

# OLAPLEX HOLDINGS, INC.

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

### SECTION 1

#### SELECTION AND COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

##### Section 1.1 Role of the Board

The basic responsibility of the board of directors (the “Board of Directors”) of Olaplex Holdings, Inc. (the “Corporation”) is to exercise its business judgment to act in what each director reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the Corporation and its stockholders. In addition to its general oversight of management, the Board of Directors, acting directly or through its committees, also performs a number of specific functions, including:

- Reviewing and approving the Corporation’s key objectives and strategic business plans and monitoring the Corporation’s success in meeting those objectives and implementing those plans;
- Reviewing and approving the Corporation’s annual operating budget and long-term strategic plans, as well as any other significant business plans, strategies or corporate actions;
- Selecting, evaluating the performance of and determining the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation (“CEO”);
- Overseeing management succession planning;
- Providing advice and oversight regarding the selection, evaluation, development and compensation of senior management;
- Overseeing the Corporation’s risk management and mitigation activities; and
- Overseeing and monitoring administration of the policies and procedures to safeguard the integrity of the Corporation’s business operations and financial reporting and to promote compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

##### Section 1.2 Size of the Board of Directors.

The restated certificate of incorporation of the Corporation provides that the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than three (3) and not more than fifteen (15) directors. Subject to the special rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock to elect directors, the precise number of directors shall be fixed exclusively pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors should neither be too small to maintain the necessary expertise and independence for an effective Board of Directors nor too large to function efficiently. The Board of Directors or the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will periodically review the appropriate size and composition of the Board of Directors in light of the stated objectives below.

### Section 1.3 Selection of New Directors.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for identifying and evaluating potential nominees for the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors selects such nominees for election to the Board of Directors by a vote of the stockholders of the Corporation, taking into account the recommendations of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

### Section 1.4 Board of Directors Membership Criteria.

The composition of the Board of Directors shall at all times adhere to the standards of independence promulgated by the Nasdaq Stock Market (“Nasdaq”) and Section 1.5 below. The Board of Directors believes that each director should possess a combination of skills, judgment and professional experience necessary to oversee the Corporation’s business. Accordingly, the Board of Directors considers the qualifications of directors and director candidates individually and in the broader context of its overall diversity and composition and the Corporation’s current and future needs.

The Board of Directors also requires that each director be able to dedicate sufficient time to ensure the diligent performance of such director’s duties on the Corporation’s behalf. The Board of Directors expects that each director will attend all Board of Directors meetings and all meetings of committees on which they serve, and in any event, not less than 75% of all meetings of the Board of Directors and any such committees. In general, the Board of Directors does not have a policy limiting the number of other public company boards of directors upon which a director may sit. However, the number of other boards of directors (or comparable governing bodies), particularly with respect to public companies, on which a prospective nominee is a member may be a factor considered by the Board of Directors in recommending any candidate for nomination.

### Section 1.5 Director Independence.

An “independent” director is a director who meets the qualification requirements for being an independent director under applicable laws and the corporate governance listing standards of Nasdaq, including the requirement that the Board of Directors must have affirmatively determined that the director has no material relationships with the Corporation, either directly or as a partner, stockholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Corporation in order to be considered “independent.” To guide its determination as to whether or not a business or charitable relationship between the Corporation and an organization with which a director is so affiliated is material, the Board of Directors, or designated committee of the Board of Directors, may from time to time adopt categorical standards of independence.

The Board of Directors shall consist of the number of independent directors required by, and determined in accordance with, Nasdaq rules and other applicable laws. For as long as the Corporation is a “controlled company” under Nasdaq rules, the Board of Directors is not required to consist of a majority of independent directors, and the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are not required to consist solely of independent directors. The Board of Directors may make a determination regarding whether or not to rely on any exemptions permitted for controlled companies.

Members of senior management, in addition to the CEO, and other individuals who may not meet the above definition of independence may serve as directors.

#### Section 1.6 Board Leadership.

The Board of Directors may, from time to time, appoint a standing Chairperson. The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of stockholders and the Board of Directors. The Chairperson shall develop agendas for Board of Directors meetings as set forth in Section 3.1. The Chairperson shall also perform such other duties the Board of Directors may assign to her or him from time to time.

The CEO of the Corporation may serve as the Chairperson. The Board of Directors shall make a determination regarding whether or not to separate the roles of the Chairperson and the CEO or other executive officer of the Corporation based on the then current circumstances at the time of the appointment of a standing Chairperson.

If no Chairperson has been designated, the Board of Directors will select a director to preside over each Board of Directors meeting. The Board of Directors will make such selections at such times that it believes are in the best interests of the Corporation.

