2013 SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Stewardship.
Integrity.
Commitment.

THE DOE RUN COMPANY

Stewardship. Integrity. Commitment.

When I was asked to describe The Doe Run Company (Doe Run), three words seemed to capture our business approach: stewardship, integrity and commitment. As a natural resources company, we aim to be responsible stewards of the resources in our care. We also strive to operate with integrity — living up to our word, and making good on our commitments.

At the end of 2013, we closed our Herculaneum smelter, the last primary smelter in the U.S. As we did so, we tried to help our employees, the community and customers through the transition (see pages 4 – 8). The smelter's closure represents a significant change to how U.S. companies will acquire primary lead metal. For some, it creates the need to import lead, while others must reformulate their products using recycled, or secondary, lead.

Our secondary smelter altered its refining process to produce enhanced secondary lead for customers with special requirements. Even with these efforts, primary lead imports will be necessary. Read more on pages 10 – 12.

While the company prepares to celebrate 150 years in 2014, our ability to endure depends on a balance of our environmental, social and economic responsibilities. For this reason, our Sustainability Governance Team sets specific targets and reviews progress annually. Learn more about our Sustainability Principles at www.doerun.com.

We also try to understand the opinions of our stakeholders through internal and external surveys. The areas of greatest interest are our environmental performance, safe operations and continued economic support of our communities. We share more about how we deliver on those commitments in this report.

IN THIS REPORT

Additional content online at sustainability.doerun.com.

Stewardship

- The regulatory environment continues to push for more restrictive standards

"As a natural resources company, we aim to be responsible stewards of the resources in our care. We also strive to operate with integrity — living up to our word, and making good on our commitments."

» **JERRY PYATT**
President and Chief Executive Officer

that challenge businesses like ours. Doe Run's continuous improvement programs help us operate efficiently so we can allocate resources to meet new standards while supplying a product that is vital to everyday life. Read how we are improving environmental performance and achieving environmental certification on pages 18 – 23.

- Doe Run operates the only major lead mining district in the U.S. We must carefully manage our business, so we have resources to address remediation in areas of our responsibility. See pages 14 – 17.

Integrity

- In 2013, four of our six mines achieved national safety awards, and our Southeast Missouri Mining and Milling Division reached 3 million safe hours. Read more on pages 26 – 27.
- We work with employees to maintain blood-lead levels significantly below the regulatory standard. See our progress on page 28.

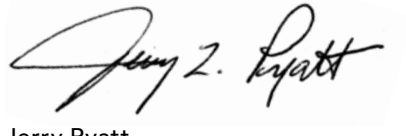
Commitment

- Closure of the Herculaneum smelter means our long-term success depends even more on our secondary smelter, and our mines and mills. To prepare for that future, we made significant capital expenditures to improve processes and the environmental impact of our continuing operations in 2013. We also expanded our exploration activities to help diversify our base-metals products.

The minerals we mine and the metal we recycle are used every day in the modern world. As countries like India and China see their populations move into middle class, demand for these minerals will continue to grow. And, since the lead in lead-acid batteries is 98 percent recyclable, the energy storage ability and recyclability of lead makes it the most sustainable metal in use today. We believe access to such a sustainable product is important to society.

We operate with the consent of the public, and your opinion matters to us. Please share your thoughts online at sustainability.doerun.com or email me at jpyatt@doerun.com.

Sincerely,



Jerry Pyatt
President and Chief Executive Officer
jpyatt@doerun.com

Dedicated to environmentally responsible metal production, Doe Run manages the lead lifecycle, including exploration, mining, milling, smelting, fabrication and recycling.

EXPLORATION

Southeast Missouri Mining and Milling Division

The lifecycle of lead starts with exploration, which has helped to identify and locate the six underground mines of the Southeast Missouri Mining and Milling Division (SEMO). Here, ore containing lead (galena), zinc (sphalerite) and copper (chalcopyrite) is located, blasted, hauled, crushed and hoisted to the surface, then concentrated at Doe Run's four mills.

250,000 T

SEMO produces approximately 250,000 tons of lead concentrates annually.

In southeastern Missouri's Viburnum Trend, mining and milling has taken place for more than 50 years. In 2013, the majority of lead concentrates were sent to the Herculaneum, Mo., smelter to produce metal. Additional lead, zinc and copper concentrates were sold globally.

Steve Batts, General Manager • *sbatts@doerun.com*

Metals Division — Primary Smelting

The transformation of lead concentrates into some of the world's purest lead takes place at the Herculaneum smelter, operating since 1892. The facility receives concentrates from Doe Run's SEMO Division and begins the process of converting lead concentrate into lead metal as "primary lead" (versus recycled lead). Lead concentrates are smelted and refined into pure lead metal and lead alloys.

124,900 T

Primary Smelting produced 124,900 tons of finished lead metal and alloys in 2013.

Doe Run closed its Herculaneum primary smelting operations in late 2013. The company will operate its refinery, strip mill, and alloying and casting operations at the Herculaneum site through at least 2014 to produce unique lead alloy products. With the closure of the smelter, Doe Run's Primary Smelting Division was combined with its Resource Recycling Division to better serve customers as the Metals Division.

For most of 2013, Doe Run's Primary Smelting also included a smelter in Glover, Mo. The Glover facility suspended operations as a primary smelting facility in 2003. In 2013, repurposing of the site began, and smelting equipment was removed and recycled. The site continues to function as a warehouse and transloading facility. Oversight of the Glover facility transferred to the SEMO Division in late 2013.

Gary Hughes, General Manager • *ghughes@doerun.com*

MINING | MILLING | PRIMARY SMELTING | FABRICATION | RECYCLING

Fabricated Products Inc.

Fabricated Products Inc. (FPI) is a wholly owned Doe Run subsidiary. FPI's Vancouver, Wash., location primarily produces lead oxide for the manufacturing of lead-acid batteries. Lead metal fabrication takes place at the Casa Grande, Ariz., location. The facility produces sheet lead for roofing; lead shielding to block sound waves, X-rays and nuclear radiation; storage containers for radioactive waste; lead anodes for copper and zinc electrowinning; bullet materials; and specialty extruded shapes.

30,000 T

FPI manufactures 30,000 tons of lead products annually.

Dave Olkkonen, General Manager • *dolkkonen@doerun.com*

Metals Division — Resource Recycling

Doe Run's Resource Recycling facility has served the battery manufacturing industry as one of the world's largest single-site lead recycling centers since opening in 1991 and helps complete the lead lifecycle. Other recycled materials include ammunition, submarine ballasts, lead-bearing glass and lead-based paint chips. With the closure of the smelter, Doe Run's Primary Smelting Division was combined with its Resource Recycling Division to better serve customers as the Metals Division.

Gary Hughes, General Manager • *ghughes@doerun.com*

160,000 T

Resource Recycling has the capacity to recycle and recover nearly 160,000 tons of refined lead and lead alloys from more than 13.5 million recycled lead-acid batteries annually.

Additional content online at sustainability.doerun.com.

FEATURE STORY

A New Day for

December 2013 marked an end for primary smelting in the U.S. and a new day in the history of the Herculaneum community. Located along the bluffs of the Mississippi River, early Herculaneum settlers used shot towers to capitalize on the heights of the bluffs to produce lead shot. The town was also home to Doe Run's primary smelter — the nation's last producer of primary lead metal.

Herculaneum

The new Mississippi River port officially opened in September 2013.

