulatory classification system. Additionally, we continue to actively review our portfolio according to the FAO process, taking action to phase out newly identified HHPs where alternatives exist. Where no effective alternatives exist to protect crops from devastating infestations, risk assessments and product stewardship programs for the very few remaining HHP products in specific countries are in place so that they can be managed safely. FMC measures success of this by measuring the sale of HHPs relative to total sales. In 2022, HHPs accounted for approximately 0.2 percent of our total sales.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Water regulatory frameworks

Status of ecosystems and habitats

Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Regulators

Suppliers

Water utilities at a local level

Comment

To understand FMC's exposure to water risk and learn how to mitigate those potential risks, FMC annually conducts a Water Risk Assessment (WRA) that cross-references water-use details from our manufacturing sites with the World Resources Institute's (WRI) "Aqueduct" water mapping tool. The assessment combines WRI's expertise and our understanding of site specific water situations to identify FMC's high-risk water sites. In the assessment, the WRI tool has the capacity to estimate the average number of people to be impacted annually for several flood event magnitudes (2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000 in return periods).

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Tools and methods used

EcoVadis

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Water regulatory frameworks

Status of ecosystems and habitats

Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Local communities
- NGOs
- Regulators
- Suppliers
- Water utilities at a local level

Comment

FMC partners with EcoVadis to track supplier water use. The tool enables FMC to assess sustainability performance, manage risks, ensure compliance, enhance transparency, and drive supplier improvement on a variety of ESG-related topics, including water-related risks. This is FMC's first year of using EcoVadis and will continue to expand the use of the tool to understand risks across the entire value chain. As FMC has over 50,000 suppliers, suppliers were evaluated and critical suppliers were selected to be a part of the first wave of onboarding and EcoVadis assessment. 293 suppliers were onboarded and assessed through EcoVadis. Additionally, over 12,000 of FMC's suppliers have been assessed from a risk assessment prior to their completion of the self-assessment survey in order for FMC to better understand water-related risks in the value chain.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management

Tools and methods used

Other, please specify (Internal FMC ERM Methods)

Contextual issues considered

- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- Impact on human health
- Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
- Water regulatory frameworks
- Status of ecosystems and habitats
- Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Local communities
- NGOs
- Regulators
- Suppliers
- Water utilities at a local level

Comment

FMC's Enterprise Risk Management Group conducts a company-wide enterprise risk assessment to reduce FMC's exposure to risk factors, which are generally disclosed in our 10-K. The assessment process includes engaging with FMC business functions globally on many issues, including risks and opportunities associated with water-related issues affecting customer preference for agricultural chemical products due to drought or excessive rains. FMC defines short term as 0-3 years, medium term as 3-10 years, and long-term as 10-20 years, and the risk assessment encompasses risks of all time horizons.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
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	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	<p>To understand FMC's exposure to water risk and learn how to mitigate those potential risks, we annually conduct a Water Risk Assessment (WRA) that cross-references water-use details from our manufacturing sites with the World Resources Institute's (WRI) "Aqueduct" water mapping tool. The assessment combines WRI's expertise and our understanding of site-specific water situations to identify FMC's high-risk water sites. The WRA was first conducted in 2013, but as FMC has changed over time, we have re-assessed our manufacturing sites. As of 2022, 8 of our sites fall in the high-risk water category, as defined by the World Resources Institute's aqueduct tool V2.1. FMC also conducts biannual materiality assessment to determine key topics – those reflecting the company's economic, environmental and social impacts, that could influence the decisions of stakeholders. FMC's internal risk assessment includes full coverage of direct operations. As this is our first year engaging with EcoVadis, FMC currently does not assess water-related risks for all of our value chain and instead prioritizes critical suppliers. This coverage will continue to expand over time.</p>	<p>Water availability at a basin/catchment level: Relevant because sufficient water availability is imperative for successful operation of FMC sites, where it is a coolant, solvent and cleaning agent.</p> <p>Water quality at a basin/catchment level: Relevant because good water quality is imperative for successful operation of FMC sites, where it is a coolant, solvent and cleaning agent.</p> <p>Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level: Relevant because sites are often co-located with local communities and other industries relying on shared water resource.</p> <p>Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials: Relevant because water is key in our ability to source raw materials.</p> <p>Water regulatory frameworks: Relevant as water regulation may change where FMC sites are located, impacting licenses and abilities to operate.</p> <p>Status of ecosystems and habitats: FMC is committed to sustainable water practices at all sites, which includes status of ecosystems/habitats, and as a chemical company we are reliant on functioning ecosystem services.</p> <p>Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees: Considered relevant as lack of access to WASH will negatively impact employees and their ability to do work safely. WASH is a part of sustainable water practices FMC is committed to implementing at all sites.</p> <p>Impact on Human Health: FMC undergoes rigorous regulatory testing to understand the potential impacts on human health of FMC products.</p>	<p>Customers: Relevant because water-related risks may impact demand for products to our customers as our markets are affected by water-related issues.</p> <p>Employees: FMC considers employees in operational risk out of non-availability of water at our sites affecting our employees (labor difficulty, importance of WASH).</p> <p>Investors: FMC engages with investors on water-related issues out of corporate responsibility.</p> <p>Local Communities: Since FMC operates in local communities it is very important to communicate our operations, follow all local regulations as necessary, and our corporate responsibility to local communities.</p> <p>NGOs: FMC works with NGOs in achieving climate and water-related goals</p> <p>Regulators: Relevant as we engage directly with regulators on our sites that have permit requirements and keep our operations in compliance with applicable regulations.</p> <p>River Basin Management Authorities: Relevant as they help ensure our facilities have rigorous water management strategies.</p> <p>Statutory Special Interest Groups: Relevant as we plan to involve local level interest groups in achieving our water-related goals.</p> <p>Suppliers: Relevant as we plan to involve suppliers in achieving our water-related goals.</p> <p>Water Utilities: FMC considers local water utilities relevant because they are involved with providing water to the site and FMC has contacts at the local water authority to ensure our operations can continue to run smoothly.</p>	<p>FMC's Enterprise Risk Management Group conducts a company-wide enterprise risk assessment to reduce FMC's exposure to risk factors, which are generally disclosed in our 10-K. The assessment process includes engaging with FMC business functions globally on many issues, including risks and opportunities associated with water-related issues affecting customer preference for agricultural chemical products due to drought or excessive rains. The outcomes of risk assessments are then utilized internally in strategic planning, business/capital planning and M&A.</p>

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

FMC assesses risks, including water-related risks, using impact, likelihood, and strength of controls definitions defined by the Risk Council (composed of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, CEO, CFO, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, President/Chief Operating Officer, and Head of Risk, Control and Audit) to arrive at "enterprise" level risks, i.e. those risks that are considered substantive if they are estimated to have a financial impact of \$50 million or more of EBIT.

