



GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION

2024



CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

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2024 CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

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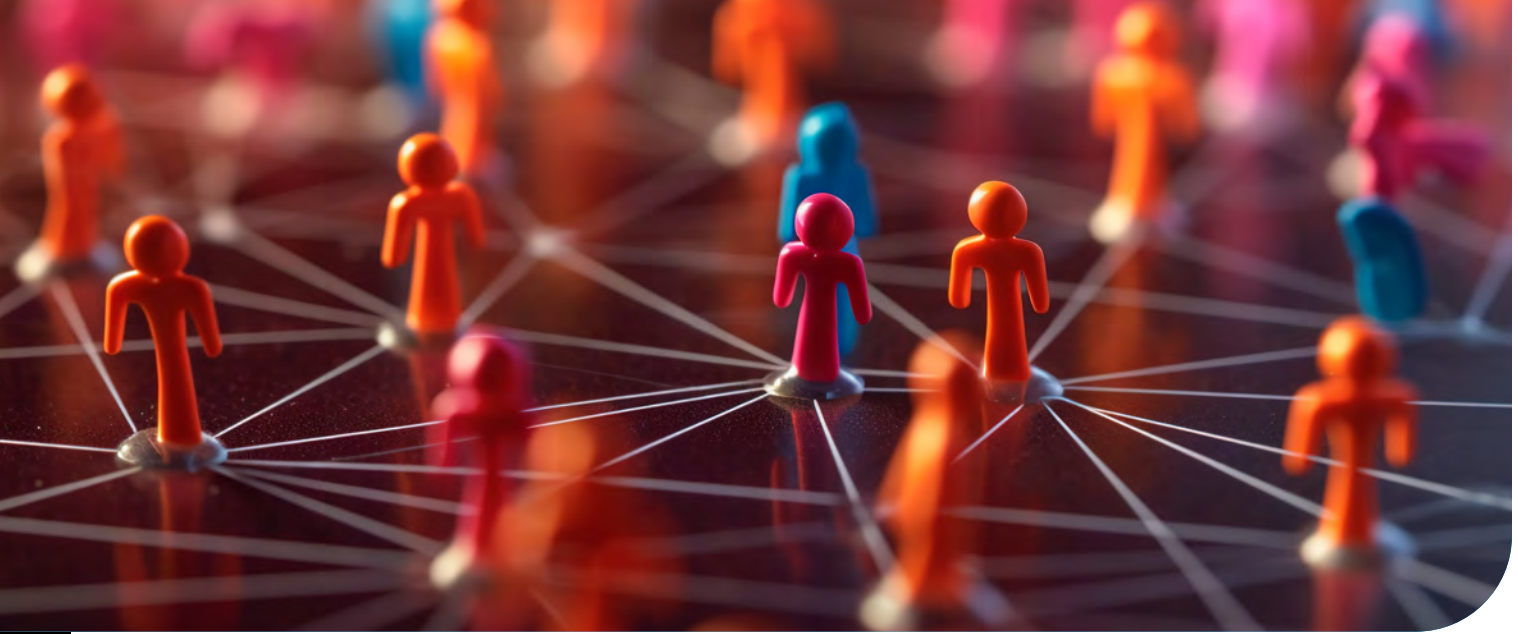
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Introduction: Compliance and Accountability

1.1 Purpose of the Policy

The success of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation and its subsidiaries (“the Company”) depends on the expertise and experience of our people, along with our reputation for doing business in a fair and ethical way. Conducting our business with a strong sense of ethics, honesty, and integrity is critical to maintaining trust and credibility with customers, suppliers, employees, communities, stakeholders, and other business partners. Every employee plays an important role in continuing this tradition.

As the foundation of these principles, it is the Company’s policy to comply with all applicable laws everywhere we do business. We do business in many parts of the world, and the laws vary in different countries. All employees of the Company (which, for purposes of this Code, includes our officers and directors) are expected to know and follow this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “Code”), as well as the laws, regulations, and other Company policies that apply to their jobs.

Likewise, all employees of the Company must abide by the highest standards of business ethics. Every employee is expected to act honestly, responsibly, in good faith, and at all times exercise competence and diligence. All customers, contractors, suppliers, and others with whom we do business, should be treated with respect and dignity.

This Code provides a guide to some of the most common issues that can arise in business situations and discusses what you and the Company must do to comply with applicable laws and regulations. The Code does not (and cannot) completely cover every law or regulation or the ethics that govern each business situation. It is intended to be a guide, and the fact that the Code does not specifically address a particular legal or ethical situation does not diminish our obligation of full and complete compliance. The Company depends on you to use your common sense and good business judgment to ethically and lawfully address each situation you encounter. Questions about any ethical matter, law, regulation, the Code, or Company policy should be discussed with a supervisor, Human Resources representative, Chief Compliance Officer, or any member of Senior Management. All employees are encouraged to seek guidance when in doubt about the best course of action in a particular situation. A full and frank discussion of questions or problem situations as they arise with those who may assist you is critical to compliance with Company policies and fulfilling your job responsibilities. Please do not hesitate to seek such advice if you need it.

Finally, it is crucial to the administration of this Code that if you ever become aware of an actual or potential ethical problem or illegal behavior, you should promptly report it to a supervisor, Human Resources representative and/or the Chief Compliance Officer or via the Company's Compliance Line. There will be no retaliation for reporting such matters in good faith. It is every employee's responsibility to live up to this high ethical standard and act accordingly. If you have any doubt, ask a supervisor, Human Resources representative, Chief Compliance Officer, or any member of Senior Management.

NOTE: This Code is not a contract of employment and does not create any contractual rights between the Company and any employee or third party. The Code sets standards of conduct and ethics that are required when an employee is at work or acts on the Company's behalf.

1.2 Other Relevant Policies

The Company has implemented various policies to address the matters specified in the Code. Such policies are available to you. These policies can be found on the Bullseye intranet under the "Policies and Procedures" section, or you can request them from the Legal or Human Resources Departments.

1.3 Accountability

The responsibility of the Chief Compliance Officer is to maintain corporate policies, monitor compliance with this Code, and respond to reports of violations.

Any employee who ignores or violates this Code or any Company policies, and any supervisor who penalizes an employee for trying to follow this Code or any Company policies, may be subject to disciplinary action, including termination of employment. The Chief Compliance Officer, Human Resources representative, Senior Management, the Audit Committee, or Board of Directors, as appropriate, shall determine, or designate appropriate persons to determine, any actions to be taken in the event of a violation of this Code. Such actions shall be reasonably designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote accountability for adherence to this Code. They may include verbal or written warnings, reassignment, suspension, demotion, or termination of employment. In determining what action is appropriate in any particular case, the Company shall take into account all relevant information, including whether the violation may have been inadvertent.



2

Working Safely

2.1 Safety and Health: Protecting Each Other and the Public

The Company aims to provide the safest working conditions to protect the health and safety of employees and the public in its work spaces, both onshore and offshore. The commitment of all employees to this effort is vital. Specifically, the Company and its employees must work together to accomplish the following:

- Compliance with all applicable occupational safety and health and environmental laws, regulations, and standards.
- Development and implementation of the best and most feasible procedures, controls, technologies, policies, and programs.
- Continuous striving toward zero workplace accidents and hazards for all.

Many of our employees operate in environments that can be dangerous. A commitment to safety in all aspects of the job cannot be overemphasized. Safety must have the highest priority in the performance of any work. You should promptly notify a supervisor or the Site Safety & Health Officer of any work hazards that come to your attention.

2.2 The Workplace is Drug and Alcohol-Free

We recognize that controlled substance (which includes illegal drugs) use and alcohol abuse pose a significant threat to our goals of protecting the safety, health, and well-being of all employees and other individuals in our workplace. The Company prohibits its employees and contractors from engaging in the following activities:

- Reporting to work or being on duty while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance (unless the controlled substance is prescribed by a health care professional, is being taken as directed, and its use presents no safety risk to the user or others).
- Manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, selling, trading, offering, possessing, or using a controlled substance, alcohol, or drug paraphernalia in or about any workplace area, on Company property, or in Company-supplied vehicles or vessels.
- Manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing, or using any controlled substance or alcohol while off duty or off Company premises in any manner which may adversely affect the individual's work performance, his or her own or others' safety at work, or the Company or its reputation in the community.

The Company reserves the right to request that employees submit to drug or alcohol testing.

2.3 No Place for Weapons in the Workplace

Possession of firearms or any dangerous weapon in the workplace or while conducting Company business is forbidden, unless otherwise provided by law or authorized by Senior Management.

2.4 A Safe and Professional Workplace Free from Hostility, Violence or Intimidation

The Company is committed to promoting a professional and respectful working environment where individuals feel safe and free from any hostility, violence, or intimidation. Employees must conduct themselves in a manner consistent with this expectation at all times.

Any form of hostility, violence, or intimidation in the workplace is strictly prohibited. This includes:

- Threats of violence, or direct or indirect intimidation.

- Violent, hostile, or aggressive acts (threatening messages, fighting, pushing, kicking, shoving, hitting, or throwing objects).
- Vandalism or destruction of Company property or other employees' personal property.
- Physical or verbal harassment, abuse, bullying, or threats.
- Electronic or computer harassment or intimidation.



2.5 Environmental Considerations: Being Good Stewards of Our Natural Resources

The Company recognizes that some of its operations may occur in ecologically sensitive areas. All efforts are made to continually improve and refine operations to minimize unintended environmental impacts. The Company is committed to programs that educate, train, and communicate environmental safeguards to all employees.

The commitment of every employee is necessary to ensure environmental matters remain a constant priority. All employees must recognize the obligation to promptly alert management to work-related actions that could threaten the environment and to swiftly respond to any health, safety, or environmental incident with the goal of minimizing damage to life, the environment, and property.

Any concerns of any actual or potential environmental issue should be promptly reported to a supervisor, Site Safety & Health Officer, Vice President of Health, Safety & Environment, or the Chief Compliance Officer.



3

Working Together as Colleagues

3.1 Why Equal Employment Opportunity Matters

Equal employment opportunity is one of our core values and it is an essential part of our business success. We will not tolerate discrimination by or against any employee. Specifically, our policy forbids discrimination based on any of the following:

- Race
- Color
- Gender
- Religion
- National or ethnic origin
- Age
- Sexual orientation
- Gender identity
- Physical or mental disability
- Veteran status
- Genetic information
- Any other characteristic prohibited by applicable law

This policy applies to recruitment, hiring, discipline, training, promotion, compensation, and every other term or condition of employment. The Company also deals with its customers, prospective customers, suppliers, and contractors (“Business Partners”) on a non-discriminatory basis. Further, those who allege discrimination in good faith, or assist other employees who complain about discrimination or harassment, are protected from any retaliation.

3.2 Disabilities and the Workplace

Consistent with applicable law, the Company is committed to providing reasonable accommodations, which do not create undue hardship for the Company, for individuals’ disabilities. The legal requirements concerning disabilities involve not only a duty to refrain from discrimination

based on a disability, a history of a disability, or when regarded as having a disability, but also to make reasonable accommodations for qualified individuals with disabilities unless doing so would result in an undue hardship to the Company. Although not every medical condition constitutes a disability, care must be taken in addressing any situation where an individual may have a qualifying physical or mental condition.

Any questions should be directed to the Human Resources Department.

3.3 A Harassment-Free Workplace: It Works for Everyone

The Company is committed to promoting a working environment where individuals are treated with dignity and respect and are free from harassment, whether based on race, color, gender, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, physical or mental disability, veteran status, genetic information status, or any other characteristic prohibited by applicable law. We will not tolerate harassment by or against any employee.

Harassment is unwelcome conduct based on a protected characteristic or characteristics. Harassment can come in many forms. One form of harassment is unwanted physical contact, but it can also include offensive or derogatory comments, jokes, racial or ethnic slurs, or derogatory pictures, drawings, and videos. Because we do business in many countries, employees should be mindful that behavior that might be considered appropriate in one culture might be inappropriate in another culture.

If you are in doubt as to the appropriateness of a comment, action, or communication, it should not be said, done, or made. You should always err on the side of exercising discretion and refrain from saying or doing anything that could be considered offensive by others. A harassment-free and respectful workplace is more congenial and more productive, and a better workplace for all. This prohibition against harassment applies equally to employees and to others who conduct business with the Company.

Harassment will not be tolerated. Employees who observe or become aware of harassment or discrimination should promptly bring it to the attention of their supervisor or Human Resources. The Company will respond promptly to all complaints of harassment or discrimination. If it is determined that conduct in violation of this policy has occurred, action will be taken to stop the conduct and effective corrective action and/or discipline, potentially including discharge, will be imposed. No retaliation will be imposed or tolerated for employees who report such matters in good faith. While complete confidentiality cannot be guaranteed, the complaint and information collected during the investigation will be kept confidential to the extent possible and will not be disclosed unnecessarily.

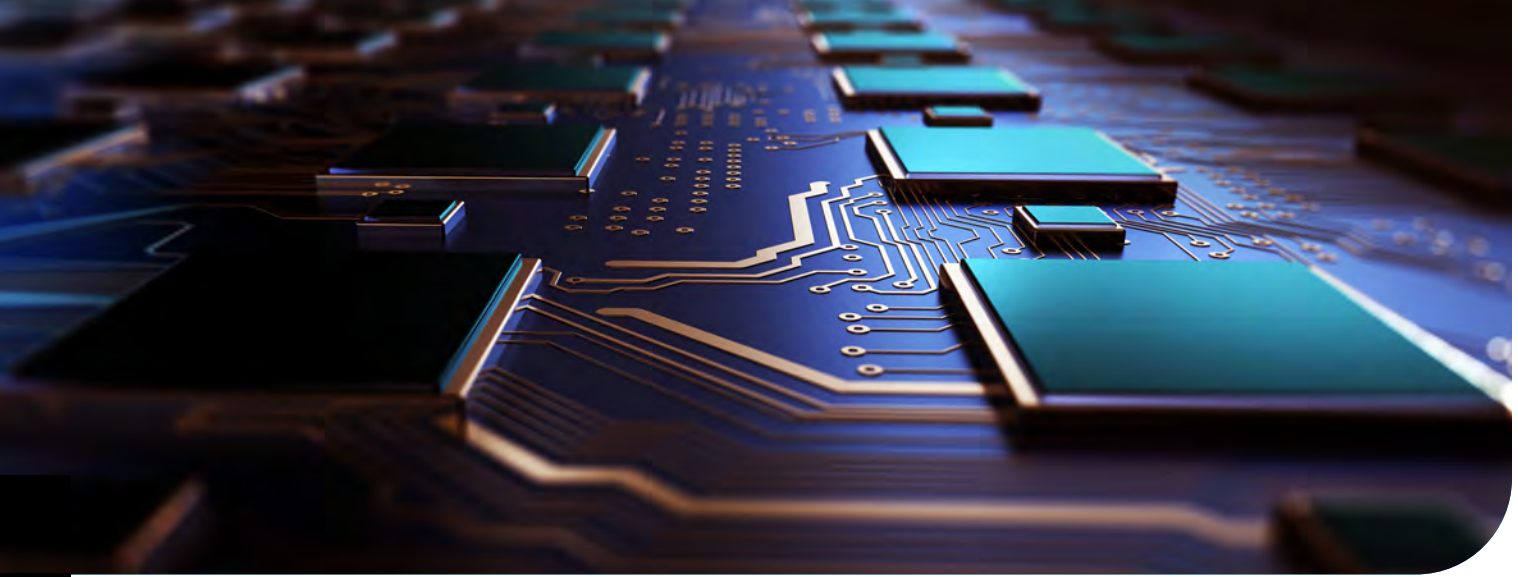
3.4 Immigration Laws

The Company is committed to complying with applicable immigration laws in the countries where we operate. We are committed to hiring and retaining employees who are legally authorized to work in the country where they are seeking employment or being deployed. Therefore, as required and allowed by law, we will inspect, verify, and document appropriate information related to job applicants and employees.



3.5 Training

The Company believes that training our employees to perform their job responsibilities is important to the safety and well-being of our employees and to their careers, as well as to the success of the Company. Employees are expected to take training as required by the Company with respect to their areas of work responsibilities and to their obligations as employees of the Company generally.



4

Working with Technology Tools

4.1 Technology Tools

Technological tools such as email, the internet, voicemail, Artificial Intelligence, mobile and smart phones, tablets, and computers make us more productive and efficient in our work. However, we must use these resources responsibly, professionally, ethically, and lawfully. The Company allows limited and appropriate personal use of these Company-provided tools if the use does not:

- Interfere with the employee's work performance.
- Interfere with any other user's work performance.
- Unreasonably burden the operation of the systems.
- Violate any Company policy, law, or regulation.

However, employees should have no expectation of personal privacy in their use. The data created and information stored, transmitted, or received is and remains the property of the Company. Further, the Company may at its discretion and without the consent of the employee, audit or review Company networks and systems (including mobile and smart phones, tablets, and computers) to ensure compliance with Company policy unless such audit or review is not allowed under local law. While the Company may monitor such systems, it does not assume any obligation to review all or any usage of such systems.

Certain activities involving the use of the Company's technology and communications systems are strictly prohibited, including the following:

- Unauthorized copying of copyrighted material.

- Introduction of malicious software into the network or server.
- Revealing account passwords or allowing use of the account by others. (Employees are not allowed to share Company passwords with anyone else.)
- Procuring or transmitting material that is in violation of the Company's harassment, discrimination or other workplace conduct policies. As an example, employees are not allowed to access, view, or share any material containing racial, sexual, pornographic, or similar content.
- Making fraudulent offers of products, items, or services from any Company account.
- Effecting security breaches or disruptions of network communication.

Every employee is responsible for using Company technology in an appropriate manner, whether in the physical workplace or in a remote work environment. If you become aware of someone using these resources for any inappropriate activities, you should promptly report the incident to your supervisor.

4.2 Social Media: The Downside of Constant Contact

With the rise of new communications tools, the way in which the Company and its employees can communicate internally and externally continues to evolve. While this creates new opportunities for communication and collaboration, it also creates new responsibilities for the Company and its employees.

To post on social media sites for work purposes (i.e., on behalf of the Company), you will need prior approval from the Chief Compliance Officer. Currently, approval is only granted for limited corporate-led initiatives.

If you are posting personally and identify yourself as a Company employee or discuss matters relating to the Company's business on social media, please remember that although you view your site or blog as

a personal project and medium of personal expression, some readers may view you as a spokesperson for the Company. Please make it clear that the views you express are yours alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Company.



4.3 Cybersecurity Considerations

Cybersecurity refers to the array of methods, technologies, and procedures implemented to safeguard digital systems, networks, and data from illicit access, attacks, and destruction. It is an essential aspect of managing and securing digital information and assets.

Cybersecurity risk is the potential for exposure or loss resulting from a cyberattack or data breach on an organization. Examples of cybersecurity risks include a variety of malicious activities like ransomware attacks that encrypt critical data and demand a ransom for its release, malware that can infiltrate systems to steal or corrupt data, and insider threats where employees misuse their access rights. Another risk is a phishing attack, where attackers trick employees into divulging sensitive information.

Implementing and following safe cybersecurity best practices is important for employees as well as the Company. Using strong passwords, updating your software, thinking before you click on suspicious links, and turning on multifactor authentication are the basics and will improve online safety. Employees are expected to follow all Company IT policies, including the Technology Use Agreement signed by each employee.



5

Working Ethically

5.1 Conflicts of Interest Must Be Avoided

Employees have an obligation to avoid any conflict of interest (or even an appearance of a conflict). A conflict of interest can arise when the personal interest of an employee, or the interest of a member of his or her family, conflicts, interferes, or appears to interfere, with the legitimate business concerns of the Company.

Employees must recognize and address conflicts of interest. An employee shall not act in such a way that they personally benefit from a business transaction or opportunity that disadvantages the Company. This principle also applies to the employee's immediate family. Care should be taken to identify and disclose situations in which an employee or family member has an interest that directly or indirectly conflicts, or appears to conflict, with the legitimate business interests of the Company. For instance, a conflict of interest may arise if an employee has a financial interest in a business that directly competes with the Company or a business that is a supplier or prospective supplier to the Company.

Similarly, employees are prohibited from taking for themselves a business opportunity that arises out of the use of Company assets or information unless the prior written consent of the Company's Senior Management is obtained. Employees must not compete directly or indirectly with the Company or use Company property, information, or position for their personal gain.

Should a conflict, or potential conflict, arise, employees should promptly contact their supervisor, Human Resources representative and/or the Chief Compliance Officer. Certain conflicts can be managed, but the first step is to always disclose the matter to the Company and seek direction.

5.2 Organizational Conflicts of Interest

An organizational conflict of interest (“OCI”) means that because of activities or relationships with other persons, a person or company may be unable to render impartial assistance or advice to the government, may have impaired objectivity in performing contract work, or may have an unfair competitive advantage. OCI’s can include situations such as the following: where a company receives information not generally available to other parties competing for the same federal contract; where a company’s work places the company in a situation of evaluating itself under one contract for another contract; or where a company employee consults the federal government on a contracting opportunity, but then competes for that same opportunity. An OCI occurs when a contractor’s performance on one government contract might compromise its ability to work successfully on another government contract or when one government contract compromises its ability to compete for another government contract fairly.

As a company that performs contracts for various federal, state and local governments, the Company expects that employees will identify and address potential and actual OCI’s during the solicitation period as well as during contract performance.

Employees need to consider when and how to deal with an OCI to prevent an unfair competitive advantage or conflicting roles that might impair their objectivity.

Should an OCI, or potential OCI, arise, employees should promptly contact their supervisor, Human Resources and/or the Chief Compliance Officer. Certain OCIs can be managed, but the first step is to always disclose the matter to the Company and seek direction.

5.3 Protecting and Using Company Assets and Proprietary Information

All assets and property of the Company and Company funds are to be used for legitimate Company purposes only and never for personal benefit. Every employee must use good judgment when using or expending

Company property or assets and make sure those uses or expenditures are efficient, fair, reasonable, appropriate to the circumstances, and in accordance with Company policies and procedures.

The Company’s property, facilities, equipment, vehicles, and supplies are to be used only during business for purposes authorized by management. Employees are responsible for protecting corporate property and assets and using them efficiently. Any action by an employee that involves theft, fraud, embezzlement, or misappropriation of Company assets or property is prohibited. Any suspected incident of inappropriate use, fraud, or theft should be promptly reported for investigation.



The obligation to protect the Company’s assets includes the Company’s proprietary information. Proprietary information includes intellectual property such as trade secrets and patents, as well as business and marketing plans, engineering and manufacturing ideas, designs, databases, records, and any non-public financial data or reports. Unauthorized use or distribution of Company proprietary information is prohibited, and could be illegal, in which case, it could result in civil or criminal penalties. Respect copyright, trademark, and similar laws and use such protected information in compliance with applicable legal standards.

5.4 External Communications

When information is communicated with those outside the Company and the public on behalf of the Company, care must be taken to ensure that it is accurate and timely. No statements about the Company, its activities, or the activities of our employees should be given to the press, analysts, regulatory bodies, or others on behalf of the Company without authorization by Senior Management. Refer media and other outside inquiries for official Company response to the Company's Director of Investor Relations & Financial Planning.



5.5 Political Activities

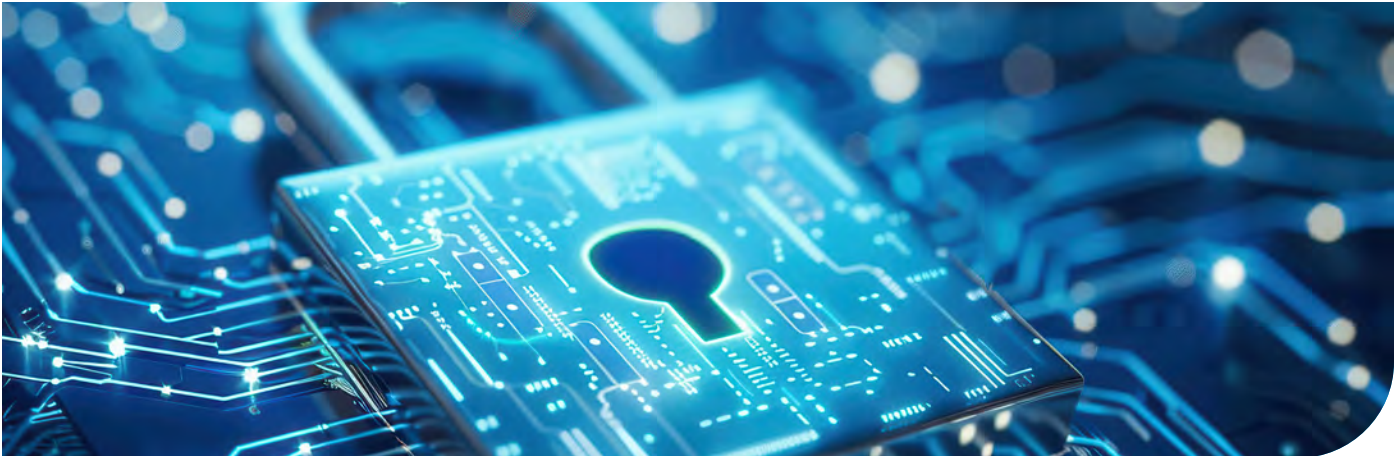
The Company encourages its employees to be active in civic affairs and to participate in the political process. However, those activities are to be conducted solely on behalf of the individual employee, on personal time, and at personal expense. Other than employees who have been designated by the Company as an authorized spokesperson, no employee is authorized to speak on behalf of the Company, and no employee should suggest or imply that his or her views are those of the Company. Further, no employee should: (a) expend the Company's funds or facilities, directly or indirectly, on behalf of any political organization, campaign, or candidate for public office, except as permitted by federal and state laws; (b) provide personal services on behalf of a candidate, political organization, or campaign on Company time; or (c) make any payment, gift, entertainment, or use of Company facilities for the private benefit of any governmental official or employee, unless a member of Senior Management determines that such payment, gift, entertainment, or use of Company facilities is lawful, and prior written approval from Senior Management is obtained.

5.6 Business Records and Internal Controls for their Protection, Retention, and Destruction

Each employee is responsible for maintaining the integrity and accuracy of the books and records related to that employee's job. All Company financial books, records, accounts, and other documents must accurately reflect transactions and events and conform to applicable accounting principles and the Company's internal controls. It is prohibited for any employee to falsify a Company document or record or to hide or disguise the true nature of a transaction.

Our corporate records are important Company assets. Corporate records include essentially everything you produce as an employee, regardless of its format. A corporate record may be in the form of paper, digital documents, microfilm, electronic or digital media, email, voicemail, or text message. It may be something as obvious as a report, memorandum, contract or expense record. It may be less obvious, like a text message. Other examples of corporate records can include such things as PowerPoint presentation materials, Excel spreadsheets, PDFs, photographs and calendars.

The Company is required by law to maintain certain types of corporate records, usually for a specified period of time. Failure to retain such documents for such minimum periods could subject the Company to penalties and fines, cause the loss of rights, obstruct justice, place the Company in contempt of court, or place the Company at a serious disadvantage in litigation or a client audit. Accordingly, the Company has established controls to ensure retention of such records for required periods and timely destruction of retrievable records, such as paper copies and records on computers, mobile phones, electronic systems, microfiche, and microfilm.



5.7 Confidentiality

Protection of confidential and proprietary Company business information is essential. Such information includes all non-public information related to Company business. This includes, for example, trade secrets, processes, formulas, data, know-how, business techniques, business forecasts, plans, strategies, customer and supplier information, equipment and overhead rates, project estimates, estimating formulas, designs, business and market plans. Unauthorized use or distribution of this information is prohibited and could also be illegal and result in civil or criminal penalties. When entrusted with this information, employees must:

- Share confidential information with others within the Company only on a need-to-know basis.
- Never discuss confidential information in places where others may overhear.
- Not disclose such information outside the Company unless expressly authorized by the Company in the course of job duties or as legally required.
- Refer media and other outside inquiries for official Company response to the Company's Director of Investor Relations & Financial Planning.
- Continue to protect the confidentiality of such information even after employment ends.

The Company may also have in its possession confidential and proprietary information that is the property of others and to which the Company is subject to confidentiality and non-disclosure restrictions. Employees should comply fully with any contractual obligations related to the information of others.

Nothing in this Code prohibits the reporting of possible violations of federal law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity, including, but not limited to, the Department of Justice, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. Congress, and any Agency Inspector General, or making other disclosures that are protected under the whistleblower provisions of federal law or regulation. Employees do not need the prior authorization of the Company to make any such reports or disclosures and are not required to notify the Company that they have made such reports or disclosures.

Nothing in the Code is intended to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of federal or state labor law or other rights, including all rights under the National Labor Relations Act. This applies to all policies, including the Code and any policies referenced herein.



6

Working With Our Business Partners

Certain legal and ethical issues come into play in our dealings with our Business Partners. A good understanding by our employees of what must govern their conduct in these situations is essential to maintain our reputation for excellence, integrity, and fair dealing.

The following are strictly prohibited: bribery, corruption, conflict of interest, falsification of documents, collusive bidding, price fixing, price discrimination, unfair trade practices, and participation in or support of an illegal boycott. Please also refer to GLDD's Supplier Code of Conduct, which refers to additional guidance for our suppliers.

6.1 Avoiding Bribery and Kickbacks

In many parts of the world, making bribes and improper payments to government officials is common. However, you must know and follow all applicable anti-corruption laws, regardless of local practices. You may never offer, authorize or promise any sort of bribe or kickback to a government official, customer or supplier to obtain or retain business advantages.

Moreover, you may never seek or accept a bribe or kickback. A "bribe" is an offer to give, giving or promising to provide cash payments, gifts, travel, entertainment, favors or other business courtesies, to improperly influence decisions to gain a business advantage. A "kickback" is the return of a sum already paid or due to be paid as a reward for awarding or fostering business. Any violation of this policy will result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment, as well as civil and criminal penalties for involved parties and for the Company. If you have any concerns about bribery or improper payments to foreign government officials, you should refer to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act & Related Anti-Bribery Laws Compliance Program policy and contact your supervisor or the Compliance Officer for clarification.

6.2 Gifts and Fair Dealing

The Company is committed to doing business with the highest ethical standards and fair dealing with all Business Partners and others. This commitment is a core Company value. What this means is that the Company, through its employees and other representatives, is truthful, honest, and fair. The Company prohibits misrepresentation, concealment, manipulation, abuse of confidential or proprietary information, and other unfair practices. The Company deals with others in good faith and expects the same in return.

Company business should be awarded solely based on quality, service, and competitive pricing. To avoid even the appearance of improper influence, no employee or member of an employee's immediate family may accept any gift of more than token value. The meaning of "token value" may vary given the circumstances, but a good rule of thumb is gifts with a value of less than \$50.00. Employees are also prohibited from accepting any kind of payment, loan, or unusually lavish hospitality (such as expensive meals or entertainment) from customers, suppliers, or contractors. Whether intended for an improper purpose or not, they can have the appearance of impropriety and are not permitted. Similarly, no employee or any member of an employee's immediate family should give a gift of more than token value to any customer (including any government representative), supplier, or contractor. Should any question arise as to what "token value" means or what may constitute "unusual hospitality," contact the Chief Compliance Officer for guidance.

In keeping with the Company's core values, no employee should take unfair advantage through manipulation, concealment, deceit, abuse of confidential information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any other dishonest tactic.

Romantic and similar relationships between an employee and an employee of a customer, supplier, or contractor should be avoided. Such relationships, if they do occur, should be disclosed at the earliest opportunity to a supervisor or member of Senior Management.

Bid representations and certifications should be complete and accurate and carefully reviewed by management before they are released. Joint venture bids should be reviewed by the Legal Department.

6.3 Doing Business with the U.S. Government

The Company regularly does business with the U.S. government, both directly and on federally-funded projects. As a federal contractor, the Company and its subcontractors have certain legal obligations. These include:

- Providing prevailing wages and benefits on certain projects.
- Complying with affirmative action and drug-free workplace obligations.
- Keeping certain records and reporting information to the government.
- Providing fully accurate cost and billing information to the government.
- Posting information and notifying employees of their rights and the Company's obligations under certain laws.
- Complying with various laws relating to procurement, lobbying, government hiring, and cybersecurity requirements.

While all of the guidance in this Policy applies to any dealings with government officials, there may be additional rules that apply when operating under a specific government contract.

If you have any questions about the requirements for a particular project or a position, you should raise the issue with the Legal Department. Compliance with our obligations as a U.S. government contractor is mandatory, and a failure to do so could result in a loss of work, debarment or criminal or civil prosecution which hurts employees and the Company. All employees should be diligent in ensuring that all requirements are followed.



7

Working Outside the U.S.

The Company expects compliance with all applicable laws in all jurisdictions where it conducts its business, as well as U.S. laws that govern international business. For more detailed information on this subject, please contact the Chief Compliance Officer. The following sections address various areas of the law that are important when the Company conducts business outside of the United States.

7.1 Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery

Bribery and corruption are unacceptable and prohibited. The Company is committed to complying with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), as well as other applicable anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws.

The concept of bribery is broadly construed. It includes not only the paying of cash, but also the act of giving anything of value to a government official to obtain or retain business or to secure an advantage in business. It is even considered a violation when a bribe is merely offered, promised or requested but not actually paid or received. The term “anything of value” is expansive. It refers to any items or action that has any sort of value, including cash or cash equivalents, donations, discounts, incentive payments, entertainment and recreation, registration fees, travel expenses, meals, a job for a relative, a favor, and in-kind services.

The FCPA also requires that all Company books, records, and accounts must describe in reasonable and accurate detail all transactions and payments and be monitored by a system of internal financial controls that enhance compliance with applicable laws.

GLDD’s corporate policy forbids facilitation payments altogether, unless they have been reviewed and approved by GLDD’s Compliance Officer. The term “routine governmental

action” includes only those actions that are routinely and commonly performed by a government official, such as processing routine government papers pursuant to a published price schedule. The official must be obligated, and not have discretion, to perform the action. Facilitating or expediting payments must be strictly controlled. Also, it is often difficult to determine the legality of such payments under foreign laws. For example, facilitating payments are allowed under the FCPA but are not allowed under the UK Bribery Act.

7.2 Working with Third Parties Abroad

Because the actions of a third party acting as an agent, representative, consultant, partner, or other intermediary can expose the Company to liability under the FCPA and other laws, careful and thorough due diligence is necessary on such persons. A due diligence investigation must be undertaken prior to engaging in a business relationship with any third party in the international arena to ensure the legitimacy, background, and financial stability of the Company’s potential business partners.

In all situations where a joint venture, partnership, agent relationship, or other foreign business arrangement is being considered, the Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Legal Officer and/or the Legal Department must approve the arrangement. Detailed information on the Company’s third-party due diligence requirements is included in the Company’s Foreign Corrupt Practices Act & Related Anti-Bribery Laws Compliance Program (“the Program”). The Program can be accessed on Bullseye, or a copy can be requested from the Chief Compliance Officer.

In addition, a member of Senior Management must be consulted before any discussions may take place concerning any joint ventures abroad. This includes discussion of even the possibility for such a joint bid, joint venture, or subcontract relationship. No employee of the Company has the authority to discuss any bid for international work with any competitor or other entity without such express prior permission of Senior Management and the Legal Department.

7.3 AntiBoycott Laws

The antiboycott laws were adopted to discourage U.S. firms from participating in foreign boycotts that the U.S. does not sanction. The Company cannot sign any agreement with an explicit boycott provision. For example, the Arab League supports a boycott of Israeli products, but the Company, as a U.S. corporation, cannot comply with the Arab League’s boycott. In fact, the law requires a U.S. company to report to the U.S. government any situation where it has been asked to take an action that is prohibited by the antiboycott laws. The Company has implemented comprehensive policies and procedures to help ensure that it follows the antiboycott requirements. These policies and procedures help to ensure that the Company does not enter into any type of foreign boycott that the U.S. government does not sanction and, if needed, the Company timely reports to the U.S. government of any request for the Company to participate in such unsanctioned boycott. All employees must consult with Senior Management and the Legal Department before beginning work in, or entering into an agreement about conducting business in, a foreign country.



