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Paris Gold Project, WA – Drilling and Exploration Update

OUTSTANDING HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS EXTEND THE PARIS PL2 ZONE BEYOND THE CURRENT RESOURCE

Extensional and in-fill drilling returns assayed visible gold intercepts and continues to successfully expand the PL2 zone footprint below and beyond the current MRE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple significant high-grade gold assay results** received from ongoing in-fill and extensional drilling at the Paris Gold Deposit (2024 Mineral Resource Estimate): 152koz at 4.3g/t Au), including:
    - **1.4m @ 32.33 g/t Au from 506.9m down-hole, including:**
        - **0.4m @ 103.00* g/t Au** (26PRCDD230)
    - **10.5m @ 4.18 g/t Au from 406.1m down-hole, including:**
        - **2.0m @ 15.83 g/t Au** (26PRCDD246)
    - **8.3m @ 2.19 g/t Au from 450.7m (**26PRCDD246)
    - **0.6m @ 10.6 g/t Au from 306.1m** (26PRCDD220)
    - **3.2m @ 3.74 g/t Au from 437.9m** (26PRCDD242)
- **Diamond drilling at Paris continues to define the high-grade domain boundaries in the Paris Lower 2 (PL2) zone, making for a more robust resource as well as enhancing knowledge of the Paris orebody at depth.**
- **The exceptionally high-grade assayed visible gold intercepts in PRCDD230 (Figure 2) further underlines the significant endowment of the Paris gold system at depth, which continues to produce significant results, including outside of existing DHEM plates**
- Exploration drilling is underway targeting near-mine prospects at **Catacombs (South of Paris)**, as well as testing extensional trends at HHH and Paris East
- **Comprehensive geological and operational review** continues across the Paris Gold Project and the broader portfolio following the appointment of the new management team.
- A larger scale regional exploration drilling program is currently being finalised to progress Torque into the next phase of drilling to support discovery and growth across the 57km of prospective greenstone belt parallel to the St Ives mineralised trend.
- **Interim MRE update for the Paris Gold Project remains on track for release in Q2 2026**.

** SGS Laboratory reported as 103 g/t, decimals added for reporting purposes (no material effect)*

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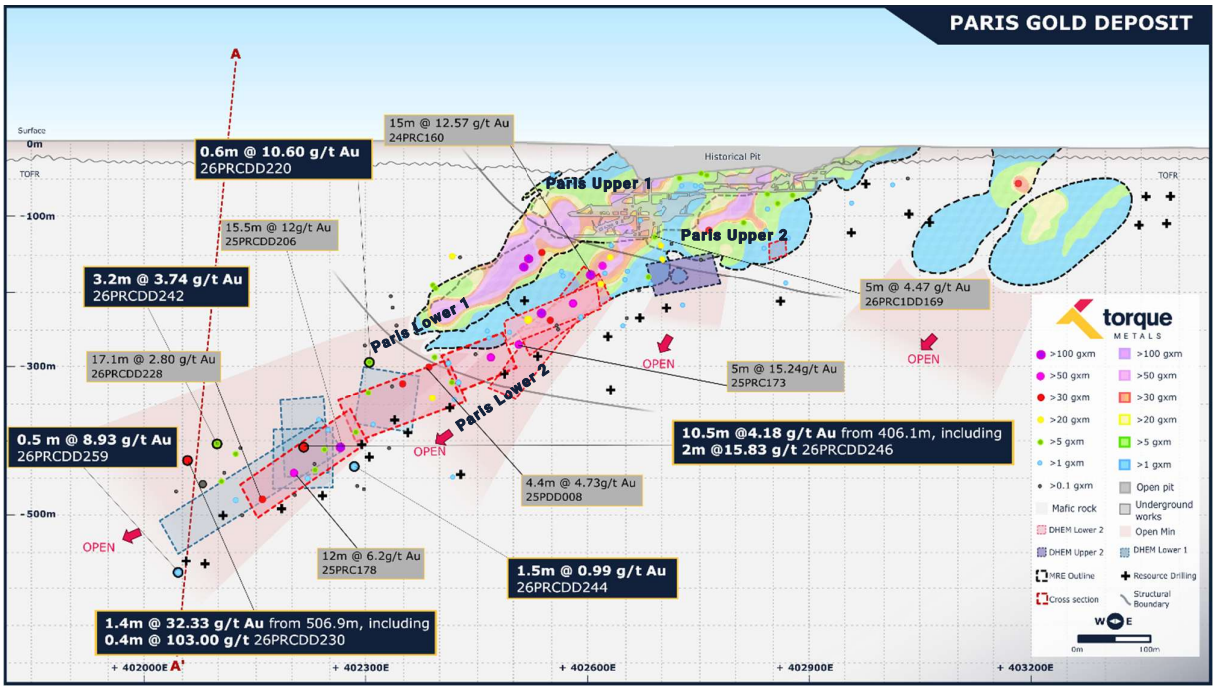


Figure 1: Paris Gold Deposit Long Section, showing results from the recent drilling program

Torque Metals Limited (ASX: **TOR**) (**"Torque"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to report significant new assay results from the ongoing multi-rig drilling program at its 100%-owned Paris Gold Project, located in the Kalgoorlie South region of Western Australia.

