

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

Form SD

SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT

CIRCOR INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

001-14962
(Commission File No.)

04-3477276
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

30 Corporate Drive, Suite 200, Burlington, MA
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

01803-4238
(Zip Code)

Rajeev Bhalla

(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, 2015.

Section 1 - Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

Based upon its Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry the registrant has determined that it is necessary to file a Conflict Minerals Report.

Item 1.02

A copy of CIRCOR International, Inc.'s 2015 Conflict Minerals Report is provided as Exhibit 1.01 hereto and is publicly available at <http://investors.circor.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=109457&p=irol-conflictmineralpolicy>.

Section 2 - Exhibits

Exhibit 1.01 - Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.

SIGNATURE

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.

CIRCOR International, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Rajeev Bhalla

Rajeev Bhalla
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

May 27, 2015

CIRCOR International, Inc.
Conflict Minerals Report
For The Year Ended December 31, 2015

This report for the year ended December 31, 2015 (the “Reporting Period”) is presented pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Conflict Minerals Rule”). The Conflict Minerals Rule, through Form SD, requires the disclosure of certain information if a company manufactures or contracts to manufacture products for which certain “conflict minerals” (as defined below) are necessary to the functionality or production of such products. Form SD defines “**conflict minerals**” as: (i)(a) columbite-tantalite (or coltan, the metal ore from which tantalum is extracted), (b) cassiterite (the metal ore from which tin is extracted), (c) gold and (d) wolframite (the metal ore from which tungsten is extracted), or their derivatives, which are currently limited to tantalum, tin and tungsten; or (ii) any other mineral or its derivatives determined by the U.S. Secretary of State to be financing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an “adjoining country,” as such term is defined in Form SD (collectively, the “**Covered Countries**”). Please refer to the Conflict Minerals Rule, Form SD and the 1934 Act Release No. 34-67716 for additional definitions of the terms used in this Report.

1. Overview

This report has been prepared by CIRCOR International, Inc. (herein referred to as “CIRCOR,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”). The information includes the activities of all majority-owned subsidiaries and variable interest entities that are required to be consolidated. It does not include the activities of variable interest entities that are not required to be consolidated.

Forward-looking statements contained in this report are made based on known events and circumstances at the time of release, and as such, are subject in the future to unforeseen uncertainties and risks. Statements in this report that express a belief, expectation or intention, as well as those that are not historical fact, are forward-looking statements, including statements related to the Company’s compliance efforts and expected actions identified in this report. These forward-looking statements are subject to various risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, among other matters, the Company’s customers’ requirements to use certain suppliers, the Company’s suppliers’ responsiveness and cooperation with the Company’s due diligence efforts, the Company’s ability to implement improvements in its conflict minerals program and the Company’s ability to identify and mitigate related risks in its supply chain. If one or more of these or other risks materialize, actual results may vary materially from those expressed. For a more complete discussion of these and other risk factors, see the Company’s other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), including its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 and subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. The Company makes these statements as of the date of this disclosure, and undertakes no obligation to update them unless otherwise required by law.

2. Product Description

CIRCOR manufactures and contracts to manufacture engineered products and sub-systems used in the oil & gas, power generation, aerospace, defense and other industrial markets. These products comprise many varieties of valves (ball valves, control valves, check valves, butterfly valves), fluid and gas regulators, controls, actuation and sub-system components for customers around the world. These products are fabricated from numerous materials procured from the Company’s suppliers through its global supply chains. There are two major reporting segments through which CIRCOR manufactures and sells products: CIRCOR Energy and CIRCOR Aerospace & Defense. Each of the four conflict minerals (also collectively referred to herein as “3TG” for the elements tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold) is necessary to the production of one or more of our product lines as described.

3. Facilities

During the Reporting Period, CIRCOR processed conflict minerals in its manufacturing facilities located in the United States, Western Europe, Morocco, India, Brazil, and the People’s Republic of China. Our Energy segment operates facilities in the United States (Oklahoma City, OK; Walden, NY; Spartanburg, SC; Tampa, FL), Nerviano, Italy; Middlesex and North Yorkshire, UK; Cologne and Kornwestheim, Germany; Piracicaba, Brazil; Coimbatore, India; Bergschenhoek, The Netherlands; and Suzhou, PRC. Our Aerospace & Defense segment operates facilities in the United States (Corona, CA; Hauppauge, NY); Uxbridge, UK; Le Plessis Tréville and Chemillé, France; and Tangier, Morocco.

4. Due Diligence on Supply Chains

In designing our conflict minerals compliance program, we referred to the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development's Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (OECD Guidance). The five basic elements of the OECD guidance are: 1. Establish strong management systems; 2. Identify and assess risks in the supply chain; 3. Design and implement a strategy to respond to identified risks; 4. Carry out independent third-party audit of refiner's due diligence practices; and 5. Report annually on supply chain due diligence. Our program addresses the basic elements of the OECD Guidance below.

4.1 Establish Strong Management Systems

Policy

As described above, CIRCOR has adopted a Conflict Minerals Policy which is posted on our website at <http://investors.circor.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=109457&p=irol-conflictmineralpolicy>. In following its policy, the Company is committed to making continuous improvements toward ensuring that its products are "conflict free."

Internal Team

The Company has established a management system for its conflict minerals program. Our management system includes a Conflict Minerals Steering Committee which includes CIRCOR's Vice President - Global Supply Chain and Vice President - General Counsel as well as a team of subject matter experts from relevant functions such as Supply Chain, Materials Management, Engineering and the Legal and Accounting functions. The team of subject matter experts is responsible for implementing our conflict minerals compliance strategy and is led by our legal department and our supply chain professionals, one of whom acts as the conflict minerals program manager. In organizing and conducting our annual survey for the Reporting Period, representatives of the legal department and supply chain organization met regularly with the Company's contracted service provider. Senior management representatives are briefed on the results of our due diligence efforts.

Control systems

As the Company does not have direct relationships with smelters and refiners of conflict minerals, it is engaged and actively cooperates with trade associations such as the Corporate Executive Board and the Manufacturers Alliance for Productivity and Innovation for resources on best practices in implementing our Conflict Minerals Policy. CIRCOR has also retained a service provider for supply chain research, consulting and database management services. Through our service provider, we are able to reference external databases and independent organizations to validate information on source smelters and gold refiners as reported to the Company by its suppliers. Our controls are supported by our Code of Conduct which outlines expected behaviors for all employees and provides a complaint mechanism that can accommodate anonymous complaints. This mechanism is also available through the Company's website.

Strengthen Engagement with Suppliers

The Company has revised many of its contractual relationships with suppliers to include requirements that they cooperate with our policy of conducting due diligence on our supply chains by providing written certifications on the country of origin of any conflict minerals contained in the materials they supply to CIRCOR. As we renew or enter into new supply agreements, we add clauses to require suppliers to provide information about their smelters and sources of conflict minerals.

We have also added a Supplier Code of Conduct to our long term agreements with suppliers. The Supplier Code of Conduct restates our commitment to eliminating from our supply chains any conflict mineral that has a connection to armed conflict in the Conflict Region, and requires suppliers to cooperate with our due diligence program. The Supplier Code of Conduct includes disclosure requirements to mitigate against the risk of including conflict minerals that finance the armed conflict in the Covered Countries, and requires, among other things, that suppliers to commit to becoming "conflict free" with respect to the materials they supply to the Company. Additional measures to improve transparency in our supply chains are described below.

4.2 Identify and assess risk in the supply chain

Because of the breadth of our organizational structure, the fact that many of our products are constituted from metals, the complexity of certain products, and the depth and dynamic nature of our supply chain, we have looked across all of our business operations worldwide to organize our assessments of the products we manufacture, our suppliers and their respective upstream sources. Our supply chain professionals and product engineers have identified all direct suppliers of materials that were known to contain or

were reasonably believed might contain at least one 3TG ("in-scope suppliers"). These materials are the product of attenuated supply chains. However, we recognize the possibility that some of them might include conflict minerals sourced from mines controlled by persons engaged in human rights abuses in the Covered Countries.

4.3 Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Risks

Our Conflict Minerals Policy guides our risk management plan and our due diligence efforts, through which our compliance program is implemented, managed and monitored. Updates to this risk assessment are provided to senior management.

CIRCOR procures materials to manufacture its products from over three thousand suppliers. As in prior years, we began our due diligence on our supply chains in 2015 by reviewing our products to identify all direct suppliers who provided materials which we either knew to contain or believed may contain a conflict mineral. Recognizing that conflict minerals risk is an enterprise-wide issue, we undertook to develop a database of supplier contact and location information from all business units, including email addresses and telephone contact information. In 2014 we consolidated the detailed supplier information developed from our 2013 survey program into a centrally administered materials management database. We conformed supplier information from across multiple business units, allowing us to consistently and accurately identify suppliers of constituent materials necessary to the functionality or production of CIRCOR finished products. This database has enabled us to elicit and organize more detailed responses from our suppliers and to improve the quantity and quality of supplier responses. Continuing into the current Reporting Period, we undertook a program aimed at developing a more robust database of product information to assist us in connecting supplier information to our finished products. During 2015, CIRCOR significantly expanded the scope of suppliers covered by a single master database. The Company believes that the consolidation of its supplier information will help improve the overall transparency and efficiency of its supply chain management.

CIRCOR included all in-scope suppliers in its Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI). To obtain the required information from its suppliers, the Company utilized the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CMRT") based on the questionnaire form developed and published by the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative, which was established by the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative. CIRCOR's suppliers were requested to provide detailed information regarding the supplier's conflict-free policy, the presence and source of any conflict minerals contained in materials supplied to CIRCOR, the supplier's engagement with its upstream suppliers, and identification of the smelters from which the supplier sourced 3TG materials. We directed suppliers to written instructions for completing the form and to recorded training illustrating proper use of the tool. The CMRT can be completed in several non-English languages and is consistent with the template in use by many companies in their due diligence processes related to conflict minerals. We requested suppliers to submit their responses in an on-line format (rather than uploading their own spreadsheets) and we pre-set the reporting format to elicit product-level responses.

Where suppliers failed to respond to our initial request, reminder emails were sent to them requesting completion of the CMRT. In many cases, this exercise was repeated multiple times. Suppliers who remained non-responsive to our email reminders were contacted by telephone and offered assistance. Our service provider utilized staff members who are fluent in several non-English languages to facilitate supplier participation. This assistance included, but was not limited to, providing further information about CIRCOR's conflict minerals compliance program, an explanation of the information sought and why its collection is necessary, a review of how the information would be used and clarification of the instructions for completing the CMRT template.

Due Diligence Results: Survey Responses

Our enhanced survey program helped to drive greater awareness in our supplier community of the Conflict Minerals Rule and the importance of cooperation with CIRCOR as a regulated customer. As was the case last year, our efforts to collect information from our suppliers continued into the current calendar year. Overall, even with a larger supplier database in 2015, the steps we took in consolidating our information and in conducting our survey and follow-up campaign resulted in increasing the rate of supplier participation over the previous year to forty four percent (44%).

CIRCOR's suppliers vary widely in size and sophistication. Although our CMRT was pre-set to require product level information, several of our responding suppliers provided data on an enterprise-wide basis, without specifying the product(s) to which their data related. In addition, some suppliers indicated that they were providing information for "all products" without specifying whether this entry described all-products-sold-to-Circor or all-products-produced-by-the-supplier. Because of this ambiguity, we were unable to distinguish whether such a supplier who reported having sourced *any* 3TG from a Covered Country had in fact incorporated those specific lots of minerals into the specific lot(s) of product(s) it sold to CIRCOR. Based on information available at this time, we are therefore unable to trace the materials supplied to us to a particular source location so as to validate which of the supplier-identified source smelters, refiners or mines are actually in our supply chain.

