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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 July 2026

torque METALS

UPDATED 253,000oz MINERAL RESOURCE FOR PARIS GOLD DEPOSIT SETS STRONG FOUNDATION FOR GROWTH

67% increase in contained ounces to 253,000oz @ 3.8g/t gold, as part of a global resource of 351,000oz @ 3.1g/t for the Paris Gold Project; Expanded exploration campaign underway targeting next stage of growth

HIGHLIGHTS

- Updated June 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) completed for the 100%-owned Paris Gold Project in the South Kalgoorlie district of Western Australia:
    - Global Resource of **3.47Mt @ 3.1g/t gold for 351,000oz gold (Indicated and Inferred)** reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) guidelines and ASX listing Rules.
- The June 2026 update to the Paris Deposit represents a 67% increase in contained ounces relative to the September 2024 MRE and comprises:
- **2.01Mt @ 3.8g/t gold** for **253,000 ounces –** Paris Deposit (2026 MRE update)
- **1.15Mt @ 2.0g/t gold** for **73,000 ounces –** HHH Deposit (2024 MRE unchanged)
- **279kt @ 2.8g/t gold** for **25,000 ounces –** Observation Deposit (2024 MRE unchanged)
- The Paris Deposit open pit (RPEEE) contained ounces have increased by 39% to **156koz gold in 2026**. The **Indicated component** of the Resource increased by 243% **to 114koz gold**, representing an increase of approximately **81koz gold**.
- The Paris Deposit underground (RPEEE) contained ounces have increased by 144% to **97koz gold in 2026**, an increase of approximately **57koz gold**. The UG component remains predominantly classified as Inferred, with Inferred contained gold increasing by **134% to 92koz gold**.
- The combined Paris Deposit Open Pit and Underground Resource increased by 101koz ounces (or 67%) to 2.01Mt @ 3.8g/t for 253,000 ounces.
- Cut-off grade and economic assumptions for resource reporting underpinned by a gold price assumption of A$5,150/oz.
- Results from recent and ongoing drilling at the Paris, HHH and Observation deposits will be included in the next MRE update.

TORQUE'S PROJECT 'RAPID PATH TO A MILLION' (RPM) STRATEGY:

- Following the recently announced leadership reset, Torque has embarked on an expanded growth and discovery program targeting a Rapid Path to 1.0Moz MRE at +2.0g/t over the next two years. [1]

[1] This is an aspirational objective and is not intended to be a forecast or exploration target. Torque's ability to achieve this aim is subject to a number of uncertainties including exploration success

- Drilling is currently underway targeting systematic resource growth at existing deposits guided by the successful application of DHEM surveys that continue to generate strong conductors. Further DHEM surveys are planned following recent deeper drilling at Paris to refine drill targeting.
- The RPM Program will also aggressively target high-priority prospects to deliver potential new discoveries and exploration opportunities.
- Review and optimisation of existing landholdings underway to unlock value for shareholders.

TORQUE'S MANAGING DIRECTOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CRAIG JONES, COMMENTED:

"This resource upgrade for the Paris Gold Deposit marks the culmination of the drilling effort over the past two years by the previous management team with an amplified intensity over the last six months with a little over 19kms drilled in 2026 alone, resulting in a 67% increase in contained ounces through the definition of a high-grade 253,000oz MRE grading an impressive 3.8g/t gold. The Paris Deposit now forms nearly 72% of the global resource at the Paris Gold Project.

"Importantly, this represents just the beginning of the growth story for Torque. The current resource sits within an area of just 2.5km^2, representing a tiny portion of the broader 57km strike length of highly prospective greenstone belt sitting within our South Kalgoorlie Gold Project. There are many gaps with limited information between the main deposits that present a unique opportunity to aggressively explore with drilling and geophysical techniques.

"In conjunction with the announcement of this MRE update, we are pleased to outline our strategy under new leadership to generate a Rapid Path to a Million ounces (RPM), setting the bar from which our growth and achievements can be measured from this point forwards. The team has already identified numerous growth and expansion opportunities, both in the immediate 'near-mine' environment and more broadly across our tenement holding.

"There is still much work to be done to unlock the full potential of the Paris Gold Project. This begins with focusing on the untested targets within the current resource area, in addition to building our knowledge on the structures and possible linkages that exist between the Paris, HHH and Observation deposits.

"With aggressive exploration and drilling programs already underway, led by the new Torque management team, we are looking forward to delivering further significant growth for our shareholders."

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Torque Metals Limited ("**Torque**" or "the **Company**") (ASX: **TOR**) is pleased to report an updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for its 100%-owned Paris Gold Project, located on granted Mining Licences in the resource-rich West Australian Goldfields within the Company's South Kalgoorlie Gold Camp.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The updated Paris Gold Project MRE has seen a substantial increase in both tonnes and contained ounces compared to the previous estimate, reflecting growth in the Paris deposit. The central project area, fully controlled by Torque, covers **~57km** strike length within **~350km²** greenstone belt.

The Paris MRE spans a **2.5km** strike length and an area of just **2.5km²**, encompassing several untested targets and multiple strong indications of interlinking structures between the Paris, HHH, and Observation deposits and promising gold mineralisation already identified just outside the resource area.

The Paris Gold Deposit MRE is based on RC and diamond drilling completed and assays received up to 22 June 2026, was prepared by Torque Metals' Competent Person and reviewed by WSP (Australia) in accordance with the reporting guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 Edition). The global Mineral Resource incorporates the 2026 update to Paris and the 2024 HHH and Observation deposits, both unchanged (see Tables 1 and 2 below).

Since the 2024 MRE model, Torque has drilled 36,582 metres of RC & DD drilling within MRE growth areas, of which 31,914 metres were drilled at the Paris Deposit and used for the 2026 June MRE update. Approximately 60% of this drilling has been completed in 2026 focusing on infill and conversion of the resource.

In-fill drilling since the 2024 MRE has significantly improved the geological understanding and confidence at the Paris Gold Deposit, particularly in areas previously classified as Inferred. This increased drill density has allowed the conversion of key zones to the higher-confidence Indicated category. While defining these boundaries more tightly has resulted in a net reduction in overall contained ounces, it delivers a much more robust, reliable and realistic model of the deposit moving forward.

Potential mining Scenario	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (`000 oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (`000 oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (`000 oz)
Open Pit - Paris	705	5.0	114	600	2.2	42	1,305	3.7	156
Open Pit - HHH	95	3.2	10	817	1.6	43	913	1.8	53
Open Pit - Observation	225	2.7	19	54	3.5	6	279	2.8	25
Sub Total - OP	**1,025**	**4.3**	**143**	**1,471**	**1.9**	**91**	**2,497**	**2.9**	**234**
Underground - Paris	40	3.3	4	703	4.1	92	743	4.1	97
Underground - HHH	2	6.5	0	231	2.7	20	233	2.7	21
Sub Total - UG	**42**	**3.2**	**4**	**934**	**3.7**	**112**	**976**	**3.7**	**118**
Total	**1,067**	**4.3**	**147**	**2,405**	**2.6**	**203**	**3,473**	**3.1**	**351**

Table 1 Paris Gold Project, Global Mineral Resource Estimate.

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (`000 oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (`000 oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (`000 oz)
Paris	745	4.9	118	1,303	3.2	134	2,048	3.8	253
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	**1,067**	**4.3**	**147**	**2,405**	**2.6**	**203**	**3,473**	**3.1**	**351**

Table 2 Paris, HHH and Observation Mineral Resource Estimate.

Table 1/Table 2 notes:

1. The preceding statements of Mineral Resources conform to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures which reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources.
2. The open pit Mineral Resource for the **Paris Deposit** is the portion of the Mineral Resource that is constrained within an A$5,150/oz optimised pit shell and above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold.
3. The underground Mineral Resource for the **Paris Deposit** is the portion of the Mineral Resource that is located outside of the A$5,150/oz optimised pit shells and constrained within Mineable Stope Optimiser (MSO) shapes, applying a cut-off grade of 1.20g/t gold.

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4. **Mineral Resources for HHH and Observation are unchanged and based on the Mineral Resource Estimate (https: *Torque Metals, Mineral Resource Estimate, September 2024*) reported on the 18 September 2024**. Optimised pit shells were tested with current (2026) economic parameters, to identify any material change, of which none was concluded

5. Historical mining has occurred at both Paris and HHH, with an underground portion at Paris. Available survey pickups have been used to deplete the Mineral Resource Estimate in these areas.

