
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM SD
SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT

INTUITIVE

INTUITIVE SURGICAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

000-30713
(Commission
File Number)

77-0416458
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1020 Kifer Road
Sunnyvale, California 94086
(Address of principal executive offices) (zip code)

Fredrik Widman, Vice President, Corporate Controller, and Principal Accounting Officer, (408) 966-8153

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

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

- Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2021.
 Rule 13q-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13q-1) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.
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Section 1 - Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

CONFLICT MINERALS DISCLOSURE

Intuitive Surgical, Inc. (“Intuitive”) is filing a Conflict Minerals Report for the calendar year ended December 31, 2021, which is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.01 and is publicly available on Intuitive’s Investor Relations website under “SEC Filings” (<https://isrg.intuitive.com/sec-filings>).

Item 1.02 Exhibit

Intuitive is filing the Conflict Minerals Report required by Item 1.01 as an exhibit to this Form SD and listed under Item 2.01 Exhibits.

Section 2 - Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

The following exhibit is filed as part of this report on Form SD:

Exhibit 1.01 Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021.

SIGNATURES

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

Date: May 25, 2022

INTUITIVE SURGICAL, INC.

By: /S/ JAMIE E. SAMATH

Name: Jamie E. Samath

Title: Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

INTUITIVE

CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT

Pursuant to Rule 13P-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13P-1)

**FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD FROM
JANUARY 1, 2021, TO DECEMBER 31, 2021**

I. INTRODUCTION

This Conflict Minerals Report (“report”) of Intuitive Surgical, Inc. (“Intuitive,” “we,” or “us”) for the year ended December 31, 2021, is presented to comply with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (*17 CFR Parts 240 and 249b*) (the “Rule”).

Conflict Minerals are defined as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, gold, wolframite, and their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold (commonly referred to as “3TG”). If we know or have reason to believe that any of the Conflict Minerals necessary to the functionality or production of our products (i) may have originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (the “DRC”) and the adjoining countries (the “Covered Countries”), as defined in Item 1.01(d)(1) of Form SD, and (ii) may not be from recycled or scrap sources, we must perform due diligence on the source and chain of custody of our Conflict Minerals.

We are committed to our efforts to source materials from suppliers that share our values with regard to ethics, integrity, respect for human rights, and environmental responsibility. In support of the Rule, we expect our suppliers to establish due diligence programs to ensure proper monitoring and reporting of the use of Conflict Minerals in their supply chains. It is our policy that all of our suppliers in the supply chain comply with all applicable governmental laws, statutes, ordinances, rules, regulations, orders, and other requirements. It is also our policy to assess our relationship with any supplier whose supply chain includes minerals from a conflict source, which directly or indirectly benefits or finances armed groups in the Covered Countries.

Product Description

Our manufactured products can be classified in two major categories: (1) da Vinci® Surgical Systems and instruments and accessories and (2) Ion® endoluminal systems and instruments and accessories (collectively, the “Covered Products”). The Covered Products contain Conflict Minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of these products.

Da Vinci Surgical Systems, instruments and accessories, and digital solutions

Through December 31, 2021, we have commercialized the following da Vinci Surgical Systems – the standard da Vinci Surgical System in 1999, the da Vinci S® Surgical System in 2006, the da Vinci Si® Surgical System in 2009, and the fourth generation da Vinci Xi® Surgical System in 2014. We have extended our fourth generation platform by adding the da Vinci X® Surgical System in 2017 and the da Vinci SP® Surgical System in 2018. Our da Vinci Surgical Systems products include the following: Surgeon’s Console, Patient-Side Cart, 3DHD Vision System, da Vinci Xi Integrated Table Motion, and Firefly® Fluorescence Imaging, as well as our cloud-enabled SimNow simulation platform.

We sell various instruments and accessories which are used in conjunction with the da Vinci Surgical Systems as surgical procedures are performed. These products include da Vinci Instruments, da Vinci Stapling, da Vinci Energy, and accessory products.

We also offer customers digital solutions and connected offerings for streamlining performance with program-enhancing insights. These digital solution products include Intuitive Hosted & Managed Services, 3D Modeling Services, My Intuitive, and Intuitive Hub.

Ion endoluminal system

The Ion endoluminal system is a flexible, robotic-assisted, catheter-based platform that utilizes instruments and accessories for lung biopsies.

For a full description of the above product offerings, refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2022.

II. CONFLICT MINERALS COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Our Conflict Minerals Compliance Program (the “Compliance Program”) has been designed to conform, in all material respects, to the “OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Third Edition” publication, which includes Supplements on Tin, Tantalum, Tungsten, and Gold, issued by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (the “OECD Framework”). Our Compliance Program is designed to address the following five key objectives:

- Establish a Corporate Program for Conflict Minerals
- Identify and Assess Risk in the Supply Chain
- Design a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risk in the Supply Chain
- Fulfill Conflict Minerals Independent Audit and Reporting Obligations
- Maintain a Due Diligence Program: Internal Review and Monitoring

We maintain a cross-functional Conflict Minerals Steering Committee to monitor our Compliance Program with senior management support, including representatives from Global Supply Chain Operations, Corporate Finance, Legal, and Global Public Affairs.

The Conflict Minerals Steering Committee oversees a task force with representation from the relevant functions to design, implement, and execute the Compliance Program. The task force formally documents the Compliance Program, as approved by senior management, to ensure compliance with the Rule, including performance of the following measures:

- Maintenance of our Conflict Minerals policy on our website at <https://www.intuitive.com/en-us/about-us/company/legal/governance>.
- Provision of a Supplier Manual document to all candidates and existing first-tier suppliers that support our manufacturing operations. Included in this manual is a provision that describes our expectations with respect to suppliers’ involvement and participation to support our Compliance Program.
- Incorporation of specific language in our standard quality agreements for first-tier suppliers that requires participation in our Compliance Program.
- Maintenance of a Conflict Minerals Supplier Risk Assessment program (the “Risk Assessment”) using quantitative and qualitative factors to identify our first-tier suppliers that have not met (or are less likely to meet) our expectations to support our Compliance Program and Conflict Minerals policy by, for example, providing insufficient or no response to requests for information, failing to establish their own due diligence program, or not complying with the Rule.

We are a member of the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”) supporting the development and implementation of due diligence practices to further enable us to make informed decisions about Conflict Minerals in our supply chain. We support the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (the “RMAP”), part of the RMI, which offers companies and suppliers independent, third-party audits that can help to assess the conflict status of smelters and refiners.

III. REASONABLE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INQUIRY

For 2021, we conducted in good faith a reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) designed to determine whether any of the Conflict Minerals in our Covered Products originated in a Covered Country or came from recycled or scrap materials. To collect country of origin information from our suppliers, we conducted a supply chain survey with our suppliers using the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”) maintained by the RMI. We utilized the RMI’s CMRT to request that our suppliers identify the facilities used to process the Conflict Minerals included in the supply chain of our Covered Products and their countries of origin. During the reporting period ended December 31, 2021, we received responses from approximately 81% of our first-tier suppliers. Refer to our “Facilities Used to Process the Necessary Conflict Minerals and Countries of Origin” section for a summary of the country of origin information collected for each of the Conflict Minerals.

We worked in good faith to obtain complete and accurate Conflict Minerals information from our suppliers. We evaluated the information collected, including subjecting the results to a quality review. If discrepancies, errors, or omissions were identified, the response for that supplier was deemed incomplete and was returned for correction by the supplier. If suppliers failed to return a complete CMRT, we conducted a number of follow-up inquiries. Follow-up actions may include email, phone, and in-person communications with the suppliers. First-tier suppliers not satisfying our RCOI requirement are escalated to management, as needed, based on our due diligence process.

Based on our RCOI efforts, we determined that Conflict Minerals used in our Covered Products may have originated in a Covered Country and may not have come from recycled or scrap sources. In response, we engaged in a due diligence effort to determine the source and chain of custody of these Conflict Minerals. Suppliers define the scope of their representations in the CMRT at their own discretion and, as a result, the information provided to us may be provided at a company level, division level, product category level, or at a product level. Therefore, as a downstream procurer of components that contain Conflict Minerals, our RCOI efforts and due diligence measures can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance regarding the source and chain of custody on Conflict Minerals.

