



## **Conflict Minerals Policy**

*July 2021*

EnerSys complies with all legislation regarding the use of conflict minerals mined from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and adjoining countries. Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank act requires U.S. publicly traded companies to assess their supply chain and report yearly to the SEC on products where tin, gold, tantalum or tungsten are necessary to the functionality or production of a product that they manufacture or contract to be manufactured.

Businesses should support being conflict mineral-free and source only from suppliers or smelters that are conflict mineral-free. We conduct good faith inquiries regarding the country of origin of the subject minerals used in connection with our products. EnerSys publicly reports our findings regarding Conflict Minerals. Our Conflict Minerals Report is filed annually pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is publicly available on our website [www.enersys.com](http://www.enersys.com), under the Investors link.

Concerning cobalt, while not a mineral covered by Dodd-Frank 1502 Conflict Mineral reporting requirements, EnerSys recognizes serious human rights and environmental concerns around cobalt mining – especially in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where nearly two-thirds of cobalt is currently mined.

For the energy storage solutions sold by EnerSys that contain lithium-ion batteries with cobalt anodes, the cells we receive are sourced from suppliers committed to adopting the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (Third Edition).

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "David M. Shaffer".

David M. Shaffer  
President and CEO