Impact: Considers the *consequences of an event*, separate from the likelihood that the event will actually occur. Impact ratings *consider risk and control activities in place* and whether they operate effectively. FMC rates impact on a five-point scale with level of 1 (Minor) to 5 (Critical). The level of impact is determined by the effect on net income, working capital as well as non-financial indicators such as business disruption, legal and/or regulatory compliance and reputational impact.

Likelihood: Considers the probability of an event occurring over the next five years, given both the inherent probability and the preventive measures in place. FMC rates likelihood on a five-point scale with level of 1 (Remote) to 5 (Likely).

Strength of Controls: Considers the strength of the control environment. The control environment is broken down by various types of preventative and detective measures. The strength of controls can be directly influenced by the business and can be improved with increased attentions in these areas. FMC assigns a rating of 1 (inadequate) through 5 (strong) to assess these controls.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	8	26-50	To understand FMC's exposure to water risk and learn how to mitigate those potential risks, we annually conduct a Water Risk Assessment (WRA) that cross-references water use details from our manufacturing sites with the World Resources Institute's (WRI) "Aquaduct" water mapping tool. The assessment combines WRI's expertise and our understanding of site-specific water situations to identify FMC's high-risk water sites. The WRA was first conducted in 2013, but as FMC has changed over time, we have re-assessed our manufacturing sites and today identify 8 facilities in high-risk areas. We are actively engaging with the communities and local authorities to ensure our facilities have rigorous water management strategies. Facilities is defined as manufacturing sites within FMC's operational control.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

China	Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

2

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

This refers to the Suzhou and Pudong manufacturing sites.

Country/Area & River basin

India	Mahi River
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

2

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

This refers to Panoli and Savli manufacturing sites.

Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia	Brantas
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

2

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

This refers to Ungaran and Pasuruan manufacturing sites.

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan	Other, please specify (Ravi)
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

This refers to the Lahore manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam	Saigon
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

This refers to the Song Than manufacturing site.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Denmark	Skjern A
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Sea level rise
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Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

FMC conducted a TCFD climate scenario analysis to understand physical and transition risks relevant to the company. FMC drew upon publicly available scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to model physical risks, utilizing the RCP 8.5 Scenario. One of FMC's sites is in Ronland, Denmark. Per the IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, the average sea level in Denmark could rise by 0.2 meters by 2040. FMC's Ronland site is considered especially susceptible to sea level rise and subsequent flooding as a result of sea level rise. Our overall production and revenue are dependent in part on the continual operation of all our manufacturing facilities like Ronland. Interruptions at Ronland may materially reduce the productivity of the facility, or the profitability of our business as a whole. Although we take precautions to enhance the safety of our operations and minimize the risk of disruptions, our operations and those of our contract manufacturers are subject to hazards inherent in chemical manufacturing and the related storage and transportation of raw materials, products and wastes. Hazards such as sea level rise at Ronland may cause severe damage or destruction of our assets or personal injury and loss of life and may result in suspension of operations or the shutdown of the facility.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1800000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

FMC drew upon publicly available scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to model physical risks. The IPCC scenario RCP 8.5 assumes a global temperature increase of 4 degrees Celsius, representing significant physical climate risks, including extreme temperatures, weather events, flooding, and sea-level rise. FMC conducted a portfolio-wide hotspot screening using downscaled models accounting for past and projected physical risk across several hazard categories, including flood probability and flood inundation. Data from this portfolio-level screening was matched with financial and historical information about each site to determine criticality and vulnerability, which includes a characterization of uncertainty as well as the movement of the risk level relative to baseline and between 2030 and 2050 to understand the potential medium and long-term impacts of climate change. Analysts utilized a Monte Carlo Simulation as a base model, and the potential impact figure of \$1,800,000 demonstrates predicted mean annual loss in 2030. Scenario analysis results provide insight into how FMC's business might be impacted by climate change across a number of hazards including flooding and sea-level rise at the Ronland, Denmark site.

Primary response to risk

Increase capital expenditure

Description of response

FMC recognizes that the long-term physical impacts of climate change will continue to manifest themselves going forward, including sea level rise, which may put some of our facilities at risk. FMC is examining options to protect our resources close to sea level against sea level changes and stronger storm surges. For example, plans are in place at our Ronland, Denmark site to strengthen its dike system to improve the resilience of this site to the impacts of sea level rise or stronger storm surges. FMC has already repaired the dike to ensure a minimum height of 1.9m above normal sea level around the Ronland peninsula. Work was completed in 2022 to increase dike height to 2.3 meters. The project was carried out in collaboration with the Danish Coastal Authority.

Cost of response

270000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of response comes from the cost of heightening 1000 meters of the levee to 2.3 meters, which was completed in 2022 and cost \$270,000 USD to complete. Through combining the then existing levees with levee at neighboring parcel, both current and former production site Ronland is protected against water level at 2.3 meters.

