The following is the information required to be disclosed as per the GISTM requirement 15.1 for the Kounomai Mine's tailings facilities.

		Country	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan
		Site	Kounomai Mine	Kounomai Mine	Kounomai Mine	Kounomai Mine	Kounomai Mine	Kounomai Mine	Kounomai Mine	Kounomai Mine
		Operating company	Sumitomo Metal Mining	Sumitomo Metal Mining	Sumitomo Metal Mining	Sumitomo Metal Mining	Sumitomo Metal Mining	Sumitomo Metal Mining	Sumitomo Metal Mining	Sumitomo Metal Mining
		Tailings facility name	Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam	Suehiro Tailings Dam	No. 5AB Impoundment Pond	No. 5C Impoundment Pond	No. 6A and No. 6B Impoundment Ponds	No. 7A and No. 7B Impoundment Ponds	No. 8 Impoundment Pond	No. 9 Impoundment Pond
		Conformance level	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant
Requirement 15.1B	1)	Overview of the tailings facility	The facility is located in Kounomaisawa, Kounomai, Monbetsu City, Hokkaido. Deposition of cyanidation process residue began in 1952 or 1954 and ended in 1973. Permanent maintenance is currently being carried out by dedicated facility staff.	The facility is located on the right bank of the Mobetsu River in Kounomai, Monbetsu City, Hokkaido. Deposition of cyanidation process residue began in 1965 and ended in 1966. Permanent maintenance is currently being carried out by dedicated facility staff.	The facility is located on the right bank of the Mobetsu River in Kounomai, Monbetsu City, Hokkaido, and is bordered on the north side by No. 6A Impoundment Pond. Deposition of cyanidation process residue ended in 1953. (The start date of deposition is unknown.) Permanent maintenance is currently being carried out by dedicated facility staff.	The facility is located on the right bank of the Mobetsu River in Kounomai, Monbetsu City, Hokkaido, and is bordered on the north side by No. 6B Impoundment Pond. Deposition of cyanidation process residue began in 1940 and was completed by 1973. (There is no detailed information about the completion of the deposition process.) Permanent maintenance is currently being carried out by dedicated facility staff.	The facility is located on the right bank of the Mobetsu River in Kounomai, Monbetsu City, Hokkaido, and is bordered on the north side by No. 7A and No. 7B Impoundment Ponds and on the south side by No. 5AB and No. 5C Impoundment Ponds. Deposition of cyanidation process residue ended in 1953. (The start date of deposition is unknown.) Permanent maintenance is currently being carried out by dedicated facility staff.	The facility is located on the right bank of the Mobetsu River in Kounomai, Monbetsu City, Hokkaido, and is bordered on the north side by No. 8 Impoundment Pond and on the south side by No. 6A and No. 6B Impoundment Ponds. Deposition of cyanidation process residue began before 1939, and deposition of neutralized sediment from the mine water treatment process began in 1972. The deposition process ended in 1977. Seismic reinforcement against earthquake ground motion was carried out in 2014 and 2015. Permanent maintenance is currently being carried out by dedicated facility staff.	The facility is located on the right bank of the Mobetsu River in Kounomai, Monbetsu City, Hokkaido, and is bordered on the north side by No. 9 Impoundment Pond and on the south side by No. 7A and No. 7B Impoundment Ponds. Deposition of cyanidation process residue began before 1939 and ended in 1977. Seismic reinforcement against earthquake ground motion was carried out in 2015. Permanent maintenance is currently being carried out by dedicated facility staff.	The facility is located on the right bank of the Mobetsu River in Kounomai, Monbetsu City, Hokkaido. It is the most downstream among the mine's tailings facilities. Deposition of cyanidation process residue began before 1939 and ended in 1977. In August 1973, a part of the foundation embankment collapsed, and restoration work was carried out. Permanent maintenance is currently being carried out by dedicated facility staff.