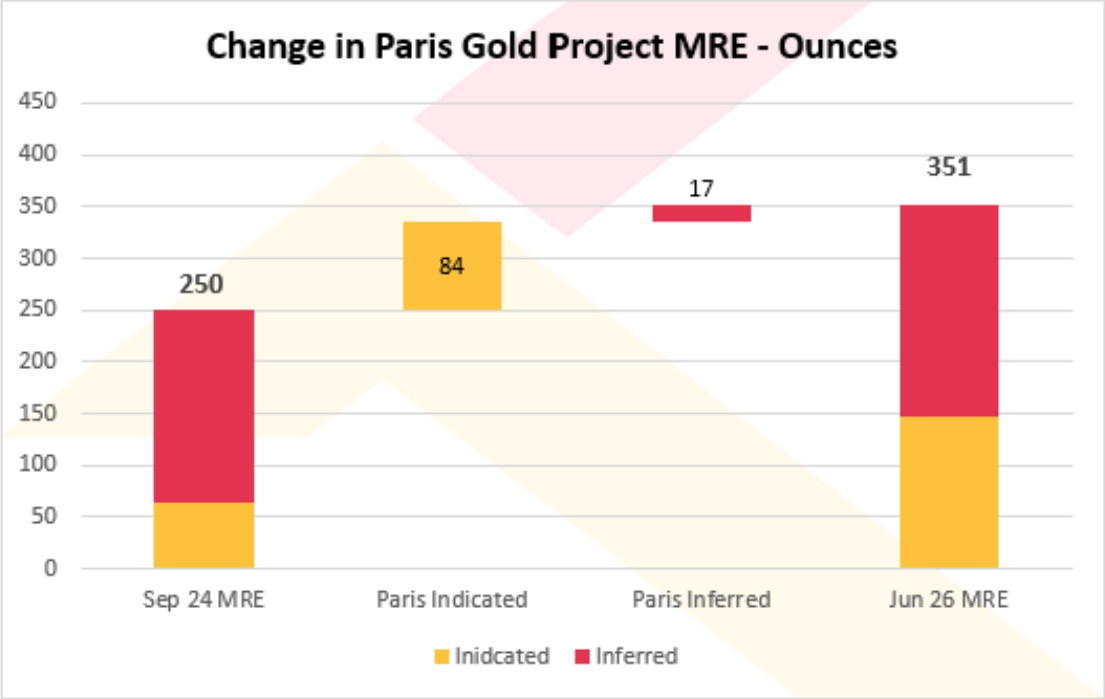

Figure 1 *Change to company MRE ounces September 2024 to June 2026*

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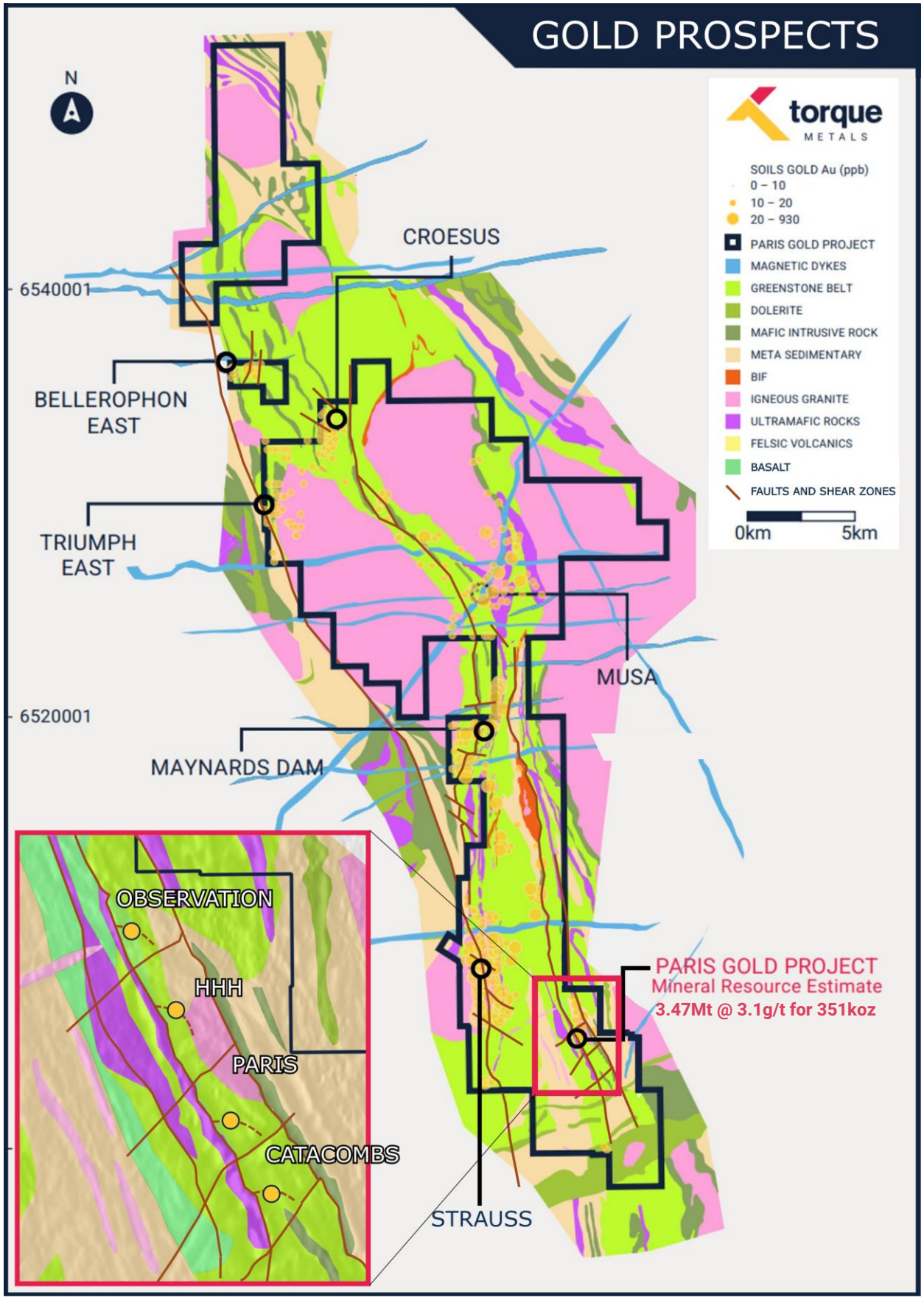

Figure 2 Paris Gold Project, showing regional scale and greenstone belt dominance

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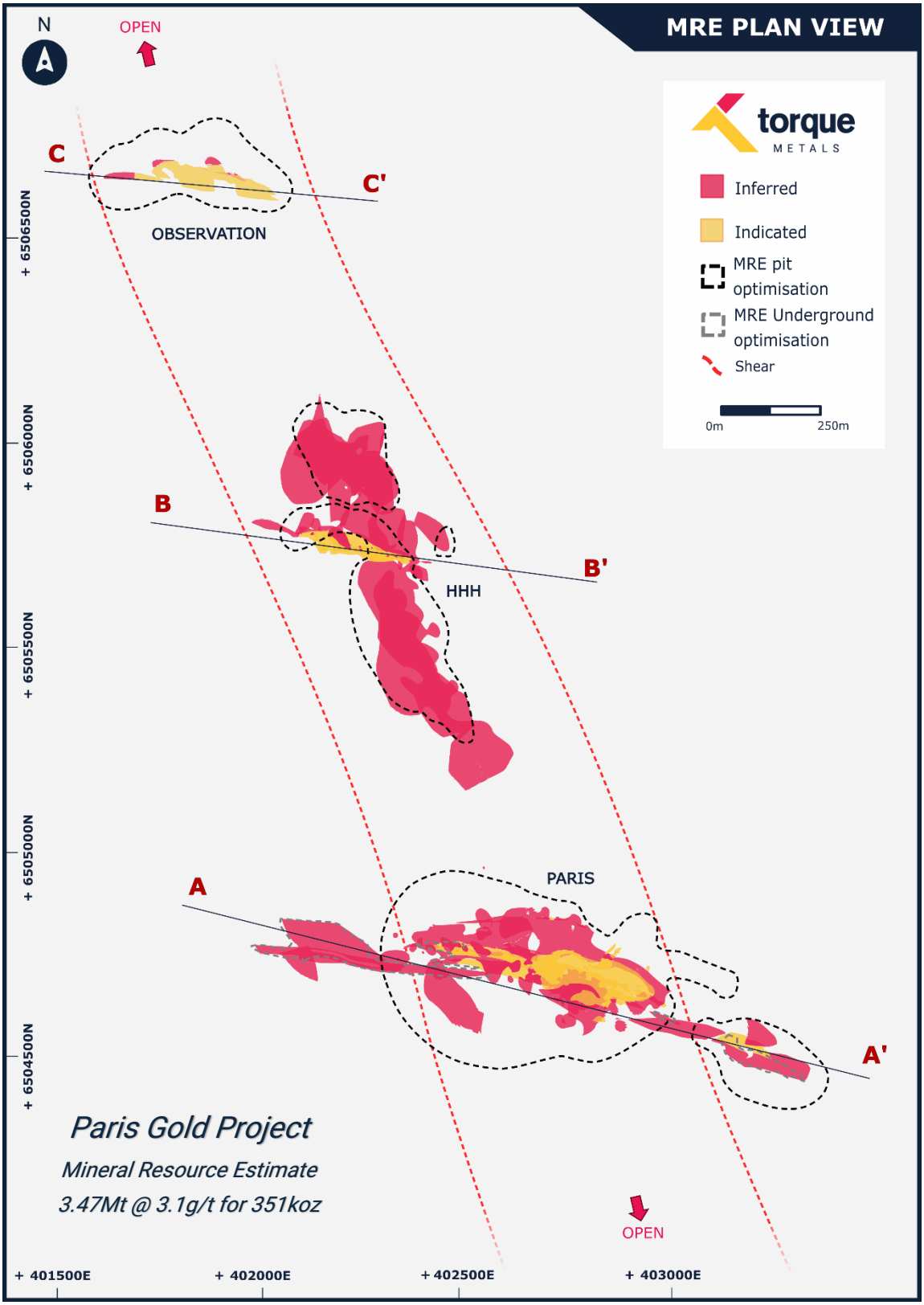

Figure 3 Paris Gold Project, plan view showing the Global Mineral Resource Estimate (Paris, HHH, Observation)

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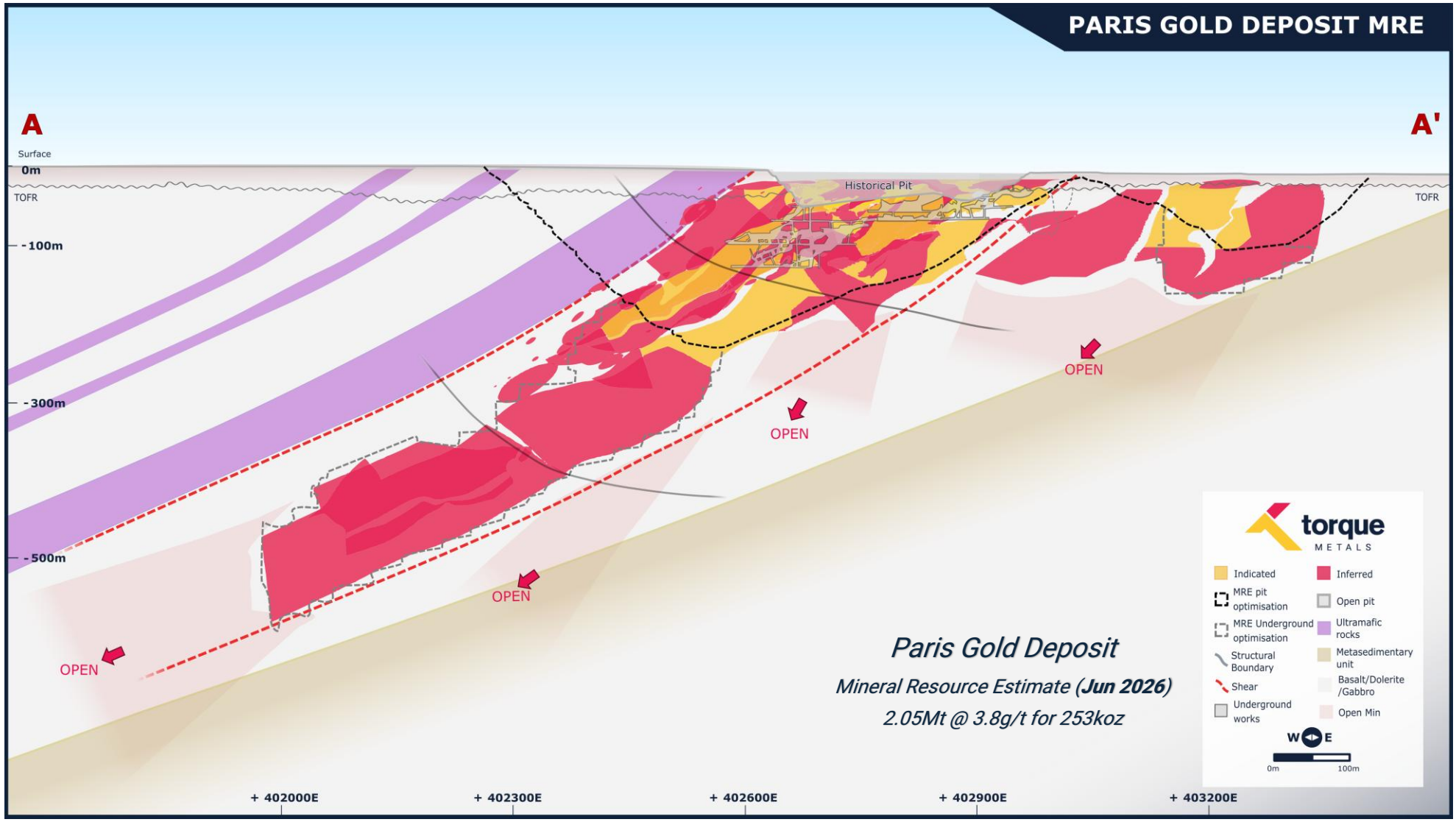

Figure 4 June 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate, Paris Deposit, E-W Section