IV. DUE DILIGENCE FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION

Design of Due Diligence Framework

Our due diligence framework has been designed to conform, in all material respects, to the OECD Framework.

Due Diligence Measures Undertaken

We are a downstream company and, although we have relationships with our first-tier (direct) suppliers, we do not have direct relationships with parties such as sub-tier (indirect) suppliers or the associated smelters and refiners who have knowledge of the sources of raw minerals. As the components included in our Covered Products are manufactured by sub-tier suppliers, we engaged a third party supply chain management firm to assist us in the identification of Conflict Minerals used in components manufactured by sub-tier suppliers that we could not identify on our own. In addition, we utilized a supply chain management firm to assist us with the collection of data needed for our RCOI and the due diligence review process for our first-tier and sub-tier suppliers.

We also designed and performed additional due diligence procedures for suppliers deemed to be “high risk” (based on our Risk Assessment) and those with responses identified to have “red flags,” including but not limited to:

- The supplier’s response was not submitted utilizing the CMRT.
- The supplier has indicated that Conflict Minerals are present in their products but does not provide smelter (or refiner) or country of origin data.
- The supplier reported that the smelters or refiners are unknown or does not list them but confirms that none of the minerals originate from the Covered Countries.
- The supplier has identified the country of origin information but does not identify a smelter or refiner.
- The supplier identified a smelter or refiner that does not actually process the identified conflict mineral.

High-risk suppliers with risks that have not been sufficiently mitigated have specific, documented risk mitigation action plans assigned and reviewed with management. The nature of the actions is decided at management discretion.

In evaluating the smelters and refiners, we compared our survey responses with published data from the RMAP listing of validated smelters and refiners that are conformant with the RMAP assessment protocols. The RMAP relies on independent private sector auditors to audit the source, including mines of origin and chain of custody of the Conflict Minerals used by smelters and refiners that agree to participate in the RMAP.

Future Due Diligence Measures for Risk Mitigation

As Conflict Minerals data is obtained through a self-reporting effort, awareness and training of suppliers in our supply chain is necessary to ensure that reliable and detailed information is provided. We are a member of the RMI, supporting the development and implementation of due diligence practices to enable us to make informed decisions about Conflict Minerals in our supply chain. We intend to continue to work with our suppliers to improve the effectiveness of our due diligence procedures described above and to continue to emphasize the importance of compliance with our conflict minerals reporting expectations.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Inherent Limitations on Due Diligence Measures

As a downstream procurer of products which contain Conflict Minerals, our due diligence procedures can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance regarding the source and chain of custody of the necessary Conflict Minerals. Our due diligence process is based on the necessity of seeking data from our direct and indirect suppliers. We also rely, to a large extent, on information collected and provided by independent third party audit programs. Such sources of information may yield inaccurate or incomplete information and may be subject to misrepresentations or fraud.

Results of Due Diligence

Through our participation in the RMI, implementation of the OECD framework and requesting our suppliers to complete the CMRT survey, we have determined that seeking information about 3TG smelters or refiners in our supply chain from our suppliers represents the most reasonable effort that we can make to determine the mines or locations of origin of the 3TG in our supply chain.

Based on the data collected from our suppliers, we have concluded that most of the Conflict Minerals included in the supply chain of our Covered Products have been sourced from outside the Covered Countries. However, for some of the Conflict Minerals contained in the supply chain of our Covered Products, we have insufficient information from suppliers and other sources regarding the smelters and refiners that processed the Conflict Minerals and the related name and location of the mines used to conclude whether they originated in the Covered Countries and, if they did, whether those Conflict Minerals were from recycled or scrap sources, or other conflict free sources.

Facilities Used to Process the Necessary Conflict Minerals and Countries of Origin

As reported by our suppliers in the CMRT, the tables below aggregate (i) the facilities identified to be used to process Conflict Minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of the Covered Products and (ii) to the extent known, the identified countries of origin of the Conflict Minerals processed at those facilities.

Table 1: Facilities Processing Conflict Mineral – Tin		
Facilities Identified with “Conflict-Free Status – Unknown”		
An Vinh Joint Stock Mineral Processing Company	Nghe Tinh Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company	PT Sukses Inti Makmur
CRM Fundicao De Metais E Comercio De Equipamentos Eletronicos Do Brasil Ltda	Pongpipat Company Limited	PT Timah Nusantara
CV Venus Inti Perkasa	Precious Minerals and Smelting Limited	PT Tirus Putra Mandiri
Dongguan CiEXPO Environmental Engineering Co., Ltd.	PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera	PT Tommy Utama
Electro-Mechanical Facility of the Cao Bang Minerals & Metallurgy Joint Stock Company	PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera	Super Ligas
Gejiu City Fuxiang Industry and Trade Co., Ltd.	PT Bukit Timah	Tuyen Quang Non-Ferrous Metals Joint Stock Company
Gejiu Kai Meng Industry and Trade LLC	PT Masbro Alam Stania	VQB Mineral and Trading Group JSC
Melt Metais e Ligas S.A.	PT Mitra Sukses Globalindo	Yunnan Yunfan Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.
Modeltech Sdn Bhd	PT Panca Mega Persada	
Facilities Identified with “Conflict-Free Status – RMAP Conformant”		
Alpha	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	PT Prima Timah Utama
Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.	Metallic Resources, Inc.	PT Rajawali Rimba Perkasa
Chifeng Dajingzi Tin Industry Co., Ltd.	Metallo Belgium N.V.	PT Refined Bangka Tin
China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	Metallo Spain S.L.U.	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa
CRM Synergies	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa
Dowa	Minsur	PT Timah Tbk Kundur
EM Vinto	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	PT Timah Tbk Mentok
Estanho de Rondonia S.A.	Novosibirsk Processing Plant Ltd.	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa
Fabrica Auricchio Industria e Comercio Ltda.	O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.
Fenix Metals	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.	Rui Da Hung
Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	Operaciones Metalurgicas S.A.	Soft Metais Ltda.
Gejiu Yunxin Nonferrous Electrolysis Co., Ltd.	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	Thai Nguyen Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.
Gejiu Zili Mining And Metallurgy Co., Ltd.	PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya	Thaisarco
Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co., Ltd.	PT Babel Inti Perkasa	Tin Technology & Refining
HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd.	PT Babel Surya Alam Lestari	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda.
Jiangxi New Nanshan Technology Ltd.	PT Bangka Serumpun	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.
Luna Smelter, Ltd.	PT Cipta Persada Mulia	Yunnan Tin Company Limited
Ma'anshan Weitai Tin Co., Ltd.	PT Menara Cipta Mulia	
Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda.	PT Mitra Stania Prima	
<i>Suppliers reported an additional 129 potential entities that we were unable to confirm to be actual entities or facilities used to process tin.</i>		
Countries of Origin (Source of Conflict Minerals) Identified by our Suppliers		
Belgium*, Bolivia*, Brazil*, China*, India, Indonesia*, Japan*, Malaysia*, Myanmar, Peru*, Philippines*, Poland*, Russian Federation*, Rwanda*, Spain*, Taiwan*, Thailand*, United States*, Vietnam*		

*Countries of origin of conflict minerals processed by RMAP-Conformant Facilities.

Table 2: Facilities Processing Conflict Mineral – Tantalum		
Facilities Identified by our Suppliers with “Conflict-Free Status – Unknown”		
Exotech Inc.		
Facilities Identified with “Conflict-Free Status – RMAP Conformant”		
Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd.	H.C. Starck Tantalum and Niobium GmbH	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.
D Block Metals, LLC	Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd.	NPM Silmet AS
F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.	Jiangxi Dinghai Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	QuantumClean
FIR Metals & Resource Ltd.	Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material	Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.
Global Advanced Metals Aizu	JiuJiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Solikamsk Magnesium Works OAO
Global Advanced Metals Boyertown	Jiujiang Tanbre Co., Ltd.	Taki Chemical Co., Ltd.
Guangdong Zhiyuan New Material Co., Ltd.	Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	Telex Metals
H.C. Starck Co., Ltd.	KEMET Blue Metals	Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC
H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH	LSM Brasil S.A.	XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd.
H.C. Starck Inc.	Metallurgical Products India Pvt., Ltd.	Yancheng Jinye New Material Technology Co., Ltd.
H.C. Starck Ltd.	Mineracao Taboca S.A.	Yanling Jincheng Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.
H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	
<i>Suppliers reported an additional 23 potential entities that we were unable to confirm to be actual entities or facilities used to process tantalum.</i>		
Countries of Origin (Source of Conflict Minerals) Identified by our Suppliers		
Brazil*, China*, Estonia*, Germany*, India*, Japan*, Kazakhstan*, Mexico*, Russian Federation*, Thailand*, United States*		

*Countries of origin of conflict minerals processed by RMAP-Conformant Facilities.

Table 3: Facilities Processing Conflict Mineral – Gold		
Facilities Identified with “Conflict-Free Status – Unknown”		
Abington Reldan Metals, LLC	Hunan Guiyang yinxing Nonferrous Smelting Co., Ltd.	Penglai Penggang Gold Industry Co., Ltd.
African Gold Refinery	HwaSeong CJ CO., LTD.	Prioksky Plant of Non-Ferrous Metals
Alexy Metals	Industrial Refining Company	QG Refining, LLC
Atasay Kuyumculuk Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	International Precious Metal Refiners	Refinery of Seemine Gold Co., Ltd.
AU Traders and Refiners	JALAN & Company	Sabin Metal Corp.
Augmont Enterprises Private Limited	JSC Ekaterinburg Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Plant	Sai Refinery
C.I Metales Procesados Industriales SAS	JSC Uralelectromed	Samwon Metals Corp.
Caridad	K.A. Rasmussen	Sancus ZFS (L’Orfebre, SA)
CGR Metalloys Pvt Ltd.	Kaloti Precious Metals	SAXONIA Edelmetalle GmbH
Daye Non-Ferrous Metals Mining Ltd.	Kazakhmys Smelting LLC	Sellem Industries Ltd.
Degussa Sonne / Mond Goldhandel GmbH	Kundan Care Products Ltd.	Shandong Humon Smelting Co., Ltd.
Dijllah Gold Refinery FZC	Kyrgyzaltyn JSC	Shandong Tiancheng Biological Gold Industrial Co., Ltd.
Emerald Jewel Industry India Limited (Unit 1)	Kyshym Copper-Electrolytic Plant ZAO	Shenzhen Zhonghenglong Real Industry Co., Ltd.
Emerald Jewel Industry India Limited (Unit 2)	L’azurde Company For Jewelry	Shirpur Gold Refinery Ltd.
Emerald Jewel Industry India Limited (Unit 3)	Lingbao Gold Co., Ltd.	SOE Shyolkovsky Factory of Secondary Precious Metals
Emerald Jewel Industry India Limited (Unit 4)	Lingbao Jinyuan Tonghui Refinery Co., Ltd.	Sovereign Metals
Fidelity Printers and Refiners Ltd.	Luoyang Zijin Yinhui Gold Refinery Co., Ltd.	State Research Institute Center for Physical Sciences and Technology
Fujairah Gold FZC	MD Overseas	Sudan Gold Refinery
GCC Gujrat Gold Centre Pvt. Ltd.	Metallix Refining Inc.	Super Dragon Technology Co., Ltd.
Gold Coast Refinery	Modeltech Sdn Bhd	Tongling Nonferrous Metals Group Co., Ltd.
Great Wall Precious Metals Co., Ltd. of CBPM	Morris and Watson	Value Trading
Guangdong Jinding Gold Limited	Moscow Special Alloys Processing Plant	WEEEREFINING
Guoda Safina High-Tech Environmental Refinery Co., Ltd.	OJSC “The Gulidov Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Plant” (OJSC Krastsvetmet)	Yunnan Copper Industry Co., Ltd.
Hangzhou Fuchunjiang Smelting Co., Ltd.	OJSC Novosibirsk Refinery	
Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.	Pease & Curren	
Facilities Identified with “Conflict-Free Status – RMAP Conformant”		
8853 S.p.A.	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	Planta Recuperadora de Metales SpA
Advanced Chemical Company	Istanbul Gold Refinery	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk
Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.	Italpreziosi	PX Precinox S.A.
Al Etihad Gold Refinery DMCC	Japan Mint	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd.
Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G.	Jiangxi Copper Co., Ltd.	REMONDIS PMR B.V.
Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC)	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	Royal Canadian Mint
AngloGold Ashanti Corrego do Sitio Mineracao	Kazzinc	SAAMP
Argor-Heraeus S.A.	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC	Safimet S.p.A
Asahi Pretec Corp.	KGHM Polska Miedz Spolka Akcyjna	SAFINA A.S.
Asahi Refining Canada Ltd.	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd.	Samduck Precious Metals
Asahi Refining USA Inc.	Korea Zinc Co., Ltd.	SEMPA Joyeria Plateria S.A.
Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.	L’Orfebre S.A.	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd.
Aurubis AG	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	Sichuan Tianze Precious Metals Co., Ltd.
Bangalore Refinery	LT Metal Ltd.	Singway Technology Co., Ltd.
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)	Marsam Metals	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.
Boliden AB	Materion	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.
C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	SungEel HiMetal Co., Ltd.
CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation	Metal Concentrators SA (Pty) Ltd.	T.C.A S.p.A.
Cendres + Metaux S.A.	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Tanaka Kikinokoku Kogyo K.K.
Chimet S.p.A.	Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.	The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co., Ltd.
Chugai Mining	Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd.	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd.
DODUCO Contacts and Refining GmbH	Metalor Technologies S.A.	TOO Tau-Ken-Altyn
Dowa	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	Torecom
DSC (Do Sung Corporation)	Metalurgica Met-Mex Penoles S.A. De C.V.	Umicore Precious Metals Thailand
Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. East Plant	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining
Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. North Plant	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.
Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. West Plant	MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd.	Valcambi S.A.
Emirates Gold DMCC	Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.S.	Western Australian Mint (T/a The Perth Mint)
Geib Refining Corporation	Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat	WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH
Gold Refinery of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.	NH Recytech Company	Yamakin Co., Ltd.
Heimerle + Meule GmbH	Nihon Material Co., Ltd.	Yokohama Metal Co., Ltd.
Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.	Ogussa Osterreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH	Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation
Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	
Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Co., Ltd.	PAMP S.A.	
<i>Suppliers reported an additional 59 potential entities that we were unable to confirm to be actual entities or facilities used to process gold.</i>		
Countries of Origin (Source of Conflict Minerals) Identified by our Suppliers		
Andorra*, Australia*, Austria*, Belgium*, Brazil*, Canada*, Chile*, China*, Colombia, Czechia*, France*, Germany*, Ghana, India*, Indonesia*, Italy*, Japan*, Kazakhstan*, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico*, Netherlands*, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines*, Poland*, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore*, South Africa*, South Korea*, Spain*, Sudan, Sweden*, Switzerland*, Taiwan*, Thailand*, Turkey*, Uganda, United Arab Emirates*, United States*, Uzbekistan*, Zimbabwe		
<i>*Countries of origin of conflict minerals processed by RMAP-Conformant Facilities.</i>		

Table 4: Facilities Processing Conflict Mineral – Tungsten		
Facilities Identified with “Conflict-Free Status – Unknown”		
Albasteel Industria e Comercio de Ligas Para Fundicao Ltd.	Jiangxi Minmetals Gao'an Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	OOO “Technolom” 2
Artek LLC	NPP Tyazhmetprom LLC	
CNMC (Guangxi) PGMA Co., Ltd.	OOO “Technolom” 1	
Facilities Identified with “Conflict-Free Status – RMAP Conformant”		
A.L.M.T. Corp.	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.	Kennametal Fallon
ACL Metais Eireli	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	Kennametal Huntsville
Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd.	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co. KG	KGETS Co., Ltd.
Chenzhou Diamond Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH	Lianyou Metals Co., Ltd.
China Molybdenum Co., Ltd.	Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.	Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd.
Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd.	Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	Masan Tungsten Chemical LLC (MTC)
Cronimet Brasil Ltda	Hydrometallurg, JSC	Moliren Ltd.
Fujian Ganmin RareMetal Co., Ltd.	Japan New Metals Co., Ltd.	Niagara Refining LLC
Fujian Xinlu Tungsten	Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc.
Ganzhou Haichuang Tungsten Co., Ltd.	Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd.	Unecha Refractory metals plant
Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical & Chemical Co., Ltd.	Wolfram Bergbau und Hutten AG
Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd.	Jiangxi Xinsheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.
Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.	Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.
GEM Co., Ltd.	JSC “Kirovgrad Hard Alloys Plant”	Xinfeng Huarui Tungsten & Molybdenum New Material Co., Ltd.
<i>Suppliers reported an additional 21 potential entities that we were unable to confirm to be actual entities or facilities used to process tungsten.</i>		
Countries of Origin (Source of Conflict Minerals) Identified by our Suppliers		
Austria*, Brazil*, China*, Germany*, Japan*, Philippines*, Russian Federation*, South Korea*, Taiwan*, United States*, Vietnam*		

*Countries of origin of conflict minerals processed by RMAP-Conformant Facilities.

Note: Smelter or refiner names and status as reported by the RMI as of April 13, 2022.

Efforts to Determine the Mine or Location of Origin with the Greatest Possible Specificity

As part of our due diligence process, for those suppliers whose products were not found to be DRC conflict free, we took additional steps in an effort to determine the mine or location of origin, which included the follow-up procedures and the Risk Assessment program described above.

Based on the information collected and evaluated from our suppliers in the CMRT, we determined that the data was generally insufficient to identify the mine name or specific location of origin for those Conflict Minerals that may have been sourced from the Covered Countries. The CMRT states that the smelter or refiner fields are mandatory; however, specific mine data is not. As such, suppliers have provided less information in these fields and, in some instances, have not provided the data or identified the information as “confidential,” “trade secret,” or similar. Therefore, we have not always received adequate information to identify the applicable sources of such Conflict Minerals that may have directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups.

Additional Risk Factors

The statements above are based on the RCOI process and due diligence performed in good faith by Intuitive. These statements are based on the infrastructure and information available at the time that the RCOI process and due diligence process were performed. As noted above, a number of factors could introduce errors or otherwise affect our analysis and the disclosure provided herein.

These factors include, but are not limited to, gaps in product or product content information, gaps in supplier data, gaps in smelter data, errors or omissions by or of suppliers, errors or omissions of smelters, gaps in supplier education and knowledge, lack of timeliness of data, public information not discovered during a reasonable search, errors in public data, language barriers and translation, supplier and smelter unfamiliarity with the protocol, oversights or errors in conflict free smelter audits, materials sourced from the Covered Countries being declared secondary materials, certification programs that are not equally advanced for all industry segments and metals, and smuggling of Conflict Minerals to countries outside of the Covered Countries.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements relate to expectations concerning matters that are not historical facts. Statements using words such as “estimates,” “projects,” “believes,” “anticipates,” “plans,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “will,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “targeted,” and similar words and expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are necessarily estimates reflecting the judgment of Intuitive’s management and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include statements based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the economies and markets in which we operate and our beliefs and assumptions regarding these economies and markets, as well as our actions with respect to compliance with the Rule. These forward-looking statements should be considered in light of various important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, including the following: changes to regulations and requirements for assessing and reporting Conflict Minerals; litigation related to regulations and requirements for Conflict Minerals; and adverse publicity regarding Intuitive. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report and which are based on current expectation and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those risk factors identified under the heading “Risk Factors” in Intuitive’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, as updated by Intuitive’s other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements, except as required by law.