	2)	Classification of expected consequence* *Classification 1. Low 2. Significant 3. High 4. Very High 5. Extreme	Classification of expected consequence: Significant	The results of the breach and runoff analyses for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam were applied mutatis mutandis. Classification of expected consequence: Significant	The results of the breach and runoff analyses for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam were applied mutatis mutandis. Classification of expected consequence: Significant	The results of the breach and runoff analyses for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam were applied mutatis mutandis. Classification of expected consequence: Significant	The results of the breach and runoff analyses for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam were applied mutatis mutandis. Classification of expected consequence: Significant	The results of the breach and runoff analyses for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam were applied mutatis mutandis. Classification of expected consequence: Significant	The results of the breach and runoff analyses for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam were applied mutatis mutandis. Classification of expected consequence: Significant	The results of the breach and runoff analyses for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam were applied mutatis mutandis. Classification of expected consequence: Significant
	3)	Summary of risk assessment findings relevant to the tailings facility	**Risk of rising groundwater levels**: Risk of reduced foundation embankment strength and overflow due to heavy rainfall, etc. Water level observations are ongoing at multiple locations, as are plant staff patrols for monitoring. **Seismic risk**: The seismic performance specified in the following technical guidelines* is satisfied. Risk of structural aging: The conduit is at least 60 to 85 years old since their construction, and deterioration, leaks, cavities, concrete damage, etc. have been observed. *Technical Guidelines for the Ministerial Ordinance that Establishes Technical Standards for Structures, etc. Used in Mining (Bylaws) (enacted November 30, 2012, by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)	**Risk of rising groundwater levels**: Risk of reduced foundation embankment strength and overflow due to heavy rainfall, etc. Water level observations are ongoing at multiple locations, as are plant staff patrols for monitoring. **Seismic risk**: The seismic performance specified in the following technical guidelines* is satisfied. *Technical Guidelines for the Ministerial Ordinance that Establishes Technical Standards for Structures, etc. Used in Mining (Bylaws) (enacted November 30, 2012, by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)	**Risk of rising groundwater levels**: Risk of reduced foundation embankment strength and overflow due to heavy rainfall, etc. Water level observations are ongoing at multiple locations, as are plant staff patrols for monitoring. **Seismic risk**: The seismic performance specified in the following technical guidelines* is satisfied. *Technical Guidelines for the Ministerial Ordinance that Establishes Technical Standards for Structures, etc. Used in Mining (Bylaws) (enacted November 30, 2012, by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)	**Risk of rising groundwater levels**: Risk of reduced foundation embankment strength and overflow due to heavy rainfall, etc. Water level observations are ongoing at multiple locations, as are plant staff patrols for monitoring. **Seismic risk**: The seismic performance specified in the following technical guidelines* is satisfied. *Technical Guidelines for the Ministerial Ordinance that Establishes Technical Standards for Structures, etc. Used in Mining (Bylaws) (enacted November 30, 2012, by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)	**Risk of rising groundwater levels**: Risk of reduced foundation embankment strength and overflow due to heavy rainfall, etc. Water level observations are ongoing at multiple locations, as are plant staff patrols for monitoring. **Seismic risk**: The seismic performance specified in the following technical guidelines* is satisfied. *Technical Guidelines for the Ministerial Ordinance that Establishes Technical Standards for Structures, etc. Used in Mining (Bylaws) (enacted November 30, 2012, by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)	**Risk of rising groundwater levels:** Risk of reduced foundation embankment strength and overflow due to heavy rainfall, etc. Water level observations are ongoing at multiple locations, as are plant staff patrols for monitoring. **Seismic risk:** In the seismic performance evaluation specified by the following technical guidelines*, the stability requirements for Level 2 earthquake ground motion were not met in some locations. Consequently, seismic reinforcement work was carried out in 2014 and 2015. *Technical Guidelines for the Ministerial Ordinance that Establishes Technical Standards for Structures, etc. Used in Mining (Bylaws) (enacted November 30, 2012, by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)	**Risk of rising groundwater levels:** Risk of reduced foundation embankment strength and overflow due to heavy rainfall, etc. Water level observations are ongoing at multiple locations, as are plant staff patrols for monitoring. **Seismic risk:** In the seismic performance evaluation specified by the following technical guidelines*, the stability requirements for Level 2 earthquake ground motion were not met in some locations. Consequently, seismic reinforcement work was carried out in 2015. *Technical Guidelines for the Ministerial Ordinance that Establishes Technical Standards for Structures, etc. Used in Mining (Bylaws) (enacted November 30, 2012, by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)	**Risk of rising groundwater levels**: Risk of reduced foundation embankment strength and overflow due to heavy rainfall, etc. Water level observations are ongoing at multiple locations, as are plant staff patrols for monitoring. **Seismic risk:** The seismic performance specified in the following technical guidelines* is satisfied. *Technical Guidelines for the Ministerial Ordinance that Establishes Technical Standards for Structures, etc. Used in Mining (Bylaws) (enacted November 30, 2012, by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)
