



1. **UNITS AFFECTED**

1.1. Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. ("Cliffs"), consolidated subsidiaries, and associated companies including controlled partnerships and/or joint ventures (collectively, the "Company").

2. **PURPOSE**

2.1. The objective of this Policy is to ensure compliance with the Conflict Minerals reporting rules under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, as implemented by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

3. **POLICY**

3.1. Our Company endeavors to refrain from purchasing products or materials for use in our products that contain any Conflict Minerals that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or any adjoining country (collectively "Covered Countries").

3.1.1. Conflict Minerals means (1) columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin, and tungsten, unless the U.S. Secretary of State determines that additional derivatives are financing conflict in Covered Countries; and (2) any other mineral or its derivatives determined by the U.S. Secretary of State to be financing conflict in Covered Countries.

3.1.2. We seek to source our purchases of Conflict Minerals, if any, from smelters that have been audited as compliant with internationally recognized responsible minerals sourcing standards.

3.1.3. The requirements do not extend to any Conflict Minerals that are obtained from recycled or scrap sources.

3.2. We expect our suppliers whose materials remain in our finished products to (1) ensure that the products they sell to us do not contain any Conflict Minerals that finance conflict in Covered Countries and (2) establish appropriate due diligence programs to ensure compliance with this requirement through their own supply chains. Upon request, we expect our suppliers to provide us with reasonable and appropriate information regarding the source and chain of custody of any Conflict Minerals they sell to us. We are committed to continuing to monitor and work with our suppliers proactively to verify the origin of any Conflict Minerals in our supply chain.

3.3. To the extent legally required, we will file a Form SD annually with the SEC, describing our processes and diligence with respect to Conflict Minerals and the results of our annual review.

3.4. Reporting Violations

3.4.1. Any employee who has knowledge of conduct that he or she believes may violate the Company's Conflict Minerals Policy has an obligation, promptly after learning of such conduct, to bring the matter to the attention of Cliffs' Chief Legal Officer either directly or through use of the Company's anonymous Ethics Helpline or Website.

3.4.2. Any employee who violates the Company's Conflict Minerals Policy, or who directs or knowingly permits a subordinate to violate this Policy, shall be subject to disciplinary action, including possible termination.

3.4.3. Any form of adverse action or retaliation against any Company employee for reporting in good faith a suspected violation of this Policy or for participating in an investigation of a suspected violation will not be tolerated and is expressly prohibited. Any employee who participates in retaliatory conduct in violation of this Policy will be subject to disciplinary action as deemed necessary, including possible termination.

4. **ANNUAL COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE**

4.1. Conflict Minerals are not necessary to the functionality or production of the vast majority of the products manufactured by the Company. Nevertheless, the Company has a procedure through which it reviews the specifications of its products to identify any such Conflict Minerals.

4.2. Exhibit C-1010.4.2 sets forth the procedure through which the Company ensures compliance with the Conflict Minerals reporting rules under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, as implemented by the SEC.

ANNUAL COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE

The Company conducts a review of the specifications of our products to confirm whether any Conflict Minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of such products. This review is conducted annually and is led by the Legal Department.

1. The Legal Department ensures cross-functional collaboration among the relevant departments, including Research and Development, Quality, and Purchasing. These efforts cover due diligence into third-party materials purchased by the Company (such as coatings and oils) to determine whether the chemical composition of such materials includes any Conflict Minerals.
2. If Conflict Minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of our products, we conduct an annual detailed review of the ways in which those Conflict Minerals enter our supply chain and are used. This review may establish that the Conflict Minerals originate from either mined or scrap sources.
  - a. If purchased in recycled or scrap form, such Conflict Minerals are considered “conflict free” under the Conflict Minerals rules, and no further due diligence procedures are necessary.
  - b. However, if less than all of the Conflict Minerals come from scrap sources, we then undertake in good faith a reasonable country of origin inquiry to determine the ultimate source of the non-scrap Conflict Minerals, if any, used in our production and whether any of such Conflict Minerals originated from or was processed in any of the Covered Countries (“Country of Origin Inquiry”).
  - c. A Country of Origin Inquiry is an annual review of our supply chain to determine from which mines and smelters our non-scrap Conflict Minerals, if any, originated and the various points of custody prior to being incorporated into our products. In executing this Country of Origin Inquiry, we have modeled our process after the *OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas*, which is an international framework for due diligence measures that has been recognized by the SEC, and includes taking steps to:
    - i. contact the suppliers from whom we purchase non-scrap sources of Conflict Minerals (or other potential Conflict Minerals-containing materials) and discuss periodically with such suppliers’ relevant personnel the source and custody of such Conflict Minerals prior to their delivery to the supplier;
    - ii. request a certification or other form of reasonable assurance from each relevant supplier that, among other things, any non-scrap Conflict Minerals delivered to us during the calendar year either did not originate in a Covered Country or, if they did originate in a Covered Country, they did not directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in a Covered Country;
    - iii. request each supplier from whom we purchase non-scrap Conflict Minerals to complete the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template of the Responsible Minerals Initiative (“RMI”), which includes disclosure as to any mine and/or smelter from which any applicable Conflict Minerals originated or were processed; and
    - iv. review our Company’s sources of non-scrap Conflict Minerals against the RMI’s Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (“RMAP”) list of smelters that are compliant with the RMAP’s responsible mineral sourcing validation program to determine whether our sources of non-scrap Conflict Minerals were in compliance with the RMAP validation program.

WARNING: POLICIES ARE UPDATED PERIODICALLY, SOMETIMES PRIOR TO A RENEWAL DATE THAT MAY APPEAR ON THE COVER OF THE POLICY. A PRINTED COPY MAY BE OUTDATED. YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT YOU ARE COMPLYING WITH THE CURRENT GOVERNING POLICY. THE CURRENT GOVERNING POLICY IS POSTED TO THIS POLICY PORTAL.