



MSSL POLICY REQUIREMENTS FOR SUPPLIERS OF CONFLICT MINERALS

Conflict Minerals Definition

This Policy concerns Conflict Minerals as defined under the U.S Financial Reform Bill H.R. 4173 section 1502 (the Dodd-Frank Act), and the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas.

The term Conflict Minerals refers to Sn, W, Ta, Au (the “3TG” elements) and their mineral ores e.g., cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, wolframite sourced from conflict affected and high-risk areas (CAHRA) for example, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Extended mineral reporting “EMRT” extends the scope to include Co and naturally occurring mica.

Deliberate additions of W may be used in the production of certain stainless steel grades, for example EN 1.4501. The remaining conflict minerals are not used as alloying elements, but may be present in stainless steels as trace amounts arising from impurities occurring in raw materials.

Conflict Minerals Policy

Marcegaglia Stainless Sheffield Limited has implemented a process to prevent purchase of conflict minerals. We perform reasonable due diligence to ensure that to the best of our knowledge our stainless steel products do not contain conflict minerals.

Liam Bates
President, Long Products

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