These new results come from a combination of extensional down-plunge drilling targeting the PL2 (Paris Lower 2) Lode and in-fill resource drilling on the fringes of the current resource model for the PL2 Lode. All these results sit outside the 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) and will be included in the upcoming MRE update for Paris Gold Deposit.

Torque's MANAGING DIRECTOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CRAIG JONES, commented:

"These exciting new results continue to demonstrate the ability of the Paris Gold Deposit to grow beyond its current resource boundaries, with multiple new intersections returned outside the existing Mineral Resource Estimate within the high-grade PL2 Lode.

"The latest drilling has further extended the PL2 system both at depth and along plunge, reinforcing our view that Paris remains a robust and growing gold deposit. Importantly, we are seeing continued mineralisation across multiple holes rather than relying on isolated high-grade intersections, which has further increased our confidence in the continuity and scale of the deposit. Intersecting mineralisation outside of DHEM plates provides further confidence that significant growth is achievable as we continue to drill the system at depth

"With the next MRE update imminent, we believe the drilling completed over the past 18 months has positioned Paris for a meaningful step forward. At the same time, exploration across the HHH, Strauss, Catacombs and other emerging targets is beginning to show the broader district-scale opportunity that exists across our South Kalgoorlie Gold Camp. As we continue to integrate drilling, geological modelling and DHEM data, we are

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building a much clearer picture of a large mineralised system with multiple avenues for future resource growth and new discoveries."



Figure 2: Paris Gold Deposit cross section, highlighting the multi lode system and recent intersections. Visible gold shown above is from hole PRCDD230 and has been assayed, the results of which are reported in this release

The Company advises that visual mineralisation observations are preliminary and not a substitute for laboratory analysis. While laboratory results for the reported samples are provided in this announcement, caution is advised as visual estimates may not reflect the final grade or extent of mineralisation

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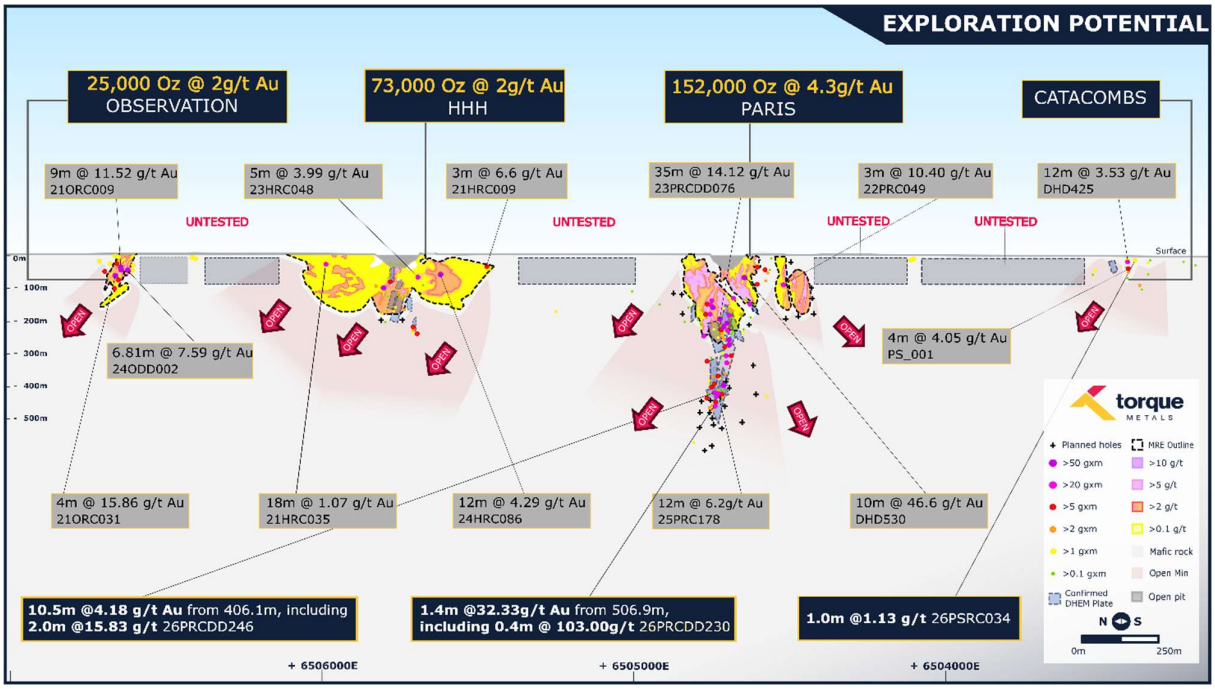


Figure 3: Long Section of the Paris Gold Project, highlighting scale across multiple high-grade deposits

DRILLING AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The ongoing in-fill and extensional drilling at the Paris Gold Project is consistent with Torque's strategy to focus on systematically defining the geometry, continuity and scale of the Paris gold system. Importantly, recent drilling has continued to confirm the down-plunge extension of this high-grade multi-lode gold system.

Torque is currently pursuing the following objectives:

- Undertake in-fill and extensional drilling across key deposits at the Paris Gold Project, with the aim of expanding the current MRE and increasing geological confidence.
- Test targets defined by down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys, including prospects at Strauss and Lady Doris, given the strong correlation between DHEM plates and high-grade mineralisation.
- Formulating a comprehensive plan to test regional exploration targets across Torque's South Kalgoorlie Gold Camp, with a view to unlocking the broader potential of the Company's land package.

