

## **Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

This disclosure for the year ended December 31, 2021 is presented to comply with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Rule”).

LeMaitre Vascular, Inc. (the “Company” or “we”) conducted an evaluation of its product lines and determined that certain products manufactured by it contain conflict minerals, which are defined by paragraph (d)(3) of Item 1.01 of Form SD as columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, and their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum and tungsten.

### ***Products Overview***

The Company develops, manufactures, processes and markets medical devices and implants for the treatment of peripheral vascular disease. We evaluated our product lines for the presence of conflict minerals and determined that a limited number contain conflict minerals necessary to the functionality or production of the product as described further below.

### ***Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI)***

We conducted an analysis of our products subject to the Rule and found that “conflict minerals,” as defined by the SEC, can be found in isolated components of our radiopaque tape and certain of our catheters (the “Products”).

We identified and contacted the two suppliers that provide the materials used in certain isolated components of our radiopaque tape and catheters. The suppliers demonstrated familiarity with the requirements of the Rule and indicated that they conducted due diligence into their supply chains. We requested that the suppliers provide to us representations or reports regarding the source of the conflict minerals or components containing conflict minerals supplied to us by them.

### ***RCOI Results***

One supplier indicated that any smelter in their supply chain sourcing conflict minerals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country conformed with the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process assessment protocols, which means they have successfully completed an independent, third-party assessment against the responsible minerals assurance process and standards. The other supplier indicated that it maintains a policy to ensure that the sourcing of conflict minerals in its supply chain does not directly or indirectly contribute to armed conflict, unethical business practices or human rights abuses in conflict-affected and high-risk areas such as the DRC and to support local economies in such areas responsibly, by allowing the use of verified conflict-free conflict minerals in such areas in its supply chains. In furtherance of such policy, such supplier will not do business with any suppliers that 1) benefit from, contribute to, assist with, or facilitate the commission by any party of any forms of torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment; forced or compulsory labor; child labor; other gross human rights violations and abuses such as widespread sexual violence; or war crimes or other violations of international humanitarian law, crimes against humanity or genocide; or 2) provide direct or indirect support to non-state armed groups through the extraction, transport, trade, handling or export of minerals, nor those who provide direct or indirect support to public or private security forces who illegally control mine sites, transportation routes and upstream actors in the supply chain. We have relied on our suppliers’ responses and policies to provide us with information about the conflict minerals contained in the materials supplied to us and we did not identify any warning signs or have a basis to believe their responses were untrue.