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Parana
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Stage of value chain

Use phase

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Change in land-use
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Primary potential impact

Reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

FMC has conducted a TCFD climate scenario analysis to understand physical and transition risks relevant to the company. FMC works closely with Brazilian growers to provide solutions that maximize crop yields on existing farmland. Yet the physical impacts of climate change (acute and chronic- flood, freeze, drought frequency) will pose risks to growers' bottom lines by impacting cultivation patterns and types of crops. In conducting an RCP 8.5 climate scenario, there is a potential of 1% reduction in suitable land for Brazil Cotton and 26% reduction in suitable land for Brazil Sugarcane by 2050. While suitable land area varies for each crop, and impacts vary by commodity and resilience to water scarcity, suitable land area will largely decline in the future as growing regions in Brazil become less hospitable. Physical impacts due to climate change continue to alter the agriculture landscape, and impact farmers utilizing FMC products. Such impacts to growers may mean that there is less available capital to spend on FMC's products. For FMC, this will lead to market impacts associated with broader crop and pest shifts, as shifts in consumer purchasing power and demand results in a reduced demand for FMC products.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

11000000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

290000000

Explanation of financial impact

FMC made \$1,116 M in sales in Brazil in 2020. Under the RCP 8.5 scenario and making an assumption on the breakdown of these sales by end market, FMC could see anywhere from \$11-290 M of lost revenue in Brazil by the 2050s. This range is calculated by multiplying total revenue by percent of suitable land lost. Assuming only a 1% reduction in suitable land for Brazil Cotton, the potential impact is 1,116 million * 0.01 = 11 million, making this the minimum potential impact. At a maximum, assuming a 26% reduction in suitable land for Brazil Sugarcane, the potential impact is 1,116 million * 0.26 = 290 million, making this the maximum potential impact.

Primary response to risk

Direct operations	Develop new products and/or markets
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Description of response

In 2022, FMC conducted a TCFD transition scenario analysis to identify climate-related transition risks and opportunities across multiple time horizons and warming scenarios. One of the transition risks identified was market loss due to climate change and changing grower expectations. As an innovative company, FMC has a leading biologicals portfolio that continues to respond to the increasing demand for sustainable farming practices that reduce water usage. Due to the effects of climate change, decreasing water usage pose a significant challenge to farmers who will need to sustainably grow more crops on less land using crop protection products, thus significantly increasing crop yields to feed a rising population. Since 2013, FMC has built a world-class biologicals business with more than 50 biological products offering protection for multiple high-value specialty crops and row crops across 50 countries. In 2022, FMC's plant health business surpassed a revenue of \$230 million and was driven by biologicals. Biologicals have the ability to enhance yield, improve soil health, and when integrated with the use of synthetics, provide an excellent option for resistance management. The global biologicals market is expected to grow from \$7.4 billion in 2020 to \$13.8 billion in 2025.

FMC continues to invest in our biologics portfolio to help maximize our opportunities in this market and plans on launching 10 new products in 2022 alone, with 4 biologicals currently in the pipeline. An example available for growers in Brazil is Provilar™ biofungicide, a foliar Bacillus combination, recently received registration from Brazilian authorities to address key diseases in soybeans, cotton and beans. Studies have shown crops treated with Provilar™ biofungicide demonstrate higher yield as a result of improved disease management. Provilar™ biofungicide will be available in Brazil this year. Another biopesticide is Zironar™ biofungicide/bionematicide, a root-colonizing biological used at planting, produces a physical barrier along the length of the root to offer season-long protection against soil-borne fungal diseases and destructive nematodes. Studies show Zironar™ biofungicide/bionematicide increases root biomass and root branching for better utilization of water from the soil in drought-like conditions.

Cost of response

120000000

Explanation of cost of response

FMC invests heavily in our research and development pipeline. In 2022, FMC's total R&D spend was 6% of our revenue. Part of this spend includes progressing our products through their registration and field studies needed to be able to commercialize our new molecules and products. Part of this overall R&D spend, includes our investments in biologicals. Our biologicals end-to-end estimated spend to commercialize is approximately \$30 million. This \$30 million estimated spend includes both external costs (e.g. start-up costs, third party costs associated with laboratory testing, analytical, etc.) as well as internal costs (e.g. FMC labor). Therefore, with our current pipeline consisting of 4 biological products, we anticipate spending an estimated \$120 million to mitigate this risk.

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

FMC continually aims to reduce water usage across all sites, focusing on innovative ways to recycle process water as well as efficiencies that decrease water consumption, specifically improving water efficiency in operations by focusing on water recovery and water reduction projects. There is a great emphasis on improving our current equipment to either reduce water usage or reuse it in other areas of the manufacturing site. For example, in our Manati, Puerto Rico site, an initiative is currently underway to re-use condensate from HVAC units in the lab as cooling liquids make-up in the cooling tower, which effectively reduces the water usage in our operations. The second stage of implementation began in 2022, and the first stage of this process was completed in 2021, leading to increased energy efficiency in production processes. In the implementation of projects such as condensate re-use, FMC has a strategic opportunity ensure the continual future state of operations for Manati as water scarcity can become more prevalent. This is a strategic opportunity for FMC because in reducing onsite water use, we reduce overall watershed demand, improve energy efficiency from less pumping from our onsite well, and improve overall site water resiliency, which decreases costs and helps ensure site longevity.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1650000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The financial impact figure looks at the annual monetary savings associated with water reuse and the overall estimated lifetime of the initiative. With an annual monetary savings of 55,000 (30,000 from stage 1 + 25,000 from stage 2) and an estimated lifetime of the initiative over 30 years, the total savings associated with this project is $30,000 * 30 + 25,000 * 30 = 1,650,000$ over 30 years. Annual monetary savings is calculated from the cost of a cubic meter of water and the associated costs of being able to re-use water within the HVAC system.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Suzhou

Country/Area & River basin

China	Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)
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Latitude

31.335439

Longitude

120.847231

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

12.48

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

12.48

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

7.72

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

7.72

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

4.76

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site is located in an area with water stress. Water consumption is calculated by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from the total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. The lower water withdrawn in 2022 is due to production volume influence. The lower discharge and higher consumption is due to improved accuracy in calculating water discharges compared to the prior year, which was our first year reporting these metrics.

