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**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

**FORM SD**

Specialized Disclosure Report

**HILLENBRAND, INC.**

(Exact name of the registrant as specified in its charter)

**Indiana**  
(State or other jurisdiction  
of incorporation)

**1-33794**  
(Commission file  
number)

**One Batesville Boulevard  
Batesville, Indiana 47006**  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

**Nicholas R. Farrell  
Hillenbrand, Inc.  
Senior Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary  
812-931-5000**

(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:

- Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2022.
- Rule 13q-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13q-1) for the fiscal year ended \_\_\_\_\_.

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**Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

**Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report**

In accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Hillenbrand, Inc. (“Hillenbrand” or the “Company”) is submitting this Specialized Disclosure Report (“Form SD”) as well as a Conflict Minerals Report, which is attached as Exhibit 1.01. Hillenbrand has made the Conflict Minerals Report publicly available on the Investor Relations page of Hillenbrand’s website under SEC filings at: <https://ir.hillenbrand.com/sec-filings/all-sec-filings>.<sup>1</sup>

**Item 1.02 Exhibit**

A Conflict Minerals Report covering calendar year 2022 has been filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

**Section 2 – Resource Extraction Issuer Disclosure**

**Item 2.01 Resource Extraction Issuer Disclosure and Report**

Not applicable.

**Section 3 – Exhibits**

**Item 3.01 Exhibits**

[Exhibit 1.01 — Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form SD.](#)

<sup>1</sup> The reference to Hillenbrand’s website is provided for convenience only, and its contents are not incorporated by reference into this Form SD and the Conflict Minerals Report nor deemed filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

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**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.

**Hillenbrand, Inc.**

(Registrant)

/s/ Nicholas R. Farrell

Nicholas R. Farrell

Senior Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary

May 30, 2023

(Date)

**Hillenbrand, Inc.**

**Conflict Minerals Report**

**For the Year Ended December 31, 2022**

This is the Conflict Minerals Report of Hillenbrand, Inc. (“Hillenbrand,” “we,” “us,” and “our”) for calendar year 2022 in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Rule”). Adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, the Rule imposes reporting obligations on SEC registrants whose manufactured products contain so-called “conflict minerals” that are necessary to the functionality or production of those products. As used herein, the term “conflict minerals” or “3TG” includes columbite-tantalite, cassiterite, gold, wolframite, and their derivatives tantalum, tin, and tungsten.

**Company and Product Overview**

Hillenbrand is a global industrial company that provides highly-engineered, mission-critical processing equipment and solutions to customers around the world.

Hillenbrand’s portfolio is composed of leading industrial brands that serve large, attractive end markets, including durable plastics, food, and recycling. On December 15, 2022, Hillenbrand entered into a definitive agreement to sell its Batesville reportable operating segment (“Batesville”) to BL Memorial Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company owned by funds affiliated with LongRange Capital, L.P., which divestiture was subsequently completed on February 1, 2023.

Hillenbrand is now composed of two reportable operating segments: Advanced Process Solutions and Molding Technology Solutions. Advanced Process Solutions is a global leader in highly-engineered process and material handling equipment and systems for a wide variety of industries, including durable plastics, food, and recycling. Molding Technology Solutions is a global leader in highly-engineered processing equipment, systems, and aftermarket parts and service for the plastic technology processing industry.

The Molding Technology Solutions reportable operating segment and the Advanced Process Solutions reportable operating segment have complementary product lines with excellent positions across the plastics value chain. The products of Advanced Process Solutions and Molding Technology Solutions are covered by this report, as further discussed below.

**1. Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry**

**1.1. Design of RCOI**

We have determined that some of the products described above contain 3TG necessary to the functionality or production of those products. As a result, we conducted a reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) to determine whether any of the necessary 3TG contained in our products manufactured in 2022 originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or any adjoining country (collectively, the “Covered Countries”) or were from recycled or scrap sources. Due to the announcement during December 2022 that Hillenbrand had signed a definitive agreement to divest Batesville, and the subsequent divestiture in early 2023 prior to the completion of our survey process, we did not include the suppliers to Batesville as part of our RCOI.

Our businesses are purchasers of materials and parts with complex supply chains and are many steps downstream in the minerals supply chain from raw mineral sourcing, smelters, and refiners. We do not purchase raw ore or unrefined 3TG and do not directly purchase materials or parts from the Covered Countries. Thus, we rely on the information provided by our direct suppliers to determine the origin of the 3TG contained in the parts and materials supplied to us, including the 3TG provided to our suppliers from sub-tier suppliers.

Our RCOI was reasonably designed and conducted in good faith and included the following steps:

- We identified the suppliers of materials and parts incorporated into our manufactured products during 2022 to determine whether 3TG were included in those materials or parts and, if so, whether those minerals were necessary to the functionality or production of those products. This process included reviewing prior year survey results, internal supply chain records, product specifications, content data forms, codes assigned to product parts, bills of materials, and other relevant documentation, including from the 3TG review processes conducted in the prior years, where applicable.
- We surveyed suppliers of parts and materials included in our products that either we were aware contained 3TG necessary to the functionality or production of our products or we could not determine contained 3TG, including by sending a survey (in local language, where requested), along with detailed instructions and key definitions under the Rule; taking into account conclusions of the prior years’ processes. The survey sought information regarding the 3TG content of the parts and materials supplied to us, the origin of any such 3TG (including whether the 3TG were from recycled or scrap material), and the source(s) of the supplier’s materials.
- We reviewed survey responses from our suppliers and, as appropriate, followed up on those that were inconsistent, incomplete, or vague.
- We followed up with and sent reminders, sometimes repeatedly, to suppliers who did not respond to our surveys, encouraging them to respond. It is our general practice to reach out to non-responding suppliers at least three (3) times in an attempt to obtain answers from as many suppliers as possible.
- We periodically updated our inventory and related determinations over the course of 2022 and through the first quarter of 2023 to cover the completed manufacture of new products.
- We utilized our supplier databases, procurement management software, and detailed spreadsheets organized by our businesses to identify survey recipients, circulate and monitor survey responses, and track materials and parts with corresponding suppliers.

**1.2. Results of RCOI**

Out of the nearly twenty-three hundred suppliers surveyed as part of our RCOI, a majority of the responding suppliers confirmed that they do not source 3TG from the Covered Countries. While we did not receive survey responses from all our suppliers, eighty of the supplier responses received to date have indicated that 3TG are present in the parts or materials supplied to us and they have reason to believe they may have originated in the Covered Countries. Additionally, a number of suppliers indicated—on a companywide basis and not necessarily specific to any particular part or materials supplied to us—that 3TG used by them or their group of companies may have partially originated from Covered Countries and may possibly not have been from recycled or scrap sources. We were unsuccessful in obtaining responses from all suppliers, despite our good faith efforts, but the response level was generally consistent with past years, and we have no reason to believe that any non-responsiveness was due to 3TG being contained in the products supplied to us.

As a result of the RCOI, we were unable to specifically determine the origin of the 3TG in our products or to confirm whether any of these 3TG originated in the Covered Countries. In connection with the RCOI, Hillenbrand performed additional due diligence as described below.

## 2. Due Diligence Process

### 2.1. Design of Due Diligence

Building upon its RCOI efforts, Hillenbrand has designed its due diligence measures in connection with the guidelines set forth in the framework of The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for the Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Third Edition (2016) and the related Supplements for gold and for tin, tantalum, and tungsten, taking into consideration the circumstances of our individual businesses.

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### 2.2. Due Diligence Process

#### 2.2.1. Establish Strong Company Management Systems

##### Conflict Minerals Policy

Hillenbrand has adopted the Supply Chain Transparency Policy available on our website at <https://ir.hillenbrand.com/corporate-governance/governance-documents> which covers conflict minerals and was appropriately communicated internally. We have also adopted a Conflict Minerals Policy, available on the same website, to support the Supply Chain Transparency policy and reinforce our commitment to sustainable topics. As part of our supplier onboarding process, we communicate and require acknowledgment of these policies to new suppliers representing a significant majority of spend; and as part of our annual RCOI efforts we refer our suppliers to these and other policies housed on our website.

##### Internal Conflict Minerals Team

Hillenbrand has established a cross-functional conflict minerals team, consisting of representatives from our corporate center and our business units, including members of our legal, compliance, sustainability, and global supply management groups. We conducted periodic team meetings during calendar years 2022 and 2023 to assess the progress of our diligence, to share lessons learned across our supply chain, and to identify steps to strategically improve our due diligence program.

##### Control Systems and Transparency

Hillenbrand's Board of Directors has direct responsibility for overseeing the Company's exposure to risk. The Audit Committee of Hillenbrand's Board of Directors at least annually reviews Hillenbrand's internal audit charter, annual risk assessment, and annual audit plan, and has oversight, review, and assessment responsibility with respect to Hillenbrand's Code of Ethical Business Conduct ("Code") and its effectiveness. Hillenbrand regularly performs internal audits, consistent with its audit plan, and conducts risk assessments and compliance reviews in accordance with its Code. Our Code sets the standard that we will operate within the bounds of the law. As a result, Hillenbrand also reviews appropriate procedures in the context of conflict minerals. The conflict minerals team and our businesses have clearly communicated internal responsibilities for the conflict minerals due diligence.

##### Supplier Engagement

Hillenbrand engaged with suppliers as part of its RCOI and due diligence processes. Additionally, in connection with our Conflict Minerals Policy, Supply Chain Transparency Policy, and Code, Hillenbrand works to create and implement appropriate, specific conflict minerals terms into relevant contracts and to continue an ongoing dialogue with suppliers.

##### Grievance Mechanism

For addressing concerns and violations of its Code, Hillenbrand has an enterprise Compliance Review Board and Ethics and Compliance Committee, as well as a Compliance Help Line, in accordance with the Code, that is available to employees, suppliers, and customers around the world. As part of its ongoing due diligence processes, Hillenbrand has established a channel through which the conflict minerals team can adequately communicate findings.

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##### Maintain Records

As part of its conflict minerals process, Hillenbrand's conflict minerals team has established a record retention procedure, which requires retention of conflict minerals related information and correspondence for a minimum of five years.

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

Hillenbrand performed an assessment of its products to determine the components and/or raw materials most likely to contain 3TG, selected appropriate suppliers for surveying, and used detailed survey templates and supplementing documentation for surveying suppliers. Survey results were reviewed and analyzed by appropriate members of the conflict minerals team, including in periodic team meetings during 2022 and 2023.

#### 2.2.3. Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Risks

We are continuing to analyze all the findings and learnings of RCOI and are continuing to design our due diligence to include different risk management approaches tailored to each of our individual businesses.

Information gathered from Hillenbrand's due diligence process is summarized and reported to members of Hillenbrand's Executive Management Team. Any actual and potential risks identified in the RCOI and the due diligence are reported to and monitored by members of the dedicated conflict minerals team.

#### 2.2.4. Carry out Independent Third Party Audit of Supply Chain Due Diligence at Identified Points in the Supply Chain

Hillenbrand does not have direct relationships with the smelters and refiners in its supply chain, nor do we perform direct audits of the entities that may provide our supply chain with 3TG. However, we do rely upon industry efforts to influence smelters and refiners to undergo auditing and become certified, e.g., through the Responsible Minerals Initiative's ("RMI") program.

#### 2.2.5. Report on Supply Chain Due Diligence

### 2.3. Due Diligence Results

Generally, the suppliers we surveyed in relation to 3TG responded to our survey, often with company-level responses, versus product-specific responses. However, our suppliers are also several tiers away from the origin of the smelters of their raw materials and are thus facing comparable challenges in performing due diligence. In many cases, the information provided by our suppliers was inconclusive, including unclear chain of custody of 3TG in relation to our products, and incomplete origin and smelter information, although in many cases the specificity of information has improved in comparison with that obtained in the prior years. We were therefore unable to determine the origin of the 3TG in our supply chain and whether the sourcing was conflict-free. Due to the highly inconclusive nature of information on smelters and refiners we received from our suppliers, we are not providing a list of these in this report. Additional information regarding the origin and the names of potential smelters and refiners is continuing to be sought as we improve the quality of our due diligence process and as transparency increases within the overall supply chain.

### 3. Steps to Be Taken to Mitigate Risk

Hillenbrand intends to take the following steps, some of which we have already started to initiate, to improve its due diligence process:

- Continue the process of integrating conflict minerals provisions in arrangements with suppliers, specifically encouraging our suppliers to review and, where appropriate, incorporating the relevant terms of, our Conflict Minerals Policy, Supply Chain Transparency Policy, Code, and other applicable local policies, including as part of a more comprehensive vendor risk management project.
- Continue to integrate 3TG identification processes into our businesses' resource and procurement processes, as appropriate, to identify and track 3TG information systematically and quicker than before.
- Continue to engage with suppliers in order to raise awareness in relation to our Conflict Minerals Policy, Supply Chain Transparency Policy, Code, 3TG, our due diligence, and the RMI, as well as to understand which risks our suppliers have identified in relation to 3TG in their supply chains and the strategies they are developing to respond to such risks and to obtain more precise information on smelters and refiners.
- Identify appropriate opportunities for our businesses to participate in industry-wide conflict minerals initiatives.
- Continue to communicate internally to further increase awareness and transparency of 3TG issues beyond the conflict minerals team, including raising awareness of our Conflict Minerals Policy and Supply Chain Transparency Policy.
- In the event that Hillenbrand determines there is a reasonable possibility that 3TG necessary to the functionality or production of our products may directly or indirectly benefit armed groups, we will determine an appropriate response, depending upon the facts and circumstances, including the potential suspension or termination of the relevant supplier relationship.

We recognize that due diligence is a continuous process that necessitates on-going monitoring and adjustments. Hillenbrand intends to reassess implemented risk mitigation strategies and may refine or adapt current strategies to ensure appropriate risk mitigation.

This Conflict Minerals Report was not subject to an independent private sector audit for calendar year 2022.

### Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Throughout this report, we make a number of "forward-looking statements," including statements regarding the proposed acquisition (the "Proposed Transaction") by Hillenbrand, Inc. ("Hillenbrand" or the "Company") of the Schenck Process Food and Performance Materials ("FPM") business, such as statements about the timing and estimated synergies and other anticipated benefits of the Proposed Transaction, that are within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and that are intended to be covered by the safe harbor provided under these sections. As the words imply, these are statements about future sales, earnings, cash flow, results of operations, uses of cash, financings, ability to meet deleveraging goals, and other measures of financial performance or potential future plans or events, strategies, objectives, beliefs, prospects, assumptions, expectations, and projected costs or savings or transactions of the Company that might or might not happen in the future, as contrasted with historical information. Forward-looking statements are based on assumptions that we believe are reasonable, but by their very nature are subject to a wide range of risks. If our assumptions prove inaccurate or unknown risks and uncertainties materialize, actual results could vary materially from Hillenbrand's expectations and projections.

Words that could indicate that we are making forward-looking statements include the following:

intend	believe	plan	expect	may	goal	would	project	position
become	pursue	estimate	will	forecast	continue	could	anticipate	remain
target	encourage	promise	improve	progress	potential	should	impact	

This is not an exhaustive list, but is intended to give you an idea of how we try to identify forward-looking statements. The absence of any of these words, however, does not mean that the statement is not forward-looking.

**Here is the key point:** *Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or events, and actual results or events could differ materially from those set forth in any forward-looking statements.*

Any number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, could cause our performance to differ significantly from what is described in the forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to: global market and economic conditions, including those related to the financial markets; the impact of contagious diseases, such as the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus and the escalation thereof due to variant strains of the virus and the societal, governmental, and individual responses thereto, including supply chain disruptions, loss of contracts and/or customers, erosion of some customers' credit quality, downgrades of the Company's credit quality, closure or temporary interruption of the Company's or its suppliers' manufacturing facilities, travel, shipping and logistical disruptions, domestic and international general economic conditions, such as inflation, exchange rates and interest rates, loss of human capital or personnel, and general economic calamities; risks related to the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine and resulting geopolitical instability and uncertainty, which could have a negative impact on our ability to sell to, ship products to, collect payments from, and support customers in certain regions, in addition to the potential effect of supply chain disruptions that could adversely affect profitability; the risk of business disruptions associated with information technology, cyber-attacks, or catastrophic losses affecting infrastructure; the risk that regulatory approvals required for the Proposed Transaction are

not obtained or delay the Proposed Transaction or cause the parties to abandon the Proposed Transaction, or that obtaining any such regulatory approvals results in the imposition of conditions, limitations, or restrictions that adversely affect the Company or FPM; the risk that other conditions to the completion of the Proposed Transaction are not satisfied on a timely basis or at all; uncertainties as to the timing of the Proposed Transaction and the risk that the Proposed Transaction may not be completed in a timely manner or at all; uncertainties as to the Company's access to available financing for the Proposed Transaction on a timely basis and on reasonable terms; the possibility of unanticipated costs or liabilities associated with the Proposed Transaction; risks related to diversion of management attention of FPM from its ongoing business operations due to the Proposed Transaction or its announcement or pendency; risks associated with contracts containing consent and/or other provisions that may be triggered by the Proposed Transaction; the impact of the announcement or pendency of the Proposed Transaction on the Company's or FPM's ability to retain and hire key personnel; the risk of litigation relating to the Proposed Transaction; the possibility that the integration of FPM with the Company's current operations will be more costly or difficult than expected or may otherwise be unsuccessful; negative effects of the Proposed Transaction (including its announcement or pendency), the Linxis Group SAS ("Linxis") acquisition, or other acquisitions on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and financial performance (including the ability of the Company to maintain relationships with its customers, suppliers and others with whom it does business); the possibility that the anticipated benefits from the Proposed Transaction, the Linxis acquisition and other acquisitions, including potential synergies and cost savings, cannot be realized by the Company in full or at all or may take longer to realize than expected, or the failure of the Company or any acquired company to achieve its plans and objectives generally; risks that the integrations of FPM, Linxis or other acquired businesses disrupt current operations or pose potential difficulties in employee retention or otherwise adversely affect financial or operating results; increasing competition for highly skilled and talented workers as well as labor shortages; our level of international sales and operations; the impact of incurring significant amounts of indebtedness and any inability of the Company to respond to changes in its business or make future desirable acquisitions; the ability of the Company to comply with financial or other covenants in debt agreements; cyclical demand for industrial capital goods; impairment charges to goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets; competition in the industries in which we operate, including on price; impacts of decreases in demand or changes in technological advances, laws, or regulation on the revenues that we derive from the plastics industry; our reliance upon employees, agents, and business partners to comply with laws in many countries and jurisdictions; increased costs, poor quality, or unavailability of raw materials or certain outsourced services and supply chain disruptions; the dependence of our business units on relationships with several large customers and providers; the impact to the Company's effective tax rate of changes in the mix of earnings or tax laws and certain other tax-related matters; exposure to tax uncertainties and audits; involvement in claims, lawsuits and governmental proceedings related to operations; uncertainty in the United States political and regulatory environment or global trade policy; adverse foreign currency fluctuations; labor disruptions; and the effect of certain provisions of the Company's governing documents and Indiana law that could decrease the trading price of the Company's common stock. Shareholders, potential investors, and other readers are urged to consider these risks and uncertainties in evaluating forward-looking statements and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements. For a more in-depth discussion of these and other factors that could cause actual results to differ from those contained in forward-looking statements, see the discussions under the heading "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of Hillenbrand's Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2022, filed with the SEC on November 16, 2022, and in Part II, Item 1A of Hillenbrand's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2023, filed with the SEC on May 8, 2023. The forward-looking information in this report speaks only as of the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information.

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