

**TEJON RANCH CO.
AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER**

1. Members. The Audit Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall consist of at least three members, all of whom shall be independent directors. One member shall be designated as chairperson. For purposes hereof, the term "independent" shall mean a director determined by the Board to be independent pursuant to the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines, and who, in addition:

- has not, at any time in the fiscal year, accepted, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee from the Company or any of its subsidiaries, provided that compensatory fees do not include the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the Company or any subsidiary of the Company (provided that such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service);
- must be independent within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange's listing requirements for audit committees; and
- is not an affiliated person of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, as defined in Rule 10A-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Each member of the Audit Committee must be "financially literate", and at least one member must have "accounting or related financial management expertise", as such terms are used in the Rules of the New York Stock Exchange and as determined by the Board. In addition, at least one member of the Audit Committee shall be an "audit committee financial expert," as determined by the Board in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

2. Purposes, Duties, and Responsibilities. The Audit Committee's responsibility is one of oversight and it recognizes that the Company's management is responsible for preparing the Company's financial statements and that the Company's outside auditors are responsible for auditing those financial statements. Additionally, the Audit Committee recognizes that the financial management of the Company, as well as the outside auditors of the Company, have more time, knowledge and more detailed information on the Company than do Audit Committee members; consequently, in carrying out its oversight responsibilities, the Audit Committee is not expected to provide any expert or special assurance as to the Company's financial statements or any professional certification as to the work of the Company's outside auditors.

The purposes of the Audit Committee shall be to:

- represent and assist the Board of Directors in discharging its oversight responsibility relating to: (i) the accounting, reporting, and financial practices of the Company and its subsidiaries, including the integrity of

the Company's financial statements; (ii) the surveillance of administration and financial controls and the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; (iii) the outside auditor's qualifications and independence; (iv) the performance of the Company's internal audit function and the Company's outside auditor; (v) monitoring of security, and data privacy; and (vi) the oversight of risks from cybersecurity threats;

- prepare the report required by the rules of the SEC to be included in the Company's annual proxy statement.

Among its specific duties and responsibilities, the Audit Committee shall:

(i) Be directly responsible, in its capacity as a committee of the Board, for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the outside auditor. In this regard, the Audit Committee shall appoint and retain, compensate, evaluate, and terminate, when appropriate, the outside auditor, which shall report directly to the Audit Committee.

ii) Obtain and review, at least annually, a report by the outside auditor describing:

- the outside auditor's internal quality-control procedures.
- any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, 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 outside auditing firm; and
- any steps taken to deal with any such issues.

iii) Review with the Company's General Counsel legal and regulatory matters that may have a material impact on the financial statements, the Company's compliance policies, and any material reports or inquiries received from regulators or governmental agencies.

iv) Approve in advance all audit services to be provided by the outside auditor. (By approving the audit engagement, an audit service within the scope of the engagement shall be deemed to have been pre-approved.)

v) Establish policies and procedures for the engagement of the outside auditor to provide audit and permissible non-audit services, which shall include pre-approval of all permissible non-audit services to be provided by the outside auditor.

- (a) The Committee may delegate to the Chairman, who may act alone, or if not to the Chairman, one or more designated members of the Committee the authority to grant pre-approvals for non-audit services under \$50,000, provided such approvals are presented to

the Committee at a subsequent meeting. If the Committee elects to establish pre-approval policies and procedures regarding non-audit services, the Committee must be informed of each non-audit service provided by the independent auditor. Committee pre-approval of non-audit services (other than review and attest services) also will not be required if such services fall within available exceptions established by the SEC.

- vi) Consider, at least annually, the independence of the outside auditor, including whether the outside auditor's performance of permissible non-audit services is compatible with the auditor's independence, and obtain and review a report by the outside auditor describing any relationships between the outside auditor and the Company or any other relationships that may adversely affect the independence of the auditor.
- vii) Review and discuss with the outside auditor:
 - the scope of the audit, the results of the annual audit examination by the auditor, and any difficulties the auditor encountered in the course of their audit work, including any restrictions on the scope of the outside auditor's activities or on access to requested information, and any significant disagreements with management; and
 - any reports of the outside auditor with respect to interim periods.
- viii) Review and discuss with management and the outside auditor the annual audited and quarterly financial statements of the Company prior to the filing of its annual and quarterly reports with the SEC, including:
 - an analysis of the auditor's judgment as to the quality of the Company's accounting principles, setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements;
 - the Company's disclosures under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the reports to be filed with the SEC, including accounting policies that may be regarded as critical;
 - major issues regarding the Company's accounting principles and financial statement presentations, including any significant changes in the Company's selection or application of accounting principles and financial statement presentations; and receive reports from the outside auditor as required by SEC rules; and
 - Related-party transactions governed by applicable accounting standards and off-balance sheet transactions and structures.

- ix) Recommend to the Board based on the review and discussion described in paragraphs (v) - (vii) above, whether the financial statements should be included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K.
- x) Review and discuss the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls and significant changes in such controls reported to the Audit Committee by the outside auditor or management.
- xi) Review and discuss the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and management reports thereon.
- xii) Review and discuss with the principal internal auditor of the Company the scope and results of the internal audit program.
- xiii) Review and discuss the Company's earnings press releases, as well as financial information and earnings guidance to be provided to analysts and ratings agencies (paying particular attention to the use of "pro forma" or "adjusted" non-GAAP information).
- xiv) Review and discuss the Company's policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management, review the Company's financial risk, including internal controls, and discuss the Company's risk profile with the Company's internal auditors, and review potential violations of the Company's Code of Ethics and related corporate policies.
- xv) Oversee the Company's compliance program with respect to legal and regulatory requirements, including the Company's code of conduct(s) and the Company's policies and procedures for monitoring compliance; and at least annually, meet to review the implementation and effectiveness of the Company's compliance program with the general counsel, who shall have the authority to communicate directly to the Audit Committee, promptly, about actual and alleged violations of the Company's code(s) of conduct, including any matters involving criminal or potential criminal conduct.
- xvi) Establish procedures for handling complaints regarding (1) accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters, including procedures for confidential, anonymous submission of concerns by employees regarding accounting and auditing matters, (2) matters covered by the Company's codes of conduct.
- xvii) Establish policies for the hiring of employees and former employees of the outside auditor.
- xviii) Annually evaluate the performance of the Audit Committee and assess the adequacy of the Audit Committee charter.

xix) Technology and Cybersecurity

- a) The Committee shall receive updates on a quarterly basis from senior management regarding matters of cybersecurity. This includes existing and new cybersecurity risks, status on how management is addressing and/or mitigating those risks, cybersecurity and data privacy incidents (if any) and status on key information security initiatives.
- b) The Committee shall review and provide feedback on the Company's programs to identify, manage, respond to and mitigate the Company's IT risks, including risks related to cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, privacy, critical infrastructure assets and disaster recovery, as well as identifying the potential likelihood, frequency and severity of cyberattacks and breaches.
- c) The Committee shall oversee the Company's cybersecurity and other IT controls and procedures, and the Company's management of risks associated with the Company's systems and technology, including risks related to cybersecurity.

3. Subcommittees. The Audit Committee may delegate any of the foregoing duties and responsibilities to a subcommittee of the Audit Committee consisting of not less than two members of the committee.

4. Outside Advisors. The Audit Committee shall have the authority to retain such outside counsel, accountants, experts, and other advisors as it determines appropriate to assist it in the performance of its functions and shall receive appropriate funding, as determined by the Audit Committee, from the Company for payment of compensation to any such advisors.

5. Meetings. The Audit Committee shall meet at least five times per year, either in person or telephonically, and at such times and places as the Audit Committee shall determine. The Audit Committee shall meet in executive session (i) without management present at least one time per year and (ii) periodically separately with each of management, the principal internal auditor of the Company and the outside auditor. A majority of the members of the Audit Committee constitutes a quorum. The Audit Committee shall report regularly to the full Board of Directors with respect to its activities.