

OPKO HEALTH, INC.

FORM SD (Specialized Disclosure Report)

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

FORM SD
Specialized Disclosure Report

OPKO Health, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

001-33528
(Commission
File Number)

75-2402409
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

4400 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Florida
(Address of principal executive offices)

33137
(Zip Code)

Kate Inman, General Counsel
305-575-4100
(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, 2016.

SEC0697 (1-14)	Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.	1 of 7
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Section 1—Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Overview

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

References in this report to “OPKO,” “we,” “our,” or “us” mean OPKO Health, Inc. together with its subsidiaries, except where the context otherwise requires.

Our Conflict Minerals Policy

We fully support Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Form SD (collectively, the “Conflict Minerals Rule”) and are committed to responsible sourcing of Conflict Minerals (as defined below) as well as full compliance with the requirements of the Conflict Minerals Rule. OPKO is committed to identifying the potential conflict minerals which are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured by OPKO or for OPKO by a contract manufacturer and determining the country of origin of any potential conflict material.

In furtherance of the foregoing, we have adopted and communicated to our suppliers and the public a company policy (the “Conflict Minerals Policy”) for the supply chain of Conflict Minerals. As used herein and in the Conflict Minerals Policy, “Conflict Minerals” are columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite and the derivatives tantalum, tin and tungsten, without regard to the location of origin.

Our Conflict Minerals Policy indicates that suppliers who do not comply with the foregoing expectations will be reviewed and evaluated accordingly for future business and sourcing decisions.

Applicability of the Conflict Minerals Rule to Our Company

A review of the products provided by OPKO was completed in 2017 (covering the 2016 period). It was determined that potential conflict minerals could feasibly be found within or as part of the two OPKO product lines, specifically:

1. **Sangia™ Test Cassettes:** Sangia™ Test Cassettes are credit card sized microfluidic test cassettes used to perform Point-of-Care medical diagnostic tests on finger-stick whole blood. Examples of tests include immunoassays for PSA, Testosterone, and Vitamin D). Each cassette includes all the reagents necessary for an immunoassay. Test cassettes are sold in individually sealed aluminum pouches packaged together in a box of twenty pouches. Test cassettes contain gold chloride trihydrate which is used to make nano-sized particles included within the reagents on the cassettes, which could contain potential conflict minerals. Sangia™ Test Cassettes are manufactured by OPKO in Woburn, MA.
2. **Claros® 1 Analyzer:** The Claros® 1 Analyzer is a small desktop instrument used to operate and analyze the Sangia™ Test Cassettes. Each Analyzer contains four circuit boards and a number of electronic and electro-mechanical components (touchscreen, solenoid, pump) which could contain potential conflict minerals. Claros® 1 Analyzers are manufactured for OPKO by a contract manufacturer.

We believe that we are in most cases many levels removed from mines, smelters and refiners and have limited influence over the mines, smelters, refiners and many of the other vendors in our supply chain. However, through the efforts described in this Form SD and the Conflict Minerals Report included as an exhibit hereto, we seek to ensure that our sourcing practices are consistent with our Conflict Minerals Policy and to encourage conflict free sourcing in our supply chain.

Reasonable Country of Origin Information

In connection with the reasonable country of origin inquiry (RCOI) required by the Conflict Minerals Rule, OPKO utilized the same process and procedures established for our due diligence. We designed our due diligence measures relating to Conflict Minerals to conform with, in all material respects, guidance established by the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) for responsible sourcing of minerals, and on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-affected and High-risk Areas.

As a result of OPKO's RCOI and ongoing due diligence, OPKO does not yet have sufficient information sources to determine the country of origin of the conflict minerals used in our products or identify the facilities used to process those conflict minerals.

Therefore, we cannot exclude the possibility that some of these conflict minerals may have originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country and/or are not from recycled or scrap sources.

As such, the Sangia™ Test Cassettes and Claros® 1 Analyzers produced in calendar year 2016 are "DRC Conflict Undeterminable." As a result we have filed a Conflict Minerals Report.

Website Disclosure

As required by the Conflict Minerals Rule, the foregoing information and our full "Conflict Minerals Policy" is available at the following Internet website: <http://investor.opko.com/governance.cfm>. The information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this Form SD or our Conflict Minerals Report and should not be considered part of this Form SD or our 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.

