



Whistleblower Policy

Flynn Gold Limited

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Policy

This is the Whistle-Blower Policy (**Policy**) for Flynn Gold Limited ACN 644 122 216 and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the **Company**).

The objectives of this Policy are to:

- (a) document the Company's commitment to maintaining the highest standards of conduct and ethical behaviour in all business activities;
- (b) promote and support a culture of honest and ethical behaviour, corporate compliance and good corporate governance; and
- (c) encourage eligible persons (**Eligible Whistleblowers**) to disclose improper conduct confidentially, anonymously, and on reasonable grounds without the fear of reprisal or detrimental action.

The Policy details:

- (a) the rights of Eligible Whistleblowers; and
- (b) sets out a summary of the protections that are available to Eligible Whistleblowers who make disclosures under the Whistleblower protection provisions provided in the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (Cth) (**Whistleblower Laws**).

Under the Whistleblower Laws, an Eligible Whistleblower will be entitled to certain legal protections if they report a **Disclosable Matter** to an **Eligible Recipient**, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (**ASIC**), Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (**APRA**), or the Australian Tax Office (**ATO**).

The Policy defines the meaning of some of those terms below.

1.2 Application

This Policy applies to all of the Company's people, who include but may not be limited to:

- (a) all Company officers and employees (former and current);
- (b) all Company suppliers and contractors (former and current); and
- (c) all Eligible Whistleblowers as defined under this Policy and the Whistleblower Laws.

The Policy will be made available to all employees and officers upon commencement with the Company during the induction process and will be available on an ongoing basis on the Company's website.

The Policy should be read in conjunction with the Company's:

- (a) Statement of Values; and
- (b) Codes of Conduct.

2. Guidelines

2.1 Who may make a disclosure?

Under the Whistleblower Laws, an **Eligible Whistleblower** includes an individual who is or has been any of the following:

- (a) a current or former officer or employee, including current and former employees who were employed on a permanent, part-time, fixed term, or temporary basis;
- (a) current or former suppliers of services or goods to the entity (whether paid or unpaid) including their employees;
- (b) an associate of the entity; and
- (c) a relative, dependent or spouse of any of the above individuals.

2.2 What is a Disclosable Matter?

Under the Whistleblower Laws a Disclosable Matter is where there is a disclosure of information by an Eligible Whistleblower, where the Eligible Whistleblower has reasonable grounds to suspect that the information:

- (a) concerns misconduct (including fraud, negligence, default, breach of trust, and breach of duty), or an improper state of affairs or circumstances, in relation to the Company or a related entity;
- (b) concerns misconduct, or an improper state of affairs or circumstances, in relation to the tax affairs of the Company or an associate of the Company; or
- (c) indicates that an officer or employee of the Company or a related entity, has engaged in conduct that:
 - (i) constitutes an offence against, or a contravention of, a provision of specified legislation including the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);
 - (ii) constitutes an offence against any other law of the Commonwealth that is punishable by imprisonment for a period of 12 months or more;
 - (iii) represents a danger to the public or the financial system; or
 - (iv) if the Eligible Whistleblower makes a 'Public Interest Disclosure' or an 'Emergency Disclosure' (see definitions below).

(Disclosable Matter)

Misconduct or an 'improper state of affairs or circumstances' that may amount to examples of Disclosable Matters may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) dishonest, fraudulent or corrupt activity, including bribery;
- (b) illegal activity (such as theft, drug sale or use, violence, harassment or intimidation, criminal damage to property or other breaches of state or federal law);
- (c) unethical or being in breach of the Company's policies (such as dishonestly altering company records or data, adopting questionable accounting practices or wilfully breaching the Company's Code of Conduct or other policies or procedures);

- (d) potentially damaging to the Company, a Company employee or a third party, such as unsafe work practices, environmental damage, health risks or abuse of the Company property or resources;
- (e) an abuse of authority;
- (f) causing financial loss to the Company or damage its reputation or be otherwise detrimental to the Company's interests;
- (g) conduct involving harassment, discrimination, victimisation or bullying;
- (h) conduct involving any other kind of serious impropriety;
- (i) auditing non-disclosure or manipulation of any audit processes;
- (j) information that indicates a significant risk to public safety even if it does not involve a breach of a particular law;
- (k) information that indicates a significant risk to the stability of, or confidence in, the financial system, even if it does not involve a breach of a particular law; and
- (l) any deliberate concealment relating to the above.

A Disclosable Matter may include conduct that may not involve a contravention of a particular law.

