



CONFLICT MATERIALS

In August 2012, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Adopted Conflict Minerals Regulations in Support of Section 1502 the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Including 13(P) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Under these rules, publicly traded companies must report to the SEC whether the products they manufacture or contract to manufacture contain “conflict minerals” originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (the “DRC”) or adjoining countries. Revenue from the mining and transport of these conflict minerals is believed to be financing or benefiting groups that are responsible for human rights violations. In August 2012, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted conflict minerals regulations in support of Section 1502 the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, including 13(p) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

WHAT ARE CONFLICT MINERALS?

Tantalum (Ta)

Tin (Sn)

Tungsten (W)

Gold (Au)

“Conflict minerals” as defined by US legislation, include: the metals tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold, which are the derivatives of the minerals cassiterite, columbite-tantalite and wolframite. Conflict minerals are also referred to as “3TGs.”

TRIDENT MARITIME SYSTEMS POLICY

Trident Maritime Systems (“Trident”) is committed to conducting business worldwide with respect for human rights, and in compliance with all applicable laws. Trident is committed to sourcing components and materials from suppliers that share our ethical values and support compliance with the SEC regulations. Trident will refrain from obtaining conflict minerals from sources that could result in aiding, directly or indirectly, armed groups operating in the DRC or its adjoining countries. Trident expects its suppliers to seek minerals from sources that do not directly or indirectly contribute to the conflict covered countries.