Further ambiguity exists beyond the first tier of CIRCOR's supply chains. Just under fifteen percent of responding first-tier suppliers indicated that they sourced 3TG materials from smelters which, based upon supplier information or indicated by our independent research, are believed to have sourced raw materials from at least one mining operation located in a Covered Country. However, the profile information we have for smelters identifies all countries from which materials were sourced by that smelter on an enterprise-wide basis. As a consequence, even where suppliers have reported their information on a product-level basis, we believe that our data may contain a number of "false positives" in relation to the risk that our necessary 3TG minerals were sourced from smelter who in turn sourced them from a Covered Country.

Information provided by the suppliers who responded to the Company's RCOI has been aggregated into the Company's online data platform. Supplier responses were then evaluated for plausibility, completeness, accuracy and consistency with other known information. These responses became the subject of further inquiry. For example, we compared smelter facilities identified as sources by our suppliers to the list of smelters certified as Conflict-Free by the Conflict Free Sourcing Initiative ("CFSI") and other certifying bodies. Where information from a supplier contained, inconsistent, implausible or apparently erroneous entries, we attempted to make additional contact with the supplier to clarify the information provided. Where clarifying information was obtained, the database was updated or corrected.

4.4 Independent Third Party Audit of Supply Chain Due Diligence

Because CIRCOR does not have direct relationships with any 3TG smelters and refiners, it relies on industry resources, such as CFSI and other certifying bodies, to provide conflict-free certifications and to influence smelters and refiners to participate in audits and achieve conflict-free status. We also rely upon our contracted service provider for additional industry intelligence about smelters and refiners. However, the Company does not have the level of detailed information necessary to perform effective audits of 3TG suppliers, as much of the information provided from suppliers to date is supplied on an enterprise-wide basis and is not particularized to our products.

4.5 Public Report on Supply Chain Due Diligence

This is CIRCOR's third public report on its conflict minerals supply chain due diligence. In addition to the strategies, practices and results described in this report, we have, as required by the statute and consistent with the OECD Guidance, published our supply chain due diligence policy as set forth in our Conflict Minerals Policy available on our website at <http://investors.circor.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=109457&p=irol-conflictmineralpolicy>.

5. Efforts to determine mine or location of origin

As detailed above, through our establishment of a management structure, assessment of risk, development of a Conflict Minerals Policy, expansion of our supplier database, and the design and implementation of a disciplined due diligence program on our 3TG supply chains, including the leveraging of outside resources and databases, we have made significant efforts to develop and improve our conflict minerals compliance program. Our work has established a foundation comprising all information reasonably available at this time to support our ongoing efforts to determine the mines or other locations of origin of the necessary 3TG in the products we manufacture and contract to have manufactured.

6. Steps to be taken to mitigate risk

We intend to take the following steps to broaden and deepen supplier participation in our program and improve the due diligence conducted to date to further mitigate any risk that 3TG necessary to the manufacture of our products could benefit armed groups in the DRC or adjoining countries:

- a. Continue to develop our product database across our business units to drive greater transparency in our supply chains.
- b. Renew our RCOI with existing in-scope suppliers and expand it to include new suppliers who we believe may supply materials containing 3TG.
- c. Continue our program of requiring suppliers to subscribe to our Supplier Code of Conduct as described above, which includes conflicts minerals disclosure obligations and commitment to transparency and integrity.
- d. If any of our suppliers were to be found to have supplied us with 3TG from sources that support the armed conflict in the Covered Countries, engage with such suppliers to establish an alternate source of 3TG that does not support such conflict.
- e. Work with relevant trade associations to define and improve best practices and build our leverage over the supply chain in accordance with the OECD Guidance.

7. Audit

After performing appropriate due diligence, CIRCOR is unable to determine whether any 3TG necessary to its manufacture of products during the Reporting Period originated in a Covered Country or directly or indirectly financed or benefited armed groups there. Therefore we are not required to obtain an independent private sector audit of our Conflict Minerals Report.