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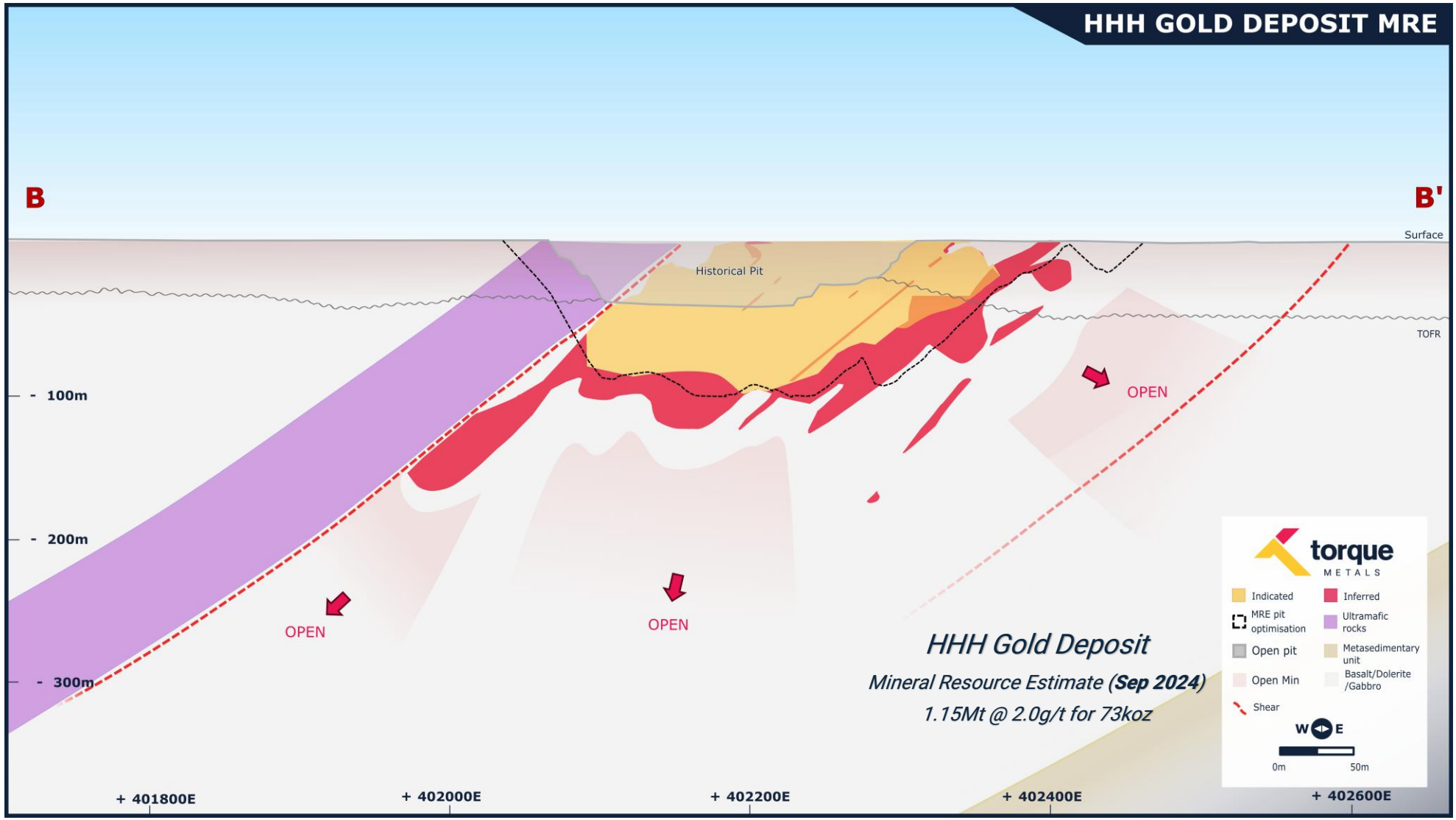

Figure 5 September 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate, HHH Deposit, E-W Section

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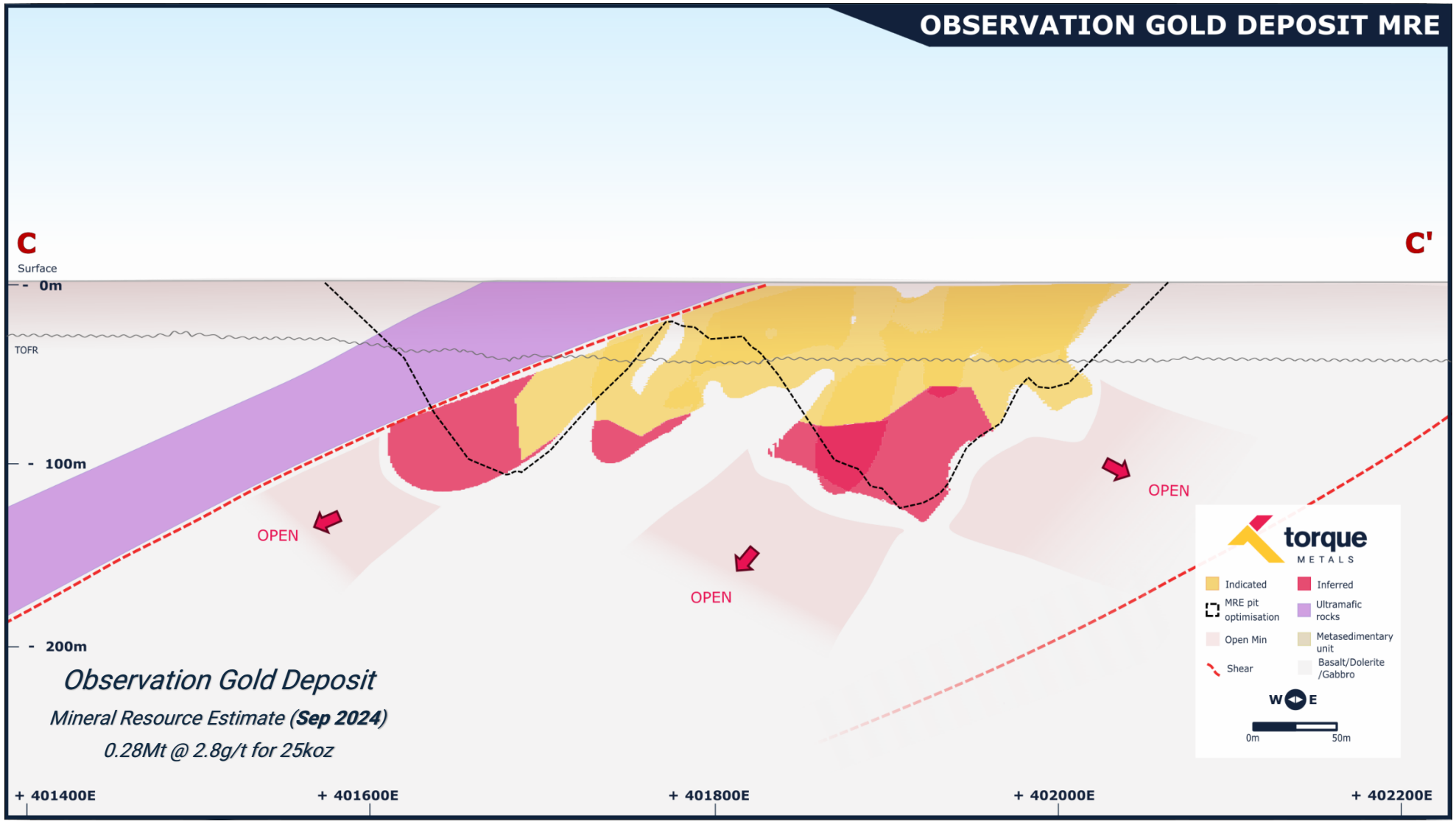

Figure 6 September 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate, Observation Deposit, E-W Section.

FUTURE WORK PROGRAM AT PARIS GOLD PROJECT

- While the Company's recent focus has been on in-fill and extensional drilling at the Paris deposit itself to update the Mineral Resource Estimate, the focus will now shift to the Project RPM outlined above with a broader focus on resource extension, growth and discovery drilling to support the Rapid Path to 1.0 Million ounces (RPM).
- The ongoing successful use of DHEM geophysical surveys, in identifying remobilised sulphide mineralisation associated with gold-bearing shear and fault zones in second and third order faults – which is considered a competitive advantage of the Paris Gold Project - will assist both in targeting expansion of existing resources as well as structural repeats along the tenure. DHEM is considered a powerful tool to speed up the discovery process.
- A review is currently underway to target discovery drilling opportunities along the 57km of strike of the Greenstone belt within the central tenement package, including the Paris. Strauss, Maynards and East St Ives corridors. This will include additional target locations whilst also supporting growth around the existing MRE.
- Further in-fill drilling within the Inferred resource at Paris, HHH and Observation for depth and further extensions is expected to upgrade some of these areas to Indicated classification as part of the next Mineral Resource update.
- A wider reaching review of the +1,000km^2 tenement package is also in progress to support the RPM Strategy further away from the central focused area.

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PARIS GOLD DEPOSIT 2026 MRE UPDATE – SUMMARY OF MATERIAL INFORMATION

This section provides a summary of the material information required under ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 for the updated Paris Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate and should be read in conjunction with the September 2024 Mineral Resource announcement and supporting technical information thereof.

Overview

The June 2026 Mineral Resource update relates solely to the **Paris Deposit** and incorporates a revised geological interpretation, updated mineralisation domains, Mineral Resource estimation and classification, and an updated RPEEE assessment.

The Mineral Resources for **HHH and Observation** have not been updated as part of the June 2026 update and remain unchanged from the September 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate. Accordingly, the previously reported technical assumptions, reporting parameters and RPEEE considerations for HHH and Observation continue to apply. Optimised pit shells were tested with current (2026) economic parameters, of which the results concluded no material change.

Project Location

The Paris Gold Project is located approximately **90km** south-east of Kalgoorlie, and approximately 50km south-east of Kambalda, West Australia. The project extends over a strike length of **~57km** between Lake Lefroy and Lake Cowan, within **~350km²** greenstone belt controlled by the Company. The Paris, HHH, and Observation deposits span a 2.5km strike length and an area of **2.5km²** and are located on granted Mining Leases (M15/497, M15/498 & M15/480) with pre-native titles status with Torque Metals controlling 100% of the mineral rights.

Regional Geology

The Paris Gold Project is located within the Kalgoorlie Terrane of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, a region hosting numerous world-class gold deposits. The terrane comprises granite intrusions and narrow, arcuate greenstone belts formed during Neoarchaean rifting and magmatic events, with gold mineralisation broadly associated with subsequent orogenic processes (~2.66–2.63 Ga). The Project lies within the Parker Domain, a fault-bounded sequence of mafic–ultramafic volcanics, volcaniclastic sediments and intrusive units metamorphosed to greenschist–amphibolite facies. The tenement is positioned on the western limb of a regional north-plunging syncline and in proximity to major crustal-scale structures, including the Boulder-Lefroy Shear Zone, which is a key control on gold mineralisation across the Kalgoorlie Terrane.

Local Geology

The Paris Gold Project is located within the Paris Gold Corridor, a ~2.5 km north to northwest-trending zone of gold mineralisation encompassing the Paris, HHH and Observation deposits. Mineralisation is associated with an approximately 900 m-scale west to northwest-trending structural zone within a sequence of

intercalated mafic–ultramafic volcanic rocks, dolerite–gabbro intrusions, and felsic volcanic and sedimentary units. Bedrock is largely concealed beneath a thin veneer of transported colluvium, with limited outcrop.

The western portion of the tenement is dominated by felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks correlated with the Black Flag Group, while the eastern portion comprises metabasalts and mafic intrusive units. Proterozoic dolerite dykes locally crosscut the stratigraphy. Gold mineralisation occurs across multiple lithologies but is primarily hosted in structurally controlled lodes and quartz veins, with associated sulphide alteration within broader alteration halos, consistent with orogenic gold systems in the Kalgoorlie Terrane.

Gold Mineralisation

The Paris Gold Project deposits (Paris, HHH and Observation) are hosted within a structurally controlled mineralised system associated with the Boulder-Lefroy Fault and related subsidiary structures. Gold mineralisation is primarily linked to WNW–ESE oriented quartz-sulphide veins developed within a broader network of shear zones and strike-parallel faults. Mineralisation occurs as discrete lodes typically 1–10 m wide (averaging 2–5 m) and is interpreted to form shallow west-plunging shoots. The sulphide assemblage evolves from distal pyrite-dominated veins to more proximal arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite, with gold commonly associated with quartz-chalcopyrite veining and locally elevated base metal concentrations.

Torque has also identified two distinct styles of mineralisation. The first style includes early shear-related quartz veins and breccia zones north south direction, while the second comprises high-grade, parallel shear-related gold mineralisation trending in a west-east direction (see Figure 7).

