

---

---

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

**FORM SD**  
**Specialized Disclosure Report**

**CLARUS CORPORATION**

(Exact Name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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

**001-34767**  
(Commission  
File Number)

**58-1972600**  
(IRS Employer  
Identification No.)

**2084 East 3900 South**  
**Salt Lake City, Utah**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

**84124**  
(Zip Code)

**Aaron J. Kuehne**  
**(801) 278-5552**

(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report)

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, 2019

---

---

**Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

**Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report**

*Conflict Minerals Disclosure*

A copy of this Form SD and the Conflict Minerals Report, filed as Exhibit 1.01 hereto, are publicly available on the Internet website of Clarus Corporation (the “Company”) at [www.claruscorp.com](http://www.claruscorp.com) under the tab “All SEC Filings” within the section called “SEC Filings”. The information contained on the Company’s website is not incorporated by reference into this Form SD or the Company’s Conflict Minerals Report and should not be considered part of this Form SD or the Conflict Minerals Report.

**Item 1.02 Exhibit**

The Conflict Minerals Report required by Item 1.01 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

**Section 2 – Exhibits**

**Item 2.01 Exhibits**

<b>Exhibit No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
1.01	Clarus Corporation Conflict Minerals Report for the year ended December 31, 2019, as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of Form SD

**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.

**CLARUS CORPORATION**

By: /s/ Aaron J. Kuehne  
Name: Aaron J. Kuehne  
Title: Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer

Date: May 29, 2020

---

# CONFLICT MINERALS REPORT



in accord with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended

## Introduction

This is the Conflict Minerals Report for Clarus Corporation. (NASDAQ: CLAR) (the “Company,” “Clarus,” “we,” “us” or “our”), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Rule”), for the reporting period from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. The Rule was adopted by the SEC to implement reporting and disclosure requirements related to conflict minerals as directed by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. The Rule imposes certain reporting obligations on SEC registrants whose manufactured products contain conflict minerals which are necessary to the functionality or production of their products. “Conflict minerals” are defined by the SEC as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, wolframite (and their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum and tungsten) and gold.

The Rule imposes certain reporting obligations on SEC registrants whose products contain conflict minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of their products (such minerals are referred to as “necessary conflict minerals”), excepting conflict minerals that, prior to January 31, 2013, were located “outside of the supply chain” (as defined in the Rule).

For products which contain necessary conflict minerals, the registrant must conduct in good faith a reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) designed to determine whether any of the conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”) or an adjoining country (collectively, the “Covered Countries”). If, based on such inquiry, the registrant determines that the necessary conflict minerals contained in its products did not originate in a Covered Country or came solely from recycled or scrap sources, or has no reason to believe that any of the necessary conflict minerals contained in its products may have originated in a Covered Country or may not be solely from recycled or scrap sources, the registrant must disclose its determination and briefly describe the RCOI it undertook in making its determination and the results of the inquiry it performed.

Products which do not contain necessary conflict minerals that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries are considered “DRC conflict free”. Numerous terms in this Form SD are defined in the Rule and the reader is referred to that source and to SEC Release No. 34-67716 issued by the SEC on August 22, 2012, for such definitions.

## 1. Company Overview

Headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah, Clarus, a company focused on the outdoor and consumer industries, is seeking opportunities to acquire and grow businesses that can generate attractive shareholder returns. The Company has net operating tax loss carryforwards which it is seeking to redeploy to maximize shareholder value. Clarus’ primary business is as a leading designer, developer, manufacturer and distributor of outdoor equipment and lifestyle products focused on the climb, ski, mountain, sport and skincare markets. The Company’s products are principally sold under the Black Diamond®, Sierra®, PIEPS® and SKINourishment® brand names through outdoor specialty and online retailers, distributors and original equipment manufacturers throughout the U.S. and internationally.

Through our Black Diamond, PIEPS and SKINourishment brands, we offer a broad range of products including: high performance activity-based apparel (such as shells, insulation, midlayers, pants and logowear); rock-climbing footwear and equipment (such as carabiners, protection devices, harnesses, belay devices, helmets, and ice-climbing gear); technical backpacks and high-end day packs; trekking poles; headlamps and lanterns; gloves and mittens; and skincare and other sport-enhancing products. We also offer advanced skis, ski poles, ski skins, and snow safety products, including avalanche airbag systems, avalanche transceivers, shovels, and probes. Through our Sierra brand, we manufacture a wide range of high-performance bullets and ammunition for both rifles and pistols that are used for precision target shooting, hunting and military and law enforcement purposes.

