

**Terex Corporation**  
**Conflict Minerals Report**  
For Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2023

**Section 1: Introduction and Company Overview**

This report of Terex Corporation (“Terex,” “Company,” or “we”) for the year ended December 31, 2023, is presented to comply with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Rule”). The Rule was adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) to implement reporting and disclosure requirements related to conflict minerals as directed by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (“Dodd-Frank Act”). Conflict minerals are defined by the SEC as columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold (“3TG”) for the purposes of this assessment. These requirements apply to registrants whatever the geographic origin of the conflict minerals and whether or not they fund armed conflict.

We are a global manufacturer of materials processing machinery and aerial work platforms. We design, build and support products used in maintenance, manufacturing, energy, recycling, minerals and materials management, and construction applications. Certain Company products and solutions enable customers to reduce their impact on the environment including electric and hybrid offerings that deliver quiet and emission-free performance, products that support renewable energy, and products that aid in the recovery of useful materials from various types of waste. Our products are manufactured in North America, Europe, Australia and Asia and sold worldwide. We engage with customers through all stages of the product life cycle, from initial specification to parts and service support. We have determined that certain of our products are likely to contain 3TG.

**Section 2: Design of Due Diligence Framework**

We designed our due diligence measures to be in conformity, in all material respects, with the five-step framework contained in the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Second Edition, and the supplements on 3TG.

**Section 3: Due Diligence Measures Performed**

Our conflict minerals due diligence process included: the development of a conflict minerals policy, establishment of governance structures with cross functional team members and senior executives, communication to, and engagement of, suppliers and supply chain surveying.

**1. Establish Strong Management Systems**

We have in place a management system for complying with the applicable rules. Our management system includes a Conflict Minerals Steering Committee led by our Senior Vice President, General Counsel, Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President, Chief Sustainability and Compliance Officer, and a team of subject matter experts from relevant functions such as supply chain and legal. The team of subject matter experts is responsible for implementing our conflict minerals compliance strategy. Senior management has been briefed about the results of our compliance efforts on a periodic basis. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is also supportive of our due diligence process undertaken to satisfy our compliance obligations.

## *Conflict Minerals Policy*

The Company developed and published the following Conflict Minerals Policy on its website at [www.terex.com](http://www.terex.com) under “Company” – “Sustainability” – “Social”:

### Background

In 2010, Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank) requiring the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to issue rules specifically relating to the use of “Conflict Minerals” within manufactured products. Conflict Minerals are defined by the U.S. State Department as tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (also known as the 3TGs) and related derivatives originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and adjoining countries (collectively, DRC Region). The SEC rules require all SEC registrants whose commercial products contain any 3TGs to determine whether the minerals originated from the DRC Region, and, if so, are they conflict free. By enacting this provision, Congress intends to further the humanitarian goal of ending the extremely violent conflict in the DRC Region, which has been partially financed by the exploitation and trade of Conflict Minerals originating in the DRC Region.

### Commitment

Terex is committed to ethical practices and compliance with applicable laws and regulations wherever it does business. Terex is guided by its core beliefs and values as stated in Terex’s Code of Ethics and Conduct. Terex believes that its commitment to integrity and citizenship extends to its worldwide supply base. As a result, Terex has designed its conflict minerals reporting efforts to align and comply with Dodd-Frank’s conflict minerals reporting rules.

### Expectations of Suppliers

Terex expects its suppliers to partner with it to comply with Dodd-Frank’s conflict minerals reporting rules. Terex expects its suppliers to:

- (i) Complete Terex’s Conflict Minerals survey, identifying 3TG product they sell to Terex and the smelter that provided the original 3TG material (Terex’s direct suppliers may have to require successive upstream suppliers to complete Terex’s Conflict Minerals survey until the smelter is identified);
- (ii) agree to cooperate with Terex in connection with any due diligence that Terex chooses to perform with respect to its country of origin inquiries; and
- (iii) when Terex deems it necessary, provide reasonable proof of the due diligence performed by the supplier to support the country of origin certification provided by the supplier to Terex.

