Country Site			Japan Sazare Mine	Japan Sazare Mine
Operating company Tailings facility name			Sumitomo Metal Mining No. 2 Waste Rock Dam	Sumitomo Metal Mining No. 3 Waste Rock Dam
Requirement 15.1B	1)	Conformance level Overview of the tailings facility	Compliant The facility is located at the confluence of the Kamio River, a tributary of the Dozan River, and the Kitakyo River, which are in Shikokuchuo City, Ehime Prefecture. Deposition of tailings began in 1955 and ended in 1971. The facility	Compliant The facility, located in Shikokuchuo City, Ehime Prefecture, is in the ravine of the Tairoku River, a tributary of the Kamio River, which is a tributary of the Dozan River. Construction of the facility began in 1965, and deposition ended in
			was put out of service in 1972. Permanent maintenance is currently being carried out by dedicated facility staff.	1979. 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	Classification of expected consequence: Significant	The results of the breach and runoff analyses for the No. 2 Waste Rock Dam were applied mutatis mutandis. Classification of expected consequence: Significant
	3)	5. Extreme Summary of risk assessment findings relevant to the tailings facility	Risk of rising groundwater levels: Rising groundwater levels due to heavy rains, etc., may reduce the strength of the foundation embankment and the tailings dam and may cause overflow. 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. The earthquake ground motion data was set over 10 years ago and needs to be updated. Risk of aging: The conduit are over 70 years old and show signs of deterioration, such as cracking that are not urgent Some of the culverts require continued monitoring and additional investigation and design to avoid the risk of collapse. *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)	Technical Standards for Structures, etc. Used in Mining (Bylaws)
	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 224.2 million yen	The analysis results of the No. 2 Waste Rock Dam, which faces a high risk and is within the same site area, are 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 224.2 million yen
	5)	Description of the design for all life cycle phases of the tailings facility, including current and final heights	Raising method: upstream tailings Impoundment area: 23,000 m2 Impoundment volume: 630,000 m3 (Storing tailings and waste rock) Embankment width: 66 m Crest width: 6 m Crest length: 118 m Final embankment height: 24 m - Switching channels and conduit are installed to drain off-site water. - The facility ceased its deposition operations in 1971 and is now under permanent maintenance. There are no future business plans.	Raising method: upstream tailings Impoundment area: 68,000 m2 Impoundment volume: 542,237 m3 (Storing tailings, sludge, and waste rock) <tailings dam=""> Crest length: 103 m Crest width: 10 m Embankment height: 60 m <foundation embankment=""> Crest length: 23.5 m Crest width: 1.5 m Embankment height: 10 m - Switching channels and conduit are installed to drain off-site water. - The facility ceased its deposition operations in 1979 and is now</foundation></tailings>
	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 addressed adequately. Consideration of medium- to long-term policies and ongoing monitoring are necessary to address the aging of conduit and the sinking of the embankment.	Under permanent maintenance. There are no future business plans. The risk of rising groundwater levels and the seismic risk are addressed adequately. Consideration of medium- to long-term policies and ongoing monitoring are necessary to address the aging of conduit and the sinking of the embankment.
	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.
	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 tailings and untreated water may flow out due to damage to conduit, etc., and affect downstream lakes, 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 tailings and untreated water may flow out due to damage to conduit, etc., and affect downstream lakes, 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: February 2025 Next preparation: February 2035	Most recent DSR prepared: March 2025 Next preparation: March 2035
Requireme	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 Sufficient information obtained from	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) Communication with local administrative authorities and local	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) Communication with local administrative authorities and local
15.1C		breach analysis should be provided to local authorities and emergency response agencies to enable effective disaster management planning.		stakeholders is reflected in the communication system and emergency response measures.