An individual who makes a disclosure may still qualify for protection even if their disclosure turns out to be incorrect.

2.3 What is a Personal Work-Related Grievance?

A disclosure will not qualify for protection under the Whistleblower Laws (e.g. will not be a Disclosable Matter) if the information disclosed concerns a Personal Work-Related Grievance of the Eligible Whistleblower.

A 'Personal Work-Related Grievance' is a grievance about any matter in relation to the Eligible Whistleblower's employment, or former employment, having (or tending to have) implications for the Eligible Whistleblower personally (**Personal Work-Related Grievance**).

However, the grievance will not be a Personal Work-Related Grievance if it has significant implications for the Company and concerns conduct or alleged conduct referred within the definition of a Disclosable Matter.

Examples of Personal Work-Related Grievances include:

- (a) interpersonal conflict between the Eligible Whistleblower and another employee;
- (b) decisions relating to the engagement, transfer or promotion of the Eligible Whistleblower;
- (c) decisions relating to the terms and conditions of engagement of the Eligible Whistleblower; and
- (d) decisions to suspend or terminate the engagement of the Eligible Whistleblower, or otherwise to discipline the Eligible Whistleblower.

A Personal Work-Related Grievance may still qualify for protection if:

- (a) it includes information about misconduct, or information about misconduct includes or is accompanied by a Personal Work-Related Grievance (mixed report);

- (b) the Company has breached employment or other laws punishable by imprisonment for a period of 12 months or more, engaged in conduct that represents a danger to the public, or the disclosure relates to information that suggests misconduct beyond the Eligible Whistleblower's personal circumstances;
- (c) the Eligible Whistleblower suffers from or is threatened with detriment for making a disclosure; or

the Eligible Whistleblower seeks legal advice or legal representation about the operation of the Whistleblower protections under the *Corporations Act*.

2.4 Who can disclosures be made to under this Policy?

The role of the Eligible Recipient is to receive disclosures that qualify for protection.

A discloser of information must make a disclosure directly to any of the following Eligible Recipients to qualify for protection as an Eligible Whistleblower under the Whistleblower Laws:

- (a) the Whistleblower Protection Officers (as listed **below**);
- (b) an officer or senior manager of the Company;
- (c) an internal or external auditor, including a member of an audit team conducting an audit, or an actuary of the Company or a related entity; or
- (d) a legal practitioner,

(Eligible Recipient).

Disclosures of information to a legal practitioner for the purposes of obtaining legal advice or legal representation in relation to the operation of the whistleblower provisions in the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)* are protected (even in the event that the legal practitioner concludes that the disclosure of information does not relate to a Disclosable Matter).

Disclosures of information may also be made to ASIC, APRA, or the ATO.

The Company recommends that Eligible Whistleblower's who may wish to make a disclosure of information that may amount to a Disclosable Matter, but want to obtain additional information first, contact the Whistleblower Protection Officers for that further information.

2.5 How can disclosures be made under this Policy?

As per the above, an Eligible Whistleblower may make a disclosure directly to any of the above Eligible Recipients. If an Eligible Whistleblower wishes to make a disclosure of information by contacting the Whistleblower Protection Officers, they may do so as per the following details:

Name: Mathew Watkins or Melanie Leydin
 Position: Joint Company Secretaries
 Telephone: +61 3 9692 7222
 Email: mwatkins@leydinfreyer.com.au / mleydin@leydinfreyer.com.au

Name: Sam Garrett
 Position: Executive Director/CEO (or equivalent)
 Telephone: +61 3 9692 7222
 Email: sam@metalventures.com.au

Disclosures of information can be made anonymously and all disclosures of information will be treated confidentially.

There is no requirement for an Eligible Whistleblower to identify himself or herself to be eligible to receive the protections outlined under the Whistleblower Laws.

An Eligible Whistleblower may choose to continue to remain anonymous over the course of the investigation and after any investigation is finalised. An Eligible Whistleblower may refuse to answer questions that they feel could reveal their identity at any time, including during follow-up conversations. An Eligible Whistleblower who wishes to remain anonymous should nonetheless maintain ongoing two-way communication with the Company, so the Company can ask follow-up questions or provide feedback.

The Company has in place the following measures which aim to protect an Eligible Whistleblower's anonymity:

- (a) Eligible Whistleblowers may adopt a pseudonym in order to make their disclosure.

What is a public interest disclosure or an emergency disclosure?

It is important for an Eligible Whistleblower to understand the criteria for making a Public Interest Disclosure or Emergency Disclosure, as set out below.

