



Conflict Minerals Declaration

August 26, 2014

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) now require U.S. public companies to report on the origin of minerals commonly used in the electronics industry, specifically tin (Sn), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W) and gold (Au).

These minerals are called conflict minerals because they are found in regions where forced labor and other human rights abuses are used to mine these minerals and finance armed conflict, specifically in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and its adjoining countries. The goal of the rule is to motivate manufacturers to ensure that these minerals come from conflict free sources and to prevent armed groups from benefiting from the use of force and human rights abuses.

The following elements of our management system support the execution of the Kester Conflict Minerals Program.

- Kester only uses tin (Sn) as an alloy component for solder paste; solder bar and solder wire products.
- Kester is committed to sourcing responsibly and considers mining activities that fuel conflict as unacceptable.
- Beginning in 2009 Kester has participated in the research project conducted by RESOLVE (www.resolve.org) for the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition® (EICC®, www.eicc.info) and Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI, www.gesi.org) to positively influence social and environmental conditions in the minerals supply chain.
- Kester will continue to undertake reasonable due diligence within our supply chain to assure that tin (Sn) alloy material is not procured as a "Conflict Mineral."
- Kester's efforts related to conflict minerals are aligned to the work of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition® (EICC®) and Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI). The EICC's and GeSI's work includes the Conflict-Free Smelter Program and the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("Template").
- Kester uses the iPoint Conflict Minerals Platform (iPCMP) which was selected by our parent company Illinois Tools Works Inc. ("ITW") as the online tool to exchange company-level data and smelter data up and down the supply chain.
- Individual Conflict Minerals statements and certifications from our major tin suppliers have been attached to this declaration form for your information.

Tony DiDomenico
Product Compliance
Environmental Health & Safety
Kester Global Operations

tdidomenico@kester.com
630.616.6844 - Phone



An Initiative of the EICC and GeSI

Select Language Preference Here:

请选择你的语言:

사용할 언어를 선택하십시오:

表示言語をここから選択してください:

Sélectionner la langue préférée ici:

Seleccione Preferencia de idioma Aquí:

Wählen sie hier die Sprache:

Selecione el lenguaje de preferencia aquí:

Selezionare la lingua di preferenza qui:

Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT)

English

[Click here to check required fields completion](#)

Revision 3.01
May 30, 2014

The purpose of this document is to collect sourcing information on tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold used in products

[Link to Terms & Conditions](#)

Mandatory fields are noted with an asterisk (*). The information collected in this template should be updated annually. Any changes within the annual cycle should be provided to your customers

Company Information

Company Name (*):	KESTER Inc. Kester Components Pte Ltd.	
Declaration Scope or Class (*):	A. Company	
Description of Scope:	KESTER is a manufacturer of soldering wire, bar solder, Solderforms®, and soldering paste containing tin.	
Company Unique ID:	14-722-2785	
Company Unique ID Authority:		
Address:	800 W. Thorndale Avenue Itasca, Illinois 60143 500 Chai Chee Lane Singapore 469024	
Contact Name (*):	Tony DiDomenico - KESTER	
Email - Contact (*):	tdidomenico@kester.com	
Phone - Contact (*):	630.616.6844 - Phone 630.616.4044 - Fax	
Authorizer (*):	Tony DiDomenico - KESTER	
Title - Authorizer:	Product Compliance / Environmental Health & Safety	
Email - Authorizer (*):	tdidomenico@kester.com	
Phone - Authorizer (*):	630.616.6844 - Phone	
Effective Date (*):	26-Aug-2014	

Answer the following questions 1 - 7 based on the declaration scope indicated above

1) Is the conflict metal intentionally added to your product? (*)		Answer	Comments
Tantalum (*)	No		
Tin (*)	Yes		KESTER is a manufacturer of soldering wire, bar solder, Solderforms®, and soldering paste containing tin.
Gold (*)	No		
Tungsten (*)	No		
2) Is the conflict metal necessary to the production of your company's products and contained in the finished product that your company manufactures or contracts to manufacture? (*)		Answer	Comments
Tantalum (*)	No		
Tin (*)	Yes		KESTER is a manufacturer of soldering wire, bar solder, Solderforms®, and soldering paste containing tin.
Gold (*)	No		
Tungsten (*)	No		
3) Does any of the conflict metal originate from the covered countries? (*)		Answer	Comments
Tantalum			
Tin (*)	Yes		Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC) is a listed Conflict-Free Tin Smelter. The MSC policy states: "Currently between 15-20% of the tin produced is sourced from predominantly artisanal miners in Central Africa. The majority of the smelter intake from Central Africa is currently from Rwanda and from the southern Katanga Province of the DRC that is not within the recognised conflict areas of Eastern DRC."
Gold			
Tungsten			
4) Does 100 percent of the conflict metal (necessary to the functionality or production of your products) originate from recycled or scrap sources? (*)		Answer	Comments
Tantalum			
Tin (*)	No		
Gold			
Tungsten			
5) Have you received conflict metals data/information for each metal from all relevant suppliers of 3TG? (*)		Answer	Comments
Tantalum			
Tin (*)	Yes, 100%		Yes, received Conflict Minerals Declaration Statements. (see Kester Conflict Minerals Declaration located on www.kester.com)
Gold			
Tungsten			
6) For each conflict metal, have you identified all of the smelters your company and its suppliers use to supply the products included within the declaration scope indicated above? (*)		Answer	Comments
Tantalum			
Tin (*)	Yes		Yes, received Conflict Minerals Declaration Statements. (see Kester Conflict Minerals Declaration located on www.kester.com)
Gold			
Tungsten			
7) Has all applicable smelter information received by your company been reported in this declaration? (*)		Answer	Comments
Tantalum			
Tin (*)	Yes		Yes, received Conflict Minerals Declaration Statements. (see Kester Conflict Minerals Declaration located on www.kester.com)
Gold			
Tungsten			

[Click here to enter smelter names](#)

