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

**FORM SD  
Specialized Disclosure Report**

OMB APPROVAL

OMB Number: 3235-0697  
Expires: May 31, 2016  
Estimated average burden hours  
per response. 480.61

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**CARPENTER TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION**

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

**Delaware**

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

**1-5828**

(Commission File Number)

**23-0458500**

(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

**P.O. Box 14662**

**Reading, Pennsylvania**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**19612**

(Zip Code)

**James D. Dee**

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

**(610) 208-2000**

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 the form applies:

Rule 13 p-1 under the Securities Exchange Acts (17CFR240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2014

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## **BACKGROUND**

This Specialized Disclosure Report on Form SD of Carpenter Technology Corporation (“Carpenter”) for the year ended December 31, 2014 is submitted to comply with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Rule”). The Rule was adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“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 (“Dodd-Frank Act”). Conflict Minerals are defined by the SEC as columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin, and tungsten (the “Minerals”). Please refer to the Rule and to SEC Release No. 34-67716 for other definitions of terms used in this Report.

Carpenter Technology Corporation develops, manufactures and distributes cast/wrought and powder metal stainless steels and specialty alloys, including high temperature (iron-nickel-cobalt base), stainless, superior corrosion resistant, controlled expansion alloys, ultra high-strength and implantable alloys, tool and die steels, and other specialty metals as well as titanium alloys. Carpenter also manufactures and rents down hole drilling tools and components for the oil and gas industry. Carpenter’s products are used in many major markets, including aerospace and energy, industrial and consumer products, medical and transportation.

Certain Carpenter products may contain the Minerals tungsten, tantalum and/or tin. Carpenter purchases these Minerals from suppliers as raw materials or as scrap. As a result of this, Carpenter has performed a Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry to determine whether any of its Minerals may have originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or one of the covered countries under the Rule.

### **Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

#### ***Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report***

Pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Carpenter hereby submits this Specialized Disclosure Report on Form SD for calendar year 2014.

#### **Description of Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry**

The following briefly describes the process Carpenter followed in order to conduct a Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry.

For its initial Conflict Minerals filing, Carpenter had carefully reviewed the Conflict Mineral Rule to determine which Business Units either manufactured or contracted to manufacture products which were subject to the Rule. Carpenter then surveyed all of its Business Units that were subject to the Rule to determine if any materials necessary to the functionality or production of our products contained the Minerals. Carpenter was aware that none of its products contained gold, so the focus was on tantalum, tungsten and tin. Based on the initial survey, Carpenter determined that some of its manufactured products did contain materials purchased as raw materials or as scrap containing tantalum, tungsten and tin. For the purposes of this 2014 filing, Carpenter reviewed the determinations it made for the 2013 filing and found that there were no changes.

For the 2014 calendar year, Carpenter identified all of its suppliers from whom it purchased materials containing the Minerals from January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014. After excluding purchases deriving from a scrap source in accordance with the Rule, Carpenter sent a survey to each supplier in the form of an EICC-GeSI Conflict Minerals Template. The reporting template was developed jointly by Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition (“EICC”) and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative in an effort to standardize and facilitate the transfer of information through the supply chain regarding mineral country of origin and identify smelters and refiners which processed the necessary conflict minerals contained in products. Carpenter received responses from each supplier identified (except one supplier who refused to respond to a survey more than once a year) and reviewed the

responses to determine where the Minerals were smelted. Carpenter repeated this process for all materials purchased containing the Minerals from July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

To validate the suppliers' responses, Carpenter renewed its membership with the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative ("CFSI") association, which conducts audits of smelters. The CFSI, through its Conflict-Free Smelter Program, uses independent third-party audits to certify smelters and refiners that have systems in place to assure sourcing of only conflict-free materials. A list of smelters and refiners that are considered compliant with the Conflict-Free Smelter Program audit protocols, as determined by the CFSI, is published on the CFSI website. In addition, as a member of the CFSI, Carpenter had access to origin data for each smelter certified by CFSI. Carpenter reviewed the origin data assessment from CFSI for the smelters identified by suppliers in connection the EICC-GeSI template responses received. For each smelter certified by the CFSI and for which origin data could be reviewed, Carpenter determined no further investigation was required.

For the remaining smelters, Carpenter requested additional information from suppliers pertaining to those smelters, including any documentation to substantiate where the minerals originated. In certain circumstances, the smelters provided information that was deemed sufficient to conclude that no further inquiry was required. For the remaining smelters, Carpenter performed further investigation to determine the country in which the smelter was located, whether the smelter owned its own mines, whether it imported or exported, whether it was a member of a global organization, as well as any other available information that could be helpful in making an assessment of the origin of the materials.

Carpenter maintained its Conflict Minerals policy, stating Carpenter's policy to comply with the Conflict Minerals reporting and disclosure requirements and setting forth Carpenter's supplier requirements. Carpenter also has added supplier requirements to its purchase orders and other contracts as well.

As a result of its Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry, Carpenter has no reason to believe that any of the Minerals it purchased from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 triggered any additional filing requirements.

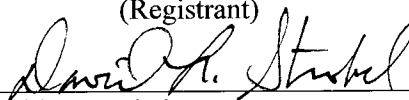
The steps taken for the Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry and the results of such inquiry are contained on Carpenter's publicly available Internet website, which can be reached through the following link: <http://www.cartech.com/ConflictMinerals.aspx>.

#### **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.

**Carpenter Technology Corporation**

(Registrant)



David L. Strobel

Senior Vice President - Global Operations

Date: June 1, 2015