An Eligible Whistleblower should consider contacting an independent legal adviser before making a Public Interest Disclosure or an Emergency Disclosure.

A disclosure of information will remain a Disclosable Matter where the Eligible Whistleblower makes a Public Interest Disclosure or an Emergency Disclosure.

A Public Interest Disclosure means a public interest disclosure under the Whistleblower Laws, which includes that:

- (a) the Eligible Whistleblower has already disclosed information that constitutes a Disclosable Matter to a regulatory body (ASIC, APRA, or a prescribed body);
- (b) written notice has been provided to the regulatory body who received the Disclosable Matter;
- (c) at least 90 days have passed since the Disclosable Matter was made;
- (d) the Eligible Whistleblower does not have reasonable grounds to believe that action is being, or has been, taken to address the matters to which the previous disclosure related;
- (e) the Eligible Whistleblower has reasonable grounds to believe that making a further disclosure of the information would be in the public interest;
- (f) the Eligible Whistleblower has given written notification to the regulatory body that they intend to make a public interest disclosure;
- (g) the public interest disclosure is made to a member of Federal or a State Parliament or a journalist (as defined); and
- (h) the extent of the information disclosed in the public interest disclosure is no greater than necessary to inform the journalist or member of parliament of the misconduct, improper state of affairs or other conduct that constituted the Protected Disclosure,

(Public Interest Disclosure).

An Emergency Disclosure means an emergency disclosure under the Whistleblower Laws, which includes that:

- (a) the Eligible Whistleblower has already disclosed information that constitutes a Disclosable Matter to a regulatory body;

- (b) the Eligible Whistleblower has reasonable grounds to believe that the information concerns a substantial and imminent danger to the health or safety of one or more persons or to the natural environment;
- (c) the Eligible Whistleblower has given a written notification to the regulatory body that includes sufficient information to identify the previous disclosure and states that the Eligible Whistleblower intends to make an emergency disclosure;
- (d) the emergency disclosure is made to a member of Federal or a State Parliament or a journalist (as defined); and
- (e) the extent of the information disclosed in the emergency disclosure is no greater than is necessary to inform the journalist or member of parliament of the substantial and imminent danger,

(Emergency Disclosure).

3. What legal protections are available?

Where an Eligible Whistleblower makes a disclosure of information on reasonable grounds the Company will act to protect them from any victimisation, adverse reaction or intimidation and ensure they will not be disadvantaged in their employment or engagement with the Company as a result.

Eligible Whistleblower's also have specific protections under the Whistleblower Laws, which are outlined below.

3.1 Identity Protection (Confidentiality)

A person cannot disclose the identity of an Eligible Whistleblower or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the Eligible Whistleblower, unless:

- (a) it discloses such information to ASIC, APRA or a member of the Australian Federal Police;
- (b) it discloses such information to Commonwealth authority, or a State or Territory authority, for the purpose of assisting the authority in the performance of its functions or duties;
- (c) it discloses such information to a legal practitioner for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or legal representation in relation to the operation of the Whistleblower Laws;
- (d) the disclosure of that information is made with the consent of the discloser; or
- (e) it discloses information, but not including the identity of the Eligible Whistleblower, for the purposes of investigating the conduct disclosed (see below).

The Company requires that where an officer or employee of the Company receives a Disclosable Matter, that person must not disclose the identity of the Eligible Whistleblower or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the Eligible Whistleblower unless one of the above exceptions applies or it is for the purposes of an investigation (see below).

It is unlawful for any person to identify an Eligible Whistleblower, or disclose information that is likely to lead to the identification of the Eligible Whistleblower, outside the exceptions listed above.

The Company will endeavour to protect the confidentiality of Eligible Whistleblower's identity by adopting the following measures:

- (a) all personal information or reference to the Eligible Whistleblower witnessing an event will be redacted;
- (b) the Eligible Whistleblower will be referred to in a gender-neutral context;
- (c) where possible, the Eligible Whistleblower will be contacted to help identify certain aspects of their disclosure that could inadvertently identify them;
- (d) disclosures will be handled and investigated by qualified Company staff or external advisers;
- (e) all paper and electronic documents and other materials relating to disclosures will be stored securely;
- (f) access to all information relating to a disclosure will be limited to those directly involved in managing and investigating the disclosure;
- (g) only a restricted number of people who are directly involved in handling and investigating a disclosure will be made aware of a discloser's identity (subject to the discloser's consent) or information that is likely to lead to the identification of the discloser;
- (h) communications and documents relating to the investigation of a disclosure will not be sent to an email address or to a printer that can be accessed by other staff; and
- (i) each person who is involved in handling and investigating a disclosure will be reminded about the confidentiality requirements, including that an unauthorised disclosure of a discloser's identity may be a criminal offence.

