

BROAD STEP OUT HOLES CONTINUE TO DEFINE HIGH-GRADE GOLD EXTENSIONS AT PARIS GOLD PROJECT

UNEXPECTED GOLD ZONE IDENTIFIED OUTSIDE OF CURRENTLY DEFINED DHEM CONDUCTORS HIGHLIGHT ENORMOUS PROSPECTIVITY OF PARIS

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Broad step-out** drilling south of the Paris deposit delivers strong gold intersection in hole 25PRC197:
 - ✓ **10m @ 5.2 g/t gold** from 370m **4m @ 6.4 g/t gold** from 355m, within a broader interval of
 - **25m @ 3.9 g/t gold** (vertical depth ~290m)
- This unexpected intercept was outside of currently defined DHEM conductors highlighting the exploration upside yet to be defined at Paris Gold Project.
- New intercept sits between conductor plates C8 (~120m to the west) and C14 (~75m to the east), extending mineralisation into a 250m strike gap that remains unexplored and outside the current MRE.
- Result represents a potential westward extension of the Paris Southern lode, located **~130m** from previous intercept **6m @ 11.7 g/t gold** and **~120m** east of plate C8 currently being drill tested drilling.
- Two rigs are currently operating at Paris: one systematically stepping out from known MRE and conductor plates, the other testing uncharted ground to define new DHEM targets.
- Following early option exercise, Torque is well funded and has extended the drilling program through the remainder of 2025, with ongoing drilling and DHEM updates to be released as results become available.

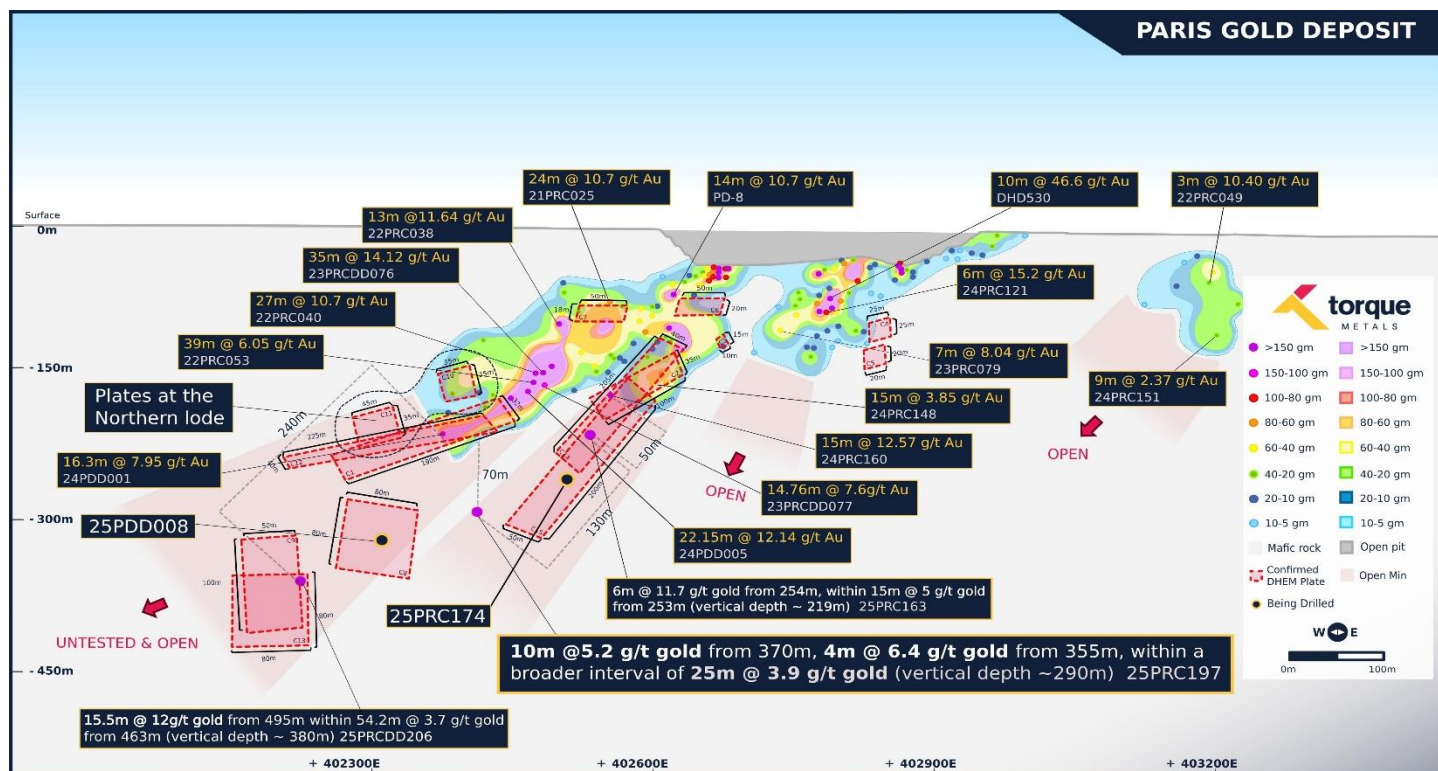


Figure 1 EM conductor plates modelled from DHEM surveys targeting extensions of pyrrhotite-associated gold mineralisation.

TORQUE'S MANAGING DIRECTOR, CRISTIAN MORENO COMMENTED:

*"Hole 25PRC197 has delivered an unexpected and highly encouraging intercept of **25 metres at 3.9 grams per tonne gold** from ~290 metres depth, including **10 metres at 5.2 grams per tonne** and **4 metres at 6.4 grams per tonne**. Originally drilled to test a shallow northern plate and provide a DHEM platform, the hole instead revealed significant mineralisation in a 250-metre gap outside the current Mineral Resource Estimate and beyond any defined conductor plates.*

*This result adds to earlier standout hits such as **15.5 metres at 12 grams per tonne gold** in hole 25PRCDD206 and **6 metres at 11.7 grams per tonne gold** in hole 25PRC163, and together they highlight the potential for multiple parallel lodes across Paris. Importantly, the Paris deposit itself represents only a small 500 metre portion of a four-kilometre within a 57km strike gold corridor that remains largely untested.*

With two rigs operating continuously and DHEM surveys consistently proving their value in vectoring pyrrhotite-associated gold shoots, Torque is systematically extending known mineralisation while opening new discovery fronts. Supported by a strong balance sheet following the option exercise, we are well positioned to maintain this momentum throughout the year and continue delivering value for shareholders."

DRILLING UPDATE

Torque Metals Limited (ASX: TOR) is pleased to report that drilling at the Paris Gold Project has continued to expand the mineralised system, intersecting significant gold mineralisation south of the current MRE in hole 25PRC197 (Figure 3), including:

- ✓ **10m @ 5.2 g/t gold** from 370m **4m @ 6.4 g/t gold** from 355m, within a broader interval of
 - **25m @ 3.9 g/t gold** (vertical depth ~290m),

The intersection is located in a 250-metre gap between DHEM conductor plates C8 and C14. Hole interpreted to be an extension of mineralisation intersected ~130m east in hole 25PRC163, **6m @ 11.7 g/t gold** within **15m @ 5 g/t gold¹**, lying ~50m outside the current Paris MRE.

