

SPEEDWAY MOTORSPORTS, INC.

Conflict Minerals Policy

On August 22, 2012, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted final rules to implement reporting and disclosure requirements concerning Conflict Minerals, as directed by Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. These rules require manufacturers that file certain reports with the SEC to disclose in a new “Form SD” filing whether the products they manufacture or contract to manufacture contain Conflict Minerals that are “necessary to the functionality or production” of their products – and, if so, whether these materials can be declared “conflict free.”

“Conflict Minerals” currently include cassiterite, columbite/tantalite, and wolframite (the most common derivatives of which are tin, tantalum and tungsten, respectively) as well as gold, regardless of where these minerals are mined, processed or sold. (The U.S. Secretary of State may designate other minerals in the future.)

The requirements regarding Conflict Minerals were enacted to further the humanitarian goal of ending violent conflict and human rights abuses in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and surrounding countries (referred to as the Covered Countries), which have been partially financed by the exploitation and trade of Conflict Minerals. Speedway Motorsports, Inc. (the “Company”) believes that the ultimate goal of Section 1502 is for all SEC filers to be able to certify that all Conflict Minerals from Covered Countries which are contained in products they manufacture or contract to manufacture have come from smelters and refiners identified as “conflict free” through the Conflict-Free Smelter assessment program (details at www.conflictreesourcing.org). The Company supports the humanitarian goal of ending violent conflict and human rights abuses.

Starting in May 2014, the Company will be required to report annually to the SEC whether our products that contain Conflict Minerals are “conflict free.” The Company requires that all of its global suppliers support and comply with this effort. Specifically, certain suppliers are required to respond to an annual survey to identify whether products they manufacture or contract to manufacture for the Company contain any Conflict Minerals necessary to the functionality or production of their products. If any Conflict Minerals are contained in the affected product supplied to the Company, the supplier is required to determine the country of origin of these materials and whether the Conflict Minerals can be identified as “conflict free,” and to report this information to the Company. In addition, the Company may take other appropriate measures to ensure that the Conflict Minerals procured are “conflict free.”

The Company’s supply chain has multiple layers of suppliers located in multiple countries. Our assessment of risk will be an evolving process as more information is made available to our suppliers and to us about our supply chain. If, through our due diligence efforts, we discover that Conflict Minerals that cannot be confirmed as “conflict free” have made their way into our products, we will engage the supplier, or an alternative supplier, to pursue responsible conflict-free sourcing for all products supplied to the Company.