The port's first tenant, St. Louis-based Mississippi Sand, ships sand to oil and natural gas producers across the U.S. from the new Herculaneum port.

The Herculaneum smelter was built in 1892, and although it had gone through tremendous upgrades over the years, Doe Run agreed to close the smelter as part of a settlement with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

"We believe the future for primary lead production is the proprietary lead-metal electrowinning process we developed and first announced in 2010," said Gary Hughes, general manager, Metals Division. "We are pursuing the right conditions to build a commercial-scale plant that utilizes this new technology."

EMPLOYEE SUPPORT

200+

employees took advantage of the Career Center prior to the closing.

Career Center: Doe Run's on-site Career Center provided skill assessments, resume building and job search support.

Since the plant's closure impacted employees, the local community, and customers, the company took several measures to prepare each of these stakeholders for the closure.

Employee Support

Closure of the Herculaneum smelter meant a period of transition for nearly 300 Doe Run employees. "Our employees are skilled, dedicated and hardworking," said Pat Garey, talent manager for the company. "During this transition, it was our job to help them prepare for the future."

Fifteen months before the smelter closed, the company launched an on-site Career Center that served as a comprehensive resource for transition services, such as skill assessments and skill building, resume preparation, job search, small business opportunity advising, retirement counseling, and more.

"We offered 16 hours of paid time for employees to use the Career Center, and provided access before and after work," Garey said. "More than 200 employees took advantage of the center. By the end of the year, 66 employees had accepted positions in other areas of the company, 16 indicated they would retire, and 85 remained at the facility to assist with closure, alloying and casting. Employees who stayed until the plant closed were offered stay bonuses, severance packages and full profit sharing."

"Our goal in Herculaneum was to finish strong and show employees our continued appreciation of their work," Hughes added. "I'm proud we were able to deliver on both accounts."

Community Commitment

The history of the town and smelter in Herculaneum are intertwined. Construction of the smelter ignited growth that led to a vibrant community. During this shared history, the smelter's operations helped fund fire stations, bridges, ball fields, railroads, educational opportunities, parks, and a golf course. Support continues

Meeting Customer Needs: In its last year of operation in 2013, Doe Run's Herculaneum smelter produced 124,900 tons of finished lead metal and alloys, providing customers the lead needed for car batteries, radiation protection, backup power sources, military applications, and other uses.

Committed to Employees

The smelter closure meant a transition for nearly 300 Doe Run employees. By the end of 2013, 66 employees had accepted other positions in the company, and 85 remained at the facility to assist with closure, alloying, casting, and strip milling.

today. Starting with an energy audit by Missouri-based Microgrid Energy in 2012, Doe Run will invest more than $500,000 between 2012 and 2014 for the installation of solar panels and other energy efficiency upgrades at Herculaneum High School as part of a previously announced agreement. Also, seven Jefferson County, Mo., school districts also received grants from Doe Run totaling $300,000 to retrofit diesel-powered school bus engines and reduce exhaust emissions by up to 90 percent.

In addition to community investments, Doe Run remains committed to repurposing the Herculaneum property. In spring 2012, Doe Run announced plans to work with developer Riverview Commerce Park LLC (RCP) to prepare the site for new business opportunities. The property includes approximately 450 acres, nearly two miles of Mississippi River shoreline, on-site railroad access and close proximity to an interstate. Read more on page 9.

COMMUNITY COMMITMENT

$500,000

for the installation of solar panels and energy efficiency upgrades at Herculaneum High School.

Invested in Our Communities: The new solar panels and additional energy efficiency upgrades are projected to save the school more than $44,000 annually. Missouri University of Science & Technology and Microgrid Energy also developed curriculum based on the project so students could learn how renewable energy sources work.

As a part of the smelter closure, Doe Run submitted a proposed remediation and cleanup plan to the EPA. During the closure and redevelopment, Doe Run will continue monitoring the air and soil in accordance with regulations.

"Doe Run's support of the Herculaneum community won't end with the smelter closure," said Hughes. "We hope our partnership with the community will provide for a vibrant future for Herculaneum."

> "Doe Run's support of the Herculaneum community won't end with the smelter closure."
>
> » **GARY HUGHES**
> *General manager, Metals Division*

Customer Focus

Closing the last primary lead smelter in America created challenges for customers who relied on the smelter's lead metal for batteries, radiation shielding and other uses.

"Our goal during the last year of operation was to help our customers through a period of transition and minimize disruption," said Jose Hansen, Doe Run vice president — sales and marketing. "We worked together in a variety of ways to ease the transition — whether it was helping them to source other primary lead, refining customer-supplied lead to their specifications, or exploring the use of secondary lead for their needs. We wanted to minimize their disruption."

Fortunately, Doe Run also operates one of the world's largest single-site lead recycling centers — also known as a secondary lead smelter. Secondary lead is used in many, although not all, applications for lead products. Even with secondary lead production available in the U.S., following the closure of the Herculaneum plant, some primary lead will have to be imported to meet the national demand for lead.

A new Mississippi River port opened at Doe Run's Herculaneum location in 2013. Chris Neaville, a Herculaneum native, spearheads the company's partnership with Riverview Commerce Park and the city to find new purpose for the land.

Barging Ahead

Doe Run's Herculaneum site took a step toward becoming a shipping hub in 2013. For Riverview Commerce Park LLC (RCP), the developer, the first priority was to revitalize the location's transportation infrastructure along the Mississippi River.

"We worked with the Jefferson County Port Authority and other local leaders to explore repurposing the property to bring new jobs to the area," said Chris Neaville, Doe Run's asset development director. "We're thrilled that we were able to collaborate with RCP to capitalize on the existing infrastructure and quickly bring economic activity into the community."