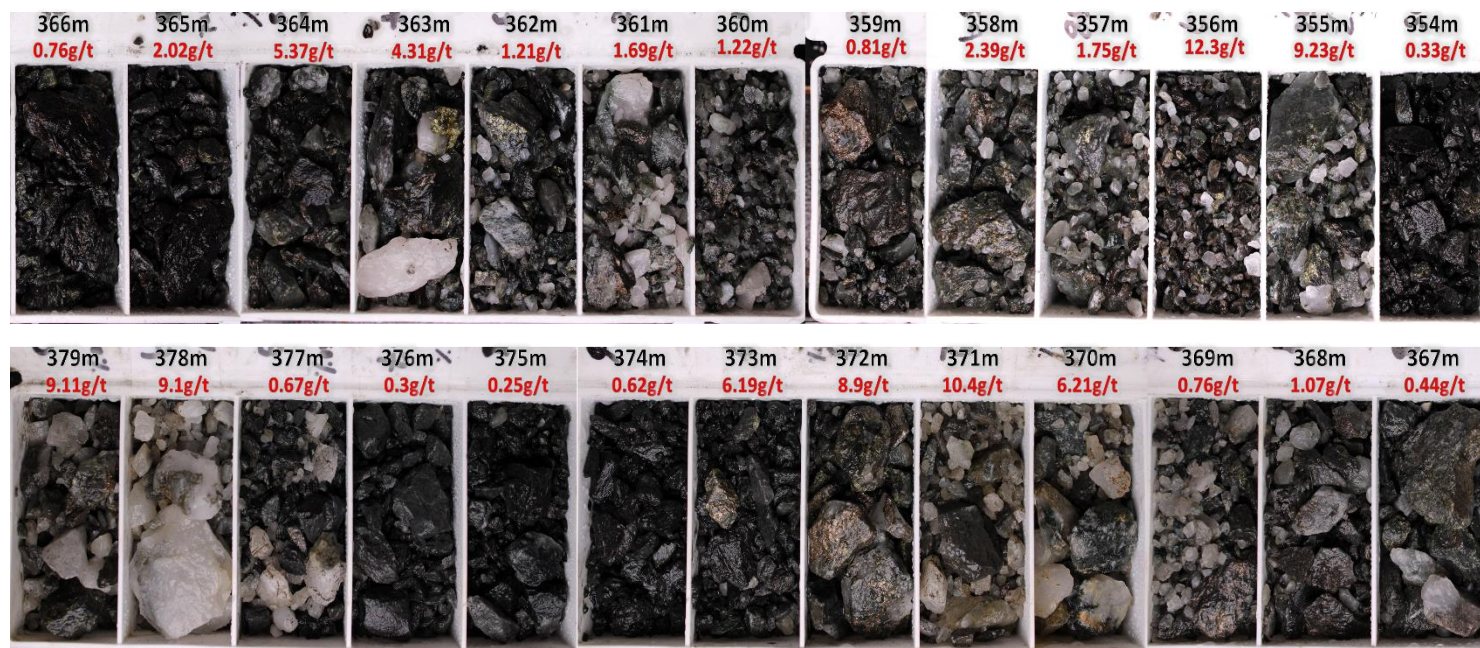


Figure 2 RC drill chips, hole 25PRC197, abundant pyrrhotite, chlorite alteration, sulphides and quartz carbonate veins including 10m @ 4.7 g/t from 355m.

¹ Refer to ASX Announcement dated 18 August 2025 "High-grade gold intercept in second parallel lode at Paris"

DHEM surveying of hole 25PRC197 is now underway to define the geometry of this new zone and guide the next phase of targeting. The RC rig is currently drilling hole 25PRC174 to the west of 25PRC163, testing a structural trend consistent with the mineralisation intersected in hole 25PRC197, while the diamond rig is targeting plate C8 with hole 25PDD008, interpreted as a potential continuation of strong mineralisation intersected in hole 25PRCDD206² including:

- ✓ **15.5m @ 12 g/t gold** from 495 including **8.5m @ 20.8 g/t gold** from 502 within
 - **54.2m @ 3.7 g/t gold** from 463m (vertical depth ~380m)

DRILLING CONTEXT

Holes 25PRC191 and 25PRC209 were drilled into unexplored ground north of the existing resource envelope, successfully defining new electromagnetic conductor plates C10 and C11 (see Figure 1). These new plates provide compelling targets for follow-up drilling and highlight the potential for mineralisation to extend well beyond the limits of the current model.

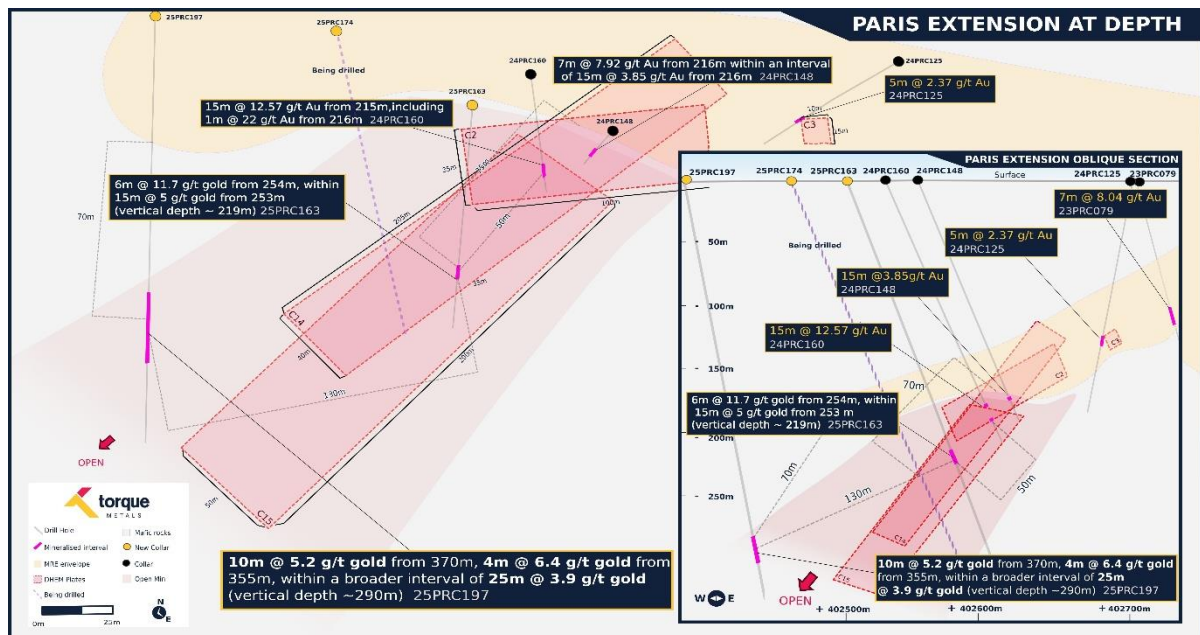


Figure 3 Schematic representation of the EM plates modelled from DHEM showing mineralisation extension towards untested zones.

Hole 25PRC197 was originally designed to test plate C10 at ~170m vertical depth within the northern lode. While the hole deviated from its planned trajectory due to RC drilling conditions, it intersected alteration and a gold halo confirming the system's presence before being extended deeper into the untested gap between plates C8 and C15. The decision proved successful, with the intercept demonstrating continuity westwards from hole 25PRC163 into an unexplored zone outside the MRE intersecting:

- ✓ **10m @ 5.2 g/t gold** from 370m **4m @ 6.4 g/t gold** from 355m, within a broader interval of
 - **25m @ 3.9 g/t gold** (vertical depth ~290m)

The significance of this result is underscored by its position approximately 130 metres west of hole 25PRC163, which previously returned **6 metres at 11.7 g/t gold** within **15 metres at 5 g/t gold**. Together, these intercepts indicate that the mineralised structure extends westward from 25PRC163 into a previously unexplored gap outside the current Mineral Resource Estimate, strengthening the broader geological model and opening a new corridor for follow-up drilling.

² Refer to ASX Announcement dated 4 August 2025 "Gold Zone Expands at Paris with High-Grade Assay Results"

Torque has now commenced DHEM surveying of hole 25PRC197 to refine the geometry of the conductors and provide additional vectoring information for future targeting. With two drill rigs active on site—one systematically stepping out on known conductor plates and the other probing new ground to discover additional plates—Torque continues to advance a dual-track strategy that both grows the resource base and opens up new discovery opportunities.

Supported by a strengthened balance sheet following the early option exercise, the Company is well funded to maintain this momentum throughout the year, with drilling and DHEM updates to be provided as results become available.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Paris Gold Project presents a significant regional exploration opportunity within a highly prospective greenstone belt. Our initial focus has been across **4km** strike, yielding multiple substantial results. We are in our initial phase of drill testing our recently defined EM plates. Once we refine this targeting method across areas of known mineralisation we look forward to broadening our scope to evaluating the full **57km** strike, which is largely untested.