Paris Deposit

The deeper parts of the PL2 Lode continues to yield very high-grade results with 26PRCDD230 intersecting 1.4m @ 32.33 g/t Au (including 0.4m @ 103.00 g/t), and hole 26PRCDD246 encountering multiple zones of mineralisation down-hole and outside of existing DHEM plates, highlighted by a significant intercept of 10.5m @ 4.18 g/t Au (including 2.0m @ 15.83 g/t Au). These results, which were returned within a significant down-plunge zone of the PL2 Lode show that the Paris Gold Deposit still has very broad high-grade mineralisation within the structural complexity of the deposit.

A notable point is that the gold intercept in 26PRCDD230 sits outside the current modelled DHEM plates. This allows Torque to plan for a more expansive style drilling to prove that high-grade mineralisation occurs outside

existing models, as part of its strategy to broaden the discovery and growth potential within the Paris gold system.

Catacombs (South of Paris)

Torque has recently commenced a regional exploration drilling program outside of the Paris and HHH mine areas, with one line of exploratory RC drilling underway at the newly-named Catacombs prospect (previously known as Paris South).

This fenceline of drilling is the first initial test of look-alike structures identified from aerial magnetics, similar to the Paris Deposit "link structure" between two north-west / south-east faults. Minor anomalism was previously detected in multiple holes and follows a continuity trend associated with a shallow DHEM modelled plate, with the highest grade of 1.0m @ 1.13g/t returned in hole 2026PSRC034.

The indicative, estimated sulphide mineralisation occurrence within this hole suggests we still have an active hydrothermal fluid system, with further reviews to be undertaken. Torque plans to continue further exploration RC drilling and early-stage diamond drilling for structural information to test if a repetition of the Paris and HHH type gold bearing structures occurs in the Catacombs area.

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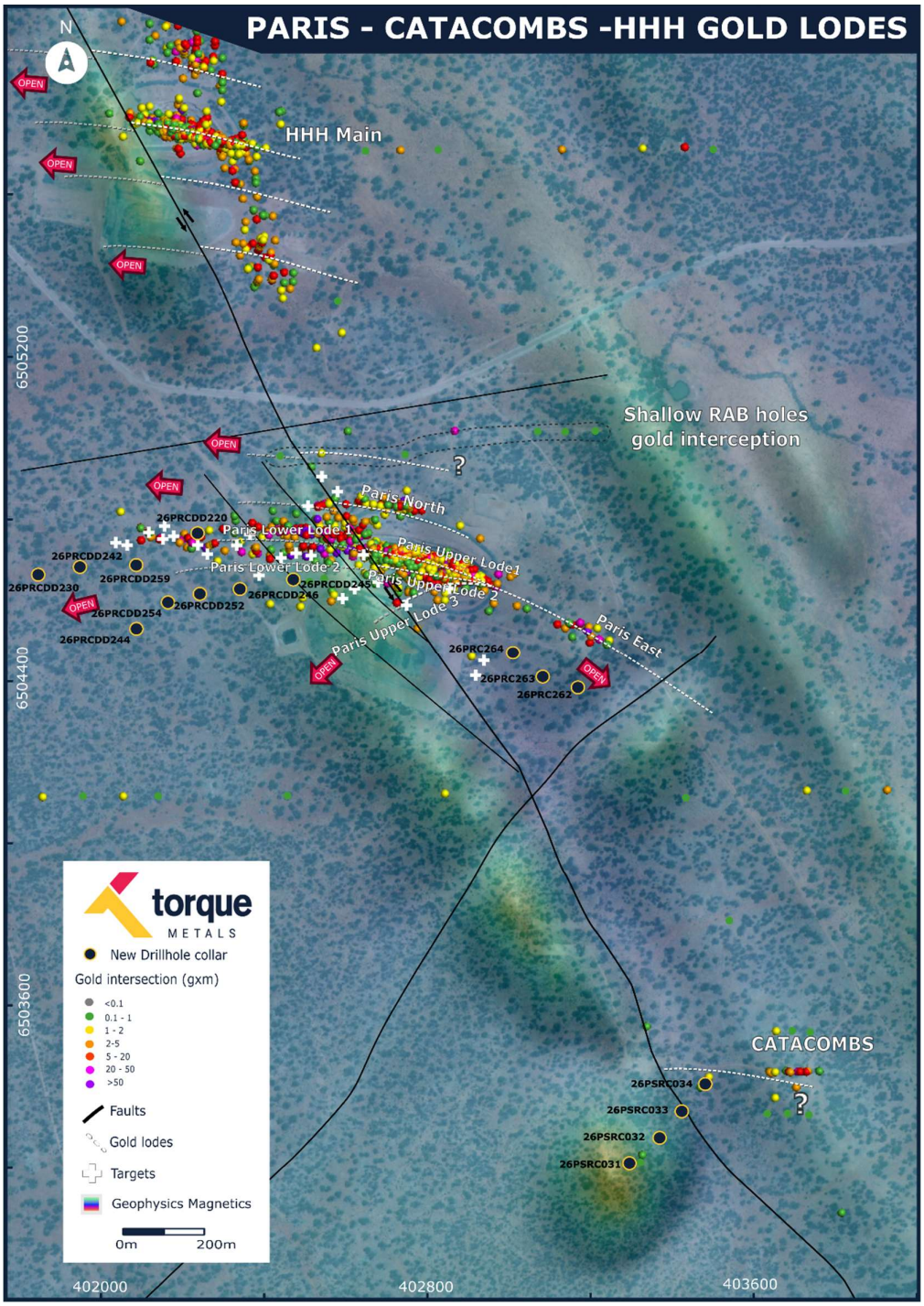


Figure 4: Structural interpretation of the mineralised lodes at the Paris and HHH deposits and the Catacombs prospect

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An update to the current Paris Gold Project MRE of 250,000oz at 3.1g/t Au is underway based on the drilling completed by Torque over the last 18 months. This MRE update is scheduled for release by the end of Q2 2026.

