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

**FORM SD
SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT**

iROBOT CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

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

001-36414
(Commission File Number)

77-0259335
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

**8 Crosby Drive
Bedford, MA 01730**
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

Glen D. Weinstein
Chief Legal Officer and Secretary
(781) 430-3000

(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, 2021.

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

In 2021, iRobot Corporation (the “Company” or “iRobot”) contracted to manufacture products in which “conflict minerals” (defined in Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act) are necessary to the functionality and production of such products. In accordance with Section 1502, iRobot has performed a reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) and undertaken due diligence efforts on minerals that were in iRobot’s supply chain for calendar year 2021 to determine if any of the Conflict Minerals were sourced from the Democratic Republic of Congo (the “DRC”) or adjoining countries (the “Covered Countries”) or were from recycled or scrap sources.

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Based on inquiries to its contract manufacturers and the key suppliers to those manufacturers, the Company has determined that conflict minerals (as defined in Item 1.01(d)(3) of Form SD) were necessary to the functionality or production of certain robotic products (and accessories) that were contracted to be manufactured for the Company during the 2021 calendar year.

As of today, based on the Company’s RCOI and due diligence efforts, we do not yet know the source of all Tin, Tantalum, Tungsten and Gold (“3TGs”) in our products and therefore we do not have sufficient information to conclude that any of our products are “DRC Conflict Free.”

The Company engages in the production (through contract manufacturers) and sale of Consumer Robots, which include robotic vacuums and floor cleaners.

For our vacuum and floor cleaner Consumer Robots, we reached out to substantially all component and material suppliers in the supply chain to trace country of origin data. We partnered with a Third Party to collect information sought in the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (“CMRT”) which was created by Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (“EICC”), Global e-Sustainability Initiative (“GeSI”) and Responsible Minerals Initiative. The Third Party partner conducted a RCOI survey and distributed this throughout our identified supply base. Our Third Party partner provided training to suppliers who were unfamiliar with the template and analyzed each CMRT response for completeness, accuracy and applicability to the products we buy from the supplier. From this effort, we collected country of origin and smelter data at the component level.

Since the Company does not yet know the source of all the 3TGs in our products, it is filing the attached Conflict Minerals Report, which describes the Company’s RCOI and due diligence efforts that have been undertaken in connection with attempting to determine the source of the conflict minerals in its products.

The Company’s Conflict Minerals Report has been posted on the Company’s Internet website.

Item 1.02 Exhibit

A Conflict Minerals Report covering calendar year 2021 has been filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

Item 2.01 Exhibits

The following exhibit is filed as part of this report.

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
1.01	<u>Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form SD.</u>

iRobot Corporation**Conflict Minerals Report
For Calendar Year 2021**

iRobot Corporation (the “Company”) submits this Conflict Minerals Report for Calendar Year 2021 pursuant to Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Rule 13p-1” or the “Rule”). The Company engages in the production and sale of consumer robots, which include robotic vacuums and floor cleaners. The Company has determined that Conflict Minerals (as defined in Item 1.01(d)(3) of Form SD) were necessary to the functionality or production of certain robotic products (and accessories) that were manufactured during the 2021 calendar year. In accordance with Section 1502, iRobot has performed a “reasonable country of origin inquiry” (“RCOI”) and undertaken due diligence efforts on Conflict Minerals that were in iRobot’s supply chain for calendar year 2021 to determine if any of the Conflict Minerals were sourced from the Democratic Republic of Congo (the “DRC”) or adjoining countries (the “Covered Countries”) or were from recycled or scrap sources.

As of today, based on the Company’s RCOI and due diligence efforts, we do not yet know the source of all the Conflict Minerals in our products and therefore we do not have sufficient information to conclude that any of our products are “DRC Conflict Free.”

(1) Due Diligence:

Similar to the efforts in 2020, the Company has undertaken the following measures in order to determine the source and chain of custody of any conflict minerals in its products. These measures have been undertaken to conform with the due diligence framework set forth in the *OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas*, its Supplement on Tin, Tantalum, and Tungsten and its Supplement on Gold (“3TGs”).

The Company has:

1. Developed and adopted a global policy identifying the requirements of the Rule and related requirements of suppliers. The Company’s Conflict Minerals Policy, which can be found on the Company’s website, emphasizes the Company’s commitment to conduct reasonable due diligence on its supply chain to assure that conflict minerals in its products are not being sourced from mines in the DRC or an adjoining country controlled by non-government military groups or unlawful military functions, and that the Company will not knowingly use minerals that are benefiting armed conflict.
2. Established a Conflict Minerals Steering Committee that is briefed periodically on our data collection efforts, industry trends and changes in compliance regulations. Our executive sponsor is the Chief Supply Chain Officer and our team’s responsibility is to provide internal leadership and guidance to the entire company to be mindful of the problems with conflict minerals, make responsible supply chain decisions and ensure the best results when conducting RCOI/Due Diligence.
3. Established internal roles and responsibilities within the Company that encompass cross-functional support of management within its Supply Chain, Internal Audit, Finance, and Legal Departments.
4. Continued to provide training on Rule 13p-1 to key personnel responsible for administering compliance efforts. This includes familiarizing key personnel with the requirements of the Rule and the Company’s policy of using due diligence to determine the source of any conflict minerals in its products and not knowingly utilizing any conflict minerals that are benefiting armed conflict.
5. Included the Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank requirement contractually in our Master Supplier Agreements and purchase orders that suppliers and vendors not knowingly utilize or purchase any conflict minerals benefiting armed conflict.
6. Provided training to all our contract manufacturers, which is designed to summarize Rule 13p-1 and its requirements and to identify the Company’s expectations of suppliers to provide information necessary for compliance with the Rule.

7. Requested that all of the Company's contract manufacturers, and key suppliers of major components to those contract manufacturers, complete the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template ("CMRT") created by the Responsible Business Alliance ("RBA"), Global e-Sustainability Initiative ("GeSI") and Responsible Minerals Initiative ("RMI") on sourcing information.
8. Invested in online tools where our engineers can check the conflict status of semiconductor components while making design selections. Our engineers have been provided with online tools to access the conflict minerals status of components to make good design decisions.
9. Posted this Conflict Minerals Report on its Internet website.

For calendar year 2021, the Company focused its detailed RCOI effort on the Roomba and Braava product lines and associated accessories. These products account for approximately 99% of iRobot's total revenue.

For the Roomba and Braava robots, the Company:

- Analyzed the list of products that were manufactured and sold in 2021 to identify the conflict minerals contained therein.
- Compiled a complete Approved Manufacturer's List (AML) for the robots. This included a list of every supplier that was approved by the Company for major components required to build robots. This listing included a description of the part being provided and the related supplier part number.
- Worked with our contract manufacturers to provide and create a listing of non-AML suppliers of commodities such as resins, plastics, solder, and metal parts.
- Engaged a Third-Party partner to work with each of the identified AML and non-AML suppliers to conduct the RCOI survey, using the Responsible Minerals Initiative's Conflict Mineral Reporting Template (CMRT). Suppliers were asked to identify the smelters and refiners that contributed to the materials and components they supplied in order to manufacture robots for the Company.
- Compared identified smelters and refiners against the listing of smelting facilities which have received a "Conformant" designation by the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) or are actively participating in audit activities to become Conformant.

Results of the Roomba and Braava robot RCOI and due diligence efforts performed is identified below:

- 244 unique suppliers were contacted as part of RCOI effort. CMRTs were successfully collected from 99% of the supply base. CMRT responses collected account for 99% of the materials spend across these robots.
- 378 unique smelters of Conflict Minerals were identified. Of these, 237 are RMI Conformant, 19 are actively participating with RMI to become Conformant and 122 are Non-Conformant.

Mineral	Total # of Smelters and Refiners in supply chain	Total # RMI Conformant	Total # Active	Total # Non-Conforma
Tantalum	42	38	0	4
Tin	101	56	9	36
Tungsten	60	43	4	13
Gold	175	100	6	69

- Of the above smelters 112 have DRC or DRC-region sourcing (69 gold, 11 tantalum, 3 Tin and 29 Tungsten). All 112 of the smelters noted above are Conformant with RMI sourcing standards.

- 142 smelters have unknown COI sourcing (74 gold, 3 tantalum, 47 Tin and 18 Tungsten). The substantial differences in results noted above (comments 1 and 2) are largely due to improvements in our RCOI process and better tools available for analysis resulting in improved supply chain transparency.

2021 CMRT data collection efforts resulted in more product level declarations than prior efforts. This provided more accuracy in the data collected compared to 2020 where more of the CMRTs were company level.

Based on the above RCOI and due diligence efforts, it is possible that certain of the necessary conflict minerals used in the production of products contracted to be manufactured for the Company may contain conflict minerals that originate in the DRC or an adjoining country, and may have been processed in smelters that are not RMI Conformant. Pursuant to the April 29, 2014 “Statement on the Effect of the Recent Court of Appeals Decision on the Conflict Minerals Rule,” issued by Keith F. Higgins, Director, SEC Division of Corporate Finance, the Company is not required to describe its products as “DRC Conflict Free” or “DRC Conflict Undeterminable.” Moreover, the Company is not required to obtain, and has not obtained, an independent private sector audit of this Conflict Minerals Report for Calendar Year 2021.

Plans for calendar year 2022 include:

- Continuing to work with our Third-Party partner for RCOI data gathering. Increase scope to include all new products launching in 2022.
- Continue to push suppliers to provide more product level CMRT responses than company level, and for those suppliers providing company level data understand the list of non-compliant smelters and applicability to our products.
- Overall continue to monitor the number of non-compliant and high-risk smelters in our supply chain.
- Continue to review all supplier responses and work with the suppliers to help improve the quality and completeness of their RCOI data. Collaborate with manufacturers to research and obtain valid smelter data where the initial data provided is determined to be invalid.
- Ensure responsible sourcing is a part of the standard sourcing decision making process at all levels of our supply chain.
- Continue to improve the identification of suppliers providing in-scope materials and components.

(2) Product Description:

A list of the major products contracted to be manufactured for the Company that contain or may contain conflict minerals is attached as Exhibit A to this Conflict Minerals Report. The efforts that have been undertaken by the Company to determine the source of the conflict minerals are described above.

iRobot Corporation

Exhibit A to Conflict Minerals Report for Calendar Year 2021

The following products that are contracted to be manufactured for iRobot Corporation do or may contain conflict minerals.

Consumer Robots and Other Devices:

- Roomba - Robotic vacuum
- Braava - Robotic floor cleaner
- Root - Educational robots
- Create - Educational robots
- Aeris - Air purifiers
- H1 - Handheld vacuum