### *Grievance Procedure*

We have longstanding grievance mechanisms whereby team members, suppliers, shareholders and others can report violations of the Company’s policies through the Terex Helpline. Since 2013, we have had conflict minerals explicitly listed as a submission topic in the Terex Helpline.

## 2. Identify and Assess Risk in the Supply Chain

We previously determined that certain of our products are likely to contain 3TG. We completed an analysis of our global supply base, including an initial filter based on probability of having 3TG content and a segmentation based on expenditure.

We are part of a complex supply chain, with several layers of companies between the Company and the smelters and refiners that may process 3TG that may ultimately be used in our products. We do not have a direct business relationship with any smelters or refiners that process 3TG. As a result, we must rely on our direct suppliers to provide information on the origin of any 3TG contained in components and materials supplied to us – including sources of 3TG that are supplied to them from lower tier suppliers. Due to the depth of the supply chain, the Company is far removed from the sources of ore from which these minerals are produced and the smelters/refiners that process those ores. The efforts undertaken to identify the countries of origin of those ores reflect our circumstances and position in the supply chain. The amount of information available globally on the traceability and sourcing of these ores is limited at this time. We do not believe this situation is unique to the Company.

We incorporated conflict mineral questions into all supplier evaluations conducted during our most recent strategic sourcing initiative. Additionally, any new potential suppliers that are considered for future sourcing are evaluated for their conflict minerals usage and policy.

We have a Terex Corporation Supplier Code of Conduct (“Supplier Code of Conduct”) which includes a section on conflict minerals and our expectations from suppliers in this area. Agreements with our suppliers are frequently in force for multiple years and we cannot unilaterally impose new contract terms. However, as we enter into new agreements, we are incorporating the terms of our Supplier Code of Conduct into our new agreements.

To aid in our due diligence efforts in 2023, we once again engaged a third-party subject matter expert (the “SME”) to assist with surveying our supply base. In conjunction with the SME, video conference trainings were conducted and written supplier training materials (in multiple languages) were provided to our in-scope suppliers.

## 3. Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks

We stated previously that we believed it was not practicable for us to conduct a survey of all our suppliers and we thought a reasonable approach was to conduct a survey of the suppliers who represented approximately 50% of our direct material expenditures in 2013, with plans in place to increase the survey field over time. We surveyed companies’ approaches in our industry as well as others and concluded that this risk and expenditure-based approach was consistent with how many peer companies were approaching the conflict minerals due diligence process. We increased our survey to cover approximately 80% of our direct material expenditures in 2014, approximately 87% in 2015, and have continued to survey above 90% since 2016. More specifically, we surveyed approximately 95% of our total direct material expenditures in 2023.

We conducted a survey of those suppliers described above using the template developed by the Responsible Minerals Initiative, formerly known as Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative (“RMI”), which template is known as the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (the “CMRT”). The CMRT was developed to facilitate disclosure and communication of information regarding smelters that provide material to a company’s supply chain. It includes questions regarding a company’s conflict-free policy, engagement with its direct suppliers, and a listing of the smelters the company and its suppliers use. In addition, the CMRT contains questions about the origin of conflict minerals included in their products, as well as supplier due diligence. Written instructions and recorded training illustrating the use of the tool is available on RMI’s website. The CMRT is being used by many companies in their due diligence processes related to conflict minerals and we require our suppliers to use the CMRT.

As stated above, our survey field covered approximately 95% of our direct material expenditures. In addition to going deeper into our supply chain over the years, our response rate has also increased from 30% in 2014 to 79% in 2022, and now 80% in 2023. Over the years, we have added an escalation process between the SME and us that we believe improved the response rate from otherwise non-responsive suppliers. For those suppliers that did not respond, we made multiple follow-up inquiries to each supplier surveyed. We reviewed the responses against criteria developed to grade supplier responses and determine which suppliers required a follow-up inquiry. These criteria included untimely or incomplete responses as well as inconsistencies within the data reported. The past year we continued to work on improving the criteria surrounding what suppliers are surveyed, working to ensure each supplier's contact details are current and increasing supplier interaction in an effort to ensure responsiveness. As many suppliers continue to face limitations and constraints, and the breadth of disclosure requirements continue to increase, we were very pleased to achieve our highest response rate to-date.

#### 4. Carry Out Independent Third-Party Audit of Supply Chain Due Diligence

As a downstream supplier, Terex does not have a direct relationship with 3TG smelters and refiners and does not perform or direct audits of these entities within our supply chain. The large majority of the responses received provided data at the supplier company level or a division/segment level relative to the supplier, rather than at a level directly relating to a part number that the supplier supplies to us or were otherwise unable to specify the smelters or refiners used for components supplied to us. We were therefore unable to determine whether any of the 3TG that these suppliers reported was contained in components supplied to us or to validate that any of these smelters or refiners are actually in our supply chain. However, based on the information we obtained from our suppliers, we believe that, to the best of our knowledge, the facilities that may have been used to process the 3TG contained in the products we manufactured include the conformant smelters and refiners listed in Annex 1. We did use the public information from the Responsible Minerals Assurance Program to evaluate known smelters.

#### 5. Report Annually on Supply Chain Due Diligence

We report annually on our supply chain due diligence efforts by filing this Conflict Minerals Report with the SEC, which is also publicly available on our website at [www.terex.com](http://www.terex.com) under “Investors” - “Governance” - “Corporate Governance Documents”.

##### Section 4: Due Diligence Results

The Company has conducted a good faith reasonable country of origin inquiry and, although the Company has no reason to believe any of its suppliers have provided materials that contained 3TG from sources that may support conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo or any adjoining country, at this time the Company is unable to determine the origin of all of the 3TG used in its products.

##### Section 5: Continuous Improvement Efforts to Mitigate Risk

During the next compliance period, we will maintain ongoing engagement efforts with our supply chain and improve our communication approach to further increase our overall supplier response rate. The Company will continue to use the information we have collected year-over-year to review and modify the suppliers we designate as in-scope in an effort to better focus on particular commodities and suppliers that are more likely to contain 3TG. The Company will continue to screen new suppliers and encourage new and existing suppliers to implement responsible sourcing in accordance with our Supplier Code of Conduct.

*The Company has made statements in this Conflict Minerals Report that may constitute forward-looking statements about its plans to take additional actions or to implement additional policies or procedures with respect to its “reasonable country of origin inquiry” and due diligence to determine the origin of Conflict Minerals included in Company products. The Company undertakes*

*no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The Company's reporting obligations under the Dodd-Frank Act may change in the future, and its ability to implement certain processes may differ materially from those anticipated or implied in this report. Additionally, the Company relies on its direct material suppliers, which may be many steps removed from smelters or refiners of Conflict Minerals in supply chains, for information required to meet its reporting obligations. There can be no assurance that the information received from its direct suppliers will be complete and accurate or that when the Company receives such information, it will be able to make a determination as to whether the products manufactured contain Conflict Minerals originating in certain countries in support of armed groups operating in those countries.*

## Annex I

The information in the table below has been gathered and transmitted through multiple levels of our supply chain, and there is a risk that it is not accurate or current. In most cases, direct suppliers provided smelter and/or refiner information and therefore any country-of-origin data related to such smelter and/or refiner for their entire supply chain without identifying which smelters and/or refiners may have contributed conflict minerals to components and materials actually supplied to us. Accordingly, we cannot verify that any of the smelters and/or refiners or country of origin data shown in this table actually was part of our supply chain. The presence of a smelter or refiner in this table does not necessarily mean that conflict minerals processed at that smelter or refiner were used in any components and materials supplied to us or in any Company products.

