

Effective: November 9, 2021

ICHOR HOLDINGS, LTD.
INSIDER TRADING POLICY

INTRODUCTION

Ichor Holdings, Ltd. (together with its subsidiaries, the “Company”) opposes the unauthorized disclosure of any nonpublic information acquired in the course of your service with the Company and the misuse of material nonpublic information in securities trading. Any such actions will be deemed violations of this Insider Trading Policy (the “Policy”).

Legal prohibitions on insider trading

The antifraud provisions of U.S. federal securities laws prohibit directors, officers, employees and other individuals who possess material nonpublic information from trading on the basis of that information. Transactions will be considered “on the basis of” material nonpublic information if the person engaged in the transaction was aware of the material nonpublic information at the time of the transaction. It is not a defense that the person did not “use” the information for purposes of the transaction.

Disclosing material nonpublic information directly or indirectly to others who then trade based on that information or making recommendations or expressing opinions as to transactions in securities while aware of material nonpublic information (which is sometime referred to as “tipping”) is also illegal. Both the person who provides the information, recommendation or opinion and the person who trades based on it may be liable.

These illegal activities are commonly referred to as “insider trading.” State securities laws and securities laws of other jurisdictions also impose restrictions on insider trading.

In addition, a company, as well as individual directors, officers and other supervisory personnel, may be subject to liability as “controlling persons” for failure to take appropriate steps to prevent insider trading by those under their supervision, influence or control.

Detection and prosecution of insider trading

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and other authorities use sophisticated electronic surveillance techniques to investigate and detect insider trading, and the SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice pursue insider trading violations vigorously. Cases involving trading through foreign accounts, trading by family members and friends and trading involving only a small number of shares have been successfully prosecuted.

Penalties for violation of insider trading laws and this Policy

Civil and criminal penalties. As of the effective date of this Policy, potential penalties for insider trading violations under U.S. federal securities laws include:

- damages in a private lawsuit;

- disgorging any profits made or losses avoided;
- imprisonment;
- substantial criminal fines;
- substantial civil fines based on the profit gained or loss avoided;
- a bar against serving as an officer or director of a public company; and
- an injunction against future violations.

Civil and criminal penalties also apply to tipping. The SEC has imposed large penalties in tipping cases even when the disclosing person did not trade or gain any benefit from another person's trading.

Controlling person liability. As of the effective date of this Policy, the penalty for "controlling person" liability includes civil fines, as well as potential criminal fines and imprisonment.

Company disciplinary actions. If the Company has a reasonable basis to conclude that an employee, officer, director, or consultant has failed to comply with this Policy, such person may be subject to disciplinary action by the Company, up to and including dismissal for cause if the person is an employee or officer, or subject to termination of services if the person is a director or consultant, regardless of whether or not failure to comply with this Policy results in a violation of law. It is not necessary for the Company to wait for the filing or conclusion of any civil or criminal action against an alleged violator before taking disciplinary action. In addition, the Company may give stop transfer and other instructions to the Company's transfer agent to enforce compliance with this Policy.

Compliance Officer

Please direct any questions or requests as to any of the matters discussed in this Policy to the chief financial officer of the Company ("Compliance Officer"). The Compliance Officer is generally responsible for the administration of this Policy. The Compliance Officer may select others to assist with the execution of his or her duties.

Reporting violations

It is your responsibility to help enforce this Policy. You should be alert to possible violations and should promptly report violations or suspected violations of this Policy.

You may report suspected violations of this Policy as follows:

1. Via Internet at or electronic mail to ICHR@openboard.info; or
2. Via telephone at 844-421-4765; or
3. Via regular mail to the Compliance Officer at the Company's principal executive offices located at 3185 Laurelview Ct., Fremont, California 94538.

Permitted reports to the Compliance Officer may be made anonymously or by identifying oneself. Because it may be more difficult to thoroughly investigate reports that are made anonymously, you are encouraged to share your identity when reporting rather than reporting anonymously. If you make an anonymous report, please provide as much detail as possible, including any evidence that you believe may be relevant to the issue. All reports, whether identified or anonymous, will be treated confidentially to the extent consistent with applicable law.

