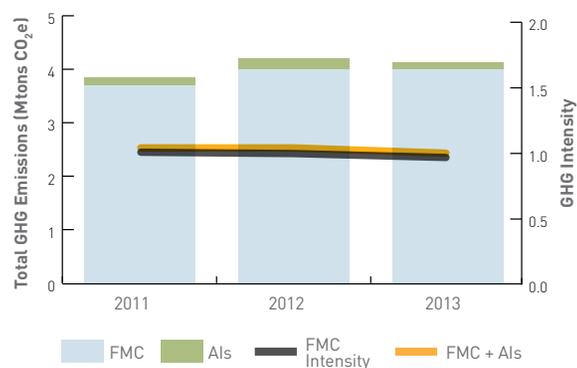


## GLOBAL GHG EMISSIONS

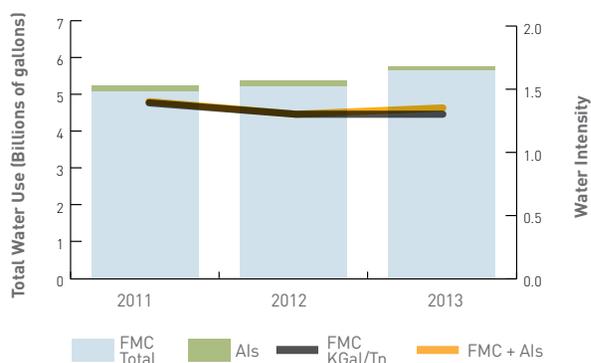
(includes both direct and indirect emissions)



Greenhouse gas intensity decreased 3 percent primarily due to decreased process emissions at our Green River facility.

## GLOBAL WATER USAGE

(excludes once-thru cooling water)



FMC's water intensity increased 5 percent. The increase was driven by drought conditions at our Green River site which necessitated increased water intake to maintain the proper water level in its containment lake.

## RENEWABLE ENERGY POWERS FMC SITES

Renewable energy is a key source of power at our Argentina and Iceland facilities. The Minera del Altiplano site high in the Andes Mountains uses solar evaporation ponds as a primary part of its lithium production process. The Iceland seaweed processing facility (below) capitalizes on the heat generated from geothermal underground pools for 100 percent of its energy.



In 2013, the cross-functional EMCOE team and third-party experts completed audits of two manufacturing sites: Rockland, Maine, and Milazzo, Italy. These sites were selected for pilot analyses because they are at different stages of energy monitoring and management, and as such, the results could provide information on the range of energy savings that might exist across FMC. Based on the audit results and cost/benefit assessments, we began implementation of several projects including repair of compressed air leaks and the installation of three heat recovery boilers, variable-frequency drives, piping and tank insulation, and programmable controls. The next audit will be conducted in 2014 at our largest operation and energy consuming facility in Green River, Wyoming.

### Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Our natural soda ash mining and processing operation in Green River consumes the largest share of FMC's energy usage and generates the most greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). Our GHG emissions include both those occurring from fuel use, as well as process emissions – naturally occurring emissions released during the mining and processing of natural soda ash. FMC's 2013 GHG emission intensity decreased 3 percent due to lower process emissions at this facility.

We will conduct an EMCOE audit in 2014 to find new ways to decrease Green River's energy and greenhouse gas emissions. However, it is important to note that production of natural soda ash from our Wyoming site already uses 40 percent less energy and produces about 40 percent less GHG than production of the alternative synthetic soda ash. **25**

### Water Management

In 2013, FMC's water intensity increased 5 percent versus 2012. The Green River site is our largest consumer of water, where in addition to use in solution mining, water sources are used to remove naturally occurring impurities that enter our process with the trona ore. We collect this process water in a containment lake, allowing us to recover any remaining soda ash value. Process water from the containment lake is also used as an extremely energy-efficient