<b><u>Mineral</u></b>	<b><u>Smelter Name</u></b>	<b><u>Smelter Country</u></b>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Abington Reldan Metals, LLC</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Advanced Chemical Company</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Agosi AG</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Aida Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Complex (AMMC)</u>	<u>UZBEKISTAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>AngloGold Ashanti Corrego do Sitio Mineracao</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Argor-Heraeus S.A.</u>	<u>SWITZERLAND</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Asahi Pretec Corp.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Asahi Refining Canada Ltd.</u>	<u>CANADA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Asahi Refining USA Inc.</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Asaka Riken Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Aurubis AG</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Bangalore Refinery</u>	<u>INDIA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines)</u>	<u>PHILIPPINES</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Boliden Ronnskar</u>	<u>SWEDEN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>CCR Refinery - Glencore Canada Corporation</u>	<u>CANADA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Chimet S.p.A.</u>	<u>ITALY</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Chugai Mining</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Coimpa Industrial LTDA</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Dowa</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>DSC (Do Sung Corporation)</u>	<u>KOREA, REPUBLIC OF</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. East Plant</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. North Plant</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd. West Plant</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Elite Industech Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>GG Refinery Ltd.</u>	<u>TANZANIA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Gold by Gold Colombia</u>	<u>COLOMBIA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Gold Refinery of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Heimerle + Meule GmbH</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>

<u>Gold</u>	<u>Heraeus Germany GmbH Co. KG</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Heraeus Metals Hong Kong Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Impala Refineries – Base Metals Refinery (BMR)</u>	<u>SOUTH AFRICA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Impala Refineries – Platinum Metals Refinery (PMR)</u>	<u>SOUTH AFRICA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Impala Rustenburg</u>	<u>SOUTH AFRICA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Inca One (Chala One Plant)</u>	<u>PERU</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Inca One (Koricancha Plant)</u>	<u>PERU</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Inner Mongolia Qiankun Gold and Silver Refinery Share Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Istanbul Gold Refinery</u>	<u>TURKEY</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Italpreziosi</u>	<u>ITALY</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Japan Mint</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Jiangxi Copper Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>JX Nippon Mining &amp; Metals Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Kazzinc</u>	<u>KAZAKHSTAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Kennecott Utah Copper LLC</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>KGHM Polska Miedz Spolka Akcyjna</u>	<u>POLAND</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Korea Zinc Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>KOREA, REPUBLIC OF</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>KP Sanghvi International Pvt Ltd</u>	<u>INDIA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>L'Orfebre S.A.</u>	<u>ANDORRA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>LS MnM Inc.</u>	<u>KOREA, REPUBLIC OF</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>LT Metal Ltd.</u>	<u>KOREA, REPUBLIC OF</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Materion</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Metal Concentrators SA (Pty) Ltd.</u>	<u>SOUTH AFRICA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Metalor Technologies (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.</u>	<u>SINGAPORE</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Metalor Technologies (Suzhou) Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Metalor Technologies S.A.</u>	<u>SWITZERLAND</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Metalor USA Refining Corporation</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Metalurgica Met-Mex Penoles S.A. De C.V.</u>	<u>MEXICO</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Mitsubishi Materials Corporation</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>MKS PAMP SA</u>	<u>SWITZERLAND</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>MMTC-PAMP India Pvt., Ltd.</u>	<u>INDIA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Nadir Metal Rafineri San. Ve Tic. A.S.</u>	<u>TURKEY</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat</u>	<u>UZBEKISTAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>NH Recytech Company</u>	<u>KOREA, REPUBLIC OF</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Nihon Material Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>

