



AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

Amended and Restated as of August 31, 2026

(Originally Adopted February 12, 2025)

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Audit Committee (the “Audit Committee”) of the board of directors (the “Board”) of SailPoint, Inc. (the “Company”) is to oversee the Company’s accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the Company’s financial statements.

The Audit Committee’s principal responsibility is one of oversight. Management of the Company is responsible for preparing the Company’s financial statements, determining that they are complete, accurate, and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), and establishing satisfactory disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting. The independent auditor is responsible for auditing the Company’s financial statements and the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. The Company’s internal and outside counsel are responsible for assuring compliance with laws and regulations and the Company’s corporate governance policies.

MEMBERSHIP

Size: The Audit Committee shall consist of three or more members of the Board.

Independence: Each member of the Audit Committee shall be independent in accordance with the requirements of Rule 10A-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules of Nasdaq. No member of the Audit Committee can have participated in the preparation of the Company’s or any of its subsidiaries’ financial statements at any time during the past three years.

Financial Expertise: Each member of the Audit Committee must be able to read and understand fundamental financial statements, including the Company’s balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. At least one member of the Audit Committee must have past employment experience in finance or accounting, requisite professional certification in accounting, or other comparable experience or background that leads to financial sophistication, including being or having been a chief executive officer, chief financial officer, or other senior officer with financial oversight responsibility. At least one member of the Audit Committee must be an “audit committee financial expert” (as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”)). A person who satisfies this definition of audit committee financial expert will also be presumed to have financial sophistication.

Overboarding: If a member of the Company’s Audit Committee seeks to serve on the audit committee of another public company and that service will result in more than two simultaneous public company audit committee memberships in addition to that of the Company, the director

should seek and obtain a determination from the Company's Board, in advance of accepting such service, that such service will not impair the ability of that director to serve effectively on the Company's Audit Committee.

Appointment/Term/Removal: Subject to the terms and conditions of the Company's Director Designation Agreement, dated as of February 12, 2025, the members of the Audit Committee shall be appointed by the Board based on recommendations from the Compensation and Nominating Committee of the Board (the "Compensation and Nominating Committee"). The members of the Audit Committee shall serve for such term or terms as the Board may determine or until earlier resignation or death. The Board may remove any member from the Audit Committee at any time with or without cause.

STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

Leadership: The Board shall designate a member of the Audit Committee as the chair (the "Chair") based on recommendations of the Compensation and Nominating Committee.

Meetings: The Audit Committee shall meet at least quarterly and as many additional times as it deems necessary to fulfill its responsibilities. The agenda and materials for Audit Committee meetings will be prepared by the Chair in consultation with, as appropriate, the other Audit Committee members and the Company's management, including its Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer, General Counsel, Director of Internal Audit, and the independent auditor. The Audit Committee shall keep minutes of its proceedings and report regularly to the Board regarding its discussions, determinations, and actions and shall make recommendations to the Board as appropriate. The Audit Committee is governed by the same rules regarding meetings (including meetings in person or by telephone or other similar communications equipment), action without meetings, notice, waiver of notice, quorum, and voting requirements as are applicable to the Board.

The Audit Committee may invite any individuals, including members of management or the internal auditors or representatives of the Company's independent auditor, to its meetings as it deems appropriate. However, the Audit Committee shall meet regularly without such individuals present.

Onboarding / Education: The Company will provide new members of the Audit Committee with appropriate onboarding briefings and the full Audit Committee with educational resources and opportunities related to accounting principles and procedures, current accounting topics pertinent to the Company, and other matters as may be appropriate or requested by the Audit Committee.

Outside Advisors: The Audit Committee shall have the authority, in its sole discretion, to retain and terminate an independent auditor, outside legal counsel, and such other advisors as it deems necessary to fulfill its duties and responsibilities under this Charter. However, the Audit Committee shall not be required to implement or act consistently with the advice or recommendations of the independent auditor, outside legal counsel, or other advisor, and the authority granted in this Charter shall not affect the ability or obligation of the Audit Committee to exercise its own judgment in fulfillment of its duties under this Charter. The Audit Committee shall set the compensation and retention terms and oversee the work of the independent auditor,

outside legal counsel, or any other advisors that it retains. Any communications between the Audit Committee and its outside legal counsel will be privileged communications.

