ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27 AUGUST 2024

ASX:TOR

ROBUST FIRST ITERATION OF RESULTS FROM DIAMOND DRILLING AT PARIS GOLD PROJECT, RC DRILLING UNDERWAY

Torque Metals Limited ("**Torque**" or "**the Company**") (ASX: **TOR**) is pleased to announce initial results from its diamond drill campaign and the commencement of Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling at the Paris Gold Project in the West Australian Goldfields—one of the world's most favourable jurisdictions for mineral exploration.

HIGHLIGHTS

- More spectacular assay results delivered, comprising 4 of 6-holes from the recently completed 1,105m diamond drill program at Paris Gold project – Paris prospect, with best results including:
  - ✓ **22.15m @ 12.14 g/t gold** from 188.27m in hole 2024PDD005, including
    - **2.15m @ 16.79 g/t gold** from 195.65m and
    - **2.7m @ 82.45 g/t gold** from 206.4m
  - ✓ **4.05m @ 4.79 g/t gold** from 89.87m in hole 2024PDD004, including
    - **1.21m @ 15.92 g/t gold** from 90.83m; and
  - ✓ **9.33m @ 4.66 g/t gold** from 109.07m, including
    - **2.18m @ 19.44 g/t gold** from 109.99m
  - ✓ **4.50m @ 5.19 g/t gold** from 94m in hole 2024PDD002, including
    - **1.25m @ 13.52 g/t gold** from 94.75m
- Results are significant, as they demonstrate mineralisation extending up dip into shallower zones.
- Assays expected in coming weeks from the remaining two holes of the 1,105m six-hole programme. Core samples will be used to perform additional metallurgical studies.
- RC extensional drill program is well underway at Paris Gold project, comprising ~7,000m of drilling across the high-grade mineralised zone west of the Paris prospect.
- Paris is a shallow, high-grade, high-recovery **(>96%)** gold project located proximate to processing infrastructure and surrounded by producers such as Goldfields, Westgold, Northern Star among others.

TORQUE'S MANAGING DIRECTOR, CRISTIAN MORENO COMMENTED:

*"The first four holes of our recent six-hole diamond drill program at the Paris Gold Project have delivered impressive intervals, particularly from hole 2024PDD005; This hole intercepted **22.15 metres** at **12.14 g/t gold** from **188.27 metres**, including **2.15m @ 16.79 g/t gold**, and another **2.7m @ 82.45 g/t gold**. Hole 2024PDD004 intercepted shallow mineralisation extending into shallower zones, confirming the continuity of high-grade with **4.05m @ 4.79 g/t gold** from 89.87m and **9.33m @ 4.66 g/t gold** from 109.07m down hole.*

"Our RC extensional drill program is progressing well, with more than 7,000 metres of drilling focused on expanding high-grade mineralisation west of the Paris prospect. While these results won't be included in Torque's maiden mineral resource estimate, to be released in the coming weeks, they are crucial for expanding this shallow gold system.

"Located on existent Mining Licences, near processing infrastructure and surrounded by producers such as Goldfields, Westgold, and Northern Star, Paris is well-positioned for development. We eagerly await the upcoming resource estimate, a significant milestone that is demonstrating our commitment to advancing the project and laying a strong foundation for future growth"

DIAMOND CAMPAIGN

Torque completed 1,105 metres of diamond drilling: 1,005 metres across five drill holes at the Paris prospect; and one drillhole of 100 metres at the HHH prospect. Assay results have been received from the first four holes from Paris, (see Figure 1, 2, 3 and 4) with the most notable results including:

- ✓ **22.15m @ 12.14 g/t gold** from 188.27m, including **2.15m @ 16.79 g/t gold** from 195.65m and **2.7m @ 82.45 g/t gold** from 206.4m, 2024PDD005
- ✓ **4.05m @ 4.79 g/t gold** from 89.87m, including **1.21m @ 15.92 g/t gold** from 90.83m and **9.33m @ 4.66 g/t gold** from 109.07m, including **2.18m @ 19.44 g/t gold** from 109.99m, 2024PDD004
- ✓ **2.72m @ 1.11 g/t gold** from 97.78m and **1.54m @ 1.18 g/t gold** from 110.78m, 2024PDD003
- ✓ **4.50m @ 5.19 g/t gold** from 94m, including **1.25m @ 13.52 g/t gold** from 94.75m, 2024PDD002

The diamond drilling program extended known mineralisation up dip towards shallower depths, with the structural data obtained providing valuable insights for the ongoing reverse circulation (RC) drilling program.

This guidance suggests the potential for even shallower intercepts in current drilling, enhancing the prospect of quickly and cost effectively growing the shallow gold inventory at the Paris.

Independent Metallurgical Operations Ltd (IMO) oversaw Torques' initial round of metallurgical testing of core samples from the Paris and Observation prospects in 2023. Gravity tests identified substantial recoverable gold, constituting **40.7%** and **39.9%** of the Paris and Observation composites, respectively. Comminution tests indicated a medium ore hardness, with Bond Ball Work Index values of **13.6 kWh/t** for Paris and **9.5 kWh/t** for Observation. Additionally, cyanide leaching achieved impressively high gold recoveries of **96.7%** and **99.7%** for the Paris and Observation composites, respectively[1].

Torque will perform additional metallurgical studies of the core from the current program to enhance its understanding of deposit geochemistry.

RC PROGRAM

Torque's technical team has commenced a complementary reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign of approximately 7,000 metres, targeting the high-grade structure of the Paris prospect. This work is mainly extensional with a robust focus on the Paris prospect as there are strong indications that mineralisation is not only open at depth but also towards shallower zones. RC campaign data is not going to be included in Torque's upcoming maiden Mineral Resource Estimate as the resource model is well underway.

[1] *Refer to ASX announcement dated 27 September 2023 – "Exceptional Gold Recoveries in Paris Project Metallurgical Testwork"*

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Torque's maiden Mineral Resource Estimate is progressing well. Future news will focus on:

- Diamond drill results ~400m
- RC drill results ~7,000m.
- Paris Gold Project; Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Soils campaign results on recently acquired tenements.
- Paris Gold Project; Exploration Target.

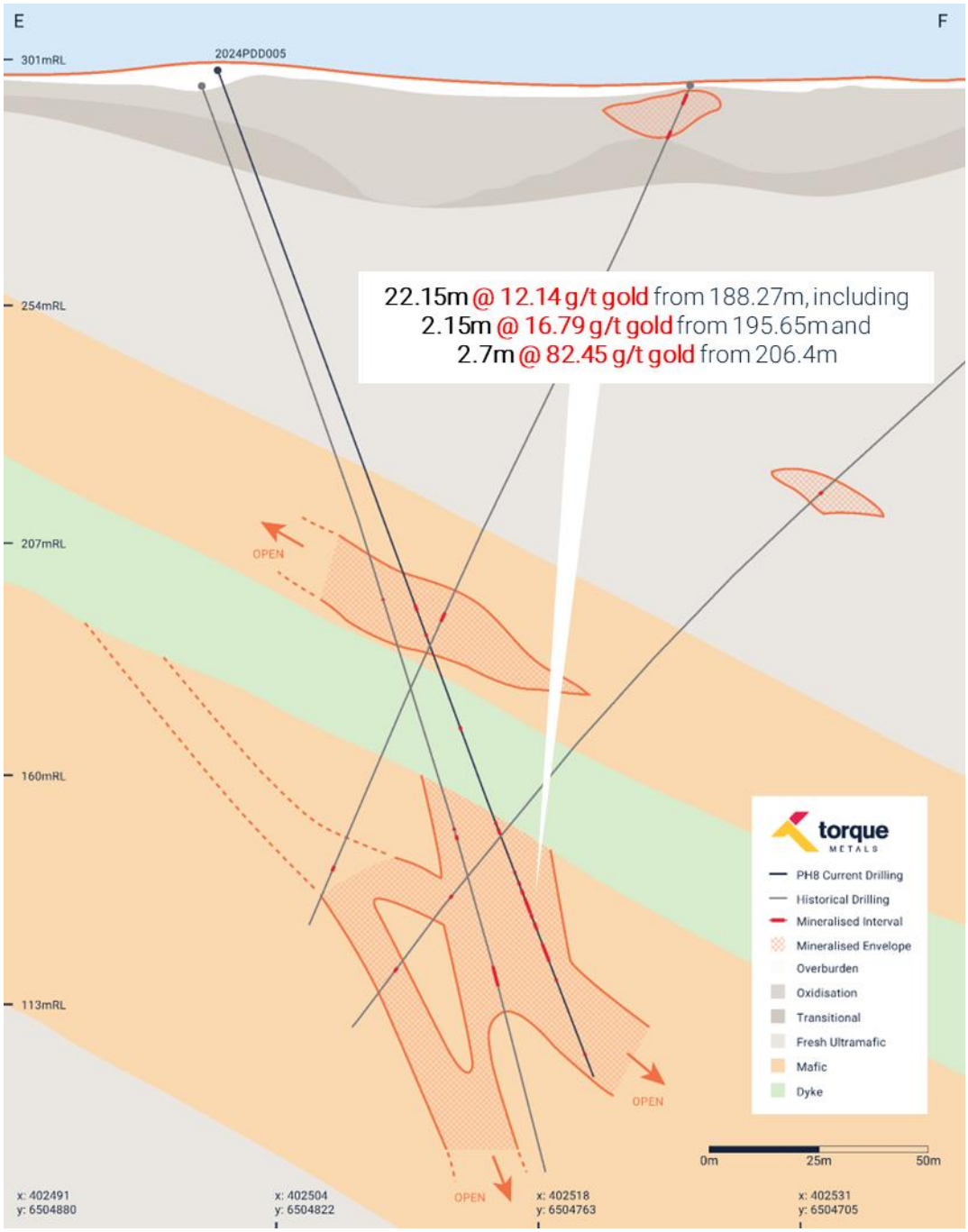

Figure 1 Cross section E – F (refer to Figure 4), Paris prospect, 2024PDD005.

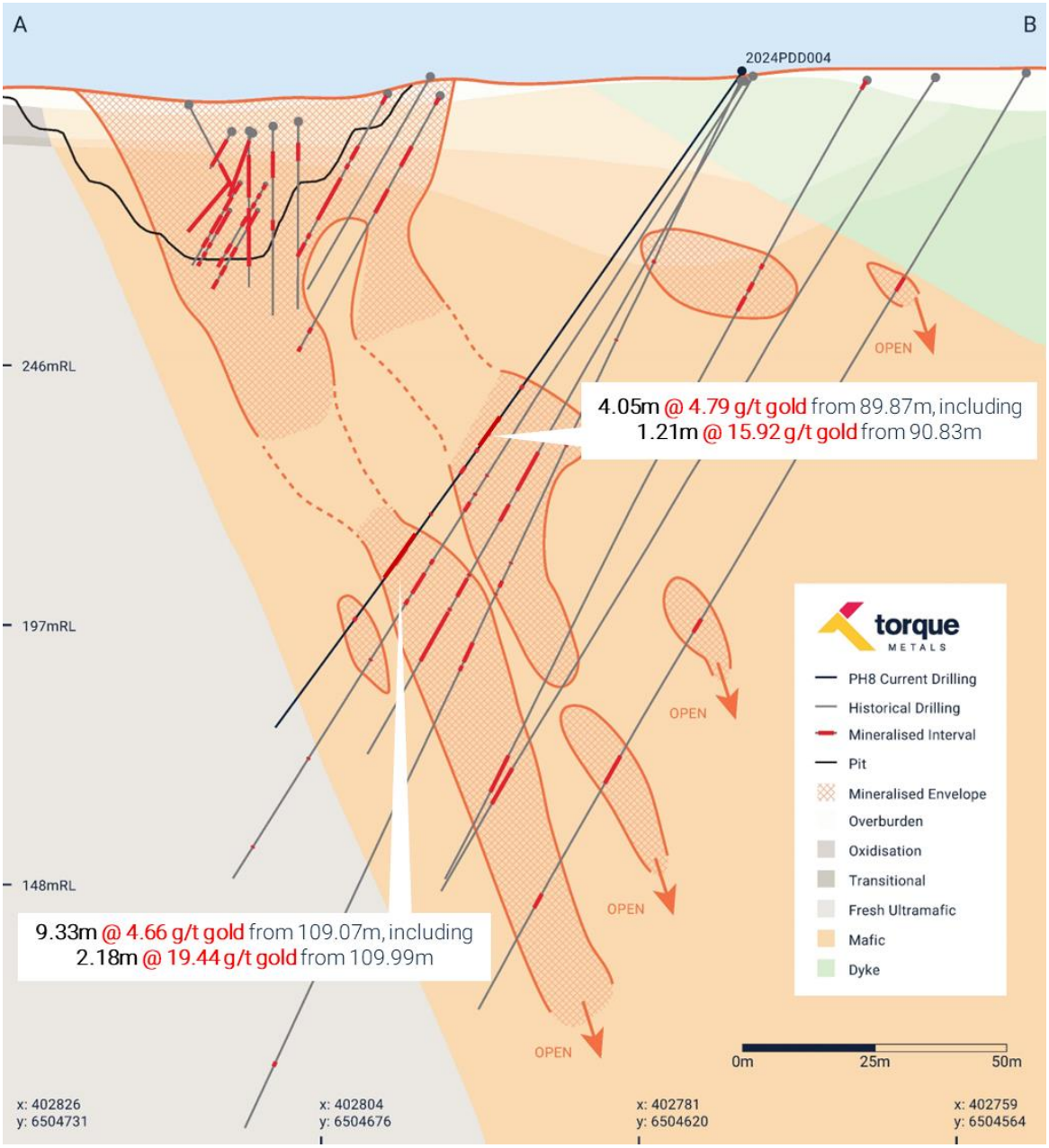

Figure 2 Cross section A - B (refer to Figure 4), Paris prospect, 2024PDD004.

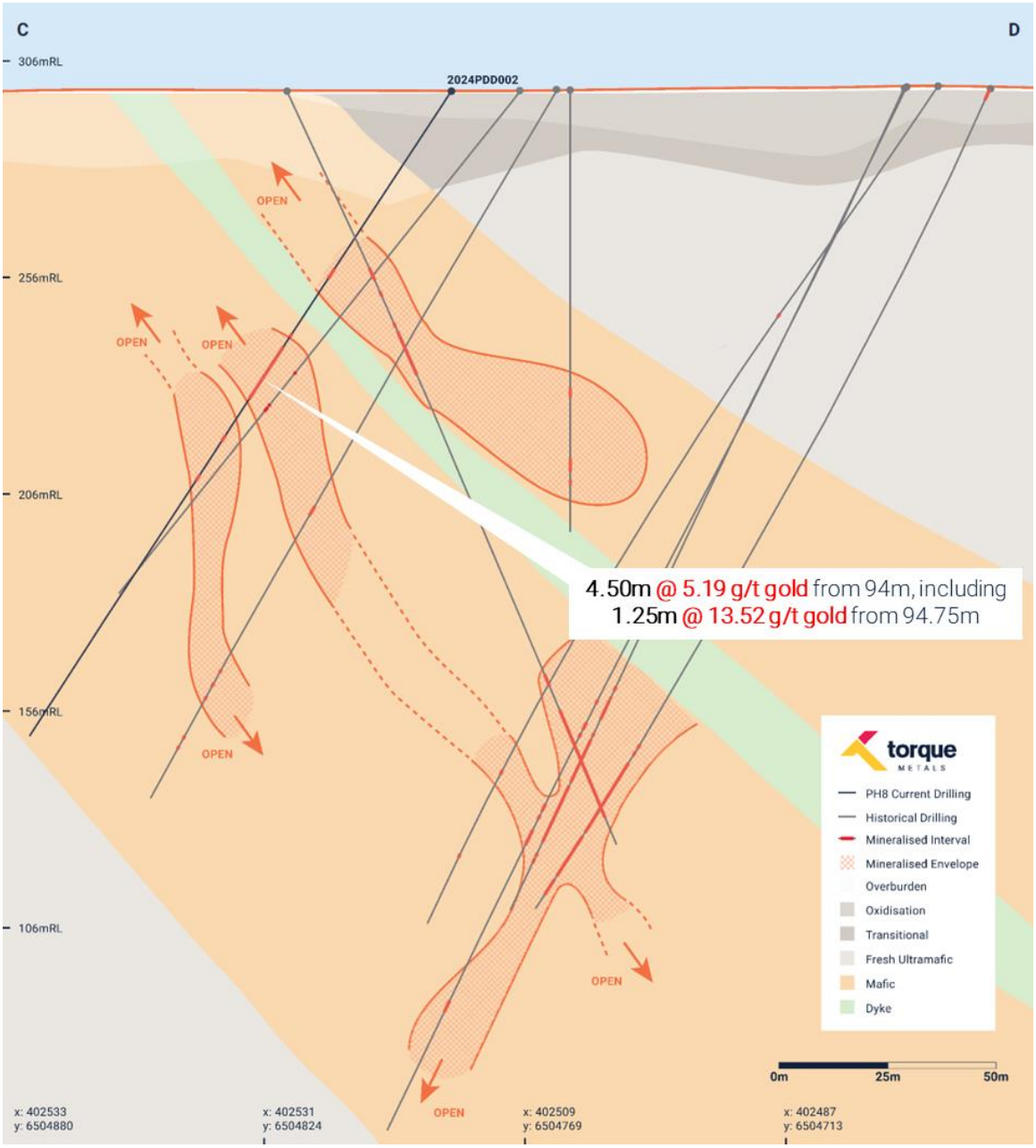

Figure 3 Cross section C – D (refer to Figure 4), Paris prospect, 2024PDD002.

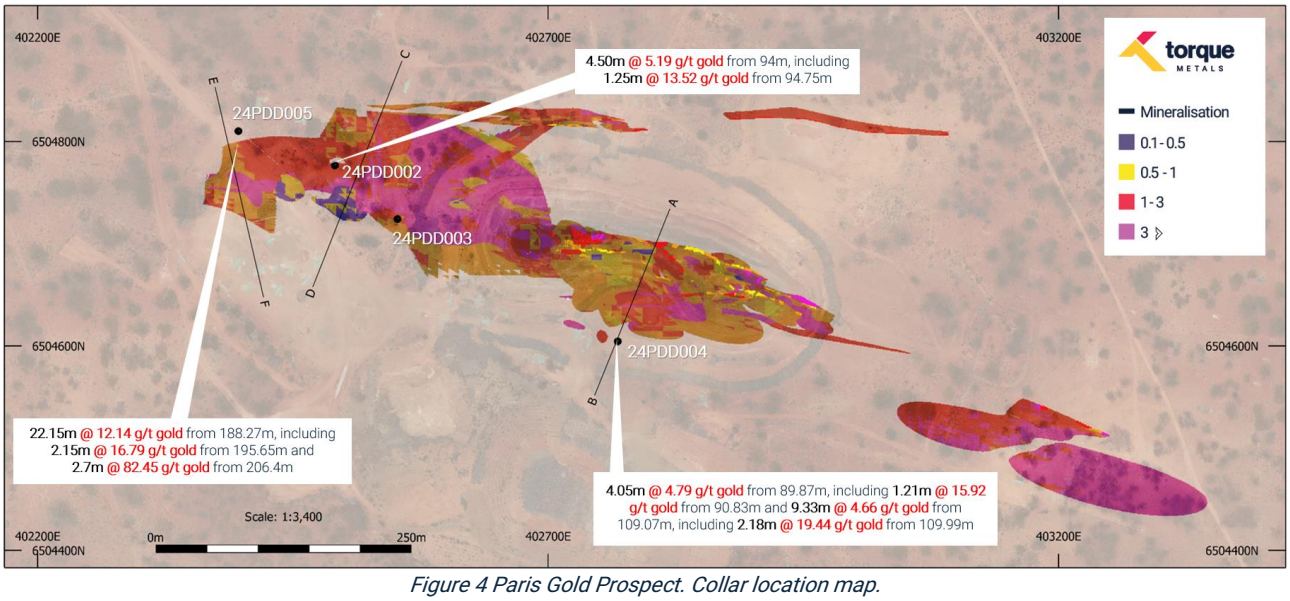

Figure 4 Paris Gold Prospect. Collar location map.

ABOUT TORQUE METALS

Torque is an exploration company with a proven discovery methodology, combining drilling results with machine learning algorithms and geological interpretation. Torque's directors have successful records and extensive experience in the exploration, development and financing of mining projects in Australia.

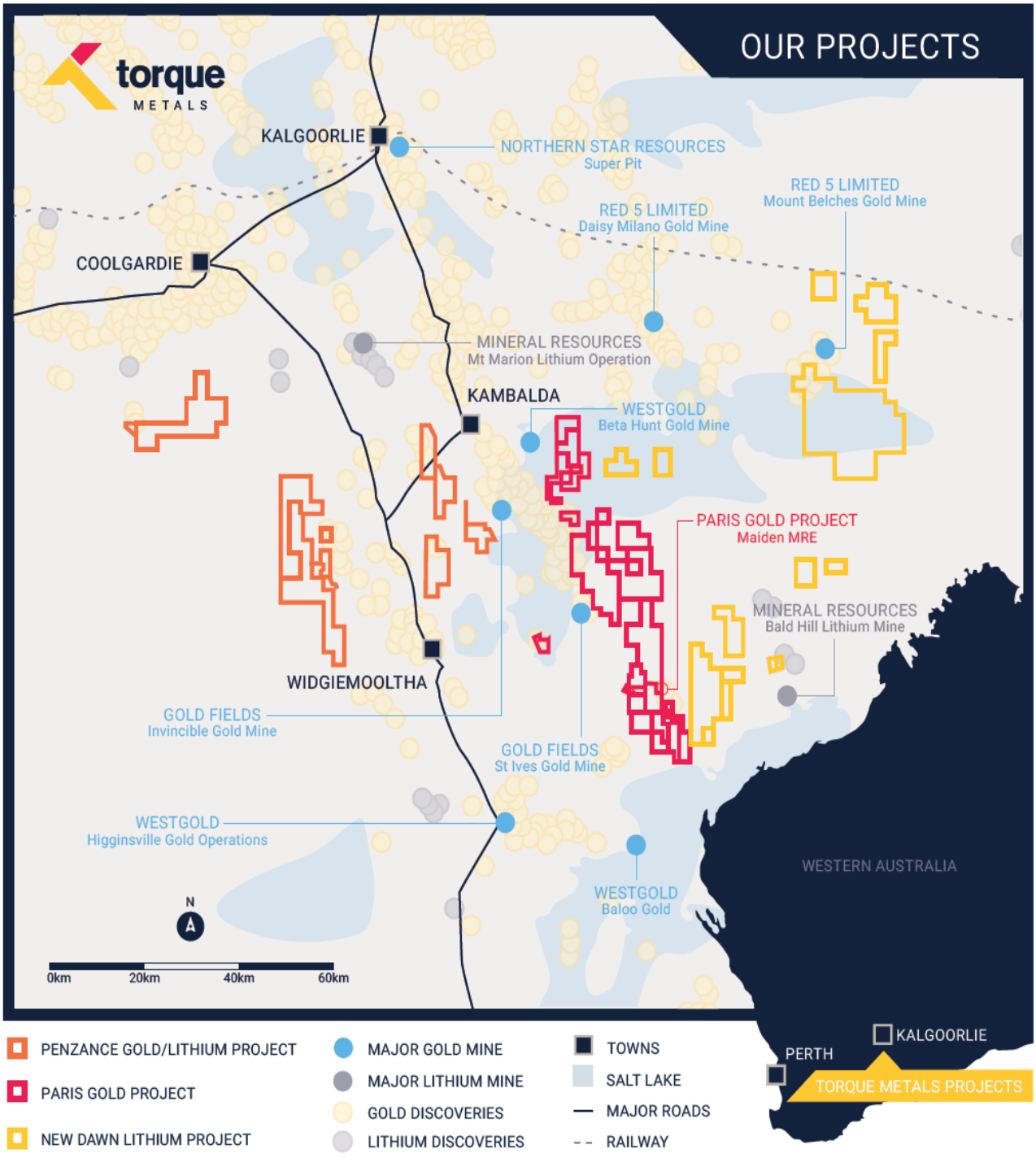

Figure 5 Penzance Exploration Camp; Paris Gold, New Dawn Lithium and Penzance Gold/Lithium projects

Torque's expanded Penzance Exploration Camp covers ~1200km² of land, including 13 mining licences, 4 prospecting licences and 38 exploration licences ~90km Southeast of Kalgoorlie in WA. Torque is focused on mineral exploration in this well-established mineral province. Torque continues to evaluate and pursue other prospective opportunities in the resources sector in line with a strategy to develop high quality assets.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT – EXPLORATION RESULTS

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, 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 to ASX. 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 27 September 2023. 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.

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 an 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.

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APPENDIX 1: LABORATORY ASSAY RESULTS: FIRE ASSAY 40G CHARGE AFTER 4-ACID DIGEST WITH ICP ANALYSIS

Only gold assays ≥ 0.01 ppm (0.01 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)
2024PDD003	96.3	97	0.7	0.01	2024PDD004	0	2.7	2.7	0.05
2024PDD003	97.78	98.56	0.78	3.82	2024PDD004	2.7	3.4	0.7	0.07
2024PDD003	98.56	99.1	0.54	0.01	2024PDD004	3.4	4.1	0.7	0.03
2024PDD003	99.1	99.8	0.7	0.02	2024PDD004	4.1	4.9	0.8	0.02
2024PDD003	99.8	100.5	0.7	0.01	2024PDD004	16.9	17.5	0.6	0.02
2024PDD003	101.2	101.9	0.7	0.01	2024PDD004	18.2	19	0.8	0.06
2024PDD003	103.31	104.03	0.72	0.01	2024PDD004	19	19.6	0.6	0.02
2024PDD003	105.4	106.14	0.74	0.19	2024PDD004	19.6	20.93	1.33	0.13
2024PDD003	106.14	106.6	0.46	0.02	2024PDD004	20.93	21.6	0.67	0.12
2024PDD003	106.6	107.3	0.7	0.01	2024PDD004	21.6	22.26	0.66	0.02
2024PDD003	109.35	110.14	0.79	0.02	2024PDD004	22.26	23.05	0.79	0.24
2024PDD003	110.14	110.78	0.64	0	2024PDD004	23.05	23.68	0.63	0.09
2024PDD003	110.78	111.06	0.28	5.2	2024PDD004	23.68	24.31	0.63	0.08
2024PDD003	111.06	111.66	0.6	0.01	2024PDD004	24.31	25.01	0.7	0.02
2024PDD003	111.66	112.32	0.66	0.54	2024PDD004	25.01	25.65	0.64	0.01
2024PDD003	112.32	113.03	0.71	0.05	2024PDD004	25.65	26.22	0.57	0.05
2024PDD003	113.03	113.62	0.59	0.01	2024PDD004	26.22	26.88	0.66	0.02
2024PDD003	113.62	114.21	0.59	0.02	2024PDD004	79.6	80.26	0.66	0.32
2024PDD003	114.21	114.8	0.59	0	2024PDD004	80.26	80.94	0.68	0.02
2024PDD003	114.8	115.49	0.69	0	2024PDD004	81.6	82.2	0.6	0.06
2024PDD003	115.49	115.8	0.31	0.01	2024PDD004	82.2	82.83	0.63	0.04
2024PDD003	115.8	116.4	0.6	0.02	2024PDD004	82.83	83.39	0.56	0.52
2024PDD003	116.4	117.1	0.7	0.01	2024PDD004	84.05	84.7	0.65	0.03
2024PDD003	117.1	117.7	0.6	0.01	2024PDD004	84.7	85.2	0.5	0.07
2024PDD003	117.7	118.1	0.4	0.24	2024PDD004	85.2	85.62	0.42	0.03
2024PDD003	132.52	133.14	0.62	1.14	2024PDD004	85.62	86.08	0.46	0.02
2024PDD003	135.7	136.42	0.72	0.02	2024PDD004	86.08	86.58	0.5	0.02
2024PDD003	165	165.32	0.32	0.01	2024PDD004	86.58	86.86	0.28	0.6
2024PDD003	165.32	165.78	0.46	0.02	2024PDD004	86.86	87.36	0.5	0.13
2024PDD003	165.78	166.4	0.62	0.82	2024PDD004	89.87	90.12	0.25	0.08
2024PDD003	170.05	170.54	0.49	1.49	2024PDD004	90.12	90.47	0.35	0.06
2024PDD005	122.11	122.84	0.73	0.03	2024PDD004	90.47	90.83	0.36	0.01
2024PDD005	122.84	123.52	0.68	0.05	2024PDD004	90.83	91.3	0.47	34.2
2024PDD005	123.52	124.12	0.6	0.11	2024PDD004	91.3	91.64	0.34	8.54
2024PDD005	124.12	124.8	0.68	0.13	2024PDD004	91.64	92.04	0.4	0.72
2024PDD005	130.28	131	0.72	0.12	2024PDD004	92.04	92.31	0.27	0.21
2024PDD005	147.96	148.68	0.72	0.02	2024PDD004	92.31	92.62	0.31	0.04
2024PDD005	148.68	149.47	0.79	0.08	2024PDD004	92.62	93.07	0.45	0.03
2024PDD005	151.45	152.15	0.7	0.02	2024PDD004	93.07	93.59	0.52	0.02
2024PDD005	152.86	153.55	0.69	0.1	2024PDD004	93.59	93.92	0.33	0.03
2024PDD005	153.55	154.25	0.7	0.02	2024PDD004	109.07	109.57	0.5	0.04
2024PDD005	154.25	154.95	0.7	0.04	2024PDD004	109.57	109.99	0.42	0.95
2024PDD005	154.95	155.55	0.6	0.02	2024PDD004	109.99	110.39	0.4	4.67
2024PDD005	176.12	176.84	0.72	0.1	2024PDD004	110.39	110.62	0.23	8.46
2024PDD005	176.84	177.55	0.71	0.04	2024PDD004	110.62	110.95	0.33	1.76
2024PDD005	177.55	178.2	0.65	0.12	2024PDD004	110.95	111.39	0.44	7.07
2024PDD005	178.2	178.93	0.73	0.52	2024PDD004	111.39	111.77	0.38	74.9
2024PDD005	187.65	188.27	0.62	0.05	2024PDD004	111.77	112.17	0.4	16
2024PDD005	188.27	188.95	0.68	0.1	2024PDD004	112.17	112.7	0.53	0.93
2024PDD005	188.95	189.58	0.63	0.07	2024PDD004	112.7	113.11	0.41	0.11
2024PDD005	189.58	190.25	0.67	0.05	2024PDD004	113.11	113.47	0.36	0.11
2024PDD005	190.25	190.95	0.7	0.02	2024PDD004	113.47	113.78	0.31	0.02
2024PDD005	190.95	191.65	0.7	0.33	2024PDD004	113.78	114.25	0.47	0.01
2024PDD005	191.65	192.25	0.6	1.37	2024PDD004	114.25	114.62	0.37	0.02
2024PDD005	192.25	192.86	0.61	0.09	2024PDD004	114.62	115	0.38	0.01
2024PDD005	192.86	193.55	0.69	0.16	2024PDD004	115	115.42	0.42	0.02

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
2024PDD005	193.55	194.28	0.73	2.1
2024PDD005	194.28	195	0.72	0.07
2024PDD005	195	195.65	0.65	0.74
2024PDD005	195.65	196	0.35	9.59
2024PDD005	196	196.81	0.81	1.19
2024PDD005	196.81	197.13	0.32	88.4
2024PDD005	197.13	197.8	0.67	5.21
2024PDD005	197.8	198.21	0.41	0.1
2024PDD005	198.21	198.66	0.45	0.24
2024PDD005	198.66	198.89	0.23	0.05
2024PDD005	198.89	199.33	0.44	4.6
2024PDD005	199.33	199.84	0.51	0.77
2024PDD005	199.84	200.5	0.66	0.06
2024PDD005	200.5	200.81	0.31	0
2024PDD005	200.81	201.4	0.59	0.92
2024PDD005	201.4	201.99	0.59	1.76
2024PDD005	201.99	202.63	0.64	2.62
2024PDD005	202.63	203.3	0.67	0.08
2024PDD005	203.3	203.95	0.65	0.02
2024PDD005	203.95	204.55	0.6	0.04
2024PDD005	204.55	205.08	0.53	0.06
2024PDD005	205.08	205.7	0.62	0
2024PDD005	205.7	206.4	0.7	0.42
2024PDD005	206.4	207	0.6	14.4
2024PDD005	207	207.31	0.31	292
2024PDD005	207.31	207.52	0.21	71.9
2024PDD005	207.52	207.75	0.23	60.4
2024PDD005	207.75	208.26	0.51	109
2024PDD005	208.26	208.82	0.56	53
2024PDD005	208.82	209.1	0.28	32.8
2024PDD005	209.1	209.7	0.6	0.62
2024PDD005	209.7	210.42	0.72	0.12
2024PDD005	214.09	214.81	0.72	0.02
2024PDD005	214.81	215.5	0.69	0.87
2024PDD005	215.5	216.2	0.7	0.02
2024PDD005	216.2	216.82	0.62	0.08
2024PDD005	233.46	233.96	0.5	2.59
2024PDD005	236.7	237.46	0.76	0.04
2024PDD005	237.46	238.19	0.73	0.02

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
2024PDD004	115.42	115.8	0.38	0.01
2024PDD004	115.8	116.11	0.31	0.02
2024PDD004	116.11	116.47	0.36	0.01
2024PDD004	116.47	116.96	0.49	0.03
2024PDD004	116.96	117.24	0.28	0.03
2024PDD004	117.24	117.89	0.65	0.01
2024PDD004	117.89	118.4	0.51	0.02
2024PDD004	125.88	126.59	0.71	0.44
2024PDD002	81.56	82.17	0.61	0.02
2024PDD002	82.17	82.9	0.73	0.02
2024PDD002	85.01	85.65	0.64	0.1
2024PDD002	85.65	86.35	0.7	0.01
2024PDD002	86.35	87.01	0.66	0.03
2024PDD002	87.01	87.7	0.69	0.04
2024PDD002	87.7	88.5	0.8	0.03
2024PDD002	88.5	89.87	1.37	0.02
2024PDD002	89.87	90.5	0.63	0.01
2024PDD002	94	94.47	0.47	0.03
2024PDD002	94.47	94.75	0.28	0.03
2024PDD002	94.75	95.12	0.37	42.2
2024PDD002	95.12	95.42	0.3	4.14
2024PDD002	95.42	95.7	0.28	0.04
2024PDD002	95.7	96	0.3	0.11
2024PDD002	96	96.3	0.3	0.21
2024PDD002	96.3	96.6	0.3	0.27
2024PDD002	96.6	97	0.4	15.6
2024PDD002	97	97.5	0.5	0.04
2024PDD002	97.5	98	0.5	0.03
2024PDD002	98	98.5	0.5	0.05

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 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)							
2024PDD002	402491.092	6504776.613	299.478	152.6	RTK GPS	40	-50	DD	Drilled	Received
2024PDD003	402552.499	6504724.076	298.933	182.1	RTK GPS	40	-50	DD	Drilled	Received
2024PDD004	402768.3118	6504604.416	300.8073	151.6	RTK GPS	25	-55	DD	Drilled	Received
2024PDD005	402396.617	6504810.087	301.0842	239.7	RTK GPS	120	-60	DD	Drilled	Received
2024PDD006	402339.9862	6504847.032	300.9219	279.8	RTK GPS	130	-55	DD	Drilled	Pending
2024HHHDD004	402281.6881	6505627.324	300.8471	99.3	RTK GPS	55	-50	DD	Drilled	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. • 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 are re-assayed as the 1m splits originally collected beneath the cyclone and cone splitter. This gives a more representative sample of the lithologies intersected. • 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).*	• 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 Top Drill. • Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and NQ2 diamond bits • Relevant support vehicles were provided. • 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.
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 using current company logging methodology. Lithology information from mineralised intervals provides enough detail to allow meaningful wireframe interpretation. • 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 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, 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 in the field every approximately 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.
		  • Sample preparation in the Bureau Veritas (Canning Vale, Western Australia) laboratory: The samples are weighed then 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 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. • All paper copies of data have been stored. • All data is sent to Perth and stored in the centralised database with MX DEPOSIT 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 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 10m down the hole. • The grid system for the Paris Project is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. • Topographic data is collected by differential RTK-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 seventh 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 spacing and distribution of the data points is generally not yet sufficiently consistent 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.*	• The main lithological units are in predominantly north-south orientation and dipping sub-vertical. Mineralised structures at Paris are often oriented at approximately 290^0. 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.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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.
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 ≥ 0.01 ppm (0.01 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: example 89.87m to 93.92m in hole 24PDD004 is reported as 4.05m @ 4.79 g/t gold, comprising 11 contiguous samples, calculated as follows: [(0.25m*0.02gpt) + (0.35m*0.021gpt) + (0.36m*0.0036gpt) + (0.47m*16.074gpt) + (0.34m*2.9036gpt) + (0.4m*0.288gpt) + (0.27m*0.0567gpt) + (0.31m*0.0124gpt) + (0.45m*0.0135gpt) + (0.52m*0.0104gpt) + (0.33m*0.099gpt)] / [0.25m+0.35m+0.36m+0.47m+0.34m+0.4m+0.27m+0.31m+0.45m+0.52m+0.33m]

		= 19.41/4.05m = 4.79 g/t gold over 4.05m. 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 contaminating substances.*	• 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 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 in excess of 96% (see announcement of 27-Sep-2023).
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 geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• 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.