

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

FMC Corporation is a specialty company serving global agricultural markets by providing innovative solutions, applications and quality products for more than 130 years. FMC employs approximately 6,200 people throughout the world and FMC's 2021 revenue totalled approximately USD \$5.05 billion. FMC's product line helps meet the food and nutrient needs of a growing population as it provides innovative and cost-effective solutions to enhance crop yields and quality by controlling a broad spectrum of insects, weeds and diseases, as well as 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. FMC's progress helps us to address some of the world's major global challenges. With our customers' use of our products and changes to our business operations, we are addressing six "major global challenges" that are among society's most profound concerns and have significant implications. They are 1) Food Expectations: Food and crop production must meet the basic needs of a rapidly growing population 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, forests 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 recently launched its new sustainability platform, *Greater than Green* that 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 submitting near-term 2030 emissions reduction targets to Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Business Ambition for 1.5°C. Beyond net-zero, FMC also seeks to achieve 100% implementation of sustainable water practices, use of renewable energy, and waste to beneficial reuse by 2035.

FMC representatives may from time to time make written or oral statements that are "forward-looking" and provide other than 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.

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 2021	December 31 2021

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	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. Direct use that we consider vital includes: • 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. For indirect operations, access to sufficient quality fresh water is important to our operations. We consider this important since: • Water is used by large number of employees for indirect processes use throughout our worldwide operation. FMC understands the importance of minimizing water use, as apparent in our sustainability goals. 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.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Vital	Important	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. 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. 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. 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.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	FMC currently measures site level water withdrawal volumes and reports total water withdrawal volumes across all FMC operations. Water withdrawal volumes are measured monthly (at a minimum).
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	FMC currently measures site level water withdrawal volumes and reports total water withdrawal volumes by source across all FMC operations. Water withdrawal by source is also tracked and publicly reported (e.g. in our CDP report). Water withdrawal volumes by source are measured monthly (at a minimum).
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	The quality of the water withdrawn from various sources are monitored regularly across all FMC operations. Any violation to the quality requirement is reported to Corporate at the time of the violation. Water withdrawal quality is measured monthly (at a minimum).
Water discharges – total volumes	76-99	FMC measures volumes of water discharges in most of FMC's operations. Water discharge volume is measured at the site level on a monthly basis (at minimum), or as required by regulatory requirements.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	76-99	Water discharge volumes by destination are monitored in most of FMC's operations, including at all of our large manufacturing sites. This metric is measured at a site-level on a monthly basis (at minimum), or as required by regulatory requirements, it is not consistently tracked across all sites at this time. FMC is in the process of evaluating what measures are needed to ensure tracking of water discharge across all sites and anticipates that future CDP submissions will include discharge information for all sites.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	76-99	Water discharge volumes by destination are monitored in most of FMC's operations, including at all of our large manufacturing sites. This metric is measured at a site-level on a monthly basis (at minimum), or as required by regulatory requirements, and it is not consistently tracked across all sites at this time. FMC is in the process of evaluating what measures are needed to ensure tracking of water discharge across all sites and anticipates that future CDP submissions will include discharge information for all sites.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	FMC measures quality of water discharged to the source, as required by permits, at all 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.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	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.
Water consumption – total volume	76-99	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 consumption information is available for most of our operations and is calculated annually (at a minimum). Since water discharge volumes are only monitored at some FMC facilities, water consumption data is limited by water discharge data. FMC is in the process of evaluating what measures are needed to ensure tracking of water consumption across all sites and anticipates that future CDP submissions will include consumption information for all sites.
Water recycled/reused	51-75	Water recycled/reused is tracked at some FMC facilities, including all of our large manufacturing sites. Water recycled/reused is tracked annually (at a minimum). This metric is measured at a site-level, it is not consistently tracked across all sites at this time. FMC is in the process of evaluating what measures are needed to ensure tracking of water recycled/reused across all sites and anticipates that future CDP submissions will include water recycled/reused information for all relevant sites.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	FMC provides water for employee WASH use at all its locations. Systems water testing for emergency eye wash stations and emergency showers occurs monthly (at a minimum). Other WASH-related functionality occurs annually (at a minimum), and in compliance with all local regulations and permits.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	1451.29	Lower	In 2020, FMC's reported water use was 1,517.14 megaliters, meaning there was an approximate 4% decrease YoY in total water withdrawals. This is largely driven by water reduction efforts at manufacturing sites such condensate recovery projects, water recycling projects, and an overall emphasis on using water more responsibly across all FMC operations. In the future FMC expects to continue decreasing total water withdrawals as we continue to implement water efficient technologies and processes and implement sustainable water practices at all sites. There were several water-related initiatives implemented at sites in 2021 and FMC expects to continue to see an increase in water-savings initiatives through 2022 and future years.
