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**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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**FORM SD**

Specialized Disclosure Report

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**LEGGETT & PLATT, INCORPORATED**  
(Exact name of the registrant as specified in its charter)

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**Missouri**  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

**001-07845**  
(Commission  
File Number)

**44-0324630**  
(IRS Employer  
Identification No.)

**No. 1 Leggett Road,  
Carthage, Missouri**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

**64836**  
(Zip Code)

**Scott S. Douglas**  
**Senior Vice President,**  
**General Counsel & Secretary**  
**(417) 358-8131**  
(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the  
person to contact in connection with this report.)

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Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2017.

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## Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure

### Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

#### Conflict Minerals Disclosure

This Form SD of Leggett & Platt, Incorporated is filed pursuant to Rule 13p-1 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act, as amended, for the reporting period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

A copy of the Company's Conflict Minerals Report is provided as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD and incorporated by reference herein, and is publicly available at <http://www.leggett.com/SupplierDocuments/Corporate>. The website and information accessible through it are not incorporated into this document.

### Item 1.02 Exhibit

As specified in Section 2, Item 2.01 of this Form SD, the Company is hereby filing its Conflict Minerals Report as Exhibit 1.01 to this report.

## Section 2 – Exhibits

### Item 2.01 Exhibits

The following exhibit is filed as part of this report.

#### EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.01	<a href="#">2017 Conflict Minerals Report of Leggett &amp; Platt, Incorporated</a>

**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

Leggett & Platt, Incorporated

Date: May 30, 2018

By: \_\_\_\_\_ /s/ **Scott S. Douglas**  
Scott S. Douglas  
Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary

**Leggett & Platt, Incorporated**  
**Conflict Minerals Report**  
**For the Reporting Period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017**

This Conflict Minerals Report (the “Report”) of Leggett & Platt, Incorporated (the “Company,” “we,” “our” or “us”) has been prepared pursuant to Rule 13p-1 and Form SD (collectively the “Rule”) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for the reporting period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

The Rule requires disclosure of certain information when a company manufactures, or contracts to manufacture, products which contain certain minerals specified in the Rule that are necessary to the functionality or production of those products. These minerals, which we collectively refer to in this Report as “Conflict Minerals,” are columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin and tungsten. The “Covered Countries” for purposes of the Rule and this Report are the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

### **The Company**

We are a global manufacturer with facilities located around the world. Our manufacturing facilities are located in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Our operations are organized into 14 business units, which are divided into 10 groups under four segments: Residential Products; Industrial Products; Furniture Products; and Specialized Products.

### **The Company’s Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry**

**Internal Survey and Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry.** We conducted an internal survey of parts and raw materials we purchased from suppliers. We assigned authority and responsibility to a person or persons for each business unit, as well as other operations, to (a) compile an internal inventory of the parts and raw materials that we (i) knew or reasonably suspected contained necessary Conflict Minerals and (ii) knew had been included in a product, the manufacture of which was completed in the reporting period, and (b) identify the associated suppliers. Based on our identified “in-scope” suppliers, we conducted a good faith, reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) regarding such necessary Conflict Minerals. This RCOI was reasonably designed to determine whether the Conflict Minerals originated in the Covered Countries and whether the Conflict Minerals came from recycled or scrap sources. We adopted a supplier engagement approach. We sent requests to identified in-scope suppliers for necessary Conflict Minerals and sourcing information; smelter or refiner (the “SOR”) and mine identification; and recycled or scrap source determinations. Requests were sent through the SupplierSoft Conflict Minerals Application, a web-based tool designed to communicate and track Conflict Minerals sourcing information throughout the mineral supply chain by use of the Responsible Minerals Initiative (the “RMI”) Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (the “CMRT”). Along with the CMRT request, we distributed correspondence to each in-scope supplier which briefly described the requirements of the Rule and contained an electronic link to our Conflict Minerals Policy (the “Policy”) and our Purchase Order Terms and Conditions (the “Purchase Order Terms”) (each discussed below).

