

October 15th, 2021

Conflict Minerals Statement

In July 2010, the United States Congress passed legislation (Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act) requiring companies to report the use of "Conflict Minerals" necessary to the functionality or production of their products manufactured or contracted to be manufactured, pursuant to which the United States Securities and Exchange Commission adopted the Conflict Minerals Rule on August 22, 2012.

The term "conflict minerals" in this context, refers to specific minerals originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo or adjoining countries which financed or benefited armed groups. The specific minerals identified by the Rule are:

- **Coltan** (columbite-tantalite) and its derivatives (Tantalum)
- **Cassiterite** and its derivatives (Tin)
- **Wolframite** and its derivatives (Tungsten) and
- **Gold**

Energy Recovery is committed to complying with this legislation. Energy Recovery has considered the rule's requirements; related guidance from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (the "OECD"), the EICC/GeSI Extractives Work Group, and others; and has implemented its formal Conflict Minerals program accordingly.

Based on our purchasing policy and supplier selection, it is considered highly unlikely that any conflict minerals are used in the manufacturing of our products. Nevertheless, Energy Recovery conducts a reasonable country of origin inquiry of its suppliers and performs due diligence on the source and chain of custody of conflict minerals, if required.

In addition to the effort mentioned above, Energy Recovery takes the appropriate actions to fully comply with regulations regarding "conflict minerals" and supports efforts by its customers to reach our common goal to build a socially responsible supply chain.



Robert Mao
Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Energy Recovery