

TreeHouse Foods, Inc.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of TreeHouse Foods, Inc. (the “Company”) has adopted the following Corporate Governance Guidelines (the “Guidelines”) to assist the Board in the exercise of its duties and responsibilities and to serve the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. The Guidelines shall be applied in a manner consistent with all applicable laws and the rules of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) and the Company’s charter and bylaws, each as amended and in effect from time to time. The Guidelines provide a framework for the conduct of the Board’s business. The Board may modify or make exceptions to the Guidelines from time to time in its discretion and consistent with its duties and responsibilities to the Company and its stockholders.

A: Director Responsibilities

1. Oversee Management of the Company. The principal responsibility of the directors is to oversee the management of the Company and, in so doing, serve the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. This responsibility includes:

- Reviewing and approving fundamental operating, financial and other corporate plans, strategies and objectives.
- Evaluating the performance of the Company and its executive officers.
- Hiring and terminating the executive officers of the Company.
- Evaluating the Company’s compensation programs on a regular basis.
- Establishing a corporate environment that promotes timely and effective disclosure, sufficient controls, procedures and incentives, fiscal accountability, high ethical standards and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
- Reviewing and approving material transactions and commitments not entered into in the ordinary course of business.
- Developing a corporate governance structure that permits the Board to fulfill its responsibilities.
- Providing advice and assistance to the Company’s executive officers.
- Evaluating the overall effectiveness of the Board and its committees.

2. Exercise Business Judgment. In discharging their fiduciary duties of care, loyalty and candor, directors are expected to exercise their business judgment to act in what they reasonably believe to be the best interests of the Company and its stockholders.

3. Understand the Company and its Business. Directors have an obligation to become and remain informed about the Company and its business, including the following:

- The principal operational and financial objectives, strategies and plans of the Company.

- The results of operations and financial condition of the Company and of significant subsidiaries and business segments.
- The relative standing of the business segments within the Company and vis-à-vis competitors.
- The risks and problems that affect the Company's business and prospects.

4. Establish Effective Systems. Directors are responsible for determining that effective systems are in place for the periodic and timely reporting to the Board on important matters concerning the Company, including the following:

- Current business and financial performance, the degree of achievement of approved objectives and the need to address forward-planning issues.
- Future business prospects and forecasts, including actions, facilities, personnel and financial resources required to achieve forecasted results.
- Financial statements, with appropriate segment or divisional breakdowns.
- Compliance programs to assure the Company's compliance with law and corporate policies.
- Material litigation and governmental and regulatory matters.
- Monitoring and, where appropriate, responding to communications from stockholders.

Directors should also periodically review the integrity of the Company's internal control and management information systems.

5. Board, Stockholder and Committee Meetings. Directors are responsible for attending Board meetings, meetings of committees on which they serve and the annual meeting of stockholders, and devoting the time needed, and meeting as frequently as necessary, to discharge their responsibilities properly.

6. Reliance on Management and Advisors. The directors are entitled to rely in good faith on the Company's executive officers, senior executives and its outside advisors, auditors and legal counsel.

B: Director Qualification Standards

1. Independence. Except as may otherwise be permitted by NYSE rules, a majority of the members of the Board shall be independent directors. To be considered independent: (1) a director must be independent as determined under Section 303A.02(b) of the NYSE Listed Company Manual and (2) in the Board's judgment (based on all relevant facts and circumstances), the director does not have a material relationship with the Company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Company). The Board makes an affirmative determination regarding the independence of each director annually, based upon the recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

2. Size of the Board. The Company's charter provides that the Board shall consist of no less than three members and no more than fifteen members. The Board believes the current size of the Board is appropriate given the Company's present circumstances, but that a smaller or larger Board may be appropriate at any given time, depending on circumstances and changes in the Company's business.

3. Other Directorships.

A. Directors and the Company's executive officers must receive approval from the Chairman of the Board and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in advance of accepting an invitation to serve, or being publicly reflected as a nominee to serve, on the board of another public company. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall take into account the nature of and time involved in a director's service on other boards (including leadership positions on those boards) in evaluating the suitability of individual directors and making its recommendations to the Board. Service on boards and/or committees of other organizations shall comply with the Company's conflict of interest policies.

B. Directors generally will serve on no more than four boards of public companies (including the Company's Board) or, if the Director is serving as an executive officer of a public company, no more than two boards of public companies (including the Company's Board).

4. Tenure. The Board does not believe it should establish term limits. Term limits could result in the loss of directors who have been able to develop, over a period of time, increasing insight into the Company and its operations and an institutional memory that benefit the entire membership of the Board as well as management. However, the Board does believe that a mandatory retirement age for directors is appropriate and has adopted the policy that an individual may not stand for election or reelection to the Board if such individual (i) has reached 75 years of age or (ii) would reach 75 years of age during such individual's term as a director if elected or re-elected; provided, however, from time to time the Board may re-nominate a director for additional terms if the Board determines that due to such director's unique capabilities and/or special circumstances, such re-nomination is in the best interest of the Company.

5. Selection of New Director Candidates. Except where the Company is legally required by contract, bylaw or otherwise to provide third parties with the ability to nominate directors, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall be responsible for (i) identifying individuals qualified to become Board members, consistent with criteria approved by the Board, and (ii) recommending to the Board the persons to be nominated for election as directors at any meeting of stockholders and the persons to be elected by the Board to fill any vacancies on the Board. Director nominees shall be considered for recommendation by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in accordance with these Guidelines. It is expected that the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will have direct input from the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer.

6. Extending the Invitation to a New Director Candidate to Join the Board. The invitation to join the Board should be extended by the Chairman of the Board, on behalf of the Board, and the Chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, on behalf of such Committee.

7. Former Chief Executive Officer's Board Membership. The Board believes that the continuation of a former Chief Executive Officer of the Company on the Board is a matter to be decided in each individual instance by the Board, upon recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Accordingly, when the Chief Executive Officer ceases to serve in that position, he or she will be expected to resign from the Board if so requested by the Board, upon recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

8. Majority Voting Policy in the Election of Directors. In an uncontested election, any nominee for Director who receives a greater number of votes "against" his or her election than votes "for" such election (a "Majority Against Vote") shall promptly tender his or her resignation following certification of the stockholder vote.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall promptly consider the resignation offer, and a range of possible responses based on the circumstances that led to the Majority Against Vote, if known, and make a recommendation to the Board. The Board will act on the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee's recommendation within 90 days following certification of the stockholder vote.

Thereafter, the Board will promptly disclose its decision-making process and decision regarding whether to accept the Director's resignation offer (or the reason(s) for rejecting the resignation offer, if applicable) in a Form 8-K furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Any Director who tenders his or her resignation pursuant to this provision shall not participate in the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee recommendation or Board action regarding whether to accept the resignation offer.

However, if a majority of the members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee received a Majority Against Vote at the same election, then the independent Directors who did not receive a Majority Against Vote shall appoint a committee amongst themselves to consider the resignation offers and recommend to the Board whether to accept them.

C: Board Meetings

1. Selection of Agenda Items. The Chairman of the Board shall approve the agenda for each Board meeting. Each Board member is free to suggest the inclusion of agenda items and is free to raise at any Board meeting subjects that are not on the agenda for that meeting.

2. Frequency and Length of Meetings. The Chairman of the Board, in consultation with the members of the Board, shall determine the frequency and length of the Board meetings. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board shall meet not less than once each fiscal quarter. Special meetings may be called from time to time as determined by the needs of the business.

3. Advance Distribution of Materials. Information and data that are important to the Board's understanding of the business to be conducted at a Board or committee meeting should generally be distributed in writing to the directors before the meeting, and directors should review these materials in advance of the meeting. The Board acknowledges that certain items to be discussed at a Board or committee meeting may be of an extremely confidential or time-sensitive nature and that the distribution of materials on these matters prior to meetings may not be appropriate or practicable. Presentations made at Board meetings should do more than summarize previously distributed Board meeting materials.

4. Non-Management Director Executive Sessions. The "non-management" directors, as defined by the rules of the NYSE, shall meet in executive session at least quarterly to discuss, among other matters, the performance of the Chief Executive Officer. The non-management directors will meet in executive session at other times at the request of any non-management director. Absent unusual circumstances, these sessions shall be held in conjunction with regular Board meetings. The Lead Independent Director shall preside at these meetings.

5. Independent Director Executive Sessions. In the event that there are Non-management Directors who are not deemed Independent by the Board, the Independent Directors should meet in executive session at least annually. Such executive sessions shall be chaired by the Lead Independent Director, who shall set the agenda for such meetings, facilitate discussions and discuss results or requests from such executive sessions with the Chief Executive Officer.

6. Attendance of Non-Directors at Board Meetings. The Board encourages the senior executives of the Company to, from time to time, bring Company personnel into Board meetings who (i) can provide additional insight into the items being discussed because of personal involvement in these areas or (ii) appear to be persons with future potential who should be given exposure to the Board.

D: Board Committees and Lead Independent Director

1. Key Committees. The Board shall have at all times an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Each such committee shall have a charter that has been approved by the Board. The Board may, from time to time, establish or maintain additional committees as necessary or appropriate.