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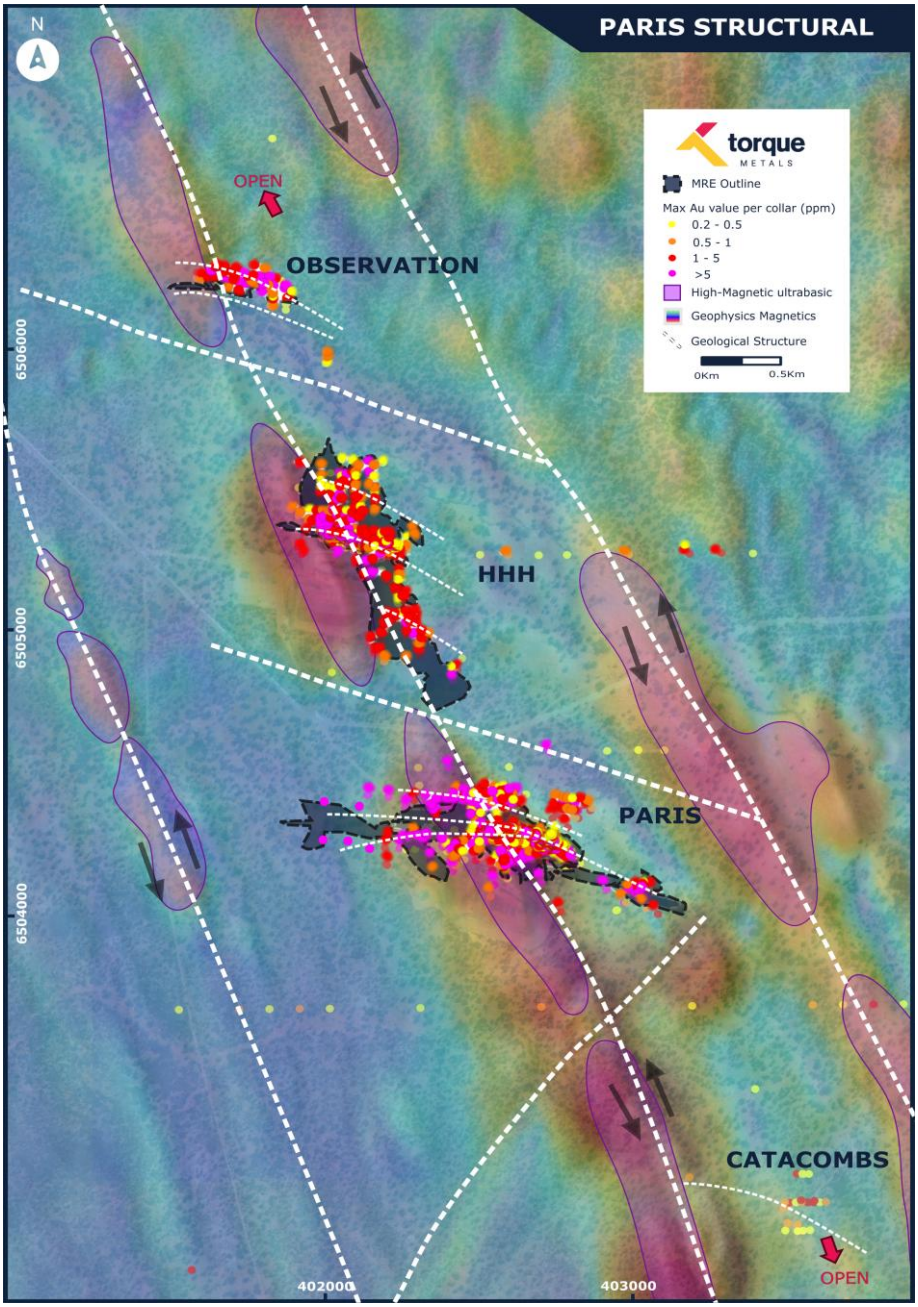

Figure 2 Schematic representation of the geological structures governing Paris, HHH and Observation deposits.

Drilling Techniques

Drilling data used in the **global Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)** comprise of Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC), RC with diamond tail (RCDD) and Diamond (DD) drilling completed by multiple operators between 1983 and 2026, including Julia Mines, WMC Resources, Goldfields (St Ives Gold Mining Company), Austral Pacific Pty Ltd and Torque Metals.

Completed drilling within Mineral Resource growth areas at the Paris project, up to 22 June 2026, includes 102 diamond drill holes (13,591m), 36 RCDD holes (13,706 m), 1,161 RC holes (86,935 m) and 115 AC holes (2,737 m), which totals to approximately 116 969 metres. Since the 2024 MRE, only the HHH and Paris deposits were drilled, of which approximately 69% of the total Mineral resource growth drilling has been within the Paris

deposit area. Since the 2024 MRE, an additional 31 914 metres (RC, DD & RC/ DD) metres have been drilled within the Paris deposit and incorporated in the June 2026 Paris Deposit MRE update.

A thorough geological database audit and review was conducted by SRK Consulting (Australia) in 2024 and updated in 2026 to include new drilling. This audit provided a summary of each drilling campaign to understand the quality of the data and drilling was coded with a sample confidence ranking. This ranking was considered during the Mineral Resource estimation and classification process.

Sample Techniques and Analysis Methods

Prior to 2025, Torque RC samples were collected from the RC rig each metre beneath the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter. Samples were generally dry, particularly in the shallow sections of the holes. The splitter reject sample was collected into green plastic bags and laid out in rows. The holes were sampled as initial 3 m composites using a PVC spear to produce a 3 kg sample. Anomalous intervals from the 3 m composites were submitted as 1 m samples collected by the cone splitter. The full length of RC holes was sampled.

Since 2025, Torque adopted a full 1 m sampling approach, replacing the earlier 3 m composite sampling. Samples are collected using a rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter to produce primary ("A-split") samples for assay, with a secondary ("B-split") retained for QA/QC purposes, including duplicate analysis and validation. Sampling is undertaken over the full length of each hole, maintaining representative sample weights (~3 kg), and is considered consistent with industry best practice for resource definition drilling.

Torque DD samples were selected based on a combination of alteration, sulphide percentage or presence of quartz veining, with a 3-5 m buffer sampled. Minimum sample intervals of 0.3 m were applied with a maximum sample interval of 1.3 m, with a nominal 1 m sample length chosen. Sample intervals were determined by Torque geologists and cut in half or sampled 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 managed by internal company staff.

Since 2025, gold analysis has been undertaken using PhotonAssay (Chrysos™ PAAU02) at SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie and (or) Perth, utilising a ~500 g crushed sub-sample to provide rapid and representative results. Comparison test work between PhotonAssay and fire assay methods indicates acceptable correlation, while additional internal test work confirms no significant variance between sample preparation methods. The analytical approach is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation, and Mineral Resource estimation.

Prior to 2025, Torque samples were analysed for gold at either Bureau Veritas or Intertek Laboratories by fire assay. The method used was FA001 Lead Collection Fire Assay- AAS which involves pulverizing up to 3 kg of raw sample with QC specification of 85% <75µm. Samples greater than 3 kg were split prior to pulverizing and the remainder retained. Fire assay was completed using a nominal 40 g charge. Au was determined via an AAS finish, with detection limits in ppm. Fire assay for some batches of samples included PGE analysis by Nickel Sulphide Collection Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish. Multi-elemental analysis is done by mixed acid digest, aqua regia digest and/or sodium peroxide fusion ICP finish.

Geological Modelling & Estimation Domains

The 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) update incorporates additional RC and diamond drilling and builds on the 2024 geological model, with updates focused on improving the geological interpretation, domain definition and estimation confidence, within the **Paris deposit**.

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Geological modelling was undertaken using an integrated litho-structural framework informed by drilling assays, geological logging (includes structural measurements), multi-element geochemistry, pXRF data, geophysical interpretation, open-pit mapping and historical mining information. Additional datasets, including downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys and optical/acoustic televiewer (OTV/ATV) data, were used to refine structural interpretations and improve the understanding of mineralisation controls. Additional clustering analysis (utilising JASP software - https://jasp-stats.org/) and modelling techniques were used, such as three-dimensional machine-learning clustering (Seequent Driver) to validate, including to assist in guiding the modelling interpretation.

Ongoing internal review and validation of the drilling database has included relogging and reinterpretation of a significant portion of historical and recent drilling, supported by core photography, chip logging and geochemical analysis. Mineralogical and metallurgical studies have also informed the geological interpretation and supported the understanding of mineralisation style and continuity (RSC Consulting Ltd ,2025 (1); RSC Consulting Ltd ,2025 (2)).

Regolith and weathering models were refined to better distinguish oxide, transitional and fresh material, with the fresh rock boundary providing a key control on the extent of supergene mineralisation. Geochemical indicators were used to assist interpretation of supergene processes where applicable.

Mineralisation domains were interpreted using a nominal 0.3 g/t Au grade threshold, constrained by lithological and structural controls. Estimation domains were developed using a combination of vein-based interpretations, geological boundaries and interpolated trends, with sub-domaining applied where required to separate distinct grade populations and minimise grade smearing.

Mineral Resource Estimation Methodology

Gold estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) with 1 m sample composites, using Leapfrog Geo & Edge v2026.1 software, for the Paris Deposit update.

One updated block model was created for the Paris Deposit with parent block sizes of 10 m x 5 m x 5 m (xyz). Subcelling to 0.625 m (minimum) was applied to accurately reflect the wireframe boundaries with estimation into the parent cell.

Compositing to 1 m intervals was undertaken in each estimation domain and all domains were estimated using hard boundaries. Grade capping was applied to most domains where extreme values were present. Log probability plots, histograms and cumulative frequency plots were used to determine the optimal top-cuts for each domain. In addition, outlier search-restrictions were applied in some domains to further limit the influence of extreme high-grade composites.

Variograms were modelled for individual domains where there exists a sufficient number of composites to create them. In other domains, variograms were “borrowed” from similar domains, oriented to fit the trend of mineralisation. Variable orientations (‘dynamic anisotropy’) were used for some domains which are not planar.

The estimate was run over up to three passes. The first pass was based on the variogram ranges with the second pass equal to 1.5 or 2 times the first pass. In some larger domains, a third pass was introduced at three to four times the variogram range. Minimum and maximum samples were reviewed by using Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) and were generally set to a minimum of 6 sample and a maximum of 25-30 samples in the first pass with the samples decreasing in subsequent passes. A drillhole sample limit was also applied to reduce over-reliance on individual drillholes.

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The resulting block model was validated using visual, statistical and spatial checks. Validation included comparison of estimated block grades against informing composites and drillhole data in section, plan and three-dimensional views, domain-level statistical comparisons against capped and declustered composite data, including swath plot analysis in the X, Y and Z directions. These checks were used to assess local grade continuity, domain boundary behaviour, estimation smoothing and the relationship between the block model and informing data.

Additional validation and sensitivity checks were undertaken for selected primary estimation domains using conditional simulation. The conditional simulation was not used as the reported estimate and applied as an independent comparative check against the OK model in areas considered important to the Mineral Resource. The OK and conditional simulation results show broadly comparable grade and metal trends for the domains tested, with the OK model displaying the expected smoothing relative to the conditional simulation and input composite data. Localised differences observed in the swath plots are considered consistent with geological variability, high-grade continuity, drill spacing and domain geometry. The results provide supporting validation for the estimation approach in the domains tested.

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Bulk Density

Bulk density values used for the Paris Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate were based on a review of historical pre-2021 data and more recent Torque Metals diamond drilling data collected between 2021 and 2026. A total of 10,423 bulk density measurements were available, of which a large proportion of the historical data was obtained using SSR (Short-Spaced Response) and LSD (Long-spaced detection) regression approaches by using downhole geophysical density logging. Limited metadata and QA/QC documentation are available for the historical dataset; however, this dataset accounts for approximately 73% of the available density measurements. The arithmetic mean bulk density of the available dataset, predominately associated with oxide material is 2.20 t/m³.

The majority of historical density data is associated with oxide material within the Paris Deposit. Due to the lower confidence associated with portions of the historical dataset, a default bulk density of 2.00 t/m³ was applied to oxide mineralised material.

More recent diamond drilling density data, collected using the Archimedes method and subject to QA/QC processes, was used to support the assignment of bulk density values for transitional and fresh material. To test the validity of the density values applied in the 2024 MRE, an inverse distance squared estimate was conducted within the mineralised transitional and fresh domains. Density data was reviewed for outliers, with a top-cut of 4.00 t/m³ and bottom-cut of 1.00 t/m^3 applied to reduce the influence of anomalous high- and low-density values.

Based on the review of available data, nominal bulk density values of 2.00 t/m³ for oxide mineralised material, 2.50 t/m³ for transitional mineralised material and 2.80 t/m³ for fresh mineralised material were applied in the MRE.

Resource Classification

The **HHH and Observation deposits (2024 MRE)**, remains as stated in the announcement dated the 18 September 2024 (https: Torque Metals, Mineral Resource Estimate, September 2024). The Competent Person has reviewed the classification related to the 2024 MRE, during the 2026 June MRE process, and considers the classifications appropriate, to remain unchanged, and to be reported within the global Mineral Resource Estimate of the Paris Gold project.

The Mineral Resource for the **Paris deposit** was assigned by the Competent Person using a combination of geological confidence, data quality, drillhole spacing, sample support, mineralisation continuity, variogram modelled ranges, geological and structural interpretations, estimation quality (kriging estimation parameters) and validity of the local block estimates. The classification was applied using interpreted classification wireframes to ensure spatial continuity is honoured appropriately towards the level of confidence and risk, and furthermore to avoid isolated or unsupported classification artefacts.

Indicated Mineral Resources were assigned where geological and grade continuity are reasonably demonstrated. These areas are generally supported by close-spaced drilling, reliable collar and downhole survey data, appropriate sampling and assay (QA/QC), consistent domain geometry, and well-informed OK estimates within the mineralised domains. In general, the Indicated resources followed a final assessment of 20 m x 20 m related to drillhole spacings.

Inferred Mineral Resources were assigned where geological continuity is interpreted but confidence in grade continuity is lower due to wider drill spacing, reduced sample quality, reduced sample support, lower estimation confidence, increased geological complexity, increase in extrapolation from drilling, or proximity to the margins and (or) down-dip extents of the interpreted mineralised domains. In general, the Inferred resources followed a final assessment of 80m x 80m related to drillhole spacings, and in specific areas with higher risk / uncertainty / complexity an assessment of 60m x 60m were considered.

Estimation quality parameters were reviewed during classification, which included estimation search passes, number of informing composites, spatial distribution of samples, distance to informing samples, search ellipse ranges, kriging quality metrics, and the relationship between block estimates and informing composites. Areas estimated in second / third passes or supported by poorly distributed samples were generally restricted to Inferred or unclassified categories.

Conditional simulation was used as an additional uncertainty and sensitivity check for selected primary estimation domains. Conditional simulation variance outputs were reviewed to assist in assessing relative local grade uncertainty and the expected variability of the mineralisation in the domains tested. These outputs were not used as the sole basis for classification, however, considered alongside the primary factors to provide supporting information for more robust decision making.

Assessment of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE)

For the June 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate, only the **Paris Deposit** has been updated through revised geological modelling, Mineral Resource estimation, classification and RPEEE assessment. The **HHH** and **Observation** Mineral Resources have not been updated and remain unchanged from the September 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate. Optimised pit shells were tested with current (2026) economic parameters for the HHH and Observation deposits, to identify any material change, of which none was concluded. The 2024 RPEEE assessment reported open pit Mineral Resources within A$3,000/oz optimised pit shells above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au, with Mineral Resources outside the optimised pit shells reported above a cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t Au in fresh material, where applicable, for potential underground mining **(https: *Torque Metals, Mineral Resource Estimate, September 2024*).**

Pit optimisations were completed using industry-standard methodologies and assumptions informed by historical mining at the Paris and HHH deposits and benchmarked against comparable operations in the region.

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Paris deposit 2026 June MRE update - RPEEE assessment

The open pit component of the Paris deposit Mineral Resource is reported within an optimised open pit shell generated to demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE). The open pit Mineral Resource is constrained within A$5,150/oz optimised pit shells and reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au (WSP (Australia), 2026(1)).

The optimisation parameters applied a gold price of A$5,150/oz, updated processing, general and administrative, mining, ore handling, and royalty costs, as well as metallurgical recoveries based on test work. Mining, mining dilution, and recovery factors were applied within the optimisation process. RPEEE assessments were completed for all three deposits. For the HHH and Observation deposits, the assessments were undertaken on the 2024 Mineral Resource models, as no additional drilling data has been incorporated. While updated optimisation inputs, including higher gold prices and revised cost assumptions, were applied, the resulting changes to the pit shells and contained Mineral Resources were minor and not considered material. Accordingly, the reported Mineral Resources for HHH and Observation remain unchanged from the 2024 MRE. The assessment of RPEEE is based on conceptual level mining studies and remains subject to further optimisation and technical studies, including detailed mine design, scheduling and economic evaluation.

The underground component of the Paris deposit Mineral Resource was reported **outside** of the A$5,150/oz optimised pit shells and constrained within Mineable Stope Optimiser (MSO) stope shapes and is assumed to be extracted via underground mining methods, with a minimum width of 2.0 m, after applying a cut-off grade of 1.2 g/t Au. The cut-off grade was derived based on benchmarking across underground gold resources in proximal locations (WSP (Australia), 2026(1)).

Historical pit mining has occurred at both Paris and HHH, and underground mining has occurred at Paris. Available survey pickups have been considered in depleting the Mineral Resource Estimate in these areas.

Metallurgical Factors Considered

Independent metallurgical test work completed in 2023 and 2024 supports favourable processing characteristics for the Paris, HHH and Observation deposits. The test results were announced (https://torquemetals.com/investor-centre/asx-announcements/) on 27 September 2023 and 17 December 2024, respectively.

2023 Test Work

Metallurgical test work undertaken in 2023 included gravity recovery and cyanide leach testing on composite samples from the Paris and Observation deposits. Gravity testing confirmed the presence of a significant coarse gold component, with approximately 40% of gold recovered via gravity.

Subsequent cyanide leach test work achieved high overall gold recoveries of approximately 97% for Paris and up to 99% for Observation at grind sizes of P80 106–150 µm.

2024 Test Work

Further metallurgical test work completed in 2024 on composite samples from Paris, HHH and Observation confirmed and extended the earlier results. Gravity recovery increased relative to earlier test work, ranging from approximately 50% to 70% across the deposits.

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Cyanide leach test work achieved average overall gold recoveries of approximately 96% for Paris, 96% for HHH and approximately 91% for Observation at a grind size of P80 106 µm. The test work also demonstrated that copper and sulphide minerals do not materially impact leaching performance.

Based on test work completed during 2023 and 2024, appropriate processing recoveries were applied towards the RPEEE assessment.

The applied metallurgical assumptions are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and remains subject to further optimisation through additional metallurgical studies.

Other Material Modifying Factors

The Paris Gold Project is located within an established mining district with a long history of exploration and mining activity. Historical small-scale open pit and underground mining have occurred at the Paris and HHH deposits, with existing disturbed areas, waste dumps and open-cut workings present within the project area.

Furthermore, the Mineral Resources are located on granted mining leases, which provides a favourable tenure position for future project evaluation and potential development.

No material environmental, heritage, social, permitting or land access issues have been identified at this stage that are considered likely to prevent future open pit or underground mining, subject to completion of the required technical studies, approvals and statutory permitting processes.

Future development studies will need to consider geotechnical, hydrogeological, environmental, heritage, waste characterisation, mining, processing and infrastructure requirements. Rehabilitation obligations associated with historical and future mining disturbance will also need to be considered as part of future permitting and development planning. However, at this stage of project level, the assessment of modifying factors remains at a conceptual level for Mineral Resource reporting purposes.

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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 (351koz 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.

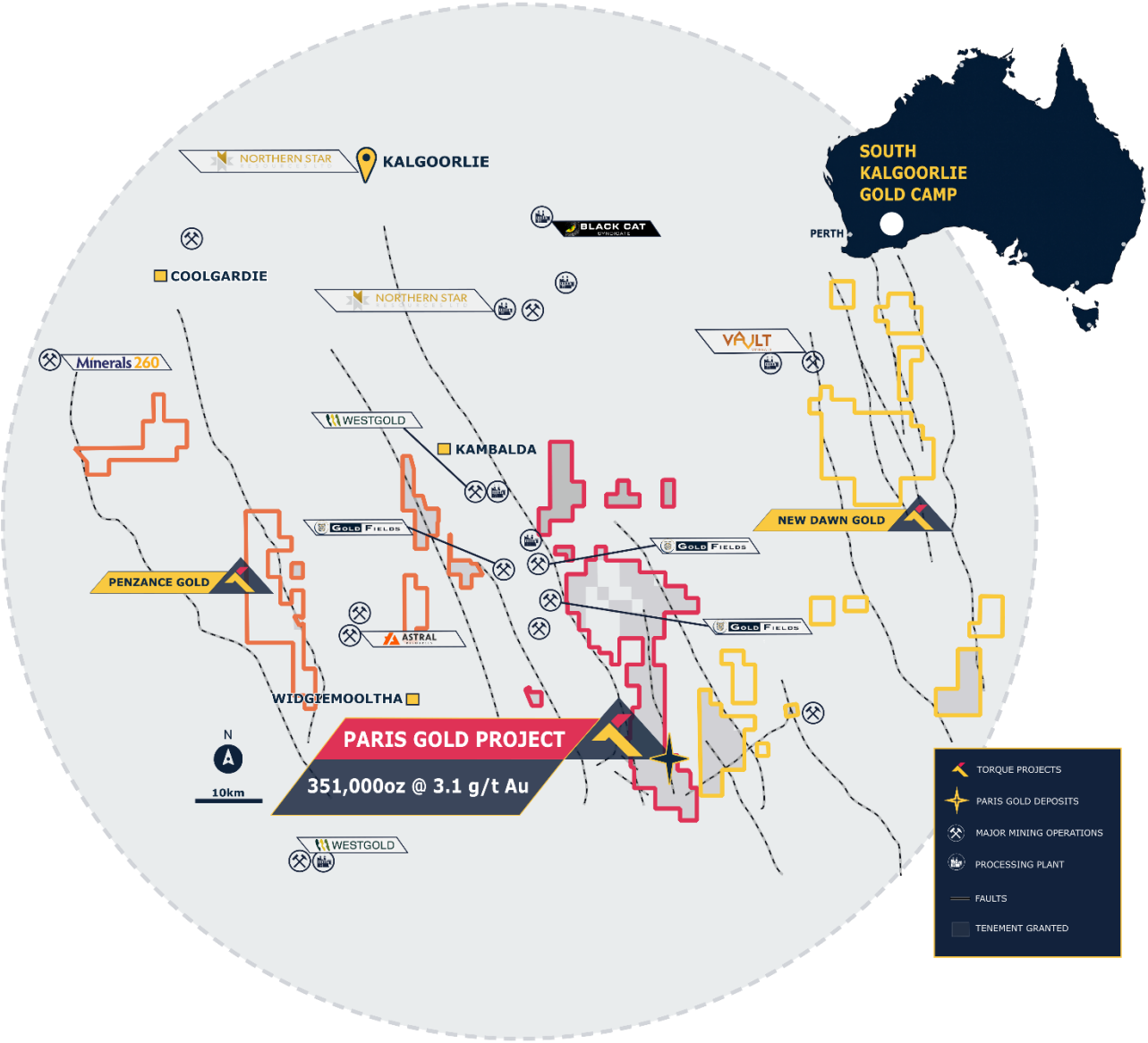

Figure 8 Paris Exploration Camp; Paris, New Dawn and Penzance Gold projects

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COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to the Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources, including Mineral Resource classification for the June 2026 update, is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Andre Hanekom, MSc (Mining Eng.), MAusIMM. Mr Hanekom is a full-time employee of Torque Metals Limited, holds securities in Torque Metals Limited, and is the Competent Person responsible for the Paris Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate. Mr Hanekom 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 (JORC Code).

The Mineral Resource Estimates for the Paris Gold Project were previously reported in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 on 18 September 2024. Other than the updated Paris Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate disclosed in this announcement, 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.

