

**Curtiss-Wright Corporation**  
**Law Department**  
**Memorandum**

**TO:** Curtiss-Wright Controls Defense Solutions Suppliers

**DATE:** October 05, 2015

**FROM:** Ron LeBlanc, Purchasing Manager

**RE:** **Conflict Minerals**

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In 2010, Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“the Act”). Under the Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted rules in August, 2012 requiring public companies that use conflict minerals<sup>1</sup> necessary to the functionality or production of a product they manufacture to disclose annually on May 31<sup>st</sup> whether any of those minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or any bordering country. If a company’s conflict minerals originated in those countries, the Act requires the company to submit a report to the SEC. Critical to Curtiss-Wright’s ability to fulfill this reporting obligation will be obtaining information from our vendors on the conflict minerals in the components and raw materials they provide, as Curtiss-Wright is obligated to report on conflict minerals whether the minerals were added directly by Curtiss-Wright during the production process or indirectly by vendors who provided components with conflict minerals that Curtiss-Wright incorporated into its end products. We will be contacting you every year to obtain information from you on the presence of conflict minerals in the products you provide to Curtiss-Wright.

You need to take action now to ensure that you are capturing information on the presence of conflict minerals in the products you provide to Curtiss-Wright. In addition, you need to notify your lower tier vendors of this reporting requirement so that they are prepared to capture the relevant data. You must be able to inform Curtiss-Wright at the end of every year if conflict minerals are “necessary to the functionality or production” of the products you and/or your vendors manufacture and sell to Curtiss-Wright and provide Curtiss-Wright with the details of such conflict mineral use and the supply chain due diligence you and/or your vendor performed in obtaining the details on the use of conflict minerals. To prepare for these requirements, vendors should begin activities now:

- Determine parts/assemblies/materials that incorporate one or more of the four identified metals.
- Begin determining the point at which the four identified metals enter into your products’ supply chain.

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<sup>1</sup> Conflict minerals include cassiterite (tin), columbite-tantalite (tantalum), gold, wolframite (tungsten) or derivatives thereof.

- Learn more about all of the compliance requirements defined in the Conflict Minerals Final Rule by visiting the SEC website at <http://www.sec.gov> .
- Review the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, at <http://www.oecd.org> , for possible implementation.

Thank you for your efforts to assist Curtiss-Wright in complying with this important regulation.

Sincerely,

Ron LeBlanc  
Purchasing Manager  
Curtiss-Wright