Strong Gold Intersections at Paris Gold Camp

Torque Metals Limited (ASX: **TOR**), WA Exploration Company, is pleased to announce gold assay results from recent drilling at its wholly owned Paris Project located 90km SE of Kalgoorlie and 12km SE of St Ives gold mine (Figure 1).

Highlights

- 100m north of Paris historic open pit, Torque confirmed a from-surface mineralised zone (Figures 2, 3), best result of:
  - **27m @ 3.96 g/t Au** from surface including **3m @ 27 g/t Au** from 24m (23PRC090)
- Paris southern mineralised lode extended 50m laterally to west and 40m east and plunging 150m south of the Paris open cut (Figures 4, 5), with best intercepts of:
  - **7m @ 8.04 g/t Au** from 132m including **3m @ 13.31 g/t Au** from 133m (23PRC079)
  - **6m @ 7.85 g/t Au** from 150m (23PRC080)
  - **3m @ 12.1 g/t Au** from 144m (23PRC085)
- Diamond tail-drilling (322m, 3-hole) extended mineralised structure west of the Paris pit by 70m, with best result of:
  - **2.31m @ 4.67 g/t Au** from 229.39m, and
  - **3.88m @ 1.55 g/t** Au from 234.12m including **1.38m @ 4.42 g/t** from 235.1m and
  - **3.54m @ 6.38 g/t** from 241m including **2m @ 10.72 g/t** from 241m all in hole (23PRCDD095)
- At HHH prospect, mineralisation extended 150m towards the east (Figures 6, 7), with intersections including:
  - **5m @ 3.99 g/t Au** from 66m (23HRC048)
  - **4m @ 1.25 g/t Au** from 18m (23HRC050)
- Drilling between HHH and Paris open pits confirmed a brand-new mineralised trend (Eva prospect, Figures 8, 9), with best result of:
  - **1m @ 1.09 g/t Au** from 22m, and
  - **10m @ 1.07 g/t** Au from 38m, and
  - **2m @ 1.16 g/t Au** from 61m, and
  - **16m @ 1.05 g/t Au** from 67m all in hole (23HRC063)
- First round metallurgical test work well advanced on the diamond core generated from Paris and Observation prospects, with results expected this quarter.

Torque's Managing Director, Cristian Moreno, commented:

"On the back of Torque's very successful inaugural diamond drilling campaign at the Paris and Observation prospects these results typify the quality of gold tenor along 2.5km of the Paris Gold Camp. We are especially encouraged not only by the extension of the mineralised structure at Paris, 70m towards the west from the last mineralised drill hole, but also with the discovery of two new, very shallow mineralised structures lateral to the historic HHH and Paris pits, lending credence to our geological model and our hypothesis that repetitive E-W tending gold systems could stitch together the presence of a pervasive gold belt between Paris-HHH-Observation prospects. Locating strong grades lateral to and on strike of the historic pits illustrates the potential of this under explored area and supports our vision of an extensive gold camp."

Discussion

Torque Metals received assays from recent reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) in the immediate vicinity of Paris and HHH prospects. The work was designed to extend mineralisation boundaries of the Paris gold systems (Figure1). These results achieved that aim and illuminated two new mineralised zones for further exploration.

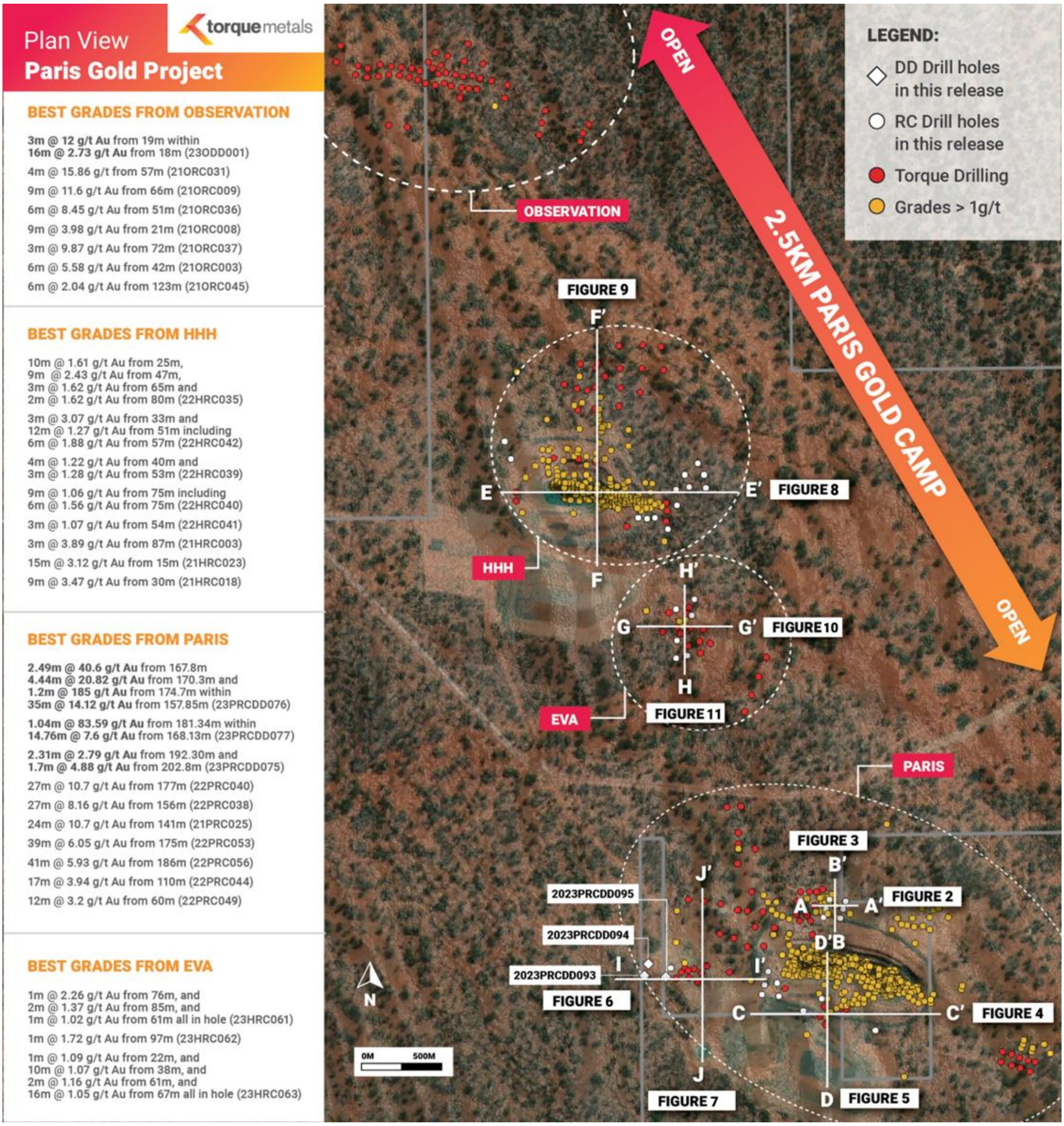

Figure 1 Paris gold camp. Drill hole locations and assay results from this programme.

100m north of the Paris open cut a mineralised structure named Paris North was located at surface (Figure 2 and 3). Drilling reported assays of:

- **6m @ 2.38 g/t Au** from 27m (23PRC086)
- **3m @ 1.31 g/t Au** from 24m (23PRC089)
- 2**7m @ 3.96 g/t Au** from 0m including **3m @ 27 g/t Au** from 24m (23PRC090)

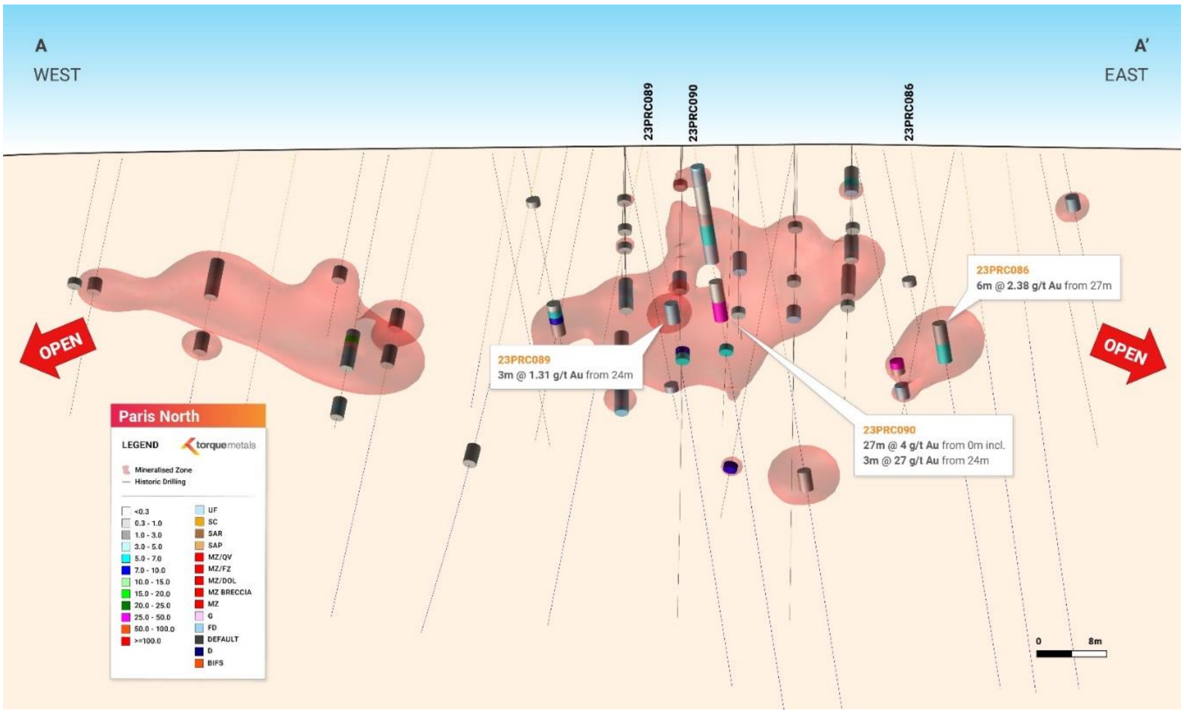

Figure 2 Paris prospect, Paris north lode, W-E section of the mineralised structure

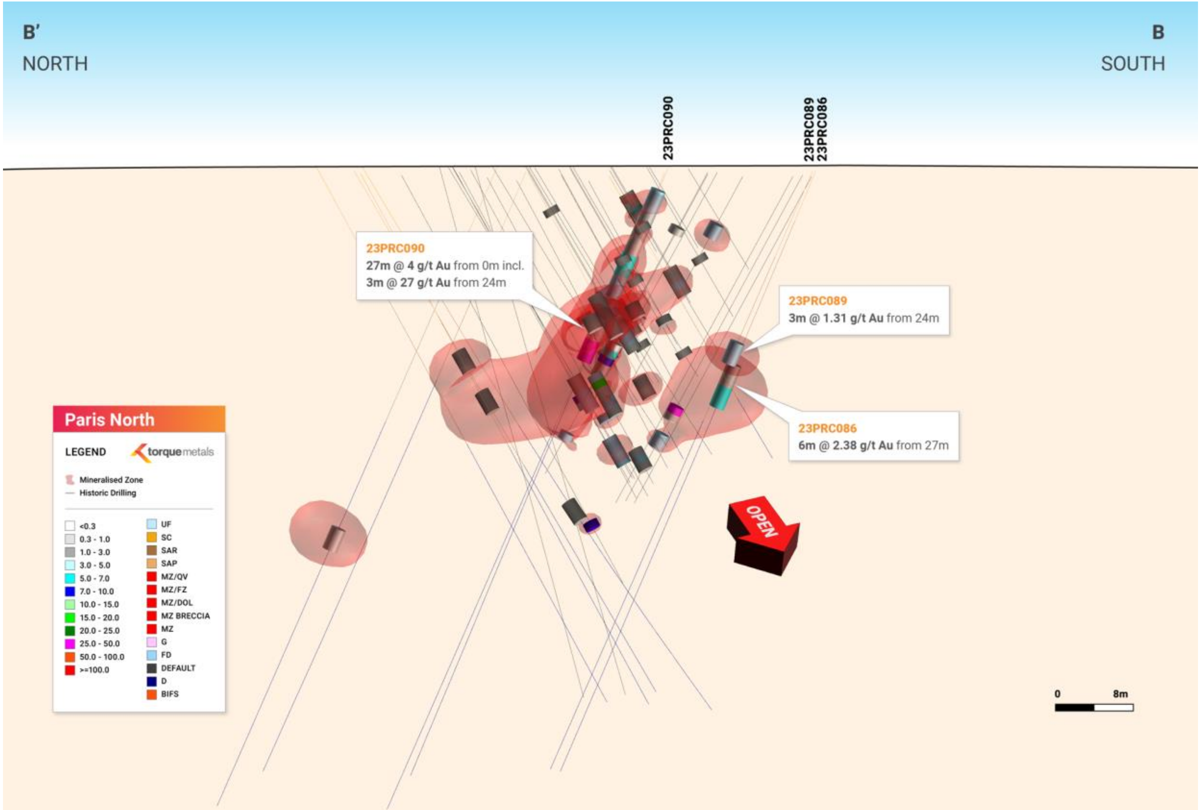

Figure 3 Paris prospect, Paris north lode, N-S section of the mineralised structure

Similarly, parallel to and between 50m to 150m south of the Paris line of lode, step-out drilling extended the Paris southern lode 50m laterally to west and 40m east with holes 78, 79 and 85. Additionally, holes 80 and 81 uncovered a splay of the mineralised lode. Holes reported grades of:

- **5m @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 180m (23PRC078)
- **7m @ 8.04 g/t Au** from 132m including **3m @ 13.31 g/t Au** from 133m (23PRC079)

- **6m @ 7.85 g/t Au** from 150m (23PRC080)
- **3m @ 1.6 g/t Au** from 168m (23PRC081)
- **3m @ 12.1 g/t Au** from 144m (23PRC085)

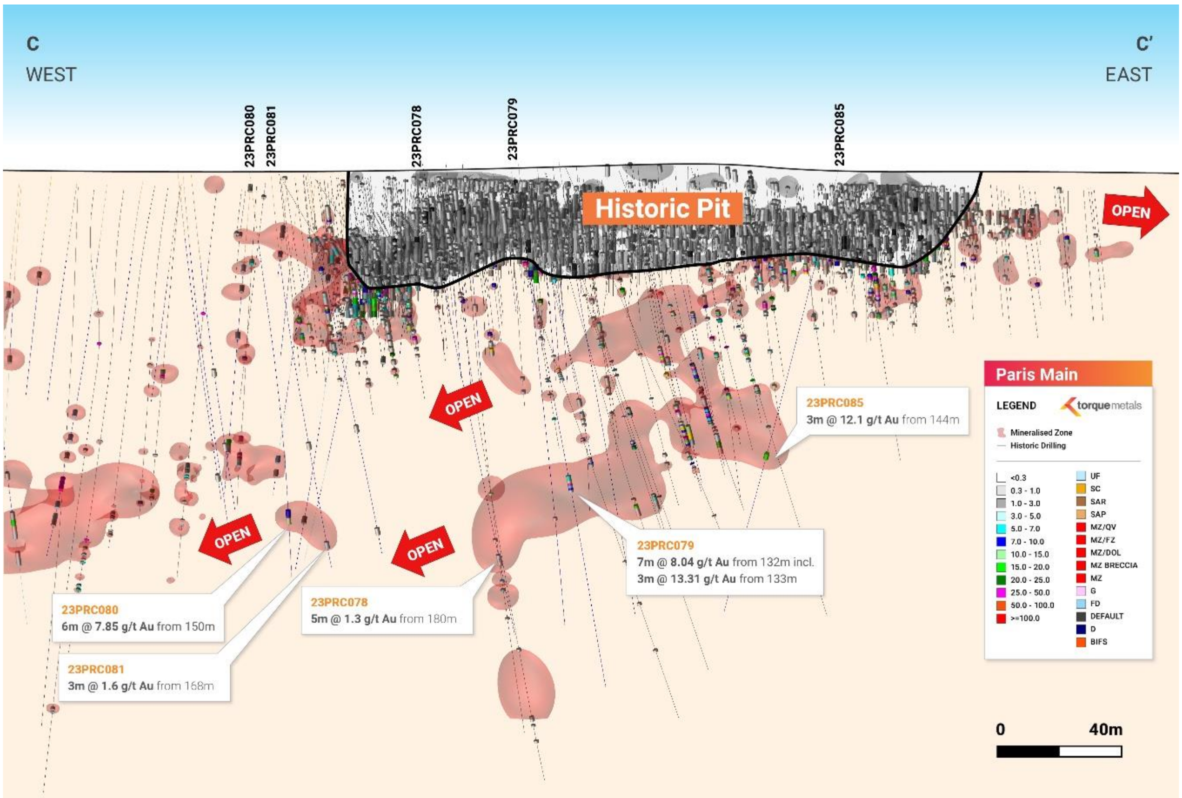

Figure 4 Paris prospect, Paris southern lode, W-E section of the mineralised structure

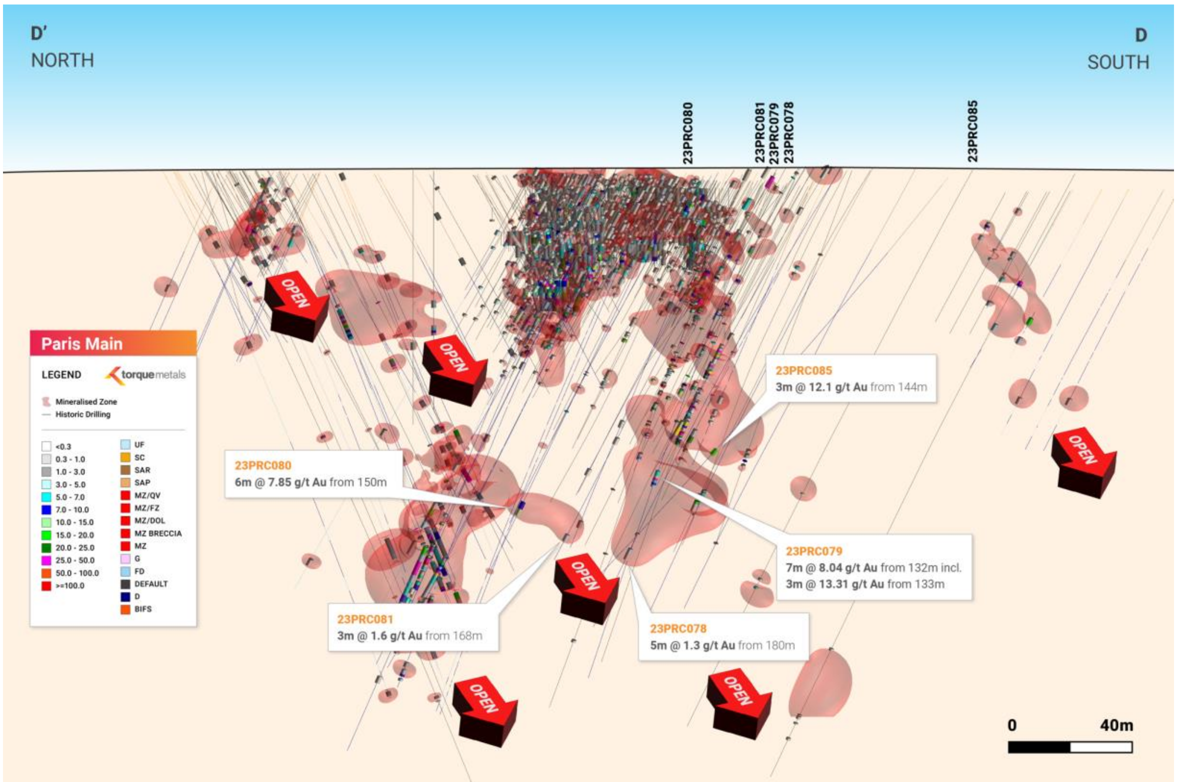

Figure 5 Paris prospect, Paris southern lode, N-S section of the mineralised structure

Diamond tail-drilling (322m, 3-hole) revealed an extended mineralised formation to the west of the Paris pit, reaching 70 meters from the most western mineralised drill hole (Figure 6). Most notable outcome from this drilling effort is as follows:

- 2.31m @ 4.67 g/t Au from 229.39m, and
  3.88m @ 1.55 g/t Au from 234.12m including 1.38m @ 4.42 g/t from 235.1m and
  3.54m @ 6.38 g/t from 241m including 2m @ 10.72 g/t from 241m all in hole (23PRCDD095)

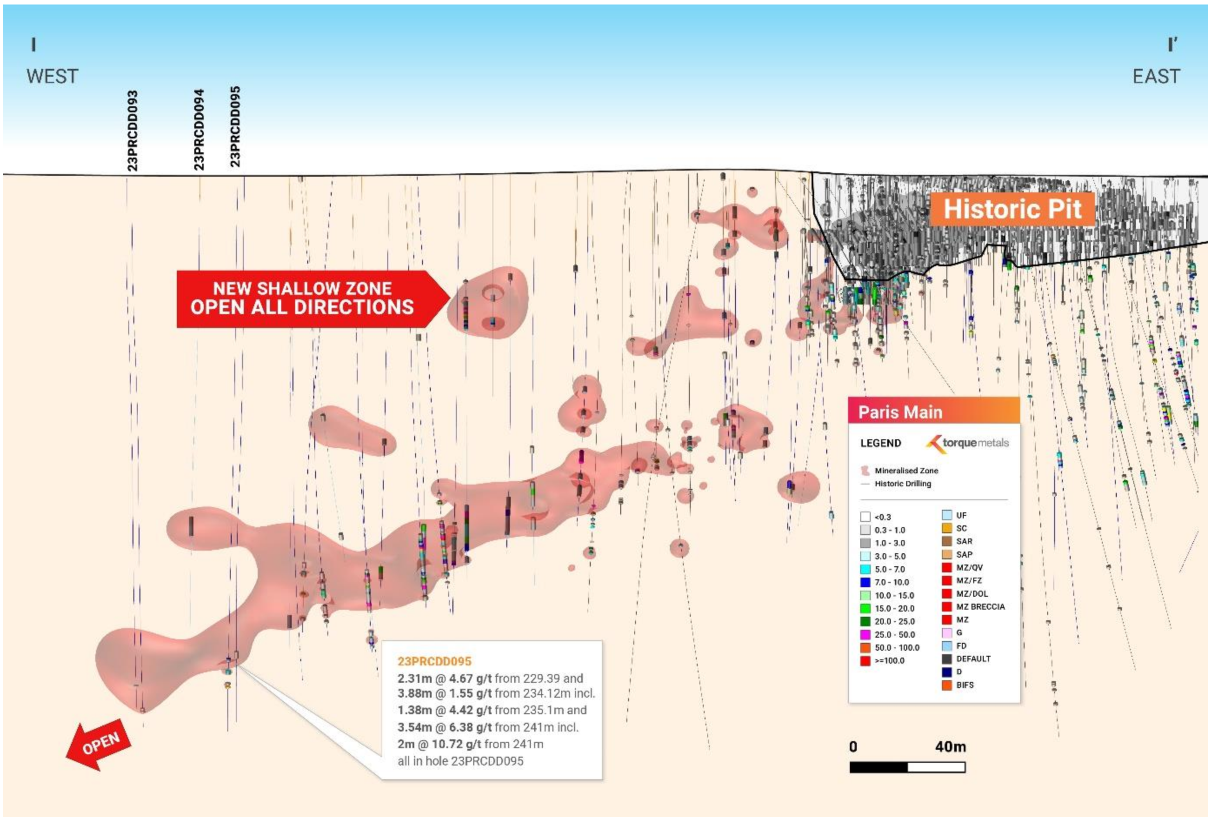

Figure 6 Paris prospect, Paris western lode, W-E section of the mineralised structure

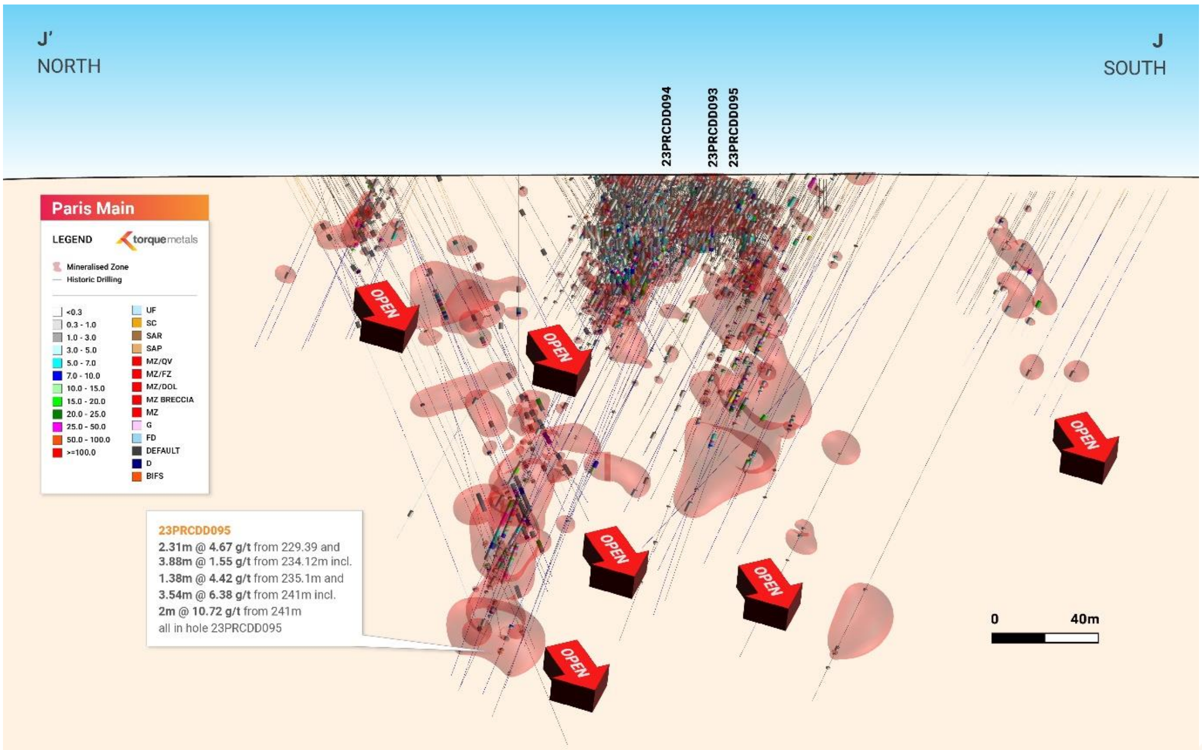

Figure 7 Paris prospect, Paris western lode, N-S section of the mineralised structure

At HHH, East of and along strike from the main orebody three holes over 125m tracked shallow extensions of the lode:

- **5m @ 3.99 g/t Au** from 66m (23HRC048)
- **3m @ 1.24 g/t Au** from 18m (23HRC049)
- **4m @ 1.25 g/t Au** from 18m (23HRC050)

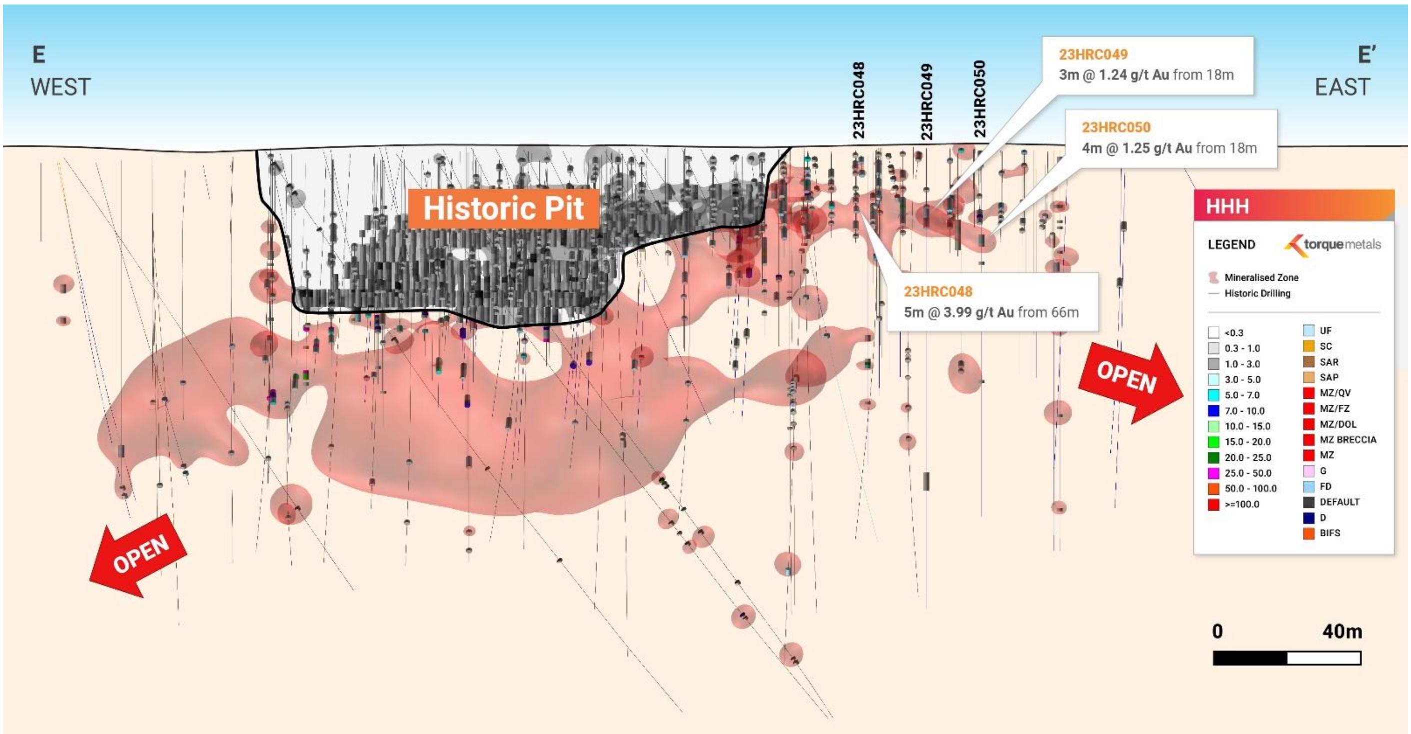

Figure 8 HHH prospect, W-E section of the mineralised structure

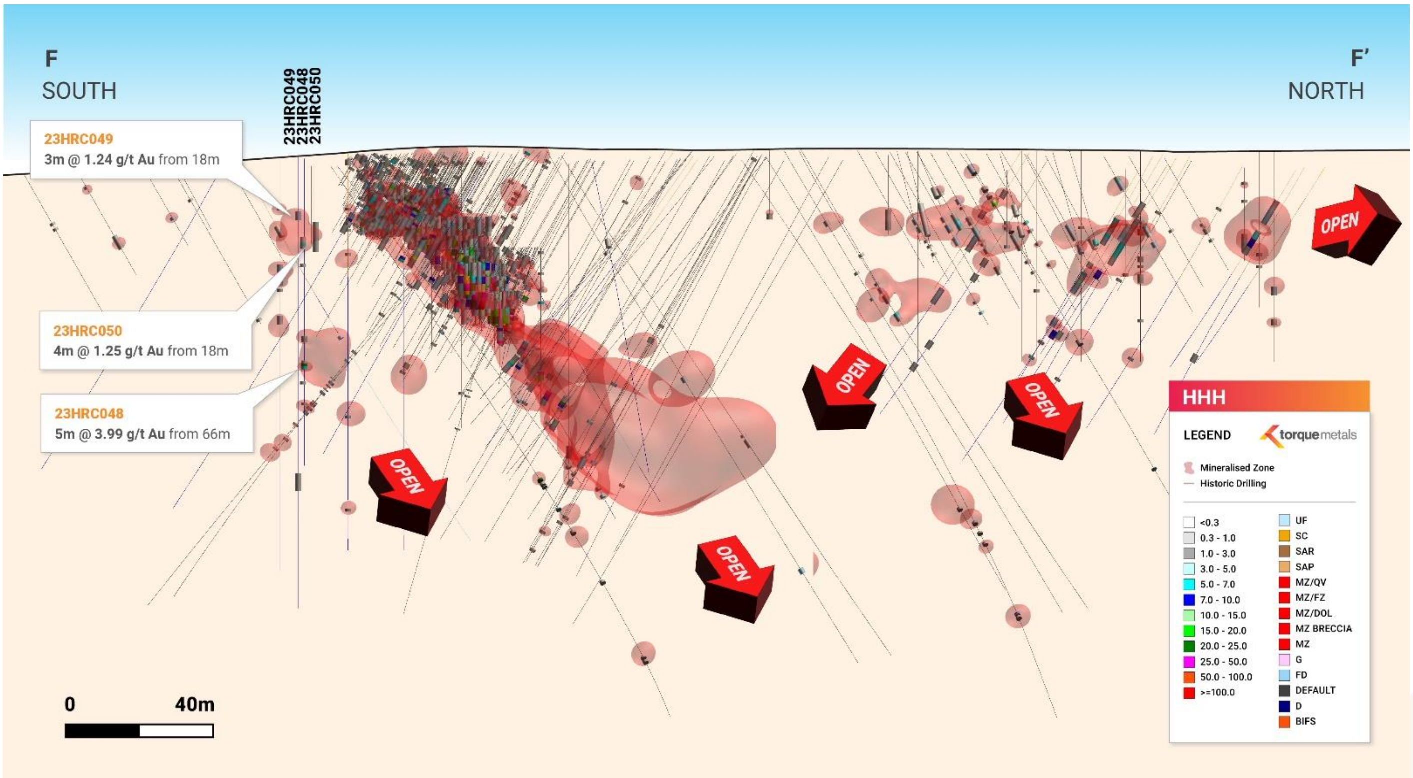

Figure 9 HHH prospect, N-S section of the mineralised structure

300m south-east of the historic HHH open pit, drill holes encountered a mineralised trend (named Eva prospect), suggesting a HHH main lode look-a-like structure, with encouraging values of:

- **1m @ 1.02 g/t Au** from 61m, and
  1m @ 2.26 g/t Au from 76m, and
  2m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 85m, all in hole (23HRC061)

- **1m @ 1.72 g/t Au** from 97m (23HRC062)

- **1m @ 1.09 g/t Au** from 22m, and
  10m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 38m, and
  2m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 61m, and
  16m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 67m, all in hole (23HRC063)

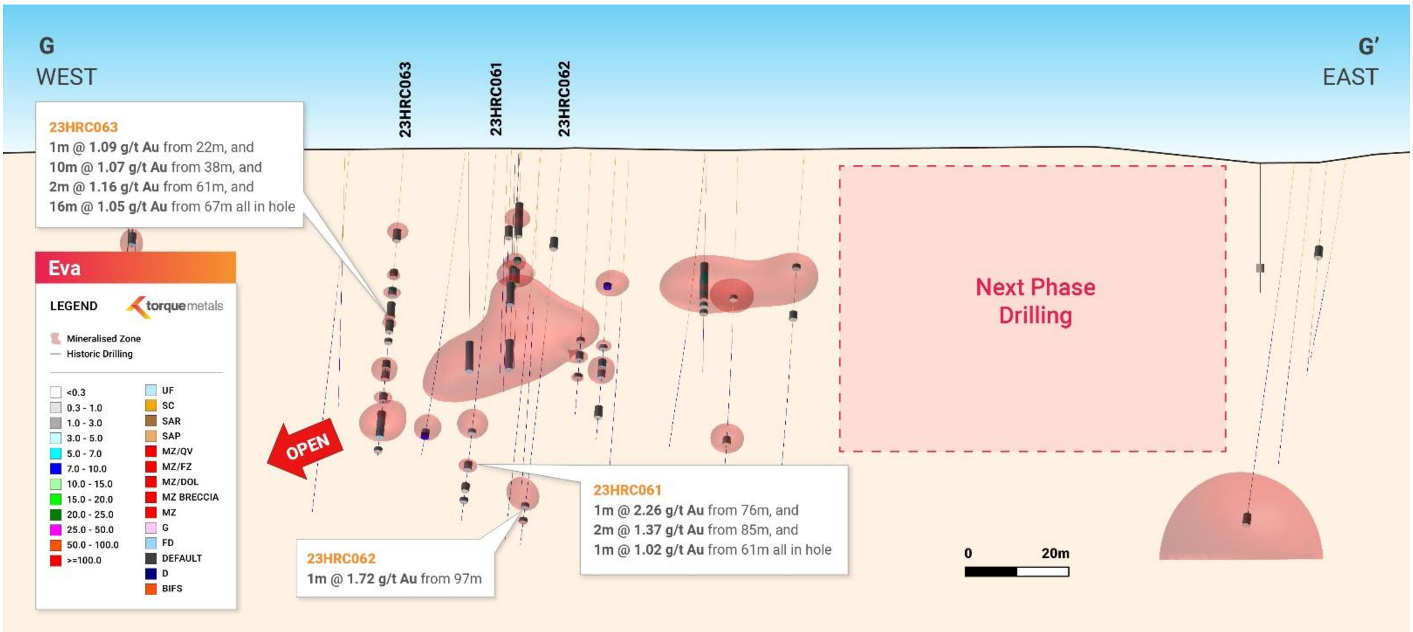

Figure 10 Eva prospect, W-E section of the mineralised structure

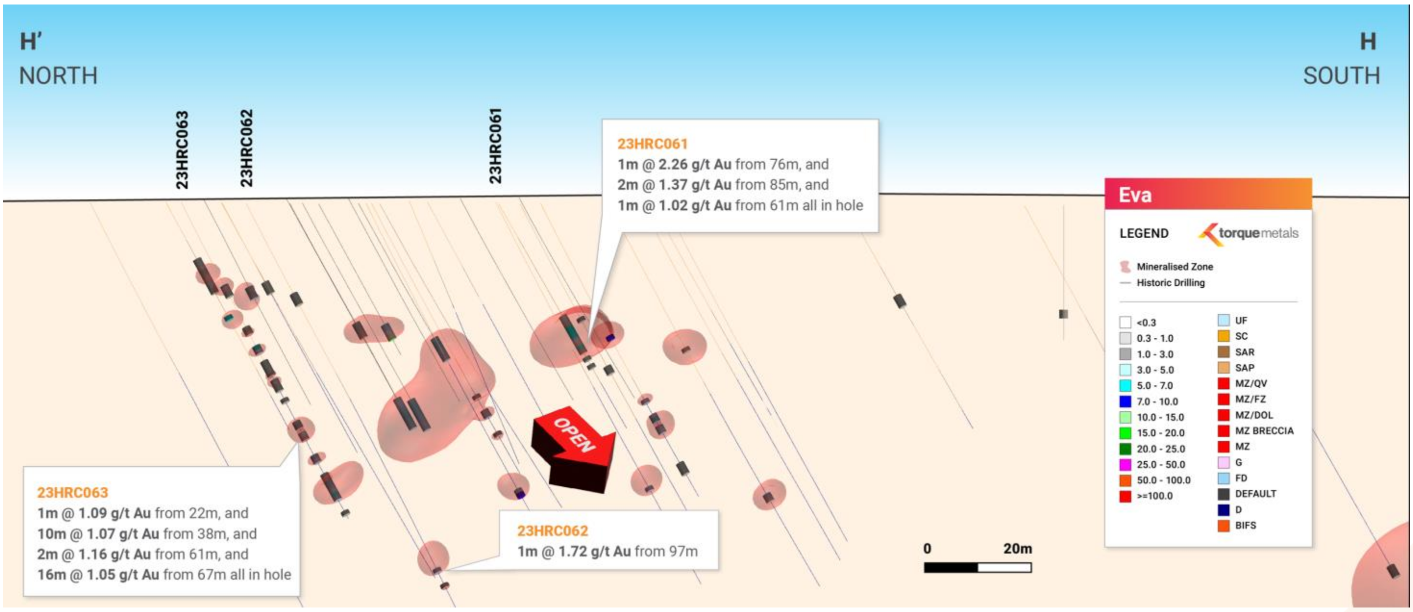

Figure 11 Eva prospect, N-S section of the mineralised structure

Metallurgical Assessment

Torque's exploration programmes aim to establish whether the gold mineralisation can be deemed significant enough to warrant advancement towards definition of a resource. Until that point, expenditure on metallurgical and processing parameters is an inefficient use of shareholder funds. The strong tenor of exploration results gathered to date led Torque to consider it timely to commence investigation of the possible impact of any other elements that might also be present within mineralised zones. Consequently, Torque undertook diamond drilling as part of the most recent drilling programme, both to provide suitable samples for metallurgical testwork and characterisation studies, and to allow more detailed structural analysis of the mineralisation.

Metallurgical characterisation by Bureau Veritas, under the supervision of IMO, on core samples obtained from the Paris and Observation prospects is well advanced. Testing is evaluating the metallurgical characteristics and gold recoverability in those deposits, which will definitively address any issues of the presence and potential impact of other elements in the mineralised zones.

Torque anticipates reporting on that testwork in September.

Approaching work program at Paris Gold Camp

A Plan of Work (POW) has been approved for the upcoming drilling phase at the Paris gold project. This campaign will aim to spatially increase the gold mineralised zones and explore adjacent parallel structures already identified by geophysical imagery and machine learning algorithms.

About Torque Metals

Torque Metals (**ASX**: **TOR**) is a smart exploration company with a proven discovery methodology, combining drilling results with machine learning algorithms and geological interpretation. Torque's Board and management have successful records and extensive experience in the exploration, development, and financing of mining projects in Australia and overseas.

Torque's flagship Paris Gold Project covers over ~300km^2 which includes nine wholly owned, granted, pre-native title mining licences, and multiple exploration licences situated in Western Australian goldfields.

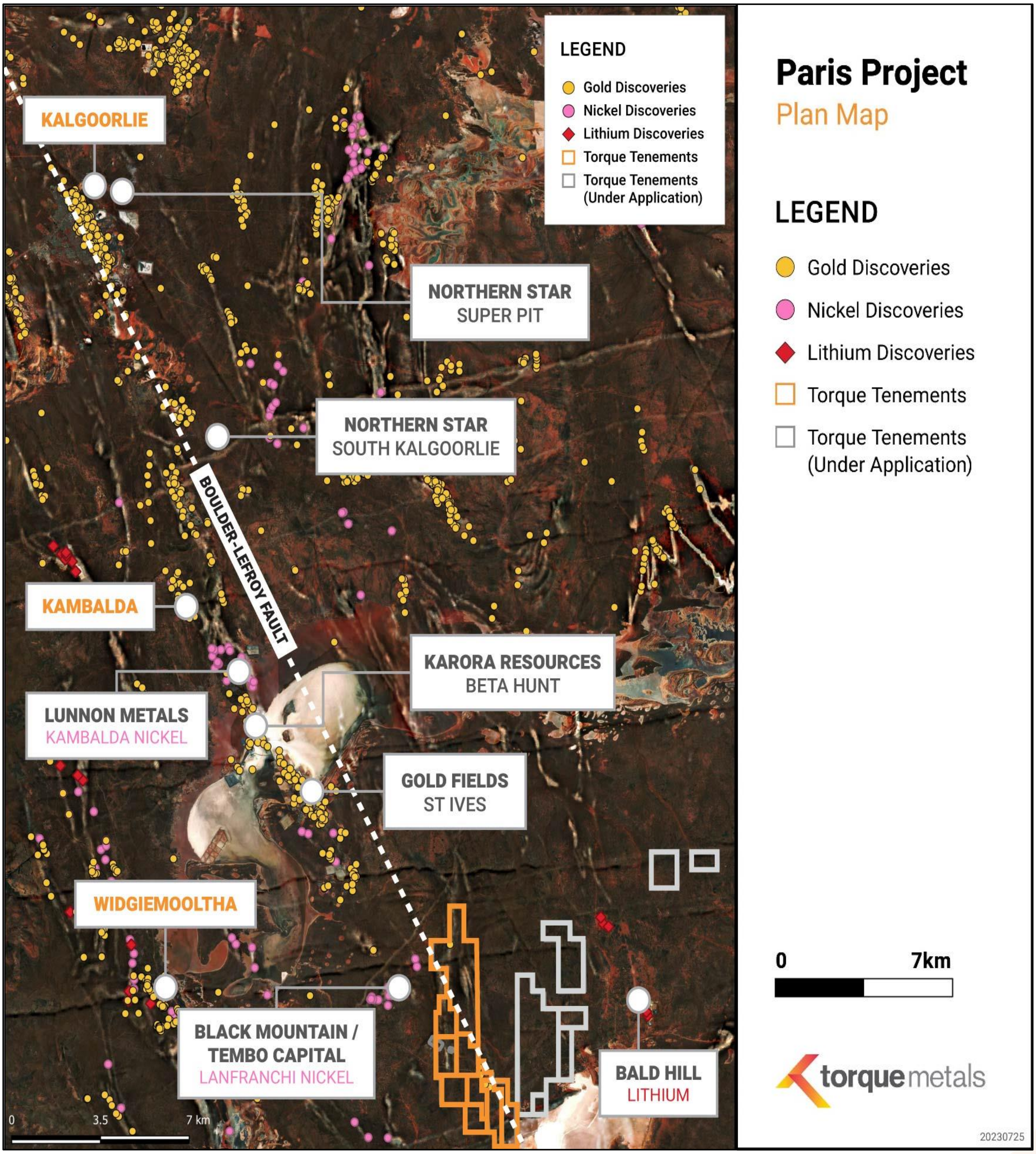

Figure 12 Paris Project

Project Background – The Paris Project

Torque's Paris Project lies within area regional feature known as the Boulder-Lefroy Fault Zone. This prolific gold-bearing structure is host to numerous mines that have produced many millions of ounces of gold. Not least of these mines is the world famous "Super Pit" in Kalgoorlie. Torque's Paris Project area remains vastly underexplored, with historical drilling generally restricted to the top 50 metres, highlighting significant opportunities for discovery of gold mineralisation by the application of modern-day exploration techniques and deeper drilling.

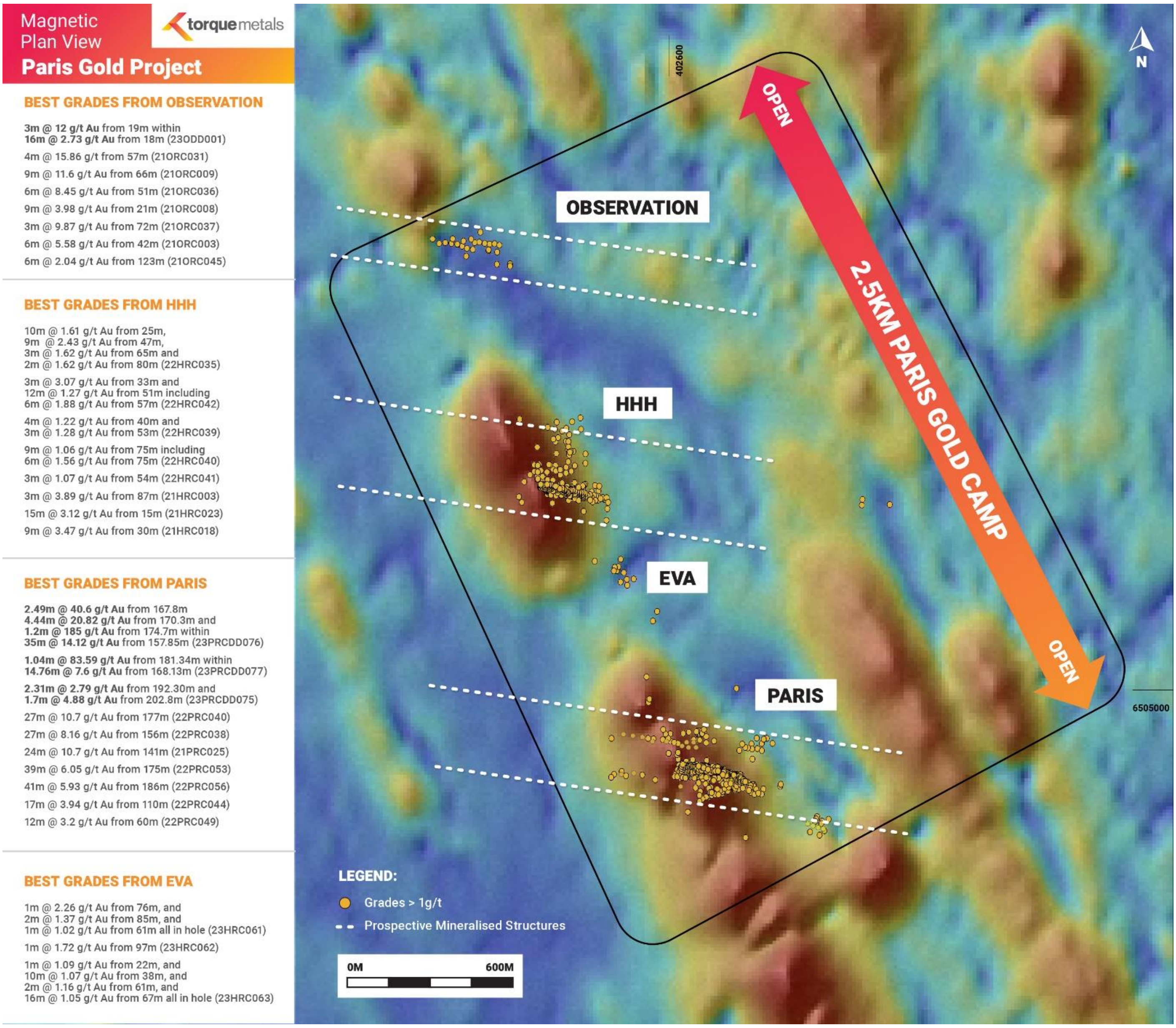

Figure 13 The Paris Gold Camp

Since listing on ASX in 2021[1], Torque has already undertaken six drilling campaigns at Paris with the objective of better defining the zones most likely to rapidly contribute to a gold resource model. Thus far, Torque's model considers a possible gold camp of at least 2.5km of length having real potential to host a significant gold inventory, based on the known mines and deposits in similar geological setting along the Boulder-Lefroy fault corridor.

[1] Refer to ASX announcement dated 23 June 2021 - ASX Notice - Admission to Official List

Competent Person Statement – Exploration Results

The 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 as well a Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mr Moreno is an employee of Torque Metals Limited ("the Company"), is eligible to participate in short and long-term incentive plans in the Company and holds performance rights in the Company as has been previously disclosed. 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'. 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.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 23 June 2021. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, 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.

Forward Looking Statements

This report may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected, or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

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

For more information contact:

Cristian Moreno
Managing Director
Torque Metals
cristian@torquemetals.com
M: +61 410280809
www.torquemetals.com

Media:
Fiona Marshall, Senior Communications Advisor
White Noise Communications
M: +61 400512109
fiona@whitenoisecomms.com

APPENDIX 1: Laboratory assay results: Fire Assay 40g charge after 4-acid digest with ICP analysis

Only gold assays ≥ 0.05 ppm (0.05 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)	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
2023HRC048	0	3	3	0.104	2023HRC066	33	36	3	0.097
2023HRC048	12	15	3	0.073	2023HRC066	36	39	3	0.068
2023HRC048	15	18	3	0.056	2023HRC066	39	42	3	0.053
2023HRC048	59	60	1	0.86	2023HRC066	135	138	3	0.2
2023HRC048	60	61	1	0.69	2023HRC066	141	144	3	0.296
2023HRC048	66	67	1	0.13	2023PSRC013	54	57	3	0.053
2023HRC048	67	68	1	0.47	2023PSRC020	78	81	3	0.063
2023HRC048	68	69	1	16.1	2023PSRC020	81	84	3	0.088
2023HRC048	69	70	1	3	2023PSRC023	51	54	3	0.147
2023HRC048	70	71	1	0.23	2023PRC078	141	144	3	0.1
2023HRC048	71	72	1	0.1	2023PRC078	173	174	1	0.49
2023HRC048	74	75	1	0.05	2023PRC078	174	175	1	0.07
2023HRC048	81	82	1	0.97	2023PRC078	179	180	1	0.05
2023HRC049	0	3	3	0.092	2023PRC078	180	181	1	2.23
2023HRC049	9	12	3	0.281	2023PRC078	181	182	1	2.05
2023HRC049	12	15	3	0.13	2023PRC078	182	183	1	0.56
2023HRC049	15	18	3	0.058	2023PRC078	183	184	1	0.88
2023HRC049	18	21	3	1.24	2023PRC078	184	185	1	0.77
2023HRC049	21	24	3	0.286	2023PRC078	185	186	1	0.08
2023HRC049	48	51	3	0.054	2023PRC079	84	87	3	0.117
2023HRC049	57	60	3	0.067	2023PRC079	105	108	3	0.144
2023HRC049	99	102	3	0.113	2023PRC079	123	126	3	0.066
2023HRC049	102	105	3	0.229	2023PRC079	130	131	1	0.09
2023HRC049	105	108	3	0.462	2023PRC079	132	133	1	4.79
2023HRC049	108	111	3	0.326	2023PRC079	133	134	1	4.41
2023HRC050	0	3	3	0.092	2023PRC079	134	135	1	9.52
2023HRC050	18	21	3	0.083	2023PRC079	135	136	1	26
2023HRC050	26	27	1	0.17	2023PRC079	136	137	1	3.91
2023HRC050	27	28	1	0.9	2023PRC079	137	138	1	5.96
2023HRC050	28	29	1	0.54	2023PRC079	138	139	1	1.67
2023HRC050	29	30	1	3.04	2023PRC079	139	140	1	0.11
2023HRC050	30	31	1	0.51	2023PRC080	0	3	3	0.051
2023HRC050	31	32	1	0.16	2023PRC080	6	9	3	0.078
2023HRC050	33	34	1	0.11	2023PRC080	150	153	3	5.74
2023HRC050	34	35	1	0.07	2023PRC080	153	156	3	9.95
2023HRC050	35	36	1	0.08	2023PRC080	159	162	3	0.056
2023HRC050	36	37	1	0.49	2023PRC080	165	168	3	0.09
2023HRC050	37	38	1	0.05	2023PRC080	168	171	3	0.057
2023HRC050	74	75	1	0.06	2023PRC081	120	123	3	0.053
2023HRC050	75	76	1	0.47	2023PRC081	123	126	3	0.332
2023HRC050	76	77	1	0.05	2023PRC081	168	171	3	1.6

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
2023HRC050	106	107	1	0.11	2023PRC082	81	84	3	0.05
2023HRC050	108	109	1	0.06	2023PRC082	87	90	3	0.397
2023HRC050	110	111	1	0.23	2023PRC082	120	123	3	0.43
2023HRC050	111	112	1	0.1	2023PRC082	147	150	3	0.143
2023HRC051	0	3	3	0.113	2023PRC084	138	141	3	0.318
2023HRC052	21	24	3	0.071	2023PRC085	132	135	3	0.133
2023HRC052	24	27	3	0.057	2023PRC085	138	141	3	0.252
2023HRC052	27	30	3	0.467	2023PRC085	144	147	3	12.1
2023HRC052	30	33	3	0.24	2023PRC085	147	150	3	0.062
2023HRC052	33	36	3	0.181	2023PRC085	153	156	3	0.117
2023HRC052	36	39	3	0.099	2023PRC086	12	15	3	0.06
2023HRC052	39	42	3	0.069	2023PRC086	15	18	3	0.062
2023HRC052	45	48	3	0.051	2023PRC086	27	30	3	0.889
2023HRC053	48	51	3	0.323	2023PRC086	30	33	3	3.88
2023HRC053	60	63	3	0.093	2023PRC086	36	39	3	0.089
2023HRC054	18	21	3	0.058	2023PRC086	42	45	3	0.056
2023HRC054	21	24	3	0.236	2023PRC086	72	75	3	0.092
2023HRC054	24	27	3	0.056	2023PRC087	6	9	3	0.062
2023HRC054	42	45	3	0.282	2023PRC087	15	18	3	0.099
2023HRC054	105	108	3	0.053	2023PRC088	12	15	3	0.057
2023HRC059	60	63	3	0.081	2023PRC089	21	24	3	0.195
2023HRC062	22	23	1	0.06	2023PRC089	24	27	3	1.31
2023HRC062	23	24	1	0.1	2023PRC089	27	30	3	0.07
2023HRC062	24	25	1	0.49	2023PRC089	30	33	3	0.082
2023HRC062	25	26	1	0.35	2023PRC089	63	66	3	0.182
2023HRC062	26	27	1	0.37	2023PRC090	0	3	3	0.133
2023HRC062	27	28	1	0.11	2023PRC090	3	6	3	1.2
2023HRC062	40	41	1	0.05	2023PRC090	6	9	3	0.334
2023HRC062	67	68	1	0.07	2023PRC090	9	12	3	0.512
2023HRC062	68	69	1	0.05	2023PRC090	12	15	3	3.92
2023HRC062	69	70	1	0.23	2023PRC090	15	18	3	2.04
2023HRC062	72	73	1	0.09	2023PRC090	18	21	3	0.161
2023HRC062	73	74	1	0.25	2023PRC090	21	24	3	0.384
2023HRC062	97	98	1	1.72	2023PRC090	24	27	3	27
2023HRC062	99	100	1	0.05	2023PRC090	27	30	3	0.143
2023HRC062	101	102	1	0.75	2023PRC090	30	33	3	0.106
2023HRC062	103	104	1	0.06	2023PRC090	33	36	3	0.07
2023HRC063	15	18	3	0.099	2023PRC090	63	66	3	0.099
2023HRC063	21	22	1	0.13	2023PRC091	51	54	3	0.541
2023HRC063	22	23	1	1.09	2023PRC092	210	213	3	0.124
2023HRC063	23	24	1	0.32	2023PRC092	222	225	3	0.072
2023HRC063	24	25	1	0.34	2023PRC092	225	228	3	0.942
2023HRC063	25	26	1	0.08	2023HRC061	76	77	1	2.26
2023HRC063	26	27	1	0.05	2023HRC061	77	78	1	0.09
2023HRC063	27	28	1	0.09	2023HRC061	80	81	1	0.07
2023HRC063	29	30	1	0.05	2023HRC061	82	83	1	0.06

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
2023HRC063	31	32	1	0.22	2023HRC061	83	84	1	0.05
2023HRC063	32	33	1	0.17	2023HRC061	84	85	1	0.08
2023HRC063	33	34	1	0.47	2023HRC061	85	86	1	0.5
2023HRC063	34	35	1	0.57	2023HRC061	86	87	1	2.24
2023HRC063	35	36	1	0.08	2023HRC061	87	88	1	0.12
2023HRC063	38	39	1	3.45	2023HRC061	88	89	1	0.05
2023HRC063	39	40	1	2.91	2023HRC061	89	90	1	0.07
2023HRC063	40	41	1	0.18	2023HRC061	90	91	1	0.22
2023HRC063	41	42	1	0.1	2023HRC061	91	92	1	0.5
2023HRC063	42	43	1	0.38	2023HRC061	92	93	1	0.33
2023HRC063	43	44	1	0.33	2023HRC061	93	94	1	0.09
2023HRC063	44	45	1	0.43	2023HRC061	95	96	1	1.02
2023HRC063	45	46	1	0.87	2023HRC061	96	97	1	0.19
2023HRC063	46	47	1	0.05	2023HRC061	97	98	1	0.28
2023HRC063	47	48	1	2.04	2023HRC055	30	33	3	0.393
2023HRC063	48	49	1	0.48	2023HRC055	33	36	3	0.227
2023HRC063	49	50	1	0.46	2023HRC055	45	48	3	0.269
2023HRC063	50	51	1	0.07	2023HRC057	0	3	3	0.056
2023HRC063	51	52	1	0.18	2023HRC057	36	39	3	0.144
2023HRC063	52	53	1	0.44	2023HRC057	42	45	3	0.057
2023HRC063	53	54	1	0.16	2023HRC057	45	48	3	0.066
2023HRC063	54	55	1	0.06	23PRCDD095	227.4	228.3	0.9	0.058
2023HRC063	55	56	1	0.06	23PRCDD095	229.39	229.76	0.37	5.75
2023HRC063	56	57	1	0.2	23PRCDD095	229.76	230.22	0.46	3.56
2023HRC063	57	58	1	0.07	23PRCDD095	230.22	230.72	0.5	1.23
2023HRC063	58	59	1	0.66	23PRCDD095	230.72	231.27	0.55	0.121
2023HRC063	59	60	1	0.58	23PRCDD095	231.27	231.7	0.43	0.12
2023HRC063	60	61	1	0.12	23PRCDD095	232.47	232.62	0.15	0.122
2023HRC063	61	62	1	1.49	23PRCDD095	232.62	234.12	1.5	0.056
2023HRC063	62	63	1	0.83	23PRCDD095	234.12	235.1	0.98	0.234
2023HRC063	63	64	1	0.1	23PRCDD095	235.1	236.48	1.38	4.42
2023HRC063	64	65	1	0.12	23PRCDD095	236.48	236.94	0.46	1.25
2023HRC063	65	66	1	0.14	23PRCDD095	236.94	238	1.06	0.129
2023HRC063	67	68	1	2.22	23PRCDD095	241	242	1	0.856
2023HRC063	68	69	1	1.41	23PRCDD095	242	242.77	0.77	0.135
2023HRC063	69	70	1	0.08	23PRCDD095	242.77	243.07	0.3	21.2
2023HRC063	70	71	1	0.06	23PRCDD095	243.07	243.43	0.36	0.354
2023HRC063	72	73	1	1.22	23PRCDD094	188.2	189.04	0.84	0.086
2023HRC063	73	74	1	0.39	23PRCDD094	210.15	211.2	1.05	0.086
2023HRC063	74	75	1	1.18	23PRCDD094	213.04	213.5	0.46	0.05
2023HRC063	75	76	1	1.53	23PRCDD094	236.41	237	0.59	0.085
2023HRC063	76	77	1	1.45	23PRCDD094	237	237.76	0.76	0.076
2023HRC063	77	78	1	3.82	23PRCDD094	238.31	238.84	0.53	0.283
2023HRC063	78	79	1	2.32	23PRCDD094	239.48	239.79	0.31	1.46
2023HRC063	79	80	1	0.14	23PRCDD094	239.79	240.24	0.45	0.051
2023HRC063	80	81	1	0.06	23PRCDD093	157.73	157.73	0	0.091

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
2023HRC063	81	82	1	0.14
2023HRC063	82	83	1	0.83
2023HRC063	83	84	1	0.15

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
23PRCDD093	160.58	161.5	0.92	0.099
23PRCDD093	249.6	250.35	0.75	0.317
23PRCDD093	250.35	250.87	0.52	0.14
23PRCDD093	250.87	251.4	0.53	0.78
23PRCDD093	253.11	254	0.89	0.066

APPENDIX 2: Collar of RC and diamond-tail drillholes released in this announcement.

All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid MGA_GDA94-51.

HOLE ID	Type	Coordinates		Prospect	RL (m)	Depth (m)
		Easting	Northing			
2023HRC048	RC	402314	6505696	HHH	304.4	102
2023HRC049	RC	402334	6505694	HHH	304.9	150
2023HRC050	RC	402353	6505696	HHH	305.4	120
2023HRC051	RC	402382	6505670	HHH	303.8	120
2023HRC052	RC	402401	6505723	HHH	306	138
2023HRC053	RC	402400	6505759	HHH	305.5	114
2023HRC054	RC	402429	6505764	HHH	304.5	162
2023HRC055	RC	402420	6505793	HHH	303.4	120
2023HRC057	RC	402462	6505792	HHH	301.9	84
2023HRC059	RC	402424	6505386	Eva	298.2	96
2023HRC061	RC	402401	6505419	Eva	298.3	102
2023HRC062	RC	402434	6505476	Eva	298	108
2023HRC063	RC	402399	6505491	Eva	298.2	84
2023HRC066	RC	402015	6505866	HHH	303.9	162
2023PRC078	RC	402685	6504590	Paris	300.1	216
2023PRC079	RC	402725	6504618	Paris	298.8	222
2023PRC080	RC	402625	6504652	Paris	298.6	180
2023PRC081	RC	402629	6504623	Paris	298.7	180
2023PRC082	RC	402606	6504678	Paris	298.3	150
2023PRC084	RC	402592	6504626	Paris	298.6	150
2023PRC085	RC	402845	6504547	Paris	296.6	228
2023PRC086	RC	402767	6504799	Paris	298.8	84
2023PRC087	RC	402774	6504818	Paris	298.6	84
2023PRC088	RC	402780	6504836	Paris	298.7	84
2023PRC089	RC	402729	6504799	Paris	298.7	84
2023PRC090	RC	402736	6504818	Paris	299.1	90
2023PRC091	RC	402744	6504839	Paris	299.5	90
2023PRC092	RC	402387	6504686	Paris	300.4	258
2023PSRC013	RC	403204	6503781	Paris South	288.7	78
2023PSRC020	RC	403205	6503721	Paris South	288.6	90
2023PSRC023	RC	403338	6503503	Paris South	289.5	84
2023PRCDD093	RC/DD	402328	6504669	Paris	299.664	258.32
2023PRCDD094	RC/DD	402336	6504695	Paris	299.704	252.2
2023PRCDD095	RC/DD	402377	6504666	Paris	299.598	264.4

APPENDIX 3: Down hole survey of latest Torque RC and diamond-tail drilling campaign

Downhole surveys were 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 5m down the hole. The azimuth shown is the magnetic azimuth of the drilling direction.

Hole ID	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
2023HRC048	0	-90	0
2023HRC049	0	-90	0
2023HRC050	0	-90	0
2023HRC051	0	-60.83	183.04
2023HRC052	0	-61.45	182.13
2023HRC053	0	-60.89	180.79
2023HRC054	0	-61.45	66.25
2023HRC055	0	-61.45	66.25
2023HRC057	0	-61.26	255.52
2023HRC059	0	-60.76	201.33
2023HRC061	0	-61.42	203.66
2023HRC062	0	-60.56	205.11
2023HRC063	0	-61.12	204.7
2023HRC066	0	-56.62	179.34
2023PRC078	0	-56	24.14
2023PRC079	0	-64.85	32.78
2023PRC080	0	-61.34	22.84
2023PRC081	0	-60.73	19.5
2023PRC082	0	-60.98	20.3
2023PRC084	0	-60.65	20.5
2023PRC085	0	-51.17	350.8
2023PRC086	0	-65.95	21.42
2023PRC087	0	-66.45	17.96
2023PRC088	0	-66.42	16.16
2023PSRC013	0	-60.92	21.64
2023PSRC020	0	-61.39	21.5
2023PSRC023	0	-61.57	22.88
2023PRC089	0	-66.31	16.41
2023PRC090	0	-65.84	19.57
2023PRC091	0	-65.99	20.13
2023PRC092	0	-66	19.41
2023PRCDD093	0	-65	20
2023PRCDD094	0	-65	20
2023PRCDD095	0	-65	20

APPENDIX 4: 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 diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation drilling (RC) methods were used in this programme. • 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 20-40m rows. • The holes were sampled as initial 3m composites for all prospects using a PVC spear to produce an approximate representative 3kg sample into pre-numbered calico sample bags. • Anomalous 3m composites were and will be individually assayed as the 1m splits which were collected beneath the RC rig cyclone and passed through the cone splitter being a more representative sample of the lithologies intersected. • Diamond core is split by a core saw with half the core submitted for assay and the other half stored. • Within the mineralized zones of core samples, irregular lengths of core samples are collected to reflect rock type and mineralization / alteration intensity. Samples in unmineralized buffer zones are typically submitted as 1m intervals. • The full length of each hole drilled was sampled. • All samples collected are submitted to a contract commercial laboratory. Samples are dried, crushed and homogenised to produce a 40g charge for fire assay and a separate sample for 4- acid digest and 60 multi-element analysis using an Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer.
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).*	• The RC/DD holes in this programme were drilled with a truck mounted T685/KWL700 multi-purpose Drilling rig mounted on a Mercedes 8 x 8 with a 500psi/1350cfm Onboard Compressor supplied by Bluespec Drilling. • Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and NQ2 diamond bits. As tails on RC pre-collar to target zone, standard tube with all cores oriented onsite. Staff geologists use a non-magnetic Kenometer Jig to measure geological structures. • Relevant support vehicles were provided. • All RC holes were drilled using a 145mm (5.5in) face-sampling drilling bit.
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 samples.* • *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.*	• 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. • The RC samples were not individually weighed or measured for recovery. • 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 Assistant 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. • At this stage no investigations have been made into whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade. • Drill collars are sealed to prevent sample loss and holes are normally drilled dry to prevent poor recovery and contamination caused by water ingess. We use rigs that have a booster and auxiliary air compressors with excellent dry recovery of samples. Wet intervals are noted if they happen
Logging	• *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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Torque geologists logged all chips and drill core utilising their present corporate logging methodology. The bulk of holes inside the mineralised intervals include lithology information that provides enough detail to allow meaningful wireframe interpretation. • The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, lithology code assignment, and stratigraphy code assignment per geological interval. • All the 1m RC samples were sieved and collected into 20m chip trays for geological logging of colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation for potential Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • RC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • The total length of the RC holes was logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *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.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• Sampling technique:
		  ◦ All RC samples were collected from the RC rig and were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through the cone splitter.
		  ◦ 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.
		  ◦ The sample sizes were appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.
		  ◦ Core is sawn in half and one half submiutted for asasy.
		• Quality Control Procedures
		  ◦ A duplicate sample was collected every hole.
		  ◦ Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted in the field every approximately 50 samples containing a range of gold and base metal values.
		  ◦ Blank washed sand material was inserted in the field every approximately 50 samples.
		  ◦ Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:10 samples
		  ◦ Laboratory repeats taken and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by

		the laboratory. • Sample preparation in the Bureau Veritas (Canning Vale, Western Australia) laboratory: The samples are weighed dried for a minimum of 12 hours at 1000C, then crushed to -2mm using a jaw crusher, and pulverised by LM5 or disc pulveriser to -75 microns for a 40g Lead collection fire assay to create a homogeneous sub-sample. The pulp samples were also analysed with 4 acid digest induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer for 18 multi-elements • 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.*	• Duplicates and samples containing standards are included in the analyses. • Assay and laboratory procedures have been selected following a review of techniques provided by internationally certified laboratories. In addition, the Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Kalgoorlie and Perth are regularly visited to ensure high standards are being maintained. The techniques used for gold and base metals are total.
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 all the drilling and sampling process in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured into Excel templates on palmtops or laptops. • All paper copies of data have been stored. • All data is sent to Perth and stored in the centralised Access database with a Microsoft SQL front end which is managed by a qualified database geologist. • 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 a conventional hand-held GPS. • Following completion of the drilling the hole collars will be independently surveyed by surveyors using a differential GPS for accurate collar location and RL with the digital data entered directly into the company database. • 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 10m down the hole. • The grid system for the Paris Project is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. • Topographic data is collected by a hand-held GPS.

Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	This programme was the sixth follow-up drilling programme across a number of 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 drill spacing is generally not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code for the estimation of Mineral Resources. • Sample compositing has been applied to this drilling programme with 1m samples collected and submitted to the laboratory as 3m composites.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Core samples are oriented and structural measurements with medium to high confidence recorded. Where the structure and the host rock are visually distinct, the orienting of samples may achieve unbiased sampling of the structure. • The attitude of the lithological units is predominantly North - South dipping to sub-vertical however at the Paris Project mineralised structures are often oriented on an approximately 290-degree orientation. Investigation of the presence of possible Reidel structures had meant that several drillhole azimuth orientations have been 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 it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples collected were placed in calico bags and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Sample security was not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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. • No review or audit of the data and sampling techniques has been completed.

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	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• 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 ≥ 0.05 ppm (0.05 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 have been applied to the assay results reported in this announcement. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used: eg 132.0m to 139.0m in hole 23PRC079 is reported as 7.0m @ 8.04 g/t Au, comprising seven contiguous samples, calculated as follows: [(1.0m*4.79gpt)+(1.0*4.41)+(1.0*9.52)+(1.0*26.0)+(1.0*3.91)+(1.0*5.96)+(1.0*1.67)] / [1+1+1+1+1+1+1] = 56.26/7.0 = 8.04 g/t Au over 7.0m. • 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 ≥ 0.05 ppm (0.05 g/t) are shown, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole lengths.
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 contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement. • Our main exploration aim is to establish if the gold mineralisation can be deemed significant enough to warrant advancement towards resource definition. Until that point, expenditure on metallurgical and processing parameters is an inefficient use of shareholder funds, The strong tenor of the exploration results prior to the most recent drilling campaign led Torque to consider it timely to commence investigation of the possible impact of any other elements that might be present within mineralised zones. Based on information to date, Torque had insufficient knowledge to be able, with confidence, to gauge the meaningfulness or materiality of any such additional elements. This first diamond drilling provides suitable samples for structural analysis and for metallurgical test work and characterisation studies to allow us to assess the relevance of any other elements found to be present in the mineralisation. The results of the test work will be reported when they become available.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main*	• 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.

	geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	