Personal responsibility

The ultimate responsibility for complying with this Policy and applicable laws and regulations rests with you. Any action on the part of the Company, the Compliance Officer or any other employee or director pursuant to this Policy (or otherwise) does not in any way constitute legal advice or insulate an individual from liability under applicable securities laws. You should use your best judgment at all times and consult with your personal legal and financial advisors, as needed. We advise you to seek assistance if you have any questions at all. The rules relating to insider trading can be complex, and a violation of insider trading laws can carry severe consequences.

PERSONS AND TRANSACTIONS COVERED BY THIS POLICY

Persons covered by this Policy

This Policy applies to all directors, officers, employees and agents (such as consultants and independent contractors) of the Company and its subsidiaries. This Policy also applies to any entities that you influence or control, including any corporations, partnerships or trusts. Further, this policy applies, and applicable insider trading laws may apply, to members of the Company's directors', officers', employees' and agents' immediate family, persons with whom they share a household, persons that are their economic dependents and any other family members with whom they do not share a household but whose transactions in securities they influence, direct or control (collectively, "related parties"). You are responsible to ensure that your related parties comply with the applicable provisions of this Policy. This Policy does not, however, apply to personal securities transactions of related parties where the purchase or sale decision is made by a third party not controlled by, influenced by or related to you or your related parties.

Types of transactions covered by this Policy

Except as discussed in the section entitled "Limited Exceptions," this Policy applies to *all* transactions *involving* the securities of the Company or the securities of other companies as to which you possess material nonpublic information obtained in the course of your service with the Company. This Policy therefore applies to purchases, sales and other transfers of ordinary shares, options, warrants, preferred shares, debt securities (such as debentures, bonds and notes) and other securities. This Policy also applies to any arrangements that affect economic exposure to changes in the prices of these securities. These arrangements may include, among other things, transactions in derivative securities (such as exchange-traded put or call options), hedging transactions, short sales and certain decisions with respect to participation in benefit plans. This Policy also applies to any offers with respect to the transactions discussed above. You should note that there are no exceptions from insider trading laws or this Policy based on the size of the transaction.

Responsibilities regarding the nonpublic information of other companies

This Policy prohibits the unauthorized disclosure or other misuse of any nonpublic information of other companies, such as the Company's distributors, vendors, customers, collaborators, suppliers and competitors. This Policy also prohibits insider trading and tipping based on the material nonpublic information of such other companies.

Applicability of this Policy after your departure

You are expected to comply with this Policy until such time as you are no longer affiliated with the Company *and* you no longer possess any material nonpublic information subject to this Policy. In addition, if you are listed on Schedule I attached hereto and subject to a trading blackout under this Policy at the time you cease to be affiliated with the Company, you are expected to abide by the applicable trading restrictions until at least the end of the relevant blackout period.

No exceptions based on personal circumstances

There may be instances where you suffer financial harm or other hardship or are otherwise required to forego a planned transaction because of the restrictions imposed by this Policy. Personal financial emergency or other personal circumstances are not mitigating factors under securities laws and will not excuse a failure to comply with this Policy.

MATERIAL NONPUBLIC INFORMATION

“Material” information

Information should be regarded as material if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in deciding whether to buy, hold or sell securities or would view the information as significantly altering the total mix of information in the marketplace about the issuer of the security. In general, any information that could reasonably be expected to affect the market price of a security is likely to be material. Either positive or negative information may be material. There is no bright-line standard for assessing materiality; rather, materiality is based on an assessment of all of the facts and circumstances, and is often evaluated by enforcement authorities with the benefit of hindsight.

It is not possible to define all categories of “material” information. However, some examples of information that could be regarded as material include information with respect to:

- Financial results, financial condition, earnings pre-announcements, guidance, projections or forecasts, particularly if inconsistent with the Company’s guidance or the expectations of the investment community;
- Restatements of financial results, or material impairments, write-offs or restructurings;
- Changes in independent auditors, or notification that the Company may no longer rely on an audit report;
- Business plans or budgets;
- Creation of significant financial obligations, or any significant default under or acceleration of any financial obligation;
- Impending bankruptcy or financial liquidity problems;
- Significant developments involving business relationships, including execution, modification or termination of significant agreements or orders with customers, suppliers, distributors, manufacturers or other business partners;
- Product and service introductions, modifications, issues or significant pricing changes or other product or service announcements of a significant nature;
- Significant developments in research and development or relating to intellectual property;
- Significant legal or regulatory developments, whether actual or threatened;
- Major events involving the Company’s securities, including calls of securities for redemption, adoption of share repurchase programs, option repricings, share splits, changes in dividend policies, public or private securities offerings, modification to the rights of security holders or notice of delisting;
- Significant corporate events, such as a pending or proposed merger, joint venture or tender offer, a significant investment, the acquisition or disposition of a significant business or asset or a change in control of the company;
- The existence of a special blackout period; and
- Major personnel changes, such as changes in senior management or lay-offs.

If you have any questions as to whether information should be considered “material,” you should consult with the Compliance Officer. In general, it is advisable to resolve any close questions as to the materiality of any information by assuming that the information is material.

“Nonpublic” information

Information is considered nonpublic if the information has not been broadly disseminated to the public for a sufficient period to be reflected in the price of the security. As a general rule, information should be considered nonpublic until at least ***two full trading days*** have elapsed after the information is broadly distributed to the public in a press release, a public filing with the SEC, a pre-announced public webcast or another broad, non-exclusionary form of public communication. However, depending upon the form of the announcement and the nature of the information, it is possible that information may not be fully absorbed by the marketplace until a later time. Any questions as to whether information is nonpublic should be directed to the Compliance Officer.

The term “trading day” means a day on which U.S. national stock exchanges are open for trading. A “full” trading day has elapsed when, after the public disclosure, trading in the relevant security has opened and then closed. If, for example, the Company were to make an announcement on a Monday, you should not trade in securities of the Company until Thursday.

POLICIES REGARDING MATERIAL NONPUBLIC INFORMATION

Confidentiality of nonpublic information

The unauthorized use or disclosure of nonpublic information relating to the Company or other companies is prohibited. All nonpublic information you acquire in the course of your service with the Company may only be used for legitimate Company business purposes. In addition, nonpublic information of others should be handled in accordance with the terms of any relevant nondisclosure agreements, and the use of any such nonpublic information should be limited to the purpose for which it was disclosed.

You must use all reasonable efforts to safeguard nonpublic information in the Company’s possession. You may not disclose nonpublic information about the Company or any other company, unless required by law, or unless (i) disclosure is required for legitimate Company business purposes, (ii) you are authorized to disclose the information and (iii) appropriate steps have been taken to prevent misuse of that information (including entering an appropriate nondisclosure agreement that restricts the disclosure and use of the information, if applicable). This restriction also applies to internal communications within the Company and to communications with agents of the Company. In cases where disclosing nonpublic information to third parties is required, you should coordinate with the Compliance Officer.

No trading on material nonpublic information

Except as discussed in the section entitled “Limited Exceptions”, you may not, directly or indirectly through others, engage in any transaction involving the Company’s securities *while aware of* material nonpublic information relating to the Company. It is not an excuse that you did not “use” the information in your transaction.

Similarly, you may not engage in transactions involving the securities of any other company if you are aware of material nonpublic information about that company (except to the extent the transactions are analogous to those presented in the section entitled “Limited Exceptions”). For example, you may be involved in a proposed transaction involving a prospective business relationship or transaction with another company. If information about that transaction constitutes material nonpublic information for that other company, you would be prohibited from engaging in transactions involving the securities of that other company (as well as transactions involving Company securities, if that information is material to the Company). It is important to note that “materiality” is different for different companies. Information that is not material to the Company may be material to another company.

No disclosing material nonpublic information for the benefit of others

You may not disclose material nonpublic information concerning the Company or any other company to friends, family members or any other person or entity not authorized to receive such information where such person or entity may benefit by trading on the basis of such information. In addition, you may not make recommendations or express opinions on the basis of material nonpublic information as to trading in the securities of companies to which such information relates. You are prohibited from engaging in these actions whether or not you derive any profit or personal benefit from doing so. This prohibition against disclosure of material nonpublic information includes disclosure (even anonymous disclosure) via the internet, blogs, social media, investor forums or chat rooms.

Obligation to disclose material nonpublic information to the Company

You may not enter into any transaction, including those discussed in the section entitled “Limited Exceptions”, unless you have disclosed any material nonpublic information that you become aware of in the course of your service with the Company, and that senior management is not aware of, to the Compliance Officer. If you are a member of senior management, the information must be disclosed to the Chief Executive Officer, and if you are the Chief Executive Officer or a director, you must disclose the information to the board of directors, before any transaction is permissible.

Responding to outside inquiries for information

In the event you receive an inquiry from someone outside of the Company, such as a stock analyst, for information, you should refer the inquiry to the Chief Financial Officer. The Company is required under Regulation FD (Fair Disclosure) of the U.S. federal securities laws to avoid the selective disclosure of material nonpublic information. In general, the regulation provides that when a public company discloses material nonpublic information, it must provide broad, non-exclusionary access to the information. Violations of this regulation can subject the company to SEC enforcement actions, which may result in injunctions and severe monetary penalties. The Company has established procedures for releasing material information in a manner that is designed to achieve broad public dissemination of the information immediately upon its release in compliance with applicable law.

TRADING BLACKOUT PERIODS

To limit the likelihood of trading at times when there is a significant risk of insider trading exposure, the Company has instituted quarterly trading blackout periods and may institute special trading blackout periods from time to time. In addition, to comply with applicable legal requirements, the Company may also institute blackout periods that prevent directors and officers from trading in Company securities at a time when employees are prevented from trading Company securities in the Company's 401(k) plan, if any.

It is important to note that whether or not you are subject to blackout periods, you remain subject to the prohibitions on trading on the basis of material nonpublic information and any other applicable restrictions in this Policy.

Quarterly blackout periods

Except as discussed in the section entitled "Limited Exceptions", the individuals listed on Schedule I ("Covered Persons") must refrain from conducting transactions involving the Company's securities during quarterly blackout periods. Even if you are not a Covered Person, you should exercise caution when engaging in transactions during quarterly blackout periods because of the heightened risk of insider trading exposure.

Quarterly blackout periods begin three (3) weeks prior to the end of each fiscal quarter and end upon the completion of the second (2nd) full trading day following the public disclosure of the financial results for that fiscal quarter. This period is a particularly sensitive time for transactions involving the Company's securities from the perspective of compliance with applicable securities laws due to the fact that, during this period, individuals may often possess or have access to material nonpublic information relevant to the expected financial results for the quarter.

From time to time, the Company may identify other persons who should be subject to quarterly blackout periods, and the Compliance Officer may update and revise Schedule I as appropriate.

Special blackout periods

From time to time, the Company may also prohibit Covered Persons from engaging in transactions involving the Company's securities when, in the judgment of the Compliance Officer, a trading blackout is warranted. The Company will generally impose special blackout periods when there are material developments known to the Company that have not yet been disclosed to the public. For example, the Company may impose a special blackout period in anticipation of announcing interim earnings guidance or a significant transaction or business development. However, special blackout periods may be declared for any reason.

The Company will notify those Covered Persons subject to a special blackout period. Each person who has been so identified and notified by the Company may not engage in any transaction involving the Company's securities until instructed otherwise by the Compliance Officer, and should not disclose to others the fact of such suspension of trading.

Regulation BTR blackouts

Directors and executive officers may also be subject to trading blackouts pursuant to Regulation Blackout Trading Restriction, or Regulation BTR, under U.S. federal securities laws. In general, Regulation BTR prohibits any director or executive officer from engaging in certain transactions involving Company securities during periods when 401(k) plan participants are prevented from purchasing, selling or otherwise acquiring or transferring an interest in certain securities held in individual account plans. Any profits realized from a transaction that violates Regulation BTR are recoverable by the Company, regardless of the intentions of the director or officer effecting the transaction. In addition, individuals who engage in such transactions are subject to sanction by the SEC as well as potential criminal liability. The Company has provided, or will provide, separate memoranda and other appropriate materials to its directors and executive officers regarding compliance with Regulation BTR.

The Company will notify directors and officers if they are subject to a blackout trading restriction under Regulation BTR. Failure to comply with an applicable trading blackout in accordance with Regulation BTR is a violation of law and this Policy.

No “safe harbors”

There are no unconditional “safe harbors” for trades made at particular times, and all persons subject to this Policy should exercise good judgment at all times. Even when a quarterly blackout period is not in effect, you may be prohibited from engaging in transactions involving the Company’s securities because you possess material nonpublic information, are subject to a special blackout period or are otherwise restricted under this Policy.

PRE-CLEARANCE OF TRADES

Except as discussed in the section entitled “Limited Exceptions”, Covered Persons should refrain from engaging in any transaction involving the Company’s securities without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from the Compliance Officer. The Compliance Officer may not engage in a transaction involving the Company’s securities unless the Chief Executive Officer has pre-cleared the transaction.

These pre-clearance procedures are intended to decrease insider trading risks associated with transactions by individuals with regular or special access to material nonpublic information. In addition, requiring pre-clearance of transactions by directors and officers facilitates compliance with Rule 144 resale restrictions under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and the liability and reporting provisions of Section 16 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Securities Exchange Act”) and Regulation BTR (“Reg. BTR”). Pre-clearance of a trade, however, is not a defense to a claim of insider trading and does not excuse you from otherwise complying with insider trading laws or this Policy. Further, pre-clearance of a transaction does not constitute an affirmation by the Company or the Compliance Officer that you are not in possession of material nonpublic information.

A request for pre-clearance should be submitted to the Compliance Officer at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction. The Compliance Officer is under no obligation to approve a transaction submitted for pre-clearance and may determine not to permit the transaction if there is an insider trading risk or other legal restriction on trading the Company’s securities.

If a person seeks pre-clearance and permission to engage in the transaction is granted, then such trade must be effected within five business days of receipt of pre-clearance unless an exception is granted. Such person must promptly notify the Compliance Officer following the completion of the transaction. A person who has not effected a transaction within the time limit may not engage in such transaction without again obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from the Compliance Officer.

ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS AND GUIDANCE

This section addresses certain types of transactions that may expose you and the Company to significant risks. You should understand that, even though a transaction may not be expressly prohibited by this section, you are responsible for ensuring that the transaction otherwise complies with other provisions in this Policy that may apply to the transaction, such as the general prohibition against insider trading as well as pre-clearance procedures and blackout periods, to the extent applicable.

Short sales

Short sales (*i.e.*, the sale of a security that must be borrowed to make delivery) and “selling short against the box” (*i.e.*, a sale with a delayed delivery) with respect to Company securities are prohibited under this Policy. Short sales may signal to the market possible bad news about the Company or a general lack of confidence in the Company’s prospects, and an expectation that the value of the Company’s securities will decline. In addition, short sales are effectively a bet against the Company’s success and may reduce the seller’s incentive to improve the Company’s performance. Short sales may also create a suspicion that the seller is engaged in insider trading.

Derivative securities and hedging transactions

You are prohibited from engaging in transactions in publicly-traded options, such as puts and calls, and other derivative securities with respect to the Company’s securities. This prohibition extends to any hedging or similar transaction designed to decrease the risks associated with holding Company securities, including, but not limited to, through the use of financial instruments such as prepaid variable forwards, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds. Stock options, stock appreciation rights and other securities issued pursuant to Company benefit plans or other compensatory arrangements with the Company are also subject to this prohibition; *provided, however*, as described in the “Limited Exceptions” section of this Policy, you are not prohibited from exercising any stock options issued under any of the Company’s benefit plans or other compensatory arrangements in accordance with the terms of such plans or arrangements.

Such hedging transactions would permit a director, officer, employee or agent to continue to own Company securities obtained through employee benefit plans or otherwise, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the director, officer, employee or agent may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other shareholders. Therefore, the Company prohibits you from engaging in any such hedging or similar transactions.

Placing open orders with brokers

Except in accordance with an approved trading plan (as discussed below), you should exercise caution when placing open orders, such as limit orders or stop orders, with brokers, particularly where the order is likely to remain outstanding for an extended period of time. Open orders may result in the execution of a trade at a time when you are aware of material nonpublic information or otherwise are not permitted to trade in Company securities, which may result in inadvertent insider trading violations, Section 16 and Reg. BTR violations (for officers and directors), violations of this Policy and unfavorable publicity for you and the Company. If you are subject to blackout periods or pre-clearance requirements, you should so inform any broker with whom you place any open order at the time it is placed.

Margin accounts and pledged securities

Securities held in a margin account as collateral for a margin loan may be sold by the broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged (or hypothecated) as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. Because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when the pledgor is aware of material nonpublic information or otherwise is not permitted to trade in Company securities, directors, officers and other employees are prohibited from holding Company securities in a margin account or otherwise pledging Company securities as collateral for a loan.

LIMITED EXCEPTIONS

The following are certain limited exceptions to the restrictions imposed by the Company under this Policy. Please be aware that even if a transaction is subject to an exception to this Policy, you will need to separately assess whether the transaction complies with applicable law. For example, even if a transaction is indicated as exempt from this Policy, you may need to comply with the "short-swing" trading restrictions under Section 16 of the Exchange Act, to the extent applicable. You are responsible for complying with applicable law at all times.

Transactions pursuant to a trading plan that complies with SEC rules

Covered Persons may frequently be in possession of material nonpublic information and thus effectively be prevented from most types of trading. In such cases, the Company, in its sole discretion may authorize in the future the use of Rule 10b5-1 plans. Such plans will be required to meet the requirements of the SEC for Rule 10b5-1 plans and will be subject to the prior approval of the Company, which may impose additional conditions on the plan to ensure compliance with other applicable securities regulations and practices.

Receipt and vesting of stock options, restricted share units, restricted shares and stock appreciation rights

The trading restrictions under this Policy do not apply to the grant or award to you of stock options, restricted share units, restricted shares or stock appreciation rights by the Company. The trading restrictions under this Policy also do not apply to the vesting, cancellation or forfeiture of stock options, restricted share units, restricted shares or stock appreciation rights in accordance with applicable plans and agreements. However, the trading restrictions do apply to any subsequent sales of any such securities.

Exercise of stock options for cash

The trading restrictions under this Policy do not apply to the exercise of stock options for cash under the Company's stock option plans. Likewise, the trading restrictions under this Policy do not apply to the exercise of stock options in a stock-for-stock exercise with the Company or an election to have the Company withhold securities to cover tax obligations in connection with an option exercise. However, the trading restrictions under this Policy do apply to (i) the sale of any securities issued upon the exercise of a stock option, (ii) a cashless exercise of a stock option through a broker, since this involves selling a portion of the underlying shares to cover the costs of exercise, and (iii) any other market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price of an option.

Purchases from the Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The trading restrictions in this Policy will not apply to purchases of Company securities resulting from your periodic or lump sum contribution of money to the 2017 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, any employee stock purchase plan adopted in the future. However, the trading restrictions will apply to your initial election to participate in such plan, changes to your election to participate in such plan for any enrollment period any subsequent sales of any securities purchased pursuant to such plan.

Certain 401(k) plan transactions

The trading restrictions in this Policy do not apply to purchases of ordinary shares in any Company 401(k) plan resulting from periodic contributions to the plan based on your payroll contribution election. The trading restrictions do apply, however, to elections you make under a 401(k) plan to (i) increase or decrease the percentage of your contributions that will be allocated to a Company stock fund, (ii) move balances into or out of a Company stock fund, (iii) borrow money against your 401(k) plan account if the loan will result in liquidation of some or all of your Company stock fund balance, and (iv) pre-pay a plan loan if the pre-payment will result in the allocation of loan proceeds to a Company stock fund.

Stock splits, stock dividends and similar transactions

The trading restrictions under this Policy do not apply to a change in the number of securities held as a result of a stock split or stock dividend applying equally to all securities of a class, or similar transactions.

Bona fide gifts and inheritance

The trading restrictions under this Policy do not apply to *bona fide* gifts involving Company securities or transfers by will or the laws of descent and distribution.

Change in form of ownership

Transactions that involve merely a change in the form in which you own securities are permissible. For example, you may transfer shares to an *inter vivos* trust of which you are the sole beneficiary during your lifetime.

Other exceptions

Any other exception from this Policy must be approved by the Board of Directors.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT

Obligations under Section 16

Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act, and the related rules and regulations, set forth (i) reporting obligations, (ii) limitations on “short-swing” transactions and (iii) limitations on short sales and other transactions applicable to directors, officers, large shareholders and certain other persons.

The Company has determined that those persons listed on Schedule II are required to comply with Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act, and the related rules and regulations, because of their positions with the Company. The Compliance Officer may amend Schedule II from time to time as appropriate to reflect the election of new officers or directors, any change in the responsibilities of officers or other employees and any promotions, demotions, resignations or departures.

Schedule II is not necessarily an exhaustive list of persons subject to Section 16 requirements at any given time. Even if you are not listed on Schedule II, you may be subject to Section 16 reporting obligations because of your shareholdings, for example.

Notification requirements to facilitate Section 16 reporting

To facilitate timely reporting of transactions pursuant to Section 16 requirements, each person subject to Section 16 reporting requirements must provide, or must ensure that his or her broker provides, the Company with detailed information (*e.g.*, trade date, number of shares, exact price, *etc.*) regarding his or her transactions involving the Company’s securities, including gifts, transfers, pledges and transactions pursuant to a trading plan, both prior to (to confirm compliance with pre-clearance procedures, if applicable) and promptly following execution.

Personal responsibility

The obligation to file Section 16 reports, and to otherwise comply with Section 16, is personal. The Company is not responsible for the failure to comply with Section 16 requirements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Delivery of Policy

This Policy will be delivered to all directors, officers, employees and agents of the Company when they commence service with the Company. In addition, this Policy (or a summary of this Policy) will be circulated periodically. Each director, officer, employee and agent of the Company is required to acknowledge that he or she understands this Policy.

Amendments

We are committed to continuously reviewing and updating our policies and procedures. The Company therefore reserves the right to amend, alter or terminate this Policy at any time and for any reason, subject to applicable law. A current copy of the Company's policies regarding insider trading may be obtained by contacting the Compliance Officer.

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The policies in this Insider Trading Policy do not constitute a complete list of Company policies or a complete list of the types of conduct that can result in discipline, up to and including discharge.

SCHEDULE I

**INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO
QUARTERLY BLACKOUT PERIODS AND
PRE-CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS**

Board Members (All)
Executive Staff (All)
Administrative Personnel that report to Executive Staff
Designated Directors and Above
Designated Finance and Accounting Personnel
Designated Human Resources Personnel
Designated IT Personnel
Designated Marketing
Designated Operations Personnel
Designated Sales Personnel

SCHEDULE II

**INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO
SECTION 16 REPORTING AND LIABILITY PROVISIONS**

(As updated by the Compliance Officer on November 9, 2021)

1. DIRECTORS

<u>Name</u>
Thomas M. Rohrs
Iain MacKenzie
Marc Haugen
John Kispert
Laura Black
Jeffrey S. Andreson
Wendy Arienzo
Sarah O'Dowd
Yuval Wasserman

2. OFFICERS (including officers who are also directors)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title(s)</u>
Jeffrey S. Andreson	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Larry J. Sparks	Chief Financial Officer
Philip Barros	Chief Technology Officer
Kevin Canty	Chief Operating Officer

3. OTHERS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title(s) and/or relationship to the Company</u>
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FORM OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF INSIDER TRADING POLICY

I have received and read the Ichor Holdings, Ltd. Insider Trading Policy. I understand the standards and policies contained in the Policy and understand that there may be additional policies or laws specific to my position with Ichor Holdings, Ltd. I agree to comply with the Policy.

If I have questions concerning the meaning or application of the Policy, any other Ichor Holdings, Ltd. policies or procedures, or the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to my position with, or services to, Ichor Holdings, Ltd., I know that I can consult with the Company's Compliance Officer, knowing that my questions will be maintained in confidence, consistent with applicable law.

Print Name

Signature

Date

Please sign and return this form to the Human Resources Department.