Withdrawals/discharges to third party destinations refers to municipal suppliers. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because it is relevant to our business as a whole, but FMC does not have any withdrawals/discharges of that type at this particular site. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered not relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because this source of water is not relevant for FMC's operations. The water discharges at the Suzhou site is an estimated value because water discharges are not metered at this site. Discharge was determined using the company-average discharge rate, which is based on actual measured discharge volume reported from 95% of our operations. In the future, FMC plans to implement water tracking systems to track water discharges at this facility.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Panoli

Country/Area & River basin

India	Narmada
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Latitude

21.575091

Longitude

72.996857

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

144.67

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

144.67

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

144.67

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site is located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation, subtracting the total water discharge from the site from the total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. There is a significant decrease in total water discharges as FMC implemented a zero-liquid discharge (ZLD) system at this site, which causes an increase in the consumption value. ZLD is a strategic wastewater management system that ensures that there will be no discharge of industrial wastewater into the environment. Water withdrawal was lower compared to the previous year due to increased capacity for on-site water reuse due to the new ZLD system. Withdrawals from third party destinations refers to municipal suppliers. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because it is relevant to our business as a whole, but FMC does not have any withdrawals/discharges of that type at this particular site. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered not relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because this source of water is not relevant for FMC's operations.

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Savli

Country/Area & River basin

India	Mahi River
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Latitude

22.437154

Longitude

73.210151

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

6.56

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

6.56

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

6.56

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site is located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from the total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. There are no discharges at this site because FMC implemented a zero-liquid discharge (ZLD) system at this site. ZLD is a strategic wastewater management system that ensures that there will be no discharge of industrial wastewater into the environment. There is a higher amount of water withdrawal and water consumption due to increased production volumes at this site.

Withdrawals and discharges to third party destinations refers to municipal suppliers. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because it is relevant to our business as a whole, but FMC does not have any withdrawals/discharges of that type at this particular site. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered not relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because this source of water is not relevant for FMC's operations.

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name (optional)

Pasuruan

Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia	Brantas
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Latitude

-7.623853

Longitude

112.813919

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

3.43

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

3.43

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

3.42

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

3.42

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

0.01

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site is located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from the total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. Water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption at this site are all lower due to production volume influence, increased efforts for water reuse and recycling, and overall water efficiencies.

Withdrawals and discharges to third party destinations refers to municipal suppliers. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because it is relevant to our business as a whole, but FMC does not have any withdrawals/discharges of that type at this particular site. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered not relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because this source of water is not relevant for FMC's operations.

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name (optional)

Ungaran

Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia	Brantas
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Latitude

-7.188028

Longitude

110.446994

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

7.21

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

7.21

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

4.46

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

4.46

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

2.75

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site is located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from the total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: C = W - D. The higher discharge and lower consumption is due to improved accuracy in calculating water discharges compared to the prior year, which was our first year reporting these metrics.

Withdrawals and discharges to third party destinations refers to municipal suppliers. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because it is relevant to our business as a whole, but FMC does not have any withdrawals/discharges of that type at this particular site. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered not relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because this source of water is not relevant for FMC's operations. The water discharges at the Ungaran site is an estimated value because water discharges are not metered at this site. Discharge was determined using the company-average discharge rate, which is based on actual measured discharge volume reported from 95% of our operations. In the future, FMC plans to implement water tracking systems to measure water discharges at this facility.

Facility reference number

Facility 10

Facility name (optional)

Lahore

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan	Other, please specify (Ravi River)
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Latitude

31.434716

Longitude

74.188042

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

12.93

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

12.93

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

7.99

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

7.99

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

4.93

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site is located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from the total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. The higher water withdrawal is due to production volume influences. The lower discharge and higher consumption is due to improved accuracy in calculating water discharges compared to the prior year, which was our first year reporting these metrics.

Withdrawals/discharges to third party destinations refers to municipal suppliers. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because it is relevant to our business as a whole, but FMC does not have any withdrawals/discharges of that type at this particular site. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered not relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because this source of water is not relevant for FMC's operations. The water discharges at the Lahore site is an estimated value because water discharges are not metered at this site. Discharge was determined using the company-average discharge rate, which is based on actual measured discharge volume reported from 95% of our operations. In the future, FMC plans to implement water tracking systems to track water discharges at this facility.

Facility reference number

Facility 12

Facility name (optional)

Song Than

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam	Saigon
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Latitude

10.89477

Longitude

106.752681

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1.21

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

1.21

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0.02

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0.02

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1.19

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site is located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from the total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. This site remained consistent for water withdrawal, discharges, and consumptions despite an increase in production in 2022 due to improved water efficiencies.

Withdrawals and discharges to third party destinations refers to municipal suppliers. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because it is relevant to our business as a whole, but FMC does not have any withdrawals/discharges of that type at this particular site. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered not relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because this source of water is not relevant for FMC's operations.

Facility reference number

Facility 13

Facility name (optional)

Pudong

Country/Area & River basin

China	Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)
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Latitude

31.329317

Longitude

121.574367

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

0.76

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0.76

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0.47

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0.47

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

0.29

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site is located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from the total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. Water metrics are lower in 2022 due to the site decommissioning.