**Validation and Analysis of Supplier Responses.** The supplier responses on the CMRT were validated, to the extent reasonably practicable, by analyzing each CMRT for the existence of “red flags.” Our red flags generally included: (i) an incomplete response; (ii) the failure to list all SORs for each Conflict Mineral declared; (iii) the inconsistency of the CMRT response with our internal inventory; (iv) the declaration of some Conflict Minerals originating from Covered Countries from a SOR that, according to the information on the RMI website, is not active or conformant with the RMI Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (the “RMAP”); (v) the inclusion of any of the Covered Countries on the SOR page of the CMRT where the SOR that is reported, according to the information on the RMI website, is not active or conformant with the RMI RMAP; and (vi) conflicting responses within the same CMRT. CMRT information was recorded in our Conflict Minerals Database (the “CM Database”). We prepared and delivered summary reports of supplier responses to senior management in our Conflict Minerals management structure.

**Follow-up Request to Suppliers.** We sent follow-up letters requesting a response from those in-scope suppliers who did not respond. Also, we sent communications requesting the identity of the non-responsive supplier's supplier in an attempt to send the CMRT to such "sub-supplier" and to ascertain the identity of the SOR and the origin of any necessary Conflict Minerals in our supply chain. As discussed above, where in-scope suppliers provided a CMRT with responses considered to contain red flags, we sent follow-up communications requesting an explanation or elimination of any red flag.

**Results of Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry.** We identified 325 in-scope suppliers and achieved a 93% response rate with 302 of these suppliers responding. We concluded that the Company has manufactured or contracted to manufacture products which contain Conflict Minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of those products. Based on the RCOI, we determined that some parts and raw materials purchased contain necessary Conflict Minerals that originated from recycled or scrap sources or from outside the Covered Countries. These Conflict Minerals were outside the scope of our due diligence process described below.

The Company also determined that it knows or has reason to believe that a portion of its necessary Conflict Minerals originated or may have originated in the Covered Countries and may not be solely from recycled or scrap sources. Accordingly, with respect to these Conflict Minerals, we conducted due diligence on the source and chain of custody of such Conflict Minerals. These Conflict Minerals are contained in the "Covered Products" described below.

### **The Company's Due Diligence Process**

**Design of Due Diligence.** We designed our due diligence measures to conform, in all material respects, to the framework in the *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas*, including the related supplements on tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (the "OECD Guidance").

**Scope of Due Diligence.** We conducted due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the necessary Conflict Minerals with the objective of determining the origin of the necessary Conflict Minerals contained in the Covered Products, and whether such Conflict Minerals directly or indirectly financed or benefited Armed Groups, as defined in the Rule. We began our due diligence in December 2017, and it was substantially complete by mid-May 2018. We made resources available to support the due diligence process.

Our supply chain regarding the Covered Products is complex, and there are multiple parties in the supply chain between us and the original sources of Conflict Minerals. In this regard, we did not purchase necessary Conflict Minerals directly from SORs or mines. We rely primarily on our in-scope suppliers to provide information regarding the origin of the necessary Conflict Minerals included in the Covered Products. Moreover, we believe that SORs of the Conflict Minerals are best situated to identify the sources of Conflict Minerals, and we took steps attempting to identify the specific SORs of the necessary Conflict Minerals in our supply chain. In addition, we sent correspondence to verifiable SORs that were identified in the supply chain of any Covered Products and requested country of origin information for the necessary Conflict Minerals where such information was not provided by our supplier.

Our due diligence process is based on seeking data from our direct suppliers, and those suppliers seeking similar information within their supply chains to identify the specific SORs of the necessary Conflict Minerals contained in the Covered Products and ultimately the original sources of the necessary Conflict Minerals. As a downstream purchaser of Conflict Minerals, our due diligence measures can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance regarding the source and chain of custody of such necessary Conflict Minerals. Although we also sent correspondence to verifiable SORs that were identified in the supply chain of any Covered Products and requested country of origin information for the necessary Conflict Minerals (where such information was not provided by our supplier), we do not have any contractual leverage over such SORs because we do not purchase such Conflict Minerals directly from them. We have not received any responses from such SORs to date stating the country of origin of such Conflict Minerals.

