

Conflict Minerals Policy

History

In August 2012, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) issued its final rules regarding “Conflict Minerals” as defined in and required by section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. As a result, many companies are now focusing on whether and to what extent their products contain Conflict Minerals and whether such Conflict Minerals come from the Democratic Republic of Congo and the adjoining countries named in the Act. The Conflict Minerals Rule requires publicly traded companies to report annually the presence of conflict minerals (tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold, or “3TG”)

Policy Statement

Leeds Bronze Engineering strives to be a good corporate citizen. We are committed to ensuring the health, safety and protection of people who come into contact with our products and business, and we require high social, environmental and human rights standards among our suppliers. Managing our obligations in relation to Conflict Minerals is a part of this corporate responsibility.

Leeds Bronze Engineering supports the objective of the Act regarding the use of conflict minerals. We are committed to increasing supply chain transparency in order to identify the sources of conflict minerals as accurately as possible and working toward avoiding the use of conflict minerals that directly or indirectly finance conflict in the Covered Countries.

Leeds Bronze Engineering requires all its suppliers to provide us with completed conflict minerals declarations using the EICC/GeSI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT)
It is Leeds Bronze Engineering expectation that its suppliers will adopt policies and procedures with respect to conflict minerals that will enable us to reasonably assure products supplied to LBE are conflict-free. We may reconsider our willingness to partner with suppliers that fail to comply with this Policy.

Duncan Gornall
Managing Director

19/12/2019