U.S. SILICA HOLDINGS, INC.

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

As Adopted February 2023

I. BACKGROUND

The board of directors (the "Board") of U.S. Silica Holdings, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, "U.S. Silica" or the "Company") has adopted this Insider Trading Policy (this "Policy") for members of the Board and the Company's officers, employees and consultants with respect to the trading of the Company's securities, as well as the securities of publicly traded companies with whom the Company has a business relationship.

Federal and state securities laws prohibit the purchase or sale of a company's securities by persons who are aware of material information about that company that is not generally known or available to the public. These laws also prohibit persons who are aware of such material nonpublic information from disclosing this information to others who may trade in such securities. Companies and their controlling persons are also subject to liability if they fail to take reasonable steps to prevent insider trading by company personnel.

This Policy applies to transactions in the Company's securities, including the Company's common stock, options to purchase common stock, preferred stock, convertible debentures and warrants or any other type of securities the Company may issue, as well as derivative securities that are not issued by the Company, such as exchange-traded put or call options or swaps relating to the Company's securities (collectively referred to in this Policy as "Company Securities").

It is important that you understand the breadth of activities that constitute illegal insider trading and the consequences, which can be severe. The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") and the United States Justice Department (the "DOJ") investigate and are very effective at detecting insider trading. The SEC, together with the DOJ, pursue insider trading violations vigorously. Cases have been successfully prosecuted against trading by employees through foreign accounts, trading by family members and friends and trading involving only a small number of shares.

This Policy is designed to prevent insider trading or allegations of insider trading and to protect the Company's reputation for integrity and ethical conduct. It is your obligation to understand and comply with this Policy. Should you have any questions regarding this Policy please contact the Company's Senior Counsel, Securities and Corporate Governance or the Company's General Counsel.

II. SCOPE OF POLICY

1. Persons Covered

As a member of the Board, an officer, an employee or a consultant of the Company or its subsidiaries, this Policy applies to you. The same restrictions that apply to you also apply to legal entities you control, your family members who reside with you, anyone else who lives in your household and any family members who do not live in your household but whose transactions in Company Securities are directed by you or are subject to your influence or control (such as parents or children who consult with you before they trade in Company securities). You are responsible for making sure that the purchase or sale of any security covered by this Policy by any such person complies with this Policy. Please refer to Sections V(1) and V(2).

Sections II, III, IV, V and VII apply to all directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company.

Section VI applies only to directors and officers of U.S. Silica Holdings, Inc., as well as other key personnel, defined in Section VI as "Covered Persons."

2. Companies Covered

The prohibition on insider trading in this Policy is not limited to trading in the Company's Securities. It includes trading in the securities of other firms, such as competitors, customers or suppliers of the Company, or firms with which the Company may be negotiating major transactions, such as an acquisition, investment or sale. Information that is not material to the Company may nevertheless be material to one of those other firms.

3. Transactions Covered

Trading includes purchases and sales of Company Securities. Trading also includes certain transactions under Company plans, as follows:

- *Stock Option Exercises*. This Policy's trading restrictions generally do not apply to the exercise of a stock option acquired pursuant to the Company's equity plans. The trading restrictions do apply, however, to any sale of the underlying stock or to a cashless exercise of the option through a broker, as this entails selling a portion of the underlying stock to cover the costs of exercise. This Policy does not restrict an individual from using net settlement withholding in connection with the exercise of a stock option to the extent permitted by the Company's equity plan(s). Stock Option exercises that do not include any open market sale of Company Securities are exempt from this Policy.

- *Direct Stock Purchase Plan*. If at any time the Company has a direct stock purchase plan, this Policy's trading restrictions will not apply to purchases of Company Securities in such plan resulting from your periodic payroll contributions to the plan under an election you made at the time of enrollment in the plan. The trading restrictions do apply, however, to your election to participate in the plan for any enrollment period, and to your sales of Company Securities purchased under the plan.

- *401(k) Plan*. If at any time the Company's 401(k) Plan permits the purchase of Company Securities then this Policy's trading restrictions will apply to certain elections you may make under the 401(k) plan including: (a) an election to increase or decrease the percentage of your periodic contributions that will be allocated to the Company Securities fund; (b) an election to make an intra-plan transfer of an existing account balance into or out of the Company Securities fund; (c) an election to borrow money against your 401(k) Plan account if foreclosure of the loan could result in a liquidation of some or all of your historical Company Securities holdings; and (d) an election to pre-pay a plan loan if the pre-payment will result in allocation of loan proceeds to the Company Securities fund.

- *Restricted Stock/Restricted Stock Units/Performance Stock Unit Awards*. This Policy does not apply to the vesting of restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance stock units, or the exercise of a tax withholding right pursuant to which the Company withholds shares of stock to satisfy tax withholding requirements upon the vesting of any such equity award. The Policy does apply, however, to any open market sale of restricted stock or stock received pursuant to restricted stock units or performance stock units.

III. Penalties for Noncompliance

1. Civil and Criminal Penalties

The purchase or sale of securities while aware of material nonpublic information, or the disclosure of material nonpublic information to others who then trade in the Company's Securities, is prohibited by the federal and state laws. Insider trading violations are pursued vigorously by the NYSE, the SEC, the DOJ and state enforcement authorities as well as the laws of foreign jurisdictions. Punishment for insider trading violations is severe and could include significant fines and imprisonment.

2. Controlling Person Liability

While the regulatory authorities concentrate their efforts on the individuals who trade, or who tip inside information to others who trade, the federal securities laws also impose potential liability on companies and other "controlling persons" if they fail to take reasonable steps to prevent insider trading by company personnel.

3. Company Sanctions

Failure to comply with this Policy may also subject you to Company-imposed sanctions, including dismissal for cause, whether or not your failure to comply with this Policy results in a violation of law.

IV. STATEMENT OF POLICY

1. No Trading on Inside Information

You may not trade in Company Securities, directly or through family members or other persons or entities, if you are aware of material nonpublic information relating to the Company. Similarly, you may not trade in the securities of any other company if you are aware of material

nonpublic information about that company which you obtained in the course of your employment with the Company. See the definition of "material" and "nonpublic" in Section IV(4) below.

A transaction may be immaterial to the Company but material to the other party to the transaction. In such cases, the Company may institute a special blackout with regards to trading in the other company's securities pursuant to Section VI(2)(ii) of this Policy until the transaction has become public.

2. No Tipping

You may not pass material nonpublic information on to others or recommend to anyone the purchase or sale of any securities when you are aware of such information. This practice, known as "tipping," also violates the securities laws and can result in the same civil and criminal penalties that apply to insider trading, even though you did not trade and did not gain any benefit from another's trading.

3. No Exception for Hardship

The existence of a personal financial emergency does not excuse you from compliance with this Policy.

4. Definition of Material Nonpublic Information

Note that inside information has two important elements—materiality and public availability.

Material Information

Information is considered "material" if a reasonable investor would consider that information important in deciding whether to buy, hold or sell a security. Any information that could reasonably be expected to affect the Company's stock price, whether it is positive or negative, should be considered 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. While it is not possible to define all categories of material information, some examples of information that ordinarily would be regarded as material are:

- financial results;
- projections of future earnings or losses or other earnings guidance;
- changes to previously-announced earnings guidance, or the decision to suspend earnings guidance;
- a pending or proposed merger, acquisition, joint venture or tender offer or an acquisition or disposition of significant assets;
- a change in senior management or other major personnel changes;

- major events regarding Company Securities, including a change in dividend policy, the declaration of a stock split, announcement of a new stock buyback program or an offering of additional securities;
- impending bankruptcy or the existence of severe financial liquidity problems;
- bank borrowings or other financing transactions out of the ordinary course;
- significant new technologies, products, services or discoveries;
- a change in auditors or a notification that the auditor's reports may no longer be relied upon;
- actual or threatened major litigation, or the resolution of such litigation;
- new major contracts, orders, customers or finance sources or the loss thereof;
- a significant cybersecurity incident, such as a data breach; or
- the imposition of an event-specific "black-out" by the Company on Company Securities or the securities of another company.

When Information is Considered Public

Nonpublic information is information that is not generally known or available to the public. Information is considered to be available to the public only when it has been released broadly to the marketplace (such as by a press release or a SEC filing) and the investing public has had time to absorb the information fully.

The Company considers information to be nonpublic until two trading days after the information is released. For example, if the Company announces financial earnings before market open on a Tuesday, the first time you can buy or sell Company Securities is on Thursday (assuming you are not aware of other material nonpublic information at that time). Depending on the particular circumstances, the Company may determine that a longer or shorter period should apply to the release of specific material nonpublic information.

5. Keep Material Nonpublic Information Confidential

Maintaining the confidentiality of Company information is essential for competitive, security and other business reasons, as well as to comply with securities laws. You should treat all information you learn about the Company or its business plans in connection with your employment as confidential and proprietary to the Company. Inadvertent disclosure of confidential or inside information may expose the Company and you to significant risk of investigation and litigation.

In order to reduce the possibility that material nonpublic information is inadvertently disclosed:

- do not discuss material information related to the Company in public places where such discussions can be overheard. "Elevator talk" is a prime way to inadvertently leak material nonpublic information, and

- treat potentially material nonpublic information as confidential and do not discuss it with any other person who does not "need to know" it for a legitimate business purpose. Where there is a legitimate business purpose, you should warn the recipient of the information that it is potentially material nonpublic information.

The timing and nature of the Company's disclosure of material information to outsiders is subject to legal rules, the breach of which could result in substantial liability to you, the Company and its management. Accordingly, it is important that responses to inquiries about the Company by the press, investment analysts or others in the financial community be made on the Company's behalf only through authorized individuals.

Please consult the Company's Policy on Compliance with Regulation FD and the Company's Policy on Media Communications for more details regarding the Company's policy on speaking to the media, financial analysts, investors and others.

V. SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS

1. Transactions by Family Members & Others

This Policy applies to your family members who reside with you (including a spouse, a child, a child away at college, stepchildren, grandchildren, parents, stepparents, grandparents, siblings and in-laws), anyone else who lives in your household, and any family members who do not live in your household but whose transactions in Company Securities are directed by you or are subject to your influence or control, such as parents or children who consult with you before they trade in Company Securities (collectively referred to as "Family Members").

You are responsible for the transactions of these other persons and therefore should make them aware of the need to confer with you before they trade in Company Securities, and you should treat all such transactions for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if the transactions were for your own account. This Policy does not, however, apply to personal transactions in Company Securities by Family Members where the purchase or sale decision is made by a third party not controlled by, influenced by or related to you or your Family Members. Transactions by Family Members through their own Controlled Entities (as defined below) where the Family Member has directed the transaction are also covered by this Policy.

2. Transactions by Entities that You Influence or Control

This Policy applies to any entities that you influence or control, including any corporations, partnerships or trusts (collectively referred to as "Controlled Entities"), and transactions by these Controlled Entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for your own account.

3. Mutual Funds and ETFs

Transactions in mutual funds or ETFs that that are invested less than 50% in Company Securities are not transactions subject to this Policy. In addition, Company Securities that are purchased through a "wrap" account or similar arrangement are not subject to this Policy, *provided* that the investment in Company Securities are not discussed with the trustee, money manager, or other investment advisor who has discretion over the funds.

4. Transactions with the Company

This Policy does not prohibit a purchase of Company Securities from the Company or the sale of any Company Securities to the Company (including tax withholding and net issue option exercises).

5. Prohibited Transactions

The Company considers it improper and inappropriate for those employed by or associated with the Company to engage in short-term or speculative transactions in the Company's securities or in other transactions in the Company's securities that may lead to inadvertent violations of insider trading laws. Accordingly, your trading in Company Securities is subject to the following prohibitions.

Short Sales

You may <u>not</u> engage in short sales of the Company's Securities (sales of securities that are not then owned), including a "sale against the box" (a sale of securities that are owned with delayed delivery).

Short sales may evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore have the potential to signal to the market that the seller lacks confidence in the Company's prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce a seller's incentive to seek to improve the Company's performance. Further, Section 16(c) of the Exchange Act prohibits officers and directors from engaging in short sales. Similarly, you should not loan your shares to facilitate short sale activities by third parties.

Publicly-Traded Options

You may not engage in transactions in publicly-traded options, such as puts, calls and other derivative securities, on an exchange or in any other organized market related to Company Securities.

Given the relatively short term of publicly-traded options, transactions in options may create the appearance that a director, officer or employee is trading based on material nonpublic information and focus a director's, officer's or other employee's attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company's long-term objectives.

Other Hedging Transactions

You may not engage in hedging or other monetization transactions related to Company Securities. These transactions can be accomplished through a number of possible mechanisms, including through the use of financial instruments such as prepaid variable forwards, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds.

Such transactions may permit a director, officer or employee 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 or employee may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other shareholders.

Standing Orders

You may not use standing orders or limit orders for Company Securities except in conjunction with an approved Rule 10b5-1 plan. A standing order placed with a broker to sell or purchase stock at a specified price leaves you with no control over the timing of the transaction. A standing order transaction executed by the broker when you are aware of material nonpublic information or not in an "open window" may result in unlawful insider trading.

Margin Accounts and Pledges

Company Securities held in a margin account or pledged as collateral for a loan may be sold without your consent by the broker if you fail to meet a margin call or by the lender in foreclosure if you default on the loan. While many brokerage accounts include a standard feature allowing for margin loans, you may not (a) borrow on margin in an account where you hold Company Securities; or (b) pledge Company Securities as collateral for a loan without seeking pre-clearance from the General Counsel because a margin or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when you are aware of material nonpublic information or otherwise are not permitted to trade in Company Securities If you wish to obtain an exception, you should submit a request for approval to the General Counsel at least two weeks prior to the proposed execution of documents evidencing the proposed pledging transaction.

VI. ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES FOR COVERED PERSONS

1. Definition of Covered Person

To minimize the risk of inadvertent violations of the federal securities laws and to avoid even the appearance of trading on inside information, the Board adopted these additional procedures for members of the Board, executive officers subject to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Executive Officers") and certain designated employees and consultants of the Company (collectively "Covered Persons") who have access to material nonpublic information about the Company. The positions of the Covered Persons subject to this Addendum are listed on the attached Schedule I. The Company may, from time to time, designate other positions that are subject to this Addendum and, in such case, will amend Schedule I as necessary to reflect such changes or the resignation or change of status of any individual.

2. Open Window and Blackout Procedures

All Covered Persons, together with their Family Members and Controlled Entities, are subject to the following open window and blackout procedures:

i. *Quarterly Blackout Periods*. Covered Persons, as well as their Family Members or Controlled Entities, may not conduct any transactions involving the Company's Securities (other than as specified by this Policy), during a "Blackout Period". Quarterly Blackout periods start at 11:59 pm Eastern Time on the last day of each fiscal quarter and end two trading days following the date of the public release of the Company's earnings results for that quarter.

In other words, these Covered Persons may only conduct transactions in Company Securities during the "open window" beginning two trading days following the public release of the Company's quarterly earnings and ending at the close of the next fiscal quarter. For example, if the Company announces financial earnings at 6:00 am Central Time on a Tuesday, the first time you can buy or sell Company securities is on Thursday (assuming you are not aware of other material nonpublic information at that time) and the window will remain open until 11:59 pm Eastern Time at the end of the next fiscal quarter. The General Counsel will send out a notice at least annually setting forth the specific dates for the quarterly "open windows."

ii. *Interim Earnings Guidance and Event-Specific Blackouts*. The Company may on occasion issue interim earnings guidance or other potentially material information by means of a press release, SEC filing or other means designed to achieve widespread dissemination of the information. You should anticipate that trading will be blacked out while the Company is in the process of assembling the information to be released and until the information has been released and fully absorbed by the market.

From time to time, an event may occur that is material to the Company and is known by only a few individuals. So long as the event remains material and nonpublic, the

persons who are aware of the event, as well as other persons designated by the General Counsel, may not trade in the Company's Securities.

The existence of an event-specific blackout will not be announced, other than to those who are aware of the event giving rise to the blackout. If, however, a person whose trades are subject to pre-clearance requests permission to trade in the Company Securities during an event-specific blackout, the General Counsel may inform the requesting person of the existence of a blackout period, without disclosing the reason for the blackout. Any person made aware of the existence of an event-specific blackout must refrain from trading in the Company's Securities and may not disclose the existence of the blackout to any other person. The termination of an event-specific blackout will be communicated to the appropriate personnel via email. The failure of the General Counsel to designate a person as being subject to an event-specific blackout will not relieve that person of the obligation not to trade while aware of material nonpublic information.

Even if a blackout period is not in effect, at no time may you trade in Company Securities if you are aware of material nonpublic information about the Company.

iii. *Hardship Exceptions*. A Covered Person who is subject to quarterly earnings open window period and who has an unexpected and urgent need to sell Company Securities in order to generate cash may, in appropriate circumstances, be permitted to sell Company Securities even outside the quarterly open window period. Hardship exceptions may be granted only by the General Counsel and should be requested at least two business days in advance of the proposed trade. A hardship exception may be granted only if the General Counsel concludes that the Company's earnings information for the applicable quarter does not constitute material nonpublic information. Under no circumstance will a hardship exception be granted during an event-specific blackout period (or to a member of the Board or an Executive Officer).

3. Pre-clearance Group Procedures

All members of the Board, Executive Officers, together with their Family Members and Controlled Entities (the "Pre-Clearance Group") are subject to further pre-clearance procedures.

This Pre-Clearance Group may not engage in any transaction involving the Company's Securities (including a stock plan transaction such as an option exercise, or a gift, loan, contribution to a trust, or any other transfer) without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from the Company's General Counsel.

A request for pre-clearance should be submitted to the General Counsel via email, with a copy to the Senior Counsel, Securities and Corporate Governance, at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction, and prior to notifying your broker of the intention to trade. The request for approval should be substantially in the form attached as Schedule II. Unless otherwise indicated, approvals to trade will be valid only for 48 hours, and only to the extent that you do not acquire material nonpublic information concerning the Company during that time. If the transaction is not completed within the 48-hour period described above, the transaction must

be approved again before it may be executed, and a new clearance request will need to be submitted. The General Counsel is under no obligation to approve a trade submitted for pre-clearance and may determine not to permit the trade.

When pre-clearance is requested for a Rule 10b5-1 plan, the request should be made prior to notifying your broker of your intention to establish a plan and at least five business days in advance of the proposed execution date of the plan.

The General Counsel himself or herself may not trade in Company Securities unless the trade has been approved by the CFO in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section.

From time to time, the Company may engage a full-service brokerage firm to manage the Company's equity plans (a "Stock Plan Administrator"). Any such Stock Plan Administrator will assume a contractual obligation to ensure adherence to the foregoing pre-clearance procedures. Moreover, the Stock Plan Administrator will be more familiar with the Company's other process and procedures and, therefore, be able to offer better execution of trades in the Company Securities. Accordingly, during such times as the Company has appointed a Stock Plan Administrator, the Pre-Clearance Group is encouraged, but not required, to process all trades in Company Securities through the Stock Plan Administrator.

4. Exception for Approved Rule 10b5-1 Plans

Transactions by Covered Persons in Company Securities that are executed pursuant to an approved Rule 10b5-1 plan are not subject to the prohibition on trading on the basis of material nonpublic information contained in this Policy or the restrictions set forth above relating to pre-clearance procedures and open window and blackout periods.

Rule 10b5-1 provides an affirmative defense from insider trading liability under the federal securities laws for trading plans that meet certain requirements. In general, a Rule 10b5-1 plan must be entered into before you are aware of material nonpublic information. Once the plan is adopted, you must not exercise any influence over the amount of securities to be traded, the price at which they are to be traded or the date of the trade. The plan must either specify (including by formula) the amount, pricing and timing of transactions in advance or delegate discretion on those matters to an independent third party. Please note that as part of its service, a Stock Plan Administrator will offer a pre-approved Company form of Rule 10b5-1 plan, which will facilitate review and, if applicable, approval of your plan.

The Company requires that all Rule 10b5-1 plans be approved in writing in accordance with the pre-clearance procedures set forth in Section VI(3) above. Rule 10b5-1 plans may not be adopted during a Blackout Period and may only be adopted while an individual is not in possession of material nonpublic information. For any executive officer or director, no trading may begin under any Rule 10b5-1 plan until the later of (a) ninety (90) calendar days after implementation or modification of the plan or (b) two business days following disclosure of the Company's financial results in a periodic report for the fiscal quarter (or fiscal year in case of a Form 10-K) in which the Rule 10b5-1 plan was adopted or modified. For other employees, no trading may begin under any Rule 10b5-1 plan until thirty (30) calendar days after implementation or modification of the plan. Any Rule 10b5-1 plan adopted by a Covered Person must have a duration of no less than six months and no more than two years.

Any 10b5-1 plan entered into by a Covered Person shall include a representation in the plan at the time of adoption or modification, certifying that (i) the person is not aware of material non-public information about the Company or its securities and (ii) the person is adopting the trading plan in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b-5.

Modifying or terminating an existing Rule 10b5-1 plan is subject to the pre-clearance procedures set forth in Section VI(3) above. Upon the termination of a Rule 10b5-1 plan of any executive officer or director, that person may not transact in the Company Securities (excluding tax withholdings by the Company) until the later of (a) ninety (90) calendar days after termination of the plan or (b) two business days following disclosure of the Company's financial results in a periodic report for the fiscal quarter (or fiscal year in case of a Form 10-K) in which the Rule 10b5-1 plan was terminated. Upon the termination of a Rule 10b5-1 plan for any other Covered Person, the Covered Person may not transact in the Company Securities until thirty (30) calendar days after termination of the plan (excluding tax withholdings by the Company). In addition, the Covered Person may not enter into a new Rule 10b5-1 plan until the following quarterly open window period. Covered Persons may not terminate or modify an existing Rule 10b5-1 plan during a Blackout Period, event-specific blackout or while they are otherwise in possession of material nonpublic information without the prior approval of the General Counsel.

Without the prior approval of the General Counsel, all Covered Persons are prohibited from (i) trading in Company Securities outside of their Rule 10b5-1 plan while a Rule 10b5-1 plan is in effect; and (ii) maintaining more than one Rule 10b5-1 plan related to Company Securities at any given time.

All Covered Persons are limited to one Rule 10b5-1 plan designed to effect an open market purchase or sale of the total amount of securities subject to the trading plan as a single transaction in any 12-month period.

The General Counsel's Rule 10b5-1 plan activities shall be subject to the same procedures noted about, substituting the approval of the CFO for the General Counsel.

VII. CERTIFICATION, ADMINSITRATION OF THE POLICY

1. Post-Termination Transactions

This Policy may continue to apply to your transactions in Company Securities even after you have terminated employment or other services to the Company or a subsidiary. If you are aware of material nonpublic information when your employment or service relationship terminates, you may not trade in Company Securities until that information has become public or is no longer material (usually when the Company files its next quarterly or annual report with the SEC).

2. Personal Responsibility

You should remember that ultimate responsibility for adhering to this Policy and avoiding improper trading rests with you. If you violate this Policy, the Company may take

disciplinary action, including dismissal for cause.

3. Reporting of Violations

Anyone who violated the prohibitions against illegal insider trading described in this Policy or knows of any such violation by any other person, should report the violation immediately to his direct supervisor. If it is not practical to contact your supervisor, please refer to the instructions found in the Introduction to the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Employees. Individuals wishing to report confidentially may also call the Company's whistleblower hotline at (866-849-6641).

4. Company Assistance

Your compliance with this Policy is of the utmost importance both for you and for the Company. If you have any questions about this Policy or its application to any proposed transaction you may obtain additional guidance from the Company's General Counsel or the Company's Senior Counsel, Securities and Corporate Governance. Do not try to resolve uncertainties on your own, as the rules relating to insider trading are often complex, not always intuitive and carry severe consequences.

If you believe you may have inadvertently violated this policy, please contact the General Counsel immediately as there may be a very narrow window to "break" a trade that could constitute a breach of this policy.

5. Certification

All employees who certify their understanding of, and intent to comply with, the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics are deemed to certify their understanding of, and intent to comply with, this Policy as well.

All members of the Board, Executive Officers and other employees and consultants subject Section VI of this Policy must certify their understanding of the additional procedures they are subject to under the Policy using the form attached to this Policy as Schedule III.

6. Administration

The Company's Secretary and General Counsel serves as the chief compliance officer for purposes of this Policy, and in his absence the Company's Securities and Governance Counsel.

This Policy is dated February 9, 2023 and supersedes any previous policy of the Company concerning insider trading.

SCHEDULE I

Covered Persons

1) All employees at the Director level and above
2) Members of the Finance Department
3) Members of the Accounting Department
4) Members of the Strategic Planning Department
5) Members of the General Counsel's Office
6) Administrative Assistants of Executive Officers and Covered Persons

SCHEDULE II

Preclearance Email Format

When seeking preclearance, please ensure that your email request is substantially in the following form:

"Please pre-clear me for a purchase, sale or other trade in U.S. Silica securities. I am not aware of any material nonpublic information with respect to U.S. Silica. [Insert the following if you are a director or executive officer of U.S. Silica: I have reviewed the short-swing profit checklist enclosed with the D&O Trading Memorandum, and I am permitted to effect the transaction for which I am seeking pre-clearance.]"

Please submit your pre-clearance request to the Secretary and General Counsel with a copy to the Senior Counsel, Securities and Governance.

SCHEDULE III

Covered Persons Certification

To U.S. Silica Holdings, Inc.:

I _____, have received and read a copy of the U.S. Silica Holdings, Inc. Insider Trading Policy (the "Policy") dated February 9, 2023. I hereby agree that I am a "Covered Person" under the Policy and to comply with all of the requirements of the Policy during my employment or other service relationship with U.S. Silica Holdings, Inc. I understand that my failure to comply in all respects with the Policy is a basis for termination for cause of my employment or other service relationship with U.S. Silica Holdings, Inc.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Date)