Answer the Following Questions at a Company Level

Question	Answer	Comments
A. Do you have a policy in place that addresses conflict minerals sourcing? (*)	Yes	Kester Conflict Minerals Declaration located on www.kester.com
B. Is your conflict minerals sourcing policy publicly available on your website? (Note – If yes, the user shall specify the URL in the comment field.) (*)	Yes	Kester Conflict Minerals Declaration located on www.kester.com
C. Do you require your direct suppliers to be DRC conflict-free? (*)	Yes	Yes, received Conflict Minerals Declaration Statements.
D. Do you require your direct suppliers to source from smelters validated by an independent private sector audit firm? (*)	Yes	Yes, received Conflict Minerals Declaration Statements.
E. Have you implemented due diligence measures for conflict-free sourcing? (*)	Yes	Yes, received Conflict Minerals Declaration Statements.
F. Do you collect conflict minerals due diligence information from your suppliers which is in conformance with the IPC-1755 Conflict Minerals Data Exchange standard [e.g., the CFSI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template]? (*)	Yes	Yes, received Conflict Minerals Declaration Statements.
G. Do you request smelter names from your suppliers? (*)	Yes	Yes, received Conflict Minerals Declaration Statements.
H. Do you review due diligence information received from your suppliers against your company's expectations? (*)	Yes	Yes, received Conflict Minerals Declaration Statements.
I. Does your review process include corrective action management? (*)	Yes	Yes, received Conflict Minerals Declaration Statements.
J. Are you subject to the SEC Conflict Minerals rule? (*)	Yes	Illinois Tool Works (ITW) completes SEC reporting and Form SD filing.

Conflict-Free Tin Smelters

This list includes the names, locations and links to conflict minerals policies of all smelters or refiners that are compliant with the relevant Conflict-Free Smelter Program assessment protocols (audit-protocols-procedures/). Access and use of any information contained in this list is subject to the Terms and Conditions to which the user has agreed.

Last update: August 19, 2014

#	Smelter ID	Smelter Name	Compliant Refiner Location	Valid Until	Conflict Mineral Policy
1	CID000292	Alpha	a. Altoona, Pennsylvania, USA	October 30, 2014	Conflict Minerals Policy (http://alpha.alent.com/Regulatory/Conflict-Minerals)
2	CID000315	CV United Smelting	a. Pangkal Pinang, Bangka, Indonesia	June 5, 2015	Conflict Minerals Policy (media/docs/ConflictMineralsPolicy-CVUnitedSmelting.pdf)
3	CID000538	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co. Ltd.	a. Gejiu, Yunnan, China	August 23, 2014	Conflict Minerals Policy (media/docs/GejiuNonFerrousMetalProcessingCoLtd_conflictmineralspolicy.pdf)
4	CID002468	Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas LTDA	a. São João Del Rei, Minas Gerais, Brazil	March 13, 2015	Conflict Minerals Policy (media/docs/ConflictMineralsPolicy_Magnus.pdf)
5	CID001105	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	a. Butterworth, Penang, Malaysia	April 11, 2015	Conflict Minerals Policy (http://www.msmelt.com/abt_policy.htm)
6	CID001173	Mineração Taboca S.A.	a. Pirapora do Bom Jesus, São Paulo, Brazil	November 14, 2014	Conflict Minerals Policy (http://www.mtaboca.com.br/port/aempresa-valores.html)
7	CID001182	Minsur	a. Paracas, Ica, Perú	June 4, 2015	Conflict Minerals Policy (http://www.minsur.com.pe/Politica%20de%20Minerales%20en%20Conflicto%20ing.pdf)
8	CID001191	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	a. Chiyoda, Tokyo, Japan b. Asago, Hyogo, Japan	February 6, 2015	Conflict Minerals Policy (http://www.mmc.co.jp/corporate/en/csr/procurement.html)
9	CID001337	OMSA	a. Oruro, Oruro, Bolivia	September 25, 2014	Conflict Minerals Policy (http://www.omsabo.com/en/corporateg.html)
10	CID001419	PT Bangka Tin Industry	a. Sungailiat, Bangka, Indonesia	May 8, 2015	Conflict Minerals Policy (media/docs/ConflictMineralsPolicy_BTI.pdf)
11	CID001428	PT Bukit Timah	a. Pangkal Pinang, Bangka Island, Indonesia	November 29, 2014	Conflict Minerals Policy (http://imli.indoprima-group.com/plc.html)
12	CID001477	PT Tambang Timah	a. Kundur, Riau Islands, Indonesia	March 21, 2015	Conflict Minerals Policy (http://www.timah.com/v2/css/img/uploaded/Letter%20of%20statement_24%20maret%202014_2.pdf)
13	CID001482	PT Timah	a. Mentok, Bangka Belitung Islands, Indonesia	March 21, 2015	Conflict Minerals Policy (http://www.timah.com/v2/css/img/uploaded/Letter%20of%20statement_24%20maret%202014_2.pdf)
14	CID001898	Thaisarco	a. Amphur Muang, Phuket, Thailand	July 18, 2014 Re-audit in progress	Conflict Minerals Policy (http://www.thaisarco.com/policy.html)
15	CID002036	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineração Ltda.	a. Ariquemes, Rondonia, Brazil	December 12, 2014	Conflict Minerals Policy (http://www.whitesolder.com.br/images/stories/ws_conflict_english.pdf)
16	CID002180	Yunnan Tin Company, Ltd.	a. Gejiu, Yunnan, China	January 16, 2015	Conflict Minerals Policy (media/docs/YTC_conflictminerals_2013.pdf)

conflict-free smelter program

Smelter Introduction ([smelter-introduction/](#))

Audit Protocols & Procedures ([audit-protocols-procedures/](#))

Smelter & Refiner Lists ([conflict-free-smelter-refiner-lists/](#))

Tantalum ([tantalum-conflict-free-smelters/](#))

Tin ([tin-conflict-free-smelters/](#))

Tungsten ([tungsten-conflict-free-smelters/](#))

Gold ([gold-conflict-free-smelters/](#))

Active Smelters & Refiners ([active-smelters-refiners/](#))

Program Indicators ([program-indicators/](#))

Active Smelters & Refiners

Smelters and refiners are identified as Active in the Conflict-Free Smelter Program once they submit signed Agreement for the Exchange of Confidential Information (AECI) and Auditee Agreement contracts. If a smelter or refiner that has been identified as Active is deemed by the CFSP to not be progressing toward an audit, gap closure, or re-audit for more than 90 days, that smelter or refiner will be removed from the Active list. A company that is unresponsive for 45 days will be removed from the Active list.

Last update: August 22, 2014

[Click here to view compliant smelter and refiner information. \(conflict-free-smelter-refiner-lists/\)](#)

Active Gold Refiners

#	Refiner ID	Refiner Name	Active Refiner Locations
1	CID000019	Aida Chemical Industries Co. Ltd.	Fuchu, Tokyo, Japan
2	CID000157	Boliden AB	Skelleftehamn, Västerbotten, Sweden
3	CID000176	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	Pforzheim, Baden-Württemberg, Germany
4	CID000189	Cendres & Métaux SA	Biel, Bern, Switzerland
5	CID001622	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co. Ltd	Zhaoyuan, Shandong, China
6	CID002100	Yamamoto Precious Metal Co., Ltd.	Tennoji, Osaka, Japan

Active Tantalum Smelters

#	Smelter ID	Smelter Name	Active Smelter Locations
1	CID000211	Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd.	Changsha, Hunan, China
2	CID002505	FIR Metals & Resource Co., Ltd.	Zhuzhou, Hunan, China
3	CID002501	Guizhou Zhenhua Xinyun Technology Ltd., Kaili branch	Kaili, Guizhou, China
4	CID002508	XinXing Haorong Electronic Material Co., Ltd.	YunFu City, Guangdong, China
5	CID002512	Jiangxi Dinghai Tantalum & Niobium Co., Ltd.	Fengxin, Jiangxi, China

Active Tin Smelters

#	Smelter ID	Smelter Name	Active Smelter Locations
1	CID000244	China Rare Metal Materials Company	Nanchang, Jiangxi, China
2	CID001070	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	Liuzhou, Guangxi Zhuang, China
3	CID000295	Cooper Santa	Bom Futuro, Rondonia, Brazil
4	CID000313	CV Serumpun Sebalai	Bangka Tenagh, Indonesia
5	CID000438	EM Vinto	Oruro, Oruro, Bolivia
6	CID000468	Fenix Metals	Chmielów, Podkarpackie, Poland
7	CID002500	Melt Metais e Ligas S/A	Ariquemes, Rondonia, Brazil
8	CID001143	Metallo Chimique	Beerse, Antwerp, Belgium
9	CID002503	PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya	Sungailiat, Bangka, Indonesia
10	CID001399	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	Sungailiat, Bangka, Indonesia
11	CID001402	PT Babel Inti Perkasa	Lintang, Bangka Belitung, Indonesia
12	CID001409	PT Bangka Kudai Tin	Sungailiat, Bangka, Indonesia
13	CID001412	PT Bangka Putra Karya	Pangkal Pinang, Bangka, Indonesia
14	CID001416	PT Bangka Timah Utama Sejahtera	Pangkal Pinang, Bangka, Indonesia
15	CID001434	PT DS Jaya Abadi	Pangkal Pinang, Bangka, Indonesia
16	CID001438	PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri	Kepulauan Riau, Riau Islands, Indonesia
17	CID001448	PT Karimun Mining	Karimun, Riau Islands, Indonesia
18	CID001453	PT Mitra Stania Prima	Sungailiat, Bangka Belitung, Indonesia
19	CID001457	PT Panca Mega Persada	Sungailiat, Bangka Belitung, Indonesia
20	CID001460	PT Refined Bangka Tin	Sungailiat, Bangka Belitung, Indonesia
21	CID001463	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa	Pangkal Pinang, Bangka, Indonesia
22	CID001468	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	Pangkal Pinang, Bangka, Indonesia
23	CID001490	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	Pangkal Pinang, Bangka, Indonesia

CERTIFICATE OF ACTUAL ANALYSIS

This is to certify that **MSC STRAITS REFINED TIN (99.85% Sn.Min.)** as undernoted was delivered and signed for as being in good order and condition ex our Smelting Works in Butterworth, Penang, Malaysia.

To : YUNTINIC RESOURCES INC

On : 27TH. DECEMBER 2013

Per : ORION V.HF352A / MSC RANIA V.FG352A

For shipment to : BALTIMORE, USA

Brand : MSC

Container / Seal No. : MSCU 6101400 - FEJ 3511836 MEDU 2093284 - FEJ 3519258
 MSCU 2702189 - FEJ 3519284 TCKU 2175945 - FEJ 3513744
 MEDU 3992176 - FEJ 3513771 FSCU 3258209 - FEJ 3519282
 MEDU 1852494 - FEJ 3519289

Marking : YR
 1 - 175
 BLACK SPL ✓

Lot No.	K. 779	Lot No.	K. 780	Lot No.	K. 781
Sn	99.877 %	Sn	99.865 %	Sn	99.862 %
As	0.021 %	As	0.018 %	As	0.018 %
Pb	0.042 %	Pb	0.040 %	Pb	0.040 %
Bi	0.014 %	Bi	0.015 %	Bi	0.018 %
Cu	0.024 %	Cu	0.037 %	Cu	0.034 %
Sb	0.012 %	Sb	0.013 %	Sb	0.016 %
Fe	0.006 %	Fe	0.008 %	Fe	0.006 %
Ni	0.002 %	Ni	0.002 %	Ni	0.004 %
Co	0.002 %	Co	0.002 %	Co	0.002 %
Ag	0.000 %	Ag	0.000 %	Ag	0.000 %
Zn	< 0.0010 %	Zn	< 0.0010 %	Zn	< 0.0010 %
Cd	< 0.0010 %	Cd	< 0.0010 %	Cd	< 0.0010 %
Al	< 0.0010 %	Al	< 0.0010 %	Al	< 0.0010 %

This result of the actual analysis provided above is obtained from MSC'S laboratory. It is provided as a guidance for buyers and consumers only and does not constitute as a guarantee by MSC for the individual elements stated. Nevertheless, we also certify that the Company's brand of Straits Refined Tin is of good merchantable quality and that the production batch from which the tin has been drawn, has a tin content of not less than 99.85% and conforms to the ASTM Grade A specification B339-00 (Reapproved 2010) and the British Specification BS EN610:1996.

MALAYSIA SMELTING CORPORATION BERHAD



Authorized Signature

*Strapping weight is approximately 1 kg per bundle

*1 bundle consists of 34 ingots

[HOME](#)[ABOUT US](#)[SERVICES & PRODUCTS](#)[RESOURCE CENTRE](#)[INVESTOR RELATIONS](#)[LINKS](#)[CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY](#)[SERVICE & PRODUCTS](#) > **POLICY ON CONFLICT MINERALS**[OVERVIEW](#)[TIN SMELTING](#)[TIN TRADING](#)[OUR PRODUCTS](#)[POLICY ON CONFLICT MINERALS](#)

MSC POLICY ON CONFLICT MINERALS

MSC is a major global integrated tin producer with exploration, mining, smelting and marketing business divisions. The Company's custom tin smelter located in Penang, Malaysia generally sources its feed material comprising primary tin concentrates, crude tin and secondary tin bearing material from all over the world. It is the Company's policy to conduct its custom smelting business in a responsible and ethical manner.

Section 1502 of the US Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act signed into law¹ by President Obama on July 21st 2010 defines 'Conflict Minerals' as including 'cassiterite and its derivatives' along with two other minerals and gold. MSC supports the objectives of this law, to progressively reduce the link between mining and conflict in the eastern Provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and recognises the disclosure requirements which this law imposes on SEC reporting companies in the US.

MSC has been purchasing tin concentrates from Central African countries for several years and is fully aware that thousands of miners and their dependents in the DRC and the surrounding region rely on the tin production and trade, as do thousands more employed in associated services such as transportation. We will participate in solutions that aim to address the conflict mineral issues to ensure that the trade will continue and in compliance with requirements of the international community.

Currently between 15-20% of the tin we produce is sourced from predominantly artisanal miners in Central Africa. The majority of the smelter intake from Central Africa is currently from Rwanda and from the southern Katanga Province of the DRC that is not within the recognised conflict areas of Eastern DRC. MSC, as a leading member of the tin association ITRI, has been pro-active in developing the ITRI Tin Supply Chain Initiative (iTSCi) traceability and due diligence system designed to differentiate between conflict and non-conflict sources in high risk areas and promote progressive improvement of the circumstances of mining. All tin concentrates purchased by MSC from Rwanda and Katanga is obtained through the iTSCi programme and therefore according to internationally recognised due diligence guidance.

Both the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)² and the United Nations (UN)³ have released broadly similar guidelines for company due diligence on minerals from conflict affected and high risk areas, and in the case of the UN, specifically for the DRC. The US Department of State has endorsed the OECD guidance and encourages companies to draw upon it as they establish their due diligence practices⁴. These guidelines outline actions that will allow trade to continue while promoting responsible sourcing and progressive improvement.

MSC considers 'DRC conflict free' cassiterite to be that which has been sourced according to OECD due diligence procedures aimed to reduce trade that may directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC and/or in adjoining countries; Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. This is the position supported by a wide range of stakeholders (Government, NGO's and industry) and communicated to the US SEC earlier in 2011⁵.

MSC is also committed to meeting the requirements of Governments of the affected countries and subscribes to a longer term sustainability objective of improving the tin mining industry of DRC and Rwanda. In this respect the Company is involved in the process of establishing, either unilaterally and/or on a joint venture basis with private companies as well as Governments, industrial size mining projects in these countries.

RELEVANT COMPANY AND ASSOCIATION ACTIONS

MSC recognises the concerns of the international community regarding minerals which may fund conflict and the need to have a strong organizational structure to deal with such concerns. We have ensured all relevant personnel within our company are aware of the US Dodd Frank law, as well as the due diligence guidance of the OECD and the UN.

We strive to take all reasonable steps to abide by all relevant regulations or operating guidance and have also made our suppliers aware of these frameworks. All our current smelting contracts have a specific clause relating to due diligence requirements.

We also communicate this policy with regular update on development and progress of the various due diligence and smelter audit (CFS) schemes to our customers.

The relevant Ministry within the Government of Malaysia has been kept updated on the various developments since 2009.

This policy statement together with other relevant information on the company actions and involvement in striving to address the concerns of various conflict mineral issues are hosted on the company website (<http://www.msmelt.com>)

As early as October 2008, we recognised issues with tin supply from the DRC and committed, as a member of the global tin association ITRI, to a policy on artisanal and small scale mining⁶. This was followed in October 2009 by the ITRI Member Declaration on Artisanal and Small Scale Mining (ASM) that included a commitment by each member company not to purchase cassiterite known or suspected to have originated in the DRC unless participating in, and complying with, the current requirements of the ITRI Tin Supply Chain Initiative (iTSCI).

MSC fully supports the aims of iTSCI to differentiate between minerals trade that may be funding conflict, and the trade that is not, in order to allow artisanal mining to continue when possible, and to avoid a complete embargo on the region. We abide by the requirements of the iTSCI programme membership agreement, including recognition of the Annex II model supply chain policy recommended by the OECD, and make in-kind and financial contributions to the programmes' support and development. We consider that 'conflict minerals' can most effectively be controlled at source, rather than at the point of smelting.

ITRI holds Memoranda of Understanding, and works closely with the Governments of the DRC, Rwanda, and Burundi, as well as the ICGLR (International Conference of the Great Lakes Region) who all recognise the iTSCI due diligence system as appropriate for use in their countries.

Both MSC and ITRI have worked as key participants in the OECD multi-stakeholder working group to develop the guidance document since December 2009.

ITRI has also participated in discussions with relevant offices of US Congressmen, a roundtable hosted by the European Parliament, as well as providing a range of comments to the SEC.

MSC and ITRI have also supported and worked with the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI)⁷ and Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition® (EICC)⁸ since early 2009 and have provided advice to improve the conflict-free smelter (CFS) programme. MSC will participate in the CFS audits once an audit protocol and associated procedures have been developed.

Through a combination of all the above efforts, and in close co-operation with Governments and NGOs, as a leading member of the tin production industry, MSC therefore aims to achieve three goals:

- 1. We will not trade in cassiterite that directly or indirectly finances or benefits armed groups in the DRC and/or adjoining countries, and***
- 2. We will promote ways for legitimate minerals from the region to enter the global supply chain, thereby supporting the economy of the region and the local communities that depend on this trade.***
- 3. We will promote sustainable development of the tin industries in DRC and Rwanda through investments in industrial scale exploration, mining, processing and smelting of tin and associated minerals resource.***

¹Responsibility for producing reporting rules under the law lies with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The rules were not available at the release date of this document.

²OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, adopted as a Recommendation by the OECD Council on May 25, 2011, under the chairmanship of US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. See http://www.oecd.org/document/36/0,3746,en_2649_34889_44307940_1_1_1_1,00.html

³UN Security Council Resolution 1952 (2010) adopted unanimously on 29th November 2010 supported taking forward the Group of Experts' recommendations on due diligence provided in its 2010 report (S/2010/596), and called upon all States to take appropriate steps to raise awareness of such due diligence guidelines. See <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1533/egroupguidelines.shtml>

⁴Statement Concerning Implementation of Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Legislation Concerning Conflict Minerals Due Diligence, US Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs, July 15, 2011. See <http://www.state.gov/e/eeb/diamonds/docs/168632.htm>

⁵Letter provided by the OECD, UN Group of Experts on DRC and the ICGLR (Governments of 11 countries impacted by the US law) to the SEC on 29th July 2011. See <http://www.sec.gov/comments/df-title-xv/specialized-disclosures/specializeddisclosures-123.pdf>

⁶See http://www.itri.co.uk/SITE/UPLOAD/Document/Sustainability/ITRI_ASM_policy_doc_v1.pdf

⁷See <http://www.gesi.org/>

⁸See <http://www.eicc.info/>

[Home](#) | [About Us](#) | [Services & Products](#) | [Resource Centre](#) | [Investor Relations](#) | [Links](#) | [Corporate Social Responsibility](#)

Copyright 2009 © Malaysia Smelting Corporation Berhad | [Terms of Use](#) | [Privacy Statement](#)



CONFLICT MINERAL POLICY STATEMENT

Minsur S.A. is a leading member of the tin production industry with facilities to mine, concentrate and smelt cassiterite, the common ore of tin, and also to refine tin metal from our own tin concentrate.

Minsur S.A. considers 'Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) conflict free' cassiterite to be that which has been sourced according to recognised Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) "due diligence" procedures aiming to reduce trade that may directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC and/or in adjoining countries.

We have assessed our sources and suppliers of minerals according to the OECD guidance and consider that the need for further "due diligence" is not required. Minsur S.A. does not source cassiterite from the DRC or adjoining countries or use suppliers that do so, since we source entirely from our own mine in Peru.

Although not sourcing cassiterite from the DRC or adjoining countries, we have made relevant personnel within Minsur S.A. such as smelter managers and supervisors as well as commercial and logistic staff, aware of the 'conflict minerals' law of the United States and the recommendations of the OECD, in particular Annex II. We also communicate this policy to our customers through our commercial manager and commercial agents.

Minsur S.A. acknowledged issues with tin supply from the DRC and committed, as a member of the global tin association ITRI, to comply with a policy on artisanal and small scale mining that includes a commitment by each member company not to purchase cassiterite known or suspected to have originated in the DRC. We fully support ITRI's Tin Supply Chain Initiative (iTSCi) programme to differentiate between minerals trade that may be funding conflict, and the trade that is not, in order to allow artisanal mining to continue when possible.

Through a combination of these efforts, and in close co-operation with Governments and NGOs, despite having no direct involvement in purchasing from the DRC, but as a leading member of the tin production industry, Minsur S.A. therefore aims to contribute to the achievement of three goals:

1. To develop a sustainable tin industry,
2. To avoid the trade in cassiterite that directly or indirectly finances or benefits armed groups in the DRC and/or adjoining countries, and
3. To support ways for legitimate minerals from the conflict region to enter the global tin supply chain.

Lima, 19th September 2012


Lucio Pareja Chávez
General Manager



บริษัท ไทยแลนด์สเมลติงแอนด์รีไฟนิ่ง จำกัด
Thailand Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd.

80 หมู่ 8 ถนนศักดิ์เดช ตำบลวิชิต อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดภูเก็ต 83000

80 Moo 8 Sakdidej Rd., T.Vichit, A.Muang, Phuket 83000 Thailand

Tel.: +(66)(76) 371111 Facsimile: +(66)(76) 371120 www.thaisarco.com, tsr@thaisarco.com



Conflict Minerals Policy

The policy of **Thailand Smelting & Refining Co Ltd (Thaisarco)** is to completely exclude all Conflict Minerals and Metals from its supply chain.

Conflict Minerals and Metals are materials, which through their mining, production or supply have either knowingly or inadvertently been of benefit to illegal armed groups. All such materials are excluded from Thaisarco's supply chain and therefore from Thaisarco's products including the *LME registered tin brands, "Phuket", and "Thaisarco" and all the added value products* can be categorised as conflict free.

In particular, **Thaisarco's policy** in order to achieve conflict free status in its management of its supply chain is as follows:

1. The policy is to purchase materials only from reputable suppliers with whom long relationships have been established or on whom adequate due diligence in terms of know your supplier protocols can be carried out. Supplies may be as tin ore (concentrate), crude or unrefined tin, refined tin metal, including that from LME warehouses, and a variety of secondary or intermediate products.
2. In all cases due diligence will be conducted on the supplier and supply chain to ensure that the supply is genuine, legitimate and does not in any way contribute to conflict or human rights abuses.
3. Due diligence will include written certification and assurance from each supplier confirming that there are no Conflict Metals and Minerals in their own supply chain.
4. In the case of imported materials the documentary evidence of due diligence includes the following for each shipment:
 - a. *Certificate of Origin* - certified by governmental authorities wherever possible.
 - b. *A local independent surveyor's report* - verifying the source and authenticity of the goods.
 - c. *Various export documents* - including ocean bills of lading and evidence of royalty payments having been paid where applicable.
5. Information available in the public domain, including micro-economic data and in particular detailed trade statistics, will be monitored as part of the whole due diligence process.
6. The due diligence is ongoing and the origin of the materials will continue to be checked and verified for each shipment.
7. Thaisarco complies at all times with both national and international law relating to Conflict Minerals, including UN Security Council Resolutions and the US Dodd Frank Act.
8. Thaisarco's policy is to differentiate itself by offering its customers and trading partners conflict free metals and products, so that the final customer in the supply chain can be confident its products are produced from metals which are conflict free.

1st September 2011

A Member of the AMC Group



Bangkok Office: 116/17-18 Sivith Building, Soonthornkosa Rd., Klongtoey, Bangkok 10110 Thailand Tel.: +(66)(2) 2403878-9 Facsimile: +(66)(2) 2498335
Trading Office: 26/26 Moo 1 T.Nongkham, A.Siriracha, Chonburi 20230 Thailand Tel.: +(66)(38) 483150 Facsimile: +(66)(38) 483106



Letter of Statement

Conflict Mineral Policy

This statement is made to straighten out and avoid misconstrued information that has been circulated in Indonesia tin mining industry. PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk hereby stated that:

1. PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk is a State Owned Enterprise that listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and adopted a Corporate Social Responsibility Program and adhere to standard Good Corporate Governance as prescribed and comply with Indonesian Capital Market Supervisory Agency (Bapepam) regulation.
2. As a State Owned Enterprises, our mining practice and production operations are closely monitored by Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Trade and Industry with strict adherence to the prevailing laws and regulation of the Republic of Indonesia.
3. All operating activities of PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk follows the procedures of 'good mining practices' in which has been regulated by the Government of Republic of Indonesia, whose mining rights has been granted by Indonesia government to PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk.
4. With respect to the presence of article concerning "Death Metal", PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk does not condone any ilegal tin mines activities neither in the tin industry nor any other industry.
5. PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk never purchased nor processed any minerals that originating from conflict areas elsewhere in the world, including Democratic Republic of Congo.

Thus, this statement is made as an attempt to avoid negative opinion from the existing of the ilegal miners in Indonesia to PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk that pointed out by Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) and media reports regarding to any negative issue on tin mining operation in indonesia.

Jakarta, 24 March 2014

PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk

The TIMAH logo is shown with a handwritten signature in blue ink over it.

Agung Nugroho

Corporate Secretary

Head Office :

Jalan Jenderal Sudirman No. 51, Pangkalpinang 33121 Bangka - Indonesia

Telepon +62(717) 431335 (Hunting), Fax. +62(717) 432323

Telex. 27700 TIMAH IA

E-mail : timah@pt.timah.co.id

Homepage : <http://www.pttimah.com>

Representative Office :

Jalan Teuku Cik Ditiro No. 56 A, Jakarta 10310, Indonesia

Telepon +62(21) 310-1185 (Hunting), Fax. +62(21) 310-1187

云南锡业股份有限公司关于冲突矿物政策的声明

CONFLICT MINERAL POLICY STATEMENT OF YUNNAN TIN COMPANY LIMITED

云南锡业股份有限公司是世界最大的锡生产企业。拥有锡矿地质勘探、采掘、选矿、熔炼和锡的深加工，例如锡化工产品以及焊料，以及锡的二次物料回收的设施。锡矿主要来源于自有矿山和国内矿山采购，少量进口部分来源于巴西、玻利维亚和澳大利亚。同时，从中国国内回收锡的二次物料进行循环利用。

Yunnan Tin Company Limited is the world's largest tin producer with facilities to explore, mine, concentrate, smelt, and also to downstream process tin into products such as chemicals and solder, as well as facilities to recycle tin secondary materials. Our cassiterite is generally sourced from our own concessions and other mines within China with only a small portion of imports from Brazil, Bolivia and Australia, and we also source secondary materials inside China for recycling.

根据 2010 年 7 月 21 日生效的《多德—弗兰克华尔街改革和消费者保护法案》第 1502 节规定：“冲突矿物”包括锡石及其衍生物，同时还有其它两种矿物和黄金。公司支持这项法案所要达成的目标，也从未与刚果民主共和国东部省份有关冲突采矿行业联系，并将认可此项法律对于在美国证券交易所的上市公司所做的相关披露要求。

Section 1502 of the US Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act effective on July 21st 2010 defines 'Conflict Minerals' as including 'cassiterite and its derivatives' along with two other minerals and gold. Yunnan Tin Company Limited generally supports the objectives of this law and has no link between mining and conflict in the eastern Provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and recognize the disclosure requirements which this law imposes on SEC reporting companies in the US.

我们的锡经营业务涉及二次物料的购买和处理，这些二次物料是从中国国内供应商处获得的使用寿命已经完结的材料、副产品或者中间产品等。我们也认为我们的锡回收业务应该对促进自然资源的可持续管理和活动做出重要和积极的贡献。我们在采购过程中，要求供应商承诺其提供的物料应产自非冲突地区，否则不予采购。

Our tin business partly involves the purchase and treatment of secondary materials that we obtain from end-of-life materials, by-products or intermediate products from Chinese suppliers. We also consider our tin recycling business to be an important and positive contribution to the sustainable management of natural resources and an activity that should be promoted. In the process of sourcing, we require commitment by our suppliers that their materials shall originate in conflict-free minerals. Otherwise, we will terminate sourcing immediately.

经济合作与发展组织（OECD）和联合国（UN）已经发布了大体相似的指导方针，用于对采购来自冲突地区和高风险地区的矿物的公司进行尽职调查，联合国发布的指导方针明确提到了刚果民主共和国。方针鼓励有关公司在建立其尽职调查规程时利用好 OECD 指导，并倡导在负责采购的同时，增加政策灵活性以便使贸易可以继续进行。

Both the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations (UN) have released broadly similar guidelines for company due diligence on minerals from conflict affected and high risk areas, and in the case of the UN, specifically for the DRC. The

OECD guidance encourages companies to draw upon it as they establish their due diligence practices, and the guidance aims to promote responsible sourcing by incorporating the flexibility to allow trade to continue.

我们已经依据经济合作与发展组织指导方针的“红旗”标准对我们的矿石来源和供应商进行了评估，并认为无需作进一步的评估。公司并不从刚果金或毗邻国家进口锡矿。

We have assessed our sources and suppliers of minerals according to the ‘red flag’ criteria contained in the OECD guidance and consider that the need for further due diligence is not required. Our company does not source cassiterite from the DRC or adjoining countries.

We are engaged in the Conflict Free Smelter Programme and participate in auditing processes to provide assurance for our customers that our tin ingot and products are from sources not linked to conflict.

我们正在推进无冲突炼厂计划和审计进程，保证锡锭和产品的来源与冲突地区没有任何联系。

相关公司和协会的行动

RELEVANT COMPANY AND ASSOCIATION ACTIONS

尽管我们并不从刚果金或毗邻国家进口锡石，但我们都可以确保公司内部人员，冶炼厂经理或矿石采购员等了解美国的“冲突矿物”法以及经济合作与发展组织指导方针的“红旗”标准。我们同样也让我们的供货商了解了相关标准，并且在供货合同中包含了相关文本。

Although not sourcing cassiterite from the DRC or adjoining countries, we have made relevant personnel within our company such as smelter managers and mineral purchasers aware of the ‘conflict minerals’ law of the US, as well as the ‘red flag’ criteria of the OECD guidance. We have also made our suppliers aware of these criteria and have included relevant text in our supply contracts.

我们也通过其他渠道（例如公司网站）将这种政策告知了我们的消费者。

We also communicate this policy to our customers and publicly through other channels such as our company website.

我们已经认识到了有关刚果民主共和国锡矿石供应的问题，并作为国际锡协会的成员之一，2009年10月，发布了国际锡研究院成员有关手工开采和小规模开采（ASM）的声明，声明中每个成员公司都不能购买已知或疑似产于刚果地区的锡石，除非（这些矿石的）情况符合国际锡研究院锡供应链追溯计划(iTSCi)的现行要求。

We recognised issues with tin supply from the DRC and committed, as a member of the global tin association ITRI, to a policy on artisanal and small scale mining. This was followed in October 2009 by the ITRI Member Declaration on Artisanal and Small Scale Mining that included a commitment by each member company not to purchase cassiterite known or suspected to have originated in the DRC unless participating in, and complying with, the current requirements of the ITRI Tin Supply Chain Initiative (iTSCi).

公司从未购买，现在没有购买，将来也不会购买从刚果（金）或毗邻国家产出的锡石，因为这不属于我们的业务模式。我们完全支持 iTSCi 计划，以区分矿物交易是否为冲突提供

了资金,为了使手工和小规模采矿得以继续,同时在可能的时候避免对这一区域的完全禁运。我们认为,“冲突矿物”可以更有效的从源头进行控制,而不是在冶炼这一环节上。

Our company has not, is not and will not purchase cassiterite from the DRC and/or adjoining countries, since that is not part of our business model. However, we fully support the aims of the iTSCI programme to differentiate between minerals trade that may be funding conflict, and the trade that is not, in order to allow artisanal mining to continue when possible, and to avoid a complete embargo on the region. We consider that ‘conflict minerals’ can most effectively be controlled at source, rather than at the point of smelting.

我们注意到, iTSCI 计划参照了经济合作与发展组织指导方针的会员资格部分,并且支持经济合作与发展组织的建议,特别是在附录 2,“负责任的全球供应链的模范供应链政策”。未来我们将通过 iTSCI 系统购买从刚果(金)或毗邻国家产出的锡石,同时遵守经济合作与发展组织指导方针附录 2。

We note that the iTSCI programme references the OECD guidance in membership documents and aims to support the recommendations of the OECD, in particular Annex II, the ‘model supply chain policy for a responsible global supply chain’. Should we source cassiterite from the DRC or adjoining countries in the future we will do so through the iTSCI system and therefore while recognising Annex II of the OECD guidance.

国际锡研究院自 2009 年 12 月作为会员公司代表,担任经合组织的多方利益相关者工作组的主要参与者并参与了指导方针文件的工作。

ITRI has worked as a key participant in the OECD multi-stakeholder working group to develop the guidance document since December 2009 on behalf of member companies.

国际锡研究院拥有谅解备忘录,与刚果共和国、卢旺达、布隆迪和 ICGLR(五大湖地区的国际会议)的政府紧密合作,这些国家和地区都对 iTSCI 尽职调查系统的适用性给予了认可。

ITRI holds Memoranda of Understanding, and works closely with the Governments of the DRC, Rwanda, and Burundi, as well as the ICGLR (International Conference of the Great Lakes Region) who all recognise the iTSCI due diligence system as appropriate for use in their countries.

国际锡研究院也与美国国会相关办公室进行了讨论,参与了由美国证券交易委员会主持的圆桌会议,同时正在就可能的欧盟“冲突矿物”战略进行磋商。

ITRI has also participated in discussions with relevant offices of US Congress and a roundtable hosted by the SEC, and is participating in consultations regarding a possible EU strategy on ‘conflict minerals’.

自 2009 年初以来,国际锡研究院也代表会员企业支持并参与了全球电子可持续发展倡议组织(GeSI)和电子行业公民联盟(EICC)工作,并提供建议,以改进无冲突冶炼厂(CFS)计划。

ITRI has also supported and worked with the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) and Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition® (EICC) since early 2009 and has provided advice to improve the conflict-free smelter (CFS) programme, also on behalf of member companies.

通过这些努力以及与各国政府和非政府组织的密切合作，尽管没有直接参与从刚果（金）购买锡石，但作为锡生产行业的领导成员，公司旨在促进实现以下两个目标：

Through a combination of these efforts, and in close co-operation with Governments and NGOs, despite having no direct involvement in purchasing from the DRC, but as a leading member of the tin production industry, our company therefore aims to contribute to the achievement of two goals:

- 1、 尽量避免直接或间接从刚果金或其他毗邻国家的武装组织提供资金收益的矿业交易；
1. Minimising the trade in cassiterite that directly or indirectly finances or benefits armed groups in the DRC and/or adjoining countries, and;
- 2、 促进合法矿物从该地区进入全球供应链，从而为地区经济和依靠此项贸易的当地社区提供支持。
2. Promoting ways for legitimate minerals from the region to enter the global supply chain, thereby supporting the economy of the region and the local communities that depend on this trade.

我们认可严格审查框架的实施，例如经济合作与发展组织指导方针的概述，这会花费一些时间，并且对许多机制提出了挑战，以促进区域采购的透明度，例如已发展的 iTSCI 计划。我们也承认，严格审批框架很有可能继续演变和发展，特别是在美国证券交易委员会规则制定完成以后。

We recognise that implementation of due diligence frameworks, such as those outlined in the OECD guidance, will take time, and will present challenges as many of the mechanisms needed to facilitate transparency for in-region sourcing, such as the iTSCI project, are developed. We also acknowledge that these due diligence frameworks will likely continue to evolve and develop, particularly following the publication of the SEC rules.

供应链的意图应该是在刚果民主共和国及毗邻国家促进和推动改善治理，和平与稳定，尊重人权，发展经济，改善民生。

The intention of the supply chain should be to facilitate and promote improved governance, peace and stability, respect for human rights, economic development, and improved livelihoods in the DRC and adjoining countries.

然而，正如近日报道，领先的可持续性和倡导团体声称“对刚果矿物质的国际需求目前很低。这种低迷源于一些行业参与者对多德-弗兰克法案的要求严格的解释。它对矿工和他们的家人有严重影响，所有利益相关者都应该致力于结束冲突，减轻痛苦和建立一个和平与繁荣的刚果。”

However, “international demand for Congolese minerals is currently low. This downturn stems from a restrictive interpretation of Dodd-Frank’s requirements by some industry players. It has serious implications for miners and their families, and is not an outcome that is in the interest of anyone with a stake in ending the conflict, easing the suffering and building a peaceful and prosperous Congo,” as recently reported by leading sustainability and advocacy groups.