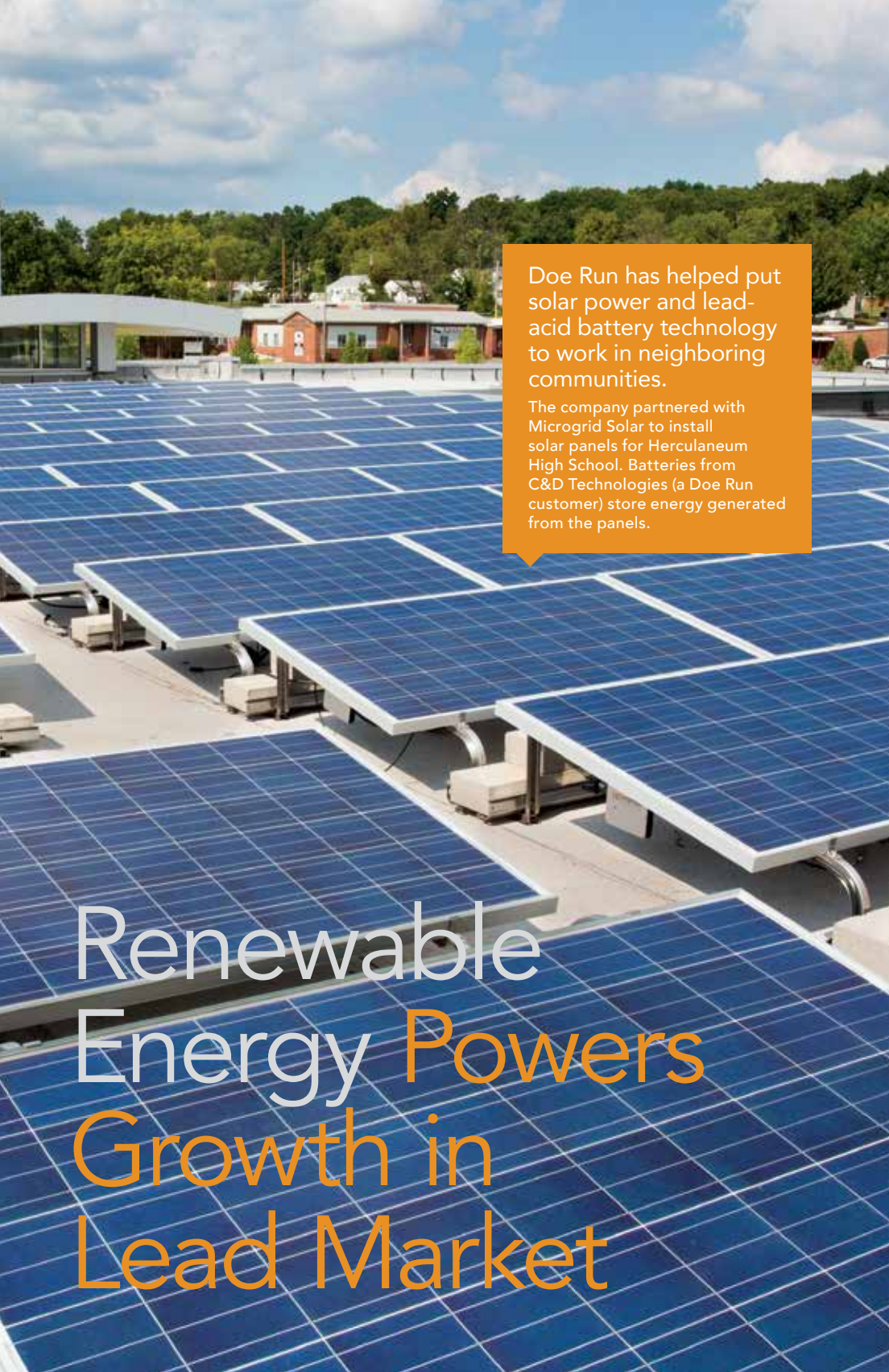
"We worked with the Jefferson County Port Authority and other local leaders to explore repurposing the property to bring new jobs to the area."

» **CHRIS NEAVILLE**
Asset development director

The new Mississippi River port officially opened in September 2013 after RCP restored the railroad tracks and a loading dock initially built to import lead concentrate to be processed at the smelter. By the end of the year, the port's first tenant, Mississippi Sand, was able to ship more than 100,000 tons of locally sourced sand downriver to customers.

In 2014, a second local customer, Unimin Sand of Pevely, Mo., will begin shipping from the port. As a result, the port will expand operations from five days a week to seven, and add another five employees to accommodate the additional business.

"The port exceeded our expectations in its first few months," said Mark Denton, project manager for RCP. "We're already planning a second dock and working with the Port Authority on a fleeting service, which is essentially a parking lot for barges."



Renewable Energy Powers Growth in Lead Market

Doe Run has helped put solar power and lead-acid battery technology to work in neighboring communities.

The company partnered with Microgrid Solar to install solar panels for Herculaneum High School. Batteries from C&D Technologies (a Doe Run customer) store energy generated from the panels.

Lead is a building block of the energy industry. The majority of Doe Run's lead is used in energy storage, energy transfer, and in some applications, provides shielding from nuclear energy sources. And, thanks to its infinite recyclability, lead will continue to power the future.

"Our neighbors indicated interest in learning about the uses of lead during our 2012 community survey," said Aaron Miller, Doe Run chief operating officer. "We're proud to say that lead is essential in our everyday lives. Watching TV, making calls on a cell phone and driving a car are all possible because of lead."

In fact, approximately 90 percent of Doe Run's total lead production is used in lead-acid batteries — the type of batteries that start more than 1 billion vehicles globally. Batteries also deliver emergency power and store renewable energy generated from solar and wind farms.

Given its many uses, lead demand is expected to grow 5 to 6 percent each year through 2025. Part of this expansion is driven by the increasing popularity of solar and wind energy, both of which rely on lead-acid batteries to store power and release it to the grid.

"Renewable energy has already increased to nearly 10 percent of our national consumption," said Steve O'Rourke, vice president of consulting services at Microgrid Solar. "Microgrid has installed solar all over the Midwest, including Busch Stadium in St. Louis, Meramec State Park in Sullivan, Mo., and Herculaneum High School. Since solar and wind are intermittent sources, they are nicely complemented by energy storage solutions like lead-acid batteries."

As the need for renewable energy storage increases, so will the need

Preparing the Future Workforce

Education supports thriving communities and a strong workforce. As one of the largest employers in the area, Doe Run's $133,915 in total donations included funds to educate and develop Missouri's future workforce.

DONATIONS IN 2013 INCLUDED:

$12,000
in scholarships for degrees in engineering, chemistry, mining and geology.

$40,000
to create a mining survey laboratory at Missouri University of Science and Technology.

$27,500
total to the University of Missouri, Columbia; Mineral Area College; and Southwest Baptist University.

$2,500
to The Community Resource Center in Salem, Mo., to help residents learn technical job skills.

Lead is essential in our everyday lives.

Lead has many applications, including underwater cabling for petroleum and communications industries; use in more than 1 billion vehicles worldwide; protection from radiation in both medical and military applications; backup power for telecommunications, roof flashing; ammunition; and for radiation detection applications. Fabricated Products Inc., a wholly owned Doe Run subsidiary, manufactures many lead materials used in these applications.

Transferring power underwater

Lead protects underwater cables used to transmit offshore renewable wind and wave power to users. Underwater lead communications cables also keep the world connected.

to recycle those batteries. Doe Run's Resource Recycling facility, one of the world's largest single-site lead recycling facilities, will play a significant role in returning recycled, or secondary, lead back into the market.

In recent years, Doe Run's Herculaneum smelter provided approximately 130,000 tons of primary lead annually to the U.S. market. In preparation for the smelter's closure, Doe Run developed a technique to transform secondary lead into the high-purity lead some customers require.

"Although we can help some customers with the high-purity requirements that were previously filled by primary lead, the U.S. still needs primary lead to meet annual growth in the market," said Miller. "Approximately 98 percent of lead from batteries is recycled, so each year we need another 2 to 4 percent just to meet demand. That means we'll have to fill remaining needs with imports from China, South America, Australia and Canada. As a result, Doe Run is looking at mining more lead from existing ore bodies — and exploring new ones."

Responsible Growth

"As demand increases, the industry is encouraging all countries to contribute to the market responsibly," said Miller, who also serves as chairman of the International Lead Association (ILA). "Safe lead handling is extremely important to us, but some emerging countries are using outdated practices to produce lead and recycle batteries. ILA and its members are working with many of these countries to help extend safe smelting, recycling and hygiene practices."

In fact, Doe Run employs some of the world's best lead handling practices. Employees practice strict hygiene and safety habits to minimize exposure, while Doe Run's environmental efforts seek to find new uses for century-old mine waste and limit the company's environmental impact.

"We are thinking creatively to meet global demand," said Miller. "There's a very bright future for lead, and we're committed to being a significant part of it."

Additional content online at sustainability.doerun.com.

Reducing vehicle carbon emissions

Advanced lead-based batteries are used in micro-hybrid and hybrid electric vehicles to improve fuel efficiency and reduce carbon emissions.

Photo courtesy of Calder Group

Protecting patients

Lead is unrivaled as a barrier to radiation in medical scanning equipment used in hospitals, dental surgeries and laboratories.