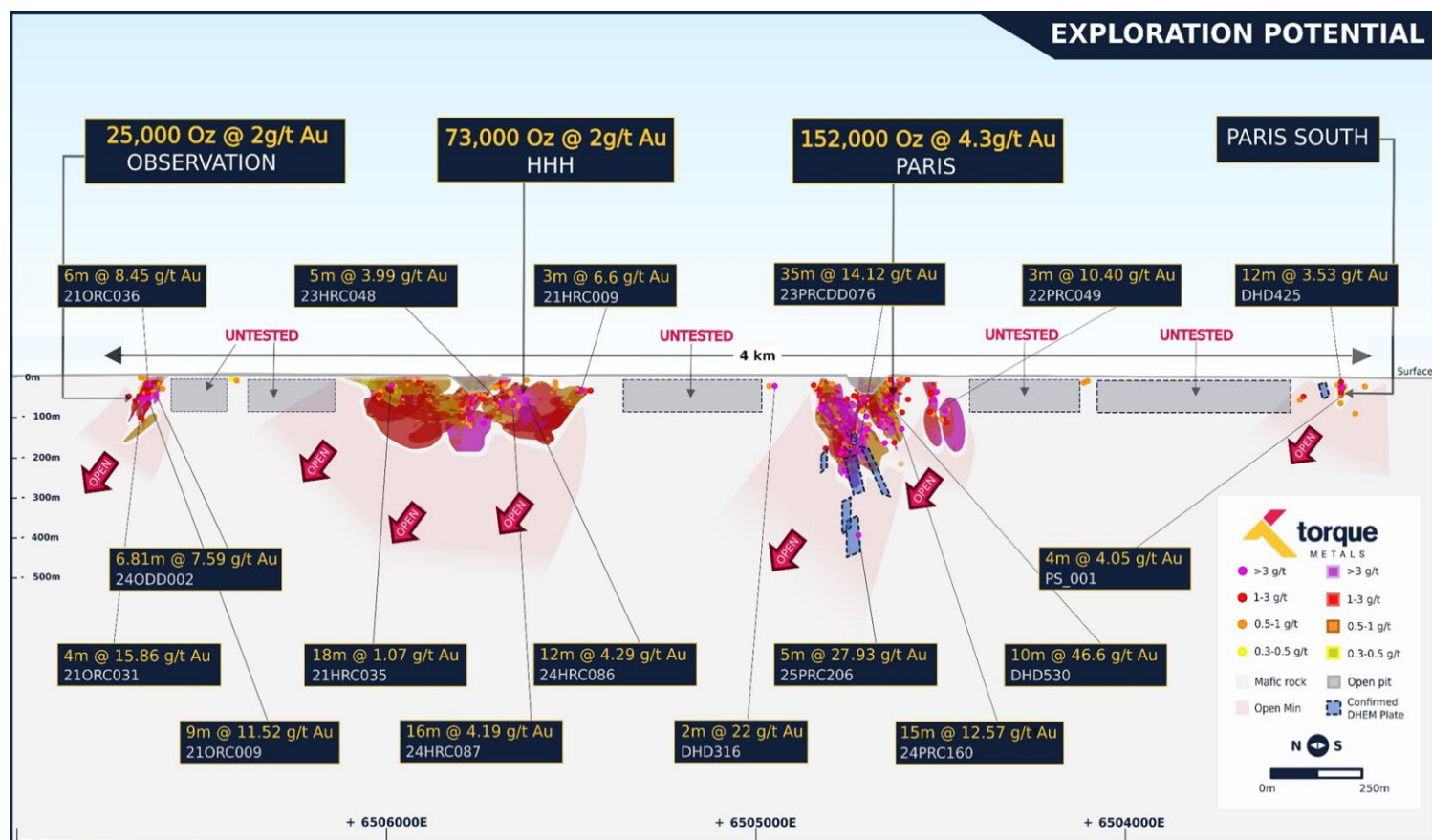


Figure 4 From left to right, Observation, HHH, Paris, Paris South deposits showing the untested potential both at depth and along strike along the 4km mineralised corridor.

The current Mineral Resource Estimate stands at **250koz of gold at 3.1 g/t³**, with mineralisation remaining open in multiple directions, highlighting the potential for further resource expansion. Paris is strategically positioned near major gold producers, including Westgold's Beta Hunt operation and St Ives Goldfields, reinforcing the project's potential for future development. Historical exploration efforts have been limited, indicating substantial upside potential for new discoveries across this underexplored tenure.

³ Refer to ASX Announcement dated 18 September 2024 – "Paris Gold Project, Mineral Resource Estimate"

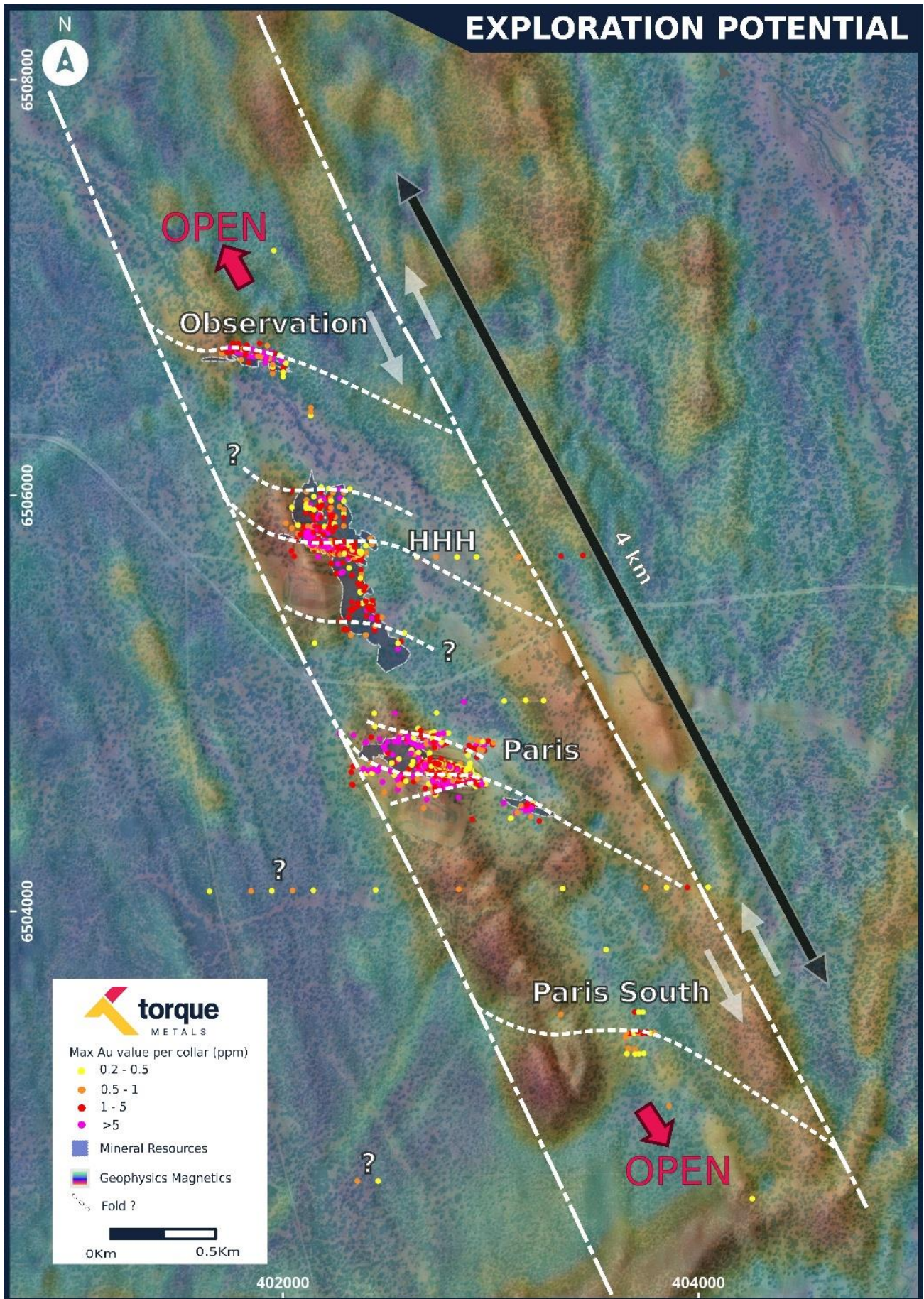


Figure 5 Paris Structural framework, mineral resources and drilling.

ABOUT TORQUE METALS

Torque's entire Paris Exploration Camp covers ~1,200km² of land, including 16 mining licences, 2 prospecting licences and 48 exploration licences ~90km Southeast of Kalgoorlie in WA. Torque is focused on mineral exploration in this well-established mineral province.

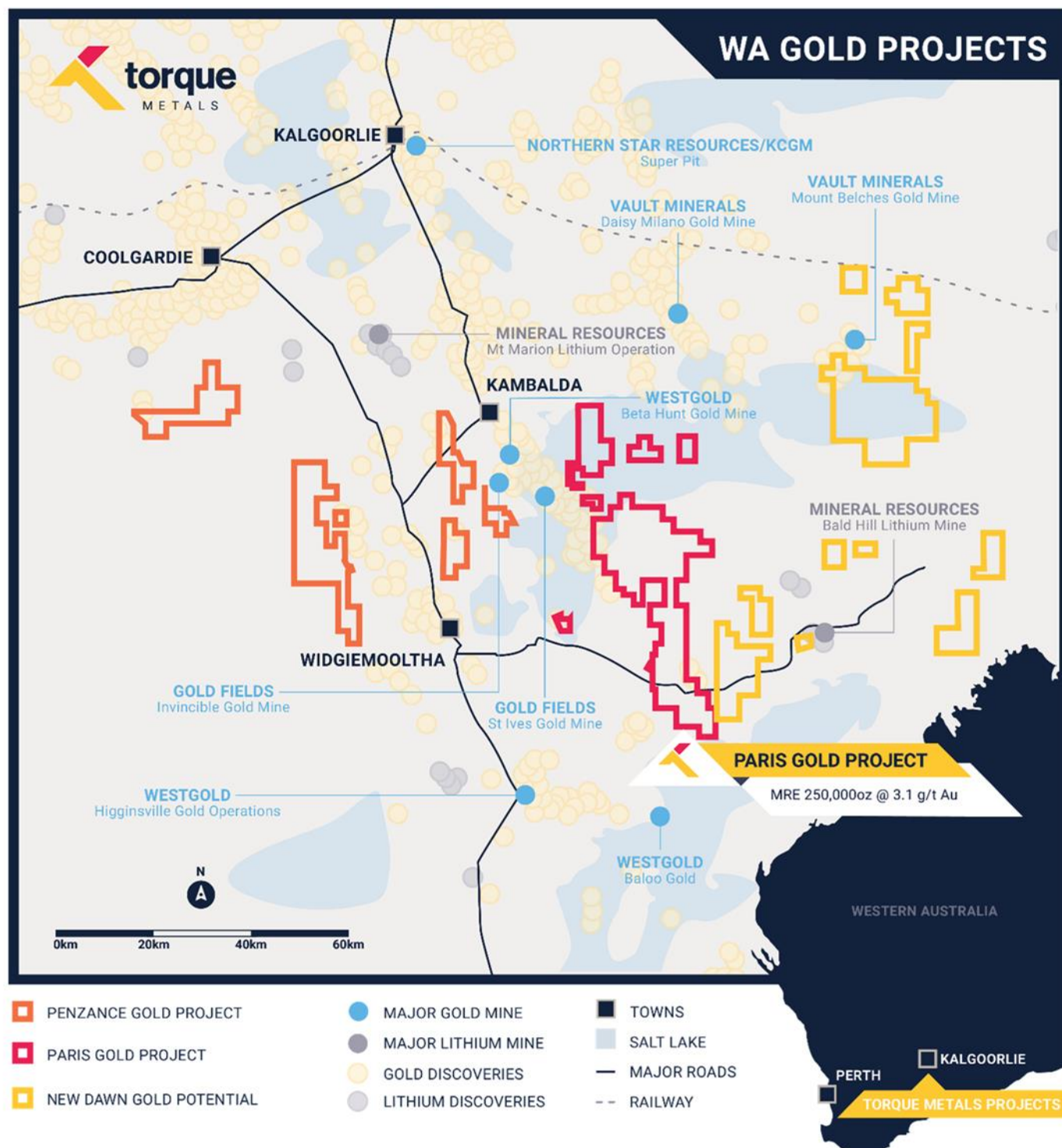


Figure 6 Paris Exploration Camp; Paris Gold, New Dawn Lithium and Penzance Gold/Lithium projects

Torque has embedded its presence and staked its future on the mineral endowed region south of Kambalda, WA. Through exemplary technical application and rewarding field work Torque recorded its inaugural gold resource within the Paris Gold Project, an inventory within 2.5km strike of a 57km long prospective corridor.

PARIS GOLD PROJECT AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Paris Gold Project MRE³ includes three deposits (Paris, HHH and Observation), which are only partially tested. The project, fully controlled by Torque, covers **~57km** strike length within **~350km²** greenstone belt. Paris MRE spans **2.5km** strike length and an area of **2.5km²**, with strong indications of interlinking structures between Paris, HHH, Observation deposits and promising gold mineralisation now identified just outside the resource area.