Total discharges	1281.72	This is our first year of measurement	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 was 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. FMC does not have visibility of how this compares to the previous year due to 2021 being first year of measurement. In the future FMC expects to improve on the collection of detailed water discharge data across our entire global footprint. This will allow us to identify areas to focus our improvement efforts, which may lead to a decrease in water discharges as a result of reducing our water demand in production and reuse more water. FMC expects to divert some water that is currently being handled as liquid waste to our on-site wastewater treatment facilities for improved water quality.
Total consumption	169.57	This is our first year of measurement	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). FMC does not have visibility of how this compares to the previous year due to 2021 being first year of measurement of total discharges, which is necessary to complete the total consumption calculation. In the future FMC expects to improve on the collection of detailed water discharge data across our entire global footprint, which will enable better understanding of total water consumption.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	11-25	Higher	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 2021, nine of our sites fall in the high-risk water category, as defined by the World Resources Institute's aqueduct tool V2.1.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	24.26	Lower	FMC withdrew less water from fresh surface water in 2021 as compared to 2020. This correlates to our overall reduction in water consumption. FMC expects to continue reducing water withdrawals from all sources as we implement sustainable water practices at all sites. FMC has several rainwater harvesting projects that may contribute to a change in this category year over year.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Brackish surface water/seawater is not a source of water for FMC's operations because we do not withdrawal from this source.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	951.7	Lower	FMC withdrew less water from renewable groundwater in 2021 as compared to 2020. This correlates to our overall reduction in water consumption. FMC expects to continue reducing water withdrawals from all sources as we implement sustainable water practices at all sites. FMC has several rainwater harvesting projects at sites that currently withdrawal from groundwater, which may also contribute to a decrease in this category year over year.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Non-renewable groundwater is not a source of water for FMC's operations because we do not withdrawal from this source.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Produced/entrained water is not a source of water for FMC's operations. Our chemistries do not produce any measurable amount of water.
Third party sources	Relevant	475.33	Lower	Municipal water is the only third-party source FMC uses. In 2021 several water savings projects were implemented at our manufacturing facilities. FMC withdrew less municipal water in 2021 as compared to 2020. This correlates to our overall reduction in water consumption. 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	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	575.42	This is our first year of measurement	FMC measures water discharges for a majority of our operations. Actual measured volume was reported for 95% of our operations, of which 44.9% 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. FMC is not able to compare fresh surface water discharge volumes for 2021 to the previous year because this is our first year reporting this metric. 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	441.28	This is our first year of measurement	FMC measures water discharges for a majority of our operations. Actual measured volume was reported for 95% of our operations, of which 34.4% 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. FMC is not able to compare brackish surface water/seawater discharge volumes for 2021 to the previous year because this is our first year reporting this metric. In 2021 FMC implemented a zero liquid discharge system at one of the primary facilities that discharges to brackish water and expects to see significant reductions in this category.
Groundwater	Relevant	4.64	This is our first year of measurement	FMC measures water discharge for a majority of our operations. Actual measured volume was reported for 95% of our operations, of which 0.4% was discharged to groundwater. This percentage was applied to the annual discharge volume for the estimated volume of discharge to groundwater. FMC is not able to compare groundwater discharge volumes for 2021 to the previous year because this is our first year reporting this metric. Some manufacturing facilities to discharge to groundwater sources for recharge purposes. FMC expects this discharge destination the remain about the same year over year due to regulatory requirements.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	260.38	This is our first year of measurement	FMC measures water discharge for a majority of our operations. Actual measured volume was reported for 95% of our operations, of which 20.3% 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. FMC is not able to compare third-party discharge volumes for 2021 to the previous year because this is our first year reporting this metric. 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

(W1.2) 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	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	At some of our large manufacturing facilities water is treated via an on-site wastewater treatment plant, where primary settling, and secondary aeration/biological treatment occurs. This water is treated on-site to meet specifications required by a third-party treatment facility before being discharged to the third-party treatment facility for tertiary treatment. Additionally, some sites treat water using a reverse osmosis system prior to reusing or discharging water. 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.
Secondary treatment	Relevant but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	At some of our large manufacturing facilities water is treated via an on-site waste water treatment plant, where primary settling, and secondary aeration/biological treatment occurs prior to being discharged to a surface water. Secondary treatment is relevant to FMC and is used to treat process water from our manufacturing process. Treatment varies at a site-level to ensure compliance with all regulatory standards.
Primary treatment only	Relevant but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Some FMC facilities have settling tanks or ponds as a treatment method, prior to being discharged to a third party wastewater treatment plant or surface water, depending on the nature of the operation activities on-site and in order to comply with regulatory requirements.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<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 but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Most 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.
Other	Not relevant	<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.