7.4 Export Control Laws and International Sanctions

The U.S. government uses economic sanctions and trade embargoes to enforce various foreign policy and national security objectives, such as the regulation of transfers internationally of certain equipment or technology. The Company must abide by all such sanctions and export laws, whether they apply to foreign countries, political organizations, or foreign individuals and entities.



8

Working In Fair Competition

8.1 AntiTrust Law Compliance

The Company is committed to fair and open competition in markets around the world. It is the policy of the Company to comply in all respects with the antitrust and competition laws of the U.S., individual states, and other jurisdictions in which it operates. Antitrust is a complicated area of the law, but it has a simple premise: a level playing field and fair rules of competition. Some of the most important features are briefly summarized here.

Competitive bidding is an important part of the Company's business. The antitrust laws demand that all competitors develop cost and pricing data independently from other bidders. In other words, no collusion or agreement with competitors in the marketplace is ever acceptable – whether it involves setting prices, comparing pricing data, submitting bids, or agreeing to any other terms of sale.

No employee must ever discuss fees, commissions, or other aspects of the Company's pricing, price margins, or information related to pricing with competitors. Employees also must not discuss, or agree with competitors, to restrict the types of services that will be offered to customers or discuss restricting services to specific geographic areas.

Antitrust violations can have very serious consequences, not only for the Company, but also its employees. Individuals found liable may face stiff penalties and fines, as well as possible time in prison. Any questions about compliance with any antitrust requirements should be directed to the Chief Compliance Officer.



8.2 Insider Trading

As a publicly traded company, we expect all employees to comply with both the Company’s Insider Trading Policy and the securities trading laws. No employee, director, or officer of the Company or member of the immediate family or household of them, may engage in any transaction involving the direct or indirect purchase or sale of Company stock or other securities if that person has material non-public information or “inside information” concerning the Company. In addition, no employee may purchase or sell another company’s securities while in possession of material non-public information regarding that company. Such material non-public information can include such things as: financial information or forecasts, acquisitions or dispositions, top management or control changes, major contract awards or cancellations, marketing plans, stock splits, or significant litigation exposure.

The unauthorized disclosure of such confidential, material, and proprietary information is a violation of Company policy as well as potential violation of federal securities laws. It is against Company policies for any director, officer, or employee to use material non-public information regarding the Company or any other company to: (a) obtain profit for himself or herself; or (b) directly or indirectly “tip” others who might make an investment decision on the basis of that information.



9

Reporting Violations

Your conduct can reinforce an ethical atmosphere and positively influence the conduct of fellow colleagues. If you ever become aware of an actual, suspected, or potential ethical problem, legal or regulatory violation, illegal behavior, violation of Company policy or this Code, you should promptly report it directly to your supervisor, Human Resources, and/or the Chief Compliance Officer. If you are powerless to stop suspected misconduct or discover it after it has occurred, you should report it as promptly as possible. If you do not feel comfortable reporting a violation directly to your supervisor, Human Resources or the Chief Compliance Officer, we encourage you to use the “ComplianceLine” hotline. You may choose to use the hotline anonymously via phone at 1-888-579-1670 or website at gldd.mycompliancereport.com. If you report anonymously using the hotline, your identity will be kept confidential except as needed to conduct the investigation.

The Company takes reports seriously. After receiving a report of an alleged prohibited action, the Company will promptly review the report and take all appropriate actions necessary to investigate. All employees are expected to cooperate in any investigation and be both truthful and forthcoming with information.

9.1 Commitment to Anti-Retaliation

The Company will not take an adverse employment action and will not retaliate or tolerate retaliation by management or any other person, directly or indirectly, when an employee makes a good faith report or complaint. This safeguard also applies to reports involving the suspicion of fraud, questionable accounting practices or matters pertaining to auditing or internal controls, or violations of state or federal law.



9.2 Contact Persons

Executive and Senior Management:

Lasse J. Petterson,
Chief Executive Officer & President
(346-359-1029)

David J. Johanson,
Senior Vice President, Project Acquisition & Operations
(346-359-1010)

Christopher G. Gunsten,
Senior Vice President, Project Services & Fleet Engineering
(346-359-1010)

Scott L. Kornblau,
Chief Financial Officer
(346-359-1010)

Vivienne “Lie” R. Schiffer,
Chief Compliance Officer & Chief Legal Officer
(346-359-1034)

Jason W. Campbell,
Vice President, Health, Safety & Environment
(630-574-3017)

Robert Worrell
Vice President, Human Resources & Labor Relations
(346-359-1130)

Christina M. Stumph,
Director, Internal Audit
(346-359-1010)

Tina A. Baginskis,
Director, Investor Relations & Financial Planning
(630-574-3024)

9.3 ComplianceLine Hotline

Calls to the ComplianceLine Hotline can be made twenty-four hours per day. Calls can be anonymous or not.

Telephone: 1-888-579-1670

Website: gldd.mycompliancereport.com