Withdrawals and discharges to third party destinations refers to municipal suppliers. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because it is relevant to our business as a whole, but FMC does not have any withdrawals/discharges of that type at this particular site. If there are 0 volumes withdrawn or discharges from a certain source that is considered not relevant (see 1.2h and 1.2i), this is because this source of water is not relevant for FMC's operations.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Limited Assurance, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Limited Assurance, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

FMC currently does not verify this data but will evaluate future plans to do so in the future as it expands water tracking systems across all sites.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

Verification standard used

Limited Assurance, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
FMC currently does not verify this data but will evaluate future plans to do so in the future as it expands water tracking systems across all sites.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
FMC currently does not verify this data but will evaluate future plans to do so in the future as it expands water tracking systems across all sites.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
FMC currently does not verify this data but will evaluate future plans to do so in the future as it expands water tracking systems across all sites.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Limited Assurance, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?
Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

Scope	Content	Please explain
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Row	Scope	Content	Please explain
1	Company-wide	<p>Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy</p> <p>Description of business dependency on water</p> <p>Description of business impact on water</p> <p>Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives</p> <p>Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution</p> <p>Commitment to reduce or phase-out hazardous substances</p> <p>Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations</p> <p>Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security</p> <p>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</p> <p>Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Reference to company water-related targets</p> <p>Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation</p> <p>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</p>	<p>FMC outlines our position on water in Our Care for the Planet statement. As a global corporate citizen, FMC is concerned about the consequences of climate change, including its impact on water availability. Water scarcity is a critical global issue, and FMC is committed to responsible use of water resources in the communities we live and work. FMC strives to be good water stewards through conscious water consumption and mindfulness of how our water practices impact local communities and watersheds. As a chemical company, FMC is reliant on water in order to manufacture our products, including its use as a coolant, solvent, and cleaning agent. FMC is committed to working with our suppliers and customers to extend our sustainable water practices across FMC's entire value chain. FMC is aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) #2 (Zero Hunger), #13 (Climate Action) and #15 (Life on Land) and acknowledges the human right to water and sanitation.</p> <p>FMC is a proud member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) and is committed to achieving AWS Certification at all FMC operations sites by 2035 and at high-risk sites by 2030. Certification to the AWS Standard aims to drive social, cultural, environmental, and economic benefits at the site and catchment levels. AWS certification is extensive, and implementation of the standard is intended to achieve five main outcomes for the site and its physical scope: good water governance; sustainable water balance; good water quality status; important water-related areas; and safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all (WASH).</p> <p>Innovation is at the heart of FMC's commitment to sustainable agriculture and farmers around the world. This innovation helps provide solutions to a water-intensive industry, as agriculture currently accounts for 70% of all freshwater withdrawals. In our product portfolio, we see market opportunities for our products to address climate change and its impacts on water availability. Our solutions can also help growers adapt to more unpredictable growing conditions and the effects these types of threats have on crops. FMC has committed to invest 100 percent of our research and development pipeline budget to developing sustainable products and solutions for future use.</p> <p>Additionally, FMC's EHS policy highlights FMC's commitment to practicing Responsible Care® and undergoing third party audit and certification to ensure compliance with the Responsible Care Management System® (RCMS®). OurCareforthePlanetFinal.pdf</p>

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Director on board	<p>The highest responsibility for water-related initiatives is the Chairperson of the Board of Director's Sustainability Committee. The Board of Directors has adopted a written charter to address climate related issues (including water) and outlines the Sustainability Committee's duties. As detailed in the charter, The Sustainability Committee is comprised of at least three outside, independent members of the board, one of whom shall be the Chairperson. Currently, there are five members of the Sustainability Committee. The Chairperson of the Sustainability Committee ensures that the charter is addressed in periodic board meetings and operationalized by the corporation.</p> <p>The charter includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing guidance on sustainability issues and assist in integration of sustainability into the business strategy and operations, including climate and water related risks and opportunities • Monitoring FMC's Sustainability Program that also includes environmental sustainability, program development and advancement, goals and objectives, and progress toward achieving those objectives • Monitoring FMC's EHS progress • Monitoring FMC's programs against American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care initiative related to climate change. <p>The Sustainability Committee is assisted by FMC's internal Executive Sustainability Council that meets quarterly, to review progress on decide on that decides to review sustainability and water related goals, risks and opportunities. Prior to making any external commitments and/or disclosures, recommendations are presented to the Executive Sustainability Council and the Sustainable Committee. FMC's sustainable water goal was presented to both the Executive Sustainability Council and Sustainability committee prior to FMC committing to implementing sustainable water practices by 2035. The chairperson of the Sustainability Committee (director on board) led the decision to approve the goal, representing a water-related decision made.</p>

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1 Scheduled - all meetings	<p>Monitoring implementation and performance</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p>	<p>The highest governance body responsible for water related initiatives at FMC is the Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee. This committee was established when sustainability was formalized at FMC in 2011. The committee meets four times per year to review and direct climate change related sustainability programs and submit summary reports to the full Board of Directors. The Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Committee") is composed of six outside members of the Board, one of whom is the Chairperson. The Committee's scope encompasses FMC's safety, environmental and sustainability programs as these were found to be important in the Materiality Assessment of the company. It reviews these programs (objectives, plans, and performance) and recommends actions, as necessary, to ensure continuous performance improvement and alignment with constituent expectations (both internal and external). The Committee also monitors program goals in light of market, environmental and social trends and expectations. The Committee meets as scheduled by its Chairperson, at a minimum, four times per year.</p> <p>Assisting the Committee is the Chief Sustainability Officer, who serves as the Committee's executive secretary. The executive secretary prepares the agenda and the reports that result from the Committee's inquiries and recommendations. The Chief Sustainability Officer reports to the Committee the changes in sustainability metrics related to climate change resulting from the Committee's inquiries and recommendations. They also assist the Chairperson in preparing reports to be submitted to the Board. The Committee conducts a charter review and self-assessment of its performance annually.</p>

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1 Yes	Sustainability/ESG Experience as defined in FMC's Proxy refers to experience on sustainability issues (including water-related issues) or managed organization with significant environmental, health or safety issues. Of the 10 current members of FMC's Board of Directors, 8 have competence on climate-related issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

- Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
- Managing water-related risks and opportunities
- Setting water-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
- Integrating water-related issues into business strategy