W1.3

(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	5045000	1451.29	3476217.70976166	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)

40.22

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 sulfonylureas. In 2020, FMC began to track our water intensities for our product families and we have continued this tracking with the same methodology in 2021. This data was unavailable prior to 2020. 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 water in other areas of the plants, and replacing water with a different solvent when applicable. Sulfonylureas water intensity remained approximately the same in 2021 because there were no significant water reduction initiatives at the sites that manufacture, formulate and package sulfonylurea products, due to these sites being located in low water stress regions. FMC expects that this water intensity will reduce in the upcoming years due water-

related project initiatives under investigation and to be implemented at sulfonyleurea-producing facilities.

Product type

Other, please specify (Specialty Chemicals)

Product name

Diamides

Water intensity value (m3)

22.12

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

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 diamides. In 2020, FMC began to track our water intensities for our product families and we have continued this tracking with the same methodology in 2021. This data was unavailable prior to 2020. 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 water in other areas of the plants, and replacing water with a different solvent when applicable. Diamides are produced at some of our high-risk water locations. FMC's water reduction initiatives in 2021 were focused on our high-risk locations, which is why we see a reduction in the water intensity of diamides. 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)

5.88

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

FMC produces malathion primarily at one operating site. In 2020, FMC began to track our water intensities for our product families and has continued to track this metric. This data was unavailable prior to 2020. In 2021 the water intensity for malathion is lower than 2020 due to improvements in data collection. Last year it was assumed all water at our Denmark facility was attributed to malathion, this year the intensity value is representative of the percentage of malathion produced at the facility, which only represents a portion of Denmark's total production. FMC does not expect any changes in water intensity for malathion production in 2022. 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

Indoxacarb

Water intensity value (m3)

155.24

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 indoxacarb. In 2020, FMC began to track our water intensities for our product families and has continued to track this metric using the same methodology in 2021. This data was unavailable prior to 2020. 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 water in other areas of the plants, and replacing water with a different solvent when applicable. The water intensity value for indoxacarb remained approximately the same in 2021. Indoxacarb is produced at a low-risk water location and no specific water-related initiatives were implemented to reduce indoxacarb's water intensity. FMC expects the water intensity for indoxacarb to remain the same in 2022. We anticipate that our water intensity for indoxacarb will reduce in the upcoming years as we continue to implement sustainable water practices at all sites.

Product type

Other, please specify (Specialty Chemicals)

Product name

Other products (aggregated)

Water intensity value (m3)

1.37

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 four specific large product families and all others aggregated into one category. In 2020, FMC began to track our water intensities for our big product families and has continued to track this metric using the same methodology in 2021. This data was unavailable prior to 2020. These metrics are used to track water usage at manufacturing sites and enables us to implement various water reduction and recovery initiatives such as reusing condensate, recycling water in other areas of the plants, and replacing water with a different solvent when applicable. Water intensity for this category remained about the same in 2021 compared to 2020 as there were no large water saving initiatives at the sites that produce all other chemicals. With various water efficiency initiatives in placed and under investigation, we anticipate that our water intensity in this category will reduce in the upcoming years.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of total procurement spend

1-25

Rationale for this coverage

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 engages with thousands of suppliers within our supplier base, and focus 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 incentivized 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: FMC engages with over 7,000 of suppliers within our supplier base, and focus our current sustainability third-party evaluations on relevant 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. % 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

Impact of Engagement: 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. 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. 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 water statement, 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 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

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Onboarding & compliance

Details of engagement

Inclusion of water stewardship and risk management in supplier selection mechanism
Requirement to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management
Other, please specify (Disclosure of water related metrics)