Indicator Key
Numbers within each colored circle represent the quantifiable GRI indicators included in our Level C report. See pages 33 – 35 for details.

EC1

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(dollars in thousands)	2011	2012	2013
Property Taxes	6,857	7,250	**7,345**
Compensation	166,300	150,949	**156,470**
Community Investment [1]	335	244	**243**
Environmental Spending	47,751	60,317	**74,926**
Research and Development	4,175	2,253	**2,315**
Royalties to Governments	14,880	11,531	**10,156**
Capital Spending (excluding environmental capital expenditures)	28,312	55,439	**15,324**

(1) Includes donations, scholarships and tuition reimbursement.

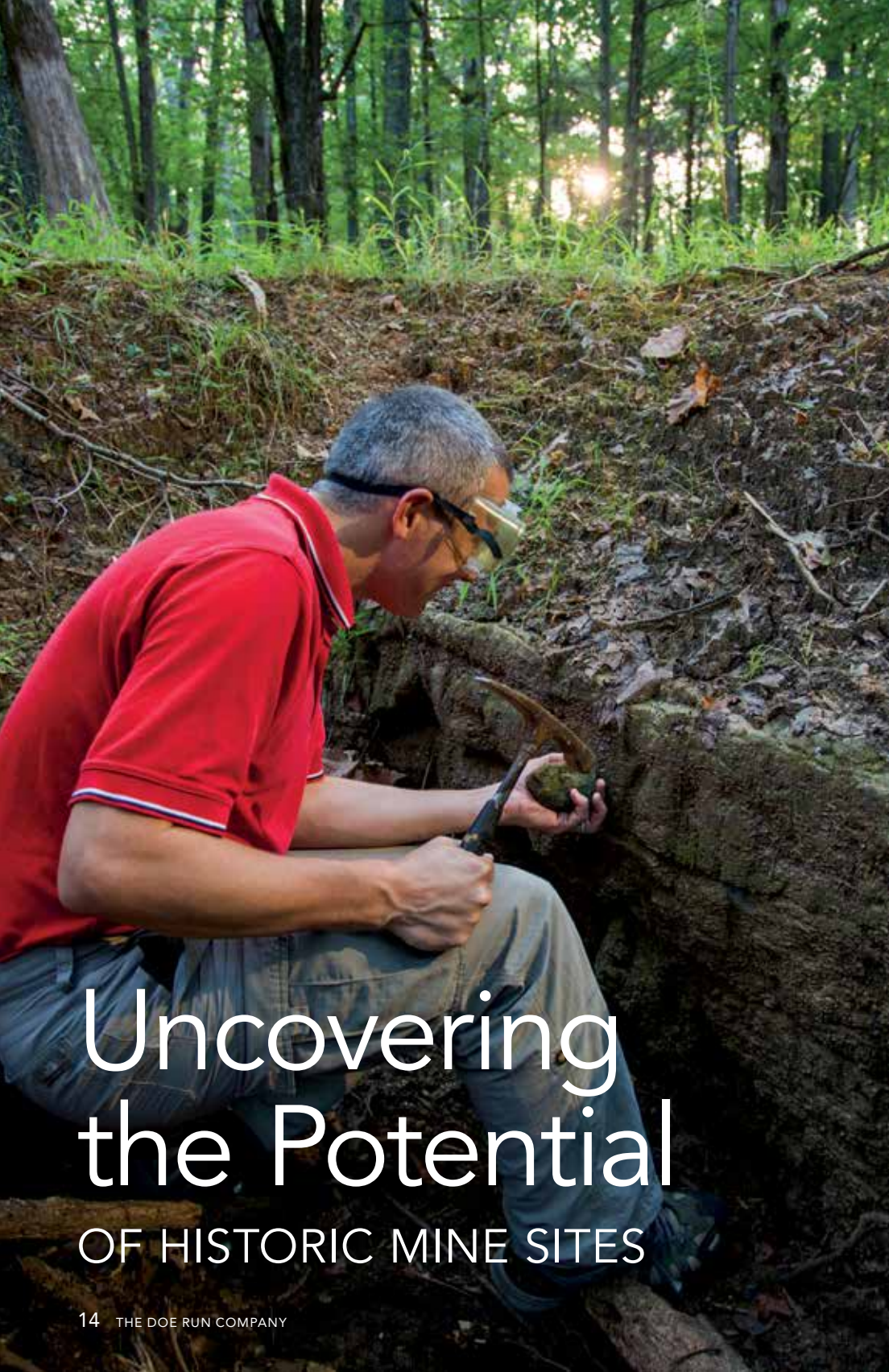
Doe Run, as a privately held company, retains the right to keep confidential much of what public companies are required to share. As context to the information above and for those unfamiliar with the industry, note that capital requirements for a company operating in the metals and mining industry are substantial. Revenues can vary substantially from year to year because Doe Run revenues are based primarily on commodity prices.

EC6

SUPPLIER POLICY

$205 million in spending dedicated to Missouri-based suppliers

Doe Run partners with its vendors to create a more sustainable supply chain. Its supplier practices guided more than **$205 million** in spending to Missouri-based suppliers in 2013, representing **44 percent** of Doe Run's overall supplier spending.



Uncovering the Potential

OF HISTORIC MINE SITES

For more than 300 years, lead and other minerals from southeast Missouri have served as the basis for many useful products.

Historic mining originally attracted settlers and spurred economic activity in Missouri's Old Lead Belt area in Jefferson, St. Francois and Washington counties. Doe Run has remediated many of these historical mining areas, although some were owned and operated by other companies. Where possible, the company aims to repurpose former mine sites in order to provide economic benefits to the local community.

"As a mining and metals company, we understand our role as stewards of natural resources," said Chris Neaville, Doe Run's asset development director. "Past practices focused on site stabilization. Today, we are exploring new uses for these old sites, and are also planning for the eventual closure of sites that are still operational. When we plan this far ahead, we have the opportunity to make better decisions about site remediation."

In 2013, Doe Run funded several pilot programs that explore potential uses for closed sites.

> "As a mining and metals company, we understand our role as stewards of natural resources."
>
> **» CHRIS NEAVILLE**
> *Asset development director*

One such program successfully identified two methods to repurpose chat into marketable material in Jasper County, Mo. (Chat is a gravel-like byproduct of the historic milling process.)

The first method utilizes Doe Run's lead electrowinning technology to process chat with a high mineral content in order to recover the remaining metal. The second process involves washing the nonmineralized materials, leaving behind a product that may be safely used in asphalt and concrete.

Right: Galena, the mineral form of lead, was first discovered in southeast Missouri by Native Americans and French explorers. **Left:** Brian Scheidt, associate professor of geology at Mineral Area College, observes natural formations visible throughout the area.

Many of Doe Run's remediation efforts are aimed at repurposing the historic mining properties. Each site has a specific plan tailored to its needs, which can include hauling in new soil or rock as cover material.

Doe Run also continued its Miscanthus grass research project. Started in 2012, its goal is to determine if Miscanthus grass can be grown on mine tailings as a soil enhancer and valuable biofuel crop. In 2013, the company donated $50,000 to Missouri University of Science and Technology to further advance testing on the use of Miscanthus and other native grasses for vegetative cover at historic mine settings.

$47M

Doe Run has spent $47 million in the last four years on remediation projects throughout Missouri.