<u>Gold</u>	<u>Ogussa Osterreichische Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt GmbH</u>	<u>AUSTRIA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Planta Recuperadora de Metales SpA</u>	<u>CHILE</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>PX Precinox S.A.</u>	<u>SWITZERLAND</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd.</u>	<u>SOUTH AFRICA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>REMONDIS PMR B.V.</u>	<u>NETHERLANDS</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Royal Canadian Mint</u>	<u>CANADA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>SAFINA A.S.</u>	<u>CZECHIA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>SEMPSA Joyeria Plateria S.A.</u>	<u>SPAIN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Shandong Gold Smelting Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Shandong Zhaojin Gold &amp; Silver Refinery Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Sichuan Tianze Precious Metals Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.</u>	<u>TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>SungEel HiMetal Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>KOREA, REPUBLIC OF</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>T.C.A S.p.A</u>	<u>ITALY</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>TOO Tau-Ken-Altyn</u>	<u>KAZAKHSTAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Torecom</u>	<u>KOREA, REPUBLIC OF</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Umicore S.A. Business Unit Precious Metals Refining</u>	<u>BELGIUM</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Valcambi S.A.</u>	<u>SWITZERLAND</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>WEEEREFINING</u>	<u>FRANCE</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Western Australian Mint (T/a The Perth Mint)</u>	<u>AUSTRALIA</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>WIELAND Edelmetalle GmbH</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Yamakin Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Yokohama Metal Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Gold</u>	<u>Zhongyuan Gold Smelter of Zhongjin Gold Corporation</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>AMG Brasil</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Avon Specialty Metals Ltd.</u>	<u>UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Changsha South Tantalum Niobium Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>CMT Rare Metal Advanced Materials (Hunan) Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>D Block Metals, LLC</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>F&amp;X Electro-Materials Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>FIR Metals &amp; Resource Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>



<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Global Advanced Metals Aizu</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Global Advanced Metals Boyertown</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Guangdong Rising Rare Metals-EO Materials Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Hengyang King Xing Lifeng New Materials Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Jiangxi Dinghai Tantalum &amp; Niobium Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Jiangxi Sanshi Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Jiangxi Tuohong New Raw Material</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Jiujiang Janny New Material Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Jiujiang JinXin Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Jiujiang Tanbre Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Jiujiang Zhongao Tantalum &amp; Niobium Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>KEMET de Mexico</u>	<u>MEXICO</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Materion Newton Inc.</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Metallurgical Products India Pvt., Ltd.</u>	<u>INDIA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Mineracao Taboca S.A.</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>NPM Silmet AS</u>	<u>ESTONIA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Plansee SE Reutte</u>	<u>AUSTRIA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>PowerX Ltd.</u>	<u>RWANDA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>QSIL Metals Hermsdorf GmbH</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>QuantumClean</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>RFH Recycling Metals Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>RFH Yancheng Jinye New Material Technology Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Taki Chemical Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>TANIOBIS Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>THAILAND</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>TANIOBIS GmbH</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>TANIOBIS Japan Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>TANIOBIS Smelting GmbH &amp; Co. KG</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Telex Metals</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC</u>	<u>KAZAKHSTAN</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>V&amp;D New Materials (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>XIMEI RESOURCES (GUANGDONG) LIMITED</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>XIMEI RESOURCES(GUIZHOU) TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>XinXing HaoRong Electronic Material Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Yanling Jincheng Tantalum &amp; Niobium Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Zhuzhou Cemented Carbide Group Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>

<u>Tin</u>	<u>Alpha</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Aurubis Beerse</u>	<u>BELGIUM</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Aurubis Berango</u>	<u>SPAIN</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Chenzhou Yunxiang Mining and Metallurgy Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Chifeng Dajingzi Tin Industry Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>China Tin Group Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>CRM Fundicao De Metais E Comercio De Equipamentos Eletronicos Do Brasil Ltda</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>CRM Synergies</u>	<u>SPAIN</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>CV Ayi Jaya</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>CV Venus Inti Perkasa</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Dowa</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>DS Myanmar</u>	<u>MYANMAR</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>EM Vinto</u>	<u>BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Estanho de Rondonia S.A.</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Fabrica Auricchio Industria e Comercio Ltda.</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Feinhutte Halsbrucke GmbH</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Fenix Metals</u>	<u>POLAND</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Guangdong Hanhe Non-Ferrous Metal Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>HuiChang Hill Tin Industry Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Jiangxi New Nanshan Technology Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Luna Smelter, Ltd.</u>	<u>RWANDA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas Ltda.</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)</u>	<u>MALAYSIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Malaysia Smelting Corporation Berhad (Port Klang)</u>	<u>MALAYSIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Metallic Resources, Inc.</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Mineracao Taboca S.A.</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Mining Minerals Resources SARL</u>	<u>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Minsur</u>	<u>PERU</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Mitsubishi Materials Corporation</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>O.M. Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>THAILAND</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.</u>	<u>PHILIPPINES</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Operaciones Metalurgicas S.A.</u>	<u>BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Precious Minerals and Smelting Limited</u>	<u>INDIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Aries Kencana Sejahtera</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Artha Cipta Langgeng</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT ATD Makmur Mandiri Jaya</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Babel Inti Perkasa</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Babel Surya Alam Lestari</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Bangka Prima Tin</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>