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

FMC requires all 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 or be a member of the United Nations Global Compact. In the FMC Supplier Code of Conduct, FMC explicitly highlights the company's value of sustainability, encouraging suppliers to collaborate with FMC to eliminate waste and cost from our supply chain and reduce water impact. Given that completion of this form, which includes water-specific questions, is required for all suppliers, both the percentage of suppliers and total procurement spend is 100%.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Measure of Success: 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 located. If the supplier cannot be rejected, risk mitigation measures will be implemented and more frequent audits are conducted in order to continue to assess risk. FMC measures success by whether or not the supplier falls under the threshold of a good score. Beneficial Water-Related Outcomes of This Engagement Activity: As FMC does not work with suppliers who fail the supplier prequalification form, FMC is ensuring good water governance and limiting water-related risks from a supplier perspective and has risk mitigation in place for suppliers that cannot be rejected. Furthermore, suppliers are required to adhere to the supplier code of conduct, which encourages suppliers to collaborate with FMC to reduce water impact.

Comment

W1.4c

(W1.4c) What is your organization's rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

FMC recognizes that water security is extremely important for our operations as well as for our customers. Many of our operating sites fall in high-risk areas, and conserving water is of immense importance to us. Due to climate change, availability of water to our farmers are also a key factor and therefore we work towards designing our products that will save water to our value chain partners. FMC prioritizes engagements with partners in our value chain based on how much product is produced and hence forth, the focus on these partners. As stated in the sections above, one factor may be the amount of material produced and includes a focus on tollers. These partners in our value chain are engaged via relationships and contracts. Partners are evaluated at a minimum annually.

Another method that FMC engages with our customers is the use of the evaluation tool EcoVadis. This is a yearly survey which includes many aspects of sustainability, including sustainable performance. FMC major B2B customers utilize EcoVadis and FMC provides them with access to our scorecard. Engagement success is measured by relationships, or networks, connected in EcoVadis as well as meeting customers' needs for providing adequate performance. This is considered successful if customers who use EcoVadis continue to do business with FMC. The score, as well as FMC's score are provided to customers to assess our performance in the various categories.

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?

No

W3. Procedures

W-CH3.1

(W-CH3.1) How does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities in the chemical sector that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

On a regular basis, FMC monitors and measures key characteristics of FMC operations (identified within each site and business), products and activities that can have a significant effect on health, safety, security and the environment. At the facility level, FMC meets all federal, state, local and foreign regulatory standards for discharge water quality. 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. Corporate Environmental, Health and Safety Managers are responsible for monitoring federal environmental, health and safety regulations and notifying sites and the site leadership teams of changes so that the sites can update their respective H&RA if it becomes necessary as a result of new regulation or a change in a regulation. Site Environmental, Health and Safety Managers are responsible for monitoring state and local environmental, health and safety regulations and revising their respective H&RA if deemed necessary by a new or changed state or local regulation. On a monthly basis, FMC site and Corporate review environmental, health and safety performance.

Though these processes do vary across our value chain, 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. PHA's are prioritized based on risk potential and FMC is continually performing these across our manufacturing sites and processes. 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. In addition, as part of our evaluation within our R&D pipeline, FMC utilizes an award-winning Sustainability Assessment Tool which is used to evaluate various components of our products, including evaluating risk of traveling to groundwater through runoff and leaching.