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), who reports directly to the CEO, is responsible for water-related goals and oversees the implementation and integration of sustainability and water-related issues at FMC. The CSO communicates directly with the Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee on water-related issues three times a year. The CSO works with the Vice President (VP) of Operations and other VPs in applicable functions to ensure the achievement of FMC's 2030 and 2035 environmental targets, including water. The CSO is responsible for reporting on the status of water goals for the organization and reviewing with operations on progress, and communicates with the board on water-related topics such as: progress on the implementation of sustainable water practices at all sites by 2035; sustainable water practices at high-risk sites by 2030; and water-related risks and opportunities as they pertain to the scenario analyses, including assessing future trends in water demand.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations Other, please specify (Implementing sustainable water practices)	Executive Team/CSO: FMC's executive officers and vice presidents, including those who are members of FMC's executive team are encouraged to include sustainability related targets in their annual performance indicators. FMC has developed aggressive climate goals, including net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2035, and also seeks 100% implementation of sustainable water practices, use of renewable energy, and waste to beneficial reuse by 2035. CEO: The Company has had a longstanding, practice of including in the Individual Measures of the CEO various objectives that align with various aspects of our Sustainability objectives, including our climate- and water-related goals. As demonstrated in FMC's Proxy, individual measures account for 30% of the CEO's API and includes strategy, which specifically highlights "delivering on sustainability metrics and goals." As FMC's water goal is to Implement sustainable water practices at all sites by 2035, executive compensation is tied directly to pursuing FMC's water-related goal. Performance Indicator Rationale: FMC has a goal to implement sustainable water practices at all sites by 2035 and high-risk sites by 2030, so the monetary incentive is tied to FMC's overall sustainability plan. The 5th component of the AWS Water Standard is Safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all (WASH) and as such is included as a part of the performance indicator.	Goals are set for all FMC employees, including the executive team and CEO, on an annual basis and applies at a global level. Goals are reviewed annually as a part of annual performance reviews and compensation packages. Performance is measured by progress towards sustainability goals, including progress towards implementing sustainable water practices at all sites. Goals are role-specific and relate to the business function the executive team member is responsible for.
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	FMC does not currently offer non-monetary incentives to C-Suite individuals or board members related to water.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

- Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
- Yes, trade associations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

FMC has an established set of strategic and governance processes that ensure the collaboration of FMC’s Governmental Affairs team with FMC’s executive leadership team, business leaders, and sustainability group on many issues, including water and climate change-related issues. Government affairs reports updates (at a minimum annually) to the Sustainability Committee of the Board and reports directly to the CSO. Members of FMC’s Governmental Affairs Group participate on FMC’s Executive Sustainability Council alongside leaders of FMC’s executive leadership and leaders from Manufacturing, EHS, R&D, Finance, Communications, Procurement, Human Resources, and Legal. In addition, members of FMC’s Corporate Government Affairs have regular interactions with FMC’s leaders from each function and geography in which FMC operates to define and ensure the priorities of the company are advocated for in our interactions with policy makers, trade associations, and research organizations. Through these interactions and meetings, FMC is able to discuss and ensure the company’s common approach to climate change and water-related issues is consistent with Our Care for the Planet Statement, which outlines climate, water, and biodiversity, as well as our EHS policy. In case an inconsistency (i.e., a policy goes against our water policy/commitments) is discovered, actions would include internal education on our water goals and further engagement with policy makers to clarify our position on water.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)
2022_10k.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	<p>FMC’s Enterprise Risk Management Group conducts a company-wide enterprise risk assessment to reduce FMC’s exposure to risk factors, which are generally disclosed in our 10-K. The assessment process includes engaging with FMC business functions globally on many issues, including water-related risks and opportunities. Findings from this assessment are reported to the Risk Council, FMC’s executive leadership and Board of Directors three times a year, and includes factors like climate change, water scarcity, food supply, resource efficiency, product environmental impact, and health and safety. Water-related issues are incorporated in the long-term strategic planning of the organization to better determine business continuity and risk/opportunity.</p> <p>Example: As a chemical company, water is vital to our manufacturing process, therefore integrating water-related issues into our long-term business objectives is strategic to ensure we can continue to manufacture our products. Therefore, FMC re-evaluated its long-term water goals and recently established new goals, which goes beyond original goals of water reduction and includes water efficiency and watersheds. FMC has a goal to implement sustainable water practices at all sites by 2035, which will ensure that water-related issues are integrated into long-term business objectives.</p>
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	<p>In order to achieve FMC’s long-term objectives, it is necessary to achieve FMC’s goals of implementing sustainable water practices at all sites by 2035. FMC has laid out a strategy to implement this standard through the five main objectives of the AWS Standard: Good water stewards understand their own water use, catchment context and shared concerns in terms of water governance, water balance, water quality, Important Water-Related Areas (IWRAs), and safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all (known as WASH) and then engage in meaningful individual and collective actions that benefit people, the economy and nature.</p> <p>Example: FMC plans to first begin implementation at high-risk water sites, with an interim goal to implement AWS Standard at all high-risk sites by 2030 and at all sites by 2035. FMC plans to achieve AWS Certification at all sites over the next 12 years following implementation of the Standard. Certification is determined by conformance with the criteria and indicators, not the process followed. The Standard is intended to be iterative and non-linear, meaning that a site may need to jump between steps and is expected to repeat many (if not most) of them through time.</p>
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	<p>FMC utilizes a cross-functional team as part of the financial planning process to provide insight into changing market conditions, research and development, and short-, medium- and long-term business strategy. This team is responsible for preparing monthly forecasts, quarterly updates, annual budgets and long-term financial planning.</p> <p>Example: R&D spend accounted for 6% of overall revenue in 2022. This spend includes the discovery and development of our molecules and products, the process from discovery to commercialization can take upwards of 15 years. As we are evaluating focus areas in early-stage R&D, we consider impacts growers may be experiencing at the time of launch. Agriculture as a business utilizes 70% of the world’s fresh water, and agricultural processes may be in high-risk water areas that may be susceptible to drought or flooding. FMC evaluates where we need to invest our R&D resources and spend and includes climate-related impacts, including water-availability as it pertains to agriculture as well as how change in water availability may impact customer demand for our products.</p>

