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

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**Form SD**

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**SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT**

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**RESTORATION HARDWARE HOLDINGS, INC.**

(Exact name of the registrant as specified in charter)

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

**001-35720**  
(Commission  
File Number)

**45-3052669**  
(IRS Employer  
Identification No.)

**15 Koch Road, Suite K**  
**Corte Madera, CA**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

**94925**  
(Zip code)

**Karen Boone**  
**(415) 945-4530**  
(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, 2014.

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**Section 1 — Conflict Minerals Disclosure****Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report****Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

This Specialized Disclosure Report on Form SD of Restoration Hardware Holdings, Inc. (the “Company” or “RH”) is filed pursuant to Rule 13p-1 (the “Rule”) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), for the reporting period January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 (the “reporting period”).

The Company determined that during the reporting period, RH contracted to manufacture products as to which conflict minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of such products. As a result, the Company has conducted a good faith reasonable country of origin inquiry to determine whether the necessary conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country or came from recycled or scrap sources. A description of our reasonable country of origin inquiry process, the result of the inquiry, and the determination we reached as a result of this inquiry process is included in our Conflict Minerals Report attached as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

A copy of the Conflict Minerals Report filed for the calendar year ended December 31, 2014 is publicly available electronically on the Investor Relations section of the Company’s website at [ir.restorationhardware.com](http://ir.restorationhardware.com), by clicking on “SEC Filings.”

**Item 1.02 Exhibit**

The Conflict Minerals Report for the calendar year ended December 31, 2014 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 hereto.

**Section 2 — Exhibits****Item 2.01 Exhibits**

**Exhibit 1.01** RH Conflict Minerals Report, as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of Form SD.

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**SIGNATURES**

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

**RESTORATION HARDWARE HOLDINGS, INC.**

Dated: June 1, 2015

By: /s/ Karen Boone

Name: Karen Boone

Title: Chief Financial and Administrative Officer

**Conflict Minerals Report of Restoration Hardware Holdings, Inc. in Accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934****I. Introduction**

## 1. Overview of our Conflict Minerals Report

This Conflict Minerals Report of Restoration Hardware Holdings, Inc. (the “Company,” “RH,” “us,” “we”) is prepared in accordance with Rule 13p-1 (the “Rule”) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), for the reporting period January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 (the “reporting period”).

The Rule requires issuers that manufacture or contract to manufacture products that contain conflict minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of those products to, among other things, disclose annually whether any of those conflict minerals originated in the Covered Countries and if so, to submit a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) that includes a description of the measures they took to exercise due diligence on the conflict minerals’ source and chain of custody. Conflict minerals are defined as columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, and their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold (the “conflict minerals”). The “Covered Countries” for purposes of the Rule are the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola.

## 2. Overview of our Supply Chain, Verification Process and Conflict Minerals Policy

During the reporting period, RH did not own or operate any manufacturing facilities but instead contracted and had relationships with third-party suppliers who manufacture our merchandise. The products that the Company “contracts to manufacture,” as such term is referred to by the Rule, are herein referred to as the “Subject Products.” The Subject Products are manufactured for the Company through such suppliers’ own factories or factories with which such suppliers have commercial relationships. The Company must therefore rely on its third-party suppliers to provide information regarding the existence of conflict minerals in the Subject Products and their origin.

The Company relied upon multi-stakeholder initiatives that provide verification processes for conflict-free minerals from the smelters or refiners who may provide those minerals to companies in our supply chain. The Company is many steps removed from the mining of conflict minerals. The Company does not purchase raw or unrefined conflict minerals, and conducts no purchasing activities directly in the Covered Countries. The statements herein are based on the activities performed to date, in good faith, by the Company and on the information available at the time of this filing. There are factors that could affect the accuracy of these statements. These factors include, but are not limited to, incomplete supplier data or available smelter data, errors or omissions in the information provided by suppliers or smelters, ongoing identification of smelters in our supply chain, and incomplete information from industry or other third-party sources, among others.