W-CH3.1a

(W-CH3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health. Report up to ten potential pollutants associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Potential water pollutant	Value chain stage	Description of water pollutant and potential impacts	Management procedures	Please explain
Spills or discharges from operation activity including chemical agents that may have potential to adversely affect or contaminate water bodies, water ecosystems, or human health. At the facility level FMC monitors and ensures that all federal, state, local and foreign regulations are met.	Direct operations	FMC's 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.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages	FMC regularly evaluates the required water quality and quantity necessary for daily business operations. 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. For instance, if a spill is encountered, FMC personnel would refer to the Incident Management Standard. Examples of impacts of spill, for instance, could be contamination of a nearby waterway, or risk to an employee. These risks are mitigated with site best management practices that are specific to the operating sites. FMC measures success by having a minimal, if not no potential spills and no impacts to any water bodies.
FMC products, insecticides, herbicides and fungicides, are regulated. FMCs products that are used per our product specifications do not have direct physical, biological, or chemical potential to adversely affect or contaminate water bodies, water ecosystems, human health and the environment.	Product use	FMC's products, if used improperly have the potential to negatively impact the surrounding soil and water qualities. An example would be if a product is not used properly, 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	Providing best practices instructions on product use R&D into less harmful alternative products	FMC ensures that product stewardship is integrated into our business processes and used to identify, manage and minimize the environmental, health and safety impacts of a product at every stage of its life cycle. FMC is committed to promoting effective stewardship in the field, and the appropriate management and use of our products supports sustainable agriculture, safeguards the environment and promotes public health. FMC regularly trains growers on the proper use of our product, this is one of the various mitigation strategies we have in place. In addition, product stewardship evaluation is included in our R&D processes for any new product that is commercialized. Prior to commercialization, the Global Product Stewardship team meets with marketing and commercial teams to ensure product stewardship, good product use, and understand of potential product impacts are evaluated before a new product is brought on the market. Any additional label or product use training is provided to the teams to ensure correct use of product. FMC's Sustainability Assessment tool measures and accelerates sustainability in FMC's research and development. The tool assesses the sustainability of a product from initial concept through each stage of development. This tool compares our R&D projects to a benchmark product currently in the market, and evaluates the product through a series of 38 questions in 6 categories with Climate change being a key category. It is a comparative analysis using products currently on the market, and it considers the life cycle of the product, including risks to human health and the environment. FMC is committed to introducing products that control only target pests and promote ecosystem and human health. FMC measures success by the % of R&D spent on sustainably advantaged products, which was 97% in 2021.

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

SEDEX

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 Sedex, an external screening and risk management provider to continuously qualify key raw material suppliers including assessment of natural resources (including water) and if they have a biodiversity action plan among other business practices (labor standards, health and safety, human rights, and business ethics). We are continuing to grow this program. FMC has initiated relationships with suppliers that are current members of Sedex and has successfully engaged with 67% of those current members in 2020, 40 suppliers. Sedex regularly updates FMC on changes to supplier profiles. In phase two of this partnership, we identify Sedex members and ask them to initiate a partnership with FMC during the supplier evaluation process.

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
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.

Identifying, Assessing, and Responding: 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 2021, nine 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. Furthermore, 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.

Contextual Issues Considered:

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.

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.

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.

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials: Relevant because water is key in our ability to source raw materials.

Water regulatory frameworks: Relevant as water regulation may change where FMC sites are located, impacting licenses and abilities to operate.

Status of ecosystems and habitats: FMC is committed to AWS standard at all sites, which includes status of ecosystems/habitats, and as a chemical company we are reliant on functioning ecosystem services.

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 AWS Standard FMC is committed to.

Stakeholders Considered:

Customers: FMC considers customers relevant because water-related risks may impact demand for products to our customers as our markets are affected by water-related issues and we are committed to responding to customers evolving needs.

Employees: FMC considers employees in operational risk out of non availability of water at our sites affecting our employees (labor difficulty, importance of WASH).

Investors: FMC engages with investors on water-related issues out of corporate responsibility. In addition, FMC is ranks on various different components by our investors, and as such, these communications and disclosures are essential for our business.

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. FMC is committed to AWS Standards at all sites, which includes community impact and involvement.

NGOs: FMC works with NGOs (i.e. AIM4Climate) in achieving climate and water-related goals, and NGOs often have deep knowledge and experience with water-related areas.

Regulators: FMC considers regulators relevant as we engage directly with regulators on our sites that have permit requirements and is essential to keep our operations in compliance with applicable regulations.

River Basin Management Authorities: FMC considers authorities relevant as they help ensure our facilities have rigorous water management strategies.

Statutory Special Interest Groups: FMC considers these groups relevant as we plan to involve local level interest groups in achieving our water-related goals.

Suppliers: FMC recognizes that solutions to climate change exist outside its own manufacturing, and as the network grows in scale and complexity, there is increasing opportunity for collaboration with the supply chain.

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.

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	9	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 9 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

21-30

Comment

This refers to Suzhou and Jinshan 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

21-30

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

3

% 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 Surabaya, 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 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 began in 2021 to increase dike height to 2.3 meters. The project will be 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 started in 2021 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 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

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 2021, FMC's plant health business surpassed a revenue of \$200 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 20212, 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. startup 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 recognize this opportunity.