---

## 2. Products Overview

Certain products that we manufacture or contract to manufacture contain tungsten (tungsten carbide is used in our headlamps, ski pole tips, trekking pole tips, the JetForce avalanche airbag system, avalanche beacons, avalanche rescue probes and some of our bullets), tin (solder is used in plating zippers for our apparel line, tents, backpacks and heated gloves, in the assembly of our headlamps, the JetForce avalanche airbag system, avalanche beacons, avalanche rescue probes and certain ski accessories, and a tin alloy is used in some of our bullets), tantalum (used in capacitors in electrical circuit boards in headlamps, heated gloves, certain ski accessories, the JetForce avalanche airbag system and avalanche beacons) and gold (used in the assembly of our headlamps, the JetForce avalanche airbag system and avalanche beacons). We determined that during the 2019 calendar year, we manufactured and sub-contracted to manufacture products containing conflict minerals and that the use of these minerals is necessary to the functionality or production of these products.

## 3. Supply Chain Overview

Our supply chain is complex. There are multiple tiers between the Company and the mines which produce and supply the various conflict minerals used in our products. Accordingly, we rely on our direct suppliers to provide information on the origin of the conflict minerals contained in components which are included in our products. The methods we used in our attempts to seek to determine the origin of conflict minerals in our products included:

- sending letters to our relevant suppliers and explaining the rule and its reporting requirements;
- soliciting survey responses from relevant active suppliers of components of our products, using the standard Conflict Minerals Reporting Template designed by the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (“EICC”) and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (“GeSI”);
- soliciting responses similar to information provided in the Conflict Mineral Reporting Template from relevant suppliers of non-electronic components;
- reviewing responses that we received from our suppliers and following up on inconsistent, incomplete and inaccurate responses; and
- sending reminders to suppliers who did not respond to our requests for information.

## 4. Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry and Conclusion

We conducted a comprehensive product review to identify suppliers using conflict minerals in, or in the manufacture of, any of our products and found that certain conflict minerals can be found in small amounts in some of our products and are necessary to the functionality or production of those products. Therefore, we are subject to the reporting obligations of the Rule.

We conducted a survey of our relevant active suppliers using a template developed by the “EICC” and the “GeSI”, known as the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (the “Template”). The Template was developed to facilitate disclosure and communication of information regarding smelters or refiners that provide material to a company’s supply chain. It includes questions regarding a company’s conflict-free policy, engagement with its direct suppliers, and a listing of the smelters or refiners the company and its suppliers use. In addition, the Template contains questions about the origin of conflict minerals included in such company’s products, as well as supplier due diligence. This Template is being widely adopted by many companies in their due diligence processes related to conflict minerals.

---

During our 2019 review, we identified nine (9) suppliers who fell within the scope of our RCOI. We contacted these suppliers and provided them with the Template to facilitate their responses to us. Detailed records and metrics were kept on all incoming survey responses and all supplier communication. Throughout this process we were committed in our attempts to properly assess the breadth of our supply chain and the year-over-year improvements in the completeness and validity of the smelter or refiner data submitted.

We received responses back from all nine (9) suppliers, and of these responses we were able to conclude that the conflict minerals used by four (4) of these suppliers did not originate from a Covered Country. Five (5) of the responses from these suppliers were inadequate to reasonably demonstrate that the country of origin of the conflict minerals was not a Covered Country. All suppliers who did not provide adequate information in their respective responses are being tracked and further engaged for providing an acceptable response to our internal conflict minerals management team.

Due to the breadth and complexity of our products and supply chain, it will take time for many of our suppliers to verify the origin of all of the conflict minerals, and they may not succeed in determining the origin of all or any such conflict minerals.

Despite having conducted a good faith RCOI and due diligence process and based on the responses we received, we do not currently have sufficient information from our suppliers or other sources to (i) determine the country of origin of all of the conflict minerals used in each of our products or (ii) identify the facilities used to process those conflict minerals. Therefore, we cannot exclude the possibility that some of these conflict minerals (i) may have originated in a Covered Country and directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups, or (ii) were not derived from recycled or scrap sources.

Using our supply chain due diligence processes and various improvements we have made and further planned engagement with suppliers, we hope to further develop transparency into our supply chain.

## **5. Conflict Minerals Status Analysis and Conflict Status Conclusion**

We have concluded that, based on our RCOI and related due diligence, we do not have sufficient information to make a determination as to the status of the conflict minerals we use in the manufacture and production of our products.

## **6. Due Diligence Program**

### **6.1. Conflict Minerals Policy**

Our policy with respect to the sourcing of conflict minerals can be found at [www.claruscop.com](http://www.claruscop.com), under the tab “Governance Documents” within the section called “Governance”. The content of any website referred to in this report is included for general information only and is not incorporated by reference in this report.

### **6.2. Due Diligence Process**

#### **6.2.1. Design of Our Due Diligence and Description of the Due Diligence Process**

Our due diligence processes and efforts have been developed in conjunction with the third edition of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas. We designed our due diligence processes to seek to conform in all material respects with these OECD guidelines.

Our conflict minerals due diligence processes include: the development of a Conflict Minerals Policy, establishment of governance structures with cross functional team members and senior executives, and communication with suppliers. We took measures to seek to ensure that the findings of our supply chain risk assessment are reported by our internal conflicts minerals management team to designated members of our senior management, including our Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer, as well as our President. Our internal conflict minerals management team, which includes members across our various departments, including purchasing, compliance and finance departments, oversees our conflict minerals compliance activities and reports directly to our Senior Director of Quality, who oversees our conflict minerals due diligence processes.

---

### 6.2.2. Record Maintenance

We have established our due diligence compliance process and a documentation and record maintenance procedure to seek to ensure the retention of relevant documentation.

### 6.3. Steps to Be Taken to Mitigate Risk and Maturing Due Diligence Program

As we continue to seek to develop our due diligence program, we expect to enhance our supplier communications and to improve our due diligence data accuracy in order to seek to mitigate the risk that the necessary conflict minerals contained in our products could benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries (see Item 9 below).

### 7. Identify and Assess Risk in the Supply Chain

Because of our size, the breadth and complexity of our products, and the constant evolution of our supply chain, it is difficult to identify any conflict minerals utilized from our direct suppliers. 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 the necessary conflict minerals. Our due diligence processes are based on the necessity of seeking data from our direct suppliers who, in turn, seek similar information within their own supply chains to identify the original sources of the necessary conflict minerals, and as a result the Company is unable to validate whether certain smelters or refiners identified by our suppliers' sources are from or are located in the Covered Countries or are actually in the Company's supply chain. Additionally, such sources of information may yield inaccurate or incomplete information and may be subject to fraud. Therefore, the Company is not providing an aggregated list of the smelters and refiners in the Company's supply chain or an aggregated list of the potential countries of origin from which those smelters and refiners collectively source conflict minerals.

### 8. Audit of Supply Chain Due Diligence

We do not have a direct relationship with any of the smelters and refiners of the conflict minerals used in our products, nor do we perform direct audits of the other entities in our supply chain. However, we do rely upon industry efforts to influence smelters and refineries to participate in the EICC/GeSI Conflict-Free Smelter Program.

### 9. Continuous Improvement Efforts to Mitigate Risk

We intend to undertake the following next steps to seek to continue to improve our due diligence process and to gather additional information which will assist us to determine whether the conflict minerals we utilize benefit armed groups contributing to human rights violations:

- continue to conduct and report annually on supply chain due diligence for the applicable conflict minerals;
  - enhance vendor acceptance process by obtaining a mutual commitment to compliance of our conflict mineral policy prior to initiating orders with new vendors;
  - improve our supplier communication processes, including maintaining supplier evaluations on an individual company-by-company basis, which will govern our communication and next steps, including escalation based on incomplete responses;
  - continue to monitor supplier performance to previously requested action plans and implement an escalation process for underperforming or unresponsive suppliers;
  - examine the possibility of establishing new terms and conditions in supplier contracts that stipulate responses to conflict mineral related inquires; and
  - compare the smelters and refiners identified in the supply chain survey against the list of smelter facilities which have been identified as "conflict free" by programs such as the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition / Global e-Sustainability Initiative (EICC/GeSI) Conflict Free Smelter Program.
-

## Forward-Looking Statements

Please note that in this Conflict Minerals Report we may use words such as “appears,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “plans,” “expects,” “intends,” “future” and similar expressions which constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are made based on our expectations and beliefs concerning future events impacting the Company and therefore involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Potential risks and uncertainties that could cause the actual results of operations or financial condition of the Company to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements in this report include, but are not limited to, the overall level of consumer demand on our products; general economic conditions and other factors affecting consumer confidence, preferences, and behavior; disruption and volatility in the global currency, capital, and credit markets; the financial strength of the Company’s customers; the Company’s ability to implement its business strategy, the ability of the Company to execute and integrate acquisitions; changes in governmental regulation, legislation or public opinion relating to the manufacture and sale of bullets and ammunition by our Sierra segment, and the possession and use of firearms and ammunition by our customers; the Company’s exposure to product liability or product warranty claims and other loss contingencies; disruptions and other impacts to the Company’s business, as a result of the COVID-19 global pandemic and government actions and restrictive measures implemented in response; stability of the Company’s manufacturing facilities and suppliers, as well as consumer demand for our products, in light of disease epidemics and health-related concerns such as the COVID-19 global pandemic; the impact that global climate change trends may have on the Company and its suppliers and customers; the Company’s ability to protect patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights; any breaches of, or interruptions in, our information systems; fluctuations in the price, availability and quality of raw materials and contracted products as well as foreign currency fluctuations; our ability to utilize our net operating loss carryforwards; changes in tax laws and liabilities, tariffs, legal, regulatory, political and economic risks; and the Company’s ability to declare a dividend. More information on potential factors that could affect the Company’s financial results is included from time to time in the Company’s public reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and Current Reports on Form 8-K. All forward-looking statements included in this Conflict Minerals Report are based upon information available to the Company as of the date of this Conflict Minerals Report, and speak only as of the date hereof. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Conflict Minerals Report.

---