



2015
Sustainability
Report



Nyrstar is a global multi-metals business with market leading positions in zinc and lead, and growing positions in other base and precious metals. Nyrstar has mining, smelting, and other operations located in Europe, the Americas and Australia and employs approximately 5,200 people. Nyrstar is incorporated in Belgium and has its corporate office in Switzerland.

For further information please visit the Nyrstar website:

www.nyrstar.com

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Introduction

2015 represented another challenging year for Nyrstar and for the metals and mining industry in general. It also marked a year of change as we refocused our business strategy on the Metals Processing operations and commenced the divestiture of our mines, continued the redevelopment of the Port Pirie smelter and welcomed a new Chief Executive Officer. In this period of challenge and transition, much of our sustainability efforts were focused on maintaining regulatory compliance and on controlling major physical risks that could impact our people, the communities and natural environment in which we operate. We believe this prioritisation to be protective of shareholder value and aligned with society's expectations of a mid-tier global organisation such as ours.

The safety and health of our employees and contractors remain the most important priority for our business and represent a core value of our company. In 2015, we continued the transfer of safety procedures and good practices implemented in the smelting segment to our mining operations and introduced a new behavioural programme aimed at elevating the safety maturity of our organisation. We are also pleased to report that Tennessee Mines, as the first Nyrstar mining operation, achieved certification to the OHSAS 18001 occupational health and safety standard during the year. While the benefits of these efforts are evident in our injury statistics, which improved significantly relative to 2014, we are saddened to report that one contractor lost his life while working for Nyrstar in 2015. This fatal injury was followed by three additional fatalities at our mines in early 2016, indicating that much work remains in order to achieve our safety ambition of every employee returning home safe and healthy at the end of their shift, every day.

Consistent with the focus on regulatory compliance and major hazard control, our 2015 environmental performance continued to be stable with few incidents or other material events impacting our operating and financial results. Operational efficiency remained at the forefront for our smelters with continuous improvement projects delivering incremental gains across most key indicators including energy intensity and freshwater intensity. In parallel to these projects, we also progressed several capital projects which are expected to deliver step-change reductions in Nyrstar's environmental footprint in years to come. Foremost to these are the Port Pirie Redevelopment project which is transforming the Port Pirie operations from an old technology lead smelter into an advanced poly-metallic processing and recovery facility with state-of-the-art environmental abatement equipment.

Commissioning of the new plant installations during 2016 will enable the site to significantly reduce its emissions of lead and sulphur dioxide to atmosphere while also cutting water use and improving carbon and energy efficiency. The environmental sections of the report provide further information on other environmental investments progressed and finalised in 2015 including the installation of effluent treatment equipment at the Balen smelter and implementation of stormwater re-use measures at the Hobart smelter.

The recent failures of tailing storage facilities at non-Nyrstar mines in Canada and Brazil remind us of the importance of tailing dam safety and the disastrous consequences that can arise if the integrity of a tailing dam is compromised. During 2015, we further strengthened the oversight of dam safety provided through the Nyrstar Dam Safety Review Committee and advanced several projects aimed at investigating and improving tailing dam safety. This included two major earthworks projects at Myra Falls expected to be finalised in 2016 at an estimated cost of CAD 10 million.

Stakeholder engagement is incorporated as a central component in our management of sustainability issues. By engaging with and listening to our stakeholders - including employees, local communities, regulators, suppliers, customers and investors - we are able to prioritise the risks and opportunities that matter the most for our business and to create shared value for host communities and other stakeholders. A key focus area for our engagement activities in 2015 concerned the suspension of mining activities at Myra Falls, Campo Morado and Mid Tennessee Mines. We also continued the extensive stakeholder engagement programme established as part of the Port Pirie Redevelopment project.

As we look forward to 2016, we will continue to stay focused on our core priorities of keeping our people safe and healthy, minimising our environmental impacts, upholding ethical and transparent business practices and maintaining our social licence to operate. We know that this is central to the long-term success and sustainability of our company.

About the Report

Materiality

This report provides disclosures and information on Nyrstar performance in relation to sustainability matters of material importance to the company. In determining what matters to report on, we consider legal requirements and disclosure commitments made by Nyrstar as well as the potential for the topic to impact our financial or operational performance. The materiality assessment is further guided by the disclosure topics identified by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board's (SASB) provisional Sustainability Accounting Standard for Metals & Mining. While the SASB standards are designed for use by companies providing 10-K filings to the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and therefore not directly applicable to Nyrstar, we believe the industry-specific assessment completed by SASB to provide a good representation of the material issues facing a metals and mining organisation of our size, operational profile and global footprint. The relevance of the SASB disclosure topics to Nyrstar has been validated by comparing them to the outcomes of qualitative and quantitative risk assessments conducted under the Nyrstar Enterprise Risk Management Framework and to the contents of functional reports on environment, health and safety, community relations and other sustainability matters prepared during the year. To a large extent, the topics identified by SASB and through our higher level risk assessments represent structural risks that are inherent in what we do and, for this reason, the list of material issues requiring disclosure in our sustainability reporting does not change significantly from year to year. The specific exposures that these topics represent at a site or business unit level are, however, often more dynamic. To the extent relevant for Nyrstar's financial and operational performance, we strive for our sustainability reporting to consider and incorporate impacts resulting from long-term structural shifts as well as those relating to local and dynamic risk exposures.

Reporting Approach and Scope

In accordance with the SASB Standard, this report adopts an investor view in determining what sustainability topics to address and in disclosing sustainability performance information. In this respect, the disclosures presented in this report may be seen as a complement to the management discussion and analysis (MD&A) contained within Nyrstar's 2015 Annual Report and should be read together with the sustainability information provided in this publication. This approach also constitutes a first step towards integrated reporting, which we intend to pursue over the coming few years.

In reporting against the sustainability disclosure topics identified through our materiality analysis, we have grouped the topics into three dimensions of performance. These comprise: Governance, Social Responsibility and Environmental Stewardship. For each disclosure topic, we present information on: the strategy pursued, principal risks and how they are managed, and achieved performance including key performance indicator data of relevance to the topic. This disclosure approach and scope is aligned with the SASB Standards and other sustainability reporting standards as well as with the European Union Directive on Non-Financial and Diversity Disclosure (2014/95/EU) which will apply to Nyrstar from the financial years starting on 1 January 2017.

The narrative descriptions and consolidated data presented in the report includes all operations that we own and operate including our six smelters (Auby, Balen/Overpelt, Budel, Clarksville, Hobart and Port Pirie), the Høyanger fumer and our nine mining operations (Campo Morado, Contonga, Coricancha, El Mochito, El Toqui, Langlois, Myra Falls, East Tennessee Mines and Mid Tennessee Mines). In making year-on-year comparisons of performance, it should be noted some of the mines including Campo Morado (January 2015), Myra Falls (May 2015) and Mid Tennessee Mines (December 2015) were placed on care and maintenance at different times throughout the year. Performance indicators for which the suspension of mining activities have had a material effect on Group results are highlighted under the relevant disclosure topics. Data disclosed in the report represents the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015 and is accurate as of May 31, 2016.

GRI

Our sustainability reporting has traditionally been designed to align with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. For 2015, we have chosen not to prepare the sustainability report 'in accordance' with the GRI Guidelines. However, as the report contains Standard Disclosure(s) from the Guidelines and as the Guidelines are utilised by many of our external stakeholders we have included an index (Appendix B) to indicate where GRI-compliant information and data can be located.

Independent Assurance

We engaged ERM Certification and Verification Services (ERM CVS) to provide limited assurance on a selection of sustainability data indicators. The assurance statement from ERM CVS is provided on page 24.

Governance

Risk Management

Risk is managed through Nyrstar's enterprise risk management (ERM) framework which is aligned to the ISO 31000 risk management standard. The ERM framework specifies a common approach and process to the assessment, prioritisation and control of risks across the Group. Functional risk management processes including those for safety & health, environment and community (SHEC) are all aligned and connected to the framework, although they may use varying qualitative and quantitative risk assessment mechanisms in determining the risk posed by specific sources. Our functional leaders are responsible for ensuring the policies, plans and programmes developed within their areas of accountability contribute to the achievement of Nyrstar's business strategy and risk management objectives.

Assessment of sustainability risks draws on information from a range of sources, including performance data reported by our operations, scientific research reports, best practice guidelines, peer company reports and external sustainability initiatives and regulatory frameworks. Our functional leaders keep abreast of developments (internal and external) in Nyrstar's sustainability context and evaluate stakeholder concerns and feedback obtained through the various engagement activities occurring at site, segment and corporate levels. The outcomes of these risk assessment and stakeholder engagement activities are used to develop and review

the management standards, procedures and guidelines used for the control of SHEC risks. At a Group level, key SHEC policy and risk control documents are organised under the Group SHEC Management Framework - more information about the SHEC Framework is available on our website at: <http://www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/shec-management-framework.aspx>.

Critical risks of significance to the Group, including sustainability related risks, are reported to and monitored by the Audit and HSEC Committees of the Board of Directors. Below Board level, reporting on sustainability risks is addressed through routine management reports developed by functional and operational leaders at different levels of the organisation.

Monitoring of sustainability risks is further supported by our Group Assurance programmes for safety & health, environment and business risk. Audits completed under these programmes in 2015 are summarised in the table below. The outcomes of the audits form the basis for treatment plans to address identified weaknesses in critical controls, risk management processes or compliance with regulatory obligations. While assurance and compliance costs may be expected to represent a larger percentage of operating revenue under current market conditions, Nyrstar recognises the essential nature of these activities and is committed to maintaining them at responsible levels.

Summary of 2015 Group Assurance Audits

Functional Area	Audit Scope	Audit Provider/Approach	Audited Site/Function
Business Risk	Group contracting procedures	Internal Audit (2 nd party)	El Mochito
	Asset management	Internal Audit (2 nd party)	El Toqui
	Metal price risk management	Internal Audit (2 nd party)	Corporate (Treasury)
	Logistics (metals & by-products)	Internal Audit (2 nd party)	Corporate (Logistics)
	Project management	Internal Audit (2 nd party)	Metals Processing growth projects, Port Pirie Redevelopment project
	Procurement	Internal Audit (2 nd party)	Tennessee Mines, Peru Mines, El Toqui
Environment	Regulatory compliance	Environmental Resources Management (3 rd party)	Auby, Langlois, Hobart
	Environmental risk and liability reviews	Corporate Environment (2 nd party)	Smelters
Safety & Health	Fatal risk management	Corporate Safety (2 nd party)	Smelters, El Mochito, Contonga, East Tennessee Mines, Langlois
Community	No Group assurance audits in 2015		

Governance

Business Ethics and Payments Transparency

Nyrstar is committed to ethical and transparent business practices in accordance with our Corporate Governance Charter, Code of Business Conduct and Anti-Corruption Policy. Our governance structures provide clear lines of responsibility from the operations through to the Board of Directors. The Safety, Health, Environment and Community (SHEC) Committee of the Board has the specific mandate to monitor Nyrstar's SHEC performance and the effectiveness of the SHEC control framework. Further details on our governance structures and processes are provided in our Annual Report and on the Nyrstar website at www.nyrstar.com/about.

At this time, Nyrstar has operations in three countries that Transparency International has assigned low rankings in its 2015 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) including: Honduras, ranked 112; Mexico, ranked 95; and Peru, ranked 88 (of a total 168 countries and territories included in the rankings). In general terms, our sites operating in these countries may be subject to a higher level of regulatory risk and may be more likely to encounter unethical behaviours from government officials, business partners and other stakeholders than sites in other parts of the world. Recognising these risk exposures, development and training programmes delivered under our Code of Business Conduct and Anti-Corruption Policy have been particularly focused on personnel operating in these countries or who may otherwise be vulnerable to situations involving corruption. The Code of Business Conduct and Anti-Corruption Policy require all Nyrstar employees to act with honesty and integrity and we do not tolerate any form of corruption or bribery from our employees, contractors or business partners, regardless of location.