<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Bangka Serumpun</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Bangka Tin Industry</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Belitung Industri Sejahtera</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Bukit Timah</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Cipta Persada Mulia</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Menara Cipta Mulia</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Mitra Stania Prima</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Mitra Sukses Globalindo</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Premium Tin Indonesia</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Prima Timah Utama</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Putera Sarana Shakti (PT PSS)</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Rajawali Rimba Perkasa</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Rajehan Ariq</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Refined Bangka Tin</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Sukses Inti Makmur (SIM)</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Timah Tbk Kunder</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Timah Tbk Mentok</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Tinindo Inter Nusa</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>PT Tommy Utama</u>	<u>INDONESIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Resind Industria e Comercio Ltda.</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Rian Resources SDN. BHD.</u>	<u>MALAYSIA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Rui Da Hung</u>	<u>TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Soft Metais Ltda.</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Super Ligas</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Takehara PVD Materials Plant / PVD Materials Division of MITSUI MINING &amp; SMELTING CO., LTD.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Thaisarco</u>	<u>THAILAND</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Tin Smelting Branch of Yunnan Tin Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Tin Technology &amp; Refining</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>TRATHO Metal Quimica</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>White Solder Metalurgia e Mineracao Ltda.</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Woodcross Smelting Company Limited</u>	<u>UGANDA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>Yunnan Yunfan Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>A.L.M.T. Corp.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Asia Tungsten Products Vietnam Ltd.</u>	<u>VIET NAM</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Avon Specialty Metals Ltd.</u>	<u>UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>China Molybdenum Tungsten Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>

<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Cronimet Brasil Ltda</u>	<u>BRAZIL</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Fujian Xinlu Tungsten Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Ganzhou Jiangwu Ferrotungsten Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Ganzhou Seadragon W &amp; Mo Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Ganzhou Sunny Non-Ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Global Tungsten &amp; Powders LLC</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>H.C. Starck Tungsten GmbH</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Hubei Green Tungsten Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Hunan Chenzhou Mining Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Hunan Shizhuyuan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd. Chenzhou Tungsten Products Branch</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Japan New Metals Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Jiangwu H.C. Starck Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Jiangxi Gan Bei Tungsten Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Jiangxi Tonggu Non-ferrous Metallurgical &amp; Chemical Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Jiangxi Xincheng Tungsten Industry Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Jiangxi Yaosheng Tungsten Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Kenee Mining Corporation Vietnam</u>	<u>VIET NAM</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Kennametal Fallon</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Kennametal Huntsville</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Lianyou Metals Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Lianyou Resources Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Malipo Haiyu Tungsten Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Masan High-Tech Materials</u>	<u>VIET NAM</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Niagara Refining LLC</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Philippine Chuangxin Industrial Co., Inc.</u>	<u>PHILIPPINES</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Plansee Composite Materials GmbH</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
<u>Tantalum</u>	<u>Plansee SE Reutte</u>	<u>AUSTRIA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Shinwon Tungsten (Fujian Shanghang) Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>TANIOBIS Smelting GmbH &amp; Co. KG</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Tungsten Vietnam Joint Stock Company</u>	<u>VIET NAM</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Wolfram Bergbau und Hutten AG</u>	<u>AUSTRIA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>
<u>Tungsten</u>	<u>Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.</u>	<u>CHINA</u>