

Amendments to the American Woodmark Corporation
Code of Business Conduct and Ethics
February 23, 2018

On February 23, 2018, the Board of Directors of American Woodmark Corporation (the “Company”) amended the Company’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “Code”) to provide for enhanced coverage under the Code for such items as (i) policies for sales agents, consultants and professional services, (ii) disclosure obligations under securities laws, (iii) antitrust and competition law compliance, (iv) FCPA compliance, and (v) international business law compliance. These amendments were not made as a result of any particular event impacting the Company, but instead were enhancements largely triggered by the Company’s increased international business activity with the acquisition of RSI Home Products in December 2017.

American Woodmark Corporation

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Introduction

This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics sets forth and summarizes the policies of American Woodmark Corporation related to legal compliance and ethical business practices. Each Director, Officer and Employee of American Woodmark is required to comply with the law and to conduct the business of the Company in an ethical manner.

Knowledge of and compliance with this Code is the responsibility of each individual. It is the expectation of the Company that all individuals covered by this Code read, understand and conduct their activities accordingly and avoid even the appearance of improper behavior.

This Code does not cover every issue or potential situation that may arise, but sets out basic principles to guide all Employees and Directors of the Company. All of us, regardless of our country of origin or country of residence, must conduct ourselves accordingly and seek to avoid even the appearance of improper behavior. In the rare cases where a law may conflict with this Code, you must comply with the law.

If you have any questions about these conflicts, you should contact the Director of Human Resources, the Chief Financial Officer or the President and CEO for further guidance.

Any individual that violates this Code shall be subject to immediate disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment. In certain circumstances, such failure may also result in civil or criminal liability. **If an individual is faced with a situation which they believe will result in the violation of this Code, the individual should refer to and follow the guidelines described in this Code.**

Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations

Obeying both the letter and the spirit of the law is the foundation of the Company's ethical standards. All employees must respect and obey the laws of the cities, states and countries in which we operate. While not all employees are expected to know the details of these laws, they are expected to exercise good judgment and to seek advice from supervisors, managers or other appropriate personnel when in doubt.

If deemed necessary based on inquiries received from employees and other information, the Company may hold information and training sessions to promote compliance with laws, rules and regulations.

Sales Agents, Consultants & Professional Services

U.S. and non-U.S. sales agents, consultants, representatives, independent contractors, temporary workers and suppliers are expected to observe the same standards of conduct as the Company's

employees when conducting business anywhere in the world with or for American Woodmark. None of us may do anything indirectly, through agents, or otherwise that we are prohibited from doing directly under this or any other Company policy. Business integrity is a key standard for the selection and retention of those who represent American Woodmark. Therefore, it is important that we engage in appropriate due diligence before retaining any sales agent, consultant, representative, independent contractor, external temporary worker or supplier.

Conflicts of Interest

A “conflict of interest” exists when a person’s private interest interferes in any way with the interests of the Company. The potential for a conflict of interest may arise when an employee or director takes actions or has interests that may make it difficult to perform his or her Company work objectively and effectively. Conflicts of interest may also arise when an employee or director, or members of his or her family, receive improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position in the Company. Loans to, or guarantees of obligations of, employees and their family members may create conflicts of interest.

It is almost always a conflict of interest for a Company employee to work for or have a material financial interest in a competitor, customer or supplier. Employees and directors are not allowed to work for a competitor or to serve as a consultant or board member of a competitor. To avoid even the appearance of a conflict of interest, employees and directors are expected to refrain from any direct or indirect business connection with our customers, suppliers or competitors, except on our behalf.

Conflicts of interest are prohibited as a matter of Company policy. Any employee or director who becomes aware of a conflict or potential conflict should bring it to the attention of a supervisor, manager or other appropriate personnel or consult the procedures described in this Code.