Funding: The Audit Committee shall receive appropriate funding from the Company, as determined by the Audit Committee in its capacity as a committee of the Board, for the payment of compensation to any independent auditor, outside legal counsel, and any other advisors and the ordinary administrative expenses of the Audit Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties.

Delegation of Authority: The Audit Committee shall have the authority to delegate any of its responsibilities, along with the authority to take action in relation to such responsibilities, to one or more subcommittees as the Audit Committee may deem appropriate in its sole discretion, including the authority to grant pre-approvals of audit and permitted non-audit services, provided that decisions of such subcommittees to grant pre-approvals shall be presented to the full Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

Books and Records: The Audit Committee will have access to the Company's books, records, facilities, and personnel.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Audit Committee shall have the following authority and responsibilities:

1. Auditor Appointment: To (i) appoint, retain, or replace an independent registered public accounting firm to act as the Company's independent auditor for the purpose of auditing the Company's annual financial statements, books, records, accounts, and internal controls over financial reporting or performing other audit, review, or attestation services for the Company; (ii) set the compensation of the Company's independent auditor; (iii) approve all audit engagement fees and terms; (iv) oversee the work done by the Company's independent auditor; and (v) terminate the Company's independent auditor, if necessary. The independent auditor shall report directly to the Audit Committee.
2. Pre-Approval: To pre-approve all audit and permitted non-audit and tax services that may be provided by the Company's independent auditor and establish policies and procedures for the Audit Committee's pre-approval of permitted services in compliance with applicable SEC rules and review such pre-approval policies at least quarterly.
3. Audit: To review and discuss with the Company's independent auditor (i) the auditor's responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards and the responsibilities of management in the audit process; (ii) the overall audit strategy, planning, and staffing; (iii) the scope and timing of the annual audit; (iv) any significant risks identified during the independent auditor's risk assessment procedures; and (v) when completed, the results, including significant findings, of the annual audit.
4. Audit Problems: To review and discuss with the Company's independent auditor and management (i) any audit problems or difficulties, including difficulties encountered by the Company's independent auditor or internal audit department during their audit work (such as restrictions on the scope of their activities or their access of information); (ii) any significant

disagreements with management; and (iii) management's response to these problems, difficulties, or disagreements; and to resolve any disagreements between the Company's independent auditor or internal audit department and management.

5. Critical Audit Matters: To engage in a dialogue with the Company's independent auditor to understand the nature of each identified critical audit matter, the auditor's basis for identifying a matter as a critical audit matter, and how each such identified matter will be described in the auditor's report.
6. Internal Audit: To review, discuss with the Company's independent auditor, and approve the functions of the Company's internal audit department (if any), including its purpose, authority, organization, responsibilities, budget, and staffing; to review the scope and performance of the Company's internal audit plan, including the results of any internal audits, any reports to management, and management's response to those reports or internal audit department; and to review and provide input on the hiring, dismissal, evaluation, and compensation of the Director of Internal Audit or third-party internal auditor (if any).
7. Internal Controls: To review with management, internal audit, and the Company's independent auditor the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, including any significant deficiencies, material weaknesses, or other major issues in the design or operation of, and any material changes in, the Company's controls and any special audit steps adopted in light of any material control deficiencies, and any fraud involving management or other employees with a significant role in such internal controls, and review and discuss with management and the Company's independent auditor disclosure relating to the Company's controls, management's and the independent auditor's report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, and the required management certifications to be included in or attached as exhibits to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K or quarterly report on Form 10-Q, as applicable.
8. Risk Oversight: To review and discuss with management the risks faced by the Company and the policies, guidelines, and process by which management assesses and manages the Company's risks, including the Company's major financial risk exposures and cybersecurity risks and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures.
9. Annual Financials: To review and discuss with the Company's independent auditor and management the Company's annual audited financial statements (including the related notes), the form of audit opinion to be issued by the independent auditor on the financial statements, and the disclosure under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" (including disclosures relating to non-GAAP financial measures) to be included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K before the Form 10-K is filed. The Audit Committee shall recommend to the Board whether the audited financial statements should be included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K.
10. Quarterly Financials: To review and discuss with the Company's independent auditor and management the Company's quarterly financial statements (including the related notes) and the disclosure under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and

Results of Operations” (including disclosures relating to non-GAAP financial measures) to be included in the Company’s quarterly report on Form 10-Q before the Form 10-Q is filed.