If an Eligible Whistleblower is concerned about a breach of confidentiality, the Company encourages the Eligible Whistleblower to lodge a complaint with the Company by contacting a Whistleblower Protection Officer.

Eligible Whistleblowers may also lodge a complaint with a regulator such as ASIC, APRA or the ATO, for external investigation.

3.2 Protection from detrimental acts or omissions

A person cannot engage in conduct that causes detriment to an Eligible Whistleblower (or another person), in relation to a Disclosable Matter if:

- (a) the person believes or suspects that the Eligible Whistleblower (or another person) made, may have made, proposes to make, or could make a disclosure that qualifies for protection; and
- (b) the belief or suspicion is the reason, or part of the reason, for the detrimental conduct.

A person cannot make a threat to cause detriment to an Eligible Whistleblower (or another person) in relation to a Disclosable Matter. A threat may be express or implied, conditional or unconditional.

An Eligible Whistleblower (or another person) who has been threatened in relation to a Disclosable Matter does not have to actually fear that the threat will be carried out.

Examples of conduct that is to be considered detrimental and that are prohibited under the law include, but are not limited to:

- (a) dismissal of an employee;
- (b) injury of an employee in his or her employment;

- (c) alteration of an employee's position or duties to his or her disadvantage;
- (d) discrimination between an employee and other employees of the same employer;
- (e) harassment or intimidation of a person;
- (f) harm or injury to a person, including psychological harm;
- (g) damage to a person's property;
- (h) damage to a person's reputation;
- (i) damage to a person's business or financial position; or
- (j) any other damage to a person.

Examples of conduct that is not to be considered detrimental include:

- (a) administrative action that is reasonable for the purpose of protecting an Eligible Whistleblower from detriment (eg. moving an Eligible Whistleblower who has made a disclosure about their immediate work area to another office to prevent them from detriment);
- (b) managing an Eligible Whistleblower's unsatisfactory work performance, if the action is in line with the Company's performance management framework.

The Company will adopt the following measures and mechanism to protect Eligible Whistleblowers from detriment:

- (a) processes for assessing the risk of detriment against an Eligible Whistleblower and other persons (eg. other staff who might be suspected to have made a disclosure), which will commence as soon as possible after receiving a disclosure;
- (b) support services (including counselling or other professional or legal services) that are available to an Eligible Whistleblower;
- (c) strategies to help an Eligible Whistleblower minimise and manage stress, time or performance impacts, or other challenges resulting from the disclosure or its investigation; actions for protecting an Eligible Whistleblower from risk of detriment - for example, the Company could allow the Eligible Whistleblower to perform their duties from another location, reassign the Eligible Whistleblower to another role at the same level, make other modifications to the Eligible Whistleblower's workplace or the way they perform their work duties, or reassign or relocate other staff involved in the Disclosable Matter;
- (d) processes for ensuring that management are aware of their responsibilities to maintain the confidentiality of a disclosure, address the risks of isolation or harassment, manage conflicts, and ensure fairness when managing the performance of, or taking other management action relating to, an Eligible Whistleblower;
- (e) procedures on how an Eligible Whistleblower can lodge a complaint if they have suffered detriment, and the actions the Company may take in response to such complaints (e.g. the complaint could be investigated as a separate matter by an officer who is not involved in dealing with disclosures and the investigation findings will be provided to the Board); and
- (f) interventions for protecting an Eligible Whistleblower if detriment has already occurred - for example, the Company could investigate and address the

detrimental conduct, such as by taking disciplinary action, or the Company could allow the Eligible Whistleblower to take extended leave, develop a career development plan for the Eligible Whistleblower that includes new training and career opportunities, or offer compensation or other remedies.

Where an Eligible Whistleblower believes they have suffered detriment, the Company encourages that person to seek independent legal advice or contact a regulatory body such as ASIC, APRA or the ATO.

Under the Whistleblower Laws, the Company has a responsibility to protect Eligible Whistleblowers from detriment. The Whistleblower Laws also make it a criminal offence for an individual to threaten an Eligible Whistleblower or cause an Eligible Whistleblower to suffer detriment, and the individual may be required to pay a civil penalty and/or compensation to the Eligible Whistleblower.

This includes where a Disclosable Matter had not actually been made, but that the would-be victimiser suspects that a Disclosable Matter may be made.