As required by the Conflict Minerals Rule, a Conflict Minerals Report is provided as an exhibit to this Form SD and is available at the following Internet website: <http://investor.opko.com/governance.cfm>.

Section 2 – Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

Exhibit 1.01 – Conflict Minerals Report for the calendar year ended December 31, 2016.

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.

OPKO Health, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Kate Inman
General Counsel

August 30, 2017
(Date)

Conflict Minerals Report of OPKO Health, Inc. in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Summary

This is the Conflict Minerals Report of OPKO Health, Inc. (“OPKO”) for calendar year 2016, in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Numerous terms in this Report are defined in Rule 13p-1 and Form SD. Please see these sources and the 1934 Act Release No. 34-67716 (August 22, 2012) for the definitions.¹

OPKO continues to fully support the goals and objectives of Section 1502 of the Dodd- Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Act”), which aims to prevent the use of certain “conflict minerals” that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”) or adjoining countries (including Angola, Burundi, The Central African Republic, The Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Zambia) (the “Covered Countries”). Conflict minerals include: columbite-tantalite (“tantalum”), cassiterite (“tin”), wolframite (“tungsten”), and gold.

In accordance with Rule 13p-1, OPKO continues to carry out due diligence reasonably designed to (i) identify whether there are any conflict minerals necessary to the functionality or production of products manufactured by OPKO or contracted by OPKO to be manufactured, and if so, (ii) determine whether any of the minerals originated in the DRC or an adjoining country, or are from recycled or scrap sources. OPKO designed its due diligence based on guidance established by the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (“EICC”) and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (“GeSI”) for responsible sourcing of minerals (“EICC-GeSI Guidance”), and on the Organization for Economic Co- operation and Development’s (“OECD”) Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-affected and High-risk Areas (“OECD Guidance”).

As a result of OPKO’s due diligence efforts for the year covered by this Report, OPKO determined, to its knowledge, that its Sangia™ Test Cassettes and Claros® 1 Analyzer products (as described below) contain potential conflict minerals. The Sangia™ Test Cassettes are generally used to perform Point-of-Care medical diagnostic tests on finger-stick whole blood. The Claros® 1 Analyzer is a small desktop instrument used to operate and analyze the Sangia™ Test Cassettes. OPKO has concluded in good faith that, with respect to the Sangia™ Test Cassettes and the Claros® 1 Analyzer, the potential conflict minerals that these final products contain are “DRC Conflict Undeterminable.” While OPKO takes its conflict mineral compliance very seriously, OPKO, as a purchaser of finished components, remains many layers removed from the mining of any potential conflict minerals that may be contained in its final products. Furthermore, OPKO does not buy raw ore or unrefined conflict minerals, or make purchases from the Covered Countries. Thus, OPKO cannot determine the origin of any potential conflict minerals that may be in its final products with any certainty once the raw ores are smelted, refined and converted to ingots, bullion or other conflict mineral-containing derivatives. The smelters and refiners in OPKO’s supply chain — who OPKO typically does not know due to being so far removed from them in the supply chain — are in the best position to know the origin of the ores.

¹ Final rule: Conflict Minerals, Release No. 34-67716 (August 22, 2012), available at <http://www.sec.gov/rules/final/2012/34-67716.pdf>.

Section (1) Due Diligence

OPKO has continued taking the following measures to exercise due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the potential conflict minerals in its products. With respect to the period covered, the design of the due diligence measures described herein for tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold was based on EICC-GeSI Guidance and OECD Guidance, and involved the following:

1. OPKO has established a management system for conflict minerals.
 - a. OPKO has adopted and implemented a conflict minerals compliance policy and procedure that is consistent with that of EICC-GeSI Guidance and OECD Guidance, for its supply chain.
 - b. OPKO has structured internal management to support supply chain due diligence.
2. OPKO has established a cross-functional Conflict Minerals Task Force (the “Task Force”) which meets periodically to review OPKO’s products and production processes and identify any necessary potential conflict minerals related to them. The Task Force includes the VP of Operations, the Chief Technical Officer, the Director of Engineering, and the Director of Manufacturing of OPKO Diagnostics, LLC. The Task Force may include or consult with other relevant OPKO personnel as necessary.
 - a. The Task Force develops a list of components related to OPKO’s products or production processes which the Task Force believes may contain a potential conflict mineral. The Task Force reviews and updates the list in a series of subsequent meetings.
 - b. Supplier information for each of the components is attached to the list.
 - c. OPKO contacts each of the suppliers to determine whether the specific component contains a potential conflict mineral. If it is determined that the component contains a potential conflict material, or if the supplier is unable to say if the component contains a conflict mineral, then OPKO sends the supplier a follow-up letter (OPKO Supplier Conflict Minerals Letter) describing conflict minerals and OPKO’s commitment to conflict minerals compliance.
 - d. The OPKO Supplier Conflict Minerals Letter also requests that the supplier determine whether any potential conflict minerals are included in its component, and if so, whether any such minerals originate in a Covered Country.
 - e. OPKO follows up with each supplier it sends this follow-up letter to, to ensure a response.
3. OPKO has adopted a conflicts mineral provision for its agreements with suppliers which will be incorporated into new supply contracts and inserted into existing contracts as they are renewed.
4. OPKO has designed and implemented a strategy to respond to identified risks. OPKO’s strategy includes the following:
 - a. OPKO works with suppliers to identify and use alternate suppliers for any component deemed to include conflict minerals from a Covered Country.
 - b. The Task Force communicates findings of supply chain risk assessment to the VP of Operations of OPKO Diagnostics, LLC.
 - c. OPKO has mechanisms in place whereby OPKO employees can report violations of policies. OPKO trains relevant employees on its conflict minerals policies.
5. OPKO complies with Step 4 of the OECD Guidance through encouraging its direct suppliers to purchase from EICC’s Conflict Free Smelter Compliant Smelters.
6. OPKO complies with Step 5 of the OECD Guidance through making its conflict minerals reports available on its website.

The due diligence outlined above has mitigated the risk that components necessary to the functions or production of OPKO’s products are made from conflict minerals. OPKO continues to improve its due diligence by, (a) continuing to communicate and work with its direct suppliers to ensure, to the best of OPKO’s ability, a conflict mineral-free supply chain and (b) expanding the number of supplier contracts containing a conflicts mineral clause. OPKO intends to take the additional steps, as needed, to mitigate the risk that the necessary conflict minerals contained in our products benefit armed groups. These steps will encourage suppliers to source from smelters and refiners that are compliant; and to continue to monitor and encourage suppliers to improve their own traceability measures.

Section (2) Product Description

Based on OPKO's due diligence, OPKO determined for the period covered by this Report that the OPKO products listed below have production processes which utilize potential conflict minerals, and that the final products are "DRC Conflict Undeterminable."

1. Sangia™ Test Cassettes: Sangia™ Test Cassettes are manufactured by OPKO in Woborn, MA. The items are credit card-sized microfluidic test cassettes used to perform Point-of-Care medical diagnostic tests on finger-stick whole blood. Examples of tests include immunoassays for PSA, Testosterone, and Vitamin D. Each cassette includes all the reagents necessary for an immunoassay, including gold chloride trihydrate, which could contain potential conflict minerals. Test cassettes are sold in individually sealed aluminum pouches packaged together in a box of twenty pouches.
2. Claros® 1 Analyzer: The Claros® 1 Analyzer is a small desktop instrument used to operate and analyze the Sangia™ Test Cassettes. Each analyzer contains four circuit boards and a number of electronic and electro-mechanical components (touchscreen, solenoid, pump) which could contain potential conflict minerals. Claros® 1 Analyzers are manufactured for OPKO by a contract manufacturer.

The Sangia™ Test Cassettes contain trace amounts of gold, which is an active ingredient in the product. The Claros® 1 Analyzer incorporates semiconductors and circuit components which may contain tantalum, tin, tungsten, or gold. Because OPKO, as a purchaser of finished components, and its direct suppliers are several layers removed from the mining of any potential conflict minerals that may be contained in the Sangia™ Test Cassettes and Claros® 1 Analyzer, OPKO is unable to determine the origin of these minerals with any certainty.