

Whistleblower Protection Policy

1.1 Purpose and Application of This Policy

Tamboran Resources Limited (**Tamboran**) is committed to the protection of individuals who disclose information concerning misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances within our Group.

This policy has been adopted to provide a safe and confidential environment where such concerns can be raised by Whistleblowers without fear of reprisal or detrimental treatment.

This policy sets out:

- (a) who is entitled to protection as a Whistleblower under this policy;
- (b) the protections Whistleblowers are entitled to; and
- (c) how disclosures made by Whistleblowers will be handled by our Group.

This policy is made available to Group officers and employees on the corporate section of Tamboran's website. All Group officers, employees and contractors must comply with this policy.

Capitalised terms are defined in the glossary.

1.2 How Does This Policy interact with Statutory Whistleblower Regimes?

By making a disclosure in accordance with this policy, you may be afforded protection under the Statutory Whistleblower Regimes.

This policy principally deals with internal disclosures of information. The Statutory Whistleblower Regimes also protect some types of disclosure made to external parties, but only where permitted within the Corporations Act.

1.3 Who is Eligible for Whistleblower Protection Under This Policy?

To be treated as a Whistleblower under this policy you must:

- (a) be one of the individuals set out in section 1.4;
- (b) disclose information regarding the type of matters set out in section 1.5; and

- (c) disclose that information to one of the persons set out in section 1.6.

This policy also protects those who are entitled to whistleblower protection under the Statutory Whistleblower Regimes as noted above.

1.4 Who May Make a Disclosure?

Disclosures can be made by a current or former:

- (a) Officer or employee of our Group;
- (b) contractor or supplier of goods and services to our Group, or their current and former employees;
- (c) Associate of our Group; or
- (d) Family Member of an individual mentioned in 1.4(a) to 1.4(c) above.

You may choose to disclose information anonymously if you wish.

1.5 What Types of Matters can be Disclosed?

Disclosures must concern Misconduct or an Improper State of Affairs or Circumstances in relation to our Group, including by a current or former director, officer or employee of ours. But your disclosure cannot solely be about a Personal Work-related Grievance.

You must have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the information you are disclosing concerns Misconduct or an Improper State of Affairs or Circumstances in relation to our Group.

Examples of disclosable matters may include:

- (a) Misconduct or an Improper State of Affairs or Circumstances in relation to the Group, including in relation to:
 - (i) corporate governance
 - (ii) accounting or audit matters
 - (iii) tax payments or compliance
- (b) illegal conduct at the Group or by an Officer or employee of the Group, such as fraud, theft, corruption, bribery, drug supply or use, violence, harassment and intimidation, criminal damage to property or breaches of work health and safety laws
- (c) improper, unethical or dishonest conduct at the Group or by an Officer or employee of the Group, such as:
 - (i) breaches of our policies (including our Code of Conduct or this policy)

- (ii) a misuse of company assets, conflicts of interest or abuses of authority
- (d) an activity that poses a substantial risk to the health and safety of any people, or significant damage to property or the environment;
- (e) discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, age or any other attribute covered by our Diversity Policy;
- (f) an activity that constitutes a danger to the public or financial system;
- (g) engaging in or threatening to engage in detrimental conduct against a person who has made a disclosure, or who is believed or suspected or having made a disclosure under this Policy, or
- (h) conduct that is damaging to the Group's financial position or reputation.

1.6 Who Should I Disclose To?

We encourage you to make your disclosure in writing to our Whistleblower Protection Officer:

Rohan Vardaro, Senior Counsel and Company Secretary:

phone: 0422 100 074 email: rohan.vardaro@tamboran.com

Alternatively, disclosures can be made to any one of the following:

- (a) Directors or Officers of the Group;
- (b) a Senior Manager within our Group;
- (c) an auditor or member of the external audit team conducting an audit on our Group (the current auditor is Ernst & Young);
- (d) Tamboran's external whistleblower hotline operated by Deloitte:

website details: www.tamboran.deloitte.com.au

Your disclosure can be made to any one of the above anonymously.

1.7 Whistleblower Identity Must Be Kept Confidential

Subject to section 1.8, the identity of a Whistleblower (or information that is likely to lead to their identity becoming known) must be kept confidential unless the Whistleblower has consented to the disclosure.

1.8 Permitted exceptions

The identity of a Whistleblower (or information that is likely to lead to their identity becoming known) may be disclosed without the Whistleblower's consent if the disclosure is made to:

- (a) a legal practitioner for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or legal representation in relation to the operation of the Statutory Whistleblower Regimes;
- (b) the Australian or US Federal Police;
- (c) the Australian Securities and Investments Commission or the US Securities and Exchange Commission;
- (d) the Australian Commissioner of Taxation or US Commissioner of Internal Revenue if the disclosure concerns the Group's tax affairs or the tax affairs of an Associate of our Group.

1.9 Provision of Whistleblower Information To A Court or Tribunal

You must not disclose or produce to a court or tribunal any information or documents which discloses the identity of a Whistleblower (or information likely to lead their identity becoming known) without seeking the advice of Ashley Rose, of Squire Patton Boggs, who can be contacted by phone +61 2 8248 7888 or by email Ashley.rose@squirepb.com

1.10 No Victimisation Based on Whistleblower Status

You must not cause or threaten any Detriment to any person for a reason which includes that they or any other person:

- (a) is or proposes to be a Whistleblower; or
- (b) is suspected or believed to be, or could be, a Whistleblower.

1.11 Whistleblower Immunity

You must not:

- (a) subject a Whistleblower to any liability or disciplinary action; or
- (b) enforce a remedy or exercise a right against a Whistleblower,

for making a disclosure.

However, a Whistleblower may be held liable for any personal misconduct revealed by their disclosure or an investigation following a disclosure.

1.12 Investigations of Information Disclosed Under This Policy

When a disclosure is made which may fall under this policy, the following steps must be followed except where, in the opinion of the Whistleblower Protection Officer, it would be inappropriate or unreasonable in the circumstances to do so:

- (a) the person listed in section 1.6 who received the information must provide the information to the Whistleblower Protection Officer as soon as practicable, removing any information which identifies or may identify the discloser of the information (the potential Whistleblower) prior to doing so (unless the potential Whistleblower has provided their consent to that disclosure);
- (b) as soon as practicable, the Whistleblower Protection Officer must determine whether the disclosure falls within the scope of this policy and, if so, appoint an investigator with no personal interest in the matter to conduct an investigation into the matters disclosed, if they determine it to be necessary or appropriate;
- (c) the investigator must conduct any investigation in an objective and fair manner, ensuring to provide any employee who has been adversely mentioned in information provided by a Whistleblower an opportunity to respond to the allegations made in respect of them prior to any adverse findings being made;
- (d) the outcome of the investigation must be reported to the Board (without management present), and may be reported to the Whistleblower and any persons affected as the Whistleblower Protection Officer considers appropriate;
- (e) subject to the exceptions allowed under section 1.8 of this policy or otherwise by law, the identity of a Whistleblower (or information that is likely to lead to their identity becoming known) must be kept confidential at all times during and after the investigation (including in any reporting to the Board or to any persons affected). All persons responsible for or involved in an investigation must take all reasonable steps to reduce the risk that a Whistleblower will be identified; and
- (f) a Whistleblower may raise any concerns or complaints regarding this policy or their treatment with the Whistleblower Protection Officer.

1.13 Board Reporting

Subject to the confidentiality obligations in section 1.7, the Whistleblower Protection Officer must provide the Board at least quarterly reports on all active Whistleblower matters, including information on:

- (a) the number and nature of disclosures made in the last quarter;
- (b) the status of any investigations underway; and
- (c) the outcomes of any investigations completed and actions taken as a result of those investigations.

1.14 Training

All employees must attend compulsory training organised by the Group regarding the Group's whistleblower program.

All the persons listed in section 1.6 of this policy must attend compulsory training organised by the Group on responding appropriately to disclosures made by Whistleblowers or potential Whistleblowers.

1.15 Policy Review

This policy must be reviewed by the Board with the assistance of the Whistleblower Protection Officer at least once every two years to ensure it is operating effectively. Any recommended changes must be approved by the Board or its delegated committee.

1.16 Consequences for Non-Compliance with Policy

Any breach of sections 1.7 to 1.11 by an Officer, employee or contractor will be taken seriously by the Group and may be the subject of a separate investigation and/or disciplinary action.

A breach of this policy may also amount to a civil or criminal contravention under the Statutory Whistleblower Regimes, giving rise to significant penalties.

Any material incident that occurs under this policy shall be reported to the Board.

1.17 Definitions

Unless the context requires, italicised terms in this section 8 have the following meaning:

Associate means any individual who is:

- (a) an associate within the meaning of the Corporations Act; or
- (b) if the disclosure relates to our tax affairs, an associate within the meaning of section 318 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (Cth).

Corporations Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

Detriment includes (without limitation) dismissal, injury of an employee in their employment, alteration of an employee's position or duties to their disadvantage, discrimination, harassment or intimidation, harm or injury including psychological harm, damage to property, and reputational, financial or any other damage to a person.

Family Member means a:

- (a) Spouse, parent, child, sibling or other Relative of an individual; or

(b) dependent of the individual or their Spouse.

Group means Tamboran Resources Limited (ACN 135 299 062) and its related bodies corporate in Australia and the United States of America.

Misconduct or an Improper State of Affairs or Circumstances includes (without limitation):

- (a) information regarding a criminal offence or contravention of the *Corporations Act, Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001* (Cth) suspected to have been committed by our Group, or an officer or employee of ours;
- (b) information regarding a Commonwealth criminal offence punishable by more than 12 months imprisonment suspected to have been committed by our Group, or an officer or employee of ours;
- (c) information regarding a danger to the public or the financial system posed by our Group, or an officer or employee of ours;
- (d) information concerning Misconduct or an Improper State of Affairs or Circumstances in relation to our tax affairs, or the tax affairs of an associate of our Group.

Personal Work-related Grievance means a grievance about any matter in relation to an individual's employment or former employment which has, or tends to have, implications only for the individual personally, and where the information does not:

- (a) have significant implications to the entity to which it relates, or any other entity, that does not relate to the individual;
 - (b) concern the examples set out in items (a)-(d) of the definition of Misconduct or an Improper State of Affairs or Circumstances; or
- concern Whistleblower victimisation (see section 1.10 and 1.11 of this policy).

Relative has the same meaning as in the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

Senior Manager means anyone with the designation of Vice President or above, within the Group.

Spouse means the married, de facto or registered partner of the individual.

Statutory Whistleblower Regimes means the regimes contained in the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (Cth), the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

Whistleblower means a person who is eligible for protection as a whistleblower under this policy or under the Statutory Whistleblower Regimes.

Whistleblower Protection Officer means the person identified in section 1.6 of this policy.

The implementation and effectiveness of this Policy is the responsibility of all Tamboran Resources employees.

Tamboran Resources senior leadership are accountable for ensuring this Policy is reviewed at least every two years and implemented accordingly.

This Policy authorised by the Full Board of Tamboran Resources Limited on 27 September 2023. It will be reviewed periodically and updated as required.