	4)	Summary of impact assessment and of human impacts in the potential flow failure scenarios for the tailings facility	The results of the breach and runoff analyses are as follows. Population within the flood zone: one person max. Direct damage: up to 721.2 million yen	The analysis results for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam, which is in the same site area and has a higher risk, were applied mutatis mutandis. The results of the breach and runoff analyses are as follows. Population within the flood zone: one person max. Direct damage: up to 721.2 million yen	The analysis results for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam, which is in the same site area and has a higher risk, were applied mutatis mutandis. The results of the breach and runoff analyses are as follows. Population within the flood zone: one person max. Direct damage: up to 721.2 million yen	The analysis results for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam, which is in the same site area and has a higher risk, were applied mutatis mutandis. The results of the breach and runoff analyses are as follows. Population within the flood zone: one person max. Direct damage: up to 721.2 million yen	The analysis results for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam, which is in the same site area and has a higher risk, were applied mutatis mutandis. The results of the breach and runoff analyses are as follows. Population within the flood zone: one person max. Direct damage: up to 721.2 million yen	The analysis results for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam, which is in the same site area and has a higher risk, were applied mutatis mutandis. The results of the breach and runoff analyses are as follows. Population within the flood zone: one person max. Direct damage: up to 721.2 million yen	The analysis results for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam, which is in the same site area and has a higher risk, were applied mutatis mutandis. The results of the breach and runoff analyses are as follows. Population within the flood zone: one person max. Direct damage: up to 721.2 million yen	The analysis results for the Kounomaisawa Tailings Dam, which is in the same site area and has a higher risk, were applied mutatis mutandis. The results of the breach and runoff analyses are as follows. Population within the flood zone: one person max. Direct damage: up to 721.2 million yen
	5)	Description of the design for all life cycle phases of the tailings facility, including current and final heights	Earth-fill dam (consisting only of a foundation embankment) Impoundment area: 207,290 m2 Impoundment volume: 4,930,425 m3 Crest width: 15 m Crest length: 300 m Final embankment height: 89.2 m - The facility is equipped with conduit, open ditches, hillside channels, water collection towers, and slant sluiceways to drain off-site and on-site water. - The facility ceased its deposition operations in 1973 and is now under permanent maintenance. There are no future business plans.	Earth-fill dam (consisting only of a foundation embankment) Impoundment area: 27,424 m2 Impoundment volume: 146,673 m3 Crest width: 4 m Crest height: 4.5–9.0 m - The facility ceased its deposition operations in 1966 and is now under permanent maintenance. There are no future business plans.	Upstream tailings earth-fill dam Impoundment area: 58,700 m2 Impoundment volume: 578,600 m3 Crest width: 4 m Crest height: 11.5 m - The facility ceased its deposition operations in 1953 and is now under permanent maintenance. There are no future business plans.	Upstream tailings earth-fill dam Impoundment area: 35,880 m2 Impoundment volume: 393,800 m3 Crest width: 4 m Crest height: 11.5 m - The facility ceased its deposition operations by 1977 and is now under permanent maintenance. There are no future business plans.	Upstream tailings earth-fill dam Impoundment area: 63,330 m2 Impoundment volume: 665,500 m3 Crest width: 4 m Crest length: 273 m Final embankment height: 14.9 m - The facility ceased its deposition operations in 1953 and is now under permanent maintenance. There are no future business plans.	Upstream tailings earth-fill dam Impoundment area: 60,100 m2 Impoundment volume: 693,200 m3 Crest width: 4 m Crest length: 440 m Final embankment height: 14.9 m - The facility ceased its deposition operations in 1977 and is now under permanent maintenance. There are no future business plans.	Upstream tailings earth-fill dam Impoundment area: 58,330 m2 Impoundment volume: 682,110 m3 Embankment width: 4 m Final embankment height: 15.2 m - The facility ceased its deposition operations in 1977 and is now under permanent maintenance. There are no future business plans.	Upstream tailings earth-fill dam Impoundment area: 28,400 m2 Impoundment volume: 476,000 m3 Crest width: 5–10 m Crest length: 240 m Final embankment height: 16 m Permanent measures, such as sheet piling, secondary embankment, and slope drainage, have been taken on the inner side of the pond. - The facility ceased its deposition operations in 1977 and is now under permanent maintenance. There are no future business plans.
