The Mitsubishi Materials Group publishes its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) report to provide stakeholders with information regarding its perspective on and activities in the area of CSR.

The Metals Company, one of the in-house operating companies of Mitsubishi Materials, is a member of the ICMM†1 (related article: p. 7), which has as one of its objectives promoting sustainable development in the mining and metals industry. To ensure accountability for our mining and metal sector operations, we aim to appropriately disclose and promote transparency in the information we provide. As part of our effort to meet this objective, we publish this Supplementary Data Book to provide detailed information on the Metals Company’s CSR activities to supplement the Mitsubishi Materials “CSR Report 2016.”

Please also refer to the Mitsubishi Materials “CSR Report 2016,” as information regarding the Metals Company is also included in the Report.

†1 ICMM: The International Council on Mining and Metals is an organization formed by the world’s leading mining and metals companies and has a clear commitment to leading sustainable development in the mining and metals sector.
Period Covered by This Report
Fiscal year 2016 (Mitsubishi Materials Corporation Fiscal Year: April 2015 to March 2016)

Reporting Boundary
Mitsubishi Materials 'the Metals Company and its four affiliated smelting companies (Hosokura Metal Mining Co., Ltd., Onahama Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd., Materials Eco-Refining Co., Ltd. (MERC), Indonesia P.T. Smelting (P.T. Smelting))

Release Date
January 2017

Referred Guideline
GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) Sustainability Reporting Guideline (version 4.0)

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Social Report
Training and Harnessing a Diverse Range of Human Resources P14
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This Data Book, along with the information covered in the Mitsubishi Materials “CSR Report 2016,” has been independently assured by KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd., with all figures subject to external independent assurance marked with a star “★”. For more details regarding external independent assurance, please refer to p. 77 in the Mitsubishi Materials “CSR Report 2016.”

Operations of the Metals Company and affiliated smelting companies

Domestic Offices
① Akita Refinery (Akita Pref.)
② Materials Eco-Refining Co., Ltd. (Akita Pref.*
③ Hosokura Metal Mining Co., Ltd. (Miyagi Pref.)*
④ Materials Eco-Refining Co., Ltd. (Miyagi Pref.)*
⑤ Onahama Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd. (Fukushima Pref.)*
⑥ Onahama Plant (Fukushima Pref.)
⑦ Materials Eco-Refining Co., Ltd. (Fukushima Pref.)*
⑧ Ikuno Plant (Hyogo Pref.)
⑨ Materials Eco-Refining Co., Ltd. (Hyogo Pref.)*
⑩ Sakai Plant (Osaka Pref.)
⑪ Naoshima Smelting and Refining (Kagawa Pref.)

Indonesia Offices
⑫ P.T. Smelting Jakarta Office*
⑬ P.T. Smelting Gresik Smelter and Refinery*
Promoting the Development of an Organizational Culture in which Employees Can Work Safely and Securely

On April 1, 2016, I assumed the post of director and vice president. To date, I have been involved with company-wide management as an assistant to the president while also being responsible for the Metals Company, safety and health and production technologies, but now my responsibility for safety and health has been replaced with the aluminum business. In another change, until now the metal resources business came under the jurisdiction of the Mineral Resources & Recycling Business Unit. However, with the aim of boosting synergy through a value chain with downstream operations, this has been incorporated into the Metals Company as the Mineral Resources Division.

Terms such as “speculative money,” “geopolitical,” “China’s economic slowdown” and “low resource prices” have begun to appear frequently in recent newspaper reporting. All of these things certainly impact Mitsubishi Materials in a significant way. The current economic environment is an intense vortex the likes of which we have never experienced, and we presently find ourselves right in the middle of it. However, rather than be driven by hope and fear as we bob up and down in those waves, I believe this kind of environment is exactly when we should firmly reconsider our roots in manufacturing and press forward toward the future. If these violent fluctuations extended as far as production activities, where our greatest strength lies, we would have no way to endure the waves of economic conditions and be immediately swallowed up and wrecked.

I will redouble my efforts to ensure that our employees can work safely and securely and continually engage in stable production, and promote employee development for the sake of manufacturing and organizational development for the sake of employee development.

Progress of the Medium-term Management Plan

Consolidated ordinary income for the Metals Company in fiscal 2016 stood at 27 billion yen, a drop of 5.8 billion yen compared with the previous year. While copper ingots were affected by a drop in copper prices and equipment trouble caused a temporary shutdown at Indonesia P.T. Smelting, due to reduced operating costs and increased domestic production, the decrease in revenue was accompanied by an increase in income. Although gold and other metals enjoyed higher production due to higher content within the mined ore, we experienced declining income from higher revenue due to the impact of lower palladium prices and other factors. For copper products, both revenue and income declined due to lower sales of automotive and semiconductor products, among other factors.

The Metals Company is targeting consolidated ordinary income of 40 billion yen for fiscal 2017, the final year of the current medium-term management plan. However, due to sluggish sales of copper products combined with lower mine dividends associated with falling copper prices, it will be extremely difficult to achieve the target consolidated ordinary income. Under these conditions, the Metals Company must absolutely meet its published forecast for consolidated ordinary income of 25.1 billion yen. It will be important for each division to exercise the utmost caution to prevent opportunity loss due to equipment trouble, as well as for the Group to make a concerted effort to improve revenues.

The Management of Chemicals and Actions for Addressing Conflict Minerals Issues

“Hazardous substances,” which pose potential risks to the environment and people’s health, are facing a global strengthening of regulations. The Metals Company supplies those base materials to its downstream clients and we take all possible measures to ensure the safe management of chemical substances meet social requirements.

The Conflict Minerals Issue requires action from all entities involved in the supply chain, but particularly on the part of upstream refining industries. The Company manufactures gold bullion and tin metal. With regards to gold, we were certified by the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA), showing we comply with the LBMA Responsible Gold Guidance on August 2013. Following this, in February 2014 we obtained CFS certification for tin from the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC). We will update these certifications on a yearly basis.

