

Lantheus Holdings, Inc.**Conflict Minerals Policy**

Lantheus Holdings, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, “LHI”) is committed to sound ethical practices and full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, including avoiding the use of Conflict Minerals (as defined below) that, directly or indirectly, finance or benefit armed groups in The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Congo, Central Africa Republic, South Sudan, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda and any other countries designated from time to time by the U.S. government (the “Covered Countries”). While LHI does not have complete visibility into the sources of all component minerals, it is engaged with its suppliers to promote responsible sourcing practices.

Background

As a public company, LHI is required pursuant to Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, to file on an annual basis a report with the U.S Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) disclosing the source and chain of custody of conflict minerals contained in, or used in the production of, its products. For these purposes, “Conflict Minerals” include cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, gold, wolframite and their derivatives, currently limited to tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, and could expand to include other minerals or their derivatives, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of State.

LHI has implemented a process to evaluate its products, survey its relevant suppliers and perform good faith, reasonable due diligence to determine the origin of Conflict Minerals that are contained in, or used in the production of, its products. Due to the complexity of LHI’s supply chain, this undertaking is ongoing and will require a significant investment of time and resources. LHI will work closely with its direct suppliers in carrying out these steps and fulfilling disclosure and reporting requirements.

It is LHI’s goal for all products, materials and components supplied to it to be free of Conflict Minerals, or include only those Conflict Minerals that originate outside of the Covered Countries, or come from scrap or recycled sources or be supplied from smelters and refiners that have been validated by an independent private sector party to be conflict-free.

Expectations for Suppliers

In furtherance of these goals, LHI expects each of its suppliers (and each of their “upstream” suppliers) to:

- familiarize itself with the SEC’s Conflict Minerals rule and this policy, implement policies and systems that are consistent with the rule and this policy and require their direct and indirect suppliers to do the same;
- implement procedures to trace Conflict Minerals at least to the smelter or refiner level (working with their direct and indirect suppliers as applicable) and provide LHI with proper verification of the country of origin and source of the materials used in the products, materials or components supplied to LHI;
- respond to LHI’s survey requests and other inquiries (including by completing the Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition-Global e-Sustainability Initiative’s Conflict Minerals Reporting Template) in a timely manner and with full disclosure following the specific instructions provided;
- at LHI’s request, provide LHI with written certifications and other information concerning the origin of conflict minerals included in products, materials and components supplied to LHI, and require their direct and indirect suppliers to do the same; and
- where reasonably possible, source Conflict Minerals from smelters and refiners validated as conflict free (see www.conflictreesmelter.org), and require their direct and indirect suppliers to do the same.

If a supplier is found not to be in compliance with the objectives of this policy, the supplier is expected to develop, implement and document plans to remedy that non-compliance in a timely manner. If the non-compliance cannot be resolved, LHI reserves the right to pursue termination of its relationship with the supplier.