**The Company's Covered Products Subject to Due Diligence.** The Company conducted due diligence on Conflict Minerals contained in products: (i) for which Conflict Minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of those products; (ii) that were manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, by us; (iii) for which the manufacture was completed during calendar year 2017; and

(iv) with respect to Conflict Minerals in such products, for which we were unable to reasonably determine that all of the Conflict Minerals contained therein did not originate in the Covered Countries (or did come from recycled or scrap sources) (the “Covered Products”). The Covered Products include the following:

#### Covered Products<sup>1</sup>

Adjustable Bed Bases & Components  
Automotive Lumbar Mechanisms & Components  
Automotive Seating Side Bolster Mechanisms & Components  
Aviation, Furniture & Specialty Products Lumbar Mechanisms  
Binding Machines (sews together mattress materials)  
Blind-Stitch Machines (stitches mattress panels)  
Bonded Urethane Carpet Pad & Block  
Border Machines (winds up, notches & sews mattress borders)  
Cables for Automotive Seating, Hoods, Trunks, Brakes and Doors  
Compressed Prime Carpet Pad  
Conveyor Machines (used in mattress manufacturing)  
Electric Motors & Components for Furniture Recliner & Lift Chair Mechanisms  
Electric Pumps (inflates mattresses)  
Electrical Components in Furniture Mechanisms  
Electronics in Adjustable Beds  
Electronics in Commercial Vehicles  
Fastening Machines & Components (used in the manufacturing of furniture)  
Fastening Tools (used in manufacturing of furniture & bedding)  
Flange Machines (sews non-woven material to mattress panels)  
Foam Encasement Machines (compresses and rotates foam mattresses)  
Furniture Recliner Lift Mechanisms & Accessories  
Furniture Recliner Mechanisms  
Gusset Machines (creates gussets on pillow-top mattresses)  
Handle Machines & Components (attaches mattress handles)  
Handsets for Electrical Components  
Height Adjustable Table Bases  
Hose Assemblies & Power Cords for Certain Box Springs  
Label and Repair Machines (attaches labels and/or repairs mattresses)  
Machinery & Components for Other Industries  
Machinery & Components for Residential Furnishings  
Machinery & Components for the Oil & Gas Industry  
Mattress Encasing Machines (compresses mattresses for fire retardant encasement)  
Mattress Handling Machines  
Mattress Manufacturing Machinery Components  
Mattress Spring Machines & Components (produces mattress innersprings)  
Mattress Testing Machines & Components (tests finished mattresses)  
Miter Machines (creates mitered corners of mattresses)  
Motors for Headrest  
Motors for Adjustable Beds  
Motors for Automotive Actuator Mechanisms  
Motors for Automotive Lumbar Massage Mechanisms  
Motors for Automotive Lumbar Mechanisms

Nickel Tubing for Aircraft  
Pneumatic Automotive Lumbar Mechanisms  
Power Actuators for Automotive Door Mechanisms  
Power Actuators for Automotive Lumbar and Seat Mechanisms  
Power Down Kits for Adjustable Beds  
Power Recliner & Rocker Recliner Hardware Assemblies  
Remote Controls for Furniture Recliner & Lift Chair Mechanisms  
Ruffler Machines (creates ruffled corners of mattresses)  
Ski Tuning Machines  
Tape Edge Machines (sews mattress panels to borders)  
Titanium Tubing for Aircraft  
Wire Harnesses for Automotive Lumbar Mechanisms  
Zipper Sewing Machines (creates zippers on mattresses)

1 *The Covered Products also include certain replacement parts that are not specifically listed above.*

### **Description of Due Diligence Performed.**

Below is a description of the measures we performed for the reporting period to exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the necessary Conflict Minerals in the Covered Products.

### **OECD Guidance Step 1: Establish Strong Company Management Systems.**

- **Adopt, and clearly communicate to suppliers and the public, a company policy for the supply chain of minerals originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas.** We adopted and publicly communicated our Policy. The Policy extends to our suppliers and generally: (i) prohibits human rights abuses associated with Conflict Minerals, including support to Armed Groups in Covered Countries; (ii) prohibits corruption, money-laundering and bribery in our mineral supply chain; (iii) requires suppliers to work with us to achieve responsible sourcing and legal compliance; and (iv) contains a grievance mechanism for our employees and suppliers, where permitted by applicable law, to notify us of a potential violation of the Policy. If we learn that a supplier is not in compliance with our Policy, we expect to work with the supplier to achieve compliance, subject to the suspension and termination decisions made pursuant to our risk management plan, as described below. The Policy is posted to our website at <http://www.leggett.com/SupplierDocuments/Corporate> and was communicated through electronic distribution and training materials to appropriate business unit personnel and identified in-scope suppliers. The website and information accessible through it are not incorporated into this document.
- **Structure internal management to support supply chain due diligence.** We utilized various employees in establishing a cross-functional internal management structure to conduct Conflict Minerals due diligence.
  - **Business Unit Personnel.** We provided training materials for business unit personnel regarding their responsibilities in conducting an internal inventory and the requirements of the Rule. We then surveyed personnel for each of our business units, as well as other operations, and asked them to identify parts and raw materials containing necessary Conflict Minerals and the respective supplier of each such part or raw material. Business unit personnel linked the parts and raw materials to finished products manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, by the applicable business unit or operation. In addition, business unit personnel contacted certain non-responsive suppliers in an attempt to assist the suppliers and obtain a response on the CMRT. Business unit personnel also categorized “non-responsive” in-scope suppliers pursuant to our risk management plan, as discussed below, and, where applicable, provided names of alternative suppliers for review by senior management.

- **L&P Global Services Group.** Our Global Services Group engaged with identified in-scope suppliers to seek information on the origin of the Conflict Minerals, the identity of the SORs that processed the Conflict Minerals, and whether the Conflict Minerals were derived from recycled or scrap sources. Finally, our Global Services Group engaged in follow-up due diligence communications with non-responsive suppliers.
- **Legal Personnel.** Legal personnel validated and analyzed in-scope supplier responses on the CMRT and prepared internal reports to senior management. They also oversaw compliance with our Policy and with our Purchase Order Terms with suppliers regarding responsible Conflict Minerals sourcing. Legal personnel also engaged in follow-up due diligence communications with those suppliers whose responses were considered to contain red flags.
- **Senior Management.** Our CEO, Executive Vice President – Residential Products & Industrial Products, Executive Vice President – Specialized Products & Furniture Products, and Senior Vice President – General Counsel participated in the review of: (i) our Conflict Minerals due diligence process; (ii) our risk management plan; (iii) our Policy; (iv) our Purchase Order Terms; and (v) this Report. Also, our CEO sent communications to identified in-scope suppliers outlining our expectations of those suppliers in our mineral supply chain.
- **Establish a system of controls and transparency over the mineral supply chain.** We used the CMRT in an attempt to identify SORs in our supply chain as reported by our suppliers. The request to complete the CMRT included a letter which provided instructions on how to access the CMRT and listed the applicable parts from our CM Database. In addition, the distributions included a link to our Policy and Purchase Order Terms. The supplier responses on the CMRT were validated, to the extent reasonably practicable, by analyzing the CMRT for the existence of red flags. We sent follow-up communications to non-responsive suppliers and to those suppliers whose responses were considered to contain red flags. Finally, our procedure is to retain Conflict Minerals information on the CMRT for a five-year period.
- **Strengthen company engagement with suppliers.** The CEO sent correspondence to identified in-scope suppliers outlining our expectations of those suppliers in our mineral supply chain. Also, we maintained a process for Conflict Mineral identification in our procurement process. We attempted to create control over our suppliers and accountability and visibility into our mineral supply chain through our Purchase Order Terms which require our suppliers generally to (i) represent that, to the supplier’s knowledge, Conflict Minerals did not originate from the Covered Countries unless processed by a facility listed as conformant pursuant to the RMAP; (ii) abide by the terms of our Policy and commit to responsible sourcing and legal compliance; (iii) agree to retain our Conflict Minerals supply chain documentation for a period of five years, and allow us, at reasonable times, to inspect that documentation; and (iv) agree to work with sub-suppliers in an attempt to trace Conflict Minerals at least to the SOR level. As we enter into new supply agreements or renew existing supply agreements, we expect, if reasonably practicable, to add contract terms or flow-down requirements that would compel these suppliers to support our due diligence efforts with respect to Conflict Minerals content. If a supplier is not in compliance with our Purchase Order Terms, we expect to work with the supplier to achieve compliance, subject to the suspension and termination decisions made pursuant to our risk management plan, as described below. Our Purchase Order Terms have been posted to our website at <http://www.leggett.com/SupplierDocuments/Corporate>. The website and information accessible through it are not incorporated into this document.
- **Establish a company-level grievance mechanism.** We maintained a company-level grievance mechanism by which interested parties, where permitted by applicable law, may contact us with potential violations of our Policy. We provided contact information for the grievance mechanism in our Policy and posted the Policy to our website. The grievance mechanism provides for confidential submissions to the fullest extent practicable and allowed by law. In addition, the grievance mechanism contains an anti-retaliation provision for employees.



## **OECD Guidance Step 2: Identify and Assess Risks in the Supply Chain.**

- **Identify, to the best of our efforts, the SORs in our supply chain.** We identified suppliers that provide us with component parts and raw materials that may contain Conflict Minerals through internal surveys conducted by each of our business units and other operations. We used the CMRT to identify SORs and country of origin information of our necessary Conflict Minerals if reported in our supply chain by our suppliers. We obtained information about whether SORs were conformant or active with RMAP by cross-checking the SORs reported by our suppliers with the RMAP Conformant SOR List as well as by reviewing data on active SORs provided through our RMI membership.
- **Identify the scope of the risk assessment of the mineral supply chain.** We took the following steps to identify and assess the risk of sourcing from conflict-affected and high-risk areas in the Covered Countries during this reporting year:
  - **Engaging with In-Scope Suppliers.** We assessed risk by validating and analyzing, to the extent reasonably practicable, each in-scope supplier response on the CMRT for the existence of red flags. Those red flags generally included the following:
    - i. an incomplete response;
    - ii. the failure to list all SORs for each Conflict Mineral declared;
    - iii. the inconsistency of the CMRT response with our internal inventory;
    - iv. the declaration of some Conflict Minerals originating from Covered Countries from a SOR that, according to the information on the RMI website, is not active or conformant with the RMI RMAP;
    - v. the inclusion of any of the Covered Countries on the SOR page of the CMRT where the SOR that is reported, according to the information on the RMI website, is not active or conformant with the RMI RMAP; and
    - vi. conflicting responses within the same CMRT.Where in-scope suppliers provided a CMRT that we considered to contain red flags, we sent follow-up communications requesting an explanation or elimination of any red flag.
  - **Requesting Conflict Minerals Policy.** We also reviewed our suppliers' responses on the CMRT to determine whether each supplier had adopted a Conflict Minerals policy. If no policy had been adopted, we requested that the supplier adopt a policy and post such policy to its website.
  - **Engaging with SORs.** Verifiable SORs have been identified in the supply chain of the Covered Products disclosed above. If the country of origin of necessary Conflict Minerals was not provided by our suppliers on the CMRT, we contacted the identified SORs and inquired about the country of origin of such necessary Conflict Minerals in order to assess the risk of sourcing from Covered Countries.
- **Assess whether the SORs have carried out all elements of due diligence for responsible supply chains of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas.** As contemplated by the OECD Guidance, our due diligence program leveraged independent SOR audits, which were undertaken in accordance with the RMAP, or one of the other cross-recognized certification programs, such as London Bullion Market Association ("LBMA") Responsible Gold Certification or Responsible Jewellery Council Chain-of-Custody Certification. As previously indicated, we cross-checked the SORs reported by our suppliers against the SOR data from the RMAP Conformant SOR List and from data on active SORs provided through our RMI membership. The RMAP Conformant SOR List is a published list of SORs that have undergone assessment through the RMAP or industry equivalent program (such as the Responsible Jewellery Council or LBMA) and have been validated as being conformant with the protocols.

## **OECD Guidance Step 3: Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks.**

- **Report findings to designated senior management.** We prepared and delivered summary reports of supplier responses on the CMRT and our risk management plan activities, including potential higher risk sourcing, to senior management in our Conflict Minerals internal management structure.

- **Devise and adopt a risk management plan.** Although we desire to establish and maintain, where appropriate, long-term relationships with our suppliers as opposed to short-term or “one-off” contracts, we adopted a risk management plan to respond to suppliers who were unwilling or unable to engage in the due diligence process, or provided responses that indicated that they may be sourcing from the Covered Countries. Pursuant to this plan, we categorized non-responsive suppliers into three classes: Class 1—continue trade with the supplier with risk mitigation efforts; Class 2—temporarily suspend trade with the supplier with risk mitigation efforts (3-6 month suspension period after notice of potential suspension and affirmative refusal of the supplier to cooperate); or Class 3—terminate the supplier relationship after notice of potential termination, if necessary, and affirmative refusal of the supplier to cooperate. The suppliers were categorized by business unit personnel and reviewed by our CEO and the applicable segment head. We developed and executed corrective action plans for non-responsive suppliers, which included contacting certain non-responsive suppliers and requesting them to respond. In addition, we also developed and executed corrective action plans for suppliers who indicated that Conflict Minerals contained in the parts or raw materials supplied to us may have originated from the Covered Countries from SORs that were not listed as conformant or active by RMAP. Those corrective action plans included engaging with such suppliers to determine specific information about (i) the Conflict Minerals contained in the part(s) or raw material(s), (ii) the name and location of the SOR(s) in which the Conflict Minerals were processed, and (iii) the name and location of the mine(s) in which the Conflict Minerals were extracted.
- **Implement the risk management plan, monitor and track performance of risk mitigation efforts and report back to designated senior management.** As part of our adopted risk management plan, the Company distributed training materials to identified in-scope suppliers to: (i) reinforce the requirements of the Rule; (ii) communicate our Purchase Order Terms and our Policy; (iii) request in-scope suppliers to encourage SORs in our supply chain to become conformant under the RMAP; (iv) notify suppliers of our Conflict Minerals grievance process; and (v) encourage suppliers to join industry initiatives to assist in due diligence. If the supplier responded on the CMRT and indicated that it had not adopted a Conflict Minerals policy, we requested, through separate follow-up communication, that the supplier adopt and post such a policy to its website. In addition to monitoring and tracking our suppliers for adoption of a Conflict Minerals policy, we also monitored and tracked SORs and SOR improvements through our membership in the RMI. We distributed training materials to Company supply chain employees to reinforce the requirements of the Rule, our due diligence process, and our risk management plan. Also, business unit personnel and other employees developed a list of alternative suppliers to the identified non-responsive suppliers where appropriate. These lists were reported to the CEO and each applicable segment head for review.
- **Undertake additional fact and risk assessments for risks requiring mitigation, or after a change in circumstances.** In order to capture changes to the Company’s mineral supply chain that occurred from time to time, we updated our internal inventory and in-scope supplier list through periodic reviews and revisions. We also maintained a process to repeat risk identification and assessment steps with respect to suppliers and parts that were added from time to time in an attempt to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts.

**OECD Guidance Step 4: Carry Out Independent Third-Party Audit of SOR Due Diligence Practices.**

- Where verifiable SORs were identified in the supply chain of any Covered Product disclosed above, and our supplier did not provide any country of origin information on the CMRT, we contacted such SORs and conducted supply chain due diligence by inquiring about the country of origin of such necessary Conflict Minerals. However, because we do not purchase Conflict Minerals in Covered Products directly from SORs or mines, we have no contractual leverage with these entities.

We therefore primarily relied on the RMAP to coordinate third-party audits of SORs’ due diligence activities. We relied on the publicly available results of the RMAP third party audits to validate the sourcing practices of SORs in our supply chain. However, we did request that our in-scope suppliers encourage SORs in our mineral supply chain to undergo an audit in accordance with the RMAP. In addition, we supported the RMAP through our membership in the RMI. We also participated in certain Conflict Minerals meetings with the Automotive Industry Action Group and RMI’s Due Diligence Practices Team.

## OECD Guidance Step 5: Report Annually on Supply Chain Due Diligence.

- In alignment with Step 5 of the OECD Guidance, this Report constitutes our annual report on our Conflict Minerals due diligence. This Report is available on our website at <http://www.leggett.com/SupplierDocuments/Corporate> and has been filed with the SEC. The website and information accessible through it are not incorporated into this document.

### Conclusions of Due Diligence

After exercising the due diligence described above, we were unable to reasonably determine that all of the Conflict Minerals contained in the Covered Products did not originate from the Covered Countries (or did come from recycled or scrap sources). We were unable to determine all of the specific SORs that processed the Conflict Minerals in these Covered Products, and were unable to determine all of the countries of origin of the Conflict Minerals contained in all these products. Many respondents did not provide verifiable SOR information or responded at a company-wide level which did not allow us to conclude that the Conflict Minerals were processed by any particular SOR.

Based on the information provided by our suppliers, we believe, to the extent reasonably known, that some of the facilities used to process some of the Conflict Minerals in our Covered Products include the SORs listed below. We do not believe that the below list represents all of the SORs that processed Conflict Minerals in our Covered Products in the reporting period. Rather, it represents only those SORs that we could reasonably verify as related to our specific Covered Products based on our suppliers' responses. All SORs on this list were designated by RMI as conformant:

<u>Conflict Mineral</u>	<u>SOR Facility Name<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Country Location of SOR</u>	<u>Country Location of Mine or Recycled/Scrap<sup>2</sup></u>
Tin	Alpha	United States	3
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	China	China
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	China	3
Tin	Gejiu Jinye Mineral Company	China	3
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	China	3
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	Malaysia	3
Tin	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Mentok	Indonesia	3
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China	China, R/S
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company Limited	China	3
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	United States	R/S
Tungsten	Guangdong Xianglu Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China	3
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville	United States	3

<sup>1</sup> SOR facility names as reported on the RMAP SOR list.

