

3M CO

FORM SD (Specialized Disclosure Report)

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM SD

Specialized Disclosure Report

3M COMPANY

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

File No. 1-3285

(Commission File Number)

41-0417775

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

3M Center, St. Paul, Minnesota

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

55144-1000

(Zip Code)

Mark Copman, Vice President

3M Sourcing Operations

(651) 733-1110

(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report)

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2014.

Section 1 — Conflict Minerals Disclosures

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

This Specialized Disclosure Report (Form SD) for 3M Company (“3M,” “Company,” “we,” “our”) is provided in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Rule 13p-1”) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2014.

Conflict Minerals are defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, wolframite and gold, and their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum and tungsten (collectively “3TG”). During calendar year 2014, 3M manufactured and contracted to manufacture products in which 3TG were necessary to the functionality or production of those products.

3M therefore conducted a “reasonable country of origin inquiry” (RCOI) to determine whether any of those minerals: (1) originated in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola (together, the “Covered Countries”); or (2) are from recycled or scrap sources.

A. *Introduction:*

1. 3M’s Business : 3M is a diversified technology company with a global presence in the following five businesses: Industrial; Safety and Graphics; Electronics and Energy; Health Care; and Consumer. 3M is among the leading manufacturers of products for many of the markets it serves. These businesses have worldwide responsibility for virtually all 3M product lines.
2. 3M Supply Chains : 3M supply chains are complex, including thousands of suppliers spread over different tiers in those chains. Supplied materials are used in products serving numerous industry sectors. 3M is typically many tiers from smelters or refiners that would have information on mines supplying 3TG. Moreover, to the extent 3TG are present in 3M products the content may be at trace levels. Supply chains are improving their capacity to obtain and transmit smelter identities, but there can be long delays, incomplete data and extensive supplier follow-up. Obtaining information regarding smelters, refiners and mine location is therefore challenging.
3. 3M’s Conflict Minerals Policy : As disclosed in our Form SD filed on June 2, 2014, 3M adopted a Conflict Minerals Policy (“Policy”) in July, 2011. The Policy applies to all 3M suppliers. It was updated in November 2012 following the SEC’s adoption of the final conflict minerals rule (“Final Rule”), and is available on our website along with other information on 3M’s conflict minerals program. 3M expects its suppliers to: (a) supply materials that are “DRC conflict free”; (b) adopt a conflict minerals policy consistent with 3M’s; (c) implement management systems to support compliance with their conflict minerals policy; and (d) require their suppliers to take the same steps.
4. 3M’s Commitment to Industry Participation in the Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI) : As a downstream company that does not typically contract directly with 3TG smelters or refiners, 3M actively collaborated with others in the industry through participation in the Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI), which evolved from the Electronic Industry

Citizenship Coalition-Global e-Sustainability Initiative (EICC-GeSI). The CFSI is a broad-based initiative to develop control systems regarding smelters and refiners through independently validated audits under CFSI's Conflict Free Smelter (CFS) program. Over 200 companies and associations across seven different industries participate in the CFSI. In furtherance of our commitment to industry collaborative controls and the CFS program in particular, in January 2014 3M made a donation to the CFSI Initial Audit Fund to provide financial assistance to smelters for their first-year audit. The Fund is intended to eliminate barriers to smelter participation in the CFS program. In addition, 3M was a member of CFSI throughout 2014. In 2014 we encouraged supplier and other company membership and participation in CFSI.

B. Description of RCOI:

1. **RCOI Elements** : The elements of 3M's RCOI were identification and prioritization of suppliers, supplier data collection and an assessment of supplier data to determine whether further due diligence was required. These basic elements did not change from the previous year's inquiry.
2. **Prioritized Supplier Inquiry** : In view of 3M's extensive supply chains, 3M determined that a reasonably designed and good faith inquiry should focus on higher priority suppliers consistent with the Conflict Free Smelter Initiative (CFSI) *Reasonable Practices Guidance* (subsequently renamed *Five Practical Steps to Support SEC Conflict Minerals Disclosure*). 3M designated over 50 employees globally as "Conflict Minerals Advisors" (CMAs). The CMAs and many other knowledgeable 3M personnel identified products containing 3TG necessary to the functionality or production of those products ("Necessary 3TG"). This process resulted in many product families and individual products being screened out from further inquiry, as not containing Necessary 3TG. 3M then prioritized its review of those products containing Necessary 3TG and the corresponding supply chains taking into account various factors such as estimated content of 3TG, type of mineral, amount of spend, the nature of the supply chain, and supplier location.
3. **Data Collection Via Web-Enabled Supplier Inquiry** : Once the relevant higher priority suppliers ("Supplier Group") were identified, 3M asked the Supplier Group to provide information about the Necessary 3TG in their products based on the industry standard CFSI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT), formerly known as the EICC-GeSI CFSI reporting template. This request was web-enabled using 3M's Supplier Regulatory eEnablement (SREE) system. That system issued three automatic follow-up reminders to those in the Supplier Group who had not responded to the information request. Additional e-mail reminders were sent to those in the Supplier Group who had not responded, and follow-up phone calls were made with prioritized suppliers.

C. Results of RCOI

Downstream companies such as 3M are not likely to have direct information on the sources of minerals upstream of the smelters or refiners (SORs) in their supply chains. Instead, downstream companies rely on available information regarding SORs identified through supplier inquiry. Accordingly, 3M reviewed supplier responses resulting from the inquiry described in Paragraph B.3 above as well as information from capacity-building interactions and efforts with suppliers to

elicit responses and encourage development of conflict minerals programs. These supplier responses and our capacity-building efforts affirmed information on supply chain maturity gathered through participation in the CFSI program and other industry associations. Although 3M received more SOR names from the Supplier Group for the 2014 reporting year as compared to those received from the Supplier Group for the 2013 reporting year, which indicated progress, the multi-tiered supply chains were still building capacity to pass 3TG-related inquiries and information on SORs up and down those supply chains. As a downstream company typically several tiers from SORs, 3M relied on information from direct suppliers, many of them smaller and private companies. These direct suppliers were continuing to build their conflict minerals programs and capacities to transmit conflict mineral information during 2014.

D. Conclusion

Based on its RCOI 3M has reason to believe that a portion of its Necessary 3TG may have originated in the Covered Countries and has reason to believe that those Necessary 3TG may not be from recycled or scrap sources. Accordingly, 3M conducted further due diligence on the source and chain of custody of Necessary 3TG contained in products supplied by the Supplier Group. After conducting the due diligence described in the attached Conflict Minerals Report, 3M determined that based on SOR information provided by the Supplier Group and information available to 3M as a member of CFSI, the SORs identified as sourcing from those Covered Countries have all been validated as using conflict free sourcing practices under the Conflict Free Smelter program.

In accord with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 3M has filed this Specialized Disclosure Form (Form SD) and the associated Conflict Minerals Report and both reports are posted to a publicly available Internet site at <http://investors.3m.com/financials/sec-filings/default.aspx> and are listed under the filing type "SD." The reference to 3M's website is provided for convenience only, and its contents are not incorporated by reference into this Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report nor deemed filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 1.02 Exhibit

The Conflict Minerals Report required by Item 1.01 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

Section 2 — Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

Exhibit 1.01 – Conflict Minerals Report for the period January 1 to December 31, 2014, as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

3M COMPANY

/s/ Paul A. Keel

June 1, 2015

By: Paul A. Keel,

(Date)

Senior Vice President, Supply Chain

**CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT OF 3M COMPANY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014**

INTRODUCTION

This Conflict Minerals Report for 3M Company (“3M”, “Company,” “we,” “our”) is provided in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Rule 13p-1”) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2014.

Conflict Minerals are defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, wolframite and gold, and their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum and tungsten (collectively “3TG”). As a result of the Company’s reasonable country of origin inquiry for the period January 1 to December 31, 2014 described in the attached Form SD, 3M has reason to believe that a portion of the 3TG necessary to the functionality or production of products (“Necessary 3TG”) that we manufactured or contracted to manufacture during the period between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014 may have originated in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola (together, the “Covered Countries”) and has reason to believe that those Necessary 3TG may not be from recycled or scrap sources.

The Company therefore conducted due diligence on the source and chain of custody of Necessary 3TG as described below.

DUE DILIGENCE MEASURES**A. Design of Our Due Diligence Measures**

Our CMR Conflict Minerals due diligence process has been designed to conform in all material respects with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Second Edition (2013) (the “OECD Guidance”), as applicable for 3TG and downstream companies (as the term ‘downstream companies’ is defined in the OECD Guidance). Our due diligence measures included:

1. Establish strong Company management systems;
 2. Identify and assess risks in the supply chain;
 3. Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks;
 4. Carry out independent third-party audit of the supply chain due diligence at identified points in the supply chain; and
 5. Report on supply chain due diligence.
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B. Due Diligence Performed

1. Establish Strong Company Management Systems

Conflict Minerals Policy

3M adopted a Conflict Minerals Policy, which is posted on our website.

Internal Management System

3M's management system for conflict minerals includes an executive sponsor who is 3M's Senior Vice President, Supply Chain. In addition, the Company designated a Conflict Minerals Steering Team, comprised of representatives from Sourcing Operations, Medical Department Regulatory Services, EHS and Sustainability Operations, and 3M Legal Affairs. The Conflict Minerals Steering Team has responsibility for developing and implementing 3M's conflict minerals compliance strategy, as well as for reviewing the progress and effectiveness of the program going forward. The Steering Team is led by a Conflict Minerals Program Manager from 3M Sourcing Operations. Senior Sourcing, Finance and Audit management were briefed about the results of our due diligence efforts.

Control System and Supply Chain Transparency

3M gathers information using the Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI) Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) sent to the Supplier Group via our web-enabled Supplier Regulatory eEnablement (SREE) system to determine the chain of custody of the Necessary 3TG included in our products.

Supplier Engagement

After our supplier inquiry for the 2013 reporting year, 3M e-mailed those in the Supplier Group that were unresponsive using 3M's Supplier Corrective Action and Response (SCAR) process. 3M also e-mailed those in the Supplier Group that indicated they did not have key aspects of a conflict minerals program by sending an educational bulletin.

3M distributed its expectations for suppliers in connection with our inquiry for the 2014 reporting year in the SREE e-mail that included the CMRT. The SREE e-mail included links to 3M's Conflict Minerals website, which includes our Conflict Minerals Policy and 3M training on how to respond to the CMRT. This website also directs suppliers to training resources available through the CFSI. 3M also sent educational bulletins where supplier responses indicated a need for additional information.

3M's U.S. Sourcing contract templates and purchase order terms & conditions require suppliers to provide upon request, information on the smelters and refiners in relevant supply chains, and other information 3M might require.

3M's Conflict Minerals website states that 3M encourages our suppliers to responsibly source 3TG from the Covered Countries through SORs validated as DRC Conflict Free.

Grievance Mechanism

We have a grievance mechanism whereby employees and suppliers can report concerns regarding 3M's business conduct and other matters, at 3M-ethics.com. We have procedures in place for follow-up in the event any conflict minerals issues are raised through our grievance mechanism.

Maintain Records

We have a record retention policy applicable to conflict minerals-related documentation that provides for retention for a minimum of ten years.

2. Identify and Assess Risk in the Supply Chain

In 2014 3M used a web-based system to distribute the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT) to the Supplier Group in order to identify Smelters or Refiners ("SORs") and gather information on our supply chain.

The SREE system issued three automatic follow-up reminders to those in the Supplier Group who had not responded to the information request. Additional e-mail reminders were sent to those in the Supplier Group who did not respond, and follow-up phone calls were made with some suppliers. Supplier responses were reviewed by 3M Sourcing Operations and some responses were also reviewed by employees identified as Conflict Minerals Advisors. If supplier responses indicated that Necessary 3TG contained in products provided to 3M may have originated from the Covered Countries, then such responses were sent to the Conflict Minerals Steering Team for further review and determination of follow-up steps.

3. Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Risks

3M designed a strategy to respond to risks. The Conflict Minerals Program Manager will report to the Company's Conflict Minerals Steering Team and its executive sponsor and provide periodic updates to relevant executives of any findings where a supplier in the Supplier Group identifies a SOR processing Necessary 3TG for 3M products that sources from the Covered Countries. The 3M Conflict Minerals Steering Team and executive sponsor or other relevant executives will determine appropriate follow-up actions, if any, to mitigate risks. Follow-up actions may include the Company's Supplier Corrective Action and Response (SCAR) process. As part of the SCAR process the Company may decide to find alternate sources of supply or terminate existing supplier relationships, as appropriate. For the year 2014, 3M found no instances where it was necessary to find replacement sources of supply or terminate a supplier relationship.

4. Carry out Independent Third Party Audit of Supply Chain Due Diligence at Identified Points in the Supply Chain

3M relies on the CFSI's Conflict-Free Smelter (CFS) Program and similar gold refining industry auditing programs to perform third-party audits of SORs. We will validate whether any 3TG sourced from the Covered Countries is conflict-free based on the information provided by our Supplier Group and on the information available on the CFSI's website.

5. Report on Supply Chain Due Diligence

This Report and our Form SD will be filed with the SEC and be publicly available at <http://investors.3m.com/financials/sec-filings/default.aspx> and listed under the filing type "SD." The reference to 3M's website is provided for convenience only, and its contents are not incorporated by reference into this Report and Form SD nor deemed filed with the SEC.

RESULTS OF DUE DILIGENCE

Based on our Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI) described in our Form SD and the other aspects of our due diligence program described above, 3M evaluated the Supplier Group responses to the CMRT-based supplier inquiry. Based on its RCOI, 3M has reason to believe that a portion of its Necessary 3TG may have originated in the Covered Countries and has reason to believe that those Necessary 3TG may not be from recycled or scrap sources.

As outlined in the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, the internationally recognized standard on which our company's system is based, we support an industry initiative that audits smelters' and refiners' due diligence activities. That industry initiative is the EICC and GeSI's Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative. The data on which we relied for certain statements in this declaration was obtained through our membership in the CFSI, using the Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry report for member "mmco".

Following our Year 2014 inquiry and identification of SORs, we contacted SORs within our supply chain not yet validated as DRC Conflict Free and not actively pursuing validation, and encouraged them to join the CFS Program and become validated as DRC Conflict Free.

Information on Smelters or Refiners

The CMRT requested that the Supplier Group provide 3M with information on the SORs that the Supplier Group and its suppliers use to supply Necessary 3TG to 3M. Because 3M typically does not have a direct relationship with the facilities used to process 3TG, we must rely on information provided by the Supplier Group. Some responses from the Supplier Group indicated that they were unable to provide SOR information at this time. Other suppliers in the Supplier Group provided information on all SORs used by the supplier but could not provide information linking specific SORs used to process Necessary 3TG with products provided to 3M. The CMRT responses provided to us by the Supplier Group resulted in the collective identification of 592 SORs. Based on smelter identification numbers set forth in the Supplier Group responses or provided on the CFSI website, we verified 176 unique SORs from among those SORs identified to us by the Supplier Group that may have been used to process Necessary 3TG in 3M products, and these unique SORs are listed in Annex I below. Of these unique SORs, 106 were validated conflict-free under the CFS program or a similar program for gold refiners.

Efforts to Determine the Country of Origin or Mine of Origin

In order to determine country or mine of origin, 3M must: (a) seek information about 3TG SORs in our supply chains through use of the CMRT questions; and (b) rely on the CFS Program and its independent audits of SORs, as well as information from that effort made available by CFSI to its members. 3M's Supplier Group did not provide information on mines of origin for Necessary 3TG used in 3M products manufactured during 2014. 3M does not have sufficient information to conclusively determine the mines or the countries of origin of the Necessary 3TG in its products or whether the Necessary 3TG are from recycled or scrap sources. However, based on SOR information provided by the Supplier Group through the CMRT responses, as well as CFSI information available

to its members, the countries of origin of 3TG associated with SORs identified to 3M by the Supplier Group are believed to include the countries listed in Annex II below. While some countries listed on Annex II are Covered Countries, the SORs identified as sourcing from those Covered Countries have all been validated as using conflict free sourcing practices under the Conflict Free Smelter program.

STEPS TO IMPROVE DUE DILIGENCE

3M will be alert for facts and circumstances that may require SOR-related risk mitigation. In addition, 3M also expects that more SORs will become validated as “DRC Conflict Free” through the CFS Program and similar programs which will increase overall transparency and accessibility to information on geographic location of SOR mines of origin.

3M expects to improve its due diligence to further mitigate the risk that Necessary 3TG benefit armed groups in the DRC or any of its adjoining countries by taking the following steps:

- Follow-up with those in the Supplier Group that were unresponsive or did not provide sufficient information in 2014, thereby improving both supplier response rates and the quality of supply chain information available to 3M.
- Follow-up with those in the Supplier Group that indicated in their response to our 2014 inquiry that they did not have certain key aspects of a conflict minerals program, to obtain updated information.
- Continue our supplier engagement and capacity building efforts through our supplier inquiry and by directing suppliers to training resources available through industry associations and the CFSI, in order to improve response rates and information quality.
- Continue our company membership in CFSI.
- Encourage supplier and other company membership and participation in CFSI, which will strengthen industry collaboration to increase leverage on smelters and refiners to join the CFS program and thereby become validated as DRC Conflict Free.
- Contact smelters and/or refiners to join the CFS program and become validated as DRC Conflict Free.
- Encourage responsible sourcing by suppliers of 3TG in the Covered Countries through smelters or refiners validated as DRC Conflict Free.