The two keywords of pervasive significance across every field of contemporary society today are transparency and accountability. Through this Data Book, we hope our stakeholders deepen their understanding of the CSR activities of the Metals Company.

Message from Company President

Osamu Iida
Director and Executive Vice President / President of the Metals Company, Mitsubishi Materials Corporation

Osamu Iida
Director and Executive Vice President / President of the Metals Company, Mitsubishi Materials Corporation
Comprehensive Capabilities for Copper Mines, Smelting, and Copper Processing

It is said that the history of people and copper stretches back more than 10,000 years. Due to its excellent properties, such as its high electrical and thermal conductivity and excellent workability, there is practically no limit to the expanding applications of copper. It is now used in electric cabling, copper tubing for air conditioners, semiconductor lead frames, and terminal connectors for automotive use. In addition, the demand for copper is expected to continue growing stably in emerging countries and other parts of the expanding global market.

The history of the Metals Company goes back to 1873 when Mitsubishi Shokai, the precursor to Mitsubishi Materials Corporation, acquired and started operating the Yoshioka Mine in Okayama Prefecture. In recent years, we import copper concentrate from mines in other countries to produce high-quality electrolytic copper. This copper is produced through highly efficient, stable operations with extremely low environmental impact by using advanced Technologies, such as the Mitsubishi Continuous Copper Smelting and Converting Process that was put into practical use at the Naoshima Smelter & Refinery in 1974. To increase the added value of the electrolytic copper produced at the Naoshima Smelter & Refinery and Onahama Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd., we post-process the copper at the Sakai Plant and the Mitsubishi Materials Group companies, such as Mitsubishi Shindo Co., Ltd. and Mitsubishi Cable Industries, Ltd., thereby producing various electric cables and rolled copper products. In addition, we also run a precious metals business, in which we produce gold and silver bullion and other products from the gold or silver slime generated in the copper smelting process. At the same time, we run a recycling business, which has been promoting the expansion of E-Scrap receiving and processing for some time. These recent upgrades expanded E-Scrap processing to nearly 80,000 tons per year in fiscal 2015 compared to approximately 30,000 tons per year in fiscal 2011, and this latest investment of around 5 billion yen has boosted capacity to around 110,000 tons per year.

The E-Scrap primarily handled by the Company comprises discarded circuit boards from various electric devices that contain a high concentration of gold, silver, copper, palladium and other valuable metals. Amid growing environmental awareness, the amount of E-scrap generated is on the increase, and we are working to further expand our processing capacity moving forward.

Furthermore, to expand the collection of E-Scrap from the European region, in June 2016 we established MM Metal Recycling B.V. (the “New Company,” hereafter) at Moerdijk, Noord-Brabant, in the northern part of the Netherlands. Looking ahead, the Company will make a total investment of around 4 billion yen and set up a new E-Scrap center to collect, inspect and sample E-Scrap.

By performing the entire process from E-Scrap collection to sampling at the newly established E-Scrap center, we can drastically reduce the time taken to evaluate purchases, and better cater to the needs of customers looking to conclude E-Scrap transactions in a speedy fashion. The center is slated for completion in the spring of 2017.

In connection with this, the Metals Company has also focused on the collection of E-Scrap from overseas. In July 2014, a recycling division was established at the Company’s local subsidiary Mitsubishi Materials USA Corporation to bolster the system for E-Scrap collection in the United States. In addition, with the recent establishment of the New Company, we will offer improved customer service in Europe, one of the largest generators of E-Scrap, and further augment our collection capacity. E-Scrap collected from overseas is transported to Japan where valuable metals are retrieved and recycled at the Company’s smelter and refinery facilities.
Recycling of Rare Metals
Copper concentrate contains Platinum Group Metals (PGM), which are rare metals. Materials Eco-Refining Co., Ltd. (MERC), an affiliated smelting company of the Metals Company, refines products including intermediate products of PGM from the Naoshima Smelter & Refinery into products in the form of metals or compounds. Among them, we applied to become a registered brand on the London Platinum and Palladium Market (LPPM), reflecting the reliable quality of our platinum and palladium products, which are important materials in automobile, electrical and electronics industries. Our application was approved and we received certification in September 2012.

Completion of the New PGM Process Facility and Tellurium Refining Facility
At the Onahama Plant of Materials Eco-Refining Co., Ltd., ceremonies to celebrate the completion of the new Platinum Group Metals (PGM) process facility and tellurium refining facility were held in March 2015. The new PGM process was granted a subsidy for earthquake reconstruction under the Ganbarou Fukushima Sangyou Fukkou Kigyou Ricchi Shien Jigyou (project to support the establishment of business facilities for the reconstruction of industry in Fukushima Prefecture), with two-thirds of the construction costs covered by this subsidy. The new process implements the solvent extraction method, which shortens the smelting period from approximately 70 days to around 30 days. Test operation was started in February and full conversion to the new refinery process was made in April. In the tellurium business, the company produces 3N tellurium powder by refining the copper telluride that is generated at the electrolysis plant of a copper smelter. The Mitsubishi Materials Group owns three copper smelters—the Naoshima Smelter & Refinery, the Onahama Smelter & Refinery, and PTS (Indonesia)—which combine to produce slightly more than 100 tons of copper telluride every year. The process of refining copper telluride into tellurium powder was originally outsourced to a company outside the group. However, now all of the copper telluride is processed at the Onahama Smelter & Refinery, enabling the group to produce tellurium powder on its own.

