



Whistleblower Policy

Any person who in good faith makes an Accounting Allegation or Legal Allegation, reports a Retaliatory Act (each as defined in Section A below) or provides assistance to the Audit Committee, management or any other person or group, including any governmental, regulatory or law enforcement body, investigating a Report (as defined in Section A) in accordance with the procedures outlined in this policy shall be protected from threats of harassment, retaliation, discharge or other types of discrimination, including, but not limited to, discrimination in compensation or other terms and conditions of employment, caused by the employee's making a Report. An employee harassing, retaliating against or discriminating against, or threatening to harass, retaliate against or discriminate against, another Company employee who in good faith makes a Report is subject to discipline, including, but not limited to, the termination of employment. In addition, no employee may be adversely affected because such employee refused to carry out a directive which, in fact, either constitutes or may lead to a violation of the Company's accounting and other policies or a violation of legal or regulatory requirements.

However, an employee who does not file a Report in good faith or who files a Report on the basis of evidence which the employee knows to be false will not be protected by the Policy and may be subject to disciplinary action and legal claims.

Responsibilities of Audit Committee With Respect to Specified Complaints

1. The Audit Committee shall receive, retain, investigate and act on complaints and concerns of employees and stockholders ("Reports") regarding:
 - a. questionable accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters, including those regarding the circumvention or attempted circumvention of internal accounting controls or that would otherwise constitute a violation of the Company's accounting policies (an "Accounting Allegation");
 - b. compliance with legal and regulatory requirements (a "Legal Allegation"); and
 - c. retaliation against employees who make Accounting Allegations or Legal Allegations (a "Retaliatory Act").
2. In the discretion of the Audit Committee, responsibilities of the Audit Committee created by these procedures may be delegated to the Chair of the Audit Committee or to a subcommittee of the Audit Committee.

Procedures for Receiving Reports

1. Any Report that is made directly to management, whether openly, confidentially or anonymously, shall be promptly reported to the Audit Committee.
2. Each Report forwarded to the Audit Committee by management and each Report that is made directly to the Audit Committee, whether openly, confidentially or anonymously, shall be reviewed by the Audit Committee, who may, in their discretion, consult with any member of management who is not the subject of the allegation and who may have appropriate expertise to assist the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall determine whether the Audit Committee or management should investigate the Report, taking into account the considerations set forth in Section C below.
 - a. If the Audit Committee determines that management should investigate the Report, the Audit Committee will notify the General Counsel in writing of that conclusion. Management shall thereafter promptly investigate the Report and shall report the results of its investigation, in writing, to the Audit Committee. Management shall be free in its discretion to engage outside auditors, counsel or other experts to assist in the investigation and in the analysis of results.
 - b. If the Audit Committee determines that it should investigate the Report, the Audit Committee shall promptly determine what professional assistance, if any, it needs in order to conduct the investigation. The Audit Committee shall be free in its discretion to engage outside auditors, counsel or other experts to assist in the investigation and in the analysis of results.

Considerations Relative to Whether the Audit Committee or Management Should Investigate a Report

In determining whether management or the Audit Committee should investigate a Report, the Audit Committee shall consider, among any other factors that are appropriate under the circumstances, the following:

1. Who is the alleged wrongdoer? If an executive officer, senior financial officer or other high management official is alleged to have engaged in wrongdoing, that factor alone may militate in favor of the Audit Committee conducting the investigation.
2. How serious is the alleged wrongdoing? The more serious the alleged wrongdoing, the more appropriate that the Audit Committee should undertake the investigation. If the alleged wrongdoing would constitute a crime involving the integrity of the financial statements of the Company, that factor alone may militate in favor of the Audit Committee conducting the

investigation.

3. How credible is the allegation of wrongdoing? The more credible the allegation, the more appropriate that the Audit Committee should undertake the investigation. In assessing credibility, the Audit Committee should consider all facts surrounding the allegation, including but not limited to whether similar allegations have been made in the press or by analysts.

Protection of Whistleblowers

Consistent with the policies of the Company, the Audit Committee shall not retaliate, and shall not tolerate any retaliation by management or any other person or group, directly or indirectly, against anyone who, in good faith, makes an Accounting Allegation or Legal Allegation, reports a Retaliatory Act or provides assistance to the Audit Committee, management or any other person or group, including any governmental, regulatory or law enforcement body, investigating a Report. The Audit Committee shall not, unless compelled by judicial or other legal process, reveal the identity of any person who makes an Accounting Allegation or Legal Allegation or reports a Retaliatory Act and who asks that his or her identity as the person who made such Report remain confidential and shall not make any effort, or tolerate any effort made by any other person or group, to ascertain the identity of any person who makes a Report anonymously.

Records

The Audit Committee or Ethics Representative shall retain for a period of seven years all records relating to any Accounting Allegation or Legal Allegation or report of a Retaliatory Act and to the investigation of any such Report.

Procedures for Making Complaints

In addition to any other avenue available to an employee, any employee or stockholder may report to the Audit Committee openly, confidentially or anonymously any Accounting Allegation or Legal Allegation or report of a Retaliatory Act. Accounting Allegations, Legal Allegations and reports of a Retaliatory Act can be made orally or in writing to Chart Industries, Inc., Chairperson of the Audit Committee, One Infinity Corporate Centre Drive, Suite 300, Garfield Heights, OH 44125. A person who wishes to make a report can also contact the Audit Committee using the Company's website, by selecting "Investor Relations," and then "Corporate Governance," and then selecting "Ethics Hotline."

Such Reports can also be made directly:

- a. Confidentially by contacting the Ethics Representatives in writing or in person at Chart Industries, Inc., One Infinity Corporate Centre Drive, Suite 300, Garfield Heights, OH 44125. Attn: Ethics Representatives.
- b. If made by an employee, anonymously, by calling the Ethics Hotline at 1-800-868-8541 in the United States, or email to ethicsrepresentatives@chart-ind.com at any time using the world wide web at www.ethicspoint.com. The process is managed by an outside, independent service provider and allows anyone to make a Report without divulging his or her name. The Ethics Hotline service provider is required to share the information provided in the Report to management or, if requested by the individual making the Report, the Audit Committee as promptly as practicable.