ABOUT TORQUE METALS

Torque Metals (ASX: TOR) is a high-grade gold explorer which is focused on the exploration and development of its South Kalgoorlie Gold Camp, which comprises a **significant** district-scale land position in the Tier-1 South Kalgoorlie mining district of WA.

This includes the Paris Gold Project (250koz at 3.1g/t Au), comprising three deposits, and an extensive, highly prospective exploration package with significant discovery potential. Torque is pursuing an aggressive growth strategy following the recent appointment of the former Spartan Resources management team.

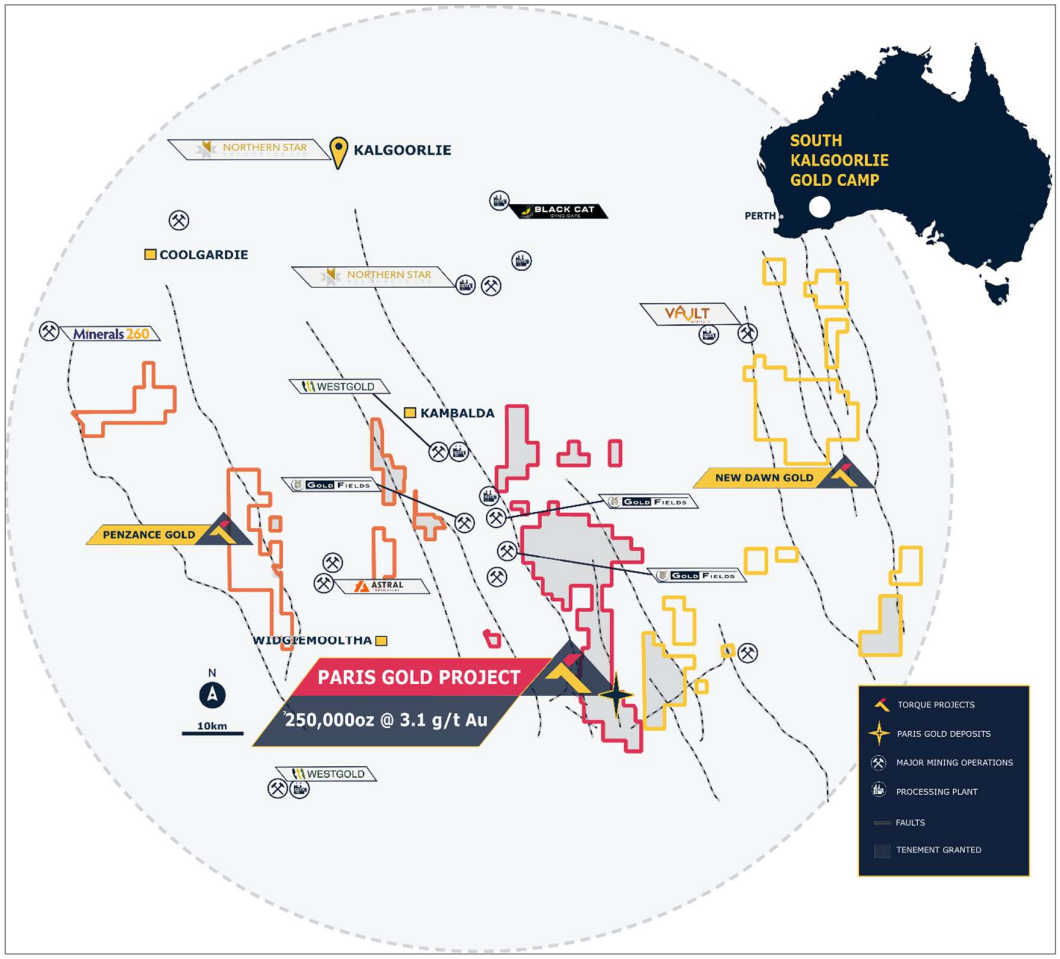


Figure 8: Paris Exploration Camp; Paris Gold, New Dawn Gold and Penzance Gold projects

PARIS GOLD PROJECT AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Paris MRE includes three deposits Paris, HHH and Observation. The project, fully controlled by Torque, covers **~57km** strike length within **~350km²** greenstone belt. Paris MRE spans **2.5km** strike length and an

area of **2.5km²**, with strong indications of interlinking structures between Paris, HHH, Observation deposits and promising gold mineralisation identified just outside the resource area.