Procurement of Raw Materials and Investment in Overseas Copper Mines
Currently, the Metals Company participates in four mine operation and development projects; Los Pelambres Mine (Chile), La Escondida Mine (Chile), Huckleberry Mine (Canada), and Copper Mountain Mine (Canada). Mine development processes generally incorporate 1) site selection, 2) exploration, 3) feasibility study, 4) facility construction, and 5) operation stages. Historically we joined new projects from the feasibility study stage, but under our current strategy we are proactively promoting participation from the exploration stage. To ensure stable operation of the mines, we will cooperate closely with co-parent companies and the Mineral Resources & Recycling Business Unit. We will also work with the Corporate Production Engineering Dept. to provide support for the maintenance of mine equipment and others in terms of engineering and human resources. The group has human resources who have high levels of technological capabilities and a wealth of experience in installation, operation, and maintenance of large equipment at smelters, cement plants, and the like. They will provide support on technologies and know-how for the efficient operation of mines.
Material Issues
Mitsubishi Materials recognizes that the sustainability of society as a whole has a profound impact on the future of corporate activities, and has identified issues in its management that carry a high level of importance. For the details and action associated with these issues, please refer to the “2016 CSR Report.”

Mitsubishi Materials’ Seven Material Issues
1. Resources and Recycling
2. Environmental Preservation and Environmental Technologies
3. Training and Harnessing a Diverse Range of Human Resources
4. Occupational Safety and Health
5. Responsibility in the Value Chain
6. Communication with stakeholders
7. Governance

The Metals Company’s Business Characteristics and Material Issues
Securing a stable supply of raw materials is critical for our business operations. At the same time, we recognize a need to make procurement and investment decisions in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. We also consider it essential to obtain materials not only through purchases of ore from mines but also from recycled materials, in order to preserve natural resources. The Metals Company undertook action plans in FY 2016 in the following areas.

Metals Company: FY 2016 Results and Future Tasks
1. Resources and Recycling
   [Target] Initiatives ensuring the stable procurement of raw materials
   [FY2016 Results]
   - Strengthening technical involvement to improve operations at invested mines
   - Active involvement in the Zafranal Project
   - Ongoing search for new projects
   [Future Tasks]
   - Improving operations at existing mines and examining future direction
   [Target] Expansion of the recycling business (Metals business)
   [FY2016 Results]
   - Upgrading of E-Scrap receiving and processing equipment at Naoshima Smelter & Refinery
   - Establishing a processing system with capacity of over 100,000 tons per year

[Future Tasks]
- Construction of a sampling site in Europe to expand E-Scrap processing

 Responsibility in the Value Chain
[Target] Implementation of measures concerning CSR procurement (addressing conflict minerals issues)
[FY2016 Results]
- Continuous operation of the conflict minerals management system, receiving third-party audits, and renewing certifications for gold (from LBMA) and tin (from EICC) every year
[Future Tasks]
- Initiatives on smelting business, which is positioned in the upstream of the supply chain, is important.
- Continuing to fulfill social responsibility by supplying reliable materials to society

In this Data Book, we will provide information related to the following four of the seven material issues, which we consider especially important to the Metals Company.

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<td>Global human resources management in the Metals Company.</td>
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As an ICMM Member
Supporting the Basic Principles of the ICMM

As a member of the ICMM (International Council on Mining and Metals), we promote CSR initiatives within our operations. The ICMM is a global consultative body comprising major global mining/smelting companies with the key objective of working to improve the environment, safety and health, and human rights performance in the metals and mining industry. The ICMM advocates 10 Principles for Sustainable Development, to which member companies are required to commit.

The ICMM 10 Principles for Sustainable Development

01. Apply ethical business practices and sound systems of corporate governance and transparency to support sustainable development
02. Integrate sustainable development in corporate strategy and decision-making processes
03. Respect human rights and the interests, cultures, customs and values of employees and communities affected by our activities
04. Implement effective risk-management strategies and systems based on sound science and which account for stakeholder perceptions of risks
05. Pursue continual improvement in health and safety performance with the ultimate goal of zero harm
06. Pursue continual improvement in environmental performance issues, such as water stewardship, energy use and climate change
07. Contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and integrated approaches to land-use planning
08. Facilitate and support the knowledge-base and systems for responsible design, use, re-use, recycling and disposal of products containing metals and minerals
09. Pursue continual improvement in social performance and contribute to the social, economic and institutional development of host countries and communities
10. Proactively engage key stakeholders on sustainable development challenges and opportunities in an open and transparent manner. Effectively report and independently verify progress and performance

In April 2010, reflecting changes in social awareness associated with our operations and to reflect the ICMM 10 Principles, we revised our Code of Conduct for Mitsubishi Materials as a whole, and added the following items:

Additions to Specific Details under the 10 Articles of Our Code of Conduct
- Taking into consideration the sustainable development of society
- Working to create a low-carbon society
- Taking into consideration biodiversity
- Implementing and maintaining sound corporate governance
- Prohibiting child labor and forced labor
- Striving to achieve a work-life balance
- Continually improving occupational health and safety performance
- Ensuring that products are designed, used, reused, recycled and disposed of responsibly

Moreover, the ICMM defines the position statements for supplementing and embodying some of the ten essential principles.

ICMM Position Statements
1. Transparency of Mineral Revenues
   - Declare support for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
2. ICMM Principles for climate change policy design
   - Work on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
3. Mercury Risk Management
   - Implement appropriate management of mercury
4. Mining and Protected Areas
   - Do not undertake exploration or mining on World Heritage properties
5. Indigenous Peoples and Mining
   - Respect indigenous peoples and their rights
6. Mining: Partnerships for Development
   - Enhance mining’s social and economic contribution
The Metals Company has for several years implemented measures supporting the ICMM position statements. Examples of our proactive approach include establishing a company-wide initiative in November 2008 regarding our greenhouse gas emissions (Statement 2). Regarding Statement 3, mercury is contained as an impurity in copper concentrate, a raw material in one of our core businesses, copper smelting. As an ICMM member, we will continue our initiatives regarding the appropriate management of mercury. As part of our normal operating procedures, in accordance with the Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc., we notify the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry regarding the generation of mercury-containing substances resulting from mercury removal from copper concentrate. Although we are not directly involved in the day-to-day operations of mines, we monitor the environmental and social compliance of mines in which we invest (Statements 4 to 6) by implementing our CSR Investment Standards, which we established in July 2009. In addition, as a member of the ICMM we actively support the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) as described below (Statement 1).

Support for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) increases transparency of payments by companies to host country governments. EITI also supports poverty reduction and promotes the creation of a sustainable society. Governance of EITI is shared equally between representatives of government, extractive industries and civil society. The ICMM has supported the goals of EITI since its establishment in 2005. As a member company of the ICMM and a shareholder in Indonesia-based P.T. Smelting, the Metals Company, as an extractive company, supports the objectives of EITI in responsible resources development and promoting growth and poverty reduction.

Communication with the ICMM
The International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), of which the Company has been a member since 2002, is an international consultation body that promotes the CSR of major metals around the world and the entire mines industry. It places emphasis on the initiatives and participation of the chief executive officers (CEOs) of member companies. For this reason, communication between the ICMM Chairperson and the CEOs of member companies is extremely important, and the results of the communication are also reflected in the global measures undertaken by the ICMM.

In October 2015, Chairperson Tom Butler of the ICMM visited Japan. Speaking with Mitsubishi Materials President Takeuchi and Managing Director Iida (now Vice President), Mr. Butler shared information about the ICMM’s latest activities and plans. The meeting was also a valuable opportunity to exchange opinions about changes in the environment surrounding the mining and metals industries.
Environment Management
The Metals Company and the Environment
The Metals Company’s operations include nonferrous smelting and copper processing which generate emissions that have a negative impact on the environment. To reduce our impact, we are taking measures including continuing to operate in compliance with environmental regulations, promotion of a more socially and environmentally responsible procurement process for raw materials, implementation of energy saving programs, recycling activities and measures for biodiversity preservation.

■ Energy and Material Balance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw materials</td>
<td>Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Air emissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Wastewater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environment Regulatory Compliance
The Metals Company’s sites in Japan have obtained ISO 14001 certification to support environmental management and compliance. P.T. Smelting has established an environmental management department working to ensure environmental compliance with local regulations, with actions including holding monthly environmental committee meetings and performing environmental monitoring in three shifts. As a result, the Metals Company received no administrative measures, for example fines for environmental violations, operational stop orders or revocation of environmental permits, in FY 2016. Consideration towards the environment and safety is considered to be a key component in our Medium-Term Management Plan and forms the basis of our operations.

Emission into the Air
The generation of SOx and NOx atmospheric emissions is an unavoidable result of fossil fuel combustion. To minimize atmospheric emissions, each site implements programs such as controlling emissions of SOx, dust and other pollutants from exhaust systems, regular equipment inspections and dust control at roads and storage facilities.

Effective Utilization of Water Resources
At sites performing smelting and copper processing operations, water is used for many purposes including cooling, production, and drinking. Total water consumption in FY 2016 was 270 million m³, of which more than 90% (250 million m³) was sourced from seawater. We promote the installation of closed-loop water treatment system and water re-use.

Discharged Water Quality Control
Process wastewater from each site is discharged following on-site treatment. Each site has established its own internal emission standards that are more stringent than legal requirements and strictly control the concentrations of pollutants in discharged water. Sites are also working to protect the water environment through measures to reduce the usage of substances that cause pollution as well as strict management and inspection of wastewater treatment plants.
Amount of Chemical Substances Released/Transferred Subject to the PRTR Act

The amount of chemical substances released and transferred by each facility is aggregated and reported annually based on the Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof (PRTR Act). The Metals Company’s released/transferred amount for FY2016 was 192 tons, marking a decrease in release and transfer amounts compared with FY2015. In addition, reductions in the volume of wastewater generated and discharged were achieved by introducing a closed-loop water treatment system in the copper slag granulation process performed at the Onahama Smelter & Refinery.

Promotion of a Recycling-Oriented Society

Use of Recycled Material

The raw material input in FY 2016 was 3.39 million tons, of which 0.47 million tons (13.9%) came from recycled materials, such as shredder residue and waste substrates, etc., and 0.21 million tons of the recycled materials came from industrial waste that would otherwise have gone to landfill. The Metals Company operations consume a large amount of natural resources including copper concentrate. As part of our resource conservation activities, we are reducing the use of virgin raw materials, and promoting the use of secondary raw materials including scrap of various kinds. Because there are various sources of scraps, we are promoting measures for scrap collection as well as processing.

Reduction of Waste Generation

The total amount of waste discharged was 2,756 tons in FY 2016. Approximately 3% of this was specially controlled industrial waste, followed by wood waste, waste plastic, and waste acid accounting for approximately 25%, 26%, and 21% respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industrial Waste Discharge by Types (t)</th>
<th>FY 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sludge</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Oil</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Acid</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Alkali</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Plastic, Scrap Rubber</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Waste</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass/Concrete/Pottery Waste</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolition Waste</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Electric Machinery and Apparatus, Batteries</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Waste</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specially controlled Industrial Waste</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,756</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures for FY2015 have been restated due to improved accuracy of calculation.

* Figures after the decimal point are rounded off.
We confirmed from reviews of industrial waste manifests that approximately 89% of the total waste discharged in FY 2016 was recycled by external waste treatment contractors. Scrap materials generated from our own production processes are reused on-site whenever possible. Scrap materials which cannot be reused are treated at the Mitsubishi Materials Group companies where possible or transported to other smelting companies for recycling as necessary. In this way, we try to maximize the collection of scrap materials by utilizing the network of companies that possess processes to recover substances from scrap. In cases where it is not possible to recycle scrap materials, they are disposed of by external contractors. Through this approach, we reduce the amount of industrial waste going into landfill.