The Old Lead Belt

Much of the company's remediation efforts have been directed at reclaiming and repurposing historic mine sites in the Old Lead Belt. In total, Doe Run has spent $47 million in the last four years on remediation projects throughout Missouri.

In 2013, a main focus for stakeholder discussions included the Big River Watershed. The Big River cuts through veins of rock and unmined, naturally occuring lead (pictured on the cover) that developed millions of years ago. In addition to natural mineralization, the river has been impacted by water runoff from residential, agricultural, commercial and historic mining activities.

"Many local and state organizations are working together in order to preserve the integrity of this water body," said Neaville. "We share their interest in caring for natural resources like this. Our goal is to help

find a reasonable solution for the region in light of naturally occurring minerals in the landscape."

Doe Run had the opportunity to interact with many stakeholders about the Big River Watershed throughout 2013, including the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Fish and Wildlife Services, the Army Corps of Engineers and many others. The company also funded a feasibility study, slated for completion in August 2014, for evaluating a reasonable approach for remediation of the Big River within St. Francois County. Throughout 2013, employees also teamed up with various groups to remove more than four tons of tires and other trash from the Big River.

Additional content online at sustainability.doerun.com.

St. Joe State Park hosts thousands of visitors each year.

Above: Once a part of the mine operations of St. Joseph Lead Company (the predecessor to Doe Run), the land was donated for a park in 1976. Today, it is one of the most popular Missouri State Parks, offering visitors a place for swimming, biking, camping and riding ATVs.

Inset: Over the years, Doe Run also has completed remediation work at the park, including building this drainage swale that uses various sizes of rock to control water runoff and erosion, and convey water through the park.

STEP-BY-STEP:

Improving Environmental Performance

Doe Run takes many steps — every single day — to protect the environment. In 2013, Doe Run's Resource Recycling facility and Southeast Missouri Mining and Milling Division (SEMO) completed several construction projects that helped reduce its environmental impact.

Doe Run's new water treatment plant at its Resource Recycling facility is a part of the plant's new processes, and uses technologies, like the filters shown here, to meet evolving regulatory standards.

Above: Water treatment includes the addition of materials, such as ferric chloride, which aid in the removal of metals and temporarily discolors the water. Ferric chloride is later removed and discharge water is colorless.

Below: Improving environmental performance is a continuous process at Doe Run. The company constructed a new water treatment plant to capture and treat wastewater at its Resource Recycling facility.

Minimizing environmental impact is a continuous process. Over the past several years, Resource Recycling has been making process adjustments to improve its environmental performance.

"We take a step-by-step approach to any major process changes," said Azron Schnelle, plant operations manager. "Early in the planning process, we met with the community to share information and identify any neighbors' concerns. We also worked for several years with environmental consultants to devise a plan to meet the regulatory standards."

The Process Encompasses

1. Engaging community members and other stakeholders to identify shared issues.
2. Conducting research and consulting with experts to find the best solutions.
3. Following a staged approach for upgrades to measure the success of each improvement and make refinements, if necessary, for the next stage.

Resource Recycling took several steps as part of its process improvement in 2013.

- Installed a new baghouse to help control emissions (pictured on page 23).
- Built enclosures designed to be kept under negative pressure for storage of lead-bearing materials.
- Installed wash stations designed to provide for the thorough cleaning of vehicles and other equipment that exit buildings where lead-bearing materials are present.

Above: Doe Run completed construction on the Brushy Creek Mine and Mill water treatment plant in 2013. The company invested approximately $8 million in 2013 for construction and process evaluation related to its comprehensive water management program at the mines.

- Constructed a new water treatment plant to capture and treat wastewater (pictured at left).
- Installed a new acid neutralizer facility that utilizes lime to neutralize sulfuric acid from recycled batteries. The process produces a gypsum-calcium sulfate material, which is safely disposed of in a landfill.
- Built an on-site repository for slag, a byproduct of recycling.

"Early in the planning process, we met with the community to share information and identify any neighbors' concerns. We also worked for several years with environmental consultants to devise a plan to meet the regulatory standards."

» AZRON SCHNELLE
Plant operations manager

"With the construction of several additional baghouses in 2013 and early 2014, our Resource Recycling facility will significantly reduce its emissions of lead, sulfur dioxide and particulate matter," said Schnelle. "More importantly, the improvements have already cut sulfur dioxide emissions in half and virtually eliminated any odor concerns."

ENVIRONMENTAL SPENDING

2011: $48M | **2012:** $60M | **2013:** $75M

EN30

	2011	2012	2013
Total Capital Spending and Operating Expense	**$32,218,260**	**$48,210,074**	**$67,060,958**
Remediation Spending			
Historic Properties	$ 13,755,078	$ 10,844,186	**$ 6,072,400**
Operating Properties	$ 1,778,149	$ 1,262,703	**$ 1,792,840**
Total Remediation Spending	**$15,533,227**	**$12,106,889**	**$ 7,865,240**
Total Fiscal Environmental Spending, Including Remediation	**$47,751,487**	**$60,316,963**	**$74,926,198**

Doe Run has invested more than $60 million in Resource Recycling's process improvements during the past three years to enhance performance. The company also added six new baghouse operators and three water treatment plant operators, and plans to hire two supervisors in 2014 to oversee the baghouse and water treatment plant.

$75M

Doe Run invested approximately $75 million in total environmental spending, including remediation, in 2013.

Improving Environmental Performance

In 2013, SEMO completed several environmental stewardship projects that began in 2012. Key improvements included the construction of a concentrate enclosure and baghouse at Buick Mill, and the completion of a water treatment plant at Brushy Creek Mine. Both new facilities help Doe Run meet its environmental obligations by limiting air emissions and treating water.

Also in 2013, Sweetwater Mine and Mill became Doe Run's first mine and mill to attain an environmental management certification from the International Organization for Standardization. Read more about these and other environmental improvement projects at sustainability.doerun.com.

Additional content online at sustainability.doerun.com.

$60M

Doe Run invested more than $60 million over the past three years to improve processes and enhance performance at its Resource Recycling secondary smelter, including construction projects like a new baghouse to help to control emissions.

Units and Substances Key
Metric Ton(s): mt Gigajoule(s): GJ Carbon Dioxide Equivalent: CO_2e

EN1

Materials Consumed

Direct/Indirect Source (mt)	2011	2012	2013
Direct Materials Used	190,430.98	185,745.41	**189,379.23**
Indirect Materials Used	93,373.33	89,983.05	**93,056.34**
Total Materials Used	**283,804.31**	**275,728.46**	**282,435.57**
Renewable/Non-renewable Source (mt)			
Renewable Materials Used	127.87	133.59	**96.65**
Non-renewable Materials Used	283,676.44	275,594.87	**282,338.92**
Total Materials Used	**283,804.31**	**275,728.46**	**282,435.57**

EN2

Direct Recycled Input Materials

Source (mt)	2011	2012	2013
Slag	114,339.86	115,844.23	**107,133.98**
Batteries (mt of Pb)	100,773.71	90,428.01	**99,919.37**
Lead-Bearing Material	51,687.76	41,077.11	**51,796.45**
Iron-Containing Material	17,677.40	20,209.49	**17,426.72**
Total	**284,478.73**	**267,558.84**	**276,276.52**
Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials	**50.1%**	**49.2%**	**49.4%**

EN3

Direct Energy Consumption(1)

Source (GJ)	2011	2012	2013
Coke	1,518,212.34	1,280,169.17	**1,324,399.45**
Explosives	22,681.99(2)	21,923.30	**27,264.89**
Natural Gas	386,696.64	339,348.71(3)	**373,653.58**
Petroleum Fuel	284,810.89(4)	305,945.16(4)	**298,476.60**
Propane	695,130.07	597,959.47	**617,412.26**
Total	**2,907,531.93**(2,4)	**2,545,345.81**(3,4,5)	**2,641,206.78**

EN4

Indirect Energy Consumption(1)

Source (GJ)	2011	2012(5)	2013(5)
Electricity	**1,504,019.34**	**1,477,611.70**	**1,542,862.84**

(1) Calendar year data. All other data is fiscal year. Changed to calendar year to be consistent with the EPA Greenhouse Gas Report and 2012 Carbon Disclosure Project Report.
(2) 2011 explosives data was reported incorrectly in previous reports. Correct numbers are shown here.
(3) 2012 natural gas numbers were reported incorrectly. Correct numbers are shown here.
(4) Petroleum fuel was corrected to include data from Glover that was not reported in previous years.
(5) Fluctuation in yearly figures related to a production decrease.
(6) Includes data from Glover facility, previous years were not adjusted.