Insider Trading

“Insider trading” refers to the practice of using confidential material information about the Company, its customers or suppliers to achieve an unfair advantage in the buying or selling of shares or other securities. “Material information” is defined as “information which, if publicly disclosed, would reasonably be expected to influence the decision of a reasonable investor to buy, hold or dispose of securities of the Company.”

Employees who involve themselves in insider trading either by personally engaging in trading or by disclosing confidential material information to others are subject to disciplinary action up to and including immediate termination, and prosecution.

Employees and directors who have access to confidential information about the Company are not permitted to use or share that information for stock trading purposes or for any other purpose except the conduct of our business. All non-public information about the Company should be considered confidential information. To use non-public information for personal financial benefit or to “tip” others who might make an investment decision on the basis of this information

is both unethical and illegal. If you have any questions, please consult the Company's Chief Financial Officer or Chief Executive Officer.

Disclosure Obligations under Securities Laws

The Company is subject to various disclosure obligations under U.S. federal and state securities laws. To comply with these obligations, the Company must make full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in any reports and documents the Company files with or submits to the Securities and Exchange Commission and in other public communications made by the Company. It is everyone's responsibility to bring promptly to the attention of the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer any material information you learn about that affects the disclosures made by the Company in its public filings and other public communications.

Corporate Opportunities

Employees and directors are prohibited from taking for themselves opportunities that are discovered through the use of Company property or information or as a result of employment with the Company or service as a director without the consent of the Chief Executive Officer and at least one other Executive Officer of the Company, or the Board of Directors. No employee or director may use Company property, information, or position for improper personal gain, and no employee or director may compete with the Company directly or indirectly. Employees and directors owe a duty to the Company to advance its legitimate interests when the opportunity to do so arises.

Competition and Fair Dealing

The Company seeks to outperform its competition fairly and honestly. In doing so, we all must comply with antitrust and competition laws where the Company does business. All product development, manufacturing and sales efforts must conform to the highest ethical standards. Antitrust laws generally prohibit agreements or understandings among actual or potential competitors to fix or control prices, fix bids, boycott specified suppliers or customers, or limit the production and sales of product lines. Other laws prohibit controlling the resale pricing of distributors and dealers, disparaging a competitor, misrepresenting the Company's products, stealing trade secrets or offering or paying bribes or kickbacks. These laws are vigorously enforced and failure to comply with them could result in heavy fines to the Company and heavy fines and imprisonment for you.

Stealing proprietary information, possessing trade secret information that was obtained without the owner's consent, or inducing such disclosures by past or present employees of other companies is prohibited. Each employee should endeavor to respect the rights of and deal fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors and employees. No employee should take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts or any other intentional unfair-dealing practice.

The purpose of business entertainment and gifts in a commercial setting is to create good will and sound working relationships, not to gain unfair advantage with customers. No gift or

entertainment should ever be offered, given, provided or accepted by any Company employee, family member of an employee or agent unless it: (1) is not a cash gift, (2) is consistent with customary business practices, (3) is not excessive in value, (4) cannot be construed as a bribe or payoff or perceived as imposing an obligation on the recipient and (5) does not violate any laws or regulations. Please discuss with your supervisor any gifts or proposed gifts that you are not certain are appropriate.

Directors, when acting on matters for the Company, should also follow the policies applicable to employees with respect to business gifts or entertainment.

Discrimination and Harassment

The Company is committed to providing equal employment opportunities for all persons regardless of race, gender, color, religion, sexual orientation, age, national or ethnic origin, disability, veteran status or other status protected by applicable law.

Equal opportunity extends to all aspects of the employment relationship, including hiring, transfers, promotions, training, terminations, working conditions, compensation, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment.

The Company complies with all federal and state equal employment opportunity laws and strives to keep the workplace free from all forms of discrimination and harassment, including sexual harassment. The Company has a zero-tolerance relative to discrimination and harassment and considers harassment in all forms to be a serious offense. Any reported violations of equal employment opportunity laws or this policy are investigated. Supervisors or employees found to have engaged in discriminatory conduct or harassment are subject to immediate disciplinary action up to and including termination.

The Company values and promotes diversity as a strategic advantage. Diversity refers to human differences, including those based on culture, ethnicity, gender and age.

Health and Safety

The Company strives to provide each employee with a safe and healthy work environment. Each employee is responsible for maintaining a safe and healthy workplace for all employees by following safety and health rules and practices and reporting accidents, injuries and unsafe equipment, practices or conditions.

Violence and threatening behavior are not permitted. Employees should report to work in condition to perform their duties, free from influence of illegal drugs or alcohol. The use of illegal drugs or alcohol in the workplace will not be tolerated.

Record Keeping

The Company requires honest and accurate recording and reporting of information in order to make responsible business decisions. All of the Company's books, records, accounts and financial statements must be maintained in reasonable detail, must appropriately reflect the

Company's transactions and must conform both to applicable legal requirements and to the Company's system of internal controls. Unrecorded or "off the books" funds or assets should not be maintained unless permitted by applicable law or regulation. All records should be kept according to the Companies record retention policies.

Business records and communications are a representation of the Company. All employees and directors should avoid exaggeration, derogatory remarks, guesswork, or inappropriate characterization of people and companies. This applies equally to email, internal memos, and formal reports.

All email, voice mail and other information stored on Company equipment belong to the Company. This information may be retrieved and disclosed by the Company as necessary and appropriate for business and legal purposes. Printed and electronic records must be retained, discarded or destroyed in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and Company policy. Records relevant to a matter under investigation or in litigation must be retained.

Confidentiality

Employees must maintain the confidentiality of confidential information entrusted to them by the Company or its customers or suppliers, except when disclosure is authorized by the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer, or required by laws or regulations in which case the employee shall promptly notify the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of such potential required disclosure. Confidential information includes all non-public information that might be of use to competitors, or harmful to the Company or its customers or suppliers, if disclosed. The obligation to preserve confidential information continues even after employment ends.

Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets

All employees should endeavor to protect the Company's assets and ensure their efficient use. Theft, carelessness and waste have a direct impact on the Company's profitability. Any suspected incident of fraud or theft should be immediately reported for investigation. Company equipment should not be used for non-Company business, though incidental personal use may be permitted.

The obligation of employees to protect the Company's assets includes its proprietary information. Proprietary information includes intellectual property such as trade secrets, patents, trademarks and copyrights, as well as business, marketing and service plans, engineering and manufacturing ideas, designs, databases, records, salary information and any unpublished financial data and reports. Unauthorized use or distribution of this information would violate Company policy. It could also be illegal and result in civil or even criminal penalties.

Payments to Government Personnel and Others

We will deal with all of the Company's customers, suppliers and government agencies in a straightforward and aboveboard manner and in strict compliance with the requirements of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, international anti-bribery conventions and local

anticorruption and bribery laws. Each of us, regardless of our home or host country, is prohibited from giving anything of value (including paying any bribe, kickback or other similar unlawful payment), directly or indirectly, to any government, public official or other individual, regardless of nationality, to secure any personal gain or any concession, contract or improper advantage for the Company. Certain nominal payments to public or government officials may be allowable if they are in compliance with local laws, and are in the nature of a facilitating or expediting payment to secure the performance of a routine governmental action. This does not include any decision by a public official to award new business or continue doing business with the Company or others. The factual circumstances of each case, and the applicable laws, which vary from country to country, will determine the legality of such payments. Therefore, you must not make any such payment until you receive the express prior approval from your immediate supervisor, other local managers, the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Executive Officer. In addition, there are strict laws regarding business gratuities that may be offered to or accepted by U.S. governmental personnel. The promise, offer or delivery to an official or employee of the U.S. government of a gift, favor or other gratuity in violation of these rules may be treated as a crime and would be a violation of Company policy. State and local governments, as well as foreign governments, usually have similar rules. You are, of course, permitted as an individual to support candidates for public office, but you are not permitted to use Company assets in support of any candidate or to provide gifts or favors to any government official.

International Business

The Company's policy is to comply with the specific laws and regulations of all countries where it does business, and with all U.S. laws affecting international trade, such as anti-boycott, U.S. embargoes, trade sanction, export control and foreign corrupt practices laws. Violations of these laws carry stiff civil and criminal penalties for individuals and the Company, and could cause serious damage not only to the Company's corporate reputation, but also to the public. If you are involved in the Company's foreign operations you should be aware of these laws, and should coordinate closely with your immediate supervisor, other local managers, the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Executive Officer to ensure that neither you nor the Company violates any relevant laws.

Waivers of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics; Amendments

This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics has been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. Any waiver of this Code for executive officers or directors may be made only by the Board or a Board committee and will be promptly disclosed as required by law or regulation. It may be amended only by the Board of Directors.

Reporting any Illegal or Unethical Behavior

Violations of the Code. Any employee who believes that a violation of this Code has occurred should report that concern to his or her immediate supervisor, the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Executive Officer. The Audit Committee has also established a procedure for receiving confidential, anonymous submissions from employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. This procedure may also be used if an employee wishes to report

any suspected violation of the Code by a senior Company officer or director. See “*Accounting and Auditing Matters*” below.

Employees are encouraged to talk to supervisors, managers or other appropriate personnel about observed illegal or unethical behavior and when in doubt about the best course of action in a particular situation. It is the policy of the Company not to allow retaliation for reports of misconduct by others made in good faith by employees. Employees are expected to cooperate in internal investigations of misconduct.

Directors should report any suspected violations of this Code to a member of the Audit Committee if a Director or a senior Company officer is involved. Any other suspected violations should be reported by Directors to the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer.

Accounting and Auditing Matters. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors has established the following procedure for receiving confidential, anonymous submissions from employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters by a senior Company officer or director. Any employee wishing to submit any information of this nature should contact the Audit Committee directly by writing to the following address:

Audit Committee
Board of Directors
American Woodmark Corporation
P.O. Box 2252
Winchester, Virginia 22604

Correspondence to the above address is collected by the Manager of Internal Audit and reviewed by a member of the Audit Committee.

Any employee may submit a good faith concern regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters without fear of dismissal or retaliation of any kind.

Compliance Procedures

The complexity and occasional absence of complete information regarding business situations can make it difficult to know if a violation of this Code has occurred. Since this Code cannot anticipate every situation that may arise, it is critical to provide an approach for employees to follow in determining if and when a violation may have occurred. Employees are encouraged to keep the following steps in mind when faced with a particular situation.

Do you have the facts? In order to reach the right solutions, we must be as fully informed as possible.

Ask yourself: What specifically am I being asked to do? Does it seem unethical or improper? This will enable you to focus on the specific question you are faced with, and the alternatives you have. Use your judgment and common sense; if something seems unethical or improper, it may be.

Clarify your responsibility and role. In most situations, there is shared responsibility. Are your colleagues informed? It may help to get others involved and discuss the problem.

Discuss the problem with your supervisor. This is the basic guidance for all situations. In many cases, your supervisor will be more knowledgeable about the questions, and will appreciate being brought into the decision-making process. Remember that it is your supervisor's responsibility to help solve problems.

Seek help from Company resources. In the rare case in which it may not be appropriate to discuss an issue with your supervisor, or in which you do not feel comfortable approaching your supervisor with your questions, discuss it with the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer or the Director of Human Resources.

You may report ethical violations in confidence and without fear of retaliation. If your situation requires that your identity be kept secret, your anonymity will be protected. The Company does not permit retaliation of any kind against employees for good faith reports of ethical violations.

Always ask first, act later: If you are unsure of what to do in any situation, seek guidance before you act.