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

FORM SD

Specialized Disclosure Report

SUPERIOR ENERGY SERVICES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

001-34037
(Commission
File Number)

75-2379388
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

1001 Louisiana Street, Suite 2900
Houston, TX
(Address of principal executive offices)

77002
(Zip Code)

William B. Masters, (713) 654-2200
(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, 2013.

Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

Conflict Minerals Disclosure

This is the Conflict Minerals Report of Superior Energy Services, Inc. (the “Company”) for calendar year 2013 in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “1934 Act”). Please refer to Rule 13p-1, Form SD and the 1934 Act Release No. 34-67716 for definitions to the terms used in this Report, unless otherwise defined herein.

The Company, a services, tools and equipment provider in the oilfield services business, manufactures or contracts to manufacture products that are generally used in drilling and other oilfield services applications. Accordingly, the Company conducted, in good faith, a reasonable country of origin inquiry (“RCOI”) reasonably designed to determine whether any of the necessary conflict minerals used in the manufacture of the Company’s products in 2013 originated in the Covered Countries.

In conducting its RCOI, the Company contacted those 67 suppliers who were identified in its initial supply chain risk assessment to establish the origin of the conflict minerals supplied to the Company. The Company was able to establish communications with 38 of the 67 suppliers originally identified. The Company requested information in writing regarding the origin of any conflict minerals included in the products provided to the Company. The Company received 34 responses to its requests for written information.

Due to the incomplete responses from its direct suppliers, the Company has reason to believe that its necessary conflict minerals used to manufacture products in 2013 may have originated in the Covered Countries and that such conflict minerals are not from recycled or scrap sources. Accordingly, the Company conducted due diligence on the source and chain of custody of such conflict minerals, and has prepared the Conflict Minerals Report filed as Exhibit 1.02 to this Form SD.

Item 1.02 Exhibit

The Company’s Conflict Minerals Report for the calendar year ended December 31, 2013, is filed as Exhibit 1.02 hereto and will be publicly available on the Company’s website, “www.superiorenergy.com.”

Section 2 – Exhibits

Item 2.01 Exhibits

Exhibit 1.02 – Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of Form SD.

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 undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SUPERIOR ENERGY SERVICES, INC.

Date: June 2, 2014

By: /s/ William B. Masters
William B. Masters
Executive Vice President and General Counsel

Superior Energy Services, Inc.
Conflict Minerals Report
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

This is the Conflict Minerals Report of Superior Energy Services, Inc. (the “Company”) for calendar year 2013 in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “1934 Act”). Please refer to Rule 13p-1, Form SD and the 1934 Act Release No. 34-67716 for definitions to the terms used in this Report, unless otherwise defined herein.

In accordance with the rules, the Company undertook due diligence to determine whether any of the necessary conflict minerals used in components for manufacturing the Company’s products in 2013 originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country (collectively, the “Covered Countries”). These products are generally used in drilling and other oilfield services applications.

In conducting its due diligence, the Company applied guidance from the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (Second Edition, OECD 2013) and the related Supplement on Tin, Tantalum and Tungsten and Supplement on Gold (collectively, the “OECD Framework”), an internationally recognized due diligence framework. The Company has determined in good faith that for calendar year 2013, its conflict minerals status resulting from its due diligence efforts shows a portion of its products to be DRC conflict undeterminable and the remainder to be free of conflict minerals from the Covered Countries. The Company reached this conclusion because it has been unable to determine the origin of all of the conflict minerals used in its pressure control tools and electrical supplies and components. This was due to a number of incomplete responses from the Company’s suppliers.

This Report has not been subject to an independent private sector audit as allowed under Rule 13p-1, which provides a temporary accommodation for the first two years following November 13, 2012.

The Company’s due diligence measures were based on both internal and external initiatives to identify products manufactured by the Company which may contain conflict minerals and to determine the source of such conflict minerals. As a services, tools and equipment provider in the oilfield services business, the Company is several levels removed from the actual mining of the conflict minerals. Furthermore, the Company does not buy raw ore or unrefined conflict minerals, or make purchases from the Covered Countries.

The Company has actively engaged in performing a comprehensive analysis of its product lines and their respective components, and the role that suppliers play throughout the Company’s manufacturing process. The Company has taken the following steps to identify and assess risk in its supply chain:

1. The Company assembled a team to define the scope of its supply chain due diligence process by identifying all of the Company’s business units who manufacture or contract to manufacture products.
2. The Company then set up separate meetings with representatives of each of these business units to explain the purpose, process, and need for proper conflicts minerals reporting.
3. After the meetings were concluded, internal questionnaires were distributed to these business units to gather additional information regarding (i) the use of conflict minerals within the products manufactured or contracted to be manufactured by each business unit, and (ii) whether such conflict minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of such products.
4. Based on the responses received, the Company worked with each of the relevant business units to identify all suppliers who provided such products.

The Company then conducted a Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (“RCOI”) for those 67 suppliers who were identified in its initial supply chain risk assessment to establish the origin of the Conflict Minerals used in such suppliers’ products. The Company reached out to all 67 suppliers, but was only able to establish communications with 38 of the 67 suppliers originally identified. The Company requested information in writing regarding the origin of any conflict minerals included in the products provided to the Company. The Company received 34 formal responses to its requests for written information.

The Company has relied on these suppliers' responses to provide the Company with information about the source of conflict minerals contained in the components supplied by these suppliers to the Company. The Company's suppliers are similarly reliant upon information provided to them by their suppliers.

Despite having conducted a good faith RCOI, the Company has been unable to determine the origin of all of the conflict minerals within its product lines. The Company has determined that its bottom hole assemblies and plunger lift equipment are free of conflict minerals from the Covered Countries, and that its pressure control tools and electrical supplies and components are DRC conflict undeterminable. The Company makes this determination due to a lack of information available from its suppliers regarding the origin of the necessary conflict minerals.

The activities described above mitigated the risk that the Company's necessary conflict minerals benefited armed groups that are perpetrators of human rights abuses in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. In the next compliance period, the Company intends to implement the following steps to improve the information gathered from its due diligence process and to further mitigate the risk that its necessary conflict minerals originate from the Covered Countries:

1. Continue to actively engage suppliers to allow for continued maintenance of a conflict free supply chain.
2. Increase the response rate of suppliers' to the requested information regarding the origin of any conflict minerals included in the products provided.
3. Increase the transparency of the Company's supply chain by determining and identifying its affected suppliers' smelters and origins of conflict minerals.
4. Informing smelters identified as a result of the supply-chain survey and requesting their participation in a program such as the CFSI program to obtain a "conflict free" designation.

By continuing to implement our internal supply chain due diligence processes, driving accountability within the supply chain by leveraging industry standards, and continuing our outreach efforts, the Company hopes to further develop transparency into its supply chain.