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

29

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-45

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

-5

Please explain

Increased water CAPEX is in alignment with our anticipated forward trend reported last year of 25%, due to increased focus on water-related capital projects, including the recent implementation of two zero liquid discharge (ZLD) systems globally. Some of the increase can also be attributed to improvements in the granularity of our source data from our global ERP system that was implemented in 2021. OPEX trends reported is inclusive of the water and sewage utility spend, which is a different methodology than prior reporting years. We experienced a decrease in water-related OPEX using the boundary of water and sewage utility spend because we reduced both water withdrawals and water discharges. This was largely driven by our ZLD system installs, site closures, and efforts to implement sustainable water practices at all sites. Anticipated trends are due to no large water-related CAPEX projects planned near-term and continued efforts to reduce our water use and therefore water-related OPEX.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	FMC conducted both a TCFD aligned transition scenario (considering FMC's direct operations and entire value chain) and physical scenario (considering FMC's direct operations) analysis considering both climate-related risks and opportunities. FMC conducted these multiple scenario analyses under a variety of time horizons and climate scenarios, including scenarios under 2 degrees Celsius in line with TCFD Recommendations. FMC leveraged multiple scenarios from IEA (APS, STEPS, NZE 2050) and IPCC (RCP 8.5, IPCC SSP2-4.5, SSP1-2.6, SSP-8.5).

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related Land-use change	<p>Transition Scenario IEA SDS & NZE 2050: FMC completed a qualitative transition scenario analysis. FMC used the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario and Net Zero by 2050 roadmap to help evaluate potential business impacts, which assumes global warming is limited to 2 degrees and 1.5 degrees Celsius, respectively, due to several regulatory, technological and societal lifestyle changes. FMC's 2020 market share and emissions were used as the baseline from which to model the financial impacts of the scenarios.</p> <p>Time horizons: Where possible, data addressed trends for 2030 and 2050 and was compared to the current/short-term baseline to identify potential medium and long-term impacts and illustrate how risks and opportunities might evolve over time. This approach provides FMC with insight into various pathways economies could follow in the future, providing helpful information for strategic planning processes.</p> <p>Area of organization: The scenario analysis covered all parts of FMC's business including products and services, operations, and value chain.</p> <p>Physical Climate Scenario RCP 8.5: FMC drew upon publicly available scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to model physical risks. The IPCC scenario RCP 8.5 assumes a global temperature increase of 4 degrees Celsius, representing significant physical climate risks, including extreme temperatures, weather events, flooding, and sea-level rise. FMC conducted a portfolio-wide hotspot screening using downscaled models accounting for past and projected physical risk across several hazard categories. Data from this portfolio-level screening was matched with financial and historical information about each site to determine criticality and vulnerability. Analysis was conducted for the top 4 most critical/vulnerable sites, providing ranges for estimates of potential damages, losses and business interruption from climate hazards.</p> <p>Time horizon: This financial analysis includes a characterization of uncertainty as well as the movement of the risk level relative to baseline and between 2030 and 2050 to understand the potential medium and long-term impacts of climate change.</p>	Physical Scenario: Scenario analysis results provide insight into how FMC's business might be impacted by water-related events across a number of hazards including cyclones, extreme temperatures, flooding, and water stress. A screening process was conducted to generate potential future climate (and water) hazard exposure indicators for 44 FMC sites. As a result of the screening process on all of FMC's relevant sites, four sites were selected for a deep dive financial analysis: Rønland, Denmark; Manati, Puerto Rico; Savlii, India; and Panoli, India. These sites were identified as maximizing the cross-section of: exposure to climate hazards, the added vulnerability of chemical manufacturing sites to particular hazards such as flooding, and financial criticality to FMC's business enterprise. Of these four sites, three were exposed specifically to water-related hazards (specifically flooding and hurricanes): Rønland, Denmark; Manati, Puerto Rico; and Panoli, India. Data was collected from each of these sites detailing historical damages, losses and business interruptions due to climate-related event, and analysis was conducted on current mitigation efforts and site engineering. This data was then run through the financial models to determine range estimates of potential financial losses at these facilities due to water-related hazards.	<p>FMC's business strategy has been influenced across a variety of functions as a result of these scenario analyses, including but not limited to products and services, supply chain, value chain, investment in R&D, and operations. FMC recognizes that the medium and long-term physical impacts of climate change will continue to manifest themselves going forward, including sea level rise, which may put some of our facilities at risk. For example, plans are in place at our Ronland, Denmark site to strengthen its dike system to improve the resilience of this site to the impacts of sea level rise or stronger storm surges. FMC has already repaired the dike to ensure a minimum height of 1.9m above normal sea level around the Ronland peninsula. Work was completed in 2022 to increase dike height to 2.3 meters. The project will be carried out in collaboration with the Danish Coastal Authority.</p> <p>FMC also reset long-term water and waste goals, committing to implement sustainable water practices defined at all sites by 2035. FMC is a proud member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) and is committed to achieving AWS Certification at all FMC operations sites by 2035 and at high-risk sites by 2030. Certification to the AWS Standard aims to drive social, cultural, environmental, and economic benefits at the site and catchment levels. FMC has identified 2 sites to begin implementing additional sustainable water practices for certification.</p>

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

We currently do not consider internal price for water but are continuing to evaluate various methods to enable us to meet our goal to implement sustainable water practices at all sites.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	<p>FMC defines low water impact as products and technologies that result in lower water intensity utilizations in comparison with traditional grower methods utilized in agriculture.</p> <p>Innovation is at the heart of FMC's commitment to sustainable agriculture and farmers around the world. FMC is making significant investments in R&D and precision and digital technologies that enhance agricultural productivity and contribute to a more resilient and sustainable food system. In addition to new modes of action, we are working closely with farmers around the world to deliver innovative solutions that increase sustainability of farming practices, from precision application technologies that reduce emissions and conserve water to products that enhance soil health and biodiversity on the farm.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<p>FMC has products and services that are considered low water impact, including precision agriculture and plant health products. Precision and digital agriculture technologies help farmers better protect their crops while using less energy, water and traditional inputs. For example, FMC's 3RIVE 3D® application system is a precision application technology that uses 90 percent less water than alternative systems. Additionally, FMC is developing solutions to help farmers adapt to difficult growing conditions and mitigate environmental impacts, including water-stressed conditions. One example is Xyway products. Corn treated with 15.2 fl. oz./A (1.1 litre/Ha) of Xyway® LFR® fungicide was taller and demonstrated greater leaf expansion, stalk diameter and increased drought and stress tolerance compared to untreated corn.</p>

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Other	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Percentage of High-Risk Sites with Sustainable Water Practices Implemented - AWS Certification)

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2021

Base year figure

0

Target year

2030

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

0

% of target achieved relative to base year

0

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

FMC is committed to implementing sustainable water practices across its global footprint. FMC is a proud member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) and is committed to achieving AWS Certification at high-risk sites by 2030. AWS certification is extensive, and implementation of the standard is intended to achieve five main outcomes for the site and its physical scope: good water governance; sustainable water balance; good water quality status; important water-related areas; and safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH). FMC will prioritize its manufacturing locations in high-risk water areas, as defined by the WRI Water Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and has set a target to implement sustainable water practices at all high-risk sites by 2030. 2 Sites have been identified as targets to begin implementing additional sustainable water practices for certification. This is the first full year FMC is reporting progress against the target, which was established in 2021.

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Percentage of Total Sites with Sustainable Water Practices Implemented - AWS Certification)

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2021

Base year figure

0

Target year

2035

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

0

% of target achieved relative to base year

0

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

FMC is committed to implementing sustainable water practices across its global footprint. FMC is a proud member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) and is committed to achieving AWS Certification at all FMC operations sites by 2035. AWS certification is extensive, and implementation of the standard is intended to achieve five main outcomes for the site and its physical scope: good water governance; sustainable water balance; good water quality status; important water-related areas; and safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH). FMC has set a target to implement sustainable water practices at all sites by 2035. 2 Sites have been identified as targets to begin implementing additional sustainable water practices for certification. This is the first full year FMC is reporting progress against the target, which was established in 2021.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	Water Withdrawals Total Volumes Water Withdrawals Volumes by Source Water Discharges Total Volumes Water Consumption Total Volumes High Risk Water Withdrawals Total Volumes High Risk Water Withdrawals Volumes by Source High Risk Water Discharges Total Volumes High Risk Water Consumption Total Volumes	Other, please specify (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements)	In 2022, FMC engaged KPMG to perform a limited assurance review of certain environmental data, including water. KPMG provided limited assurance based on GRI and Management Criteria as published in our annual sustainability report.

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not mapped – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	FMC has a strong commitment to product stewardship. Our Product Stewardship teams around the world engage more than three million farmers annually and conduct hundreds of hours of training on the safe, sustainable and responsible use of crop protection products. Topics include how to select the appropriate products for their needs, proper handling and application techniques, timing and dose rates, disposing of leftover products and empty containers, and personal protective equipment.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	No, risks assessed, and none considered as substantive	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Plastics-related risks are not anticipated to have substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	No – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	In 2022, FMC established a global, cross functional team to identify opportunities to implement projects and initiatives that will help FMC achieve net-zero, including improvements in energy, water and waste management and drive GHG reductions. FMC has 9 established workstreams in t to reach the 2035 Sustainability Goals: Energy, Energy Efficiency, Electrification, Fleet and Travel, Direct Chemicals, Packing, Transportation & Distribution, Waste, and Water. These nine workstreams are guided by a Sustainability Impact Panel and Executive Steering Committee, who assist by providing prioritization strategies and drive overall program success. Plastics considerations will be a key part of the responsibilities of the packaging workstream.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	
Production of durable plastic components	No	
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	FMC produces crop protection goods that are packaged in plastics. Appropriate packaging plays an essential role in ensuring that crop protection products are safely delivered to the end user.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	Yes	FMC sells crop protection goods that are packaged in plastics. Appropriate packaging plays an essential role in ensuring that crop protection products are safely delivered to the end user.

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% post-industrial recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used		None	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	

W10.8a

(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	None	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As outlined by CropLife International, the crop protection industry has set a 2025 goal to continuously improve the farmer return rate, and the number of countries with container management programs, collecting by weight 20% more plastic containers than in 2019, recycling as much as feasible into end-use applications. For example, in the United States, FMC is a member of The Ag Container Recycling Council (ACRC), a not-for-profit trade association of companies that produce, formulate, package and distribute crop protection and other agrochemical products. A network of ACRC contractors collects and recycles empty, triple rinsed HDPE agricultural chemical containers at no cost to consumers. Farmers and commercial applicators nationwide participate in this free ACRC recycling program with more than 200,000,000 pounds of plastic having been recycled since 1992. Many of these end uses, like agricultural drain tile, provide ongoing benefit to the agricultural industry.

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: Certain statements made in this report are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by such words or phrases as "will likely result," "is confident that," "expect," "expects," "should," "could," "may," "will continue to," "believe," "believes," "anticipates," "predicts," "forecasts," "estimates," "projects," "potential," "intends" or similar expressions identifying "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including the negative of those words and phrases. Such forward-looking statements are based on FMC's current views and assumptions regarding future events, future business conditions and the outlook for the company based on currently available information. These statements

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made, except as otherwise required by law.

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	5802300000

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

We do not have this data but we intend to collect it within two years

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Yes, for all facilities	All facilities geolocation is provided in SW1.2 or 1.5

SW1.2a

(SW1.2a) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Comment
Wyoming	41.077251	-89.763339	USA
Wyong	-33.261734	151.443889	Australia
Flintshire	53.200832	-3.007067	UK
San Colombano	45.167293	9.52291	Italy
Stine	39.664592	-75.785564	USA
Middleport	43.207944	-78.470108	USA
Stade	53.627618	9.51458	Germany
Uberaba	-19.981759	-47.884838	Brazil
Uffholtz	47.814501	7.207403	France
Mobile	30.953021	-88.018828	USA
Ronland	56.657885	8.201058	Denmark
Other sites that are in high stress water areas are given in W5.1	0	0	Please see remarks
Jinshan	30.835295	121.456046	China
Pasuruan	-7.623853	112.813919	Indonesia

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

No

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms