



COTERRA ENERGY INC.

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors to assist the Board of Directors in overseeing (1) the integrity of the financial statements of the Company, (2) the compliance by the Company with legal and regulatory requirements, (3) the independence, qualifications and performance of the Company's independent auditors and (4) the performance of the Company's internal audit function. Pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Audit Committee shall be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of any registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company (any such firm is referred to in this Charter as the Company's independent auditors). The Audit Committee shall have and may exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors, except as may be prohibited by law, with respect to all matters encompassed by this Charter, and shall have all the power and authority required under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

The Audit Committee shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall consist of not less than three members of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall also elect a Chair of the Audit Committee or, if the Board of Directors does not do so, the Audit Committee members shall elect a Chair by vote of the full Audit Committee. The Board of Directors intends that the members of the Audit Committee meet the independence, expertise, experience and financial literacy requirements of the New York Stock Exchange, Section 10A(m)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations of the SEC. The Committee will have at least one member who the Board of Directors determines is an "audit committee financial expert" as defined by Item 407 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC. Unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, no member of the Audit Committee shall simultaneously serve on the audit committees of more than two other public companies.

The independent auditors of the Company are ultimately accountable to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, as opposed to management of the Company. The Audit Committee shall have the sole authority to appoint and, where appropriate, replace the Company's independent auditors, subject to stockholder ratification, and to approve all independent audit engagement fees and terms. Prior to the initial engagement of any public accounting firm as the Company's independent auditors, the Audit Committee shall obtain and review a written report from such firm regarding all relationships between such firm or its affiliates (as defined by the rules promulgated by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB")) and the Company or persons in a financial reporting oversight role at the Company. The Audit Committee shall discuss with such firm before its initial engagement such report and the potential effects of such relationships on the independence of such firm. The substance of such discussions shall be documented in writing.

The Audit Committee shall be directly responsible for the compensation and oversight of the work of the independent auditors (including resolution of disagreements between management

and the independent auditors regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company. The independent auditors shall report directly to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall preapprove all audit, review or attest engagements and permissible non-audit services, including the fees and terms thereof, to be performed by the independent auditors, subject to, and in compliance with, the *de minimis* exception for non-audit services described in Section 10A(i)(1)(B) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC.

The Audit Committee may form and delegate authority to subcommittees consisting of one or more members when appropriate, including the authority to grant preapprovals of audit and permissible non-audit services. The Audit Committee also may delegate such preapproval authority to any of its members. Any decisions of such subcommittee or members to grant preapprovals shall be reported to the full Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

The Audit Committee shall, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate:

1. Review and reassess the adequacy of this Charter annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board of Directors for approval.
2. Review and discuss with management and the independent auditors the annual audited financial statements, as well as disclosures made in management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.
3. Recommend to the Board of Directors whether the Company's annual audited financial statements and accompanying notes should be included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.
4. Prepare and approve the audit committee report required to be included in the Company's proxy statement for the annual meeting (or in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K if required to be included therein).
5. Review and discuss with management and the independent auditors the Company's quarterly financial statements, as well as disclosures made in management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, including any matters provided in Statement on Auditing Standards No. 100 (significant events during auditor's quarterly review, such as a material change in accounting principles, a significant subsequent event or significant accounting adjustments) arising in connection with the Company's quarterly financial statements prior to the filing of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

6. Review and discuss with management and the independent auditors:
 - major issues and judgments (i) regarding accounting principles and financial statement presentations or (ii) otherwise made in connection with the preparation of the Company's financial statements, including any significant changes in the selection or application of accounting principles, any major issues concerning the adequacy of the Company's internal controls, any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies and the adequacy of disclosures about changes in internal control over financial reporting; and
 - analyses prepared by management and/or the independent auditors setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the Company's financial statements, including analyses of the effects of alternative methods of generally accepted accounting principles on the financial statements.
7. Review and discuss with management (including the senior internal audit executive) and the independent auditor the Company's internal controls report and the independent auditor's attestation of the report prior to the filing of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.
8. With management and the Company's independent petroleum engineering consulting firm(s), review the Company's annual process of estimating and reporting quantities of oil and gas reserves.
9. Review and discuss reports from the independent auditors on:
 - All critical accounting policies and practices to be used;
 - All alternative treatments of financial information within generally accepted accounting principles that have been discussed with management, including (1) ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments and (2) the treatment preferred by the independent auditors; and
 - Other material written communications between the independent auditors and management.
10. Review with management the Company's earnings press releases, with particular emphasis on the use of any "non-GAAP" financial measures. Periodically discuss with management, in general terms (i.e., types of data), the financial guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies.
11. Review with management and the independent auditors the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives as well as off-balance sheet structures on the Company's financial statements.

12. Review and discuss with management and the internal auditors the Company's major financial risk exposures, including cybersecurity risks as they relate to financial risk exposures, and the steps management has taken to assess, monitor and manage those risks; and discuss the Company's policies concerning risk assessment and risk management.
13. Discuss with the independent auditors the matters required to be communicated by the independent auditors pursuant to PCAOB Auditing Standard 1301 relating to the conduct of the audit, including any problems or difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work and management's response, any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to requested information, any significant disagreements with management and the quality of the Company's accounting principles and underlying estimates.
14. Review the disclosures that the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer make to the Audit Committee and the independent auditors in connection with the certification process for the Company's Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q concerning any significant deficiencies or weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting and any fraud that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.
15. Review the capabilities and performance of the lead partner of the independent auditors.
16. At least annually, obtain and review a report by the independent auditors describing (i) the independent auditors' internal quality-control procedures; (ii) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the independent auditors, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues; and (iii) all relationships between the independent auditors or their affiliates and the Company or persons in a financial reporting oversight role at the Company as contemplated by applicable PCAOB requirements; which report also shall affirm the independence of the independent auditors as of the date of the written report. Discuss with the independent auditors matters that could affect the independence of the auditors, including those relationships described in the independent auditors' annual written report, which discussions shall be documented in writing.

Evaluate the independent auditors' qualifications, performance and independence, including considering whether the independent auditors' quality controls are adequate and the provision of permitted non-audit services is compatible with maintaining the independent auditors' independence. In making this evaluation, the Audit Committee shall take into account the opinions of management and

internal auditors. The Audit Committee shall present its conclusions with respect to the independent auditors to the full Board of Directors.

17. Confirm the regular rotation of the audit partners as required by law. Consider whether there should be regular rotation of the independent auditing firm.
18. Establish hiring policies for the Company's employment of the independent auditors' personnel or former personnel.
19. Review with the independent auditors significant communications or significant consultations between the Company's audit team and the independent auditors' national office respecting auditing or accounting issues presented by the engagement.
20. Meet with the independent auditors prior to the audit to review the planning and staffing of the audit.
21. Review the appointment and replacement of the internal auditors and the senior executive of the internal auditors and the fees of the internal auditors on at least an annual basis.
22. Review the significant reports to management prepared by the internal auditors and management's responses.
23. Review with management and the independent auditors the responsibilities, budget and staffing of the internal auditors and any recommended changes in the planned scope of the internal audit. The internal audit function (which may be outsourced to a firm other than the independent auditor) is intended to provide management and the Audit Committee with ongoing assessments of the Company's risk management processes and system of internal control over financial reporting.
24. Obtain from the independent auditors assurance that Section 10A(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (relating to independent auditor discovery of information that an illegal act may have occurred) has not been implicated.
25. Obtain reports from management and advise the Board of Directors with respect to the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations as contained in the Company's Code of Business Conduct, including compliance by the Company's subsidiaries and affiliated entities; and oversee the review of any issues raised with respect to these matters by management, internal auditing, the independent auditors or employees.
26. Establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

27. Discuss with management and the independent auditor any correspondence with regulators or governmental agencies and any published reports that raise material issues regarding the Company's financial statements or accounting policies.
28. Review with the Company's Legal Counsel legal matters that may have a material impact on the Company's financial statements, the Company's compliance policies and any material reports or inquiries received from regulators or governmental agencies.
29. Meet periodically with management, the internal auditors and the independent auditors in separate executive sessions.
30. Review annually the Audit Committee's own performance.
31. Make regular reports to the Board of Directors.

While the Audit Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth in this Charter, it is the duty of the independent auditor to plan and conduct audits and the duty of management to determine that the Company's financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. It is also not the duty of the Audit Committee to conduct investigations or to assure compliance with laws and regulations and the Company's Code of Business Conduct.

The Audit Committee shall have the authority to engage and obtain advice and assistance from current or independent legal, accounting or other advisors without seeking approval of the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee may request any officer or employee of the Company or the Company's outside counsel or independent auditors to attend a meeting of the Audit Committee or to meet with any members of, or advisors to, the Audit Committee. The Company shall provide for appropriate funding, as determined by the Audit Committee, for payment of compensation to the independent auditors for the purpose of rendering or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services, compensation to any advisors employed by the Audit Committee, and ordinary administrative expenses of the Audit Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties.

The Audit Committee will meet as often as the members shall determine to be necessary or appropriate, but at least four times during each year. The Audit Committee will meet periodically in separate executive sessions with management (including the chief financial officer and chief accounting officer), the internal auditors and the independent auditor, and have such other direct and independent interaction with such persons from time to time as the members of the Audit Committee deem appropriate. The Audit Committee will also make itself available to the independent auditors and the internal auditors of the Company as requested. Reports of meetings of the Audit Committee shall be made to the Board of Directors at its next regularly scheduled meeting following the Audit Committee meeting, accompanied by any recommendations to the Board of Directors approved by the Audit Committee.

Last Modified: July 29, 2022