#### Section 1.7 Directors Who Change Their Present Job Responsibility.

Any directors who retire or otherwise change the principal occupation or business association they held when they were originally invited to join the Board of Directors shall provide notice of the change to the Chairperson of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee or the Board of Directors and, if the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee determines it to be appropriate, offer to resign from the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors does not believe that directors who retire or otherwise change the principal occupation or business association they held when they were originally invited to join the Board of Directors should necessarily leave the Board of Directors. There should, however, be an opportunity for the Board of Directors, taking into account the recommendations of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, to review the continued appropriateness of that director's membership under the circumstances. The Board of Directors also believes that each director shall advise the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee or the Board of Directors, through its respective Chairperson, in advance of accepting an invitation to serve as a member on another board of directors.

If the CEO resigns, the CEO shall also offer her or his resignation from the Board of Directors to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, through its Chairperson, as well as offer her or his resignation from the boards of directors of any subsidiaries of the Corporation on which she or he serves. Whether that individual continues to serve on the Board of Directors is a matter for discussion at that time between the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, the Board of Directors and the new CEO.

A director, other than the CEO, who is also an employee of the Corporation shall offer her or his resignation from the Board of Directors as well as offer her or his resignation from the boards of directors of any subsidiaries of the Corporation on which she or he serves, to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee contemporaneously with her or his retirement/resignation from the management of the Corporation. The Board of Directors, taking into account the recommendations of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, should have an opportunity to review the continued appropriateness of that director's membership under the circumstances.

#### Section 1.8 Director Term Limits.

The Board of Directors does not believe it should establish term limits or a mandatory retirement age. While term limits and mandatory retirement could help ensure that there are fresh ideas and viewpoints available to the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors believes such benefits are outweighed by the disadvantage of potentially losing the contribution of directors who over time have developed increasing insight into the Corporation and its operations or who otherwise bring valuable contributions to the Board of Directors.

#### Section 1.9 Classified Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall be classified into three classes: Class I; Class II; and Class III. The Board of Directors intends that each class consist, as nearly equal in number as possible, of one-third of the total number of directors constituting the entire Board of Directors, but the Board of Directors recognizes such a result may not always be practicable or desirable. The allocation of directors among the three classes shall be determined by the Board of Directors, taking into account the recommendations of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

### **SECTION 2**

#### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPENSATION AND PERFORMANCE**

##### Section 2.1 Board of Directors Compensation Policy and Stock Ownership.

The Compensation Committee is responsible for recommending to the Board of Directors the compensation and benefits for non-employee directors. The Compensation Committee should report from time to time to the Board of Directors on the status of the Board of Directors' compensation and benefits in relation to other similarly situated companies. Employees of the Corporation serving as members of the Board of Directors shall not receive additional compensation for their service as such.

Proposed changes in director compensation, if any, shall come at the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, but with full discussion by and concurrence of the Board of Directors. It is generally the policy of the Board of Directors, consistent with the Company's stock ownership guidelines, that a portion of director compensation should be in the form of equity or equity-based instruments in order to align their interest with those of the Corporation's stockholders.

##### Section 2.2. Evaluation of Board of Directors Performance.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for reporting annually to the Board of Directors an evaluation of the overall performance of the Board of Directors. If the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee so desires, it may be assisted by an outside consultant in making its assessment of the overall performance of the Board of Directors.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee should evaluate the contribution of the Board of Directors as a whole and should specifically review areas in which the Board of Directors and/or management believes it could make a better contribution. The purpose of the evaluation is to increase the effectiveness of the Board of Directors, not to target individual directors.

### Section 2.3. Orientation and Continuing Education.

Under the direction of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, each new director shall be offered an orientation program that includes appropriate materials and meetings with key members of the Corporation's management. The Board of Directors, with the assistance of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, may provide continuing education for directors, either individually, as a committee or as the entire Board of Directors, on a periodic basis.

### Section 2.4. Interaction with Institutional Investors, Press, Customers, Etc.

The Board of Directors believes that management speaks for the Corporation. Individual non-management directors may, from time to time, meet or otherwise communicate with various constituencies that are involved with the Corporation, but it is expected that these members would generally do this at the request of management, and in accordance with Corporation policies.

## **SECTION 3**

### **MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

#### Section 3.1 Scheduling and Selection of Agenda Items for Board of Directors Meetings.

The Board of Directors will determine the frequency and length of its meetings. The Board of Directors believes that regular meetings at appropriate intervals are, in general, desirable for the performance of its responsibilities. In addition to regularly scheduled meetings, additional special meetings may be called in accordance with the bylaws of the Corporation upon appropriate notice at any time to address any special needs.

The Chairperson shall establish the agenda for each Board of Directors meeting, generally in consultation with and the assistance of management, and distribute it in advance to the Board of Directors. Each director may suggest items for inclusion on the agenda, raise at any Board of Directors meeting subjects that are not on the agenda for that meeting or request the presence of, or a report by, any member of management. If the CEO is then also Chairperson of the Board of Directors, a contact director shall be specified for directors wishing to discuss issues or to add agenda items that are not appropriately or best forwarded to the CEO. During at least one Board of Directors meeting each year, management will present to the Board of Directors the long-term strategic plan for the Corporation and the principal issues that it expects to face in the future.

#### Section 3.2 Board of Directors Material and Presentations.

Information and data that is important to the understanding of the business and matters to be considered at the Board of Directors meeting should be distributed in writing and in advance to directors. As a general rule, board materials should be sent to directors sufficiently in advance so directors will be prepared to discuss questions that they may have about the materials.

The Board of Directors encourages management to schedule employees to attend and/or present at Board of Directors and committee meetings when such employees' presence and expertise would assist the Board of Directors or applicable committee to more fully understand the matters being considered.

### Section 3.3 Participation in Board of Directors Meetings.

The Board of Directors expects directors to rigorously prepare for, attend and participate in all Board of Directors and applicable committee meetings. Each director is expected to ensure that other existing and planned future commitments do not materially interfere with their service as a director.

### Section 3.4 Access to Management and Employees.

Each director is encouraged to keep herself or himself informed of the affairs of the Corporation between Board of Directors meetings through direct contact with employees and members of senior management, to whom each director will have complete access. It is expected that any such contact will be coordinated through the CEO and that each director will use judgment to assure that such access is not distracting to the business operation of the Corporation.

### Section 3.5 Access to Independent Advisers.

The Board of Directors and its committees shall have the right at any time to retain independent outside accounting, financial, legal or other advisers, and the Corporation shall provide appropriate funding, as determined by the Board of Directors or any committee, to compensate such independent outside advisers, as well as to cover the ordinary administrative expenses incurred by the Board of Directors and its committees in carrying out their duties.

### Section 3.6 Meetings of the Non-Management Directors.

The Board of Directors shall have separate meeting sessions for the non-management directors periodically during regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings to review matters concerning the relationship of the Board of Directors with the management directors and other members of senior management and such other matters as it deems appropriate.

In order to allow interested parties the opportunity to make their concerns known to non-management directors, the Board of Directors may from time to time establish a procedure for these parties to communicate directly with the non-management directors.

The independent directors shall also hold an executive session at least once a year.

## **SECTION 4**

### **COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

#### Section 4.1 Number of Committees.

The Board of Directors will establish committees from time to time to facilitate and assist in the execution of its responsibilities. These committees shall generally address issues that, because of their complexity, technical nature, level of detail or time requirements or because of proper corporate governance principles, cannot be adequately addressed at larger Board of Directors meetings.

The Board of Directors currently has three committees: the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. There may,

from time to time, be occasions on which the Board of Directors deems it appropriate to form a new committee or disband a committee depending upon the circumstances. The Corporation shall comply with all applicable requirements of Nasdaq relating to the constitution of key committees, including requirements relating to the independence of committee members.

Each committee shall have a written charter of responsibilities and authorities that shall be periodically reviewed by the applicable committee and the Board of Directors. The Corporation has made the charters for the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee publicly available on the Corporation's website for review.

#### Section 4.2 Assignment and Term of Service of Committee Members.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the appointment of committee members and committee chairpersons, taking into account the desires and qualifications of individual members and the recommendations of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. In making such appointments, the Board of Directors shall consider the rotation of committee membership at appropriate intervals, although the Board of Directors does not believe that rotation should be mandated as a policy.

#### Section 4.3 Frequency and Length of Committee Meetings and Committee Agenda.

The committee chairpersons, in consultation with the other committee members, will determine the frequency and length of committee meetings and, in consultation with and with the assistance of the appropriate members of senior management, develop the agenda for committee meetings. The agendas and meeting minutes of the committees will be shared with the full Board of Directors upon request. Any director that is not a member of a particular committee may attend any committee meetings with the concurrence of the committee chairperson.

### **SECTION 5**

#### **LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT**

##### Section 5.1 Formal Evaluation of CEO.

The Compensation Committee shall evaluate the CEO annually, and the evaluation shall be communicated to the CEO by the chairperson of the Compensation Committee. This evaluation should be based on clearly articulated criteria, including performance of the business, accomplishment of long-term strategic objectives and development of senior management. The evaluation will be considered by the Compensation Committee in determining the compensation of the CEO.

##### Section 5.2. Succession Planning and Management Development.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee oversees management's plans for succession to senior management positions in the Corporation. The CEO shall review succession planning and management development with the Board of Directors and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee on an annual basis. This succession planning includes the development of policies and principles for selection of the CEO, including succession in the event of an emergency or retirement.

## **SECTION 6**

### **REVISIONS**

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall review these Corporate Governance Guidelines on an annual basis, or more frequently if appropriate, and recommend to the Board of Directors such revisions as it deems necessary or appropriate for the Board of Directors to discharge its responsibilities more effectively.

*Effective: January 18, 2023*