11. Earnings Releases: To review and discuss with management and the Company’s independent auditor (i) the Company’s earnings releases, including the type of information to be included and its presentation and the use of any pro forma, adjusted, or other non-GAAP financial information; and (ii) any financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and ratings agencies, including the type of information to be disclosed and type of presentation to be made. Such discussions may be general (consisting of discussing the types of information to be disclosed and the types of presentations to be made), and each earnings release or each instance in which the Company provides earnings guidance need not be discussed in advance.
12. Financial Statements Issues: To review with management and the Company’s independent auditor (i) any major issues regarding accounting principles and financial statement presentations, including any significant changes in the Company’s selection or application of accounting principles; (ii) analyses prepared by management 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 GAAP methods on the Company’s financial statements; (iii) the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives, as well as off-balance sheet structures, on the Company’s financial statements; (iv) consideration of the judgment of both management and the independent auditor about the quality, not just the acceptability, of accounting principles; and (v) the completeness and clarity of the disclosures in the financial statements.
13. Auditor National Office: To discuss with the Company’s independent auditor material issues on which the national office of the independent auditor was consulted by the Company’s audit team.
14. Auditor Communications: To review and discuss with the Company’s independent auditor (i) all critical accounting policies and practices to be used; (ii) all alternative treatments of financial information within GAAP that have been discussed with management, the ramifications of the use of such alternative treatments, and the treatment preferred by the independent auditor; and (iii) other material written communications between the independent auditor and management, such as any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.
15. Quality Control/Independence Report: At least annually, to obtain and review a report by the Company’s independent auditor that describes (i) the independent auditor’s internal quality control procedures; (ii) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality control review, peer review, or Public Company Accounting Oversight Board review or inspection of the firm or by any other inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities in the past five years regarding one or more audits carried out by the independent auditor and any steps taken to deal with any such issues; and (iii) all relationships between the independent auditor and the Company or any of its subsidiaries in order to assess the independent auditor’s independence.

16. Audit Committee Report: To produce the audit committee report required to be included in the Company's annual meeting proxy statement and review the disclosure in the Company's annual meeting proxy statement regarding the Audit Committee.
17. Auditor Evaluation: At least annually, to evaluate the qualifications, performance, and independence of the Company's independent auditor, including an evaluation of the lead audit partner, taking into account the opinions of management and the internal auditor. The Audit Committee shall present its conclusions with respect to the Company's independent auditor to the Board.
18. Auditor Rotation: To assure the regular rotation of the lead audit partner at the Company's independent auditor, as required by law, and to consider regular rotation of the accounting firm serving as the Company's independent auditor.
19. Hiring Former Auditors: To set the Company's hiring policies for employees or former employees of the Company's independent auditor.
20. Coordination with the Cybersecurity Committee: Coordinate with the Cybersecurity Committee of the Board as necessary regarding overlapping areas of responsibility, including but not limited to enterprise risk management, information technology general controls relevant to financial reporting, and cybersecurity-related disclosure obligations under applicable securities laws.
21. Code of Ethics: To monitor compliance with the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the "Code"), to investigate any alleged breach or violation of the Code, and to enforce the provisions of the Code.
22. Related Party Transactions: To review, approve, and oversee any transaction between the Company and any related person (as defined in Item 404 of Regulation S-K) on an ongoing basis, in accordance with Company policies and procedures; to keep the Company's independent auditor informed of the Audit Committee's understanding of the Company's relationships and transactions with related parties that are significant to the Company and whether the Audit Committee has concerns regarding relationships or transactions with related persons and, if so, the substance of those concerns; and to review and discuss with the Company's independent auditor the independent auditor's evaluation of the Company's identification of, accounting for, and disclosure of its relationships and transactions with related parties, including any significant matters arising from the audit regarding the Company's relationships and transactions with related parties.
23. Legal Compliance: To review, with the Company's General Counsel and, as appropriate, outside legal counsel, legal and regulatory matters relating to the Company and its subsidiaries that could have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements; to review the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and to review and oversee the Company's policies, procedures, and programs designed to promote and monitor legal and regulatory compliance and sustainability.
24. Whistleblowers: To establish and oversee 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 Company employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

25. Tax Planning: Review with management the Company's policies and processes for tax planning and compliance.
26. Audit Committee Performance Evaluation: To conduct an annual evaluation of the performance of its duties under this Charter and to present the results of the evaluation to the Board.
27. Audit Committee Charter Review: To review this Charter at least annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval.