
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form SD

SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT

RH

(Exact name of the registrant as specified in charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

001-35720
(Commission
File Number)

45-3052669
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

15 Koch Road, Suite K
Corte Madera, CA
(Address of principal executive offices)

94925
(Zip code)

Jack Preston
(415) 924-1005
(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, 2018.

Section 1 — Conflict Minerals Disclosure**Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report****Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

This Specialized Disclosure Report on Form SD of RH (the “Company”) is filed pursuant to Rule 13p-1 (the “Rule”) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), for the reporting period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 (the “reporting period”).

The Company determined that during the reporting period, RH contracted to manufacture products as to which conflict minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of such products. As a result, the Company has conducted a good faith reasonable country of origin inquiry to determine whether the necessary conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country or came from recycled or scrap sources. A description of our reasonable country of origin inquiry process, the result of the inquiry, and the determination we reached as a result of this inquiry process is included in our Conflict Minerals Report attached as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

A copy of the Conflict Minerals Report filed for the calendar year ended December 31, 2017 is publicly available electronically on the Investor Relations section of the Company’s website at ir.rh.com, by clicking on “SEC Filings.”

Item 1.02 Exhibit

The Conflict Minerals Report for the calendar year ended December 31, 2018 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 hereto.

Section 2 — Exhibits**Item 2.01 Exhibits**

Exhibit 1.01 RH Conflict Minerals Report, as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of Form SD.

SIGNATURES

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

RH

Dated: May 31, 2019

By: /s/ Jack Preston
Name: Jack Preston
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 1.01

Conflict Minerals Report of RH in Accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934

I. Introduction

1. Overview of our Conflict Minerals Report

This Conflict Minerals Report of RH (the “Company,” “us,” “we”) is prepared in accordance with Rule 13p-1 (the “Rule”) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), for the reporting period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 (the “reporting period”). RH is inclusive of its wholly-owned subsidiary Restoration Hardware, Inc. and its subsidiaries, including, but not limited to, the subsidiary Waterworks Operating Co., LLC, operating under the name “Waterworks.” The information provided in this Conflict Minerals Report on behalf of RH is inclusive of Waterworks, its products and supply chain.

The Rule requires issuers that manufacture or contract to manufacture products that contain conflict minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of those products to, among other things, disclose annually whether any of those conflict minerals originated in the Covered Countries and if so, to submit a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) that includes a description of the measures they took to exercise due diligence on the conflict minerals’ source and chain of custody. Conflict minerals are defined as columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, and their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin and tungsten (the “conflict minerals”). The “Covered Countries” for purposes of the Rule are the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola.

2. Overview of our Supply Chain, Verification Process and Conflict Minerals Policy

During the reporting period, RH did not own or operate any manufacturing facilities that manufacture products that contain conflict minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of those products. Instead, RH contracted and had relationships with third-party suppliers who manufacture products for RH that contain conflict minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of those products. These products that the Company “contracts to manufacture,” as such term is referred to by the Rule, are herein referred to as the “Subject Products.” The Subject Products are manufactured for the Company through such suppliers’ own factories or factories with which such suppliers have commercial relationships. The Company must therefore rely on its third-party suppliers to provide information regarding the existence of conflict minerals in the Subject Products and their origin.

The Company relied upon multi-stakeholder initiatives that provide verification processes for conflict-free minerals from the smelters or refiners who may provide those minerals to companies in our supply chain. The Company is many steps removed from the mining of conflict minerals. The Company does not purchase raw or unrefined conflict minerals, and conducts no purchasing activities directly in the Covered Countries. The statements herein are based on the activities performed to date, in good faith, by the Company and on the information available at the time of this filing. There are factors that could affect the accuracy of these statements. These factors include, but are not limited to, incomplete supplier data or available smelter data, errors or omissions in the information provided by suppliers or smelters, ongoing identification of smelters in our supply chain, and incomplete information from industry or other third-party sources, among other factors.

We maintain a Conflict Minerals Policy that is incorporated into our Vendor’s Operation Manual (the “Vendor Manual”), which our suppliers are able to access via a secure website.

II. Description of Products Covered by this Conflict Minerals Report

RH offers merchandise assortments across a growing number of categories, including furniture, lighting, textiles, bathware, décor, outdoor and garden, and children’s furnishings. The Subject Products included products sold by the Company in the following categories: furniture, bathware, plumbing fixtures, lighting fixtures, kitchen and bath hardware, décor, outdoor and garden, and children’s furnishings.

III. Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry

In accordance with the Rule, we conducted in good faith a reasonable country of origin inquiry (the “RCOI”) that was reasonably designed to determine whether any of the necessary conflict minerals in the Subject Products originated in the Covered Countries or were from recycled or scrap sources.

To conduct our RCOI, we used a conflict minerals reporting template developed by the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”) (formerly Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative (“CFSI”)), an initiative founded by members of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI). We requested this information from our direct suppliers who manufacture our Subject Products.

Based on our RCOI, we have reason to believe that some of the necessary conflict minerals used in our Subject Products originated in the Covered Countries and may not have been from recycled or scrap sources. Accordingly, we conducted due diligence to determine the source and chain of custody of these conflict minerals.

IV. Due Diligence Process

We have designed our diligence efforts to generally conform to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development’s (the “OECD”) *Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas* and accompanying supplements (the “OECD Guidance”).

The OECD Guidance identifies five due diligence steps: (i) Establish Strong Company Management Systems; (ii) Identify and Assess Risks in the Supply Chain; (iii) Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks; (iv) Carry out Independent Third-Party Audit of Smelter/Refiner’s Due Diligence; and (v) Report Annually on Supply Chain Due Diligence.

The due diligence steps that we executed included the following:

| Step | OECD Guidance Steps | Due diligence activities performed by RH | |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Establish Strong Company Management Systems | Maintain Conflict Minerals Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We maintained a Conflict Minerals Policy that is published online, in our Vendor Manual. |
| | | Maintained Conflict Minerals Compliance Team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We maintained an internal conflict minerals team composed of a representative from the legal department and a representative from our vendor compliance team (the “Conflict Minerals Compliance Team”). The team was structured to ensure our annual conflict minerals due diligence was executed. Our Conflict Minerals Compliance Team periodically reported on its due diligence activities to the legal department and the Vendor Compliance and Product Compliance teams. |
| | | Internal Engagement Supplier Engagement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We educated and continue educating relevant employees on our conflict minerals program and reporting obligations. We provided our direct suppliers information on conflict minerals and our disclosure requirements. |
| 2 | Identify and Assess Risks in the Supply Chain | Identified Products in Scope | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our Conflict Minerals Compliance Team conducted a review of the products contracted to be manufactured during the reporting period to identify suppliers that manufacture product categories and Subject Products that may contain conflict minerals. |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Inquired about Due Diligence Measures Performed by Direct Suppliers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We used the responses from our direct suppliers to the RMI reporting template to review their due diligence activities, including whether they had adopted a conflict minerals policy, required their own suppliers to source from processing facilities validated by an independent audit firm, and implemented a review process that includes corrective action management. • As deemed appropriate by us, we followed up by email or phone with the suppliers who did not respond to our request to complete the RMI reporting template, or who submitted incomplete responses or responses that we determined may have contained errors or inaccuracies. • We employed a conflict minerals data management tool that tracks communications sent to direct suppliers and consolidates suppliers responses to the RMI template for analysis and reporting. |
| | Identified Smelters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We collected a list of smelters/processors that are in our supply chain by utilizing the RMI reporting template via a web-based platform. We determined if the processing facilities adhere to responsible sourcing practices by reconciling that list to the list of facilities designated by the RMI Responsible Minerals Assurance Program (“RMAP”) as RMAP Conformant Smelters & Refiners and the RMI list of Active Smelters & Refiners that have committed to undergo the RMAP audit. We have provided lists of smelters/processors that are reported in our supply chain in Appendix A. |
| 3 | Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks | <p>Internal Reporting System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Conflict Minerals Compliance Team periodically reported on its due diligence activities to the legal department and the Vendor Compliance and Product Compliance teams. <p>Maintained Conflict Minerals Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We maintained a Conflict Minerals Policy that is published online, in our Vendor Manual. <p>Verified Smelters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of our risk mitigation process, we determined if the processing facilities identified in our supply chain adhere to responsible sourcing practices by reconciling the list of smelters collected from our direct suppliers to the list of smelter facilities that have been verified as complying with the RMAP and the RMI list of Active Smelters & Refiners that have committed to undergo the RMAP audit. |
| 4 | Carry out Independent Third-Party Audit of Smelter/Refiner’s Due Diligence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We relied on the RMI’s published lists to verify the RMAP compliance status of smelters/processors that are reported in our supply chain. |
| 5 | Report Annually on Supply Chain Due Diligence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Conflict Minerals Report is filed with the SEC and publicly available on our website at ir.rh.com, by clicking on “SEC Filings.” |

V. Review of Due Diligence Results

1. Facilities Used to Process Conflict Minerals in Subject Products

Based on our due diligence process and the information received from our direct suppliers, we have identified, in [Appendix A](#), facilities that may have been used to process conflict minerals used in the Subject Products.

2. Country of Origin of Conflict Minerals in Subject Products

Based on the information provided by our direct suppliers, we have reason to believe that some of the products RH sold during the reporting year contain necessary conflict minerals that originated from the Covered Countries. Eighteen of our direct suppliers indicated that products supplied to RH contained intentionally added conflict minerals necessary to the function and/or production of the product. Of these eighteen direct suppliers: nine indicated that the products they sold to RH contained necessary conflict minerals that did not originate in the Covered Countries; four indicated that the products they sold to RH contained necessary conflict minerals originating in the Covered Countries (and one such supplier is required to file an annual conflict minerals disclosure with the SEC); and five did not know the country of origin of the necessary conflict minerals in their products, including if conflict minerals in finished products originated in the Covered Countries. Four suppliers within this group also reported only using conflict minerals from 100% recycled or scrap sources. In addition, 9% of our direct suppliers did not respond to our survey. Accordingly, notwithstanding our due diligence efforts, we were unable to determine the origin of a portion of conflict minerals contained in certain of the Subject Products.

3. Efforts to Identify the Mine or Location of Origin of the Conflict Minerals

Our reasonable country-of-origin inquiry and due diligence process described above represent our efforts to identify the mine or location of origin for the conflict minerals contained in the Subject Products for this reporting period.

VI. Steps To Be Taken To Mitigate Risk

RH intends to continue to require our suppliers to comply with our Conflict Minerals Policy and to keep it posted online in our Vendor Manual for all suppliers to access. Over time, we anticipate that the amount of information available globally on the traceability and sourcing of conflict minerals will increase and improve our knowledge. We will continue to make inquiries to our direct suppliers and undertake additional risk assessments when potentially relevant changes in facts or circumstances are identified. We expect that our direct suppliers will comply with our Conflict Minerals Policy and (i) provide appropriate information and conduct necessary due diligence to facilitate our compliance with the Rule, (ii) implement and communicate to their relevant personnel and suppliers policies that are consistent with the Policy, (iii) put in place procedures and contractual provisions for the traceability of conflict minerals, working with their suppliers as applicable, (iv) use reasonable efforts to source conflict minerals from smelters and refiners that have been validated by a recognized, independent third party as DRC conflict free, and (v) adopt a risk management strategy with respect to identified risks in the supply chain that is consistent with our Conflict Minerals Policy.

In addition to the due diligence steps that we took during the reporting period, which we intend to continue for 2019 as applicable, we intend to communicate to new suppliers our sourcing expectations, including by disseminating our Conflict Minerals Policy to them.

VII. Independent Private Sector Audit

Not required for the reporting period.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Conflict Minerals Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws including statements related to our business, products and conflict mineral efforts, including steps we intend to take in the future to mitigate the risk that the conflict minerals used in the Subject Products benefit the armed groups on the Covered Countries, our ability to monitor the progress of our suppliers or that our suppliers would comply with our Conflict Mineral Policy and our requests for timely and accurate information, our suppliers' ability to source conflict minerals from smelters and refiners that have been validated by a recognized, independent third party as DRC conflict free, and the effectiveness of any of our risk management strategies to identify risks in the supply chain consistent with our Conflict Minerals Policy. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These

statements may include words such as “anticipate,” “estimate,” “expect,” “project,” “plan,” “intend,” “believe,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “likely” and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with any discussion of the timing or nature of future events. We cannot assure you that future developments affecting us will be those that we have anticipated. Important risks and uncertainties that may cause these forward-looking statements to differ materially from our expectations include, among others: failure to carry out our plans in a timely manner or at all; lack of cooperation or progress by our suppliers, their respective suppliers and smelters; implementation of satisfactory traceability and other compliance measures by our direct and indirect suppliers; lack of progress by smelter or refiner validation programs for conflict minerals (including the possibility of inaccurate information, fraud and other irregularities); internal and external resource constraints; political developments in the Covered Countries and regulatory developments in the United States, as well as those risks and uncertainties disclosed under the sections entitled “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in RH Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 29, 2019, and similar disclosures in subsequent reports filed with the SEC, which are available on our investor relations website at ir.restorationhardware.com and on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. Any forward-looking statement made by us in this Conflict Minerals Report speaks only as of the date on which we make it. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required by any applicable securities laws.

Appendix A
Processing Facilities

Table 1. RMAP-conformant processing facilities as listed by RMI as of May 21, 2019

Processing facilities and their locations reported in our supply chain that are reported by RMI as conformant with the RMAP

| Mineral | Facility ID | Processing Facility Name | Country |
|----------------|--------------------|--|----------------|
| Tin | CID001105 | Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC) | Malaysia |
| Tin | CID001182 | Minsur | Peru |
| Tin | CID001399 | PT Artha Cipta Langgeng | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001458 | PT Prima Timah Utama | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001477 | PT Tambang Timah Kundur | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001482 | PT Timah Mentok(Persero), Tbk | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001490 | PT Tinindo Inter Nusa | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID002158 | Yunnan Chengfeng Non-Ferrous Metals Co. | China |
| Tin | CID002180 | Yunnan Tin Company, Ltd.— | China |
| Tin | CID000292 | Alpha | United States |
| Tin | CID002703 | An Vinh Joint Stock Mineral Processing Company | Vietnam |
| Tin | CID000228 | Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy | China |
| Tin | CID003190 | Chifeng Dajingzi Tin Industry Co. | China |
| Tin | CID001070 | China Tin Group Co., Ltd. | China |
| Tin | CID002570 | CV Ayi Jaya | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID002592 | CV Dua Sekawan | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID000306 | CV Gita Pesona | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID002593 | CV Tiga Sekawan | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID000315 | CV United Smelting | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID002455 | CV Venus Inti Perkasa | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID000402 | Dowa | Japan |
| Tin | CID002572 | Electro-Mechanical Facility of the Cap Bang Minerals | Vietnam |
| Tin | CID000438 | EM Vinto | Bolivia |
| Tin | CID000448 | Estanho de Rondonia S.A. | Brazil |
| Tin | CID000468 | Fenix Metals | Poland |
| Tin | CID002848 | Gejiu Fengming Metallurgy Chemical Plant | China |
| Tin | CID000942 | Gejiu Kai Meng Industry and Trade LLC | China |
| Tin | CID000538 | Gejiu Non Ferrous Metal Processing Co. Ltd | China |
| Tin | CID001908 | Gejiu Yunxin Nonferrous Electrolysis | China |
| Tin | CID000555 | Gejiu Zi-Li Mining and Metallurgy Co | China |
| Tin | CID003116 | Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co. | China |
| Tin | CID002849 | Guanyang Guida Nonferrous Metal Smelting Plant | China |
| Tin | CID002844 | HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd. | China |
| Tin | CID000760 | HuiChang Jinshunda Tin Co. | China |
| Tin | CID000244 | Jiangxi Ketai Advanced Material Co., Ltd. | China |
| Tin | CID001231 | Jiangxi Nanshan | China |
| Tin | CID002468 | Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas LTDA | Brazil |
| Tin | CID001105 | Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC) | Malaysia |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|--|---------------|
| Tin | CID002500 | Melt Metais e Ligas LTDA | Brazil |
| Tin | CID001142 | Metallic Resources, Inc. | United States |
| Tin | CID002774 | Metallo- S.L.U. | Spain |
| Tin | CID002773 | Metallo-Chimique N.V. | Belgium |
| Tin | CID001173 | Mineracao Taboca S.A. | Brazil |
| Tin | CID001182 | Minsur | Peru |
| Tin | CID001191 | Mistubishi Materials Corporation | Japan |
| Tin | CID002858 | Modeltech Sdn Bhd | Malaysia |
| Tin | CID002573 | Nghe Tinh Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company | Vietnam |
| Tin | CID001314 | O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd. | Thailand |
| Tin | CID002517 | O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc. | Phillippines |
| Tin | CID001337 | OMSA | Bolivia |
| Tin | CID003208 | Pongpipat Company Limited | Myanmar |
| Tin | CID000309 | PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001399 | PT Artha Cipta Langgeng | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID002503 | PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001402 | PT Babel Inti Perkasa | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID002776 | PT Bangka Prima Tin | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID003205 | PT Bangka Serumpun | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001419 | PT Bangka Tin Industry | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001421 | PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001428 | PT Bukit Timah | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001434 | PT DS Jaya Abadi | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID002530 | PT Inti Stania Prima | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001448 | PT Karimun Mining | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID002829 | PT Kijang Jaya Mandiri | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID002870 | PT Lautan Harmonis Sejahtera | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID002835 | PT Menara Cipta Mulia | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001453 | PT Mitra Stania Prima | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001457 | PT Panca Mega Persada | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID000313 | PT Premium Tin | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001458 | PT Prima Timah Utama | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001460 | PT REFINED BANGKA TIN | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001463 | PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001468 | PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID002816 | PT Sukses Inti Makmur | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001471 | PT Sumber Jaya Indah | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001477 | PT Tambang Timah Kundur | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001482 | PT Timah Mentok(Persero), Tbk | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001490 | PT Tinindo Inter Nusa—Indonesia | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID001493 | PT Tommy Utama | Indonesia |
| Tin | CID002706 | Resind Industria e ComÈrcio Ltda. | Brazil |
| Tin | CID001539 | Rui Da Hung | Taiwan |
| Tin | CID001758 | Soft Metais, Ltda. | Brazil |
| Tin | CID002756 | Super Ligas | Brazil |

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|---|---------------|
| Tin | CID001898 | Thaisarco | Thailand |
| Tin | CID002574 | Tuyen Quang Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company | Vietnam |
| Tin | CID002036 | White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda. | Brazil |
| Tin | CID002158 | Yunnan Chengfeng Non-Ferrous Metals Co. | China |
| Tin | CID002180 | Yunnan Tin Company, Ltd. | China |
| Tantalum | CID000092 | Asaka Riken Co., Ltd. | Japan |
| Tantalum | CID000211 | Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd. | China |
| Tantalum | CID002504 | D Block Metals, LLC | United States |
| Gold | CID000077 | Argor-Heraeus S.A. | Switzerland |
| Gold | CID001622 | Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd | China |
| Gold | CID001153 | Metalor Technologies S.A. | Switzerland |
| Gold | CID000015 | Advanced Chemical Company | United States |
| Gold | CID000707 | Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd. | Hong Kong |
| Gold | CID002224 | Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation | China |
| Gold | CID001149 | Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd. | Hong Kong |
| Gold | CID000019 | Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd. | Japan |
| Gold | CID001119 | Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd. | Singapore |
| Tungsten | CID000004 | A.L.M.T. Corp. | Japan |
| Tungsten | CID002494 | Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd. | China |
| Tungsten | CID002833 | ACL Metais Eireli | Brazil |
| Tungsten | CID000769 | Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. | China |
| Tungsten | CID002513 | Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd. | China |
| Tungsten | CID002082 | Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd. | China |
| Tungsten | CID000499 | Fujian Jinxin Tungsten Co.,Ltd. | China |

Table 2. RMAP-participating processing facilities as listed by RMI as of May 21, 2019

We did not identify any facilities in our supply chain that are reported by RMI to have agreed to participate in the RMAP but have not yet completed the program.

Table 3. RMAP-non-participating processing facilities as of May 21, 2019

Processing facilities and their locations reported in our supply chain that are not reported as either compliant with or participating in the RMAP.

| Mineral | Facility ID | Processing Facility Name | Country |
|---------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Tin | N/A | Dongguan Best Alloys co.,ltd | China |
| Tin | N/A | American tin and solder | United States |
| Gold | N/A | Abington Reldan Metals, LLC | United States |