W4.3

(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 first stage of this process was completed in 2021, with the second stage of implementation beginning in 2022, 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)
-------	-----------------------------

Latitude

35.49145

Longitude

111.5642

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)

20.11

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

20.11

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

17.76

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

17.76

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

2.35

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

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. 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. This is our first year of calculating and reporting water consumption as well as water discharges. 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 1.2j), 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 continue to implement water tracking systems to continue to track water withdrawals and improve tracking water discharges at this facility.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Panoli

Country/Area & River basin

India	Narmada
-------	---------

Latitude

21.56272

Longitude

72.99047

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)

180.24

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

180.24

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

51.52

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

51.52

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

128.72

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

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. 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: $C = W - D$. This is our first year of calculating and reporting water consumption as well as water discharges. All consumption calculations are estimations based on the CDP formula. 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 this type at this 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. FMC expects to see a significant decrease in water discharges at this facility next year and in future years due to the implementation of a zero liquid discharge system and other water efficiency measures.

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Savli

Country/Area & River basin

India	Mahi River
-------	------------

Latitude

22.564

Longitude

73.223

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)

5.92

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

5.92

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0.05

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0.05

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

5.87

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

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. Water consumption is calculated by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: C = W - D. This is our first year of calculating and reporting water consumption as well as water discharges. All consumption calculations are estimations based on the CDP formula. 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 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. In the future, FMC plans to continue to implement water tracking systems to continue to track water withdrawals and discharge and to track our year over year trends.

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name (optional)

Surabaya

Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia	Brantas
-----------	---------

Latitude

-7.249

Longitude

112.748

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)

2.05

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

2.05

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0.64

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Discharges to fresh surface water

0.64

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)

1.41

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site is was located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation. Water consumption is calculated by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. This is our first year of calculating and reporting water consumption as well as water discharges. All consumption calculations are estimations based on the CDP formula. 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 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 1.2j), this is because this source of water is not relevant for FMC's operations. In the future, FMC plans to continue to implement water tracking systems to continue to track water withdrawals and discharge. This site is no longer operational as of 2022 therefore FMC will not have any forward trends at this facility.

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name (optional)

Pasaruan

Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia	Brantas
-----------	---------

Latitude

-7.6478

Longitude

112.9065

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)

4.47

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

4.47

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

4.4

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

4.4

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

0.07

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site was located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation. Water consumption is calculated by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. This is our first year of calculating and reporting water consumption as well as water discharges. All consumption calculations are estimations based on the CDP formula. 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 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. In the future, FMC plans to continue to implement water tracking systems to continue to track water withdrawals and discharge and track year over year trends.

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name (optional)

Ungaran

Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia	Brantas
-----------	---------

Latitude

-7.136

Longitude

110.4017

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)

6.77

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

6.77

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)

1.14

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Discharges to fresh surface water

1.14

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)

5.63

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site was located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation. Water consumption is calculated by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. This is our first year of calculating and reporting water consumption as well as water discharges. All consumption calculations are estimations based on the CDP formula. 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 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. In the future, FMC plans to continue to implement water tracking systems to continue to track water withdrawals and discharge, and to track year over year trends.

Facility reference number

Facility 10

Facility name (optional)

Lahore

Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan	Other, please specify (Ravi River)
----------	------------------------------------

Latitude

31.5418

Longitude

74.332

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)

11.21

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

11.21

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)

11.21

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

4.4

Discharges to third party destinations

6.81

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site was located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation. Water consumption is calculated by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. This is our first year of calculating and reporting water consumption as well as water discharges. All consumption calculations are estimations based on the CDP formula. 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 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 1.2j), this is because this source of water is not relevant for FMC's operations. In the future, FMC plans to continue to implement water tracking systems to continue to track water withdrawals and discharge. and to track year over year trends.

Facility reference number

Facility 12

Facility name (optional)

Song Than

Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam	Saigon
----------	--------

Latitude

11.18154

Longitude

106.648903

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)

1.26

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

1.26

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0.03

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Discharges to fresh surface water

0.03

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0.03

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1.23

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site was located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation. Water consumption is calculated by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. This is our first year of calculating and reporting water consumption as well as water discharges. All consumption calculations are estimations based on the CDP formula. 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 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. In the future, FMC plans to continue to implement water tracking systems to continue to track water withdrawals and discharge. and to track year over year trends.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Jinshan

Country/Area & River basin

China	Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)
-------	-----------------------------

Latitude

31.2184

Longitude

121.43456

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)

20.56

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

20.56

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

15.47

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

15.47

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

FMC utilized the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine that this site was located in an area with water stress. FMC utilizes the CDP water consumption calculation. Water consumption is calculated by subtracting the total water discharge from the site from total water withdrawn by the site during the reporting period: $C = W - D$. This is our first year of calculating and reporting water consumption as well as water discharges. All consumption calculations are estimations based on the CDP formula. 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 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 1.2j), this is because this source of water is not relevant for FMC's operations. In the future, FMC plans to continue to implement water tracking systems to continue to track water withdrawals and discharge. and to track year over year trends.

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, ISAE3000 (Revised)

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

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 plans to do so in the future as it expands water tracking systems across all sites.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

Not verified

Verification standard used

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

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.

Row	Scope	Content	Please explain
1	Company-wide	<p>Description of business dependency on water</p> <p>Description of business impact on water</p> <p>Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of water-related standards for procurement</p> <p>Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives</p> <p>Company water targets and goals</p> <p>Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to water-related innovation</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education</p> <p>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</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>Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation</p> <p>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</p>	<p>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. Therefore, 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. FMC is committed to implementing sustainable water practices across our global footprint, setting a new water-related goal in 2021 to reduce water use and improve water quality by aligning with the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard at all 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). 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. 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®).</p> <p>Updated-FMC-EHS-Policy-2022_Sustainability_062722.pdf Climate-Change-Water-Statement.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	Please explain
Director on board	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. The charter includes: • Providing guidance on sustainability issues and assist in integration of sustainability into the business strategy and operations, including climate related risks and opportunities (including water) •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. 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, various reporting responsibilities and discusses sustainability scorecards. 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, and the director on board led the decision to approve the goal.

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	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	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. 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.

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	Experience on sustainability issues (including water) or managed organization with significant environmental, health or safety 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)

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand
 Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
 Managing water-related risks and opportunities

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	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Increased access to workplace WASH Other, please specify (Implement sustainable water practices as defined by the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard at all sites by 2035)	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 CEOs API and includes strategy, which specifically highlights "delivering on new [Sustainability] metrics and goals." As FMC's water goal is to Implement sustainable water practices as defined by the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard at all sites by 2035, executive compensation is tied directly to pursuing FMC's water-related goal. Performance Indicator Rationale: (W8) FMC has a goal to implement the AWS Standard 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.
Non-monetary reward	Please select	Please select	

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. For example, members of FMC’s Governmental Affairs Group participate on FMC’s Executive Sustainability Council alongside leaders of FMC’s executive leadership, as well as group 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 water statement and 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)

FMC022_10K_2021_Web.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	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. 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 reevaluated its long term water goals and established new goals in 2021, which goes beyond original goals of water reduction and includes water efficiency and watersheds. FMC has a goal to implement the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard at all sites by 2035, which will ensure that water-related issues are integrated into long-term business objectives.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	In order to achieve FMC’s long-term objectives, it is necessary to achieve FMC’s goals of implementing the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard 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. 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 13 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.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	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. Example: FMC spends approximately 6-7% of our revenue in R&D. 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 worlds 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.

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)

254

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

25

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

5

Please explain

FMC continues to implement water-related initiatives, increasing water-related CAPEX approximately 254% from 2020. In 2021 FMC implemented a global ERP system, and it is assumed that 2020 water-related CAPEX may be underestimated as a result. We completed a thorough inventory of our 2021 water-related CAPEX using the ERP system, which has attributed to some of the increase. This increase was also driven primarily by two large water-related capital projects. One project at Panoli commenced in 2021 however most of the CAPEX is expected in 2022. As such, we anticipate a continued CAPEX increase and estimate ~25% increase in 2022. FMC currently does not directly track water-related OPEX separately from total OPEX. Any increases in cost in 2021 were balanced out within the overall operating costs, therefore 0% increase in OPEX was assumed. We anticipate a potential 5% increase in OPEX spending as we operate our Panoli reverse osmosis system and any CAPEX projects implemented in 2022.

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 to identify climate-related risks and opportunities under the IEA SDS, IEA Net Zero 2050 roadmap, and RCP 8.5 scenario.

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
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related Land-use change	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. 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. Area of organization: The scenario analysis covered all parts of FMC's business including products and services, operations, and value chain. 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. 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.	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; Savli, 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.	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 ensure a minimum height of 1.9m above normal sea level around the Ronland peninsula. Work began in fall 2021 to increase dike height to 2.3 meters. The project will be carried out in collaboration with the Danish Coastal Authority. FMC also reset long-term water and waste goals, committing to implement sustainable water practices as defined by the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard at all sites by 2035. The priority will be on high-risk areas, pursuing AWS certification for those FMC sites by 2030.