Additional content online at sustainability.doerun.com.

EN16

Total Direct and Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions[1]

Source (mt CO_2e)	**2011**	**2012**[2]	**2013**
Scope 1 (direct emissions of Greenhouse Gases, GHG)	308,500.00	275,500.00	**301,000.00**
Scope 2 (emissions from direct purchase of energy)	307,800.00	302,200.00	**315,700.00**
Total	**616,300.00**	**577,700.00**	**616,700.00**

EN17

Other Relevant Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions[1]

Source (mt CO^2e)	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**[3]
Scope 3 (indirect emissions from transportation and employees' commute, etc.)	**14,300.00**	**12,800.00**	**18,300.00**

EN20

Significant Air Emissions[1]

Source (mt by type and weight)	**2011**[1]	**2012**[1]	**2013**[1]
Aluminum (Al)	0.00	0.00	**0.03**[8]
Ammonia (NH_3)	0.29	0.27	**0.28**
Antimony (Sb)	0.50	0.13	**0.38**[8]
Arsenic (As)	0.35	4.38[4]	**4.22**[8]
Cadmium (Cd)	0.51	1.01[4]	**2.28**[8]
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	25,659.22	23,570.54	**18,000.75**[6]
Chlorine (Cl)	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Cobalt (Co)	0.02	0.02	**0.07**[8]
Copper (Cu)	0.67	0.71	**1.33**[7,8]
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP)	5.64	0.88[5]	**0.57**
Lead (Pb)	43.48	37.21	**94.84**[8]
Nickel (Ni)	0.06	0.17	**0.32**[8]
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	92.07	86.98	**221.95**[6]
Particulate Matter (PM)	184.92	254.37	**229.93**[8]
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	17,433.73	20,747.01	**14,430.01**[8]
Sulfuric Acid (H_2SO_4)	0.25	2.18[6]	**3.03**[6]
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	22.08	20.23	**11.60**[8]
Zinc (Zn)	2.86	2.64	**7.34**[8]
Total	**43,442.75**[5]	**44,728.74**[5,7]	**33,008.94**[8]

(1) Calendar year data. All other is fiscal year. Changed to calendar year to be consistent with the EPA Greenhouse Gas Report and 2012 Carbon Disclosure Project Report.
(2) Difference in yearly figures reflects a temporary shutdown at the Herculaneum primary smelter caused by an electrical fire, a process change at the secondary smelter and more accurate data collection.
(3) Difference in yearly figures reflects more accurate data collection.
(4) 2011 data was based on an established emissions factor; 2012 data is based on actual stack testing.
(5) All years have been updated to reflect HAP emissions that are not already accounted for as VOCs, PM or metals. Total 2013 HAP, including all categories, is 3.59.
(6) Difference in yearly figures reflects process changes at the secondary smelter.
(7) 2013 adds copper not previously been reported for Resource Recycling. Previous years were not adjusted.
(8) 2013 data is based on an average of previous years' stack tests and emissions factors due to Herculaneum smelter closure activities.

A Personal Commit

It's no accident that Doe Run operates some of the safest mines in the country. It takes hard work and commitment from employees every day.

For Dan Boyd, an underground truck driver for Brushy Creek Mine, and other Doe Run miners — working safely begins the moment they arrive for their shifts.

For example, employees share a safety tip before every shift to make safety top of mind. After Boyd leaves his pre-shift safety meeting, he inspects his truck for any faulty equipment such as a flat tire or an indicator warning light. While driving underground, Boyd practices the rules of the road that drivers use aboveground — slowing down around corners and making room for other truck drivers.

"My boss takes personal responsibility for my safety," added Boyd. "Once, when preparing to refuel my truck, my supervisor reminded me to put blocks behind the wheels to prevent the truck from rolling. It only took 10 seconds, but the reminder could be a lifesaver."

Creating a safe work environment enabled the Southeast Missouri Mining and Milling Division (SEMO) to operate some of the safest mines in the country in 2013. The division surpassed 3 million safe work hours without a lost-time injury, a first in its 50 years of operation.

"This achievement requires every employee to prioritize their safety and the safety of their team every day," said Steve Batts, general manager at SEMO. "Unfortunately, accidents do happen so we have protocols in place — like mine rescue teams — to provide immediate response. We also conduct thorough investigations and put measures in place based on each situation to help prevent it from recurring."

"Reaching 3 million hours without a lost-time incident requires every employee to prioritize their safety and the safety of their team every day."

» **STEVE BATTS**
General manager, SEMO

Doe Run experienced lost-time incidents in 2013 at its Herculaneum smelting operation and at Brushy Creek mine. In both cases, employees received expert medical attention.

"When an incident occurs, we take it seriously," said Batts. "In these situations, we talk with employees about how the incidents occurred, and conduct thorough investigations. By learning from these occurrences, we can correct and minimize future risks so each employee can perform confidently and safely."

ment to Safety

Helmet and safety light: The helmet protects the miners' heads. Miner's switch the safety light on and off to alert others to their presence or potential problems.

Safety glasses: Protects employees' eyes from dust and debris.

Radio: In certain areas, employees carry radios to communicate with each other underground.

Work gloves: Protects employees' hands as they operate equipment and tools underground.

Toolbelt: Holds necessary equipment for employees.

Self-rescuer: Converts carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide to provide breathable air in case of a fire.

Scaling bar: Doe Run's miners use this pole-like tool to remove loose rock from mine openings to make the area safe to work in.

Steel-toe rubber boots: Protects employees' feet from falling objects and keeps them dry when working in wet areas.

» **GREG SUTTON**
General mine manager

Four Doe Run mines were recognized in 2013 for outstanding safety records.

2013 marked the first time Doe Run received two Sentinels of Safety in a single year. Both Buick Mine and No. 29 Mine received the National Mining Association's prestigious Sentinels of Safety award, and Brushy Creek Mine and Casteel Mine followed as runners-up.

LA7

Employee Blood-Lead Average

The Occupational Health and Safety Administration's (OSHA) standard for medical reassignment of an employee is 50 µg Pb/100 grams. Doe Run sets its maximum limit at 40 µg Pb/100 grams. If any employee has a blood-lead average that reaches 40 µg Pb/100 grams, they are temporarily reassigned to other work.

(in micrograms of lead per 100 grams of blood, or µg Pb/100 grams)	2011	2012	2013[1]
Southeast Missouri Mining and Milling Division (SEMO), including remediation and demonstration plant	10.39	10.00	**9.92**
Primary Smelting Division (Herculaneum and Glover)	17.70	15.52	**14.51**
Resource Recycling	19.41	16.03	**15.59**
Corporate Headquarters[2]	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
Fabricated Products Inc. (FPI)	7.82	7.90	**7.20**
Average	**14.40**	**12.79**	**11.16**

Employee Blood-Lead Data

Doe Run monitors and reports the number of employees with a blood-lead average greater than 24 µg Pb/100 grams in the calendar year. OSHA's standard for medical reassignment of an employee is 50 µg Pb/100 grams. Doe Run sets its maximum limit at 40 µg Pb/100 grams.

(number of employees with blood-lead levels greater than)	> 24 µg		> 19 µg[3]	
	2011	2012	2012	2013
SEMO	31	46	56	**93**[4]
Primary Smelting Division	80	58	138[5]	**99**[4]
Resource Recycling	118[5]	81	150[5]	**130**
Corporate Headquarters[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**
FPI	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**229**[5]	**185**	**344**[5]	**322**

Total Lost-Time Accidents

According to OSHA, lost time is defined as a nonfatal traumatic injury that causes any loss of time from work beyond the day or shift it occurred, or a nonfatal nontraumatic illness/disease that causes disability at any time.

(number of employees)	2011	2012	2013
SEMO	10	2	**2**
Primary Smelting Division	3	1	**2**
Resource Recycling	0	2	**4**
Corporate Headquarters	0	0	**0**
FPI	0	0	**0**
Total number of work-related fatalities, companywide	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**13**	**5**	**8**

Total OSHA Recordables and MSHA Reportables

Total OSHA recordables and Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) reportables are incidents that require lost time, restricted duty, prescription medication, involve broken bones or stitches, involve imbedded matter in the eye, or burns of a defined size and severity.

(number of incidents)	2011	2012	2013
SEMO	19	14	**17**
Primary Smelting Division	18	25	**29**
Resource Recycling	19	14	**21**
Corporate Headquarters	0	0	**1**
FPI	0	0	**1**
Total	**56**	**53**	**69**

Total Case Incident Rate (TCIR)

TCIR is the number of OSHA recordable and MSHA reportable incidents per 200,000 personnel hours worked. OSHA recordables are incidents that require lost time, restricted duty, prescription medication, involve broken bones or stitches, involve imbedded matter in the eye, or burns of a defined size and severity.

(TCIR rate)	2011	2012	2013
SEMO	2.41	1.47	**1.83**
Primary Smelting Division	6.53	9.07	**11.02**
Resource Recycling	6.06	4.38	**6.66**
Corporate Headquarters	0	0	**1.08**
FPI	0	0	**2.46**
Total Company	**3.81**	**3.12**	**4.13**

14 Years

In 2013, the Fabricated Products Inc. facility in Casa Grande, Ariz., surpassed 14 years without a lost-time accident, earning its 14th National Safety Council "Perfect Record Award."

(1) Beginning in 2013, all locations that measure blood-lead levels began reporting all employees versus exposed employees. Previous years were not adjusted.
(2) Employees at corporate headquarters excluded.
(3) In order to be more protective, Doe Run tracked and monitored all employees whose average blood-lead exceeded 19 µg Pb/100 grams starting in 2012.
(4) Change reflects employees who transferred from Primary Smelting to SEMO in 2013.
(5) Previous years' values were misstated in the 2012 report and updated after an audit of records. The corrected numbers are shown here.

LEADERSHIP
on the Front Line

Skilled leaders improve Doe Run's business because they empower others to perform at their best. This is especially important for Doe Run's front-line leaders, who manage the nearly 1,000 production employees.

"Personally executing a job well is a different skill than inspiring a team of others to perform at their best," said Pat Garey, Doe Run talent manager. "Our front-line managers want to be more than just managers and instead become great leaders. To do that, they needed information and techniques to enable them to be successful."

In 2013, Doe Run recruited AAIM Employers Association to design a customized and more collaborative training program to strengthen front-line managers.

THE TRAINING PILOT INCLUDED:

1. Training classes and job-specific exercises, which incorporated Doe Run's existing management practices and connected to the company's business strategy and industry-specific language.
2. Classes every other week over a 12-week period, allowing participants to test their new skills, including coaching employees, decision making and problem solving, and project planning.
3. Round-table discussions, which allowed managers from different departments and divisions to discuss how they faced similar challenges.
4. A final personal assessment, which helped participants identify individual development opportunities and a plan for continuing to better their skills as leaders.

Sixteen front-line managers completed the 2013 training. Following the course, Doe Run gathered participants' feedback on how to improve the program.

"Overwhelmingly, participants said it helped them motivate their teams and perform better as managers," said Garey. "They really appreciated the cross-functional round tables, because it helped them learn from one another and build camaraderie."

According to one participant, "I was able to use tools, like the coaching plan, to help my team understand how we all fit into the company vision — and impact our overall company performance."

Based on the positive feedback, Doe Run plans to expand to two training sessions in 2014.

WORKFORCE SUMMARY

LA1

Number of Employees by Division

Southeast Missouri Mining and Milling Division (SEMO)
Primary Smelting Division (Herculaneum and Glover)
Fabricated Products Inc. (FPI)

(number of employees)	2011	2012	2013
SEMO	861	879	**895**[1]
Primary Smelting Division	289	296	**85**[2]
Resource Recycling	295	294	**302**
Corporate Headquarters	73	76	**114**[1,3]
FPI	41	41	**40**
Total Number of Employees	**1,559**	**1,586**	**1,436**

2013 Male and Female Employees by Division

(number of employees)	Male	Female
SEMO[1]	817	78
Primary Smelting Division[2]	80	5
Resource Recycling	279	23
Corporate Headquarters[1]	69	45
FPI	35	5
Total Number of Employees	**1,280**	**156**

LA2

New Employee Hires by Gender[4]

Total number and rate of new employee hires entering employment during the reporting period broken down by gender.

	2011		2012		2013	
Male	88	91.7%	108	87.1%	**39**	**66.1%**
Female	8	8.3%	16	12.9%	**20**	**33.9%**
Total Number of Employees	**96**		**124**		**59**	

(1) In 2013, the Exploration and R&D Department employee counts were moved from SEMO to the Corporate Headquarters.
(2) This reflects the workforce following the December workforce reduction related to the closure of the Herculaneum smelter.
(3) Increase represents additional staff positions and transfer of some employee reporting from divisions to corporate.
(4) Does not include hiring or termination of temporary employees.

Growing New Leaders

Doe Run's front-line managers asked for additional tools and training to become better team leaders. In 2013, the company developed and launched a new training program directed at filling that need.

Doe Run supported another vital Missouri industry — the sustainable management of Missouri forests — by hosting an outdoor logging event on 80 acres of company property.

Working Together
WITH LOCAL INDUSTRY

In 2013, Doe Run provided the Missouri Forest Products Association (MFPA) and Missouri Logging Council with 80 acres of its sustainably managed, working forest to host Missouri's first In-Woods Logging Demonstration. In Missouri alone, the forestry industry supports more than 41,200 jobs and contributes approximately $7.3 billion annually to the economy.

Through the collaboration, more than 500 people saw real-world applications of logging equipment, including cost-effective mechanical harvesting and biomass processing systems. Local landowners also demonstrated sawing and tree felling skills at the "Game of Logging" State Competition.

"Past MFPA events featured stationary equipment, which limited us demonstrating the full functionality of each machine," said Steve Fritz, MFPA certification and education manager. "Thanks to Doe Run, attendees saw these machines operate in an actual forest."

"Like mining, the forestry industry depends on natural resources in order to contribute to our economy," said Dave Patterson, Doe Run forester. "We manage timber as a renewable resource above our mining operations and on other operational lands. We oversee more than 38,000 acres of forest, and have planted more than half a million seedlings in the past decade to help the forest thrive."

Each year, Doe Run educates community members about the region's mining history at Old Miners' Day in Viburnum, Mo., and employees teach children about metals and minerals at the annual Fall Rocks event, as well as at minerals education workshops at schools.

GRI INDEX

All information is fully disclosed, unless otherwise indicated.

Strategy and Analysis		
1.1	Message from the CEO	Page 1

Organizational Profile		
2.1	Name of the organization	The Doe Run Resources Corporation/DBA The Doe Run Company
2.2	Primary brands, products	Pages 2 – 3
2.3	Operational structure	Pages 2 – 3
2.4	Location of headquarters	St. Louis, Missouri, United States
2.5	Countries where the organization operates	United States (Missouri, Arizona and Washington)
2.6	Nature of ownership and legal form	The Doe Run Resources Corporation is a corporation, which is an indirect subsidiary of The Renco Group.
2.7	Markets served	Primary customers served include battery manufacturers in the U.S.; concentrates are sold globally. Pages 2 – 3, 8, 11 – 13
2.8	Scale of the reporting organization	As a private company, net sales, net revenue and total capitalization is proprietary information and viewed as business confidential. Pages 2 – 3, 13, 31 (Partially disclosed)
2.9	Significant changes	Pages 2 – 3, 4 – 8
2.10	Awards received	Pages 27, 29. Additional awards can be found at http://sustainability.doerun.com/social/awards-and-achievements-4

Report Parameters		
3.1	Reporting period	2013
3.2	Date of most recent previous report	Published in September 2013
3.3	Reporting cycle	Calendar (Fiscal year reporting is noted where appropriate.)
3.4	Contact point	corporateinfo@doerun.com
3.5	Process for defining report content	sustainability.doerun.com/report-parameters
3.6	Boundary of the report	All Doe Run entities have been reported. The report is based on GRI G3.1 Level C guidelines.
3.7	Any specific limitations on the scope or boundary of the report	All sizeable economic, environmental and social impacts required for G3.1 Level C are included either in the stories or the data.
3.8	Basis for reporting on joint ventures, subsidiaries, leased facilities, outsourced operations and other entities	Data covers Missouri-based production facilities, and a subsidiary in Arizona and Washington, unless otherwise noted.
3.10	Explanation of the effect of any re-statements of information provided in earlier reports, and the reasons for such re-statement	See footnotes on pages 24 – 25, 29
3.11	Significant changes from previous reporting periods	None
3.12	GRI Content Index	Pages 33 – 35

Governance, Commitments and Engagement		
4.1	Governance structure of the organization	sustainability.doerun.com/governance
4.2	Indicate whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer	No
4.3	State the number of members of the highest governance body who are independent and/or non-executive members	sustainability.doerun.com/governance
4.4	Mechanisms for shareholders and employees to provide recommendations or direction to the highest governance body	sustainability.doerun.com/governance corporateinfo@doerun.com
4.14	List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization	sustainability.doerun.com/governance
4.15	Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage	sustainability.doerun.com/governance

Environmental		
EN1	Materials used by weight or volume	Page 24
EN2	Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials	Page 24
EN3	Direct energy consumption by primary energy source	Page 24
EN4	Indirect energy consumption by primary source	Page 24
EN16	Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight	Page 25
EN17	Other relevant indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight	Page 25
EN20	NO_x, SO_2 and other significant air emissions by type and weight	Page 25
EN21	Total water discharge by quality and destination	Total amounts of lead and zinc in water discharged from all Doe Run facilities increased from 2012, as did the total amount of water discharged, predominantly related to variations in rainfall and production. Amounts were estimated at 9,142 kg of lead and 27,599 kg of zinc for 2013. (Partially disclosed)
EN28	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for noncompliance with environmental laws and regulations	Doe Run paid no ($0) significant fines for noncompliance with environmental laws and regulations in 2013.
EN30	Total environmental protection expenditures and investments by type	Page 22

For more information on Doe Run, visit www.doerun.com or sustainability.doerun.com.

Social

SO1	Local community engagement, impact assessments and development programs	Pages 6 – 8, 11, 16 – 17, 32 All operations implement a localized community engagement plan.
SO8	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for noncompliance with laws and regulations	In 2013, Doe Run paid approximately $154,304 in fines and non-monetary sanctions related to laws and regulations.

Labor Practices and Decent Work

LA1	Total workforce by employment type, employment contract, and region, broken down by gender	Page 31. Additional information at sustainability.doerun.com.
LA2	Total number and rate of new employee hires and employee turnover by age group, gender and region	Page 31. Additional information at sustainability.doerun.com.
LA7	Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities by region and by gender	Pages 28 – 29 (Partially disclosed)
LA8	Education, training, counseling, prevention and risk-control programs in place to assist workforce members, their families or community members regarding serious diseases	Companywide, employees completed more than 23,800 health and safety training hours in 2013. In addition, SEMO employees receive 40 hours of in-depth training on Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) guidelines when they join Doe Run.

Economic

EC1	Direct economic value generated and distributed, including revenues, operating costs, employee compensation, donations and other community investments, retained earnings and payments to capital providers and governments	Page 13 (Partially disclosed)
EC6	Policy, practices and proportion of spending on locally based suppliers at significant locations of operation	Page 13. Each year, Doe Run aids two vendors in the Missouri Enterprise Supplier Development program, which helps both Doe Run and its suppliers to reduce costs, increase productivity and improve environmental performance.
EC8	Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind or pro bono engagement	Pages 6 – 11, 13, 32

Product Responsibility

PR9	Monetary value of significant fines for noncompliance with laws and regulations concerning the provision and use of products and services	Doe Run paid no ($0) significant fines for noncompliance concerning provision and use of products and services.

THE DOE RUN COMPANY

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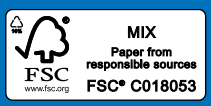
Our 2013 report follows Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G3.1 Application Level C guidelines, set by an international governing body. We invite you to read more about what we hope to accomplish and our commitments to our employees, shareholders, communities and other stakeholders in the stories within.

Doe Run developed this sustainability report in accordance with the GRI G3.1 guidelines. GRI's Report Services has concluded that this report fulfills the requirement of Application Level C. See sustainability.doerun.com/gri-review for statement of verification. Doe Run joins hundreds of other organizations who have created similar GRI reports that demonstrate organizational sustainability and performance.

Doe Run received an Award of Excellence from The Business Communications Report in the green annual reports category for its 2012 "Our Commitment Runs Deep" report.

Products with a Mixed Sources label support the development of responsible forest management worldwide. The wood comes from Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-certified well-managed forests, company-controlled sources and/or recycled material. The recycling symbol identifies post-consumer recycled content in these products. This report is printed on paper manufactured with energy-generated renewable sources.



About the cover: The Big River cuts through an outcrop of the Bonneterre Formation. Naturally occurring lead (galena) deposits like these are present throughout southeast Missouri, and attracted early settlers more than 300 years ago. Lead mining helped to develop the state of Missouri, and the region continues to be one of the world's most active lead mining districts.