



## **CORPORATE POLICY**

**Policy No. 2/26/2014-1**

### **ENTEGRIS, INC.** **Conflict Minerals Policy**

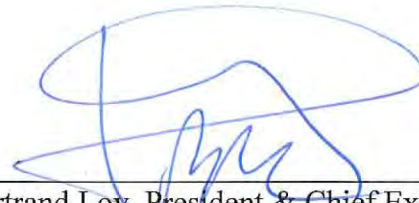
The United States Congress adopted Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank) with the intention of furthering the humanitarian goal of ending the extremely violent conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which has been partially financed by the exploitation and trade of “conflict minerals” originating in the DRC. “Conflict minerals” refer generally to tantalum, tin, tungsten, and gold from mines and smelters in the DRC and adjoining countries that have directly or indirectly contributed to the financing of armed groups responsible for human rights violations.

Congress chose to use the securities laws disclosure requirements to enhance transparency, and bring greater public awareness of the source of public company’s conflict minerals and to promote the exercise of due diligence on supply chains. As required by Dodd-Frank, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has adopted rules that require publicly traded companies to disclose annually whether any conflict minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of products they manufacture, or for which they contract the manufacture, originated in the DRC or adjoining countries, and if so, to issue a report identifying any products that are not conflict free and describing their due diligence efforts to determine the source and chain of custody of such minerals. “Conflict free” products are those that do not contain tantalum, tin, tungsten, or gold, the extraction or trade of which directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups in the DRC and adjoining countries.

Some of Entegris’ products may contain tantalum, tin, tungsten or gold. Because Entegris does not purchase these minerals directly from mines or smelters, we must rely on information relating to the source of such minerals provided by our suppliers. We have developed a program to carry out supply chain due diligence with reference to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidance approved by the SEC. Our efforts are not intended altogether to ban the use of tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold that originate in conflict-affected and high-risk areas. We recognize that avoiding the sourcing of any of these minerals from these areas would cause a de facto embargo with serious adverse impact on the living conditions of local populations. However, we are concerned with potential human rights violations, such as forced labor, human trafficking, child labor and the role armed conflicts may play in the sourcing of conflict minerals from the DRC and adjoining countries. We are committed to compliance with the SEC conflict mineral rules and working toward avoiding the use of

tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC or adjoining countries.

Entegris requires suppliers that provide us with tantalum, tin, tungsten or gold, or products containing these components, which are then incorporated into products we manufacture for sale, to submit information to us that allows us to trace the minerals back through the supply chain. We expect our suppliers to adopt policies and establish their own due diligence programs to be able to identify and certify whether any of the products supplied to Entegris contain conflict minerals that are not conflict free. If we become aware of a supplier whose supply chain includes minerals that are not conflict free, we will take appropriate steps to address the situation in a timely manner, including reassessment of the supplier relationship. We expect our suppliers to take similar measures with their suppliers.



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Bertrand Loy, President & Chief Executive Officer