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, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

Please explain

We currently do not consider internal price for water.

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	FMC defines low water impact technologies as technologies that result in lower water intensity utilizations in comparison with traditional grower methods utilized in agriculture. 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.	<Not Applicable>	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.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	FMC collects information to determine our environmental impacts, such as energy usage, GHG emissions, water usage and waste generation, which are our key sustainability performance indicators. This data was used in developing our 2030 and 2035 targets to reduce our environmental impacts, including water practices at our high-risk sites. To determine the new water related goal, we collaborated with our operations team, we then incorporated various scenarios and sustainability project commitments into the model to develop our final water-related goal. If our goal is met early, we will refine and reset them to ensure that we are continuously improving our environmental profile. In 2021, FMC reset our water-related sustainability goal, committing to implement sustainable water practices as defined by the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard at all sites by 2035. The focus will be on high-risk areas, pursuing AWS certification for those FMC sites by 2030.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Other, please specify (Sustainable Water Practices)

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of target

After an extensive analysis of our current metrics, FMC reset long-term water and waste goals, committing to implement sustainable water practices as defined by the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard at all sites by 2035. FMC has set a target to pursue AWS certification at sites in high-risk areas, pursuing AWS certification by 2030. As identified by the WRI Aqueduct tool, 9 of FMC's manufacturing sites are in high-risk areas. In FMC's water statement, we commit to being good water stewards and recognize water scarcity is a critical global issue. We are committed to responsible use of water resources in the communities where we operate. AWS certification is extensive and implementation of the standard is intended to achieve five main outcomes for the site and its physical scope: 1) Good water governance 2) Sustainable water balance 3) Good water quality status 4) Important water-related areas 5) Safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all (WASH)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (% High Risk Sites that have Implemented AWS Standard)

Baseline year

2021

Start year

2021

Target year

2030

% of target achieved

0

Please explain

This goal was reset and established in 2021 following extensive analysis of current water metrics, and as such verification with AWS has just begun. The progress on this goal will be assessed by the number of sites that have implemented the AWS Standard relative to the total number of FMC sites. As of now, no sites have begun implementing the AWS Standard as this is a new FMC goal. The threshold to success will be achieved once all sites have implemented sustainable water practices and have aligned with the AWS Standard.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal

Other, please specify (Sustainable Water Practices)

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of goal

After an extensive analysis of our current metrics, FMC reset long-term water and waste goals, committing to implement sustainable water practices as defined by the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard at all sites by 2035. The AWS Standard is extensive and implementation of the standard is intended to achieve five main outcomes for the site and its physical scope: 1) Good water governance 2) Sustainable water balance 3) Good water quality status 4) Important water-related areas 5) Safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all (WASH) FMC will seek AWS certification following implementation of AWS Standard across all sites. FMC will begin to achieve this goal by achieving implementation of AWS Standard at high-risk sites by 2030, as outlined in 8.1a. This goal is important to FMC as FMC is committed to sustainability, including water, as outlined by our sustainability platform 'Greater than Green.' FMC believes that true sustainability goes beyond conservation, and that it requires all of us to find new ways to enhance the health of our planet and the vitality of our communities. FMC recognizes that environmental responsibility is not just about reducing how much we consume or generate; it's about how we use our resources, which means being good water stewards. Water scarcity is a critical global issue and we are committed to responsible use of water resources in the communities where we operate.

Baseline year

2021

Start year

2021

End year

2035

Progress

This goal was reset and established in 2021 following extensive analysis of current water metrics, and as such verification with AWS has just begun. The progress on this goal will be assessed by the number of sites that have achieved AWS certification relative to the total number of FMC sites. As of now, no sites have AWS certification as this is a new FMC goal. The threshold to success will be achieved once all sites have implemented sustainable water practices and achieved AWS certification by aligning with the standard.

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	Total Water Use [Million Cubic Meters]	ISAE 3000	FMC has total water withdrawal verified. Additional metrics verified include total high-risk water use and high-risk water intensity.

W10. 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 involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other 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. Additional factors include, among other things, the risk factors and other cautionary statements included within FMC's 2021 Form 10-K as well as other SEC filings and public communications. FMC cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. Forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by the above cautionary statement. FMC undertakes no obligation, and specifically disclaims any duty, to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances arising after the date on which they were made, except as otherwise required by law.

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

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

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

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 confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms