



Molex and Conflict Mining / Conflict Metals

As an electronics manufacturer, Molex uses certain metals in the products we produce. While Molex requires all our suppliers to comply with our Supplier Code of Conduct, we recognize the complex supply chain involved with certain metals and have taken steps to ensure that virgin metals we purchase do not originate in conflict mines.

'Conflict Mining' and 'Conflict Metals' refers to the illegal control of some mines in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of Congo in Africa. The electronics industry uses certain types of metals, some of which are potentially refined from minerals obtained from these mines.

The primary minerals and metals that could potentially come from conflict mines are:

- Cassiterite (tin)
- Gold
- Cobalt
- Coltan (niobium and tantalum)
- Wolframite (tungsten)
- Pyrochlore (niobium)

The metals Molex uses in large quantities are tin and gold. Tin is used in certain copper-alloy terminals, some platings, and solder, while gold is used in platings of some terminals. Molex does not directly purchase any of the other minerals and metals listed (cobalt, niobium, tantalum, and tungsten), so we are focusing our efforts on tin and gold suppliers.

Molex requires all our suppliers to conform to our Supplier Code of Conduct (found at www.molex.com), and requires immediate corrective action from suppliers who operate in violation of this requirement. Because the supply chain for these metals is complex, Molex has taken the initiative to educate our tin and gold suppliers, trace these metals to their source, and will take corrective actions if any conflict mines are used.

Molex and its suppliers do not knowingly use any virgin tin or gold obtained from conflict mines and will regularly query suppliers to verify our requirements are being met to help ensure the health and safety of all workers in our supply chain.