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AVITA Medical Compliance Program
Australia Whistleblower Policy
(November 4, 2026)

1. Purpose of this Policy

1.1 AVITA Medical, Inc., a Delaware corporation, together with its subsidiaries and affiliates (**Company**) is committed to fostering a culture of good corporate governance and ethical behavior for its officers, employees and contractors (**Personnel**).

1.2 The Company has implemented this Australia Whistleblower Policy (**Policy**) to provide Personnel with transparency around the Company's framework for receiving, handling and investigating reports of undesirable and unlawful conduct to prevent the conduct from occurring in the future.

1.3 The Company believes that the best way of maintaining this culture is through a secure and safe working environment in which Eligible Whistleblowers are able to report instances of undesirable and unlawful conduct without fear of victimization, retaliation or reprisal from the Company or its Personnel.

1.4 In this Policy it is important to understand:

(a) who is an Eligible Whistleblower;

(b) what matters are disclosable;

(c) to whom an Eligible Whistleblower should make disclosures; and

(d) the legal protections for Eligible Whistleblowers.

1.5 This Policy outlines who is considered to be an Eligible Whistleblower, what is considered to be a Disclosable Matter, how and to whom an Eligible Whistleblower may report or make a disclosure and the legal protections available where such disclosures are made.

2. Application of this Policy

2.1 This Policy applies to the Company and all of its related bodies corporate, including those operating outside of Australia and reflects the requirements under the *Treasury Laws Amendment (Enhancing Whistleblower Protections) Act 2019 (Cth)*, the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)* (**Corporations Act**), the *Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth)*, the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (the Fourth Edition) and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (**ASIC**)'s *Regulatory Guide 270: Whistleblower Policies*.

2.2 An **Eligible Whistleblower** means any person or body corporate who is currently, or has ever been:

(a) an officer or employee (whether permanent, full time, part time, fixed term or temporary) of the Company including interns, secondees, managers or directors;

(b) a contractor or supplier of services or goods to the Company, including their employees (whether paid or unpaid);

(c) an individual who is an associate of the Company, including its related bodies corporate; and

(d) a relative, dependent, child or spouse of an individual named in sections (a) to (c) above.

2.3 This Policy applies to and protects all Eligible Whistleblowers who have made:

(a) a report of Disclosable Matters (as defined in section 3.1 of this Policy) to their senior managers, the directors or secretary of the Company, the Whistleblower Protection Officer as defined in this Policy, ASIC, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (**APRA**), the Commissioner of Taxation or any other Commonwealth regulatory body;

(b) a report of Disclosable Matters to a registered tax agent or BAS agent who provides tax agent or BAS services to the Company, or any other officer of the Company who has duties that relate to tax affairs;

(c) a report of Disclosable Matters to an auditor or member of an audit team conducting an audit of the Company;

(d) a report of Disclosable Matters to a legal representative for the purposes of obtaining legal advice; or

(e) a Public Interest Disclosure or Emergency Disclosure (as defined in sections 4.6(a) and 4.6(b) of this Policy) to a journalist or parliamentarian.

2.4 The Company also maintains a separate U.S. Whistleblower and Compliance Hotline Policy, which is available on the AVITA Medical website in the Corporate Governance section. Certain matters may be subject to both this Policy and the U.S. Whistleblower and Compliance Hotline Policy. The Company's Legal Department will review each report to determine which policy or policies apply, and where a matter has a connection to Australia, this Policy will be followed (in addition to the U.S. Whistleblower and Compliance Hotline Policy, where applicable), even where the report is made by a U.S.-based reporter.

3. Under this Policy - what matters are disclosable

3.1 Disclosable Matters

Disclosable Matters means any conduct by a person who is connected with the Company (including an employee or officer of the Company) or related bodies corporate and the Eligible Whistleblower has reasonable grounds to suspect that such conduct:

(a) constitutes misconduct including unethical, illegal, dishonest, fraudulent or corrupt conduct or constitutes improper state of affairs or circumstances;

(b) constitutes an offence against, or a contravention of a provision in any of the following:

(i) *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*;

(ii) *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001 (Cth)*;

(iii) *Banking Act 1959 (Cth)*;

(iv) *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001 (Cth)*;

(v) *Insurance Act 1973 (Cth)*;

(vi) *Life Insurance Act 1995 (Cth)*;

(vii) *National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009 (Cth)*; and

(viii) *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 (Cth)*;

(c) constitutes an offence against any other law of the Commonwealth that is punishable by imprisonment for a period of 12 months or more;

(d) represents a danger to the public or the financial system;

(e) constitutes fraud, money laundering or misappropriation of funds; or

(f) constitutes engaging in or threatening to engage in detrimental conduct against an Eligible Whistleblower who has made a report of Disclosable Matters or is believed or suspected to have made, or be planning to make, a report of Disclosable Matters.

Examples of Disclosable Matters that are applicable to the Company as well as general examples include:

(a) financial irregularities;

(b) illegal conduct, such as theft, dealing in, or use of illicit drugs, violence or threatened violence, and criminal damage against property;

(c) failure to comply with, or breach of, legal or regulatory requirements;

(d) constitutes offering or accepting a bribe;

(e) breaches any applicable industry practices or constitutes gross mismanagement;

(f) is a serious waste of resources or a breach of environmental practice;

(g) is an unsafe work practice, or contributes to an unsafe workplace; or

(h) may cause financial or non-financial loss to the Company or be otherwise detrimental to the interests of the Company.

3.2 Non-Disclosable Matters

This Policy is **not** intended to replace any other reporting processes relating to complaints about Personnel's employment which may have implications for Personnel personally but do not have significant implications for the Company or any other entity with which the Company has dealings (**Personal Work-Related Grievances**).

Personal Work-Related Grievances include:

(a) inter-personal conflicts, such as reports of bullying, harassment and discrimination not related to a report of Disclosable Matters;

(b) any other decisions that do not breach workplace laws including decisions about the terms and conditions of Personnel's employment;

(c) a decision about the engagement, transfer or promotion of Personnel; or

(d) decisions to discipline or to suspend or terminate the employment of Personnel.

Generally, any reports made in relation to Personal Work-Related Grievances do not constitute Disclosable Matters and do not qualify for whistleblower protection under this Policy or the Corporations Act, although these reports may be protected under other legislation such as the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth).

Personal Work-Related Grievances may be protected under this Policy if the grievance includes

any information as specified in section 3.1 of this Policy or where Personnel suffer from or are threatened with retaliation or harassment for making a report of Disclosable Matters.

4. To whom can you make a report of a "Disclosable Matter"

4.1 An Eligible Whistleblower may make a report concerning a Disclosable Matter to an **Eligible Recipient** who includes:

(a) an **officer, senior manager, director or company secretary** of the Company or any of its related bodies corporate;

(b) the **internal or external auditor or actuary** of the Company or any of its related bodies corporate;

(c) a person authorised by the Company to receive reports of Disclosable Matters that qualify for protection under this Policy, such as the **Whistleblower Protection Officer** (as defined in section 4.2 of this Policy); or

(d) any other person or body outlined in this section 4.

4.2 Whistleblower Protection Officer

The Company has appointed a Whistleblower Protection Officer who is appropriately trained and qualified to receive and handle reports of Disclosable Matters and to safeguard the interests of Eligible Whistleblowers.

The Whistleblower Protection Officer is the Chief Legal and Compliance Officer.

The Whistleblower Protection Officer will be responsible for appointing the Whistleblower Investigation Officer who will investigate the report of Disclosable Matters. The

Whistleblower Investigation Officer must not have a personal interest in the Disclosable Matter.