We adopted a Conflict Minerals Policy that is published on our supplier cloud platforms and is incorporated in our Vendor’s Operation Manual (the “Vendor Manual”).

**II. Description of Products Covered by this Report**

RH offers dominant merchandise assortments across a growing number of categories, including furniture, lighting, textiles, bathware, décor, outdoor and garden, tableware and children’s furnishings. The Subject Products included products sold by the Company in all of these categories.

### III. Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry

In accordance with the Rule, we conducted in good faith a reasonable country of origin inquiry (the “RCOI”) that was reasonably designed to determine whether any of the necessary conflict minerals in the Subject Products originated in the Covered Countries or were from recycled or scrap sources.

To conduct our RCOI, we used a conflict minerals reporting template developed by the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (the “CFSI”), an initiative founded by members of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI). We requested this information from our direct suppliers who manufacture our Subject Products.

Based on our RCOI, we have reason to believe that some of the necessary conflict minerals used in our Subject Products originated in the Covered Countries and may not have been from recycled or scrap sources. Accordingly, we conducted due diligence to determine the source and chain of custody of these conflict minerals.

### IV. Due Diligence Process

We have designed our diligence efforts to generally conform to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development’s (the “OECD”) *Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas* and accompanying supplements (the “OECD Guidance”).

The OECD Guidance identifies five due diligence steps: (i) Establish Strong Company Management Systems; (ii) Identify and Assess Risks in the Supply Chain; (iii) Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks; (iv) Carry out Independent Third-Party Audit of Smelter/Refiner’s Due Diligence, and; (v) Report Annually on Supply Chain Due Diligence.

The due diligence steps that we executed included the following:

Step	OECD Guidance Steps		Due diligence activities performed by RH
1	Establish Strong Company Management Systems	Adopted Conflict Minerals Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We adopted a Conflict Minerals Policy that is published on our supplier cloud platforms and is incorporated in our Vendor Manual</li></ul>
		Created Conflict Minerals Compliance Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We created an internal conflict minerals compliance team composed of representatives from sourcing, internal audit and legal departments (the “Conflict Minerals Compliance Team”). The team was structured to ensure critical information reached the relevant employees and suppliers</li><li>• Our Conflict Minerals Compliance Team periodically reported on its due diligence activities to the RH executive team, the compliance committee and/or the audit committee</li></ul>
		Internal Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We educated and continue educating relevant employees on our conflict minerals program and reporting obligations</li></ul>

	Supplier Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We provided our direct suppliers information on conflict minerals, our disclosure requirements as well as recommendations for developing and implementing a conflict minerals compliance program</li> </ul>
2	Identify and Assess Risks in the Supply Chain	<p>Identified Products in Scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Our Conflict Minerals Compliance Team conducted a review of the products contracted to be manufactured during the reporting period to identify product categories and Subject Products that may contain conflict minerals</li> </ul> <p>Inquired about Due Diligence Measures Performed by Direct Suppliers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We used the responses from our direct suppliers to the CFSI reporting template to review their due diligence activities, including whether they had adopted a conflict minerals policy, required their own suppliers to source from processing facilities validated by an independent audit firm, and implemented a review process that includes corrective action management</li> <li>We analyzed the completed responses received from our direct suppliers to identify incomplete responses, potential errors and/or inaccuracies. As deemed appropriate by us, we followed up by email or phone with the suppliers who did not respond to our request to complete the CFSI reporting template, or who submitted incomplete responses or responses that we determined may have contained errors or inaccuracies</li> <li>We implemented a conflict minerals data management tool that tracks end-to-end communication with direct suppliers and consolidates suppliers responses to the CFSI template for analysis and reporting</li> </ul> <p>Identified Smelters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We collected a list of smelters/processors that are in our supply chain by utilizing the CFSI reporting template. We determined if the processing facilities adhere to responsible sourcing practices by reconciling that list to the list of smelter facilities designated by the CFSI <i>Conflict-Free Smelter Program</i> and the CFSI list of Active Smelters &amp; Refiners that have committed to undergo the <i>Conflict-Free Smelter Program</i> audit. We have provided lists of smelters/processors that are reported in our supply chain in <a href="#">Appendix A</a>.</li> </ul>
3	Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks	<p>Designed Internal Reporting System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Our Conflict Minerals Compliance Team periodically reported on its due diligence activities to the RH executive team, the compliance committee and/or the audit committee</li> </ul> <p>Adopted Conflict Minerals Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We adopted a Conflict Minerals Policy that is published on our supplier cloud platforms and is incorporated in our Vendor Manual</li> </ul> <p>Verified Smelters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of our risk mitigation process, we determined if the processing facilities identified in our supply chain adhere to</li> </ul>

responsible sourcing practices by reconciling the list of smelters collected from our direct suppliers to the list of smelter facilities that have been verified as complying with the CFSI *Conflict-Free Smelter Program* and the CFSI list of Active Smelters & Refiners that have committed to undergo the *Conflict-Free Smelter Program* audit

- 4 Carry out Independent Third-Party Audit of Smelter/Refiner's Due Diligence
  - We relied on the CFSI's published lists to verify the CFSI *Conflict-Free Smelter Program* compliance status of smelters/processors that are reported in our supply chain
- 5 Report Annually on Supply Chain Due Diligence
  - This Conflict Minerals Report is filed with the SEC and publicly available on our website at [ir.restorationhardware.com](http://ir.restorationhardware.com), by clicking on "SEC Filings"

## V. Review of Due Diligence Results

### 1. Facilities Used to Process Conflict Minerals in Subject Products

Based on our due diligence process and the information received from our direct suppliers, we have identified, in [Appendix A](#), facilities that may have been used to process conflict minerals used in the Subject Products.

### 2. Country of Origin of Conflict Minerals in Subject Products

Based on the information provided by our direct suppliers, we have reason to believe that some of our necessary conflict minerals may have originated from the Covered Countries. One of our direct suppliers indicated that it purchases tin from a smelter that in turn sources a portion of its tin from the Covered Countries. That smelter (i) reports that between 15-20% of the tin it produces is sourced from predominantly artisanal miners in Central Africa, and (ii) is identified as "conflict-free" by CFSI and is currently subject to a re-audit by CFSI. In addition, certain of our direct suppliers indicated that the county of origin of the conflict minerals they used was "unknown", and certain other suppliers provided incomplete responses or failed to respond to requests from us. Accordingly, notwithstanding our due diligence efforts, we were unable to determine the origin of a portion of conflict minerals contained in certain of the Subject Products.

### 3. Efforts to Identify the Mine or Location of Origin of the Conflict Minerals

Our reasonable country-of-origin inquiry and due diligence process described above represent our best efforts to identify the mine or location of origin for the conflict minerals contained in the Subject Products for this reporting period. We also reviewed publicly available information, including information made publicly available by or through CFSI, to try to identify the mine or location of origin.

## VI. Steps To Be Taken To Mitigate Risk

RH intends to continue to communicate our expectations and information requirements to our direct suppliers. Over time, we anticipate that the amount of information available globally on the traceability and sourcing of conflict minerals will increase and improve our knowledge. We will continue to make inquiries to our direct suppliers and undertake additional risk assessments when potentially relevant changes in facts or circumstances are identified. We

expect that our direct suppliers will comply with our Conflict Minerals Policy and partner with us to (i) provide appropriate information and conduct necessary due diligence to facilitate our compliance with the Rule, (ii) implement and communicate to their relevant personnel and suppliers policies that are consistent with the Policy, (iii) put in place procedures and contractual provisions for the traceability of Conflict Minerals, working with their suppliers as applicable, (iv) use reasonable efforts to source conflict minerals from smelters and refiners that have been validated by a recognized, independent third party as DRC conflict free, and (v) adopt a risk management strategy with respect to identified risks in the supply chain that is consistent with our Conflict Minerals Policy.

In addition to the due diligence steps that we took during the reporting period, which we intend to continue to take for 2015 to the extent applicable, we intend to (i) engage with our suppliers that provided incomplete responses or failed to respond to requests, to ensure that they provide requested information for 2015, (ii) monitor the progress of traceability measures at suppliers that indicated for this reporting period that the source of conflict minerals was unknown or undeterminable; and (iii) communicate to new suppliers our sourcing expectations, including by disseminating our Conflict Minerals Policy to them.

## **VII. Independent Private Sector Audit**

Not required for the reporting period.

### ***Forward-Looking Statements***

This Conflict Minerals Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws including statements related to our business, products and conflict mineral efforts, including steps we intend to take in the future to mitigate the risk that the conflict minerals used in the Subject Products benefit the armed groups on the Covered Countries. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These statements may include words such as “anticipate,” “estimate,” “expect,” “project,” “plan,” “intend,” “believe,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “likely” and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with any discussion of the timing or nature of future events. We cannot assure you that future developments affecting us will be those that we have anticipated. Important risks and uncertainties that may cause these forward-looking statements to differ materially from our expectations include, among others: failure to carry out our plans in a timely manner or at all; lack of cooperation or progress by our suppliers, their respective suppliers and smelters; implementation of satisfactory traceability and other compliance measures by our direct and indirect suppliers; lack of progress by smelter or refiner validation programs for conflict minerals (including the possibility of inaccurate information, fraud and other irregularities); internal and external resource constraints; political developments in the Covered Countries and regulatory developments in the United States, as well as those risks and uncertainties disclosed under the sections entitled “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Restoration Hardware Holdings’ Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 27, 2015, and similar disclosures in subsequent reports filed with the SEC, which are available on our investor relations website at [ir.restorationhardware.com](http://ir.restorationhardware.com) and on the SEC website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Any forward-looking statement made by us in this Conflict Minerals Report speaks only as of the date on which we make it. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required by any applicable securities laws.



Appendix A

Processing Facilities

**Table 1. CFSP-compliant processing facilities as listed by CFSI as of May 26, 2015**

Processing facilities and their locations reported in our supply chain that are reported by CFSI as compliant with the CFSC*Conflict-Free Smelter Program*.

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Facility ID</u>	<u>Processing Facility Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Tin	CID000295	Cooperativa Metalurgica de Rondônia Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	CID000315	CV United Smelting	Indonesia
Tin	CID000438	EM Vinto	Bolivia
Tin	CID001105	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC) (1)	Malaysia
Tin	CID002773	Metallo-Chimique N.V.	Belgium
Tin	CID001173	Mineração Taboca S.A.	Brazil
Tin	CID001182	Minsur	Peru
Tin	CID001191	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation (1)	Japan
Tin	CID001337	Operaciones Metalurgical S.A (1)	Bolivia
Tin	CID001482	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk	Indonesia
Tin	CID001477	PT Tambang Timah	Indonesia
Tin	CID001898	Thaisarco	Thailand
Gold	CID001622	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	CID002180	Yunnan Tin Group (Holding) Company Limited (1)	China

(1) Re-audit in progress; smelters and refiners with a “re-audit in progress” are still considered to be CFSP-compliant.

**Table 2. CFSP-participating processing facilities as listed by CFSI as of May 26, 2015**

Processing facilities and their locations reported in our supply chain that are reported by CFSI to have agreed to participate in the CFSC*Conflict-Free Smelter Program* but have not yet completed the program.

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Facility ID</u>	<u>Processing Facility Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Tin	CID001070	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	CID000468	Fenix Metals	Poland
Tin	CID000307	PT Justindo	Indonesia
Tin	CID002158	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China

**Table 3. CFSP-non-participating processing facilities as of May 26, 2015**

Processing facilities and their locations reported in our supply chain that are not reported as either compliant with or participating in the CFSI *Conflict-Free Smelter Program*.

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Facility ID</u>	<u>Processing Facility Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Gold	CID001909	The Great Wall Gold and Silver Refinery of China	China
Tin	CID000864	Jiangxi Nanshan	China