Information in this announcement relating to exploration results from the Paris Deposit are based on information compiled by Mr. Andre Hanekom and reviewed by Mr. Monty Graham (General Manager – Exploration), 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.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED RESULTS

This announcement contains information relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources that have been previously reported, up to 22 June 2026, by Torque Metals. Other than the updated **Paris Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate** disclosed in this announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

The Mineral Resources for **HHH** and **Observation** remain unchanged from the September 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those previously reported estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date

of this announcement, are expected to take place. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such an expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

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

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

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

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APPENDIX 1: 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.*	**Historical data:** • The historical data includes aircore (AC), diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling from the surface, open pits, and underground across the different prospects. An Access database includes all the relevant labelling with library descriptions. RC samples were collected at 1m intervals (~3 kg sample), obtained by sub-sampling with a cone or riffle splitter. Diamond samples were cut in half and one half was submitted for laboratory analysis. • Drilling samples were analysed in ALS, SGS and Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratories in different time periods, and all laboratories are internationally accredited, global analytical service providers. The samples were analysed by 40–50g fire assay and different acid-digest combined with multielement analytical methods (e.g. OES/MS). **Torque data (RC and Diamond drilling):** • Industry-standard diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation drilling (RC) were used for sampling at the project. RC chips and (or) diamond core are produced and sampled for assays. • The full length of each RC hole drilled was sampled. • Samples of diamond core were selected based on a combination of alteration, sulphide percentage, and presence of quartz veining, sheared structures and (or) foliations. • Since 2025, gold analysis has been conducted by PhotonAssay (Chrysos PAAU02), using a nominal 500 g sub-sample crushed to approximately 3 mm and loaded into barcoded jars. Prior to the transition, gold was primarily analysed by fire assay using a 40 g charge with AAS finish. • Portable XRF (pXRF) measurements have been systematically collected to provide additional multi-element geochemical support for litho-structural and mineralisation interpretation / modelling. pXRF data are primarily used for qualitative interpretation, modelling support, and clustering analysis, and are not used as a substitute for multi-element laboratory assays. The pXRF measurement protocols follow a similar QA/ QC protocol as "normal" samples being submitted to the laboratory. For RC drilling the majority of the pXRF measurements were obtained every 1 m from start to end-of-hole, and for diamond drilling a zonal and buffer process associated with the mineralisation zones were conducted (typically 5 m-30 m buffers). The instruments that have been utilised are mainly X200 (Sciaps), Niton XL2 &

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		XL5plus (Thermo scientific). • Drilling and sample operations are supervised on site, at the drilling rigs, by competent Torque Metals Senior Geologists. **RC drilling (2021-2024)** • The holes were sampled as initial 3 m composites for all prospects using a PVC spear and (or) riffle splitter to produce an approximate representative 3 kg sample into pre-numbered calico sample bags. • Anomalous intervals from the 3 m composites were submitted as 1 m sub-samples collected by a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter. The full length of RC holes was sampled. The 3 kg approximate sample weight was maintained. • The splitter reject sample was collected into green plastic bags or plastic buckets and laid out on the ground in 20-50 m rows. • All samples collected are submitted to a contract commercial laboratory. Samples are dried, crushed and homogenised to produce a 40 g charge for fire assay and a separate sample for 4- acid digest and 18 multi-element analysis using an Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer. **RC drilling (2025-present (2026))** • The 3 m initial composite procedure was suspended from 2025, in favour of immediate collection of 1 m sub-samples ("A-split"), including retaining the second split ("B-split") sub-sample produced by the cone splitter. The "A-split" sub-samples are treated as the primary (default), for assay analysis. The "B-Split" samples are utilised for QC duplicates, record retention, and (or) additional sample submission analysis, for validation, or due to representativity compromise of the original "A-split" samples across mineralised envelopes. **Diamond Drilling** • A 3-5 m buffer is sampled around potentially mineralised zones when collecting diamond core. • Minimum sample intervals of 0.3 m and maximum sample intervals of 1.3 m were used, with a nominal 1 m 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 were managed by internal company staff. • All samples collected are submitted to a certified commercial laboratory in Kalgoorlie and (or) Perth. After 2025, the

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		samples were analysed using the photon assay (Chrysos™ PAAU02) method which uses a ~0.5 kg crushed (3 mm) sub-sample, with minimal handling. Samples are dried, crushed and homogenised to ensure homogeneity for uniform sample distribution during analysis. • Prior to 2025, the samples were analysed by Fire Assay using a 40 g charge with an AAS finish. • All sampling undertaken is relevant to the style of mineralisation and within best industry practice.
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).*	**Historical data:** • The historical database includes the relevant drilling labelling and library descriptions. The drilling was operated by independent drilling companies and followed industry standards. In cases where historical data could not be validated, lower confidence levels where applied or drillholes were omitted, until sufficient proximal data is obtained for confirmations. **Torque data:** • RC holes were drilled with truck-mounted Schramm T685/T685i. All equipment was supplied by independent drilling contractors. • RC holes were drilled using a 145 mm (5.5 in) 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 ~150 m-400 m, 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. • Core orientation was undertaken where possible and orientation confidence was recorded. RC pre-collars with diamond tails were used where appropriate, with diamond tails generally commencing from RC pre-collar depths determined by target depth, ground conditions and technical requirements. • Where wedges or "daughter" holes were used, drilling methodology and survey control were managed to support geological interpretation, structural data collection and target validation. • 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.*	**Historical data:** • Limited data exists on drill sample recovery for all drilling types in the historical database provided. The recovery of RC samples was visually estimated and recorded in percentages. Diamond drilling of fresh rock had approximately 95- 100% recovery, whereas oxidised and transitional zones had 85– 90% recovery. In cases where

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		historical data could not be validated, lower confidence levels were applied or drillholes were omitted, until sufficient proximal data is obtained for confirmations. **Torque data:** • 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. Records of poor sample recovery was recorded. • Monitoring of sample weights (sub-sample splits) were conducted by geologists and drillers by using an ADAM bench scale (~4 kg capacity). Cyclone primary samples were monitored volumetrically. • 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. • Twin drilling has been completed, however, the amount of data available to assess bias and QC, is insufficient at this stage. • 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.*	**Historical data:** • All geological and geotechnical logging data are available in the historical database, with relevant labelling and library descriptions. The information is at an appropriate level of detail. **Torque data:** • 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). • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and includes geological, regolith, alteration, veining, sulphide/mineralisation, structural and geotechnical information appropriate to the drilling method (RC and Diamond drilling). • 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. • All 1 m RC samples were sieved and chips collected into

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		20 m chip trays for geological logging and stored for validation and reference. • Logging was completed at sufficient detail to support interpretation and resource modelling purposes and initial mining studies. • All chips and drill core samples have been photographed following industry standards and information is stored electronically. • After the September 2024 MRE, approximately 70% of the RC, RC/DD and DD drilling datasets were physically reviewed, validated, reinterpreted and relogged using RC chips, diamond core, drillhole photography (chips and core), including laboratory multi-element data and pXRF geochemistry proxies. This process was implemented for litho-structural data flagging / modelling to be more accurate, including improved local and regional geological modelling. The relogging and reinterpretation work was used to improve the consistency of lithological, alteration, veining, sulphide, regolith and litho-structural coding used to support the current (2026) geological and mineralisation models.
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.*	**Historical data:** • Diamond drilling consists of half and (or) quarter core splits, whereas RC drilling chips consists of mainly rifle splitting but also cone splitting (static and rotating cone) from 1 m and or 3 m composited intervals. **Torque data:** • All RC samples were collected from the RC rig and were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through the cone splitter, for each metre 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 was routinely cleaned after every 30 m interval (during down hole survey measurements. • Since 2025, Torque has used direct 1 m RC sampling from the rig-mounted splitting system as the standard sampling protocol. “A-Split” subsamples were submitted as the primary analytical samples. “B-split” samples were retained where available for duplicate sampling, check analysis, record retention and re-submission where required. • 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 element(s), which is gold.

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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.*
		Historical data:
		
		• The analytical method used for gold was 40–50 g fire assay with AAS-finish and aqua regia digest for base metals.
		• Approximately every 30 samples a control sample (Certified Reference Materials, blanks and duplicates) was included and submitted. The historical database indicates the duplicates consists of field duplicates as well as the laboratory internal duplicate samples.
		
		Torque data:
		
		Prior to 2025– Fire Assay
		
		• Torque samples were analysed for gold at either Bureau Veritas or Intertek Laboratories by fire assay. The method used is FA001 Lead Collection Fire Assay- AAS which involves pulverizing up to 3 kg of raw sample with QC specification of 85% <75µm. Samples greater than 3 kg are split prior to pulverizing and the remainder retained. Coarse crushing of rock chip and drill samples is used as a preliminary step before fine crushing of larger sample sizes or when the entire sample will be pulverized but the material is too large for introduction to the pulverizing equipment. Fire assay was completed using a nominal 40 g charge. Au is determined via an AAS finish, with detection limits in ppm. Fire assay for some batches of samples included PGE analysis by Nickel Sulphide Collection Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish. Multi-elemental analysis is done by mixed acid digest, aqua regia digest and/or sodium peroxide fusion ICP finish.
		• The following QA/QC measures were employed:
		  ○ At least one duplicate sample was collected every hole and approximatively every 50 – 100 samples (depending on the sample type).
		  ○ Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted in the field approximately every 20 samples.
		  ○ Blank washed sand material was inserted in the field approximately every 50 samples.
		  ○ Laboratory repeats, duplicates, blanks and standards were inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory.
		• Review of the QAQC samples, as well as internal laboratory QAQC checks show an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
		
		2025 to present – Photon Assay
		
		• 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

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		above are considered to provide acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. • Photon versus Fire Assay comparisons were conducted, which concluded a 15% tolerance in comparison of the two analytical methods. However, a batch of 55 samples were used for the tests and concludes that further testing is required. At this stage the tolerance variance is acceptable. • Additional test work (212 samples) on Photon assay preparation was conducted from duplicate splits (internal laboratory splits), based on standard (3 mm) crushed samples and milled samples (75 µm), and concluded high correlation, with no significant associated variance.
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.*	**Historical data:** • A small number of RC and DD twinned holes were completed for the exploration program done by Austral Pacific, and the data are present in the available historical database. • Relevant field data collected were transferred into an MS Access database. Assay files were received electronically and stored in the Paris Gold Project Access database. **Torque data:** Significant intersections have been independently verified by numerous company personnel and Torque Metals' CP's. Based on ASX announcements (https://torquemetals.com/investor-centre/asx-announcements/) the following CP's are and have been involved: Cristian Moreno (Torque Metals – 2021 to 2026) Andre Hanekom (Torque Metals 2023 – current (2026)) Monty Graham (Torque Metals – 11 March 2026 – current (2026)) Kate Kitchen (Previously Mining Plus – 18 September 2024 – Independent MRE sign off) • 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 and continuously managed by Senior Geologists directly from the source (onsite). • 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.

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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.*	**Historical data:** • All drillhole collar locations were measured by DGPS by the Kalgoorlie based registered surveyors Minecomp. Downhole surveying was done by Kalgoorlie based ABIM solution, using an open hole Lihue north-seeking gyroscope on all surface RC and DD holes. • Existing pit surfaces and underground void models were provided to Torque in the historic data files from Austral Pacific. Validation by SRK Consulting was initially completed in 2024 on these models / wireframes and located the latest pit surfaces available on WAMEX which were incorporated into the latest depletion models. Confirmation of these surfaces / wireframes was reaffirmed during a Geological database review in June 2026 and used as depletion surfaces / volumes for Mineral Resource reporting. **Torque data:** • Initial collar location was done by conventional handheld GPS. Following completion, all RC/DD drillhole collars were independently surveyed by surveyors, using a DGPS for accurate collar location and RL, and directly entered the company database. From 2023, all collars are surveyed by trained Torque geologists 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 –10 m during collar operations and in 30 m intervals down the hole. In cases of sensitive target specific drilling or wedge installations, downhole surveys have also been continuously conducted at 5 m or 10 m intervals where required. • The grid system for the Paris Project is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. • Topographic data is collected by differential RTK-GPS. • Topographic high-resolution (8 cm) 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.*	**Historical and Torque data:** • The general data spacing range is approximately 12 m-145 m, which includes historical data and "Torque" generated data. The drillhole spacing for the data related to the relevant prospects (Observation, HHH, and Paris), is considered sufficient to test the continuity of the associated style of mineralisation, and is appropriate for Mineral resource estimation and classification procedures. • The majority of the individual samples related with mineralisation which inform the Mineral Resource and classification range on mean average between approximately 1 m – 1.3 m. • Compositing has mainly been applied to zones outside mineralisation, up to 3 m, if not associated with ~1 m intervals, and mainly associated with historical data (refer to Section 1, *Sampling techniques*).