Breakdown of Industrial Waste by Disposal Method (FY 2016)*

P.T. Smelting is a subsidiary company based in Indonesia. The data on waste generated by this subsidiary are excluded from the data presented on Industrial Waste Discharge by Type and Breakdown of Industrial Waste by Disposal Method since the waste classification system is different from that of Japan. We conduct separate monitoring of waste discharge and management for these operations. For FY2016, the amount of waste discharge at P.T. Smelting was 1,592 tons, the entire amount of which was recycled.

Preventing Global Warming
Promoting Energy Saving
In our smelting and copper processing operations, oil, gas and coal are used as primary energy sources, with electricity and steam used as secondary energy sources. Total energy consumption in FY 2016 was 12,750 terajoules, a decrease of 240 terajoules from 12,990 terajoules in the previous year.
Energy Saving from Logistics Operations

In FY 2016 total energy use in logistics was 186 terajoules*. Modes of transportation include ships and trucks, with ships accounting for 144 terajoules or 77% of total logistics energy use. The greenhouse gas (GHG) emission from our logistics was 13,020 tons-CO₂*. 

One of the major steps that can be taken to improve unit energy consumption (energy consumption per t-km) is a modal shift from truck-based transportation to more efficient ship-based transportation. On a ton-kilometer basis, the percentage of ship usage for the Metals Company has reached 85%. We are also working to improve unit energy consumption for truck-based transportation through improved capacity fulfillment rates and a shift to larger trucks (transportation involving larger lots).

Reducing GHG Emission

The FY 2016 GHG emissions of the Metals Company were 1.132 million tons-CO₂ equivalent, a decrease of approximately 34 thousand tons compared to the previous fiscal year. Approximately 74% of the emissions were emitted through energy use with the remainder coming from waste processing and industrial processes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHG Emission</th>
<th>FY 2016 Emissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ Energy Use</td>
<td>841,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ Non Energy Use</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other GHG²</td>
<td>4,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,132,091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1 Excluding emissions from logistics

*2 The emissions were calculated in accordance with the “Manual for Calculating and Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions” (version 4.1). Starting from FY 2015, the overseas electricity emission factors used for calculating CO₂ emissions are the emission factors of individual countries provided by the International Energy Agency (IEA).

*3 HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, CH₄, NF₅, N₂O

As the main source of GHG emission is energy use, the Metals Company is working on energy saving activities to reduce GHG emissions. For example, the Onahama Smelter & Refinery recycles shredder residue (SR) generated from end-of-life vehicles and used home appliances. The smelter initially treated SR by mixing it with ore in the existing reverberatory furnaces. In December 2008, as part of implementing the Mitsubishi Process, an S-Furnace was installed upstream of the reverberatory furnaces. This is used primarily for processing ore with the reverberatory furnaces treating SR.

The coal burner used at the reverberatory furnace was inefficient for SR treatment, requiring the use of large amounts of coal and heavy oil in combusion. To overcome this, the coal burner was converted from direct combustion to indirect combustion in October 2009, a move that helped to significantly reduce coal consumption. As a result of this reduction, the air-heating furnaces used for drying coals became excess equipment. The furnaces were renewed in February 2011, and the amount of LNG used for drying coals was reduced significantly.

E-Scrap receiving equipment was brought into operation in October 2013. The use of heat from combustion has made it possible to further reduce the amount of GHG emissions from energy use.

Conservation of Biodiversity

Preservation and Recovery of Biodiversity Efforts at Hosokura Metal Mining

As part of efforts to restore the natural environment impacted as a result of past mining and smelting operations, Hosokura Metal Mining has continued tree-planting activities since 2002.

In May 2015, we planted approximately 180 azalea trees on the embankment of a prefectural road in cooperation with local residents and affiliated companies. We will continue these activities as a part of our efforts to contribute to the local community.
Naoshima Smelter & Refinery — Green Curtain

A green curtain has been installed at the Naoshima Smelter & Refinery as part of environmental improvement activities. Now in its third year, the ongoing initiative seeks to not only develop rich greenery around refineries but also have all employees enjoy a close sense of green around them. Each year, the site also enters a green curtain contest run by Kagawa Prefecture, and in December 2015, the site had the honor of winning the Kagawa Prefectural Governor’s Award (Grand Prize) in the office category. Additional improvements will be made with the aim of winning an award next year as well.

Receiving the Kagawa Prefectural Governor’s Award (Grand Prize)

Communication with Local Regions Based on a Pollution Control Agreements

Mitsubishi Materials concluded an “Agreement on Air Pollution Control” with the town of Ikuno and Hyogo Prefecture in March 1973, when it was known as its predecessor Mitsubishi Metal Mining Company. The aim of the agreement was to work on controlling air pollution and other effects due to the Company’s Ikuno Mine, in order to safeguard the health of town residents as well as protect the environment. Mitsubishi Materials is still engaged in tin smelting activities in Ikuno today, and in accordance with the provisions of the agreement, takes periodic measurements of emissions and concentrations of sulfur oxide, dust and harmful substances generated through the smelting process. The results are reported to the prefecture and town, and the Company delivers a status report to representatives of local residents at a Pollution Control Countermeasure Council convened in March each year.

Green Curtain
**Human Resources of the Metals Company**

We are engaged in measures to improve the value of our people, as we recognize that people are important management resources. This policy is declared in the Mitsubishi Materials Group Policy. We are also promoting diversity in the workplace in response to the low birth rate and aging society in Japan.

- **Breakdown of numbers of employees at HQs and production sites of the Metals Company***

  (As of March 31, 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-Time Employees</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Staff</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  *Only the Metals Company’s HQs and production sites directly managed by the Metals Company

- **Employee Turnover**

  (number of people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Turnovers</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  *Only the Metals Company’s HQs and production sites directly managed by the Metals Company

**Respecting Human Rights**

We respect the basic human rights of all people, work to eliminate discrimination and contribute to the creation of a free, equal, and fair society.

P.T. Smelting in Indonesia is working to prevent child and forced labor, which are sometimes encountered in the developing countries. The company hires employees from candidates who directly apply to the company and confirms the age of applicants with formal IDs or diplomas to ensure that the applicants are above the minimum legal working age in Indonesia.

**Overseas Human Resource Development**

P.T. Smelting understands that localization is a key component for sustainable development and proactively recruits local people. As of the end of June 2016, 517* out of the 534 total employees (96.8%*) of the workforce, were local employees. In addition, the company appoints local people to management positions to motivate employees and promote clear communication of management policies among employees. As of the end of June 2016, 43* out of 60 managers above the assistant manager level (71.7%*) were locally hired.

P.T. Smelting is also implementing skills development activities; developing annual training plans and providing training in accordance with the plans. Key development areas for employees include corporate-wide programs such as management strategy, finance and safety, as well as operation-related training such as environment/quality management and equipment maintenance, etc. Training programs are established so that employees can take training that corresponds to their job functions. In welfare packages, we have also expanded the housing loan system and the subsidization for company trips.

In Indonesia, worker demonstrations have occurred in various locations in recent years in protests over labor rights. Foreign companies, usually seen as having good working conditions, have not been an exception to this dispute. At P.T. Smelting, a new labor union has been established, and currently there are two unions. Under such circumstances, P.T. Smelting values smooth communication between the company and its employees for a healthy industrial relationship. As such they have increased the frequency of meetings to exchange views between the union and management representatives, and hold frequent discussions between managers and members in each section weekly or bi-weekly.

In FY 2016, there were no strikes or shut downs lasting over a week.

**Resource Engineer Training Program**

As part of our human resource development program, we have launched a trial scheme assigning resource engineers to overseas mines for extended periods. In this program, selected employees are dispatched to overseas copper mines where the Company has an interest after completing a one-year training program at the Company’s limestone mine in Japan. The purpose is to develop technical capabilities in mining, mineral processing and the geology of copper mines as well as to gain an understanding of the CSR performance of mines. Currently under this program, one person has been dispatched to the Vancouver Office, five people to the Copper Mountain Mine, one person to the Los Pelambres Mine and two people to the Peru Office.
Occupational Safety and Health
Enhancing and Strengthening Safe Management Organizations

“Giving top priority to ensuring safety and good health” has been the basic policy of Mitsubishi Materials. This policy is based on the idea that safety is essential for the stable life and welfare of employees and their families, for stable operation, and for the development of the Company. In short, ensuring safety is one of the obligations of every company, one of the duties of their employees, and an essential condition for the continuation and development of each business.

In response to situations such as the explosion and fire at Yokkaichi Plant that occurred in 2014, we established Occupational Safety & Health Department at the head office as an independent department in March 2014 in order to rebuild and enhance our safety management system. The following month in April, we launched the “Zero Accident Project,” under which the entire Mitsubishi Materials Group has been working to enhance its safety management system.

However, a ghastly accident occurred at the Metals Company later that year in May in which an employee at a group company engaged in copper processing was caught in a machine and died. In response, an Occupational Safety & CSR Department was established in the Metals Company in January 2015.

HS Promotion Activities

Each production site of the Metals Company implements safety management applicable to the site-specific safety risks and in line with the Corporate Safety and Health Management Policy. We believe that HS activities should be promoted in cooperation with the labor union and therefore hold a labor union and company management meeting once a year. Additionally, we participate in the Safety Committee of the Japan Mining Industry Association and share information on our occupational safety and health performance with our peers in the sector. The safety statistics report of the non-ferrous metal industry is compiled by the association once a year in cooperation with the member companies. The report is helpful to understanding the safety level of our company in the industry.

HS Performance Results

Each of our production sites is implementing risk assessment to prevent accidents. The safety performance in 2015 of the Metals Company is summarized below. No incidents of occupational disease or explosions/fire occurred in 2015.

| People injured with lost workdays | People injured without lost workdays |
| 1 | 10 |

*Only the Metals Company’s HQs and production sites directly managed by the Metals Company

Looking at the safety performance of the Metals Company in 2015, there was one case of an accident with lost workdays and six cases of accidents without lost workdays at the Naoshima Smelter & Refinery, and four cases of accidents without lost workdays at the Sakai Plant. While this is two less than the three cases of accidents with lost workdays that occurred last year, the number of accidents without lost workdays increased by four cases compared with last year.

The accident with lost workdays that occurred at the Naoshima Smelter & Refinery involved a worker coming into contact with a high-temperature substance. For accidents without lost workdays, both the Naoshima Smelter & Refinery and Sakai Plant each experienced one case of an accident without lost workdays due to a worker coming into contact with a high-temperature substance. As both sites are workplaces that handle high-temperature melted solutions, they are re-implementing risk assessments and working to prevent recurrences. Looking at the breakdown of the 11 accidents, three involved contact with a high-temperature substance, three involved falling or dropping, two involved collisions, two involved flying objects, and one involved tripping.

In 2015, six of the accidents without lost workdays occurred over a one-month period from mid-August to mid-September. As the heat is suspected to have affected workers’ concentration, we are working on measures to prevent heatstroke-related accidents, shortening working hours, work management to ensure adequate water and salt intake, management of the work environment such as improved rest areas, and on healthcare measures including checks on the state of health of workers.

Consideration for the Local Community

Responding to New Business Environment by Combining Wisdom and Enthusiasm

The Gresik copper smelter of PT. Smelting (PTS) has promoted the 5Ss since it was founded. Supported by all of its employees, including the General Manager, the 5Ss help PTS take full advantage of the true value of its superior equipment. All of the employees apply the 5Ss of "Seiri (keeping things organized)," "Seiton (tidying things up)," "Seisou (cleaning)," "Seiketsu (keeping things hygienic)," and "Sitsuke (discipline)" in the same way the 5S activities
are conducted in Japan. Based on the 5Ss, all of the employees are working to strengthen the foundation for the smelter’s development by following rules and striving to improve the product quality and productivity at comfortable workplaces where the top priority is given to safety.

The Gresik copper smelter has been in operation for fifteen years, and is moving forward with activities to respond to the needs of the new times. CSR activities are made mandatory by the laws of Indonesia. As a part of its CSR activities, the Gresik copper smelter has been proactively supporting the development of the local community. This diverse range of activities includes workshops for the repair of motorcycles, which are aimed at helping people obtain vocational skills, support for the construction of an elementary school building, the donation of books to the local community center, and road pavement. The assemblies of people from 66 companies in the Gresik district involved in CSR activities are held at the Gresik copper smelter. In this way, the copper smelter is fulfilling its role and responsibility as the core company in the district.

These patient and dedicated efforts are highly regarded by people in the local community, and have helped enhance the reliability of PTS and facilitate its business activities. In the last few years, wages have continued to rise in Indonesia just as they did in Japan during the period of post-war economic growth. To keep the workers motivated, there is a need to hold thorough discussions with the labor union about establishing and operating an appropriate treatment system. There is also an issue specific to PTS in which a large number of staff members, who were hired when the company began operation, will retire in the next 10 to 15 years. Thus, the company also needs to establish a system for passing skills on to future generations. In this regard, the Gresik copper smelter stands on the firm business base developed through cooperation between Japan and Indonesia. All of the staff members are moving forward strongly to further help build up the smelter by combining their wisdom and enthusiasm, rooted in a feeling of trust in midst of the rapidly-changing business environment of this new era.

**Holding an Exchange Session for Metals Company On-site Leaders**

In November 2015, an “On-site Leader Exchange Session” made up of the people supporting each Metals Company manufacturing site on the ground was held at the Sakai Plant. This was the second exchange session of its kind, and was attended by a total of 38 people from sites and affiliate companies including Naoshima Smelter & Refinery and Onahama Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd. On the first day, an instructor dispatched from the Japan Industrial Safety & Health Association delivered a lecture to facilitate the acquisition of safety-related knowledge and improve awareness. The second day involved a plant tour and problem-solving group work. The attendees shared the work-related concerns and issues at their respective workplaces, and in group work under a format encouraging frank discussion to find solutions, they exhibited perspectives and passion unique to those supporting front-line efforts in the field.

Scenes from the 2015 on-site leader exchange session
Investment and Procurement Standards
The Metals Company purchases about 1.9 million tons of copper ore annually from overseas mines for supply to our smelters. To secure a long term, stable supply, we have invested in four mines outside of Japan (Los Pelambres Mine and La Escondida Mine in Chile, and Huckleberry Mine and Copper Mountain Mine in Canada). Though we do not have operational control and management of these mines as our investment is below 50%, from the perspective of CSR supply chain management, we are monitoring the compliance status with environment-related standards regulations, permits/licenses, and the working conditions at these mines as well as supporting the mine operations regarding the environment and local community issues as a shareholder.

As part of our CSR supply chain management activities, in July 2009 we developed "CSR Investment Standards" to evaluate mines for investment and "CSR Procurement Standards" to evaluate external mines, i.e. mines in which we don't invest but from which we purchase ore. The ICMM 10 Principles for Sustainable Development, especially mine-related principles (Principles 3, 7 and 9) and various social & environmental guidelines for mine development were used in drafting the standards. In October 2011, we revised the basic human rights sections of our CSR Investment and CSR Procurement Standards, adding the requirement forbidding any involvement, either direct or indirect, with militia or other armed groups in areas of conflict where there are concerns regarding human rights violations. The outlines of both standards are summarized in the column below.

A questionnaire based on the standards is sent to both mines in which we invest, and non-affiliated mines who are ore suppliers. The CSR aspects of their operations are evaluated based on their responses with further communications regarding CSR aspects of operations taken as required.

Mining and indigenous people
Understand and respect the society, economy, environment, culture and rights of indigenous people. Conduct evaluations of the social impact on indigenous people for new mine investments and provide appropriate compensation.

Relationship with local community
Verify if there are any conflicts or lawsuits with local communities. Hold consultations or dialogues to explain business plans.

Environmental Preservation
Conduct Environmental Impact Assessments and obtain appropriate permits. Develop specific plans for reducing the negative environmental impacts of mine development and operation.

Mineral resources and economic development
Engage in sustainable economic development at regional or national level.

Responsibility in the Value Chain
Addressing the Issue of Conflict Minerals
Of the four Conflict Minerals, the Metals Company manufactures gold bullion and tin, and is required to respond appropriately as a smelter. In the second half of 2012, we set up and started implementing a conflict minerals management system. With regard to gold bullion, we were audited and assured by a third-party organization (KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.) for the period of fiscal 2013 (one year), and our compliance with the LBMA Responsible Gold Guidance was certified for the first time by the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) on June 28, 2013. We underwent the same yearly audit in 2015 and obtained a third certification from LBMA in 2015. Regarding tin, we are following the CFS program advocated by the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC). In February 2014, we were audited by a third-party organization specified by EICC and obtained the CFS certification. We were audited in the same way again for 2015 and obtained a second certification from EICC. In this way, certification needs to be renewed every year for both gold and tin, but we will continue to fulfill our social responsibility to be able to promise our customers a supply of gold bullion and tin ingot that is reliable and not involved in conflicts.

“The Metals Company Conflict Minerals Control Policy ” is available at the URL of Mitsubishi Materials below: This policy applies to both gold and tin.

Social and Environmental Considerations in Overseas Mines
The mines with which the Metals Company is involved include ones in the operation and exploration stages. In both cases, aside from verifying compliance with regulatory requirements, various voluntary activities relating to environmental and social issues are also conducted.

Examples of Environmental Protection Activities

**Huckleberry Mine (operation stage)**
- Water quality monitoring in the wastewater pit
- Acid drainage prevention measures
- Countermeasures for mine closure (maintenance of water quality, structural monitoring of a tailing dam)
- Monitoring of aquatic species living in nearby rivers and lakes
- Measures for sealing water into the tailing dam
- Tree planting around mine facilities

**Namosi mining area (exploration stage)**
- Water quality monitoring studies of rivers in the area
- Biodiversity offset survey
- Survey on the impact on the landscape

Examples of Activities in Social Issues

**Los Pelambres Mine (operation stage)**
- Prioritizing the hiring of local people for on-site operations
- Enhancing education and medical care, contributing to the creation of new employment (e.g. construction of vocational training schools, expansion of existing hospital facilities)
- Enhancing infrastructure by direct funding (e.g. construction of university auditoriums, maintenance of roads, construction of irrigation facilities, conservation of archaeological resources and tree planting)
- Donations to national poverty eradication programs

**Namosi mining area (exploration stage)**
- Prioritizing the hiring of local people
- Donations to a local Catholic church
- Maintenance and urgent repair of local roads
- Supporting emergency personnel from local NPO and donation of AEDs to the community
- Supporting agriculture (ginger and taro)
- Provision of computers to a local elementary school
- Supporting a group of local women managing stores
- Partially funding a project for laying electric cables to a local village
Mitsubishi Materials has invested in the Copper Mountain Mine located in British Columbia, Canada, and is tackling corporate management that takes biodiversity into account. At the mine, we continuously monitor the river water quality in accordance with the water quality guidelines of the state.

**Local Procurement**

The Metals Company strategically locates production sites close to areas from where raw materials are sourced reducing the environmental impacts associated with the transport of ore. P.T. Smelting purchases 100% of its copper concentrate from mines in Indonesia. Around 50% of other materials and goods are also procured locally in an effort to contribute to the local economy. In Japan, the Onahama Smelter & Refinery purchases auxiliary material from suppliers located in the same city. About 12.5 thousand tons per month of calcium carbonate is used as a raw material in the production of gypsum, a smelting by-product, of which 95% is purchased from a neighboring factory. About 9 thousand tons per month of silica is used as an auxiliary material in the copper smelting process, of which 95% is purchased locally.

**Striving for Materials Stewardship**

Materials stewardship is a concept which aims to maximize the value of resources in our society and minimize impacts on people and the environment through the complete life cycle of the resource, such as mining, processing, designing, using and disposing, which is beyond the bounds of an individual business. Put forward by the ICMM, of which we are a member, materials stewardship is attracting a great deal of attention as an essential new approach to CSR, particularly for global mining and metals companies.

- **Conceptual Framework of Material Flow**

Mitsubishi Materials incorporates the concept of materials stewardship and undertakes various activities in each stage in the material flow.

- **Mine Site Development and Procurement:** We strive to implement environmental conservation and contribute to regional development activities in our joint exploration areas (refer to page 19 for details). As part of the procurement process, we use our CSR Investment Standards to assess social and environmental impacts of our invested mines and our CSR Procurement Standards for ore procured from mines with which we have no capital ties (refer to page 18 for details).

- **Smelting:** Our proprietary smelting process, the Mitsubishi Process, enables energy savings and cost reductions in operations whilst minimizing emissions of pollutants, forming part of our goal to manufacture and supply our products with an extremely low environmental impact and high efficiency. In addition, through strict operational controls from smelting to processing within our groups, we can reuse scrap copper as part of our resources conservation approach.

- **Product Design and Safety:** We develop products containing no heavy metals, such as lead, and jointly research with our customers how to maximize the efficient...
use of copper. We have established the “hazardous chemical substance control rules” to control the heavy metal or hazardous substance content of our products and check the compliance status through quality audits and compliance with the rules in daily operations. We will strive to deliver information on safe use to our customers, for example, by attaching a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) to our products at the time of supply.

Disposal: Our recycling operations, one of our core operations driving our commitment toward materials stewardship, aim to create closed loop material flow cycles by extracting valuable metals from shredder residue from end-of-life vehicles and used home appliances, bringing them back to the economy. We are aiming to reduce society’s environmental impact and promote the effective use of resources throughout the material cycle.

Compliance with Chemical Substance Regulation

In recent years there has been a marked trend towards stricter regulatory control over chemicals management, particularly in Europe with the introduction of the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). As an exporter of copper alloy to European markets, the Metals Company is required to comply with requirements of REACH. We successfully completed our registration for copper, ahead of the required deadline, in November 2010. Later, we also completed registration for silver in July 2014. We also plan to complete registration for elements such as nickel, gold, selenium, and chromium in FY 2017. In addition, we are also in compliance with the requirements of REACH regarding the preparation of SDSs prepared in accordance with the CLP† regulation, which provides the legal framework for the introduction of GHS‡ in Europe. Outside of Europe, to support our product compliance we also closely monitor changes in chemical regulations as different countries are at different stages in reforming their chemicals management regimes.

In Japan, amendments to the Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc. regarding notification came into effect in April 2011. The Metals Company completes appropriate notification for products and intermediates in June every year. The Metals Company works closely with group companies in identifying applicable substances and data collection for notification purposes, taking a leadership role in successfully completing notification for the whole group.

Given the upstream position of the smelting industry in the metals supply chain, we will continue to implement appropriate chemical management practices to support compliance with changing regulatory requirements to minimize the potential for disruption to the supply chain.

† CLP: Abbreviation for Classification, Labeling and Packaging of substances and mixtures. CLP is a regulation issued by EU in 2008 regarding classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances introduced to GHS.

‡ GHS: Abbreviation for Global Harmonized System. GHS is a system to classify and label etc., chemical substances in accordance with the worldwide unitary regulation. It is published by the United Nations.

Editorial Note

We have produced this Supplementary Data Book since FY 2010 to communicate the detailed CSR activities of the Metals Company.

We will continuously and proactively develop our CSR activities with contribution to society and the environment including ICMM related initiatives.
Contact for more information

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