	6)	Summary of key findings of annual performance reviews and dam safety reviews (DSRs), including implementation of measures to reduce risk to the As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) level	The risk of rising groundwater levels and the seismic risk are generally addressed adequately. To address the aging and deterioration of conduit, it is necessary to clarify the direction of future measures, such as reinforcement and new construction.	The risk of rising groundwater levels and the seismic risk are generally addressed adequately.	The risk of rising groundwater levels and the seismic risk are generally addressed adequately. For some observation holes, reinstallation or other measures need to be considered.	The risk of rising groundwater levels and the seismic risk are generally addressed adequately. For some observation holes, reinstallation or other measures need to be considered.	The risk of rising groundwater levels and the seismic risk are generally addressed adequately.	The risk of rising groundwater levels and the seismic risk are generally addressed adequately.	The risk of rising groundwater levels and the seismic risk are generally addressed adequately.	The risk of rising groundwater levels and the seismic risk are generally addressed adequately.
	7)	Summary of key findings of the environmental and social monitoring program, including implementation of mitigation measures	The company's internal environmental management system is used to manage compliance with laws, regulations, and voluntary standards. No special note.	The company's internal environmental management system is used to manage compliance with laws, regulations, and voluntary standards. No special note.	The company's internal environmental management system is used to manage compliance with laws, regulations, and voluntary standards. No special note.	The company's internal environmental management system is used to manage compliance with laws, regulations, and voluntary standards. No special note.	The company's internal environmental management system is used to manage compliance with laws, regulations, and voluntary standards. No special note.	The company's internal environmental management system is used to manage compliance with laws, regulations, and voluntary standards. No special note.	The company's internal environmental management system is used to manage compliance with laws, regulations, and voluntary standards. No special note.	The company's internal environmental management system is used to manage compliance with laws, regulations, and voluntary standards. No special note.
	8)	Summary version of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) for tailings facilities that have one or more potential failure modes that could lead to a flow failure event.	It is assumed that an earthquake, heavy rain, etc. may cause tailings to spill from the tailings facility and affect nearby rivers, etc. Emergency response procedures in the environmental management system have already established a communication system and emergency response measures involving neighboring residents and local governments.	It is assumed that an earthquake, heavy rain, etc. may cause tailings to spill from the tailings facility and affect nearby rivers, etc. Emergency response procedures in the environmental management system have already established a communication system and emergency response measures involving neighboring residents and local governments.	It is assumed that an earthquake, heavy rain, etc. may cause tailings to spill from the tailings facility and affect nearby rivers, etc. Emergency response procedures in the environmental management system have already established a communication system and emergency response measures involving neighboring residents and local governments.	It is assumed that an earthquake, heavy rain, etc. may cause tailings to spill from the tailings facility and affect nearby rivers, etc. Emergency response procedures in the environmental management system have already established a communication system and emergency response measures involving neighboring residents and local governments.	It is assumed that an earthquake, heavy rain, etc. may cause tailings to spill from the tailings facility and affect nearby rivers, etc. Emergency response procedures in the environmental management system have already established a communication system and emergency response measures involving neighboring residents and local governments.	It is assumed that an earthquake, heavy rain, etc. may cause tailings to spill from the tailings facility and affect nearby rivers, etc. Emergency response procedures in the environmental management system have already established a communication system and emergency response measures involving neighboring residents and local governments.	It is assumed that an earthquake, heavy rain, etc. may cause tailings to spill from the tailings facility and affect nearby rivers, etc. Emergency response procedures in the environmental management system have already established a communication system and emergency response measures involving neighboring residents and local governments.	It is assumed that an earthquake, heavy rain, etc. may cause tailings to spill from the tailings facility and affect nearby rivers, etc. Emergency response procedures in the environmental management system have already established a communication system and emergency response measures involving neighboring residents and local governments.