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°. 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. • 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.*	**Historical data:** • Samples were transported by company personnel to the respective laboratories. **Torque data:** • RC samples collected are obtained, processed and prepared for dispatch by qualified company geologists and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Diamond samples (core) are obtained, processed and prepared for dispatch by qualified company geologists and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Chain-of-custody measures are implemented to ensure sample tracking and security. • Sample security is not considered a significant risk; samples were transported by local courier and company field personnel.
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 has subsequently been managed by qualified in-house personnel since 2020 and was migrated and managed in a cloud-based management system (MX-Deposit), since 2023. • During 2024 there have been reviews and audits on Torque's database and sampling techniques by two external consultants (SRK and Mining Plus). The outcomes of the reviews deemed Torque's database management, sampling techniques and QC to be of "industry standard" and adequate for the style of mineralisation. • SRK completed a database review in 2026 covering drilling completed between August 2024 and May 2026. The review found that the recent drilling programmes were well documented and supported by appropriate sampling, assay and QA/QC records, associated with modern industry practises. Improved QA/QC performance was noted following the transition to PhotonAssay, and the reviewed data was considered suitable for geological modelling and Mineral Resource estimation.

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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, M15/480), related to the Mineral Resource update, 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.*	• Gold was first discovered at the Project circa 1914 in the vicinity of the Observation and HHH deposits (Coville, 1987). The Paris deposit was discovered in October 1919 by E W French and T F Thompson on the 'Saltbush' lease (historical GML4674). • An option over the Project was obtained by the Paris Gold Mine Company in 1920 who commenced underground mining, sinking seven shafts at the Paris deposit to a maximum depth of 30 m by November 1920. Six prospector shafts 12–18 m deep with associated side drives were also mined at the HHH deposit (WMC Resources Ltd, 1999). The company ceased operations at the Project in 1923. • The Project was sporadically worked from 1929 until 1952 by prospectors Jack Findlay and George Lister. In February 1957, the Northern Minerals Syndicate acquired control of the area and actively mined ore from the Project through its operating subsidiary Paris Gold Mines Pty Ltd until production ceased in at the end of 1963. • Consolidated Gold Fields (Australia) Pty Ltd (Consolidated) entered into an Option of Agreement with Paris Gold Mines Pty Ltd on 20 May 1964, giving Consolidated an option over the tenements held by Paris Gold Mines Pty Ltd in the Widgiemooltha district totalling 277 acres for a period of 3 years, with the right to withdraw after 31 December 1964 (Baird et al, 1965). • Consolidated completed geochemical sampling at the Paris deposit using auger drilling totalling 920 ft. No significant geochemical anomalies were encountered and Consolidated relinquished the project on 31 January 1965. • Various operators conducted sporadic small-scale mining at the Project between 1965 and 1985. • Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc (Esso) was granted 13 Mineral Claims in the north of the Project between March and July 1981. Esso completed aerial photography, airborne and ground magnetic geophysical surveys, survey gridding, geological mapping, outcrop and historical drill hole sampling, 200 m of trenching and one diamond drill hole (PA-1). No significant results were encountered, and Esso surrendered all of the Mineral Claims in May 1962 (Robinson, 1984). • Aztec Exploration Ltd (Aztec) conducted various exploration activities to the north of the Paris, HHH and Observation

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		deposits between 1984 and 1991 without encountering any significant mineralisation. Aztec recommended surrendering the tenements in 1991 (Smith, 1991). • WMC Ltd completed exploration activities over the Project area between 1981 and 1991, including several AC, DD and RC drilling programs. • Julia Mines entered an option to purchase Mineral Lease 15/198 covering the Paris deposit from then holder Mr Normal Shierlaw on 4 August 1987. Julia Mines subsequently completed geological mapping, surface sampling, aeromagnetic geophysical survey and RAB, DD and RC surface drilling programs between 1987 and 1988 and an underground DD program in 1988. Julia Mines developed and mined the Paris deposit in 1989 producing 24 koz Au, 17 koz Ag and 245 t Cu. • Billiton Australia Jones Mining Ltd conducted exploration activities including gridding, geological traverses, vacuum rig sampling and augur soil sampling in the area around the Observation deposit between 1989 and 1990. The sampling only identified one weak geochemical anomaly, and the area was surrendered. WMC Resources Ltd conducted AC and RC drilling programs at the HHH deposit between 1999 and 2000. The drilling intersected narrow zones of mineralisation at the HHH deposit and to the north of the deposit towards Observation. • An undocumented drilling program consisting of 13 DD holes and 1 percussion drill hole was completed in 2000. • St Ives (a subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd) conducted exploration at the Project between 2007 and 2008. In 2007, St Ives completed 25 AC holes to assess the economic potential of the historical Paris deposit tailings dam. The program identified the tailings were reasonably mineralised, but that further multi-element metallurgical test work was required. • In 2008, St Ives conducted a large 148 AC drill hole program testing the Bolly target area (targeting poorly explored differentiated dolerite proximal to interpreted intrusions) which included the Paris and HHH deposits. The drilling did not identify any large scale, shallow mineralised system. • Austral purchased the Project, consisting of nine contiguous Mining Leases (M15/48, M15/480, M15/481, M15/482, M15/496, M15/497, M15/498, M15/1175 and M15/1719), from St Ives in 2015. • Austral conducted several AC, DD and RC exploration drilling programs at the Paris, HHH and Observation deposits between 2015 and 2017. The initial drilling programs at the Paris deposit determined that the Findlay's Cross Lode consisted of at least two lodes and that the upper lode, hosted within ultramafic, was not exploited by historical mining. • Mineral Resource Estimates for both the Paris and HHH deposits were completed by BM Geological Services Pty Ltd on behalf of Austral in December 2015 (HHH), May 2017 (Paris) and July 2017 (HHH). • Austral conducted open pit mining with associated RC and

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		open hole percussion BH grade control drilling programs at the Paris and HHH deposits. Initial earthworks associated with mining commenced in December 2016 and continued until 3 August 2017. • Torque entered into an option to purchase the Project from Austral in November 2019. Torque has subsequently conducted DD and RC exploration drilling programs at the Paris, HHH and Observation deposits from 2021 – current (2026), including other satellite prospects within the Paris corridor.
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.*	• No new exploration results are reported in this announcement. • A complete list of all drillhole details is not necessary for inclusion in this report. It is the Competent Person's opinion that the exclusion of this data does not detract from the understanding of this report. • Torque Metals' Exploration results have previously been publicly reported: https://torquemetals.com/asx-announcements/ • The Mineral Resource Estimate is based on drilling and assay data available as of **22 June 2026**. The database includes one drillhole result that was available prior to the database cut-off but had not been separately reported before this announcement. The drillhole was reviewed by the Competent Person and incorporated into the final geological interpretation and Mineral Resource estimation dataset. Its inclusion did not materially affect the reported Mineral Resource tonnes, grade, classification or contained metal. The Competent Person considers that the drillhole is not material as a standalone Exploration Result and that omission of a separate drillhole table for this drillhole does not detract from the reader's understanding of the Mineral Resource Estimate. Please refer to ASX listing rules 3.1, 5.7.2

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		and 5.8. Torque Metals is planning on releasing the details in the next exploration result 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 exploration or drilling results are contained within this announcement. Refer to *Drill hole Information* (Section 2) for more detail. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
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').*	• No exploration or drilling results are contained within this announcement. • The geometry of the mineralisation is well established, and majority of the drilling has been completed perpendicular to the mineralisation. Where oblique intersections have been encountered, it has been mitigated during the modelling and estimation process. • Away from the main mineralisation zones which have previously been mined, the relative early-exploration drilling program across multiple prospects has resulted in considerable variation in drilling spacing and hole orientations to capture the different trends in mineralisation across the deposits.
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 tables are included in this and multiple ASX announcements. 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 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.*	• Torque has reported all their significant intercepts and summaries of relevant drillhole assay information on previous ASX Announcements from 2021- current (2026). (https://torquemetals.com/investor-centre/asx-announcements/)
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 exploration data considered relevant to the Mineral Resource Estimate has been included in the body of this announcement or referenced in prior ASX announcements(https://torquemetals.com/investor-centre/asx-announcements/). • Downhole electromagnetic surveys, structural interpretation and geological modelling have been used to assist the interpretation of mineralised trends, lode continuity and potential extensions to mineralisation. Additional geological

		support datasets include multi-element geochemistry and pXRF data. • Previous metallurgical testwork announced (27-Sep-2023 and 17-Dec-2024) for the Paris Gold Project has demonstrated strong gravity and cyanide-leach gold recoveries from Paris, HHH and Observation composite samples. Available test work has not identified any material deleterious element or contaminant issue that is considered likely to materially affect the reporting of the Mineral Resource at this stage.
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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		The following measures are in place to ensure database integrity is maintained:
		
		• All drillhole data is stored in a cloud-based MX Deposit database, and managed through the database, including additional validation workflows. The workflows are based on modern database industry practices, and overseed by the Company Competent Person, including Senior staff.
		• Geological logging is entered directly into the database by Torque personnel using laptop computers.
		• Assays returned are imported directly into the database from data files provided by the laboratory.
		• Data validation procedures undertaken by Torque Metals include:
		  ○ The database system is designed to ensure only accepted codes are included in logging.
		  ○ Built-in validation processes are setup within the MX-Deposit system, however, Torque Metals, has found that it's only a preliminary pass, and additional error checks, and validation is conducted in Leapfrog Geo, including SQL queries, and if any errors arise, they are fixed at the input source (MX-Deposit).
		  ○ Additional validations are conducted in three-dimensional space (Leapfrog Geo), and with the assistance of geochemistry data, photography, and machine learning clustering, qualitative logging is standardized and corrected based on correlation results.
		  ○ Unreliable historic data has been flagged in the database and not used, or lower confidence has been applied in relation to the Mineral Resource Estimation, including classification process.