只有在贸易继续进行的时候才可能使尽职调查的框架和机制得以发展。我们敦促供应链中的所有参与者意识到他们各自的购买行为可能潜在的负面影响，协助锡生产行业，在刚果民主共和国及毗邻国家携手共同创建一个可持续的锡矿生产的解决方案。

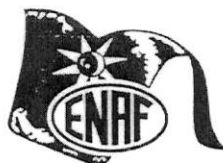
Due diligence frameworks and mechanisms can only be developed when trade is continuing. We urge all participants in the supply chain to recognise the potential for negative impacts of their own purchasing decisions and to assist the tin production industry as we work jointly towards a lasting solution for sustainable cassiterite production in the DRC and the adjoining countries.

日期：2011 年 9 月 10 日

Date: September 10th, 2011

负责人:皇甫智伟先生

Name of responsible person: Mr. Huangfu Zhiwei



Form. 20-22-0056

Empresa Metalúrgica Vinto

Laboratorio de Ensayos Vinto

R-LEV-13

PHONES 591 - 2 - 5278102
5278103
FAX 591 - 2 - 5278024

QUALITY CONTROL (CONTROL DE CALIDAD)

P.O. BOX 612
(CASILLA 612)
Oruro - Bolivia

DATE: (FECHA)

Day	Month	Year
Día	Mes	Año
20	01	2014

Reporte Lab. 11:05

N°
122/2014



ASSAY REPORT (INFORME DE ENSAYO)

Sample (Muestra)

"ENAF" METALLIC TIN
(ESTAÑO METÁLICO "ENAF")
ORURO - BOLIVIA

Origin (Procedencia)

Assay Method (Método de Ensayo)

OPTICAL EMISSION (EMISION OPTICA)

Reception Date (Fecha recepción)

20/01/2014

Lot (Lote)

EMV-05/2014

Tin (Estaño) 99,967 % ± 0,0018

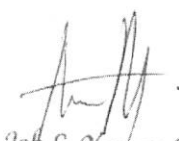
Refined tin of minimum 99,95% Sn purity grade A1 conforming to NB 1101003:2006
Incertidumbre expandida con K=2 y 96% de confiabilidad.

Normas de referencia: ASTM B 339; BS 3252:1960; DIN 1704/73; DGN B-24-1960;
JIS H 2108:1956.

Our tin metals is made from Bolivian ores.

CCM .-


Ing. Carina Canaza Murillo
JEFE DE LABORATORIO
EMPRESA METALÚRGICA VINTO


Ing. Job S. Yapura N.
JEFE DIV. CONTROL CALIDAD
EMP. METALURGICA VINTO

HEAD OF QUALITY CONTROL
(JEFE CONTROL DE CALIDAD)



EMPRESA METALÚRGICA VINTO

LABORATORIO DE ENSAYOS QUÍMICOS CHEMICAL ASSAYS LABORATORY

R-LEV-13

N° Nr.	INFORME DE ENSAYO	Día Day	Mes Month	Año Year
122/2014	ASSAY REPORT	20	01	2014

ESTAÑO METÁLICO "ENAF" "ENAF" METALLIC TIN

Reporte Lab.: 11:05

Muestra:

Sample

Procedencia:

ORURO - BOLIVIA

Origin

Lote:

EMV-05/2014

Lot

Tin	(Estano)	99,967 % $\pm 0,0018$
Iron	(Hierro)	0,0002 %
Arsenic	(Arsenico)	0,0002 %
Antimony	(Antimonio)	0,0161 %
Lead	(Plomo)	0,0002 %
Zinc	(Zinc)	0,0001 %
Copper	(Cobre)	0,0001 %
Bismuth	(Bismuto)	0,0130 %
Nickel	(Niquel)	0,0003 %
Cadmium	(Cadmio)	0,0001 %
Cobalt	(Cobalto)	0,0001 %
Indium	(Indio)	0,0009 %
Silver	(Plata)	0,0001 %
Aluminum	(Aluminio)	0,0001 %
Sulphur	(Azufre)	0,0008 %

Refined tin of minimum 99.95% Sn purity Grade A1 conforming to NB 1101003:2006
Incertidumbre expandida con K=2 y 96% de confiabilidad.

Normas de referencia: ASTM B 339; BS 3252:1960; DIN 1704/73; DGN B-24-1960; JIS H 2108:1956
Our tin metals is made from Bolivian ores.

CCM.


Ing. Carina Caraca Murillo
JEFE DE LABORATORIO
EMPRESA METALÚRGICA VINTO


Ing. Jop S. Yapitia
JEFE DIV. CONTROL CALIDAD
EMP. METALÚRGICA VINTO
JEFE CONTROL DE CALIDAD
QUALITY CONTROL HEAD



CONFLICT MINERAL POLICY STATEMENT

Fenix Metals Sp. z o.o. is aware of the concern of its customers following the adoption by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of a "final rule" pursuant to Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act relating to the use of conflict minerals originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and adjoining countries, which currently include Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

Fenix Metals is a member of ITRI, the global tin trade association, which has led the iTSCi (ITRI Tin Supply Chain Initiative), assisting upstream companies purchasing from the affected countries to develop due diligence systems conforming with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas at a practical level and clearly tracking conflict-free cassiterite from DRC to the international market.

The raw materials purchased by Fenix Metals Sp. z o.o. are all secondary materials, being either waste or processed metals created during product manufacturing. We do not buy any tin mineral concentrates either from the DRC or any other source. As these secondary materials are from recycled and scrap sources, they can be described as 'DRC Conflict Free' according to the SEC rule. Please see page 228 of document 34-67716 dated Aug 30, 2012 at <http://www.sec.gov/rules/final.shtml>.

The metals and products made by Fenix Metals are 'DRC conflict free'.

Fenix Metals Sp. z o.o.

Michael Yde Marcussen
President

January 2014

Fenix Metals Sp. z o.o.

ul. Strefowa 13, 39-442 Chmielów, Poland

KRS 0000158739, REGON: 830462070

(Sad Rejonowy w Rzeszowie, XII Wydział Gospodarczy KRS)

NIP / Tax No.: PL 867-19-33-792

Tel: +48 15 822 96 36

Fax: +48 15 822 96 71

Email: info@fenixmetals.com

www.fenixmetals.com

Kapitał zakładowy / Share capital: PLN 28.000.0000