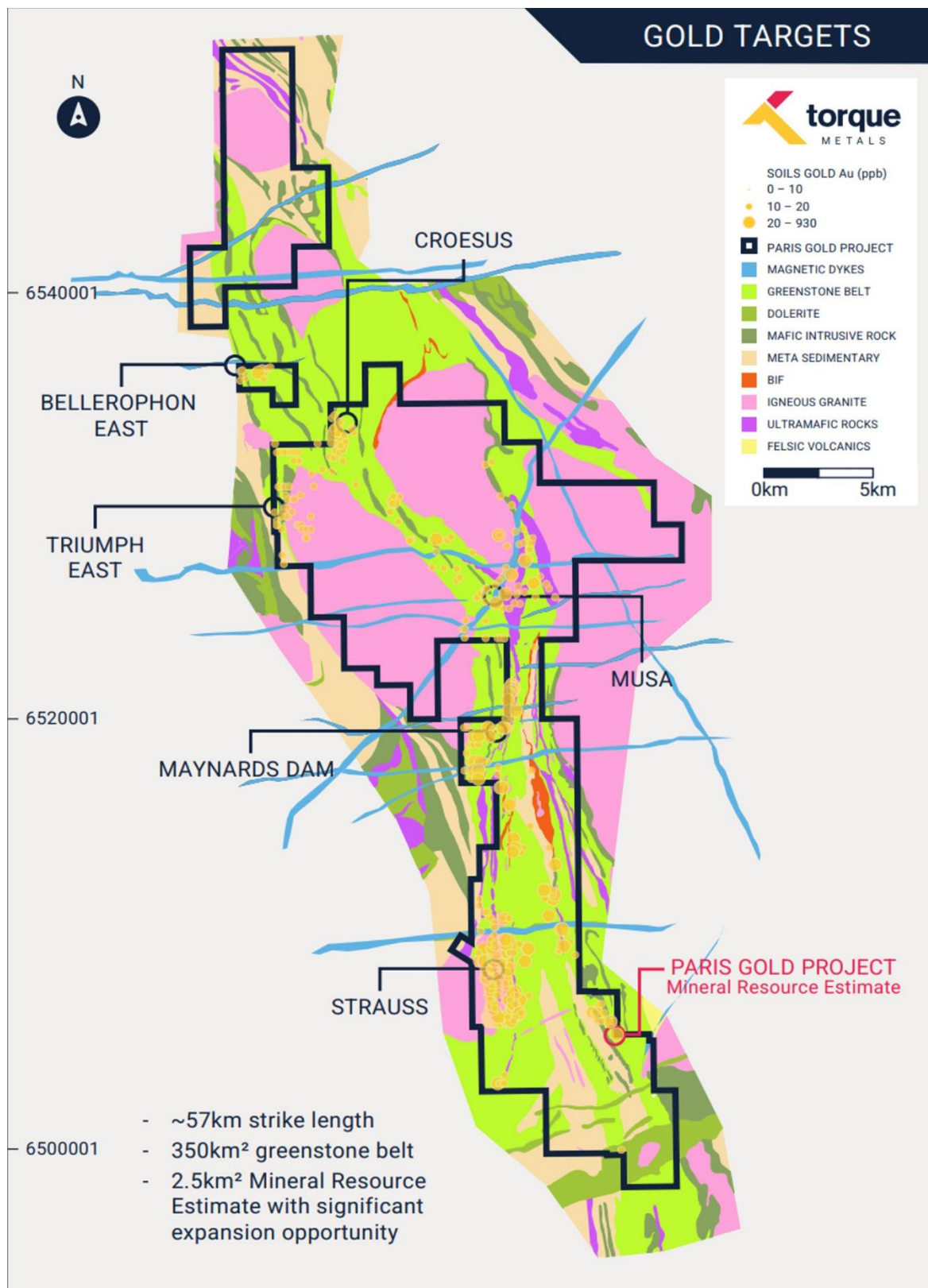


Figure 7 Paris Gold Project, regional scale and greenstone belt dominance.

The Paris Gold Project MRE³, based on RC and Diamond drilling completed and assayed up to 1 September 2024, was prepared by independent consultants (Mining Plus Pty Ltd) in accordance with the JORC code (2012 Edition), incorporating the Paris, HHH, Observation deposits (see tables 1 and 2 below).

Table 1 Paris Gold Project, Global Mineral Resource Estimate

Potential Mining Scenario	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	(Kt)	(g/t)	('000 Oz)	(Kt)	(g/t)	('000 Oz)	(Kt)	(g/t)	('000 Oz)
Open Pit	601	3.2	62	1,428	2.8	128	2,029	2.9	190
Underground	5	5.4	1	484	3.8	59	489	3.8	60
Total	606	3.2	63	1,912	3.0	187	2,518	3.1	250

Table 2 Paris, HHH and Observation Mineral Resource Estimate

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	(Kt)	(g/t)	('000 Oz)	(Kt)	(g/t)	('000 Oz)	(Kt)	(g/t)	('000 Oz)
Paris	284	3.7	34	810	4.5	118	1,094	4.3	152
HHH	97	3.3	10	1,048	1.9	63	1,145	2.0	73
Observation	225	2.7	19	54	3.5	6	279	2.8	25
Total	606	3.2	63	1,912	3.0	187	2,518	3.1	250

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Cristian Moreno, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Management and Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mr Moreno is an employee of Torque Metals Limited. Mr Moreno has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC code'). Mr Moreno consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate and classification of the Paris Gold Project is based on information compiled by Kate Kitchen, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Kate Kitchen is an independent consultant employed full time by Mining Plus Pty Ltd. Kate Kitchen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC code'). Kate Kitchen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED RESULTS

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on the ASX before 8 September 2025. Other than as disclosed in this announcement, the Company states that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MRE continue to apply and have not materially changed since previously released on 18 September 2024.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements which may be identified by words such as "believes", "estimates", "expects", "intends", "may", "will", "would", "could", or "should" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on several assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such an expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of Torque.

For more information contact:

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APPENDIX 1: LABORATORY ASSAY RESULTS: PHOTON ASSAY

Only gold assays ≥ 0.3 ppm (0.3 g/t) are recorded in the following table, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole lengths.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
2025PRC197	346	347	1	1.47
2025PRC197	347	348	1	1.19
2025PRC197	348	349	1	0.4
2025PRC197	349	350	1	0.06
2025PRC197	350	351	1	0.05
2025PRC197	351	352	1	0.08
2025PRC197	352	353	1	0
2025PRC197	353	354	1	0.04
2025PRC197	354	355	1	0.33
2025PRC197	355	356	1	9.23
2025PRC197	356	357	1	12.3
2025PRC197	357	358	1	1.75
2025PRC197	358	359	1	2.39
2025PRC197	359	360	1	0.81
2025PRC197	360	361	1	1.22
2025PRC197	361	362	1	1.69
2025PRC197	362	363	1	1.21
2025PRC197	363	364	1	4.31
2025PRC197	364	365	1	5.37
2025PRC197	365	366	1	2.02
2025PRC197	366	367	1	0.76
2025PRC197	367	368	1	0.44
2025PRC197	368	369	1	1.07
2025PRC197	369	370	1	0.76
2025PRC197	370	371	1	6.21
2025PRC197	371	372	1	10.4
2025PRC197	372	373	1	8.9
2025PRC197	373	374	1	6.19
2025PRC197	374	375	1	0.62
2025PRC197	375	376	1	0.25
2025PRC197	376	377	1	0.3
2025PRC197	377	378	1	0.67
2025PRC197	378	379	1	9.1
2025PRC197	379	380	1	9.11
2025PRC197	380	381	1	1.45
2025PRC197	381	382	1	0.5
2025PRC197	382	383	1	0.58

APPENDIX 2: COLLAR AND DOWN HOLE SURVEY OF DIAMOND AND RC DRILLHOLES RELEASED IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT.

Downhole surveys were completed on all the DD and RC drill holes by the drillers. They used a True North seeking Gyro downhole tool to collect the surveys approximately every 5m down the hole. The azimuth shown is the magnetic true north azimuth of the drilling direction. All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid MGA_GDA94-51.

Hole ID	Coordinates			Depth (m)	Survey method	Azimuth	Dip	Type	Drilling status	Assay status
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)							
2025PRC186	402856.442	6504535.662	296.670	276	RTK GPS	10	-60	RC	Drilled	Pending
2025PRC187	403074.416	6504462.812	292.857	312	RTK GPS	40	-60	RC	Drilled	Pending
2025PRC191	402487.832	6504768.212	299.537	348	RTK GPS	45	-60	RC	Drilled	Received
2025PRC209	402452.395	6504913.613	300.180	342	RTK GPS	90	-70	RC	Drilled	Received
2025PRC184	402716.5404	6504567.034	300.3107	318	RTK GPS	90	-70	RC	Drilled	Pending
2025PRCDD210W1	402451.08	6504920.379	300.543	334-633.2	RTK GPS	225	-62	DD	Drilled	Pending
2025PRC168	402579.307	6504584.059	299.4486	348	RTK GPS	67	-50	RC	Drilled	Pending
2025PRC170	402438.8635	6504583.663	298.4904	432	RTK GPS	50	-60	RC	Drilled	Pending
2025PRC197	402409.9038	6504920.498	300.6198	504	RTK GPS	165	-55	RC	Drilled	Received
2025PRC174	402452.8327	6504628.6	299.6477	-	RTK GPS	53	-62	RC	Ongoing	Pending



APPENDIX 3: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 EXPLORATION RESULTS

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Industry-standard drilling methods, such as diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation drilling (RC) were used to sample the project. Chips and (or) Diamond core are produced and sampled for assays. - The RC drilling was to generally accepted industry standards producing 1.0m samples which were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter. - The splitter reject sample was collected into green plastic bags or plastic buckets and laid out on the ground in 20-50m rows. - RC Chips were sampled at 1m intervals to produce an approximate representative 3kg sample into pre-numbered calico sample bags. - The full length of each hole drilled was sampled when drilling RC, and mineralised intervals with a 3-5m buffer is sampled when collecting diamond core - Samples of Diamond core were selected based on a combination of alteration, sulphide percentage, and presence of quartz veining. - Minimum core sample intervals of 0.3m and maximum sample intervals of 1.3m were used, with a nominal 1m sample length chosen. - Sample intervals were determined by Torque geologists and cut in half for sampling in Kalgoorlie by an external contractor. All sampling processing and handling was conducted by Torque geologists. - All sampling undertaken is relevant to the style of mineralisation and within best industry practice - All samples collected are submitted to a certified commercial laboratory in Kalgoorlie and (or) Perth. The samples were analysed using the photon assay (Chrysos™ PAAU02) method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. Samples are dried, crushed and homogenised to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- RC holes were drilled with a truck-mounted Schramm T685 fitted with a hands-free Sandvik DA554 rod-handler. The diamond rig was an 8x8 truck-mounted Sandvik DE-880 fitted with a hands-free rod handling system. Rod and air trucks are Mercedes 8 x 8 trucks with a 2400cfm 1000psi Hurricane booster and a 350psi/1270cfm auxiliary compressor. All equipment supplied by the drilling contractor. - RC holes were drilled using a 145mm (5.5in) face-sampling drilling bit. - Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and NQ/NQ2 diamond bits (triple tube). - Relevant support vehicles were provided.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the	Diamond drilling gathers uncontaminated fresh core samples that are processed on the drill site to eliminate drilling fluids and cuttings, resulting in clean core for logging and analysis.

	<i>samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	• The RC samples were individually weighed to ensure control on recovery and sufficient sample material to be collected for the Photon analysis method. This was governed by field Geologists and drillers. • To ensure maximum sample recovery and the representivity of the samples, an experienced Company geologist was present during drilling to monitor the sampling process. Any issues were immediately rectified. • Sample recovery was recorded by the Company Field staff (Geologists or Assistants) based on how much of the sample is returned from the cyclone and cone splitter. This is recorded as good, fair, poor or no sample. • Torque is satisfied that the RC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the interval and minimal loss of fines has occurred in the RC drilling resulting in minimal sample bias. • No twin RC drill holes have been completed to assess sample bias. • Core recoveries were recorded for each drill run by Torque personnel and recorded in the database • At this stage no investigations have been made into whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• Torque geologists logged all RC chips and or Diamond core using current company logging methodology. Lithological logging is conducted on site and capturing occurs directly into a cloud hosted database (MX deposit). • The qualitative component of the logging describes oxidation state, grain size, lithology code assignment, and stratigraphy code assignment. • All 1m RC samples were sieved and chips collected into 20m chip trays for geological logging of colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation for potential Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • RC and Diamond drilling (DD) logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • The total length of the RC and DD holes were logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such. • Logging was completed at sufficient detail to support interpretation and resource modelling purposes and initial mining studies. • All chips and drill core samples have been photographed following industry standards and information is being stored
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• Sampling technique: • All RC samples were collected from the RC rig and were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through the cone splitter, for each meter drilled • The samples were generally dry, and all attempts were made to ensure the collected samples were dry. However, on deeper portions of some of the drillholes some samples were logged as moist and/or wet. • The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned with compressed air at the end of every completed hole. • Core samples were marked up during logging and sampled by cutting lengthwise in half and sampling half the core. Half core was sent to the laboratory for analysis with the remaining core retained in the core tray • The sample sizes were appropriate to correctly

		represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, and the sampling methodology for the primary elements. • Quality Control Procedures • At least one duplicate sample was collected every hole. • Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted, approximately every 50 samples • Blank washed sand material was inserted in the field approximately every 50 samples. • Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:10 samples. • Laboratory repeats taken and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay value ranges expected for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All samples were sent to Intertek or SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Perth. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. • Duplicates, blanks and samples containing standards are included in the samples submitted for analysis, as described above. • The quality control procedures employed and described above are considered to provide acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • The Competent Person has visited the site and supervised the drilling and sampling processes used in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured into Excel templates on palmtops or laptops and subsequently loaded up to a secure cloud platform database (MX deposit) • The database is managed by a qualified database geologist. • All paper copies of data have been stored. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half positive detection.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All collars were initially located by a Geologist using differential RTK-GPS • Downhole surveys are being completed on all the RC/DD drill holes by the drillers. They used a True North seeking Gyro downhole tool to collect the surveys approximately every 5 -10m down the hole. • The grid system for the Paris Project is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. • Topographic data is collected by differential RTK-GPS • Topographic high-resolution (8cm) drone survey conducted by Goldfields Technical Services Pty in

		November 2023.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• This programme is the ninth follow-up drilling programme across several different prospects. • There may still be variation in the drill spacing and drillhole orientation until geological orientations and attitude of mineralisation can be established with a suitable degree of certainty. • The spacing and distribution of the data points is generally sufficiently consistent to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. • No Sample compositing have been applied to the reported drill holes. Samples were collected in 1m intervals, dispatched and assayed as they were collected as the sub-sample from the shoot.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	• The main lithological units are in predominantly north-south orientation and dipping sub-vertical. Mineralised structures at Paris are often oriented at approximately 290°. The possible presence of Riedel structures has led to several different drillhole azimuth orientations being used to generate further technical information and to intersect specific mineralised structures, but always with an attempt to drill orthogonal to the strike of the interpreted structure. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units, all results are defined as downhole widths. True widths are not yet known. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and drilling is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Samples collected are placed in calico bags at site and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Sample security is not considered a significant risk.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• The Company database was originally compiled from primary data by independent database consultants based on original assay data and historical database compilations. Data is now managed by suitably qualified in-house personnel. • Prior to this drilling program (2024) there has been reviews and audits on Torque's database and sampling techniques by two external consultants (SRK and MiningPlus). The outcomes of the reviews deemed Torque's database management, sampling techniques and QC to be on industry standard and adequate for the style of mineralisation. • No new external reviews have been conducted on the current reported drilling results; however internal reviews of the database and sampling techniques are ongoingly managed by qualified Torque staff.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The relevant tenements (M15/498, M15/497, M15/496) are 100% owned by and registered to Torque Metals Limited. - At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- In 1920, Paris Gold Mine Company was floated in Adelaide to take up a 12-month option over the mine area. Just to the south, another company had an option over the Paris South Gold Mine, but soon abandoned it to focus attention on the Observation Gold Mine, 1 km to the north, which it abandoned in turn after only one month. The Paris Mine at the time contained 5 shafts and 2 costeans. Gold was said to be erratic in a quartz, schist, jasper lode jumbled by faults. At some point it was excavated as an open pit. - Western Mining Corporation (WMC) started to explore the Paris area in the 1960s and relied on aerial magnetics supported by geological mapping to assess mineralisation potential. This work identified the basalt/gabbro contact as the major control for Paris style gold-copper mineralisation and extensions to the ultramafic units that host the nickel mineralisation around the Kambalda Dome. In the early 1970s the area was the focus of both nickel and copper-zinc exploration. Reconnaissance diamond drilling for nickel was undertaken by WMC that drilled on 5 lines spaced at 800m across the interpreted basal contact position of the Democrat Hill Ultramafic and the BLF. The basal contact of the Kambalda Komatiite (and equivalents) is host to all the nickel mines in the Kambalda district and is the primary exploration area of interest for nickel mineralisation. Base metal exploration involved reconnaissance mapping, gossan search, soil, and stream sediment sampling. In 1973, DHD 101 was drilled to follow up a copper anomaly on the Democratic Shale. Results showed the anomalous gossan values to be associated with a sulphidic shale with values in the range 0.1 to 0.2% Cu and 0.8-1.0% Zn. During the early 1980s, Esso Exploration Australia and Aztec Exploration Limited conducted exploration programs along strike from the Paris Mine. Primary area of interest was copper-zinc-(gold) mineralisation in the felsic volcanics. Work included geochemistry, geophysics, and drilling. The Boundary gossan was discovered, and later drill tested with a single diamond hole in 1984. This hole failed to locate the primary source of the anomalous surface geochemistry. - In 1988, Julia Mines conducted an intensive drilling program comprising air core, RC and diamond holes concentrated around the Paris Mine. This work was successful in delineating extensions and parallel lodes to the known Paris mineralisation. both along strike and down plunge. Paris Gold Mine was developed and worked in 1989 by Julia Mines and produced 24koz gold, 17koz silver and 245t copper. Estimated recovered gold grade was 11.2g/t.



