



CONFLICT MINERALS SOURCING POLICY – May 21, 2018

Lattice Semiconductor Corporation takes seriously its responsibility to conduct its worldwide operations in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. In this regard, we are aware of concerns that the sale of “conflict minerals”¹ – tantalum, tungsten, tin, gold, and their derivatives – mined in Democratic Republic of the Congo and its adjoining countries² (the “Covered Countries”) may be used to fund armed conflict and result in human rights abuses. Because we are committed to conducting our worldwide operations in an ethical and socially responsible manner, we seek to ensure that our products are free of conflict minerals from the Covered Countries.

We have a formal policy of complying with all federal, state, local, and foreign laws governing our operations. Accordingly, we have developed processes and controls that will afford us the ability to ensure our products do not contain conflict minerals from the Covered Countries and allow us to comply with the Conflict Minerals legislation in Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The Dodd-Frank Act requires reporting companies, such as Lattice, to file a report each year on the presence of conflict minerals originating in the Covered Countries that exist in their products, if those conflict minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of the product.

In addition to the Dodd-Frank Act, the Responsible Business Alliance (“the RBA”, formerly EICC) and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (the “GeSI”) have requested that companies undertake risk-based due diligence with their supply chain to assure that specified metals are not being sourced from the Covered Countries. We intend to fully comply with the reporting requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act, and we support the efforts by RBA and GeSI to address social and human rights issues through responsible sourcing.

To comply with the Dodd-Frank Act and the requests from RBA and GeSI, Lattice expects our suppliers to conduct their operations in an ethically, socially and environmentally responsible manner and in accordance with the applicable laws. Lattice seeks written assurances and certificates from all suppliers concerning the use and source of conflict minerals, and expects each supplier to complete the RBA-GeSI Conflict Minerals reporting template. Lattice requires our suppliers to maintain a conflict-free supply chain by sourcing from smelters and refiners that have been validated as compliant to a third-party audit program. Such programs include: the RMI’s Conflict-Free Smelter Program (“CFSP”), the LBMA’s Responsible Gold Program, or the RJC’s Chain-of-Custody Program.

Taking into account the number of suppliers in our supply chain, including suppliers from which we procure very little product, we consider the reasonableness of the information and certifications we obtain from our suppliers, and their understanding of our requests. In addition, our standard supply agreements require suppliers to disclose information relevant to our inquiries, provide certifications concerning conflict minerals in materials they supply to us based on their own due diligence inquiry, and otherwise assist us in any due diligence efforts we believe necessary to meet our policy standards. Lattice continues to improve our process and the quality of information we receive from our suppliers. If we have any concern about a conflict mineral in our product being sourced from the Covered Countries, especially if it relates to the financing of armed groups, we will cease doing business with that supplier.

¹ The term “conflict mineral” is defined in Section 1502(e)(4) of the Dodd-Frank Act as columbite-tantalite, also known as coltan (the metal ore from which tantalum is extracted); cassiterite (the metal ore from which tin is extracted); gold; wolframite (the metal ore form which tungsten is extracted); or their derivatives.

² The term “adjoining country” is defined in Section 1502(e)(1) of the Dodd-Frank Act as a country that shares an internationally recognized border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which presently includes Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.