2. Assignment and Rotation of Committee Members. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall be responsible for recommending to the Board the directors to be appointed to each committee of the Board. Except as otherwise permitted by the applicable rules of the NYSE, each member of the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall be an “independent director” as defined by such rules.

3. Committee Charters. In accordance with the applicable rules of the NYSE, the charters of the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall set forth the purposes, goals and responsibilities of the committees as well as qualifications for committee membership, procedures for committee member appointment and removal, committee structure and operations and committee reporting to the Board. The Board shall, from time to time as it deems appropriate, review and reassess the adequacy of each charter and make appropriate changes.

4. Selection of Agenda Items. The chairman of each committee, in consultation with the committee members, shall develop the committee’s agenda. At the beginning of the year each committee shall establish a schedule of subjects to be discussed during the year (to the extent practicable). The schedule for each committee meeting shall be furnished to all directors.

5. Frequency and Length of Committee Meetings. The chairman of each committee, in consultation with the committee members, shall determine the frequency and length of the committee meetings consistent with any requirements set forth in the committee’s charter. Special meetings may be called from time to time as determined by the needs of the business and the responsibilities of the committees.

6. Lead Independent Director. In the event that the Chairman of the Board is not an independent director, the Board shall annually elect a Lead Independent Director each year after the annual stockholders meeting. The Lead Independent Director, who must be an independent director (as defined in paragraph B1), shall (1) call Board meetings in the event of the unavailability or incapacity of the Chairman, (2) preside at executive sessions of the Board, (3) work closely with the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer to approve information sent to the Board, (4) work closely with the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer to approve the agenda and schedule for Board meetings to provide that there is sufficient time for discussion of all agenda items, (5) act as a liaison between the non-employee members of the Board and the CEO, and (6) be available for consultation and communication with major stockholders upon request. The Lead Independent Director also has the authority to call executive sessions of the independent directors. The name of the Lead Independent Director shall be disclosed in the annual meeting proxy statement.

E: Director Access to Management and Independent Advisors

1. Access to Officers and Employees. Directors have full and free access to officers and employees of the Company. Any meetings or contacts that a director wishes to initiate may be arranged through the Chief Executive Officer or the Secretary or directly by the director. The directors shall use their judgment to ensure that any such contact is not disruptive to the business operations of the Company and shall, to the extent appropriate, copy the Chief

Executive Officer on any written communications between a director and an officer or employee of the Company.

2. Access to Independent Advisors. The Board and each committee have the power to hire and consult with independent legal, financial or other advisors for the benefit of the Board or such committee, as they may deem necessary, without consulting or obtaining the approval of any officer of the Company in advance. Such independent advisors may be the regular advisors to the Company. The Board or any such committee is empowered, without further action by the Company, to cause the Company to pay the compensation of such advisors as established by the Board or any such committee.

F: Director Compensation

1. Role of Board and Compensation Committee. The form and amount of director compensation shall be determined by the Board in accordance with the policies and principles set forth below. The Compensation Committee shall conduct an annual review of the compensation of the Company's non-employee directors. The Compensation Committee shall consider that questions as to directors' independence may be raised if director compensation and perquisites exceed customary levels, if the Company makes substantial charitable contributions to organizations with which a director is affiliated or if the Company enters into consulting contracts or business arrangements with (or provides other indirect forms of compensation to) a director or an organization with which the director is affiliated.

2. Form of Compensation. The Board believes that directors should be incentivized to focus on long-term stockholder value. Including equity as part of director compensation helps align the interest of directors with those of the Company's stockholders.

3. Amount of Consideration. The Company seeks to attract exceptional talent to its Board. Therefore, the Company's policy is to compensate directors at least competitively relative to comparable companies. The Company's management shall, from time to time, present a comparison report to the Board, comparing the Company's director compensation with that of comparable companies. The Board believes that it is appropriate for the Chairman of the Board and the chairmen and members of the committees to receive additional compensation for their services in those positions.

4. Employee Directors. Directors who are also employees of the Company shall receive no additional compensation for Board or committee service.

5. Director Stock Ownership Guidelines. Each non-employee director is expected to own Company stock in an amount equal to five times the amount of their annual cash Board retainer within five years of appointment. Owned shares shall include shares beneficially owned in trust, restricted stock, and restricted stock units whose restrictions have lapsed, but shall exclude any vested stock options.

G: Director Orientation and Continuing Education

1. Director Orientation. The Board and the Company's management shall conduct a mandatory orientation program for new directors. The orientation program shall include presentations by management to familiarize new directors with the Company's strategic plans, its significant financial, accounting and risk management issues, its compliance programs, its code of ethics, its principal officers, its internal and independent auditors and its General Counsel and outside legal advisors. In addition, the orientation program shall include a review of the Company's expectations of its directors in terms of time and effort, a review of the directors' fiduciary duties and visits to Company headquarters and, to the extent practical, certain of the Company's significant facilities. All other directors are also invited to attend the orientation program.

2. Continuing Education. Each director is expected to be involved in continuing director education on an ongoing basis to enable him or her to better perform his or her duties and to recognize and deal appropriately with issues that arise.

H: Management Evaluation and Succession

1. Selection of Chief Executive Officer. The Board selects the Company's Chief Executive Officer in the manner that it determines to be in the best interests of the Company's stockholders.

2. Evaluation of Senior Executives. The Compensation Committee shall be responsible for overseeing the evaluation of the Company's senior executives. In conjunction with the Audit Committee, in the case of the evaluation of the senior financial executives, the Compensation Committee shall determine the nature and frequency of the evaluation and the persons subject to the evaluation, supervise the conduct of the evaluation and prepare assessments of the performance of the Company's senior executives, to be discussed with the Board periodically. The Board shall review the assessments and assess whether the senior executives are providing the best leadership for the Company over both the long- and short-term.

3. Succession of CEO. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall be responsible for overseeing an annual evaluation of succession planning for the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

I: Annual Performance Evaluation of the Board

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall oversee an annual self-evaluation of the Board to determine whether it and its committees are functioning effectively. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall determine the nature of the evaluation, supervise the conduct of the evaluation and prepare an assessment of the Board's performance (as a collective body and not of the directors individually), to be discussed with the Board. The purpose of this process is to improve the effectiveness of the Board and its committees and not to target individual Board members.

J: Board Interaction with Stockholders, Institutional Investors, the Press, Customers, Etc.

The Board believes that the Chief Executive Officer and his or her designees speak for the Company. Individual Board members may, from time to time, meet or otherwise communicate with various constituencies that are involved with the Company. It is, however, expected that Board members would do so with the knowledge of and, absent unusual circumstances or as contemplated by the committee charters, only at the request of the Company's senior executives.

The Board will give appropriate attention to written communications that are submitted by stockholders and will respond if and as appropriate. Absent unusual circumstances or as contemplated by the committee charters, the Chairman of the Board (if an independent director), or otherwise the Chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall, subject to advice and assistance from the General Counsel, (1) be primarily responsible for monitoring communications from stockholders, and (2) provide copies or summaries of such communications to the other directors as he or she considers appropriate.

K: Periodic Review of the Corporate Governance Guidelines

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall, from time to time as it deems appropriate, and, in any event, at least once annually, review and reassess the adequacy of these Guidelines and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval.

L: Conflicts of Interest

From time to time, an issue being considered by the Board may present, or may give the appearance of presenting, a conflict of interest for a Director. Each Director should take appropriate steps to assure that in each matter considered that the Director is disinterested with respect to that matter, other than the interest of the Company and its stockholders. Any Director faced with any potential conflict should disclose any such potential conflict to the Chairman of the Board, Chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, and General Counsel.

M: Criteria for Nomination as a Director

General Criteria

1. Nominees should have a reputation for integrity, honesty and adherence to high ethical standards.
2. Nominees should have demonstrated business acumen, experience and ability to exercise sound judgments in matters that relate to the current and long-term objectives

of the Company and should be willing and able to contribute positively to the decision-making process of the Company.

3. Nominees should have a commitment to understand the Company and its industry and to regularly attend and participate in meetings of the Board and its committees.
4. Nominees should have the interest and ability to understand the sometimes conflicting interests of the various constituencies of the Company, which include stockholders, employees, customers, governmental units, creditors and the general public, and to act in the interests of all stockholders.
5. Nominees should not have, nor appear to have, a conflict of interest that would impair the nominee's ability to represent the interests of all the Company's stockholders and to fulfill the responsibilities of a director.
6. The Board is committed to having a Board that reflects diverse perspectives. The Board and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee actively seek to achieve a diversity of occupational and personal backgrounds on the Board, including diversity with respect to demographics such as gender, race, ethnic and national background, geography, age and sexual orientation.
7. Nominees should have sufficient time to carry out their duties as directors of the Company. Nominee's existing and planned future commitments, including outside board service, should not materially interfere with service on the Company's Board.

Application of Criteria to Existing Directors

The renomination of existing directors should not be viewed as automatic but should be based on continuing qualification under the criteria set forth above. In addition, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall consider the existing directors' performance on the Board and any committee, which shall include consideration of the extent to which the directors undertook continuing director education.

Criteria for Composition of the Board

The backgrounds and qualifications of the directors considered as a group should provide a significant breadth of experience, knowledge and abilities that shall assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities.

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