		• In 1989/90, WMC completed a six-hole diamond drilling program to test for depth extensions to the Paris mineralisation below the 180m depth. Results defined a narrow (1-2m) high-grade zone over 70m of strike and intersected hanging wall lodes 10m and 30m stratigraphically above the interpreted main lode. This was the last drilling program to be carried out on the Paris Mine by WMC. From 1994 to 1999, WMC focused their gold resource definition drilling on the HHH deposit and conducted a series of RC drilling campaigns resulting in 30m drill line spacings with holes every 10m to 20m along the lines. Elsewhere, exploration by WMC and later by St Ives Gold Mining Company identified several areas of interest based on favourable structural and geochemistry evaluations. The 7km x 1km long N-S trending soil anomaly at Strauss was systematically drill tested in 2000 and yielded encouraging results associated with the Butcher's Well Dolerite. Air core drilling in 2005 focussed on the southern strike extensions of the mineralisation discovered in the 2000 program with limited success. • Gold Fields Australia (SIGMC - St Ives Gold Mining Company) explored the area in 2008. The Paris and HHH deposits were tested as part of SIGMC's air core programme. Drilling (148 holes, 640m x 80m) focused on poorly exposed differentiated dolerite proximal to interpreted intrusives. The exploration potential was supported by a structural interpretation which highlighted strong NNW trending magnetic features with the apparent intersection of crustal-scale lineaments observed in the regional gravity images. Anomalous values are associated with a felsic intrusive in sediments on the western margin of the area of interest. • Austral Pacific Pty Ltd acquired the Paris Gold Project from SIGMC in July 2015. Mineral Resource and Reserve estimates were compiled in-house and exploitation of the Paris and HHH deposits focused on a staged approach with gold production as a priority and near mine exploration to follow.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The Paris Gold Project covers a north-south trending belt of Archaean granite-greenstone terrain, and most of the package is currently situated to the east of the Boulder Lefroy Structural Zone (BLSZ). Consequently, the Parker Domain dominates the project geology, defined as existing east of the BLFZ and bounded to the east by the Mount Monger Fault. The Parker Domain comprises a series of ultramafic and mafic units interlayered with felsic volcanoclastic and sediments. The stratigraphic sequence is like the Kambalda Domain. • Gold mineralisation is widespread, occurring in almost all parts of the craton, but almost entirely restricted to the supracrustal belts. Gold occurs as structurally and host-rock controlled lodes, sharply bounded high-grade quartz veins and associated lower-grade haloes of sulphide-altered wall rock. Mineralisation occurs in all rock types, although Fe-rich dolerite and basalt are the most common, and large granitic bodies are the least common hosts. Most deposits are accompanied by significant alteration, generally comprising an outer carbonate halo, intermediate to proximal potassic-mica and inner sulphide zones. The principal control on gold mineralisation is structure, at different scales, constraining both fluid flow and deposition positions.

Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth AND hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All relevant information for the drillholes reported in this announcement can be found in the relevant tables and appendices included herein. Only gold assays ≥ 0.03 ppm (0.03 g/t) are recorded in the assay data table, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole lengths.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- No high-grade cuts or caps have been applied to the assay results reported in this announcement. - Arithmetic length weighted averages are used: example 370m to 379m in hole 25PRC197 is reported as 10m @ 5.2 g/t gold, of contiguous samples, calculated as follows: $[(1m*6.21gpt) + (1m*10.4gpt) + (1m*8.9gpt) + (1m*6.19gpt) + (1m*0.62gpt) + (1m*0.25gpt) + (1m*0.3gpt) + (1m*0.67gpt) + (1m*9.1gpt) + (1m*9.11gpt)] / [10] = 51.75/10m = 5.2$ g/t gold over 10m. - No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	All results are reported as downhole widths. Insufficient knowledge of the structural controls on the mineralisation and attitude of the mineralised horizons is known yet to allow true widths to be established.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps and summary intercept tables are included in this report. Where sufficient structural data have been gathered to allow meaningful interpretation of the structural setting controlling the mineralisation, appropriate sections for significant discoveries are also included. Where structural data is as yet insufficient to allow meaningful interpretation, sections are not provided as to do so could be considered misleading.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The individual assays for all drill hole intercepts mentioned herein are reported in Appendix 1, with the qualification that only gold assays ≥ 0.03 ppm (0.03 g/t) are shown, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole widths.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or	- All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement. - Torque's main exploration aim is to establish if any gold mineralisation present is significant enough to warrant advancement to resource definition. Torque continues to explore with the objective of compiling appropriate data to enable a resource to be defined. Previous announcements have reported the outcome of metallurgical testwork

	<i>contaminating substances.</i>	conducted to investigate the possible presence, and impact, of any other elements that might also be present within mineralised zones and which could be viewed by some to be deleterious. The metallurgical test work and characterisation studies clearly demonstrated that the presence of elements such as copper did not in any way adversely impact the gold recoveries from mineralised zones which remained more than 96% (see announcements including full technical reports as appendix, 27-Sep-2023 and 17-Dec-2024).
<i>Further work</i>	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Plans for future work are discussed in the body of this announcement. • The possible locations, and extent, of follow-up drilling has not yet been confirmed but will likely include further RC and possibly diamond drilling.



APPENDIX 4: UPDATED TENEMENT INFORMATION AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

Tenement information reported as required by ASX listing rule 5.3.3:

Western Australia

Tenement	Project Name	Registered Holder	Area	Status	Beneficial Interest
M 15/1175	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	9.299 ha	Granted	100%
M 15/479	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	965.2 ha	Granted	100%
M 15/480	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	976.65 ha	Granted	100%
M 15/481	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	930.85 ha	Granted	100%
M 15/482	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	855.6 ha	Granted	100%
M 15/496	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	911.5 ha	Granted	100%
M 15/497	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	989.85 ha	Granted	100%
M 15/498	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	998.55 ha	Granted	100%
M 15/1719	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	120.15 ha	Granted	100%
P 15/6149	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	30 ha	Granted	100%
E 15/1736	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	1 bl	Granted	80%
E 15/1747	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	4 bl	Granted	80%
E 15/1752	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	20 bl	Granted	80%
E15/1391	Paris Gold ¹	ABEH Pty. Ltd.	9 bl	Granted	100%
E 15/2025	Paris Gold ¹	MCEVOY, Leslie Frederick	2 bl	Granted	100%
E15/1393	Paris Gold ¹	ABEH Pty. Ltd.	17 bl	Granted	100%
E15/1566	Paris Gold ¹	ABEH Pty. Ltd.	4 bl	Granted	100%
E26/0166	Paris Gold ¹	Strindberg B.	3 bl	Granted	100%
M15/1478	Paris Gold ¹	Strindberg M	127 ha`	Granted	100%
M 15/1919	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	8.83 ha	Pending	100%
E15/1921	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	5 bl	Granted	100%
E15/1892	Paris Gold ¹	Pascoe B.	9 bl	Granted	100%
E15/2060	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	1 bl	Pending	100%
E15/2061	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	6 bl	Pending	100%
E15/2062	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	14 bl	Pending	100%
E 28/3438	New Dawn Lithium	New Dawn Lithium Pty. Ltd.	14 bl	Granted	100%
E15/1904	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	1 bl	Granted	100%
E15/1916	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	18 bl	Granted	100%
E15/1961	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	3 bl	Granted	100%
E15/1990	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	8 bl	Pending	100%
E15/1991	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	4 bl	Pending	100%
E15/1992	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	2 bl	Pending	100%
E15/1993	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	2 bl	Pending	100%
M15/0217	New Dawn Lithium ¹	Strindberg H. S & M	126.4 ha	Granted	100%
M15/0468	New Dawn Lithium ¹	Strindberg H. S & M	127.1 ha	Granted	100%
E15/1922	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	4 bl	Granted	100%
E15/1923	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	2 bl	Granted	100%
E25/0642	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	4 bl	Pending	100%
E25/0643	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	9 bl	Pending	100%
E25/0644	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	5 bl	Pending	100%
E 15/2053	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	1 bl	Pending	100%
E25/0645	New Dawn Lithium	Torque Metals Ltd	60 bl	Pending	100%