The Whistleblower Protection Officer is also responsible for protecting an Eligible Whistleblower's rights under this Policy and ensuring that each report of Disclosable Matter complies with the relevant legislation.

Personnel may contact the Whistleblower Protection Officer to seek accurate and confidential information and advice in relation to this Policy including information about how to make a report of Disclosable Matters.

4.3 Legal Practitioners

An Eligible Whistleblower may make a report concerning a Disclosable Matter to a legal practitioner for the purposes of obtaining legal advice or legal representation in relation to the operation of the whistleblower protection regime.

4.4 Tax agent or BAS agent

An Eligible Whistleblower may make a report concerning a Disclosable Matter to a registered tax agent or BAS agent who provides tax agent or BAS services to the Company, or any other officer of the Company who has duties that relate to tax affairs.

4.5 Regulatory bodies and other external parties

An Eligible Whistleblower may also report Disclosable Matters directly to an external regulator

such as ASIC, APRA, the Australian Taxation Office (**ATO**) or any other Commonwealth regulatory body and qualify for protection under the Corporations Act.

4.6 Journalist or Parliamentarian

Eligible Whistleblowers may make a Public Interest Disclosure or an Emergency Disclosure to a journalist or parliamentarian.

(a) Public Interest Disclosures

A Public Interest Disclosure is a report of Disclosable Matters made to a journalist or parliamentarian. In making a Public Interest Disclosure, Eligible Whistleblowers will qualify for protection under the whistleblower protection regime **where the following applies**:

(i) at least 90 days have passed since the Eligible Whistleblower reported the Disclosable Matters to ASIC or APRA or any other Commonwealth regulatory body; **and**

(ii) the Eligible Whistleblower does not have reasonable grounds to believe that action is being taken, or has been actioned, on their behalf in relation to the report; **and**

(iii) the Eligible Whistleblower has reasonable grounds to believe that reporting the Disclosable Matters is in the public interest; **and**

(iv) the Eligible Whistleblower has given written notice to ASIC or APRA or any other Commonwealth regulatory body prior to making a Public Interest Disclosure, which clearly identifies their previous report (i.e., including the application number, or any other identifying feature) and states that they intend to make a Public Interest Disclosure; **and**

(v) the extent of the information disclosed is no greater than is necessary to inform the recipient of the Disclosable Matter.

If an Eligible Whistleblower is unsure whether the Public Interest Disclosure provisions described in this section 4.6(a) apply to their report of Disclosable Matters, they are encouraged to contact the Whistleblower Protection Officer or seek external legal advice.

(b) Emergency Disclosures

An Emergency Disclosure is a report of Disclosable Matters made to a journalist or parliamentarian that is necessary to inform the journalist or parliamentarian of substantial and imminent danger. In making an Emergency Disclosure, Eligible Whistleblowers will qualify for protection under the whistleblower protection regime **where the following applies**:

(i) the Eligible Whistleblower has previously reported the Disclosable Matters to ASIC or APRA or any other Commonwealth regulatory body; **and**

(ii) the Eligible Whistleblower reasonably believes that the Disclosable Matters relate to a substantial and imminent danger to the health or safety of persons or to the environment; **and**

(iii) the Eligible Whistleblower has given written notice to ASIC or APRA or any other Commonwealth regulatory body prior to making an Emergency Disclosure, which

clearly identifies their previous disclosure (i.e., including the application number, or any other identifying feature) and states that they intend to make an Emergency Disclosure; **and**

(iv) the information reported in the Emergency Disclosure is only provided to the extent that is necessary to inform the journalist or parliamentarian of the substantial and imminent danger.

If an Eligible Whistleblower is unsure whether the Emergency Disclosure provisions described in this section 4.6(b) apply to their report of Disclosable Matters, they are encouraged to contact the Whistleblower Protection Officer, or seek external legal advice.

4.7 Reports involving the Whistleblower Protection Officer or a senior officer

Where a report of a Disclosable Matter concerns, or may implicate, the Whistleblower Protection Officer (being the Chief Legal and Compliance Officer) or another senior officer whose involvement could compromise the independence or integrity of the process, an Eligible Whistleblower may make the report directly to the Chair of the Nominating, Corporate Governance, and Compliance Committee (the "NCGC Committee").

In those cases, the Chair of the NCGC Committee will perform the functions of the Whistleblower Protection Officer under this Policy, including appointing an independent Whistleblower Investigation Officer who has no personal interest in the Disclosable Matter and receiving the Investigation Report, so that the matter is handled independently of the person concerned.

5. How to report a Disclosable Matter

5.1 All disclosures will be taken seriously and will be thoroughly investigated by the Company.

5.2 In order to be protected by this Policy, Eligible Whistleblowers **must make a report of Disclosable Matters directly to an Eligible Recipient**, as defined above in section 4 of this Policy. Any report of Disclosable Matters which is not made directly to the Whistleblower Protection Officer will be referred to the Whistleblower Protection Officer, subject to the consent of the Eligible Whistleblower.

5.3 The report should include a full disclosure of the relevant details of the conduct and, wherever possible, provide the reasons for their concerns and all supporting documentation, if available.

5.4 Eligible Whistleblowers who wish to report Disclosable Matters internally may raise their concerns with their supervisors, directors or senior managers in the first instance. However, if Eligible Whistleblowers are not comfortable reporting, or feel it is inappropriate to report, the Disclosable Matters through standard internal communication channels, they may contact the Whistleblower Protection Officer on:

Telephone: From within Australia – Optus Carrier

Dial: 1-800-551-155

Wait for tone

Enter toll-free number: 800-603-2869

From within Australia - Telstra Carrier

Dial: 1-800-881-011

Wait for tone

Enter toll-free number: 800-603-2869

From within United States

Dial: 800-603-2869

Email: compliance@avitamedical.com

Mail: 28159 Avenue Stanford, Suite 220

Valencia, CA 91355

5.5 Eligible Whistleblowers may elect to remain anonymous by employing any of the options listed in section 6.1 below or by creating an anonymous email address from which to send their report of the Disclosable Matters. In making an anonymous report of Disclosable Matters, the Eligible Whistleblower will still be protected under the whistleblower protection regime.

5.6 All information provided to the Whistleblower Protection Officer will be kept confidential and will only be disclosed in accordance with this Policy or as required by law.

5.7 The Whistleblower Protection Officer will ensure that all telephone calls are conducted in private and that all emails are kept confidential. Personnel wishing to meet with the Whistleblower Protection Officer away from the workplace should contact the Whistleblower Protection Officer directly to arrange a meeting (this could be outside of business hours).

5.8 If Eligible Whistleblowers believe it is necessary to do so, they may also report Disclosable Matters directly to an external regulator such as ASIC, APRA, the ATO or any other Commonwealth regulatory body and qualify for protection under the Corporations Act. Key contact details are included below:

(a) ASIC via its reporting process (see Information Sheet 239) or by calling:1300 300 360

(from within Australia)

+61 3 5177 3988 (from outside Australia)

(b) APRA via its website (see https://www.apra.gov.au/become-a-whistleblower- and-make-a-public-interest-disclosure) or by calling:

1300 558 849 (from within Australia)

+61 2 8037 9015 (from outside Australia)

(c) ATO using its Tip-Off Form (see https://www.ato.gov.au/Forms/Tax-evasion-reporting-form/) or by calling:

1800 060 062 (from within Australia)

5.9 For the avoidance of doubt, an Eligible Whistleblower can still qualify for protection under the whistleblower regime even if their report of Disclosable Matters turns out to be incorrect.

5.10 If an Eligible Whistleblower has made a report of Disclosable Matters which is deliberately false, or is trivial or without substance, the Eligible Whistleblower's conduct will be considered a serious breach of this Policy.

5.11 A report will be deliberately false if the Eligible Whistleblower has made the report with the knowledge that the contents of their report are false, or with reckless disregard as to the truth or falsity of the contents of their report.

5.12 In order to ensure fairness and to avoid possible risk to the objectivity of the investigation, Eligible Whistleblowers should not discuss their report and should keep confidential the fact that they have made a report of Disclosable Matters against the Company.

5.13 An overview of how to report a Disclosable Matter and the investigation process is contained in **Annexure A**.

6. Legal protections for Eligible Whistleblowers

6.1 If an Eligible Whistleblower does not wish to be identified, they may adopt a pseudonym, communicate anonymously via telephone or through email, or refuse to answer any question that the Eligible Whistleblower believes could reveal their identity. However, the Company may not be able to undertake an investigation if it is not able to contact the Eligible Whistleblower.

6.2 The Whistleblower Protection Officer, Whistleblower Investigation Officer and any other person connected with the investigation must ensure that **all disclosure materials, along with the identity of, and any information relating to the Eligible Whistleblower remains confidential** including any information or an opinion about a person, a person's race or ethnicity, political opinion, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, health information, employee record information, or any other information that may lead to the identification of a person (**Personal Information**).

6.3 Personnel must protect and maintain the confidentiality of Eligible Whistleblowers they know or suspect to have made a disclosure and any unauthorized identification or disclosure of an Eligible Whistleblower's identity may constitute a criminal offence under law.

6.4 The Company will endeavor to protect the anonymity of Eligible Whistleblowers by ensuring that all information and Personal Information concerning a report of Disclosable Matters is held in the strictest confidence and stored securely and is not disclosed to a person who is not directly connected with the investigation.

6.5 However, the Company may disclose the identity of the Eligible Whistleblower where:

(a) the Eligible Whistleblower consents in writing;

(b) the disclosure is required by law;

(c) the disclosure is reported to a professional legal advisor on a confidential basis or is reported to auditors or other authorised regulatory bodies, such as ASIC, APRA, the Commissioner of Taxation or the Australian Federal Police; or

(d) the disclosure of the identity of the Eligible Whistleblower is necessary for the purposes of obtaining appropriate legal advice in relation to the Disclosable Matters.

6.6 In addition, the Whistleblower Protection Officer, Whistleblower Investigation Officer and any other person connected with the investigation into the report of Disclosable Matters must ensure that all communications and documents relating to the investigation of a disclosure are not sent to an email address that may be accessed by any other person who is not directly connected with the investigation into the report of Disclosable Matters.

7. Support and practical protection for Eligible Whistleblowers

7.1 It is an offence for the Company or its Personnel to cause, or threaten to cause, any action or behaviour that is, or could be perceived to be, victimisation, retaliation or harassment of an Eligible Whistleblower who has made, is suspected to have made, or is proposing to make, a report of a Disclosable Matter (**Detriment**).

7.2 The Company and its Personnel will ensure that, as a result of making a report of Disclosable Matters, Eligible Whistleblowers are not subject to or threatened with:

(a) retaliation or dismissal from their employment;

(b) alteration of their position or duties to their disadvantage, such as an unwanted transfer to another office or state;

(c) discrimination between an Eligible Whistleblower and other Personnel of the same employer;

(d) bullying, harassment or intimidation;

(e) harm or injury including psychological harm;

(f) loss or damage to their property, reputation, or business or financial position; or

(g) any other damage or harm.

7.3 In addition, the Company or its Personnel, as a result of an Eligible Whistleblower making a report of Disclosable Matters must not:

(a) aid, abet, counsel or procure the Detriment;

(b) induce the Detriment, whether by threats, promises or otherwise;

(c) in any way, by act or omission, directly or indirectly, be knowingly concerned in or party to the Detriment; or

(d) conspire with others to effect the Detriment.

7.4 If an Eligible Whistleblower suffers Detriment as a result of making a report of Disclosable Matters, they should contact the Whistleblower Protection Officer who will assist and support the Eligible Whistleblower in managing stress, seeking counselling or other professional or legal services.

7.5 If the Company or its Personnel fail to take reasonable precautions to protect an Eligible Whistleblower from suffering loss, damage or injury as a result of making a report of Disclosable Matters, or fail to exercise due diligence to prevent the Detriment, the Company or its Personnel may be liable to pay compensation or any other remedy as determined by a court.

7.6 In making a report of Disclosable Matters, Eligible Whistleblowers are protected from civil, criminal and administrative liabilities for making the disclosure. Amongst other things, this means that a contract to which an Eligible Whistleblower is a party may not be terminated on the basis that the disclosure constitutes a breach of contract. However, Eligible Whistleblowers may still be personally liable for their involvement in the Disclosable Matters, even if the Eligible Whistleblower reports the conduct.

7.7 In addition, the protections listed in sections 6 and 7 do not grant an Eligible Whistleblower immunity from disciplinary measures for their individual misconduct, including unsatisfactory work performance, which is unrelated to the report of Disclosable Matters.

7.8 If an Eligible Whistleblower believes they have suffered or may suffer Detriment they are encouraged to contact the Whistleblower Protection Officer, seek external legal advice or contact regulatory bodies such as ASIC, APRA or the ATO.

7.9 For the avoidance of doubt, Detriment does not include:

(a) administrative action that is reasonable to protect an Eligible Whistleblower from Detriment (for example a temporary transfer);

(b) reasonable management action in relation to managing an employee's work performance, if the action is in line with the Company's performance management framework; or

(c) any disciplinary measures relating to an Eligible Whistleblower's individual misconduct, including unsatisfactory work performance, that is unrelated to the report of Disclosable Matters.

8. Handling and investigating a Disclosable Matter

8.1 Investigations into reports of Disclosable Matters will be conducted by the Whistleblower Investigation Officer, who has been appointed by the Company (via its Whistleblower Protection Officer) for this purpose.

8.2 It is the responsibility of the Whistleblower Investigation Officer to ensure that all investigations into reports of Disclosable Matters are conducted in accordance with this Policy.

8.3 In order to ensure proper process and to prevent actual or perceived unethical conduct, the offices of the Whistleblower Protection Officer and Whistleblower Investigation Officer will not be held by the same person.

8.4 All investigations will be undertaken according to the principles of thoroughness, objectivity, fairness, independence and without bias and all parties will be given adequate notice of meetings to discuss the issues raised and have time to prepare.

8.5 The Whistleblower Protection Officer will provide details of each report of Disclosable Matters they receive to the Whistleblower Investigation Officer on a confidential basis who will then conduct an investigation into the report to determine whether the report falls within the scope of this Policy and whether a formal investigation is required.

8.6 The objective of a formal investigation is to locate evidence that either substantiates or disproves the claims made in a report of Disclosable Matters. In conducting a formal investigation, the Whistleblower Investigation Officer will:

(a) document and investigate reports of Disclosable Matters as soon as practicable after the report is lodged;

(b) review all supporting documentation and obtain further information as required to appropriately and fully investigate the report;

(c) consider any possible remedy or action that may be required; and

(d) immediately notify the Chief Legal and Compliance Officer if the report of Disclosable Matters concerns allegations of serious misconduct (or, where section 4.7 applies, the Chair of the NCGC Committee).

8.7 The Whistleblower Investigation Officer will also maintain appropriate records and documentation for each stage of the investigation process. All parties will be given the

opportunity to be heard and will have the right to legal representation, if required.

8.8 Where appropriate, the Whistleblower Investigation Officer will update the Eligible Whistleblower on the progress of the investigation. An Eligible Whistleblower must keep confidential any details of the investigation, its progress or its outcome.

8.9 Once an investigation is completed, the Whistleblower Investigation Officer will report the findings of the investigation to the Whistleblower Protection Officer (**Investigation Report**).

8.10 A copy of the Investigation Report will be provided to the appropriate Board committee in order to assist in updating and amending the risk management and compliance frameworks: the Audit Committee where the Disclosable Matter concerns accounting, internal financial controls, auditing, or financial reporting; and the NCGC Committee where the Disclosable Matter concerns legal, regulatory, or Code of Business Conduct and Ethics compliance, or involves the Chief Legal and Compliance Officer or the VP, Corporate Compliance.

8.11 If the relevant Board committee is satisfied that the Disclosable Matters have occurred, they will make a recommendation to the Chief Executive Officer (**CEO**) of the Company as to the action that should be taken.

8.12 If the Chair of the relevant Board committee is not satisfied that the Disclosable Matters have occurred, they will provide a report of the findings of the investigation to the CEO of the Company including a summary of the reasons why they are not satisfied that the Disclosable Matters have occurred.

8.13 Where appropriate, the Whistleblower Protection Officer will communicate a summary of the findings of the investigation to the Eligible Whistleblower and the person named in the report of Disclosable Matters.

8.14 If the Eligible Whistleblower is not satisfied with the decision or recommendations made by the Whistleblower Protection Officer, they may lodge a complaint with ASIC or APRA or any other Commonwealth regulatory body or appeal to the CEO of the Company.

8.15 It is at the discretion of the CEO of the Company whether to review the findings of the Whistleblower Protection Officer in respect of whether the investigation was conducted properly, if new information is available and whether the new information would alter the findings of the investigation.

9. Ensuring fair treatment of individuals mentioned in a report of Disclosable Matters

9.1 Any Personnel named in reports of Disclosable Matters have the right to be informed of, and given the opportunity to respond to, the content of any allegations made against them prior to any final decision being made by the Whistleblower Protection Officer, the Whistleblower Investigation Officer or the Chair of the relevant Board committee.

9.2 The Company will protect Personnel mentioned in reports of Disclosable Matters by ensuring that all Personal Information relating to the individual remains confidential unless a formal investigation finds that the Disclosable Matters have occurred.

10. Accessibility of the Policy

10.1 Personnel will be made aware of the existence of this Policy and the mechanisms for reporting Disclosable Matters through a work instruction policy and training and also via the Company's

website at www.avitamedical.com.

10.2 The Company will also provide ongoing education and training programs for all Personnel in relation to this Policy and its processes and procedures in order to ensure company-wide knowledge and understanding of all rights and obligations under this Policy.

10.3 All Eligible Recipients will be provided with training and resources in order to ensure consistency and company-wide knowledge and understanding of the processes and procedures for responding to reports of Disclosable Matters under this Policy.

11. Review

11.1 The Company's Chief Legal and Compliance Officer is responsible for the oversight and monitoring of this Policy and will review this Policy on a regular basis at least every 2 years.

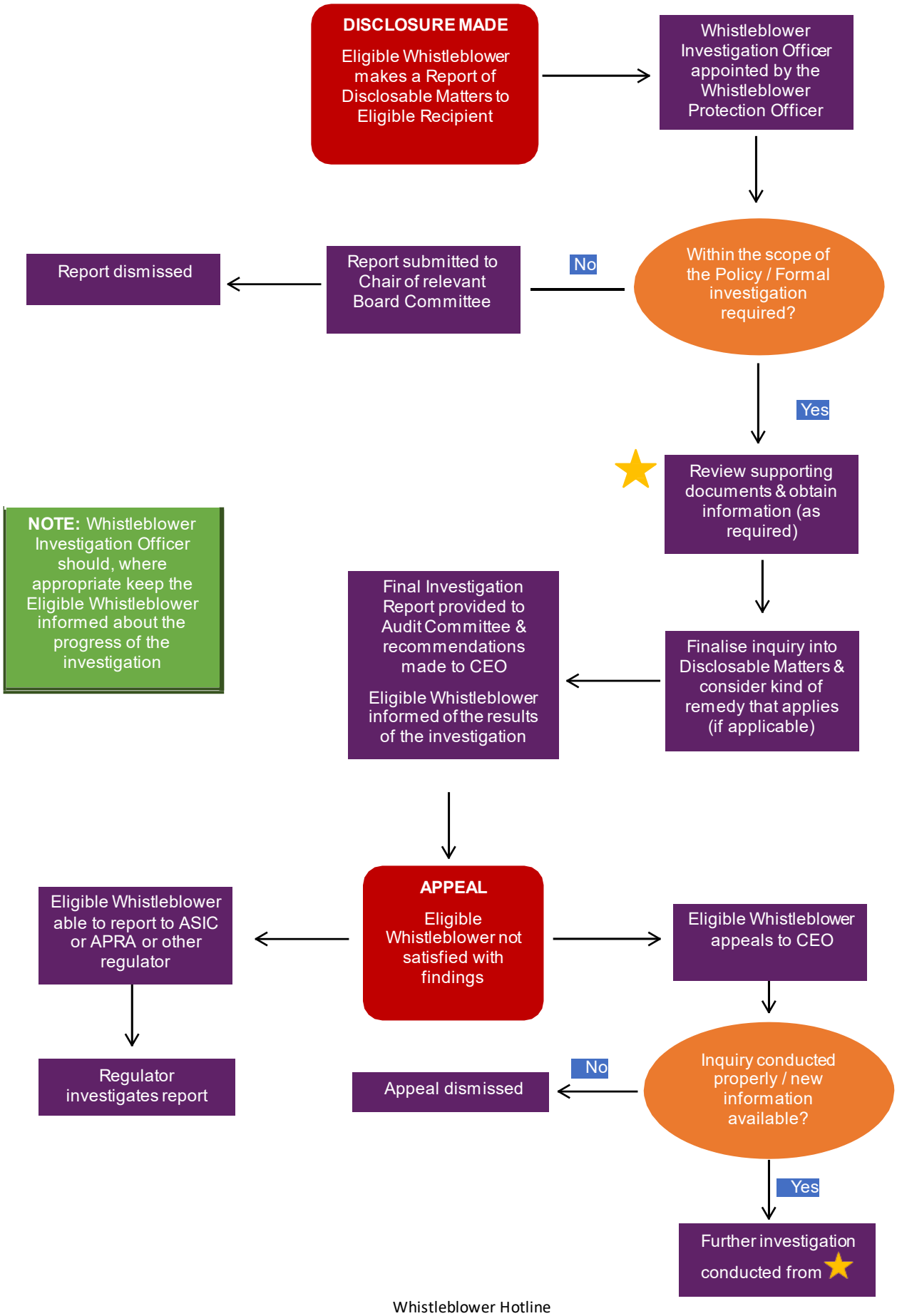
11.2 This Policy may only be amended with approval by the Chair of the NCGC Committee.

11.3 This Policy was last reviewed on November 4, 2026.

12. Key organizational contacts

Name	Role	Contact details
Mr. Cary Vance	Chief Executive Officer	cvance@avitamedical.com
Mr. Robert McNamara	Chair of the Audit Committee	compliance@avitamedical.com
Ms. Jan Stern Reed	Chair of the NCGC Committee	compliance@avitamedical.com
Ms. Nicole Kelsey	Whistleblower Protection Officer: Chief Legal and Compliance Officer	nkelsey@avitamedical.com
Mr. Rafik Mattar	VP, Corporate Compliance	rmattar@avitamedical.com

Annexure A: Investigating a report of Disclosable Matters



Whistleblower Hotline
Optus 1-800-551-155
Telstra 1-800-881-011
Enter 800-603-2869