Where an Eligible Whistleblower is subject to, or concerned about, any victimisation or detriment as referred to the above, the Eligible Whistleblower should draw this negative treatment to the attention of the Whistleblower Protection Officer and the Whistleblower Protection Officer will take action they deem appropriate in the circumstances.

3.3 Compensation and other remedies

An Eligible Whistleblower (or any other employee or person) can seek compensation and other remedies through the courts if:

- (a) they suffer loss, damage or injury because of a disclosure of information; and
- (b) the Company failed to take reasonable precautions and exercise due diligence to prevent the detrimental conduct.

The Company encourages all Eligible Whistleblower's to seek independent legal advice in relation to compensation and other remedies.

3.4 Civil, criminal and administrative liability protection

An Eligible Whistleblower is protected from any of the following in relation to their disclosure of information:

- (a) civil liability (e.g. any legal action against the Eligible Whistleblower for breach of an employment contract, duty of confidentiality, or another contractual obligation);
- (b) criminal liability (e.g. attempted prosecution of the discloser for unlawfully releasing information, or other use of the disclosure against the Eligible Whistleblower in a prosecution (other than for making a false disclosure)); and
- (c) administrative liability (e.g. disciplinary action for making the disclosure).

The above protections do not grant immunity for any misconduct an Eligible Whistleblower has engaged in that is revealed in their disclosure of information.

4. How will disclosures be investigated by the Company

4.1 Handling a disclosure of information

The Company will consider all disclosures of information relating to improper conduct made under this Policy as soon as possible, upon receipt of the disclosure of information by the Eligible Recipient.

The Whistleblower Protection Officers are responsible for determining the management of

an investigation into a disclosure of information, and may consider:

- (a) the nature and scope required for the investigation;
- (b) the person(s) within and/or outside the Company that should lead the investigation;
- (c) the nature of any technical, financial or legal advice that may be required to support the investigation; and
- (d) the timeframe for the investigation.

4.2 Investigation of a disclosure of information

The Company will conduct the investigation of a disclosure:

- (a) in a timely and efficient manner, noting that the length of time of any such investigation will take may vary depending on the nature of the disclosure of information; and
- (b) in a thorough, objective and impartial manner, recognising the principles of natural justice and best practice investigative techniques.

The Company and the Eligible Recipient receiving a disclosure of information may need to disclose information in relation to the disclosure to undertake an investigation into the disclosure of information. However, unless the Eligible Whistleblower gives consent otherwise, the Company will conduct the investigation of a disclosure in a confidential manner, that is, the Company cannot disclose information that is likely to lead to the identification of the Eligible Whistleblower as part of its investigation process, unless:

- (a) the information does not include the Eligible Whistleblower's identity;
- (b) the Company removes information relating to the Eligible Whistleblower or other information that is likely to lead to the identification of the Eligible Whistleblower (e.g. the Eligible Whistleblower's name, position title and other identifying details); and
- (c) it is reasonably necessary for investigating the issues raised in the disclosure of information.

Where the Company is unable to make contact with the Eligible Whistleblower (e.g. if a disclosure of information is made anonymously and the Eligible Whistleblower has refused to provide, or has not provided, a means of contacting them), the Company may not be able to undertake an investigation.

Where possible, Eligible Whistleblower will be provided with regular updates during the various stages of the investigation. Where a disclosure has been made anonymously, updates will be made through anonymous channels.

4.3 Outcome of investigation and reporting

On the outcome of any investigation, the Eligible Recipient will submit a preliminary report to the Whistleblower Protection Officer.

The method for documenting and reporting the findings will depend on the nature of the disclosure, however the Company intends for the report to provide:

- (a) a summary of the facts of the suspected reportable conduct
- (b) a summary of the investigation;
- (c) recommendations about whether any accusation made is substantiated or unsubstantiated;

- (d) whether the matter should be referred to the police;
- (e) other disciplinary actions that may be required; and
- (f) if warranted, suggested actions to recover stolen funds or property, and internal control implications.

Whilst the Company intends to provide the Eligible Whistleblower a summary of the outcome of the investigation, there may be circumstances where it may not be appropriate to do so.

4.4 Fair treatment of individuals mentioned in a disclosure

The Company will ensure the fair treatment of its employees and other persons who are mentioned in a disclosure that qualifies for protection, including those who are the subject of a disclosure.

The Company will ensure the fair treatment of its employees and other persons by ensuring:

- (a) disclosures are handled confidentially, when it is practical and appropriate in the circumstances;
- (b) each disclosure is assessed and will be considered for investigation;
- (c) the objective of an investigation is to determine whether there is enough evidence to substantiate or refute the matters reported;
- (d) when an investigation needs to be undertaken, the process will be objective, fair and independent;
- (e) an employee who is the subject of a disclosure will be advised about the subject matter of the disclosure as and when required by principles of natural justice and procedural fairness and prior to any actions being taken—for example, if the disclosure will be the subject of an investigation; and
- (f) an employee who is the subject of a disclosure may contact any support services offered by the Company.

5. Key roles and responsibilities under this Policy

5.1 Whistleblower Protection Officers

The Whistleblower Protection Officers are responsible for the administration of this Policy. The responsibilities also include to:

- (a) receive all disclosures from Eligible Whistleblowers, management or the independent whistleblower service and acknowledge receipt with the complainant (if possible);
- (b) appropriately investigate all disclosures in accordance with the Policy and the Whistleblower Laws;
- (c) ensure that the Company and its officers and employees comply with their obligations under the Whistleblower Laws;
- (d) not victimise or cause a person to suffer detriment where any person makes or proposes to make a disclosure under this Policy;

- (e) ensure the principles of natural justice are applied to the respondent(s) of any disclosure and investigation;
- (f) report all disclosures to officers, managers and senior management or appropriate person as detailed above provided that they and the Whistleblower Protection Officer ensure they comply with their obligations under the Whistleblower Laws in relation to confidentiality of an Eligible Whistleblower's identity (as outlined in 'What legal protection is available' section above). However, if the disclosure involves any of these individuals, the appropriate escalation process would occur;
- (g) agree appropriate investigation processes and oversee the conduct of an investigation;
- (h) provide an Investigation report to the Board or as directed by the Chairman (subject to escalation and the Whistleblower Laws, including in relation to confidentiality of an Eligible Whistleblower's identity);
- (i) provide quarterly consolidated reports relating to disclosures to the Board, ensuring that confidentiality obligations under the Whistleblower Laws are complied with; and
- (j) review this Policy in conjunction with the Board.

5.2 All officers and employees

All officers and employees must:

- (a) when making a disclosure under this Policy ensure they have reasonable grounds on which to base the allegation(s); and
- (b) not victimise or cause a person to suffer detriment where a person makes or proposes to make a disclosure under this Policy.

5.3 Officers and senior managers

Officers, managers and senior management must:

- (a) ensure the appropriate consideration and confidentiality is applied to all disclosures under this Policy;
- (b) promptly advise the Whistleblower Protection Officers of any disclosure. If they receive a Disclosable Matter, ensure that they comply with their obligations under the Whistleblower Laws in relation to confidentiality of an Eligible Whistleblower's identity (as outlined in 'What protection is available' section above); and
- (c) not victimise or cause a person to suffer detriment where a person makes or proposes to make a disclosure under this Policy.

5.4 The Board

The Board is responsible for:

- (a) receiving any notification and reports of disclosures as designated under this Policy;
- (b) determining an appropriate response to the outcome of any investigation including issues involving accounting and auditing matters;
- (c) taking appropriate corrective action when applicable;

- (d) on an annual basis prepare a consolidated report for the Board on all disclosures, showing outcomes and actions, ensuring that confidentiality obligations under the Whistleblower Laws are complied with;
- (e) undertaking periodic reviews of this Policy;
- (f) ensuring that the Company and the Company officers and employees comply with their obligations under the Whistleblower Laws; and
- (g) complying with its obligations under the Whistleblower Laws in relation to the confidentiality of an Eligible Whistleblower's identity.

5.5 Training

- (a) The Company will ensure that all officers and employees receive training on the operation of this Policy and the Whistleblower Laws and their rights and obligations under the Policy and Whistleblower Laws.
- (b) The Company will ensure that all Eligible Recipient's under this Policy receive training on how to respond to a disclosure of information under this Policy.

6. Review

This Policy must be reviewed annually by the Board with the assistance of Company secretary to ensure it is operating effectively. Any recommended changes must be approved by the Board or its delegated committee.

The Company Secretary is authorised to make administrative and non-material amendments to this policy provided that any such amendments are notified to the Board or its delegated committee at or before its next meeting.

The Company will ensure any updates to this policy, its processes and procedures following a review are widely disseminated to, and easily accessible by, individuals covered by this Policy. Where necessary, additional training will be provided.

7. Approved and Adopted

This policy was approved and adopted by the Board on 15 February 2021.