	9)	Dates of most recent and next independent reviews	Most recent DSR prepared: March 2024 Next preparation: March 2034	Most recent DSR prepared: February 2025 Next preparation: February 2035	Most recent DSR prepared: February 2025 Next preparation: February 2035	Most recent DSR prepared: March 2024 Next preparation: March 2034	Most recent DSR prepared: February 2025 Next preparation: February 2035	Most recent DSR prepared: February 2025 Next preparation: February 2035	Most recent DSR prepared: February 2025 Next preparation: February 2035	Most recent DSR prepared: February 2025 Next preparation: February 2035
	10)	Evidence that the operator has the financial capacity to cover the estimated costs of the planned closure, early closure, reclamation, and post-closure management of the tailings facility and its subordinate structures	Sumitomo Metal Mining is responsible for the maintenance costs of suspended and closed mines in Japan, including this tailings facility (actual amount of 615 million yen in FY2024). Source: 100th Securities Report (Japanese only)	Sumitomo Metal Mining is responsible for the maintenance costs of suspended and closed mines in Japan, including this tailings facility (actual amount of 615 million yen in FY2024). Source: 100th Securities Report (Japanese only)	Sumitomo Metal Mining is responsible for the maintenance costs of suspended and closed mines in Japan, including this tailings facility (actual amount of 615 million yen in FY2024). Source: 100th Securities Report (Japanese only)	Sumitomo Metal Mining is responsible for the maintenance costs of suspended and closed mines in Japan, including this tailings facility (actual amount of 615 million yen in FY2024). Source: 100th Securities Report (Japanese only)	Sumitomo Metal Mining is responsible for the maintenance costs of suspended and closed mines in Japan, including this tailings facility (actual amount of 615 million yen in FY2024). Source: 100th Securities Report (Japanese only)	Sumitomo Metal Mining is responsible for the maintenance costs of suspended and closed mines in Japan, including this tailings facility (actual amount of 615 million yen in FY2024). Source: 100th Securities Report (Japanese only)	Sumitomo Metal Mining is responsible for the maintenance costs of suspended and closed mines in Japan, including this tailings facility (actual amount of 615 million yen in FY2024). Source: 100th Securities Report (Japanese only)	Sumitomo Metal Mining is responsible for the maintenance costs of suspended and closed mines in Japan, including this tailings facility (actual amount of 615 million yen in FY2024). Source: 100th Securities Report (Japanese only)
Requirement 15.1C		Sufficient information obtained from breach analysis should be provided to local authorities and emergency response agencies to enable effective disaster management planning.	Communication with local administrative authorities and local stakeholders is reflected in the communication system and emergency response measures.	Communication with local administrative authorities and local stakeholders is reflected in the communication system and emergency response measures.	Communication with local administrative authorities and local stakeholders is reflected in the communication system and emergency response measures.	Communication with local administrative authorities and local stakeholders is reflected in the communication system and emergency response measures.	Communication with local administrative authorities and local stakeholders is reflected in the communication system and emergency response measures.	Communication with local administrative authorities and local stakeholders is reflected in the communication system and emergency response measures.	Communication with local administrative authorities and local stakeholders is reflected in the communication system and emergency response measures.	Communication with local administrative authorities and local stakeholders is reflected in the communication system and emergency response measures.