Nyrstar's expectations regarding ethical and transparent business practices are incorporated in standard contracts provided to suppliers of goods and services and all Nyrstar contracts commit suppliers to comply with the Nyrstar Code of Conduct and Anti-Corruption Policy. At this point, there is only limited second party auditing of the supply chains associated with the provision of goods and services.

The Code of Business Conduct prescribes a mechanism by which breaches of the Code of Business Conduct, Group Policies and regulatory requirements can be reported to the Nyrstar Compliance Officer. No complaints, issues or incidents of corruption were reported or identified in 2015.

Further, Nyrstar was not involved in any legal actions regarding anti-competitive behaviour or violation of anti-trust and monopoly legislation in 2015.

Payments to governments made by Nyrstar are primarily made up of taxes and royalties and other types of government payments (e.g. licence fees) have generally been assessed to be immaterial. As data on taxes and royalties is audited and disclosed in our financial statements and more detailed information about government payments have not been sought by investors and other stakeholders, to date we have made no specific disclosures on government payments. However, as of the financial year starting on 1 January 2016 disclosure of government payments will be required under legislation enacted in Europe (Directive 2013/34/EU, as transposed into Belgian law) and Canada (Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act). Development of reporting systems supporting compliance with these transparency regulations are underway and information on government payments will be included in our 2016 corporate reports.

Nyrstar does not support any political parties and does not make any political donations either through direct funding or assistance in-kind.

Material Stewardship

Material stewardship relates to the responsible care and management of a commodity or material through its life cycle, from extraction and processing to use, recycling and disposal. Within Nyrstar, we largely associate material stewardship with the management of regulatory obligations and risks in our supply chain and in the sales of products and by-products to our customers. Material stewardship is also closely linked to our strategic mission to capture the maximum value inherent in mineral resources and the benefits this brings in terms of efficient resource use and reduction of wastes. We expect the importance of material stewardship risks and opportunities to increase going forward in step with growing societal interest in responsibly produced materials and as increasingly scarce mineral resources demand more efficient operations.

From a supply chain perspective, the most significant source of risk for Nyrstar lies in the sourcing of raw materials for our smelters. In 2015, our 'feed book' of third party suppliers of mineral concentrates included approximately 45 mines worldwide and this is expected to increase to more than 50 mines in 2016.

Governance

As a global operator, we have a responsibility to ensure the supplier mines that we work with operate in socially and environmentally responsible ways. This also includes a responsibility to make sure our sourcing of minerals does not contribute to the financing of armed conflicts in politically unstable regions of the world. While conflict minerals legislation established for this purpose (including the proposed EU regulations expected to be passed in 2016) has relatively limited impacts on Nyrstar – given the legislation's narrow focus on tin, tungsten, tantalum and gold – we recognise supply chain risks related to armed conflicts and human rights abuses apply more broadly and could impact our business.

Minimisation of environmental and social impacts in the value chains of minerals and metals is inherently a shared responsibility of the actors involved in bringing metals to the market. For Nyrstar, this shared responsibility does not only involve the extraction and production activities that we directly manage but also extends to the downstream processing and use of our products. The mining concentrates and smelting by-products that we sell to our customers sometimes contain naturally occurring elements which, if not handled responsibly, can have negative effects on human health and the environment. From a product stewardship perspective, we therefore have an obligation to provide customers and other users of our products with information about the contents and hazards of the materials we supply. Beyond this obligation, good risk management dictates that we assess and confirm the capabilities of our customers to handle our products and by-products responsibly. This is particularly relevant for customers processing Nyrstar mine concentrates or smelter by-products that contain deleterious substances.

To date, the majority of our efforts around responsible sourcing and supply has been focused on addressing legal requirements related, for example, to the provision of product information (e.g. in material safety data sheets), registration of manufactured and imported products (e.g. under the European Union's REACH legislation) and to marine transport of concentrates and other bulk materials (under transport codes issued by the International Maritime Organisation). We also maintain active dialogues with our suppliers and customers and several visits to existing and potential customer sites were carried out during the year.

However, there is a recognition the management of inbound and outbound supply chain risks requires a more systematic and rigorous process than that which is currently applied and efforts to address these shortcomings were initiated in 2015. As part of these efforts, at the end of the year we established a central governance body with a mandate to review key material stewardship risks relevant to Nyrstar and to oversee the implementation of improved supply chain due diligence and risk management processes. Referred to as the Nyrstar Material Stewardship Forum, the governance body is composed of senior managers with accountabilities for and knowledge of material stewardship matters from throughout the company and meets on a monthly basis. The implementation activities overseen by the Forum will be prioritised based on relevant risk criteria such as the monetary value of the contract, the availability and veracity of assurance information provided by other recognised parties, and the properties of the materials being sourced and marketed.

From a resource stewardship perspective, we are investing in technology that allows us to maximise the extraction of valuable metals from our feed materials, by-products and residue materials. By taking advantage of by-product synergies we are able to decrease the amount of materials disposed as waste and to reduce the need for virgin-source materials. Central to this strategy is the redevelopment of Port Pirie into an advanced metals recovery and refining facility. Our 2014 sustainability report provides further information about the Port Pirie Redevelopment project and other efforts to improve resource recovery.

Social Responsibility

Our people

We strive to provide a workplace that is safe, engaging and rewarding for our people and that ultimately makes Nyrstar a great place to work. This is at the heart of our success as a company and a fundamental driver of long-term business value.

The value proposition to our employees is based on the following key pillars:

- **A Value-Based Culture:** We work to promote a non-discriminatory, fair and equitable working culture that is founded on the principles and values embodied in The Nyrstar Way.
- **A Safe and Healthy Work Environment:** We are committed to creating a workplace where everyone goes home safe and healthy every day of their working lives.
- **Providing Opportunities for Training and Development:** We offer a range of programmes supporting continued learning and development of our people.
- **Recognising and Rewarding Performance:** We provide competitive compensation and recognise employees who make an outstanding contribution to the success of our company.

Supporting this value proposition, we have commenced the development of a comprehensive human resource strategy aimed at building a talented, engaged and high-performing workforce. In parallel, we are also reviewing our organisational structure in order to create a leaner and more efficient organisation, align the right people to the right roles and to make sure employees at every level have clearly articulated accountabilities that support our business objectives. The new strategy and organisational model will be rolled out starting in 2016 and will help direct the investment in our people and human resource systems in years to come.

Workforce Reductions

In 2015, our worldwide workforce decreased by 20% to 5,259 employees at the end of the year. The overwhelming majority of the reductions was in the Mining segment where suspension of activities at Campo Morado, Myra Falls and Mid Tennessee Mines, in particular, forced reduction of personnel. Affected employees and their families were supported and provided exit packages to help in the transitioning to new career opportunities.

Labour Relations

We are committed to respecting our employees' rights in line with the International Labour Organisation's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. In support of this commitment, we recognise and respect the right of all employees to choose to belong to a union and to bargain collectively. At the end of 2015, 59% of our global workforce was covered by collective bargaining agreements.

No strikes, lockouts or other industrial actions leading to significant work stoppages occurred in 2015.

Workforce Health & Safety

Safety and health are core values of Nyrstar. We believe that every work-related illness and injury is preventable and our ambition is for every employee to return home safe and healthy at the end of their shift, every day. Maintaining the safety and health of our people is not only a moral obligation but also helps to improve our productivity and to attract a talented workforce.

Our health and safety strategy is built around four focus areas which together form a roadmap of our journey towards zero harm. Everything we do to improve the safety and health of our people fit into one of these focus areas, which include: Fatality Prevention; Safety Maturity; Health and Safety Management Systems; and Health & Wellness.

Fatality Prevention

While we aim to operate with zero harm, our main priority is to prevent loss of life and serious injuries. Our fatality prevention programme focuses on eliminating and reducing risks related to a set of critical hazards of particular importance to mining and smelting operations. The selection of critical hazards to focus on was based on a review of incident records since 2007 which suggested 80% of potentially serious incidents within Nyrstar are associated with one or several of the following risk sources:

- Isolation of electrical equipment
- Confined space entry
- Interactions between mobile equipment and pedestrians
- Working at heights
- Operation of lifting equipment
- Contractor management

Social Responsibility

For the Mining segment these 'Critical 6' have been expanded to also include fall of ground and explosives management, making up the 'Critical 8'.

Under our fatality prevention programme, the critical hazards receive particular attention through Group standards, audits, self-assessments, inspection programmes, hazard reporting, intervention and observation programmes. The overarching purpose of these efforts is to identify the controls that must be in place to manage the critical risks and to improve the effectiveness of these controls.

In 2015, we conducted audits to confirm our sites operate in conformance to Nyrstar standards focusing on the critical risks. We also completed and reviewed baseline risk assessments for risks with a potential to cause a critical incident.

Safety Maturity

We are building a safety culture where each employee is responsible for his own safety and for the safety of the team and where human errors can be predicted and prevented. We aim to create a workplace where every leader, manager, employee and contractor has clear accountabilities and understands their role and responsibilities for maintaining a safe and healthy working environment.

In 2015, we launched a structured behavioural programme in which each operation is assessed against qualitative and quantitative safety parameters. The programme allows us to evaluate the current maturity level of the operation and establish a work plan for embedding a safety culture based on interpersonal responsibility in each employee's mind-set.

Health and Safety Management Systems

We maintain a robust health and safety management system which is supported by a set of Nyrstar standards aligned to industry best practice. All of Nyrstar's smelters except Auby are certified to the OHSAS 18001 occupational health and safety management standard. In addition, our Tennessee mining operations achieved OHSAS 18001 certification in 2015.

In 2015, incident investigation and reporting of near misses, unsafe act and conditions were strongly reinforced as part of our strategy to decrease the occurrence of low probability and high severity incidents.

Health & Wellness

Occupational health risks facing our employees arise from the physical and chemical hazards inherent in our work environment as well as the nature of activities undertaken by our employees and contractors. Priority areas of attention include exposure to lead and cadmium, musculoskeletal injuries, dermatologic conditions and noise-induced hearing loss. Monitoring for, and preventing, the exposure to chemical and physical agents is a core element of our occupational health programmes.

In 2015, we focused on addressing the findings resulting from the qualitative and quantitative risk assessments for chemical and physical agents completed at our operations in 2014.

Occupational exposure to lead represents a potential health risk for employees working at our Port Pirie smelter. As a result of our efforts to reduce lead exposure, 2015 blood lead levels amongst tested Port Pirie workers improved significantly compared to the blood lead levels measured in previous years. In 2015, 126 employees showed blood lead readings in excess of the Nyrstar transfer value of 30µg/100ml for men and 15µg/100ml for women. This represents a 22% reduction compared to the 162 employees above internal transfer levels in 2014 and continued improvements have been realised during the first few months of 2016. Employees with excess readings were relocated to different working areas and monitored by the occupational health team.

We believe that promoting a healthy lifestyle for our people can help to improve employee wellbeing and create a healthier workforce. In 2015, the Nyrstar Health & Safety team launched a Group-wide 3-month employee awareness campaign aimed at promoting healthy lifestyles by encouraging employees to eat a balanced diet and exercise regularly. The 'Fit for Life' challenge proved to be a big success with more than 200 teams and over 1,000 employees enrolling from Nyrstar's mines, smelters and corporate offices. The feedback from the participants was universally positive and the programme will be repeated in 2016.

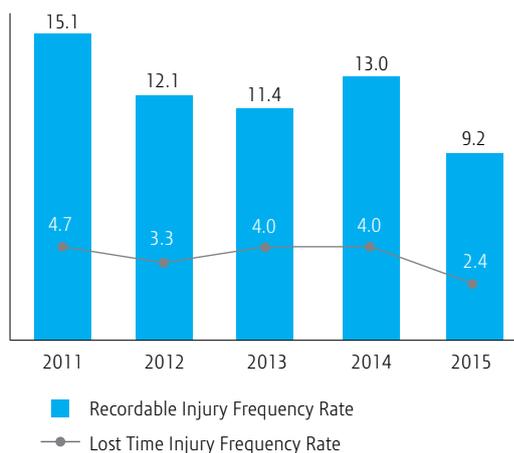
Health and Safety Performance

We are deeply saddened to report that one contractor lost his life while working for Nyrstar in 2015. The fatality occurred at the El Mochito mine in Honduras and related to the use of mobile equipment underground.

Social Responsibility

Despite the fatal accident, our other key indicators of safety performance improved significantly in 2015 relative to prior years. Our lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) decreased from 4.0 in 2014 to 2.4 in 2015 and the recordable injury frequency rate (RIFR) improved by 29% to 9.2 at the end of 2015. The DART indicator, measuring the number of incidents involving days away from work or under restricted duties, showed similar reductions from 9.0 in 2014 to 6.2 in 2015 representing a 31% improvement. While the statistics reflect improvements in both Mining and Metals Processing, the smelting segment finished the year with the best safety performance since Nyrstar was founded.

LTIFR and RIFR for 2011-2015



Community Relations

Maintaining the trust and ongoing support of the local communities where we operate is critical to the viability and success of our business. Without this support we run the risk of operational disruptions, delays to permitting and approval processes and of being prevented access to the land and geological resources that we need to operate. Our social licence to operate is intrinsically linked to the way we engage with our communities and to our ability to control environmental and social impacts that may be generated from our operations.

Our aim is to be a welcome and valued member of the communities in which we operate. To achieve this, we actively engage with the local communities that have an interest in or that may be impacted by our operations.

The understanding of community expectations gained from these engagement activities are incorporated in everyday decision making and operational activities. All Nyrstar sites have stakeholder engagement plans that are regularly revised to reflect the current community context, risks, opportunities and needs of the individual sites. During 2015, particular efforts were made across our smelting operations to strengthen and align the processes applied to the identification, evaluation and engagement with external stakeholders. The effectiveness of these processes will be further assessed and improved based on community perception surveys which will be implemented in 2016.

All Nyrstar operations have established processes for recording community feedback, whether positive or negative. In 2015, a total of 62 community complaints were received which compares to the 56 complaints recorded in 2014. The majority of the complaints related to noise and air quality. No significant community disputes were experienced in 2015 and we suffered no operational delays or disruptions as a result of non-technical factors. There was no resettlement of communities at any of Nyrstar's sites in 2015.

We strive for Nyrstar's operations to contribute to the socio-economic welfare of the regions and communities where we are located. To this end, we manage, fund and participate in various community development programmes and preferentially source services and products from local suppliers. We help build local capabilities and know-how and, where possible, we work in collaboration with local stakeholders (governments, education boards, local medical providers, etc.) to support the improvement of education and local community health.

Financial contributions for community support, sponsorships and donations in 2015 totalled €2.9 million versus a contribution of €3.0 million in 2014. The reduced social investment relative to 2014 reflects a curtailment of community development activities at Campo Morado following the suspension of operations at the beginning of the year. While it is acknowledged that reducing community spending on the temporary or permanent cessation of operations can have implications for stakeholder relationships that may be necessary to successfully recommencing existing or new operations in an area, in this instance local security issues limit the community development activities that can realistically be achieved.

Social Responsibility

Security and Human Rights

Nyrstar's operations are strategically focused on stable jurisdictions with low risk for armed conflicts. Despite this, Nyrstar's Campo Morado mine located in the Mexican State of Guerrero has been increasingly affected by a deteriorating security situation in the region. As a consequence of the security instability, operations at the mine were suspended in January 2015. Further information about the operating status of Nyrstar's mines is available in our 2015 Annual Report. None of our other operations are located in areas of active conflicts.

Nyrstar's Canadian mines, Myra Falls and Langlois, are located within areas claimed by indigenous peoples as traditional territories. While these claims have not been defined in treaties, we recognise and respect the rights, cultures and interests of indigenous peoples and seek opportunities to engage with them in regards to our use of the land. Our engagement with indigenous peoples is led by the General Manager at each of the operations.

Protection of human rights is a core consideration for Nyrstar and we are committed to respecting fundamental human rights wherever we operate. Our approach to human rights is founded in The Nyrstar Way and our Code of Business Conduct. The Framework for Ethical Decision Making included in the Code of Business Conduct helps to ensure that human rights are considered in key business processes such as risk assessments, procurement and contractor management and in our dealings with employees, communities and other stakeholders. Respecting human rights also requires us to work with contractors and suppliers to ensure that they hold themselves to the same human rights standards that we hold ourselves accountable to.

No breaches of human rights were reported in 2015.

Environmental Stewardship

Environmental Incidents

We make substantial efforts to reduce the number and severity of environmental incidents at our operations. Recognising that many environmental incidents occur as a result of equipment malfunction or poor process control, to a large extent these efforts are focused on operational excellence improvements. For example, strengthening of operational and maintenance routines, improving the reliability of environmental abatement equipment such as wastewater treatment plants, identifying and communicating responsibilities for operational control activities, and improving the analysis of incidents to prevent re-occurrence.

In regards to the environmental incident types monitored at Group level (Critical Environmental Incidents and Recordable Non-Compliance Incidents), no Critical Environmental Incidents occurred in 2015 and the performance on Recordable Non-Compliances remained similar to that achieved in 2014. The majority (eight of ten) of the Recordable Non-Compliance Incidents involved breaches of effluent discharge criteria. While the current compliance record does not meet our expectations of zero regulatory breaches, none of the Recordable Non-Compliances experienced in 2015, including any potential fines that may result from the incidents, are expected to have a material impact on our operating or financial results.

Nine environmental fines totalling approximately US\$980,000 were paid in 2015. While this represents a significant increase relative to fines paid in prior years, it should be noted seven of the fines imposed at Contonga, Coricancha and Pucarrajo, for a total of US\$932,000, related to issues identified in regulatory inspections completed in 2007-2009 (i.e. before Nyrstar ownership of the operations).

Environmental Incidents



Environmental Fines 2013-2015

Year	Number of Fines	Amount (US\$)
2013	7	\$383,200
2014	8	\$109,810
2015	9	\$981,130

In January 2016, the Chilean environmental regulator (*Superintendencia del Medio Ambiente*) initiated a sanction process against Nyrstar El Toqui for alleged non-compliances in relation to the construction and operation of the Confluencia tailing storage facility. The charges presented by the SMA relate to insufficient dust control, modification of the facility without the required environmental authorisations, and unauthorised discharge of effluent. A regulatory defence was filed by Nyrstar in February 2016.

Also in January 2016, the Peruvian mine safety regulator (OSINERGMIN) presented two charges against Nyrstar Coricancha related to the reclamation of a legacy tailing facility. In follow up to the charges, a fine of US\$ 480,000 was issued by OSINERGMIN on 7 March 2016. The sanctions have been appealed by Nyrstar.

Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions represent one of Nyrstar's most material sustainability risks. This is especially the case for our smelters which consume large quantities of electricity and that are therefore sensitive to energy prices and carbon regulations. To mitigate these risks, we work to continuously improve our energy efficiency and to reduce our GHG footprint.

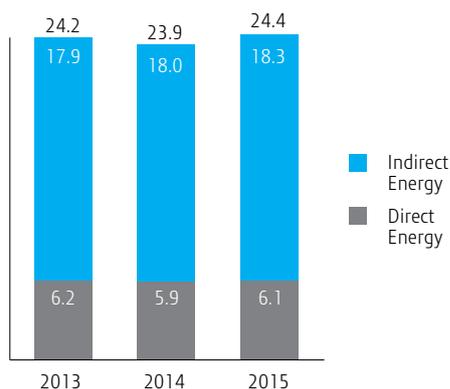
As a global zinc manufacturer, our products can also make a difference in the transition to a low-carbon society. By protecting steel against corrosion, zinc greatly extends the life and durability of steel and the many structures (buildings, bridges, etc.) and products (vehicles, lampposts, roofing, etc.) that are made with steel. In this way, zinc helps to support a more efficient use of natural resources and energy.

Environmental Stewardship

Energy Use and Efficiency

Energy use is measured in petajoules (PJ) and includes purchased electricity (indirect energy), energy from combustion of fuels and electricity that is generated on site from non-fuel sources (direct energy). In 2015 we consumed a total of 24.4 PJ of energy which was around 2.4% higher than the consumption in 2014. The increase was mainly attributable to increases in production volume at several of the smelters and inclusion of energy consumption data for Høyanger in the consolidated Group accounts. Additionally, the 2015 data includes consumption of electricity generated on-site from hydro, wind and process heat which has not been reported in prior years (see table for Energy Use by Source below).

Energy Use (petajoules)



Purchased electricity is our leading source of energy, accounting for three quarters of our total energy consumption. Most of the electricity is used in the electrowinning process of our smelters. The primary source distribution for the electricity that we purchase from third parties varies across our operating locations; for example the electricity sourced by Langlois and Hobart is largely obtained from hydro power, the electricity at Budel from natural gas and the electricity purchased by Auby is predominately generated from nuclear energy. It should also be noted that a large portion of the electricity consumed by Myra Falls and El Toqui, which are not connected to public electricity networks, comprises hydro and wind power generated at the sites.

Key fuels used at our sites include:

- Coal and coke used at Port Pirie for smelting of concentrates;
- Natural gas mainly used for heating purposes and for melting of cathodes at our Metals Processing operations; and
- Diesel used for transport purposes, roaster ignition at the smelters and for electricity production at certain sites.

Energy Use by Source (petajoules)

Energy Source	2013	2014	2015
Electricity	17.9	18.0	18.3
Coal and coke	2.8	2.6	2.7
Natural gas	2.0	1.8	1.8
Diesel and gasoline	1.4	1.4	1.2
Liquefied petroleum gas	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electricity generated on-site from hydro, wind and process heat	-	-	0.3
Total energy use	24.2	23.9	24.4

Involving an exothermic reaction, the oxidation of sulphide concentrates in the roasting process of our smelters produces excess heat that can be applied in other parts of the process. We strive to recycle as much of this excess energy as possible, e.g. for heating of process liquids in the leaching department and for generation of electricity through the use of co-generation technology. We also capture and recycle excess heat generated in the sulphuric acid plants. For our three European smelters, the total amount of waste heat recovered and used in the production processes in 2015 was estimated at around 5.4 petajoules. While similar heat recovery technologies are applied across all our zinc smelters, currently available monitoring data only include the European sites. As data for waste heat recovery is not yet available across all our operations, it is not included in our consolidated energy use accounts as presented above.

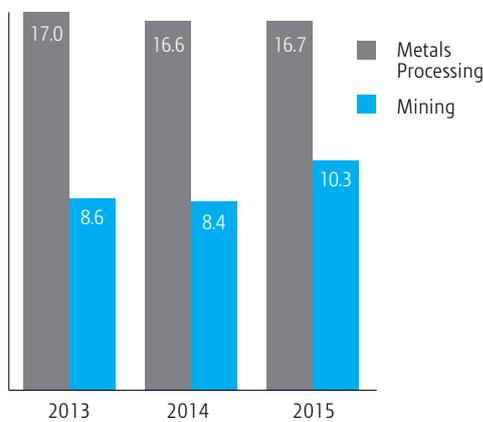
Given the energy intensive nature of our operations, achieving continuous improvement in energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions are top priorities. Accounting for around 90% of the Group energy consumption, all Nyrstar smelters have formal energy efficiency programmes and ways to reduce the carbon footprint of the operations are continuously investigated, analysed and pursued.

Environmental Stewardship

As a result of these efforts, year-on-year energy intensity (measured in terms of energy consumed, excluding Høyanger and electricity generated on site from non-fuel sources, relative to tonnes of metal produced) for the smelters improved by approximately 1% compared to 2014. The energy intensity for the Mining segment deteriorated from 8.4 gigajoules per tonne of metal (GJ/t) to 10.3 GJ/t as a consequence of the reduced production at several of the sites.

Energy Use Intensity

(gigajoules per tonne of metal)



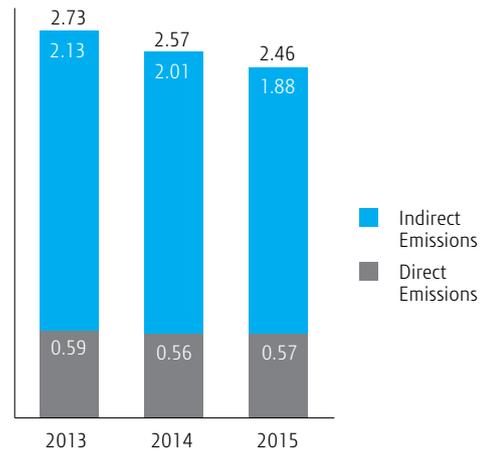
Note: Energy intensity calculations for 2013 and 2014 exclude energy consumption data for Høyanger and consumption of electricity generated on site from non-fuel sources.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are measured as carbon dioxide equivalent tonnes (CO₂-e t). In 2015, direct and indirect GHG emissions reported by our operations totalled 2.46 million tonnes of CO₂-e representing a 4% decrease relative to 2014. The reduction was primarily associated with more precise measurement and reporting of indirect carbon emissions produced from purchased electricity used at the Clarksville smelter. Across the portfolio of sites, nine of our 15 operations reduced their GHG emissions in 2015 relative to 2014. Consistent with the lower emissions, the greenhouse gas emission intensity of our smelters (measured as tonnes of CO₂-e per tonne of metal produced) improved by 6% relative to 2014. The GHG intensity for the mines deteriorated by 14% due to the reduced production volumes.

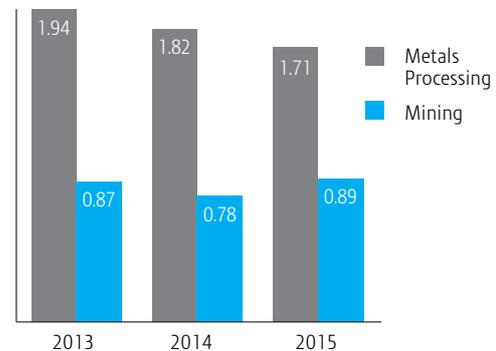
Greenhouse Gas Emissions

(CO₂-e million tonnes)



Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity

(tonnes of CO₂-e per tonne of metal produced)



Our emissions of GHGs are largely proportional to our consumption of fuels and electricity as described in the Energy Use and Efficiency section above. More than three quarters (77%) of our GHG emissions are indirect and are emitted by the utility companies supplying electricity to our sites. Fuels used in stationary and mobile (transport) site applications account for just under 20% of our 2015 GHG emissions while the remaining GHGs are released in the processing of carbon-containing raw materials (e.g. mineral concentrates) and process additives (e.g. explosives and carbonates).

Environmental Stewardship

Carbon Pricing and Regulation

The United Nations 2015 Climate Change Summit, COP21, in Paris produced an unprecedented international agreement to keep global temperatures to well below 2°C of pre-industrial levels. The agreement provides a critical step towards establishing the policy certainty needed by industry and a level playing field for emission reductions across all regulatory jurisdictions. In alignment with our Position Statement on Climate Change (see www.nyrstar.com/sustainability), Nyrstar supports actions to address climate change.

Of the 195 nations represented at COP21, 90 plan to use carbon pricing and other market mechanisms to meet their climate change commitments. At the present time, Nyrstar operations subject to carbon pricing mechanisms include our three European smelters (Auby, Balen/Overpelt and Budel), which operate under the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), and the Myra Falls mine in British Columbia, Canada, which is subject to a carbon tax on fossil fuels. The direct (scope 1) emissions produced by these operations account for 20% of Nyrstar's total footprint of direct GHG emissions. We expect similar carbon pricing mechanisms to be introduced in most, if not all, of our other operating jurisdictions in years to come as countries take action to meet the commitments made in the Paris Agreement.

We engage actively with governments to help inform public policy and legislation on energy pricing and carbon emissions. We do this through direct dialogue with government officials, institutions and subject matter experts, by participating in multi-stakeholder consultations and via industry associations, most importantly Eurometaux.

Climate Change Adaptation

Over the long term, our operations also face climate change risks associated with physical impacts such as extreme weather events and availability of water. Working together with technical experts and external stakeholders we strive to understand how these changes may affect us and to devise appropriate response and adaptation strategies. For example, climate change modelling is incorporated in the planning for mine closure and in emergency response planning. While site-specific studies of this kind have been completed at several of our operations, we are yet to model the potential impacts to our complete network of sites, suppliers and transport routes that may be caused from rising sea levels, extreme weather events, drought, flooding and other physical risks of climate change.

Water

Water Risks

For the past five years, the World Economic Forum has consistently identified water scarcity as one of the most impactful risks globally. In a general sense, a decline in the quality and quantity of available freshwater resources could have wide-spread effects on human health, biodiversity and on economic activity. For Nyrstar, water scarcity and supply restrictions could affect our business through increased water withdrawal costs, investment in water treatment technologies and/or reduced production volumes. Given the importance of water to local communities and other stakeholders, responsible management of scarce water resources is also key to our social licence to operate.

Based on the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Water Risk Atlas (Aqueduct), three of Nyrstar's operations are located in regions with High Risk or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress. This includes the Coricancha mine, located in an area of Peru with Extremely High Baseline Water Stress, and the European smelters in Auby (France) and Balen/Overpelt (Belgium) which are located in areas with High Baseline Water Stress. Baseline Water Stress measures the ratio of total annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply. In 2015, freshwater withdrawals at Coricancha, Balen/Overpelt and Auby represented approximately 17% of Nyrstar's total freshwater withdrawal. None of Nyrstar's operations are located in regions for which Overall Water Risks are rated as High or Extremely High using the WRI Aqueduct tool. Overall Water Risk is an aggregated measure of the indicator categories for Physical Quantity, Quality and Regulatory & Reputational Risk analysed by WRI.

Notwithstanding the WRI analysis, at the current time the Nyrstar operation facing the most significant water supply risks is the Port Pirie smelter in South Australia. Obtaining its freshwater from public water utilities, these risks impact the operations through high water use fees making effective water stewardship a key priority for the site. The Campo Morado and Myra Falls mines are also located in areas experiencing water shortages for part of the year, however since these mines are currently not operating the associated water risks are less material to Nyrstar.

In the longer term, we expect water-related risks to affect all our operations in step with increased competition for scarce water resources and as regulation forces the internalisation of costs for water withdrawal and use.

Environmental Stewardship

Water Management

We seek to minimise our use of water, avoid impacting the quality of freshwater resources and ensure a fair, equitable and sustainable use of these resources in cooperation with other users and stakeholders. Mitigation measures implemented to achieve these aspirations focus on the diversion of clean water from areas and activities that may impact its quality, improvement of water use efficiency, maximisation of water recycling opportunities, and treatment of impacted water before returning it to nature. At sites facing more complex or significant water risks, such as Port Pirie, the water management strategies and activities are guided by integrated water management plans. The plans provide a holistic and comprehensive approach to the management of water resources across the sites and establish a process by which water withdrawals, uses and discharges are regularly reviewed and evaluated for improvement opportunities.

Water efficiency projects are pursued at all Nyrstar sites in order to reduce freshwater withdrawals and operating costs. The nature and scale of the projects reflect the efficiency opportunities available at each site and the water-related risks facing the operations. Of particular note, 2015 saw the commissioning of a new reverse osmosis (RO) plant and a 40ML stormwater detention pond at the Hobart smelter in Australia. These installations constitute the final components of the Stormwater Harvesting and Re-use project implemented on site. Through the project, the site's reliance on freshwater has decreased by 50% while also reducing metal discharges to the Derwent river and realising cost savings for potable water supply by around AUD 1 million per year.

Water Withdrawal, Recycling and Intensity

We measure quantities of freshwater withdrawn from surface waters, groundwater and from third party sources such as municipal mains. In 2015, we also commenced the monitoring of water recycled and reused for process purposes.

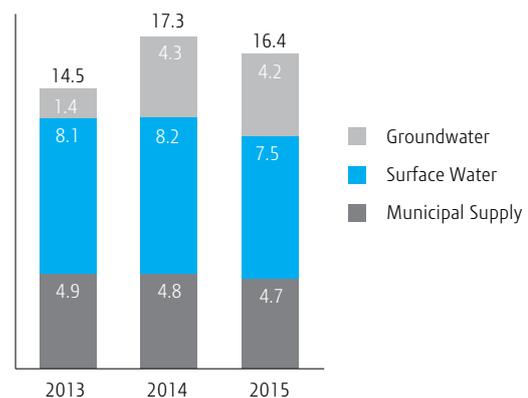
In 2015 freshwater withdrawals totalled 16.4 million m³ which compare to the 17.3 million m³ reported for 2014. The year-on-year decrease was mainly driven by reduced process water needs in the Mining segment in line with curtailment of production activities at some sites.

Consequently, freshwater intensity (measured as m³ of water withdrawn per tonne of metal produced) remained relatively unchanged compared to 2014 with a slight (1%) improvement at the Metals Processing sites offsetting a 4% deterioration at the mines.

By applying wastewater recycling and reuse, our operations are able to reduce their reliance on scarce freshwater resources and limit their environmental footprint. In 2015, almost 12 million m³ of water were recycled and reused in our production processes representing 72% of the total water withdrawn during the year.

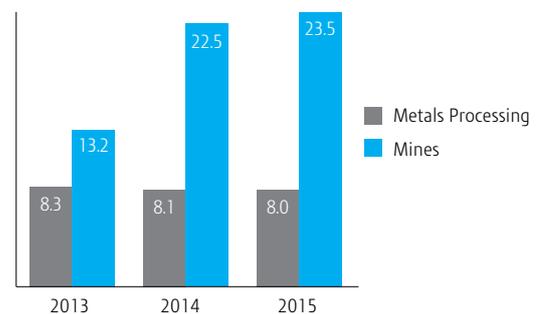
Freshwater Withdrawal by Source

(million m³)



Freshwater Intensity

(m³ of water per tonne of metal produced)



Environmental Stewardship

Emissions to Air and Water

Our mining and smelting operations produce emissions which have the potential to affect human health and the environment. Key pollutants emitted from our operations include metals, which are released to both air and water, and acid forming gases (nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide) released to atmosphere. Emission of particulate (dust) can also be of concern to local residents and environmental receptors in the surroundings of our sites.

Emission related risks are largely associated with increasingly stringent regulations which demand investment in treatment technologies and other operational improvements. Poorly managed, impacts from effluent discharges and air emissions could also affect our relationship with local communities and threaten our social licence to operate.

Our approach to managing emissions to air and water is focused on: investing in environmental abatement technologies, such as air emission control equipment and effluent treatment plants; maintaining process control and the integrity of key emission controls; and engaging with key stakeholders to understand how they may be affected by emissions from our operations. In addition, we actively monitor regulatory developments, public opinion and research to make sure we are aware of any potentially emerging issues with implications for our operations.

Air Quality

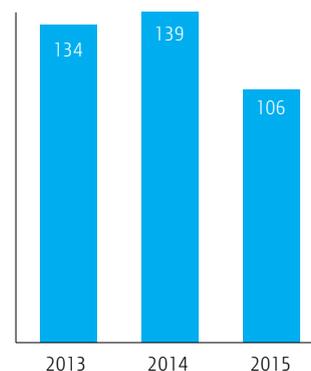
At our smelters, key emission constituents of concern are sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and particulate containing zinc, lead, cadmium and other metals. The emissions are strictly regulated through permit requirements and other laws and regulations. The strict legal enforcement in combination with the high visibility and public awareness of air quality issues demand that we operate with a high level of control and use best available emission treatment technologies.

Emissions to air from our mining operations mainly comprise particulate matter (dust) from ore handling and storage, vehicle movements on unpaved roads and wind-blown dust from tailing beaches. While these emissions are typically less heavily regulated, their management is important for our social licence to operate and relationship with local communities.

We use a variety of measures to control air emissions, including abatement technologies such as filters, electrostatic precipitators and scrubbers; regular watering and spraying of dusty areas (sometimes using binders); enclosure of dusty activities; and process monitoring. Sulphuric acid plants for capture of sulphur dioxide emissions are installed at all our smelters.

From a Group perspective, emissions to air are dominated by emissions from the smelting operations with the mines only contributing a small portion of our emission footprint. In 2015, emissions of metal to air decreased by approximately 24% over the 2014 performance. This reduction was largely driven by the commencement of a multi-year emission reduction programme at the Budel smelter. The programme focuses on emissions from the leaching and purification departments and is implemented in response to stricter emission limits established in the site's operating permit.

Emission of Metals to Air (tonnes)



Our emissions of sulphur dioxide, which to an overwhelming extent (97%) are emitted from the Port Pirie smelter, increased by around 5% relative to 2014. The elevated SO₂ emissions at Port Pirie were due to increasing production volumes and deteriorating performance of the aging acid plant on site. These emissions are expected to decrease significantly (by up to 50%) following commissioning of the Port Pirie Redevelopment project which includes a new acid plant.

One Recordable Non-Compliance incident related to air emissions occurred in 2015. The incident involved the failure to hold an operating permit for a diesel powered air compressor at Tennessee Mines. The violation resulted in a fine of US\$1,000.

Environmental Stewardship

Water Quality

Our principal water quality-related risks include acid rock drainage generated at several of our mines and discharge of metals in effluent from our smelters. Similar to emissions to air, the effluent discharges from our sites are strictly regulated and enforced through permits and other legislation. Compliance with regulatory requirements is monitored through comprehensive water monitoring plans which specify regular sampling and analysis of the water returned to the environment.

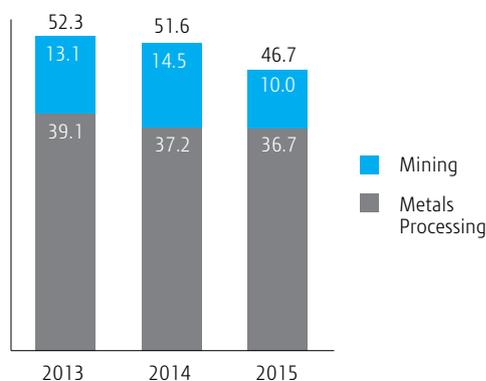
The majority of our sites have water treatment plants for treatment of effluent prior to release. Other water quality controls include the separation of clean water, e.g. using diversion structures, to minimise effluent quantities, reuse and recycling of impacted water within our production processes, implementation of operational and maintenance routines to ensure the integrity of water treatment plants and other key control equipment, and regular auditing to verify that established controls are being implemented and working as intended.

In 2015, a total of 78 million m³ of water were discharged from Nyrstar's operations. The majority (91%) of the water was discharged to inland freshwater streams and waterways with the remainder being discharged to the Sea (by the Port Pirie smelter).

2015 discharges of metals to water decreased by almost 10% relative to 2014, primarily as a result of reductions in the Mining segment. The majority of these reductions was contributed by the Contonga mine where strengthened effluent management practices produced significant reductions in metal loading while also improving the site's compliance record.

Discharge of Metals to Water

(tonnes)



In 2015, eight effluent-related non-compliances qualifying as Recordable under Nyrstar definitions were documented at our operations. Six of the non-compliance events occurred at the Myra Falls mine where reduced performance of the site's effluent treatment system led to exceedances of effluent discharge criteria. In response to these non-compliances, a comprehensive improvement plan was developed and implemented at the end of 2015. As a result of these efforts, the functionality of the site's effluent treatment system has been fully restored and no additional non-compliances were recorded during the first five months of 2016.

Investing in Environmental Abatement Technology

Several projects involving investments in environmental abatement and improvement technologies were advanced during the year. Of most significance to our overall environmental footprint, construction of the Port Pirie Redevelopment project continued with commissioning of the new project installations on schedule to occur in the second half of 2016. The new processing and environmental control equipment provided by the project are designed to deliver a step change reduction in the emission of lead and sulphur dioxide to air and will also allow for increased reprocessing of residue materials. In combination with the community lead exposure reduction activities delivered through the Targeted Lead Abatement Program (TLAP), the emission reductions will help achieve further improvements in community health in terms of blood lead levels amongst the local population, especially children.

We also progressed the installation of new water treatment equipment at our zinc smelter in Balen, Belgium. Involving a €18 million investment over the period 2014 to 2016, the project provides for the treatment of both effluent and contaminated groundwater abstracted for remediation purposes. The state of the art effluent treatment technology installed on site will allow the operations to meet strict regulatory requirements introduced through the site's operating permit and to conform to forthcoming European standards for the non-ferrous metal industry. The contaminated groundwater abstracted and treated through the project installations will be introduced as make-up water for the production process, thereby reducing the site's reliance on clean freshwater.

Environmental Stewardship

Waste

Our operations generate significant amounts of waste, most of which is mineral waste from our mining and metals processing activities. Key process wastes produced from our smelters include iron-containing slags and sludge from wastewater treatment. The most important waste stream generated at our mines is tailings (typically consisting of finely crushed rock minerals, water and small amounts of process chemicals) from the concentrating of mined ore. While our mines also produce waste rock, the majority of this waste is disposed underground where it originated and where it presents less environmental risk. The operations also generate smaller quantities of non-mineral wastes, including both hazardous and non-hazardous materials. Systems and processes for the responsible management of waste are in place at all sites.

Tailings Management

The majority of the tailings produced at our mines is placed in engineered storage facilities which typically comprise one or several dams or embankments. Given the catastrophic impacts that could result from a tailing dam failure, maintaining the safety and integrity of our tailing dams is of utmost importance to our licence to operate, shareholder value and to the communities and ecosystems around our sites. Responsible tailing facility management is therefore a top priority for the company and we go to great lengths to ensure the safety of our tailing facilities.

Nyrstar is responsible for 19 tailing storage facilities of which nine are operational, eight are non-operational and in the process of being reclaimed, and two facilities for which reclamation has been completed. Of the nine operational facilities, four are located at mines which are in care and maintenance and therefore these facilities are currently not active.

Systems and procedures for the safe management of our tailing storage facilities exist at all Nyrstar mines. Central to this are Operating, Maintenance and Surveillance (OMS) manuals which describe the day-to-day operational and monitoring processes implemented by site personnel to achieve compliance with regulatory requirements and facility design parameters. Additionally, each operation is supported by a qualified external engineer (Engineer of Record) who is responsible for the design of the tailing facilities.

The Engineers of Record (EoR) also provide ongoing support on the maintenance of facility water balances, review and update of OMS manuals and quality assurance during facility construction projects and completes annual dam safety inspections and performance reviews.

In order to assure and advance the safety of Nyrstar's tailing storage facilities, a Group Dam Safety Review Committee was established in 2013. The Committee is responsible for monitoring Nyrstar's dam safety risk profile and is composed of internal and external experts from relevant fields such as geotechnical and environment. The Committee members meet on a regular basis to review dam safety information from the sites and their EoRs. As a means of evaluating potential dam safety concerns and providing independent assurance, the Committee is also responsible for commissioning third party dam safety reviews of Nyrstar's tailing facilities. Following its conception in 2013, an initial round of 'baseline' dam safety reviews across all major tailing facilities was commissioned by the Committee in 2014. No independent reviews were completed in 2015, however additional reviews at prioritised sites are scheduled for 2016.

The dam safety risk management processes described above apply uniformly across all Nyrstar tailing storage facilities. In placing some of our mines on care and maintenance during 2015, we took particular care to make sure sufficient personnel and other resources were maintained at the sites to allow continued implementation of dam safety risk controls and our other environmental safeguards.

Environmental Stewardship

Overview of Operational Tailing Storage Facilities at Nyrstar Mines

Mine	Tailing Disposal Method ³⁾	Facility Layout	OMS Manual	Annual EOR Inspection	Most Recent 3 rd Party Review
Campo Morado ¹⁾	Conventional	Cross-valley impoundment	Yes	Yes	April 2016
Contonga	Conventional	Cross-valley impoundment	Yes	Yes	September 2014
Coricancha ^{1),2)}	Dry Stacking	Hill-side impoundment	Yes	No	None
East Tennessee Mines	Conventional	Hill-side impoundment	Yes	Yes	May 2016
Mid Tennessee Mines ¹⁾	Conventional	Hill-side impoundment	Yes	Yes	May 2016
El Mochito	Conventional	Hill-side impoundment	Yes	Yes	June 2014
El Toqui	Thickened and dry tailings in separate cells	Hill-side impoundment	Yes	Yes	October 2014
Langlois	Conventional	Hill-side impoundment	Yes	Yes	May 2014
Myra Falls ¹⁾	Paste	In-pit impoundment	Yes	Yes	September 2013

¹⁾ The operations at these mines are on care and maintenance; hence there is currently no active disposal of tailings into the TSFs at these sites.

²⁾ Given the lower dam safety risks of dry stacking, to date the Chinchán TSF at Coricancha has not been prioritised for independent reviews.

³⁾ In conventional disposal, un-thickened tailings are pumped from the processing plant and discharged to the TSF as a low-density slurry. Thickened tailings imply a high-density slurry which has been dewatered. Paste tailings comprise a very dense slurry which has undergone further thickening. Dry tailings typically have a moisture content of less than 20% and are disposed of in engineered and stable piles.

Several dam safety related projects were advanced at Nyrstar mines during the year. This included:

- Two major earthworks projects at Myra Falls to address surface water management risks associated with the site's non-operational tailing facility. The projects were commenced in the fall of 2015 and are scheduled to be completed in 2016 at a cost of approximately CAD 10 million.
- Stability assessments and preparations for the final closure of a non-operational tailing storage facility at Coricancha. The final closure plan for the facility will be submitted for regulatory approval in 2016.
- Construction of a stabilising toe berm for a dike associated with the tailing storage facility at Langlois. The berm was implemented in response to stability concerns identified in the 2014 3rd party dam safety review and subsequent geotechnical investigations.

While not primarily associated with dam safety, significant efforts were also made at El Toqui in 2015 to prepare for closure of the non-operational Confluencia tailing storage facility. Capping of the facility will commence in 2016 addressing community and environmental concerns related to windblown tailings from the facility.

Environmental Stewardship

Waste Performance

In 2015, approximately 2.4 million tonnes of waste were generated by our operations of which more than 99% comprised mineral waste.

Waste Quantities

(tonnes)

Waste Type	2013	2014	2015
Mineral waste	-	-	2,363,798
Tailings disposed above ground ¹⁾	-	2,969,483	2,082,965
Waste rock disposed above ground ²⁾	-	-	40,607
Smelters mineral waste	234,097	346,409	240,226
Non-mineral waste	18,486	14,648	18,625
% Recycled or reused	46%	61%	60%

¹⁾ Reporting commenced in 2014

²⁾ Reporting commenced in 2015

Tailings generated by our mines and deposited in above ground storage facilities totalled approximately 2.1 million tonnes in 2015 which compares to the 3 million tonnes produced in 2014. The reduction is explained by the suspension of production activities at several of the sites. Reporting of waste rock disposed above ground was commenced in 2015; however since all of our mines are underground operations that dispose most of their waste rock underground this reporting parameter is less significant for us.

Mineral waste from our smelters fell by more than 30% in 2015 relative to 2014. The reduction was primarily influenced by improved recycling of granulated slag (black sand) at Port Pirie, returning to historically comparable waste quantities following the unusually low recycling rate in 2014.

Non-mineral wastes encompass a variety of waste streams, the quantity of which can vary significantly from year to year due to particular site activities such as maintenance shutdowns, demolition work and cleaning activities. Non-mineral waste generated in 2015 totalled 18,625 tonnes which compare to the 14,648 tonnes generated in 2014.

Land Use and Biodiversity

Mining and metals processing operations require large areas of land and have the potential to impact biodiversity, ecosystems and the provision of ecosystem services. Impacts may result from the clearing and disturbance of land, discharge of effluent into waterbodies and emission of pollutants to the atmosphere as well as from increased transport activities and other indirect causes. Managing regulatory requirements and meeting community expectations regarding land use and the protection of ecosystems is critical to Nyrstar's licence to operate.

Contextually, two thirds (ten) of Nyrstar's operating sites are located adjacent to or near (within 10 kilometers) protected areas¹ or areas of high biodiversity value². For example, our European smelters are located in the vicinity of areas protected under the European Union Natura 2000 system and the Myra Falls mine is located within the Strathcona Provincial Park in British Columbia, Canada. Further, six of our operations are situated within or near habitats for endangered species.

We work proactively to minimise the environmental footprint of our activities, protect sensitive habitats and to conserve biodiversity values and landscape functions in the locations where we operate. By and large, the work is guided by legal requirements and the outcomes of environmental impact assessments completed as part of permit applications for new activities or land developments. The biodiversity obligations, risks and opportunities identified under these processes are incorporated in decisions concerning the use of land, water and other natural resources, operational controls and environmental monitoring programmes. As a general rule, these decisions and management controls are developed with a view to avoiding losses of biodiversity values, whenever possible, or else reducing and rehabilitating the impacts that cannot reasonably be avoided. In regards to biodiversity management plans, it should be noted that while various plans, programmes and processes for management of biodiversity risks are in place at all Nyrstar operations few of our sites have comprehensive management plans that apply above and beyond what is required under local regulations.

¹ Geographically defined areas that are designated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives. Protected areas may be regulated under national and regional laws or designated by international organisations, including International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Protected Areas, Ramsar Wetlands, UNESCO World Heritage Sites and European Union Natura 2000 sites.

² Areas not subject to legal protection but recognised for important biodiversity features by a number of governmental and non-governmental organisations. Biodiversity features of importance may include provision of essential ecosystem services relied on by humans; provision of critical habitats for endangered species, endemic and/or restricted-range species or globally significant concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species; highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems; areas with an abundance of species; or large areas of natural habitat.

Environmental Stewardship

We are committed to progressively rehabilitating land that is no longer needed for production purposes and to fully reclaim areas after operations have been concluded. To support this commitment, all our mines are required to develop, implement and maintain closure plans that outline intended post-closure land uses, key closure concepts and estimated closure costs. The closure plans help to ensure that rehabilitation aspects are considered in operational planning and that sufficient funds are allocated for closure and post-closure monitoring. At this point, site-wide closure plans exist for all Nyrstar mines except Campo Morado and El Mochito at which plans are under development. Considered a 'going concern' with an infinite operating life, our smelters do not have documented closure and reclamation plans.

At the end of 2015, Nyrstar's total footprint of disturbed land was 2,426 hectares (ha). This is similar to the 2,429 (ha) of disturbed land at the start of the year. No significant reclamation activities were completed in 2015.

Nyrstar also has a portfolio of non-operational legacy sites, inherited through acquisitions, that require additional rehabilitation works in order to be fully closed. We recognise that an important part of maintaining our social licence to operate depends on our track record of addressing and mitigating the environmental impacts of our legacy sites, regardless of their ownership history. To this end, we work diligently to rehabilitate and restore the land to make it available for other uses.

Stakeholder consultation and engagement form an integral part of all our biodiversity and land management activities. By engaging with local communities, land owners and other parties we seek to balance our needs with those of other users and to obtain consensus on preferred closure and land management strategies.

Auditor Report

Independent Assurance Statement to Nyrstar Sales & Marketing AG

ERM Certification and Verification Services (ERM CVS) was engaged by Nyrstar Sales & Marketing AG ('Nyrstar') to provide assurance in relation to the information set out below and presented in Appendix A of the Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report ('the Report').

Engagement summary	
Scope of our assurance engagement	<p>Whether the 2015 corporate totals for the following key performance indicators ('KPIs') are fairly presented, in all material respects, with the reporting criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost time injuries (No.) • Lost time injury frequency (Rate) • Recordable injuries (No.) • Recordable injury frequency (Rate) • Critical environmental incidents (No.) • Recordable non-compliance incidents (No.) • Direct energy consumption (fuels) (PJ) • Indirect energy consumption (purchased electricity) (PJ) • Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions (Mt CO₂-e) • Indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions (Mt CO₂-e) • Freshwater withdrawal (million m³) • Water discharge (million m³) • Water recycled and reused (million m³) • Emissions to air – total metals (sum of Zn, Pb, Cd, Cu and As) (t) • Emissions to air – sulphur dioxide (t) • Metals in effluent - total metals (sum of Zn, Pb, Cd, Cu, As and Hg) (t) • Mineral waste (t) • Non-mineral waste (t) • Community complaints (No.)
Reporting criteria	The internal indicator criteria developed by Nyrstar.
Assurance standard	ERM CVS' assurance methodology, based on the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised).
Assurance level	Limited assurance.
Respective responsibilities	<p>Nyrstar is responsible for preparing the data and for its correct presentation in the Report to third parties, including disclosure of the reporting criteria and boundary.</p> <p>ERM CVS's responsibility is to provide conclusions on the agreed scope based on the assurance activities performed and exercising our professional judgement.</p>

Our conclusions

Based on our activities, nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the corporate 2015 absolute data for the selected indicators, as listed above, are not fairly presented, in all material respects, with the reporting criteria.

Auditor Report

Our assurance activities

Our objective was to assess whether the selected data are reported in accordance with the principles of completeness and accuracy (including calculations, use of appropriate conversion factors and consolidation). We planned and performed our work to obtain all the information and explanations that we believe were necessary to provide a basis for our assurance conclusions.

A multi-disciplinary team of EHS and assurance specialists performed the following activities:

- A review of external media reporting relating to Nyrstar to identify relevant sustainability issues in the reporting period;
- Interviews with relevant staff at Nyrstar Head Office in Zurich to understand and evaluate the data management systems and processes (including IT systems and internal review processes) used for collecting and reporting the selected KPIs;
- An analytical review of the year end data submitted by all sites included in the consolidated 2015 group data for the KPIs;
- Year-end assurance activities in Zurich including the results of Nyrstar's own internal review procedures and reviewing the accuracy of the consolidation of the data for the selected indicators from the site data; and
- A review at corporate level of a sample of qualitative and quantitative evidence supporting the reported information; and
- Reviewing the presentation of information relevant to the scope of our work in the Report to ensure consistency with our findings.

The limitations of our engagement

The reliability of the assured data is subject to inherent uncertainties, given the available methods for determining, calculating or estimating the underlying information. It is important to understand our assurance conclusions in this context. We did not visit any mining or manufacturing locations to review the source data.



Jennifer Iansen-Rogers
Head of Corporate Assurance Services
7 June 2016



ERM Certification and Verification Services, London
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ERM CVS is a member of the ERM Group. The work that ERM CVS conducts for clients is solely related to independent assurance activities and auditor training. Our processes are designed and implemented to ensure that the work we undertake with clients is free from bias and conflict of interest. ERM CVS staff that have undertaken this engagement work have provided no consultancy related services to Nyrstar in any respect.

Appendix A: Summary Data Table

Data Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2014-2015
Social Responsibility				% Change
Workforce Health & Safety				
Work-related fatalities	2	0	1	-
Number of lost time injuries (LTIs)	77	77	45	(42%)
Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)	4.0	4.0	2.4	(40%)
Number of recordable injuries (RIs)	222	251	172	(31%)
Recordable injury frequency rate (RIFR)	11.4	13.0	9.2	(29%)
Number of days away, restricted or transferred (DARTs)	-	174	116	(33%)
Days away, restricted or transferred frequency rate (DARTFR)	-	9.0	6.2	(31%)
New cases of employees or contractors exceeding lead in blood transfer limit	-	162	126	(22%)
Value of safety fines (US\$)	-	\$377,000	\$259,000	
Sites with OHSAS 18001 certification	4	5	6	-
Our People (year-end data)				
Total workforce	6,599	6,611	5,259	(20%)
Workforce by region - Americas	3,876	3,886	2,576	(34%)
Workforce by region - Australia	1,236	1,228	1,197	(3%)
Workforce by region - Europe	1,487	1,497	1,486	(1%)
Workforce by gender - males (%)	93.2%	93.1%	93.5%	-
Workforce by gender - females (%)	6.8%	6.9%	6.5%	-
Portion of workforce covered by collective bargaining agreements (%)	60%	55%	59%	-
Number of strikes and lockouts	1	1	0	-
Duration of strikes and lockouts (in days)	14	15	0	-
Community Relations				
Community complaints	57	56	62	11%
Community financial contributions (million euros)	2.9	3.0	2.9	(6%)
Number of non-technical delays or disruptions	0	0	0	-
Duration of non-technical delays or disruptions (in days)	0	0	0	-
Environmental Stewardship				
Environmental Incidents				
Critical environmental incidents	-	1	0	-
Recordable non-compliance incidents	-	12	10	-
Number of environmental fines	7	8	9	-
Value of environmental fines (US\$)	\$383,200	\$109,810	\$981,130	-
Energy				
Total energy consumption (PJ)	24.2	23.9	24.4	2%
Portion from electricity generated on-site from hydro, wind and process heat (%)	-	-	1%	-
Direct energy consumption (fuels) (PJ)	6.2	5.9	6.7	4%
Indirect energy consumption (purchased electricity) (PJ)	17.9	18.0	18.3	2%
Energy use intensity - smelters (GJ/t product)	17.0	16.6	16.7	1%
Energy use intensity - mines (GJ/t product)	8.6	8.4	10.3	22%

Appendix A: Summary Data Table

Data Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2014-2015
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions				
Total GHG emissions (Mt CO ₂ -e)	2.73	2.57	2.46	(4%)
Portion from Metals Processing operations (%)	90%	91%	91%	-
Portion from Mining operations (%)	10%	9%	9%	-
Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions (Mt CO ₂ -e)	0.59	0.56	0.57	3%
Indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions (Mt CO ₂ -e)	2.13	2.01	1.88	(6%)
Portion of scope 1 emissions covered under regulatory programmes (%)	-	-	20%	-
GHG emission intensity - smelters (t CO ₂ -e/t metal)	1.94	1.82	1.71	(6%)
GHG emission intensity - mines (t CO ₂ -e/t metal)	0.87	0.78	0.89	14%
Water				
Total freshwater withdrawn (million m ³)	14.5	17.3	16.4	(5%)
Freshwater use by source - municipal supply (million m ³)	4.9	4.8	4.7	(3%)
Freshwater use by source - groundwater (million m ³)	1.4	4.3	4.2	0%
Freshwater use by source - surface water (million m ³)	8.1	8.2	7.5	(9%)
Recycled water (million m ³)	-	-	11.7	-
Recycled water as % of freshwater withdrawal	-	-	72%	-
Freshwater use intensity - smelters (m ³ water/t metal)	8.3	8.1	8.0	(1%)
Freshwater use intensity - mines (m ³ water/t metal)	13.2	22.5	23.5	4%
Emissions to Air and Water				
Emissions to air - metals (t)	134.3	138.9	106.1	(24%)
Emissions to air - nitrogen oxides (t)	712	878	850	(3%)
Emissions to air - sulphur dioxide (t)	63,979	67,550	70,584	4%
Emissions to water - metals (t)	52.3	51.6	46.70	(10%)
Total water discharge ('000 m ³)	-	-	77,946	-
Waste				
Total waste (t)	-	-	2,382,423	-
Portion classified as hazardous (%)	-	-	67%	-
Portion classified as non-hazardous (%)	-	-	33%	-
Total mineral waste (t)	-	-	2,363,798	-
Mine tailings deposited in above ground storage facilities (t)	-	2,969,483	2,082,965	(30%)
Waste rock disposed above ground (t)	-	-	40,607	-
Smelter mineral waste (t)	234,097	346,409	240,226	(31%)
Total non-mineral waste (t)	18,486	14,648	18,625	27%
Portion recycled or reused (%)	46%	61%	60%	-

Appendix A: Summary Data Table

Notes to Data Table

General

2013 and 2014 data excludes Høyanger.

Efficiency and intensity indicators are calculated based on tonnes of metal production for each site. For Metals Processing sites, metal production includes tonnes of lead, copper, cadmium, indium, germanium, silver and gold. For Mining sites, metal production includes tonnes of zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold in concentrate.

Restated data is shown in italics.

Workforce Health and Safety

We record all safety incidents and classify them according to established Nyrstar Group procedures. Key definitions applicable under these procedures include:

Recordable Injury (RI) - An injury with a more serious classification than First Aid including all Medical Treatment, Restricted Work and Lost Time Injuries.

Lost Time Injury (LTI) - Any work-related injury that results in the injured person not being able to work for one full calendar day or longer (not including the day of the injury).

Days Away from work, Restricted or Transferred (DART) - An injury classified as a Restricted Work or Lost Time Injury.

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR), DART Frequency Rate and Recordable Injury frequency Rate (RIFR) are 12 month rolling averages of the number of Lost Time Injuries, Restricted Work Injuries and Recordable Injuries per million hours worked, including all employees and contractors directly and non-directly supervised by Nyrstar at all operations.

Accidents occurring during transport to and from work are not included in the safety statistics.

For lead in blood, Nyrstar applies a transfer value of 30µg/100ml for men and 15µg/100ml for women.

2015 RIFR has been restated to 9.2 relative to the rate of 9.1 reported in the Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report. The adjustment was made following a review of working hours which identified inaccuracies in the data reported by Port Pirie.

Our People

The number of employees is recorded as all employees excluding contract workers, employees on unpaid leave, interns, and substitutes at year-end.

Environmental Incidents

We rate environmental incidents according to severity applying the consequence criteria defined in our enterprise risk management framework. Environmental incidents with an environmental consequence rating of 3 or more are classified as Critical Environmental Incidents (CEIs), representing incidents with impacts to receptors of significant environmental value or for which remediation is difficult or expensive. Environmental incidents are also rated for legal consequence with the relevant metric being Recordable Non-Compliance Incidents. Generally, this incident type defines an environmental non-compliance event for which fines or more significant legal actions have been, or could be, incurred. As these metrics were introduced in 2014, available incident data is limited to 2014 and 2015.

Energy

Energy use is measured in petajoules (PJ) and includes both purchased electricity (indirect energy) and energy from combustion of non-renewable fuels (direct energy). Starting in 2015, the reporting also includes consumption of electricity that is generated on site from non-fuel sources (hydro, wind and process heat). Energy consumed in off-site applications, e.g. for transport of Nyrstar products and raw materials, is not reported. The reporting and calculation of energy use also do not consider the import (purchasing) and export (sales) of heating, cooling and steam since these energy flows are currently immaterial for all Nyrstar sites. For fuels, conversion between activity data (e.g. tonnes of coal consumed) and energy content (in joules) is achieved by applying documented conversion factors to the activity data. Applied conversion factors are obtained from published sources including from local utility providers, fuel suppliers and/or national standards, where available.

2015 data for Total energy consumption and Direct energy consumption has been restated relative to the data reported in the Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report. Total energy consumption was restated from 24.5 PJ to 24.4 PJ and Direct energy consumption was restated from 6.2 PJ to 6.1 PJ. The restatement was required due to incorrectly reported data by Høyanger with respect to energy consumption data for natural gas and diesel. The inaccuracies were identified as part of internal data reporting for the first quarter of 2016 which also included 2015 data.

GHG Emissions

Our reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is based on the accounting and reporting principles detailed in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol published by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD) (2004). The reporting is focused on Direct (Scope 1) and Indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions which are measured as carbon dioxide equivalent tonnes (CO₂-e t). GHG emissions are calculated by applying documented emission factors to activity data (e.g. tonnes of coal consumed). Applied emission factors are obtained from published sources including from local utility providers, fuel suppliers and/or national standards, where available. With respect to Scope 2 emissions, source and supplier-specific emission factors are used in preference to local or national grid emission factors.

Appendix A: Summary Data Table

Nyrstar is aware new guidance for reporting of Scope 2 emissions was incorporated in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol in 2015. Since the new guidance was introduced during the reporting period it has not been applied to the 2015 data presented in this report. We are currently evaluating how the new guidance applies to our procurement and consumption of electricity and how to implement the new reporting requirements.

2013 and 2014 GHG emission data has been restated relative to the information disclosed in Nyrstar's 2014 Sustainability Report. The restatements are associated with the identification and application of more accurate emission factors for purchased electricity used by the Budel smelter. Additionally, 2015 GHG emission data has been restated relative to the data reported in the Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report. Total GHG emissions were restated from 2.47 to 2.46 Mt CO₂-e and Scope 1 emissions were restated from 0.58 to 0.57 Mt CO₂-e. The restatements are associated with the incorrect energy consumption data for Høyanger as disclosed in the Energy section above.

Water

Accounting for water withdrawals and use are focused on freshwater obtained from surface waters, groundwater and from third party supplies. The focus on these sources reflects their significance to Nyrstar's operations and stakeholders. Non-contact cooling water returned to its original water source, mine drainage and groundwater abstracted for remediation purposes are not included in the reporting of freshwater withdrawals and use.

It should be noted reported data for 2013 and 2014 focus on freshwater used for process purposes while 2015 data includes freshwater withdrawn for any type of use. Despite this modification in reporting approach, 2015 data is considered materially comparable to data for prior years.

Emissions to Air and Water

The performance indicators for emissions to air and water quantify the amount of key pollutants released to the environment from Nyrstar's operations. Key pollutants of material importance to the Group are considered to be metals, which are released both to water and air, and acid forming gases (nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide) released to the atmosphere. Also, starting in 2015 the total quantities of water discharged from the sites are measured by discharge destination. The reporting includes emission sources and elements that are regulated under national or local laws and regulations, including those included in environmental permits issued to the operations and in pollutant inventory schemes (e.g. E-PRTR in Europe, NPRI in Canada and NPI in Australia).

For 2013 and 2014, metals to air are reported as a sum of Zn, Pb and Cd. For 2015, metals to air are reported as a sum of Zn, Pb, Cd, Cu and As. As for most sites total load of Cu and As is small compared to the load of the other parameters, 2015 data is considered comparable to prior year data.

For 2013 and 2014, metals to water are reported as a sum of Zn, Pb and Cd. For 2015, metals to water are reported as a sum of Zn, Pb, Cd, Cu, As and Hg. As for most sites total load of Cu, As and Hg is small compared to the load of the other parameters, 2015 data is considered comparable to prior year data.

2013 and 2014 emission data has been restated with respect to metals emitted to air. The restatements are associated with the implementation of a more accurate sampling methodology used to measure emission of metals from the leaching and purification (L&P) process at the Budel smelter.

Waste

The reporting of waste quantities generated by our operations principally comprise mineral waste and non-mineral waste. Mineral waste is defined as waste that originates from mined rock or smelter raw materials. Non-mineral waste is defined as all other waste streams generated by the operations including both process and non-process waste and both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Materials that are sent off-site for further processing and valorisation are considered by-products and are not included in the accounting for waste.

Mineral and non-mineral wastes are reported as tonnes of dry materials.

Non-mineral waste for 2013 and 2014 have been restated to include scrap metal and demolition waste.

Appendix B: GRI Index

Relevant sustainability data can be found in the Nyrstar Sustainability Report, the Nyrstar Annual Report, and on the Nyrstar website. We review the information provided against the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, Version 4 (G4), and indicate where information for each GRI indicator can be found.

General Standard Disclosures

GRI Indicator & Description	Refer to	Omissions
Strategy and Analysis		
G4-1 Statement from the most senior decision maker of the organisation (e.g., CEO, chair, or equivalent senior position) about the relevance of sustainability to the organisation and its strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/default.aspx • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 4-5 • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 4 	
G4-2 Description of key impacts, risks, and opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 4, 6 • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 22-28 	
Organisational Profile		
G4-3 Name of the organisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 117 	
G4-4 Primary brands, products, and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nyrstar.com/products/Pages/default.aspx • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 34-35 	
G4-5 Location of organisation's headquarters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nyrstar.com/about/Pages/default.aspx • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 34 	
G4-6 Number and names of countries where the organisation operates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nyrstar.com/operations/Pages/default.aspx • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 34 	
G4-7 Nature of ownership and legal form.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nyrstar.com/about/Pages/default.aspx • www.nyrstar.com/about/Pages/corporategovernance.aspx • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 40-41 	
G4-8 Markets served (including geographic breakdown, sectors served, and types of customers/beneficiaries).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nyrstar.com/products/Pages/default.aspx • www.nyrstar.com/operations/Pages/default.aspx • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 35 	
G4-9 Scale of the reporting organisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nyrstar.com/Pages/default.aspx • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 3, 34 	
G4-10 Total workforce by employment type, employment contract, and region, broken down by gender.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 9, 26 	Available data does not allow for gender breakdown by employment contract and type
G4-11 Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 9, 26 	
G4-12 Description of the organisation's supply chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7-8 	
G4-13 Significant changes during the reporting period regarding the organisation's size, structure, ownership or supply chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 4-5, 10-11, 36-37, 39-40 • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 4 	
G4-14 Whether and how the precautionary principle is addressed by the organisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/ • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 6 	
G4-15 Externally developed economic, environmental and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the organisation subscribes or endorses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Environment • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 6, 10 	
G4-16 Memberships in associations (such as industry associations) and/or national/international advocacy organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/stakeholder-engagement.aspx 	

Appendix B: GRI Index

GRI Indicator & Description	Refer to	Omissions
Material Aspects and Boundaries		
G4-17 All entities included in the consolidated financial statements and whether any entity is not covered by the report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 5 	
G4-18 Process for defining report content and boundaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 5 	
G4-19 Listing of identified material Aspects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 5 	
G4-20 Aspect Boundaries within the organisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 5, 6, 9, 13 	
G4-21 Aspect Boundaries outside the organisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 5, 6, 9, 13 	
G4-22 The effect of any restatements of information provided in previous reports, and the reasons for such restatements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 26-29 	
G4-23 Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the Scope and Aspect Boundaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 5 Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 26-29 	
Stakeholder Engagement		
G4-24 List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 4, 11-12 www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/stakeholder-engagement.aspx 	
G4-25 Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 11 www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/stakeholder-engagement.aspx 	
G4-26 The organisation's approach to stakeholder engagement, including frequency of engagement by type and by stakeholder group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/stakeholder-engagement.aspx 	
G4-27 Key topics and concerns that have been raised through stakeholder engagement, and how the organisation has responded to those key topics and concerns, including through its reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 4, 7-8, 11-12, 13-16, 20-22 www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/stakeholder-engagement.aspx 	
Report Profile		
G4-28 Reporting period (e.g., fiscal/calendar year) for information provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 2, 64 Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 5 	
G4-29 Date of most recent previous report (if any).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/sustainabilityreports.aspx 	
G4-30 Reporting cycle (annual, biennial, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/sustainabilityreports.aspx Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 5 	
G4-31 Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, back cover 	
G4-32 'In accordance' option chosen by the organisation, GRI Content Index, and external assurance report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 5, 24-25, 30-37 (this Appendix) 	
G4-33 Policy and current practice with regard to seeking external assurance for the report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 5, 24-25 	
Governance		
G4-34 Governance structure of the organisation, including committees of the highest governance body responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental and social impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.nyrstar.com/about/Pages/corporategovernance.aspx Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 64-80 	
G4-35 Process for delegating authority for economic, environmental and social topics from the highest governance body to senior executives and other employees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.nyrstar.com/about/Pages/corporategovernance.aspx Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 64-80 	

Appendix B: GRI Index

GRI Indicator & Description	Refer to	Omissions
G4-36 Whether the organisation has appointed an executive-level position or positions with responsibility for economic, environmental and social topics, and whether this position reports directly to the highest governance body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nyrstar.com/about/Pages/corporategovernance.aspx • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 64-80 	
G4-37 Processes for consultation between stakeholders and the highest governance body on economic, environmental and social topics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/stakeholder-engagement.aspx • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 6 	
G4-38 Composition of the highest governance body and its committees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 65-71 	
G4-39 Whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer (and, if so, their function within the organisation's management and the reasons for this arrangement).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 65 	
G4-40 Nomination and selection processes for the highest governance body and its committees, and the criteria used for nominating and selecting highest governance body members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nyrstar.com/about/Pages/corporategovernance.aspx • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 69-70 	
G4-41 Processes for the highest governance body to ensure conflicts of interest are avoided and managed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 64, 73-74 • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7 • www.nyrstar.com/about/Pages/corporategovernance.aspx 	
G4-42 The highest governance body's and senior executives' roles in the development, approval, and updating of the organisation's purpose, value or mission statements, strategies, policies, and goals related to economic, environmental and social impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 68-71 	
G4-43 The measures taken to develop and enhance the highest governance body's collective knowledge of economic, environmental and social topics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 68-73 	
G4-44 Processes for evaluation of the highest governance body's performance with respect to governance of economic, environmental, and social topics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 65-66, 72-73 	
G4-45 The highest governance body's role in the identification and management of economic, environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities, including in the implementation of due diligence processes. Report whether stakeholder engagement informs these processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 70-71, 74-77 • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 6 	
G4-46 The highest governance body's role in reviewing the effectiveness of the organisation's risk management processes for economic, environmental and social topics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 70-71, 74-77 • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 6 	
G4-47 The frequency of the highest governance body's review of economic, environmental and social impacts, risks and opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 71 	
G4-48 The highest committee or position that formally reviews and approves the organisation's sustainability report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar's annual sustainability report is reviewed and approved by the Nyrstar Management Committee (NMC) 	
G4-49 The process for communicating critical concerns to the highest governance body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 76 • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7 	
G4-50 The nature and total number of critical concerns that were communicated to the highest governance body and the mechanism(s) used to address and resolve them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7 	
G4-51 The remuneration policies for the highest governance body and senior executives, and how performance criteria in the remuneration policies relate to the organisation's sustainability performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 81-84 	
G4-52 The process for determining remuneration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 81-90 	
G4-53 How stakeholders' views are sought and taken into account regarding remuneration, including the results of votes on remuneration policies and proposals, if applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 81-90 • www.nyrstar.com/investors/en/news/Pages/1997339.aspx 	

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GRI Indicator & Description	Refer to	Omissions
Ethics and Integrity		
G4-56 The organisation's values, principles, standards and norms of behaviour such as codes of conduct and codes of ethics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/shec-management-framework.aspx Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7 	
G4-57 The internal and external mechanisms for seeking advice on ethical and lawful behaviour, and matters related to organisational integrity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/shec-management-framework.aspx Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7 	
G4-58 Internal and external mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical or unlawful behaviour, and matters related to organisational integrity, such as escalation through line management, whistleblowing mechanisms or hotlines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/our-approach/Pages/shec-management-framework.aspx Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7 	
Aspect: Economic Performance		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 24, 28 Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7, 9, 11 www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Pages/community-engagement-and-development.aspx 	
G4-EC1 Direct economic value generated and distributed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 137 Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7, 11, 26 	Data on payments to governments is currently not available.
G4-EC2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities for the organisation's activities due to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 27 Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 13-16 	
Specific Standard Disclosures: Environmental		
Aspect: Energy		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 27-28 Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 13-14 www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Environment www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Environment/Pages/energyandclimatechange.aspx 	
G4-EN3 Energy consumption within the organisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 14-15, 26 	
G4-EN5 Energy intensity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 14-15, 26 	
G4-EN6 Reduction of energy consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 27 Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 14-15, 26 	Data collection on reduction of energy consumption achieved as a result of conservation and efficiency initiatives was commenced in 2015; however gathered data is not yet sufficiently complete and accurate to allow for consolidated Group level reporting.
Aspect: Water		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 27 Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 16-17 www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Environment www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Environment/Pages/water.aspx 	
G4-EN8 Total water withdrawal by source.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 16-17, 27 	
G4-EN10 Percentage and total volume of water recycled and reused.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 16-17, 27 	

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GRI Indicator & Description	Refer to	Omissions
Aspect: Biodiversity		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 22-23	
G4-EN11 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 22-23	
G4-EN12 Significant impacts on protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 22-23	
MM1 Amount of land disturbed and rehabilitated.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 22-23	
Aspect: Emissions		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 13-16, 18	
G4-EN15 Direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 1)	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 15, 27	
G4-EN16 Indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 2)	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 15, 27	
G4-EN18 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 15, 27	
G4-EN19 Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 15, 27	Data collection on reduction of GHG emissions achieved as a result of specific initiatives was commenced in 2015; however gathered data is not yet sufficiently complete and accurate to allow for consolidated Group level reporting.
G4-EN21 NOx, SOx and other significant air emissions.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 18, 27	
Aspect: Effluents and Waste		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 18-19, 20-22	
G4-EN22 Total water discharge by quality and destination.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 19, 27	
G4-EN23 Total weight of waste by type and disposal method.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 22, 27	
MM3 Total amounts of overburden, rock, tailings, and sludges and their associated risks.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 20-22, 27	
Aspect: Products and Services		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7-8 • www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Environment/Pages/materialstewardship.aspx	
G4-EN27 Extent of impact mitigation of environmental impacts of products and services.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7-8	
Aspect: Compliance		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	• Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 27-28 • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 6, 7, 13, 26-27	
G4-EN29 Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 13, 26	

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GRI Indicator & Description	Refer to	Omissions
Aspect: Supplier Environmental Assessment		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7-8	
G4-EN32 Percentage of new suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7-8	Systems for screening of new suppliers are under development; hence data for this indicator is not yet available.
G4-EN33 Significant actual and potential negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7-8	
Aspect: Environmental Grievance Mechanisms		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 11	
G4-EN34 Number of grievances about environmental impacts.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 11	
Specific Standard Disclosures: Social – Labour Practices and Decent Work		
Aspect: Employment		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	• Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 24 • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 9	
G4-LA1 Total number and rates of new employee hires and employee turnover by age group, gender and regions	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 9	Employee new hire and turnover data is currently not available at a consolidated Group level.
Aspect: Labour/Management Relations		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 9	
MM4 Number of strikes and lock-outs exceeding one week's duration, by country.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 9, 26	
Aspect: Occupational Health and Safety		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	• Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 25 • Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 9-11 • www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/healthandsafety/Pages/default.aspx	
G4-LA6 Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities by region and by gender.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 10-11, 26	Reporting on occupational health and hygiene indicators is limited to lead exposure data. Additionally, presented data is not broken down by region and gender.
G4-LA7 Workers with high incidence or high risk of diseases related to their occupation.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 9-10	
Specific Standard Disclosures: Social – Human Rights		
Aspect: Non-Discrimination		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 9, 12 • www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Pages/community-engagement-and-development.aspx	
G4-HR3 Total number of incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken.	• Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 12	

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GRI Indicator & Description	Refer to	Omissions
Aspect: Indigenous Rights		
MM5 Total number of operations taking place in or adjacent to Indigenous Peoples' territories, and number and percentage of operations or sites where there are formal agreements with Indigenous Peoples' communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 12 	
Aspect: Human Rights Grievance Mechanisms		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7, 11, 12 www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Pages/community-engagement-and-development.aspx 	
G4-HR12 Number of grievances about human rights impacts filed, addressed, and resolved through formal grievance mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7, 11, 12 	
Specific Standard Disclosures: Social – Society		
Aspect: Local Communities		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Annual Report, page 28 Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 11 www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Pages/community-engagement-and-development.aspx 	
G4-S01 Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 11 	
G4-S02 Operations with significant potential or actual negative impacts on local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 11 	
MM6 Number and description of significant disputes relating to land use, customary rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 11, 12 	
MM7 The extent to which grievance mechanisms were used to resolve disputes relating to land use, customary rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples, and the outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 11, 12 	
Aspect: Anti-corruption		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7 	
G4-S03 Total number and percentage of operations assessed for risks related to corruption and the significant risks identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7 	
G4-S04 Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7 	
G4-S05 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7 	
Aspect: Grievance Mechanisms for Impacts on Society		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 11 	
G4-S011 Number of grievances about impacts on society filed, addressed, and resolved through formal grievance mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 11 	
Aspect: Closure Planning		
MM10 Number and percentage of operations with closure plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 22-23 	
Specific Standard Disclosures: Social – Product Responsibility		
Aspect: Product and Service Labelling		
DMA Disclosure on Management Approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7-8 www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Environment/Pages/materialstewardship.aspx 	

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GRI Indicator & Description	Refer to	Omissions
G4-PR3 Type of product and service information required by the organisation's procedures, and percentage of significant product and service categories subject to such information requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7-8 www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Environment/Pages/materialstewardship.aspx www.nyrstar.com/products/productinformation/Pages/default.aspx 	
G4-PR9 Monetary value of significant fines for noncompliance with laws and regulations concerning the provision and use of products and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No product related fines were incurred in 2015. 	
Aspect: Material Stewardship		
MM11 Programs and progress relating to materials stewardship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyrstar 2015 Sustainability Report, page 7-8 www.nyrstar.com/sustainability/Environment/Pages/materialstewardship.aspx 	



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