Tenement	Project Name	Registered Holder	Area	Status	Beneficial Interest
E15/1894	Penzance Gold ¹	Pascoe B.	4 bl	Granted	100%
P15/6727	Penzance Gold ¹	Strindberg M.	27.28 ha	Granted	100%
E15/1354	Penzance Gold ¹	Strindberg M	4 bl	Granted	100%
E15/1681	Penzance Gold ¹	ABEH Pty. Ltd.	9 bl	Granted	100%
M15/1891	Penzance Gold ¹	ABEH Pty. Ltd.	356.2 ha	Pending	100%
E 15/2026	Penzance Gold ¹	MCEVOY, Leslie Frederick	8 bl	Pending	100%
E15/1905	Penzance Gold ¹	ABEH Pty. Ltd.	3 bl	Granted	100%
E 15/1400	Penzance Gold ¹	Strindberg M.	1 bl	Granted	100%
E 15/1897	Penzance Gold ¹	Strindberg M.	1 bl	Granted	100%
E 15/1906	Penzance Gold ¹	Strindberg M.	1 bl	Granted	100%
E 15/1707	Penzance Gold ¹	Strindberg M.	1 bl	Granted	100%
E 15/1706	Penzance Gold ¹	ABEH Pty. Ltd.	20 bl	Pending	100%
E 15/2092	Penzance Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	20 bl	Pending	100%
E 15/1717	Penzance Gold ¹	ABEH Pty. Ltd.	42 bl	Pending	100%
E 15/1909	Penzance Gold ¹	ABEH Pty. Ltd.	26 bl	Pending	100%
E 15/2093	Penzance Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	42 bl	Pending	100%
E 45/6874	New projects	Torque Metals Ltd	9 bl	Pending	100%
E 45/6876	New projects	Torque Metals Ltd	5 bl	Pending	100%
E 45/6878	New projects	Torque Metals Ltd	34 bl	Pending	100%
E 45/6880	New projects	Torque Metals Ltd	2 bl	Pending	100%
E 45/6882	New projects	Torque Metals Ltd	7 bl	Pending	100%
E 28/3435	New Dawn Lithium	New Dawn Lithium Pty Ltd	7 bl	Pending	100%
E 45/6883	New projects	Torque Metals Ltd	2 bl	Pending	100%
E 28/3435	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	7 bl	Pending	100%
E15/2130	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	1 bl	Pending	100%
E15/2132	Paris Gold	Torque Metals Ltd	14 bl	Pending	100%

¹ABEH and associates

Tenements are currently being transferred.

The following granted tenements were acquired during the quarter ended 30 June 2025:

Ontario Canada – Edlestone Project

TENEMENT(S)	INTEREST (%)	TENEMENT(S)	INTEREST (%)	TENEMENT(S)	INTEREST (%)
100789 - 100792	100	197660	100	273834	100
104781 - 104782	100	197703	100	280848 - 280849	100
104804 - 104807	100	198493	100	281136 - 281137	100
105644	100	198694	100	281959	100
106128 - 106129	100	198909	100	281997	100
108337 - 108338	100	201508	100	285869	100
108729	100	201510	100	286626 - 286627	100
109281 - 109282	100	201512 - 201513	100	287879	100
109504	100	202907 - 202908	100	288103	100



TENEMENT(S)	INTEREST (%)	TENEMENT(S)	INTEREST (%)	TENEMENT(S)	INTEREST (%)
110872 - 110873	100	203240 - 203241	100	288210	100
112030	100	204027	100	288605	100
113725	100	204480	100	289227	100
114516	100	205241	100	290047	100
114773	100	206185	100	290063	100
115253	100	208438	100	290156	100
117629	100	209562 - 209563	100	291071 - 291072	100
119426	100	209572 - 209573	100	293612	100
119947	100	210073	100	293982 - 293983	100
121839 - 121840	100	211263	100	294096	100
122129	100	211746	100	294952	100
122322	100	214431	100	295239	100
122685	100	215123	100	295855	100
122943	100	215407	100	296115	100
126743	100	216455	100	297194	100
126917	100	216897	100	299460	100
126919	100	216987	100	300620	100
127324 - 127325	100	219882	100	302189	100
127916	100	221639	100	302491	100
127939	100	221642	100	304326	100
129302	100	222520 - 222522	100	306078 - 306081	100
132923 - 132924	100	222540	100	306773	100
134141	100	224085	100	307740	100
134194 - 134195	100	227352	100	307846 - 307847	100
134430	100	227464	100	307979 - 307980	100
137622	100	228124	100	309399	100
138031	100	228555	100	309747 - 309748	100
138790 - 138792	100	228670 - 228671	100	312043 - 312044	100
139409	100	228918	100	312046	100
139772 - 139773	100	228920	100	313845	100
140781	100	230015	100	314589 - 314591	100
140802	100	230539	100	315038	100
140818	100	230740	100	315416	100
144094 - 144095	100	233160	100	315433	100
149584 - 149585	100	233974	100	316459 - 316461	100
150138	100	234046	100	319396	100
150615	100	235000	100	324763 - 324765	100
152624	100	239445	100	326614	100



TENEMENT(S)	INTEREST (%)	TENEMENT(S)	INTEREST (%)	TENEMENT(S)	INTEREST (%)
154452 - 154453	100	240408	100	327126	100
155112	100	240594	100	327360	100
156203 - 156204	100	240706	100	328400 - 328401	100
157788	100	240798	100	330742 - 330743	100
158101 - 158102	100	240967 - 240968	100	331883 - 331884	100
158432	100	241015	100	332871	100
159246	100	241336 - 241338	100	333389	100
160394 - 160395	100	242664	100	335880	100
162229	100	243981	100	336237	100
165041 - 165042	100	245856	100	336975	100
166388 - 166389	100	245940 - 245941	100	339757 - 339758	100
167299	100	246936	100	340811	100
168680	100	247502	100	342665	100
172435	100	248133 - 248136	100	343128	100
172717	100	248452	100	344470 - 344471	100
172850	100	248465	100	344984 - 344985	100
173713	100	248564	100	566393	100
173982	100	248987	100	582951 - 582952	100
174596 - 174598	100	249066 - 249067	100	592768 - 593035	100
174845 - 174846	100	249500	100	593786 - 593799	100
175938	100	251403	100	594573	100
176398	100	251981	100	594576	100
178150	100	252346 - 252347	100	594580	100
178899 - 178900	100	255039	100	594594 - 594642	100
179374	100	256688	100	594663 - 595083	100
179406	100	258479	100	595987 - 596033	100
181092	100	258787	100	611945 - 611952	100
182322	100	260029	100	611956 - 611986	100
186332	100	260456	100	612743 - 612767	100
188934	100	260475 - 260476	100	641082 - 641101	100
190057	100	261638	100	642377 - 642503	100
190279 - 190281	100	261945	100	642568 - 642598	100
190763	100	264177	100	654902 - 654956	100
191291 - 191292	100	265154	100	LEA 108177	100
191393	100	267721 - 267722	100		
191424	100	271066	100		
191936	100	271239 - 271240	100		
194367	100	271653 - 271654	100		



European Assets

PROJECT	COUNTRY	TENEMENT	STATUS	INTEREST (%)
Jouhineva	Finland	ML2017:0030	Granted	100
Basinge	Sweden	Basinge nr 1	Granted	100
Ekedalsgruvan	Sweden	Ekedalsgruvan nr 1	Granted	100
Ruda	Sweden	Ruda nr 3	Granted	100