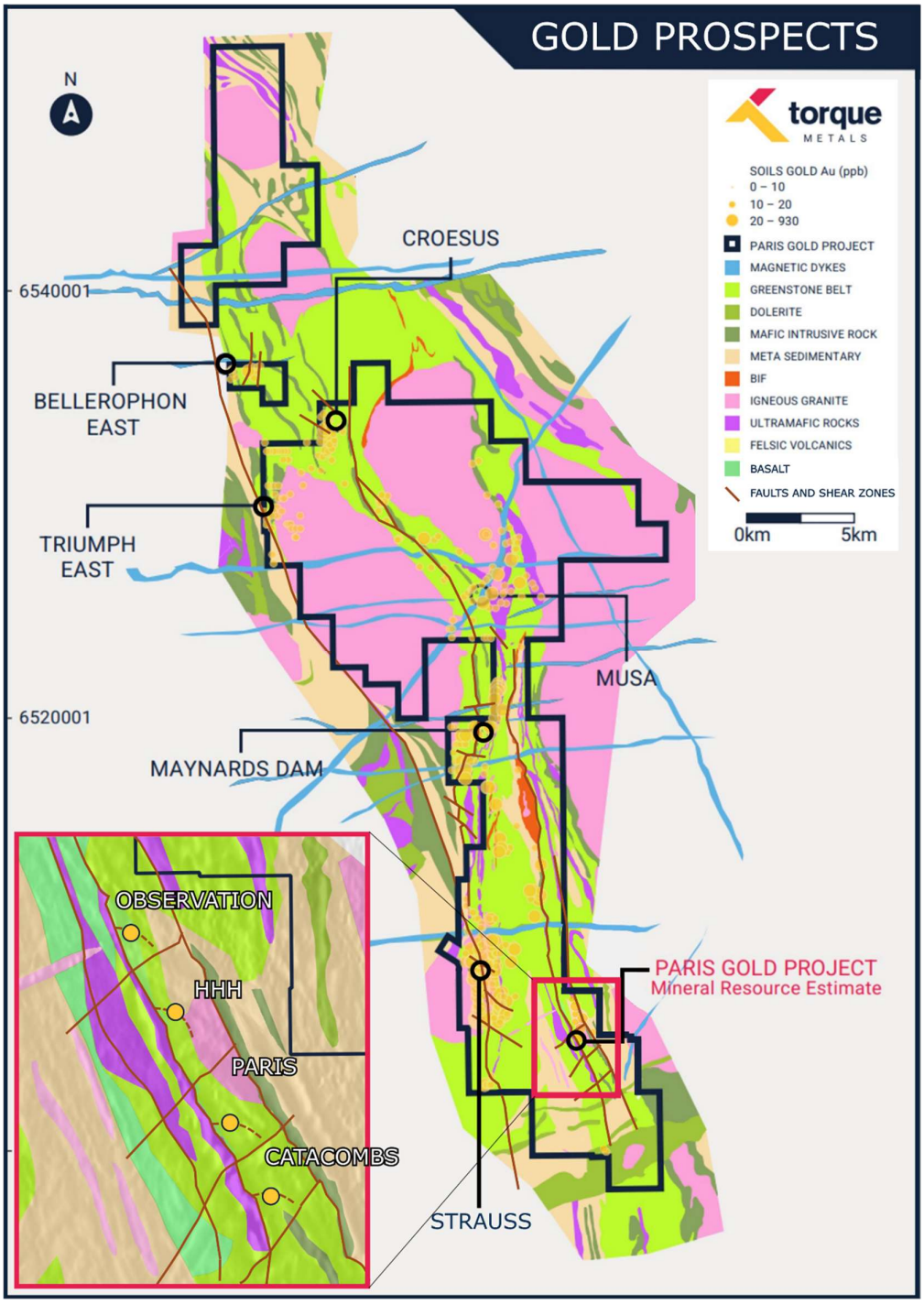


Figure 9: Paris Gold Project, regional scale and greenstone belt dominance.

The Paris Gold Project MRE, based on RC and Diamond drilling completed and assayed up to 1 September 2024, was prepared by independent consultants (Mining Plus Pty Ltd) and reported in accordance with the

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JORC code (2012 Edition) and ASX Listing Rules, incorporating the Paris, HHH, Observation deposits (see tables 1 and 2 below).

TABLE 1: PARIS GOLD PROJECT, GLOBAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

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

TABLE 2: PARIS, HHH AND OBSERVATION MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

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

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

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the

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Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

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

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Andre Hanekom and reviewed by Mr. Monty Graham, who are both Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Hanekom and Mr. Graham are employees of Torque Metals Limited and both Mr Hanekom and Mr Graham hold securities in Torque Metals Limited. Mr. Hanekom and Mr.Graham have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC code'). Mr. Graham and Mr. Hanekom consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Mineral Resource Estimates for the Paris Gold Project were previously reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8 on 18 September 2024. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Prior exploration results were previously announced in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 as set out below. 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.

Source announcement / report	Date
A31612 (WMC Resources Ltd, Kambalda Project – Technical Report)	1990
A60119 (Kambalda project technical report)	2000
A62133 (WMC Resources Ltd, Kambalda Project – Technical Report)	2001
Combined annual technical report	01-Mar-16
A119443 (Austral Pacific Pty Ltd, Combined Annual Report (C40/2016) for the Paris Gold Project)	2019
A120103 (Lefroy Exploration, Marloo Dam Annual Technical Report)	2019
A124209 (Lefroy Exploration, Marloo Dam Annual Technical Report)	2020
Prospectus	23-Jun-21
Broad, high-grade gold hits at Paris gold corridor extended 900m to the north	18-Aug-21
New high-grade discovery at Paris / High-grade gold confirmed below and adjacent to existing pits	18-Oct-21
Outstanding gold intercepts from Paris project	20-Jan-22
New gold discovery at Paris project	27-Jan-22
Emerging high-grade gold zone adjacent to Paris pit	21-Feb-22
A vibrant Australian gold explorer	28-Jun-22
Paris delivers 185g/t bonanza gold interval	28-Jun-22
New gold discovery at Paris Project	15-Sep-22
Paris gold zone grows to ~900m in strike	29-Sep-22
Drilling set to recommence at 2.5km Paris gold camp	16-Nov-22

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Further high-grade gold intersections support 'Paris gold camp' in WA Goldfields	02-Feb-23
Paris Delivers 185g/t Bonanza Gold Interval	05-Jul-23
Strong gold intersections at Paris gold camp	28-Aug-23
Strong gold results extend prospects, bolstered by shallow discovery	17-Jun-24
Paris Gold Project - Mineral Resource Estimate	18-Sep-24
Drilling results from Paris gold project	23-Oct-24
15m @ 12.57g/t gold intercept at Paris	07-Nov-24
Parallel lodes identified at Paris Gold deposit	06-Mar-25
Extension of gold mineralisation at Paris	30-Jul-25
High-grade assays confirm expansion of pyrrhotite-associated gold zone at Paris	04-Aug-25
High-grade gold intercept in second parallel lode at Paris	18-Aug-25
High-grade gold extensions at Paris Gold Project	08-Sep-25
Strong gold intercept and new conductors extend Paris	22-Sep-25
Paris expands with strong gold results	23-Oct-25
First extension hole at HHH hits 5m at 15.2 g/t gold	13-Nov-25
DHEM lights up multiple new gold zones at HHH	27-Nov-25
Gold development strategy , Resource definition and Exploration at Paris Gold Camp	29-Jan-26
20m at 5.8g/t Gold in Paris as High-Grade System Grows	12-Feb-26
Significant New Thick High-Grade Intercepts at Paris Gold	08-Apr-26
Paris Gold Project - Drilling and Exploration update	18-May-26

APPENDIX 1: LABORATORY ASSAY RESULTS: PHOTON ASSAY – PARIS

Mineralised gold intersections (composited where applicable) ≥ 0.5 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	Drilling Type	Prospect	Metre From	Metre To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
2026PRC245	RC	Paris				NSI	RC Pre collar - Diamond tail (assays pending)
2026PRC262	RC	Paris East				NSI	Testing extension of Paris East structure (Exploratory)
2026PRC263	RC	Paris East				NSI	Testing extension of Paris East structure (Exploratory)
2026PRCDD220 and	RC/DD	Paris	306.1	306.6	**0.6**	**10.60**	Outside current inferred MRE
2026PRCDD220	RC/DD	Paris	342.0	342.7	0.6	1.45	
2026PRCDD230 and	DD	Paris	501.08	501.4	0.36	7.91	Outside current inferred MRE (High-grade domain extended) & VG identified
2026PRCDD230 and	DD	Paris	506.9	508.3	**1.4**	**32.33**	
Including	DD	Paris	506.91	507.3	**0.4**	**103.00**	
2026PRCDD230	DD	Paris	518.36	518.7	0.3	2.79	Secondary cross-cutting mineralisation
2026PRCDD242 and	RC/DD	Paris	437.9	441.0	3.2	3.74	Outside current inferred MRE (High-grade domain extended)
2026PRCDD242 and	RC/DD	Paris	504.8	506.7	2.0	1.34	Footwall shear zone (Outside current inferred MRE)
2026PRCDD242 and	RC/DD	Paris	513.8	516.2	2.3	1.75	
2026PRCDD242	RC/DD	Paris	539.0	539.7	0.7	1.23	

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2026PRCDD244	RC/DD	Paris	504.7	506.2	1.5	0.99	Cross cutting fault intersected (between high-grade domains)
2026PRCDD246	RC/DD	Paris	406.1	416.6	**10.5**	**4.18**	Outside current inferred MRE (High-grade domain(s) extended)
including	RC/DD	Paris	406.1	408.1	**2.0**	**15.83**	
2026PRCDD246 and	RC/DD	Paris	433.9	434.3	0.4	8.71	
2026PRCDD246 and	RC/DD	Paris	443.4	444.0	0.6	0.94	Secondary cross-cutting mineralisation
2026PRCDD246	RC/DD	Paris	450.7	459.0	**8.3**	**2.19**	Outside current inferred MRE (High-grade domain(s) extended)
including	RC/DD	Paris	457.8	459.0	1.2	7.24	
2026PRCDD246	RC/DD	Paris	498.5	499.8	1.3	1.61	Footwall shear zone (Outside current inferred MRE)
2026PRCDD247	RC/DD	Paris					Pending
2026PRCDD252	RC	Paris				NSI	RC Pre collar - Diamond tail pending assay
2026PRCDD259	RC/DD	Paris	592.2	592.6	0.5	8.93	Fringe of possible down-plunge extension of PL2 (follow-up drilling required) ~550m outside current inferred MRE
2026PSRC031	RC	Catacombs	39.0	40.0	1.0	0.55	Exploratory (Testing Catacombs, ~ 1.3km south of the "flagship" Paris deposit)
2026PSRC032	RC	Catacombs				NSI	
2026PSRC033	RC	Catacombs	125.0	126.0	1.0	0.67	
2026PSRC034	RC	Catacombs	23.0	24.0	1.0	1.13	

**NSI: No significant intersection*

APPENDIX 3: COLLAR AND DOWN-HOLE SURVEY OF DIAMOND AND RC DRILL-HOLES AT THE PARIS GOLD PROJECT

Down-hole surveys were completed on all the DD and RC drill holes by the drillers. A True North seeking Gyro downhole tool was used to collect surveys ranging between 5m to 30m down the holes. All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid MGA_GDA94-51.

Hole ID	Coordinates			Depth (m)	Survey method	Grid	Azimuth	Dip	Type	Prospect
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)							
2026PRC245	402,417.6	6,504,662.0	300.6	330	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	40.9	-80	RC	Paris
2026PRC262	403,163.6	6,504,383.1	291.8	204	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	35	-60	RC	Paris
2026PRC263	403,086.4	6,504,405.9	292.8	230	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	39	-60	RC	Paris
2026PRCDD220	402,233.7	6,504,765.0	301.2	483.16	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	125	-75	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD230	401,843.8	6,504,661.1	306.5	618.9	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	57	-64	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD242	401,946.1	6,504,682.5	305.3	558.3	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	67	-70	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD246	402,319.7	6,504,630.2	299.8	525.1	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	314	-70	RC/DD	Paris

2026PRCDD247	402,326.9	6,504,627.4	299.7	504.1	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	330	-71	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD252	402,243.1	6,504,612.1	300.8	457.2	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	44	-70	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD257	401,904.3	6,504,998.6	303.9	614	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	147	-64	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD259	402,083.5	6,504,684.3	302.6	618.3	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	336	-79	RC/DD	Paris
2026PSRC031	403,322.5	6,503,189.5	290.8	132	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	40	-55	RC	Catacombs
2026PSRC032	403,375.9	6,503,250.6	291.9	132	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	39	-54	RC	Catacombs
2026PSRC033	403,438.4	6,503,324.2	292.4	138	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	41	-56	RC	Catacombs
2026PSRC034	403,493.6	6,503,390.7	294.2	132	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	41	-55	RC	Catacombs

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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 drilling methods, such as diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation drilling (RC) were used to sample the project. Chips and (or) Diamond core are produced and sampled for assays. • The RC drilling was to generally accepted industry standards producing 1.0m samples which were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter. • The splitter reject sample was collected into green plastic bags or plastic buckets and laid out on the ground in 20-50m rows. • RC Chips were sampled at 1m intervals to produce an approximate representative 3kg sample into pre-numbered calico sample bags. • The full length of each hole drilled was sampled when drilling RC, and mineralised intervals with a 3-5m buffer are sampled when collecting diamond core. • Samples of Diamond core were selected based on a combination of alteration, sulphide percentage, and presence of quartz veining. • Minimum core sample intervals of 0.3m and maximum sample intervals of 1.3m were used, with a nominal 1m sample length chosen. However, minimum and maximum sample sizes could vary based on half or whole core sampling approach and the size of the core, which is governed by the minimum sample material required for laboratory analysis. • Sample intervals were determined by Torque geologists and cut in half or kept as whole core intervals. All sampling processing and handling were conducted by Torque geologists. Where external contractors were used for sample cutting, the process of sampling, and chain of custody was still managed by internal company staff.

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		• All sampling undertaken is relevant to the style of mineralisation and within best industry practice. • All samples collected are submitted to a certified commercial laboratory in Kalgoorlie and (or) Perth. The samples were analysed using the photon assay (Chrysos™ PAAU02) method which uses a ~0.5kg crushed (3mm) sub- sample, with minimal handling. Samples are dried, crushed and homogenised to ensure homogeneity for uniform sample distribution during analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC holes were drilled with a truck-mounted Schramm T685 fitted with a hands-free Sandvik DA554 rod-handler. The diamond rig was an 8x8 truck-mounted Sandvik DE-880 fitted with a hands-free rod handling system. Rod and air trucks are Mercedes 8 x 8 trucks with a 2400cfm 1000psi Hurricane booster and a 350psi/1270cfm auxiliary compressor. All equipment supplied by the drilling contractor. • RC holes were drilled using a 145mm (5.5in) face-sampling drilling bit. • Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and (or) NQ/NQ2 diamond bits (triple tube), with referenced orientation. Confidence and quality of core orientations were marked accordingly. • Depth of diamond tails were drilled from pre-collar RC holes from depths between ~250m-400m, using HQ diameter for wedge establishment, and NQ diameter for tail drilling to EOH. Where wedging was not implemented diamond tails were drilled using HQ and (or) NQ diameter core to EOH. • Relevant support vehicles were provided.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the 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 (sub-samples) were individually weighed to ensure control on recovery and sufficient sample material to be collected for the Photon analysis method. This was governed by field Geologists and drillers. Primary samples were governed in parallel, and recovery issues were addressed and (or) recorded if loss is observed. • To ensure maximum sample recovery and the representivity of the samples, an experienced Company geologist was present during drilling to monitor the sampling process. Any issues were immediately rectified. • Sample recovery was recorded by the Company Field staff (Geologists or Assistants) based on how much of the sample is returned from the cyclone and cone splitter. This is recorded as good, fair, poor or no sample. • Monitoring of sample weights (sub-sample splits) were conducted by Geologists and drillers by using an ADAM bench scale (~4kg capacity). Cyclone primary samples were monitored volumetrically. • Torque is satisfied that the RC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the interval and

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		minimal loss of fines has occurred in the RC drilling resulting in minimal sample bias. • No twin RC drill holes have been completed to assess sample bias. • Core recoveries were measured / logged for each drill run by Torque personnel and recorded in the database. • At this stage no investigations have been made into whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *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 RC chips and (or) Diamond core using current company logging methodology. Lithological logging is conducted on site and capturing occurs directly into a cloud hosted database (MX deposit). • The qualitative component of the logging describes oxidation state, grain size, lithology code assignment, and stratigraphy code assignment. • All 1m RC samples were sieved and chips collected into 20m chip trays for geological logging of colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation for potential Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • RC and Diamond drilling (DD) logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • The total length of the RC and DD holes were logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such. • Logging was completed in sufficient detail to support interpretation and resource modelling purposes and initial mining studies. • All chips and drill core samples have been photographed following industry standards and information is being stored

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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, for each meter drilled.
		  • The samples were generally dry, and all attempts were made to ensure the collected samples were dry. However, on deeper portions of some of the drillholes some samples were logged as moist and/or wet.
		  • The RC cyclone was cleaned with compressed air at the end of every completed hole and or RC hammer / bit change The RC cone splitter were routinely cleaned after every 30m interval (during down hole survey measurements)
		  • Core samples were marked up during logging and sampled by cutting lengthwise in half and sampling half the core. Half core was sent to the laboratory for analysis with the remaining core retained in the core tray.
		  • The sample sizes were appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, and the sampling methodology for the primary elements.
		• Quality Control Procedures

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		• At least one duplicate sample was collected every hole. • Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted, approximately every 50 samples. • Blank washed sand material was inserted in the field approximately every 50 samples. • Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:10 samples. • Laboratory repeats taken and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay value ranges expected for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were sent to the SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Perth. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. • Duplicates, blanks, and samples containing standards are included in the samples submitted for analysis, as described above. • The quality control procedures employed and described above are considered to provide acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • Company Competent Person (s) has visited the site and supervised the drilling and sampling processes used in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured into Excel templates on palmtops or laptops and subsequently loaded up to a secure cloud platform database (MX deposit). • The database is managed by a qualified database geologist. • All paper or digital copies of data have been stored. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half of the 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 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 surveys approximately every 5 –10m during collar operations and in 30m intervals down the hole. In cases of sensitive target specific drilling or wedge installations, downhole surveys have also been continuously conducted at 5m or 10m intervals where required. • The grid system for the Paris Project is MGA_GDA94 Zone

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		51. • Topographic data is collected by differential RTK-GPS • Topographic high-resolution (8cm) drone survey conducted by Goldfields Technical Services Pty in November 2023.
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 program is the ninth follow-up drilling program across several different prospects. • There may still be variation in the drill spacing and drillhole orientation until geological orientations and attitude of mineralisation can be established with a suitable degree of certainty. • The spacing and distribution of the data points is generally sufficiently consistent to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. • No sample composting has been applied to the reported drill holes. Samples were collected in 1m intervals, dispatched and assayed as they were collected as the sub-sample from the RC cone splitter shoot(s).
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 are obtained, processed and prepared for dispatch by qualified company geologists on 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. • Prior to this drilling program (2024) there has been reviews and audits on Torque's database and sampling techniques by two external consultants (SRK and MiningPlus). The outcomes of the reviews deemed Torque's database management, sampling techniques and QC to be on "industry standard" and adequate for the style of mineralisation. • No new external reviews have been conducted on the current reported drilling results; however internal reviews of the database and sampling techniques are ongoingly managed by qualified Torque staff.

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

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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 (M15/479, M15/481, M15/496, M15/497, M15/498) 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 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

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		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 focused 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 program. 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

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		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 in the body of the announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No high-grade cuts or caps have been applied to the assay results reported in this announcement. • Arithmetic length weighted averages are used: example 314m to 319m in a drillhole hole that is reported as 5m @ 15.24 g/t gold, of contiguous samples, follows an example calculation approach as follows: [(1m*59.93gpt) + (1m*10.02gpt) + (1m*0.75gpt) + (1m*0.43gpt) + (1m*5.08gpt) / [5] = 76.21/5m = 15.24 g/t gold over 5m. • 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 intercepts are reported as downhole widths. Drill orientations have been selected to approximate perpendicular intersection of the mineralised zones, informed by the current understanding of the structural geometry associated with gold mineralisation. Downhole intervals to true widths remain uncertain at this stage.
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 announcement. 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 body of this announcement presents selected significant intercepts considered material to the interpretation of the Paris Gold Project mineralised zones (tables available in Appendix's, with the relevant Au cut-off approach)
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. • Previous announcements have reported the outcomes of metallurgical test work conducted to investigate the gold recoveries from mineralised zones.
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 diamond drilling.

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