<sup>2</sup> The country location of mine or recycled/scrap designation of the Conflict Minerals processed by the named SORs contained in some of our specific Covered Products in this column are based upon suppliers' responses on the CMRT and supplemental information.

<sup>3</sup> Country location of mine or recycled/scrap designation not provided by applicable supplier(s).

Through our membership in RMI, we have access to level sourcing information for the above SORs in our supply chain. The acronyms, “L1,” “L2,” “L3,” “DRC,” or “R/S,” are used by RMI to describe level sourcing information and are defined below as follows:

- L1 – the smelter is sourcing from a country or countries which are not identified as conflict regions or plausible areas of smuggling or export from the Covered Countries;
- L2 – the smelter is sourcing from a country or countries which are known or plausible countries for smuggling, exporting or transporting Conflict Minerals that may be sourced from the Covered Countries;
- L3 – the smelter is sourcing from the Covered Countries;
- DRC – the smelter is sourcing from the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and
- R/S – the smelter processes recycled or scrap material.

The origin of Conflict Minerals processed by the conformant SORs listed above may have included the countries and/or the R/S designation listed in the table below:

<b>Conflict Mineral</b>	<b>Level Sourcing</b>	<b>Countries of origin may include the following:</b>
Tin	L1	Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Colombia, Germany, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe
Tin	L3	Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda
Tin	DRC	Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Tin	R/S	Recycled or scrap material
Tungsten	L1	Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam
Tungsten	R/S	Recycled or scrap material

The level sourcing information provided above is in aggregate form and is derived from information made available by the RMI to its members. Except for the DRC, RMI does not indicate individual countries of origin of the Conflict Minerals processed by conformant SORs. Instead, RMI indicates country of origin by category.

Our efforts to determine the mine or location of origin of the necessary Conflict Minerals in the Covered Products with the greatest possible specificity consisted of the due diligence measures described in this Report. The Covered Products are often composed of multiple component parts containing one or more Conflict Minerals. We do not have sufficient information to determine the country of origin of all of the Conflict Minerals in all of the component parts in any Covered Product. As a result, we cannot conclusively determine the country of origin of all of the Conflict Minerals in any individual Covered Product or whether the manufacture of such Covered Product directly or indirectly financed or benefited Armed Groups in the Covered Countries.

### **Independent Private Sector Audit**

Consistent with the provisions of the Rule, the SEC’s Statement on the Effect of the Recent Court of Appeals Decision on the Conflict Minerals Rule dated April 29, 2014, and the SEC’s Order Issuing Stay dated May 2, 2014, this Report has not been audited by a third party. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Report, for purposes of clarification and without limitation, we are not claiming, nor are we implying, that any of our Covered Products are “DRC Conflict-Free.” An audit is not required for the reporting period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

### **Improvements to Due Diligence**

We expect to take the following steps to improve our due diligence measures:

- (i) continue to engage with in-scope suppliers to obtain current, accurate and complete information about our Conflict Mineral supply chain;

- (ii) continue to engage with in-scope suppliers to implement responsible sourcing;
- (iii) continue to request that in-scope suppliers encourage the SORs in our supply chain to become conformant under the RMAP;
- (iv) continue to engage with verifiable SORs in our supply chain of any Covered Product to provide country of origin data with respect to necessary Conflict Minerals; and
- (v) continue to support the RMI through our membership.

**Caution Concerning Forward-Looking Statements.** Certain statements in this report may be “forward-looking” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “projects,” “believes,” “estimates,” “targets,” “anticipates,” “desires,” and similar expressions are used to identify these forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include statements relating to our future plans, and any other statement that does not directly relate to any historical or current fact. Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions, which may not prove to be accurate. These statements are not guarantees and are subject to risks, uncertainties and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict, including but not limited to, our ability to constructively work with our suppliers to achieve compliance with our Policy and Purchase Order Terms, our ability to enter into long-term contracts with appropriate Conflict Minerals terms, our ability to maintain long-term relationships with our suppliers, and our ability to identify and constructively engage with SORs in our supply chain. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from these forward-looking statements. As a result, these statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, except as required by federal securities laws.