



## Conflict Minerals Policy

Date: 3-9-2022

### 1.0 Scope:

This Specification describes restrictions applicable to all Goods to ensure that the materials, components and production processes for Goods sold to Thin Film Technology or Thin Film Technology's Suppliers comply with the latest revision of the United States Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform Act on 15 July 2010, containing reporting obligations for cobalt, mica, tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (referred to as conflict minerals). This law drives companies using these metals in their products to investigate their sources and ensure they are not supporting the ongoing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Suppliers shall exercise due diligence, in accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, on their entire supply chain with respect to the sourcing of all cobalt, mica, tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold contained in their products, to determine whether those metals are from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) or any adjoining country and, if so, to determine whether those metals directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups that are perpetrators of serious human rights abuses in the DRC or an adjoining country. Countries that adjoin the DRC are Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

### 2.0 Definitions:

**TFT:** Thin Film Technology Corp.

**Goods:** Any material, part, sub-component, component, or product, that is to be incorporated into a Thin Film Technology product.

**Supplier:** Any person that provides, manufactures, procures, assembles, and/or processes Goods for use in a Thin Film Technology product.

### 3.0 Conflict Minerals Restrictions:

Suppliers may only use cobalt, mica, tin, tantalum, tungsten or gold in Goods if the Supplier can reasonably demonstrate that it has exercised due diligence on the source and chain of custody of such metals in accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (the "OECD Guidance").

If the Supplier cannot reasonably demonstrate that it has exercised due diligence in accordance with the OECD Guidance with respect to any cobalt, mica, tin, tantalum, tungsten or gold, then the Supplier must not use the affected metal in any Goods.

The Supplier must provide to TFT reasonable documentary evidence of the Supplier's exercise of due diligence in accordance with the OECD Guidance. Suppliers shall maintain written records of their due diligence activities and shall make such records available to TFT upon request.

Suppliers must distribute this Conflict Minerals Restrictions Specification to all procurement personnel and factory management for all of the Supplier's facilities producing Goods and must ensure their facilities' compliance with the obligations and requirements in this Specification.

### 4.0 Due Diligence for Responsible Supply Chain Management:

The OECD Guidance establishes a framework for exercising due diligence to determine the source and chain of custody of cobalt, mica, tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold. Relevant due diligence procedures include, but are not limited to the following.

- Suppliers must adopt a conflict minerals policy that is consistent with the Code and the OECD Guidance. Suppliers must distribute their conflict minerals policy to all of their subcontractors and suppliers that provide materials for the manufacture of Goods.
- Suppliers must map their supply chain back to the point at which the metal was refined by the mineral processor (typically a smelter or refiner). This must be reported to TFT annually by completing the RBA Conflict Minerals Reporting Template and Extended Minerals Reporting Template to identify the smelters and refiners and, where available, country of origin of the cobalt, tin, tantalum, tungsten, or gold used by the Supplier. This report must include complete information with respect to all of the Supplier's subcontractors and suppliers. Any changes affecting the information disclosed in the RBA Conflict Minerals Reporting Template and Extended Minerals Reporting Template within the regular annual reporting period must be promptly reported to TFT.
- Suppliers must only source cobalt, mica, tin, tantalum, tungsten or gold, and products and materials containing such metals, from smelters that have been validly certified as "Conflict-Free" by the RBA Conflict-Free Smelter program.
- Suppliers must notify TFT of all failures to meet these due diligence requirements, including, without limitation, any delay in providing the completed RBA Conflict Minerals Reporting Template and Extended Minerals Reporting Template on a timely basis.