

Conflict Minerals Policy

On July 21, 2010 the [Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act](#) was signed into law. Section 1502 included legislation regarding the sourcing of conflict minerals. It required manufacturers to audit their supply chains and report sourcing of these conflict minerals.

Conflict minerals are natural resources that are extracted from conflict zones. The Democratic Republic of the Congo being the most prominent. The most common conflict minerals are cassiterite (for Tin), wolframite (for Tungsten), coltan (for Tantalum) and Gold. These are commonly referred to as the 3TG's from the initials.

These minerals are commonly used in the manufacturing of a variety of products. Electrical devices are the most common of products. Not to say they are not used on other types of products.

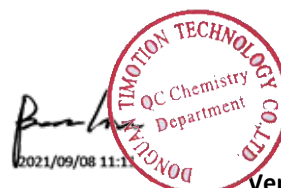
The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) drafted regulations and published on December 23, 2010 requiring both U.S. and foreign companies to report their use of conflict minerals.

Changes have been made for both the legislation and the SEC reporting since that time. As reporting is required it affects both manufacturers and suppliers.

TiMOTION Policy regarding Conflict Minerals:

- TiMOTION accepts this responsibility to support our valued customers in their efforts for full disclosure regarding the sourcing of the 3TG's.
- We have implemented procedures and are working actively with our supply chain to meet the conflict minerals requirements.
- TiMOTION will assist our customers in their endeavor to fully disclose and report sourcing of conflict materials. We can assist with completing a Conflict Material Report Template-3TG (CMRT-3G) report.

Please contact us if you have questions or require assistance on this matter.



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