

**GLOBAL BRASS AND COPPER HOLDINGS, INC.  
CODE OF ETHICS FOR CEO AND SENIOR FINANCIAL OFFICERS**

The Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") and all senior financial officers (including the Chief Financial Officer (the "CFO"), all controllers, and any persons performing similar functions) of Global Brass and Copper Holdings, Inc. or its subsidiaries (collectively, "the Company") are bound by the provisions of the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and are also subject to the following additional specific policies:

1. The CEO and all senior financial officers are responsible for full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in the periodic reports required to be filed by the Company with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and in other public communications made by the Company. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the CEO and each senior financial officer to promptly bring to the attention of the Board of Directors any material information of which he or she may become aware that could affect the disclosures made by the Company in its public filings or otherwise assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities.

2. The CEO and each senior financial officer shall promptly bring to the attention of the Audit Committee any information he or she may have concerning (a) significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting or internal controls or (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's financial reporting, disclosures or internal controls.

3. The CEO and each senior financial officer shall promptly bring to the attention of the General Counsel or the CEO and/or, as appropriate, to the Audit Committee or the Board of Directors, as applicable, any information he or she may have concerning violations of the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and of these additional policies by any management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's public filings, financial reporting, disclosure controls and procedures, internal controls or internal control over financial reporting.

4. The CEO and each senior financial officer shall promptly bring to the attention of the General Counsel or the CEO and/or, as appropriate, to the Audit Committee any information he or she may have concerning evidence of a material violation of the securities or other laws, rules or regulations applicable to the Company and the operation of its business, by the Company or any agent thereof, or of violation of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics or of these additional policies.

5. The CEO and each senior financial officer shall promptly bring to the attention of the General Counsel or the CEO and/or, as appropriate, to the Audit Committee or the Board of Directors, as applicable, any material transaction or relationship that arises and of which he or she becomes aware that reasonably could be expected to give rise to an actual or apparent conflict of interest.

6. The Board of Directors shall determine, or designate appropriate persons to determine, appropriate actions to be taken in the event of violations of the Code of Business

Conduct and Ethics or of these additional policies by the CEO and the Company's senior financial officers. Such actions shall be reasonably designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote accountability for adherence to the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and to these additional policies. Such actions shall include written notices to the individual involved that the Board has determined that there has been a violation, censure by the Board, demotion or reassignment of the individual involved, suspension with or without pay or benefits (as determined by the Board) and termination of the individual's employment. In determining what action is appropriate in a particular case, the Board of Directors or such designee shall take into account all relevant information, including the nature and severity of the violation, whether the violation was a single occurrence or repeated occurrences, whether the violation appears to have been intentional or inadvertent, whether the individual in question had been advised prior to the violation as to the proper course of action and whether the individual in question had committed other violations in the past.