Cautionary Statement about Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report may be “forward-looking” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “projects,” “believes,” and “estimates,” “targets,” “anticipates,” and similar expressions are used to identify these forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include statements relating to our future plans, and any other statement that does not directly relate to any historical or current fact. Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions, which may not prove to be accurate. These statements are not guarantees and are subject to risks, uncertainties and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from these forward-looking statements. As a result, these statements speak only as of the date they are made and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, except as required by federal securities laws.

ANNEX I

Mineral	Smelter or Refiner Name	Country Location of Smelter or Refiner
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co. Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G.	GERMANY
Gold	Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC)	UZBEKISTAN
Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração	BRAZIL
Gold	Argor-Heraeus SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Asahi Pretec Corporation	JAPAN
Gold	Asaka Riken Co Ltd	JAPAN
Gold	Atasay Kuyumculuk Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	TURKEY
Gold	Aurubis AG	GERMANY
Gold	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)	PHILIPPINES
Gold	Bauer Walser AG	GERMANY
Gold	Boliden AB	SWEDEN
Gold	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	GERMANY
Gold	Caridad	MEXICO
Gold	CCR Refinery — Glencore Canada Corporation	CANADA
Gold	Cendres & Métaux SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Chimet S.p.A.	ITALY
Gold	Chugai Mining	JAPAN
Gold	Daejin Indus Co. Ltd	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Do Sung Corporation	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Dowa	JAPAN
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	FSE Novosibirsk Refinery	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Heimerle + Meule GmbH	GERMANY
Gold	Heraeus Ltd. Hong Kong	HONG KONG
Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG	GERMANY
Gold	Hwasung CJ Co. Ltd	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Istanbul Gold Refinery	TURKEY
Gold	Japan Mint	JAPAN
Gold	Jiangxi Copper Company Limited	CHINA
Gold	Johnson Matthey Inc	UNITED STATES
Gold	Johnson Matthey Ltd	CANADA
Gold	JSC Ekaterinburg Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	JSC Uraelectromed	RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Kazzinc Ltd	KAZAKHSTAN
Gold	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC	UNITED STATES
Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd	JAPAN
Gold	Korea Metal Co. Ltd	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Kyrgyzaltyn JSC	KYRGYZSTAN
Gold	L' azurde Company For Jewelry	SAUDI ARABIA
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Materion	UNITED STATES
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd	HONG KONG
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	SINGAPORE
Gold	Metalor Technologies SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	UNITED STATES
Gold	Met-Mex Peñoles, S.A.	MEXICO
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	JAPAN
Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Moscow Special Alloys Processing Plant	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.	TURKEY
Gold	Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat	UZBEKISTAN
Gold	Nihon Material Co. LTD	JAPAN
Gold	Ohio Precious Metals, LLC	UNITED STATES
Gold	OJSC "The Gulidov Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant" (OJSC Krastvetmet)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	OJSC Kolyma Refinery	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	PAMP SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Gold	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	INDONESIA
Gold	PX Précinox SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd	SOUTH AFRICA
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint	CANADA
Gold	Sabin Metal Corp.	UNITED STATES
Gold	SAMWON METALS Corp.	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Schone Edelmetaal	NETHERLANDS
Gold	SEMPSA Joyería Platería SA	SPAIN
Gold	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co. Ltd	CHINA
Gold	So Accurate Group, Inc.	UNITED STATES
Gold	SOE Shyolkovsky Factory of Secondary Precious Metals	RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.	TAIWAN
Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.	JAPAN
Gold	The Great Wall Gold and Silver Refinery of China	CHINA
Gold	The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co. Ltd	CHINA
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd	JAPAN
Gold	Torecom	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Gold	Umicore Brasil Ltda	BRAZIL
Gold	Umicore SA Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	BELGIUM
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.	UNITED STATES
Gold	Valcambi SA	SWITZERLAND
Gold	Western Australian Mint trading as The Perth Mint	AUSTRALIA
Gold	YAMAMOTO PRECIOUS METAL CO., LTD.	JAPAN
Gold	Yokohama Metal Co Ltd	JAPAN
Gold	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation	CHINA
Gold	Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd	CHINA
Tantalum	Conghua Tantalum and Niobium Smeltry	CHINA
Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	H.C. Starck GmbH Goslar	GERMANY
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co.KG	GERMANY
Tantalum	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Kemet Blue Powder	UNITED STATES
Tantalum	LSM Brasil S.A.	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Mineração Taboca S.A.	BRAZIL
Tantalum	Mitsui Mining & Smelting	JAPAN
Tantalum	Molycorp Silmet A.S.	ESTONIA
Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tantalum	Taki Chemicals	JAPAN
Tantalum	Ulba	KAZAKHSTAN

Tantalum	Zhuzhou Cement Carbide	CHINA
Tin	Alpha	UNITED STATES
Tin	China Rare Metal Materials Company	CHINA
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	CNMC (Guangxi) PGMA Co. Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Cookson	UNITED STATES
Tin	Cooper Santa	BRAZIL
Tin	CV JusTindo	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Makmur Jaya	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Nurjanah	INDONESIA
Tin	CV Serumpun Sebalai	INDONESIA
Tin	CV United Smelting	INDONESIA
Tin	EM Vinto	BOLIVIA
Tin	Estanho de Rondônia S.A.	BRAZIL
Tin	Fenix Metals	POLAND
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co. Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Gejiu Zi-Li	CHINA
Tin	Huichang Jinshunda Tin Co. Ltd	CHINA
Tin	Jiangxi Nanshan	CHINA
Tin	Kai Unita Trade Limited Liability Company	CHINA
Tin	Linwu Xianggui Smelter Co	CHINA
Tin	Magnu's Minerai's Metais e Ligas LTDA	BRAZIL
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	MALAYSIA
Tin	Melt Metais e Ligas S/A	BRAZIL
Tin	Metallo Chimique	BELGIUM
Tin	Mineração Taboca S.A.	BRAZIL
Tin	Minsur	PERU
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	JAPAN
Tin	Novosibirsk Integrated Tin Works	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	THAILAND
Tin	OMSA	BOLIVIA
Tin	PT Alam Lestari Kencana	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Babel Inti Perkasa	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Babel Surya Alam Lestari	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Kudai Tin	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Putra Karya	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Timah Utama Sejahtera	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry	INDONESIA

Tin	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera	INDONESIA
Tin	PT BilliTin Makmur Lestari	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Bukit Timah	INDONESIA
Tin	PT DS Jaya Abadi	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Fang Di MulTindo	INDONESIA
Tin	PT HP Metals Indonesia	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Karimun Mining	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Koba Tin	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Pelat Timah Nusantara Tbk	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Refined Banka Tin	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasantosa	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Tambang Timah	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah (Persero), Tbk	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Timah Nusantara	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	INDONESIA
Tin	PT Yinchendo Mining Industry	INDONESIA
Tin	Rui Da Hung	TAIWAN
Tin	Soft Metais, Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tin	Thaisarco	THAILAND
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineração Ltda.	BRAZIL
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co.,Ltd.	CHINA
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company, Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	A.L.M.T. Corp.	JAPAN
Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.	UNITED STATES
Tungsten	H.C. Starck GmbH	GERMANY
Tungsten	Jiangxi Minmetals Gao'an Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Kennametal Fallon	UNITED STATES
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville	UNITED STATES
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.	CHINA
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.	CHINA

ANNEX II

Countries (A-L)	Countries (M-Z)
Angola*	Madagascar
Argentina	Malaysia
Australia	Mongolia
Austria	Mozambique
Belgium	Myanmar
Bolivia	Namibia
Brazil	Netherlands
Burundi*	Nigeria
Canada	Peru
Central African Republic*	Portugal
Chile	Republic of Congo*
China	Republic of Korea
Colombia	Russia
Côte D'Ivoire	Rwanda*
Czech Republic	Sierra Leone
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	Singapore
Djibouti	Slovakia
Egypt	South Africa
Estonia	South Sudan*
Ethiopia	Spain
France	Suriname
Germany	Switzerland
Guyana	Taiwan
Hungary	Tanzania*
India	Thailand
Indonesia	Uganda*
Ireland	United Kingdom
Israel	United States
Japan	Vietnam
Kazakhstan	Zambia*
Kenya	Zimbabwe
Laos	
Luxembourg	

*Smelters identified as sourcing from these countries have all been validated as using conflict free sourcing practices under the Conflict Free Smelter Program.