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		○ Independent geological database reviews were completed by SRK Consulting in 2024 and 2026. Recommendations from these reviews were considered and incorporated into the database validation and Mineral Resource estimation workflows where relevant. ○ All data within the database utilized for the Mineral Resource Estimation process does go through a review process by the company's Senior staff, including the Competent Person. ○ The Competent Person is satisfied that the database is sufficiently reliable for the purpose of geological modelling and Mineral Resource estimation.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person (CP) for the Paris Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate has visited the site frequently and on an on-going basis, of which the most recent visit was in April 2026. Minor operational optimization improvements were recommended, and addressed, however, the general quality, QC processes, drilling, location surveys, sampling and logging protocols, including data capturing processes was observed to be in-line with modern industry standards. • Previous independent CP's and technical reviewers have also visited the Paris Gold project during the baseline foundation of 2024 MRE process, and during 2025. The outcomes of the visits were related with positive conclusions and that the drilling, logging, sampling protocols and data processes are within industry standards and that QC processes are adequately managed, for the use of Mineral Resource estimation processes. Additional validation checks on structural measurements obtained within the HHH and Paris pits during these visits was also used to validate the litho-structural model and was incorporated where applicable. Specific lithological units and logging of regolith was identified by an external consulting company, during 2025, of which more accurate allocations can be applied. As a result, a relogging and interpretation project was established (refer to Section 1, *Logging*). Independent technical consultants that were part of the review processes, and that visited the site during 2024, and 2025, were MiningPlus (Australia), SRK (Australia) and Xirlatem Pty Ltd. The June 2026 technical independent reviewers WSP (Australia), has not visited the site, as the work relates more towards Mineral Resource and classification review processes, and of which the site aspect of the information and processes informing the June 2026 MRE has been fulfilled by the CP.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	The confidence related to the geological interpretation is supported by the following from the initial 2024 MRE modelling and Paris deposit updated model for June 2026: **2024** • In depth geological and structural review by SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd, in collaboration with the Torque Metals technical team (working on the deposit from 2020/2021) and

	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	subsequently a construction of a litho-structural model, constructed in Leapfrog Geo by SRK Consulting. • Alternative interpretations were conducted by Mining Plus during the 2024 MRE review process, which at the time required re-modelling of the Paris West (currently (2026) to refer to as PL1) by Torque Metals Resource Geologist. Other mineralisation areas (includes HHH and Observation deposits) were not affected by Mining Plus' alternative interpretations, and comparisons resulted in similar mineralisation volumes. • The litho-structural model formed the framework for the geological and mineralisation domains. • Mineralisation models were constructed by Torque Metals' Resource Geologist based on the litho-structural model and reviewed by Mining Plus. These domains formed the basis of the estimation domains. • The interpretations, and modelling workflows, described above remains relevant to the **HHH and Observation deposits** reported in September 2024. No Geological modelling, mineralisation modelling, estimation domain, or estimate updates were conducted during the June 2026 MRE update. Refer to: (https: Torque Metals, Mineral Resource Estimate, September 2024) for more details. **2025** • During 2025, Torque completed additional independent geological and structural review work for the Paris Deposit (Xirlatem. ,2025 (1)). This work identified that mineralisation is strongly influenced by litho-structural controls, with high-grade mineralisation commonly associated with interflow shale/chert horizons within the mafic package and modified by folding, shearing and local remobilisation. The review incorporated available core, core photography, selected structural measurements, pit mapping, gold grade trends, pathfinder geochemistry and historical underground void models. Alternative interpretations, including folded stratigraphy-parallel lode geometries and local remobilisation zones, were interpreted. This work was scrutinized by the CP and incorporated where deemed applicable for the June 2026 **Paris deposit** litho-structural model. The interpretation remains subject to uncertainty associated with the quality and distribution of historical logging and limited validated structural measurements in some areas. **2026 – Paris deposit update** • The June 2026 Mineral Resource update for the Paris Deposit incorporated additional RC and diamond drilling, revised geological logging, assay data, structural information, core and chip photography, historical mining information, multi-element geochemistry and pXRF data, where available. • The geological interpretation has been refined relative to the September 2024 Mineral Resource model, with improved understanding of the lithological and structural controls on mineralisation. Mineralisation at the Paris deposit is interpreted to be controlled by a combination of lithological unit contacts, quartz-sulphide veining, shearing, moderate folding, local structural offsets and remobilisation.

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		• The interpretation was not driven by gold grade in isolation. Lithology, alteration intensity, vein abundance, sulphide mineralogy, structural measurements, grade continuity, copper-arsenic-sulphur geochemical associations, historical underground development and available pit mapping were considered in the construction of the litho-structural and mineralisation models. • Alternative interpretations were considered during the 2026 Paris deposit modelling process, including folded stratigraphy-parallel lode geometries, shear-hosted mineralisation, local remobilisation zones and structural offsets. The applied interpretation was constructed based on geological continuity, grade continuity, structural interpretations and correlations with available datasets. • The litho-structural model was used as the primary geological framework for constructing the mineralisation domains. Mineralisation modelling was used as the basis for the estimation domains, which informed estimation search orientations. Hard domain boundaries were applied where appropriate to limit grade smearing across interpreted geological and mineralisation contacts. • The Competent Person considers the updated 2026 Paris geological interpretation to be appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation, and geological uncertainty was considered during the Mineral Resource classification process. **Factors of potential influence** • Regional & local geological structures that have been interpreted and considered within the litho-structural and mineralisation models can have an influence on the local geology, mineralisation, and grade continuity. • The spatial grade variance inherent to typical orogenic shear hosted gold within Western Australia, could also influence the continuity of grade (associated with mineralisation) with a moderate nugget effect (between 20-40%) observed.

Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The dimensions of the three prospects that form the Paris Gold Project are as follows:
		  ○ Paris: ~1,200m strike extent, ~350m down dip.
		  ○ HHH: ~1,000m strike extent, ~200m down dip, mineralisation widths between 1m – 12m.
		  ○ Observation: ~430m strike extent, ~200m down dip, mineralisation widths between 2m-12m.
		  ○ Mineralisation at all prospects commences just below the surface (below the overburden), up to ~250m-580m below surface, and open at depth.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous*	• Grade estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK), utilising Leapfrog Edge v2026.1. Wireframe generation was completed in Leapfrog Geo v2026.1, and geostatistical analysis was carried out with Leapfrog Edge and (or) Snowden Supervisor v9. OK is an appropriate linear estimation technique for the nature and mineralisation style of the deposits. **Estimation process**

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	estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate (Paris deposit update) includes all drilling with assays returned prior to 22 June 2026. • Gold grades for the Paris Deposit were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) in Leapfrog Geo and Leapfrog Edge (v2026.1). Estimation was undertaken using 1 m downhole composites within interpreted mineralisation domains. • The estimation domains were based on the updated Paris litho-structural and mineralisation models. Hard domain boundaries were generally applied to limit grade smearing across interpreted geological and mineralisation contacts, including the estimation domains. • Domain boundaries were constrained using a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off. • The improvements towards the Paris deposits' litho-structural modelling process, optimised the grade distribution within individual domains, and all the domains were considered to be within adequate stationarity ranges, and the process of High and low grade sub-domaining was not required. • Au domains were created using a combination of RBF interpolants and mineralisation models. • Log probability plots and histogram distributions were reviewed to determine the requirement for high grade domains. • Grade capping was applied where required to limit the influence of extreme high-grade composites. Top-cuts/caps were selected on a domain-by-domain basis using a statistical review process, log probability plots, histograms, coefficient of variation and spatial continuity of high-grade samples. Additional outlier search restriction percentages were applied on selected domains where appropriate. • Variograms were modelled for individual estimation domains where sufficient data were available. Where variograms could not be reliably modelled due to limited sample numbers or domain geometry, variogram parameters were 'borrowed' from geologically similar domains with similar orientation and grade continuity. • Estimation was completed up to three search passes. The first pass was considered on basis the variogram ranges with the second pass (where required) equal to double/one and a half of the variogram range in some of the larger domains, a third pass was also introduced at 3- 4 times the variogram range. • Search orientations were aligned to the interpreted mineralisation geometry and variogram continuity. Variable orientations / 'dynamic anisotropy' was used in selected non-planar domains to honour changes in mineralisation orientation. • Search neighbourhood parameters were reviewed using Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA), including assessment of block size, sample number, search ranges and estimation quality. Minimum and maximum sample numbers were selected to balance local estimation support with avoidance of excessive smoothing. • The minimum/maximum sample search number was generally set to 6/25-30 in the first and second pass with the minimum and maximum samples decreasing for subsequent passes, if deemed applicable. A drillhole limit of generally 5

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		samples per drillhole was also applied, which in some cases were reduced to 4, within second and third search passes. • The Paris deposit block model used parent block dimensions of 10 m (X) × 5 m (Y) × 5 m (Z), with sub-celling applied (minimum size of 0.625m) to honour mineralisation domain boundaries. The block size is considered appropriate for the drill spacing, domain geometry, and mining selectivity assumptions. • Block discretisation was applied at 5 x 5 x 5 (x y z). • Only Au has been estimated in the Mineral Resource Estimate. No deleterious elements or other elements of economic significance have been identified or estimated. • No external dilution or recovery factors were considered during the estimation of the Mineral Resource Estimate. **Block model validation process** • The validation process followed a combination of visual, statistical and spatial checks to assess whether the block model appropriately reflects the informing composite data, interpreted domain geometry and expected grade continuity. • Visual validation was undertaken in section, plan and three-dimensional views by comparing estimated block grades against informing sample composites, mineralisation wireframes, litho-structural domains, drillhole traces and historical mining depletion. This was to assess local grade continuity, domain boundary behaviour, and whether high-grade composites were appropriately represented without excessive grade smearing. • Global statistical validation was undertaken by comparing volume-weighted estimated block grades with informing composite data on a domain-by-domain basis. Checks included comparisons against capped composite samples, declustered composite samples, sample counts, estimation passes, and domain statistics. These checks were used to assess whether the OK estimate appropriately reflects the input data, while recognising the expected smoothing associated with kriging. • Swath plot validation was analysed in X, Y and Z directions for the estimation domains. Swath plots were used to compare spatial grade trends in relation the OK block estimates, with the informing composites and declustered composites, to identify areas where the model locally over- or under-estimates relative to the input data. Local differences were reviewed in the context of drill spacing, sample data counts, domain geometry, high-grade continuity and the 'nuggety' nature of the mineralisation. • Additional validation and sensitivity checks were undertaken for selected primary estimation domains using conditional simulation. The conditional simulation was not used as the reported estimate and applied as an independent comparative check against the Ordinary Kriging model in areas considered important to the Mineral Resource. Validation included comparison of global statistics, declustered composite data, swath plots in the X, Y and Z directions, and grade-tonnage curves. The OK and conditional simulation results show broadly comparable grade and metal trends for the domains tested, with the OK model displaying the expected smoothing relative to the conditional simulation and input composite data. Localised

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		differences observed in the swath plots are considered consistent with geological variability, high-grade continuity, drill spacing and domain geometry. The results provide supporting validation for the estimation approach in the domains tested. • Historical mining reconciliation data from prior private operators was reviewed where available, including limited HHH production information for the period July 2016 to March 2017. Due to uncertainty in the completeness and validation of the historical production records, including mined source areas, stockpile movements, dilution, ore loss and mill feed attribution, the data was considered to be unreliable for quantitative reconciliation against the current Mineral Resource model. Furthermore, the portion of the historical mining (open pit & underground at HHH and Paris deposits) represents only minor (immaterial) areas of the total Mineral Resource at shallow depths and have been depleted accordingly during the 2024 & 2026 MRE process. • No adjustment to the Mineral Resource Estimate, classification or contained metal was made based on historical production reconciliation data. .
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnes have been calculated on a dry basis, consistent with laboratory results. • No moisture calculations or assumptions are made in the modelling or estimation process.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The open pit 2024 MRE **(unchanged HHH & Observation deposits**) mineral resources were reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au (constrained within A$3000/oz optimised pit shells), with the remaining Mineral Resource reported above a cut-off grade of 1.5g/t Au in the fresh material, that is considered for potential underground mining. Optimised pit shells were tested with current (2026) economic parameters, to identify any material change, of which none was concluded. • The open pit Mineral Resource for the Paris Deposit (June 2026 update) is reported within a A$5,150/oz optimised pit shell and above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au. • The underground Mineral Resource for the **Paris Deposit** is the portion of the Mineral Resource that is located outside of the A$5,150/oz optimised pit shells and constrained within Mineable Stope Optimiser (MSO) shapes, applying a cut-off grade of 1.20g/t Au (WSP (Australia), 2026(1)). • This aligns with similar gold operations in the Western Australia Goldfields (Kalgoorlie Terrain), and the adopted parameters were reviewed and advised by external Mining Engineering consultants (2024 - VITR Pty Ltd and for the Paris Deposit June MRE 2026 update, WSP (Australia).
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and*	• Mining factors for **HHH & Observation 2024 MRE** remains unchanged, and the assumptions were tested using current (2026) economic parameters, of which no material change was identified. Refer to (https: Torque Metals, Mineral Resource Estimate, September 2024) for more details. • The **Paris Deposit** Mineral Resource (**June 2026 update**) has been reported based on the potential of open pit and

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	parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	underground mining scenarios. The open pit Mineral Resource is constrained within an A$5,150/oz optimised pit shell and reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au. • The open pit optimisation was completed using conceptual-level mining assumptions, including updated processing, general administrative, mining, ore handling, royalty and metallurgical recovery inputs. Mining dilution and mining recovery factors were applied within the optimisation process. The optimisation is considered appropriate for assessing reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction at this stage of Mineral Resource reporting. • The underground component of the Paris Deposit Mineral Resource (June 2026 update) is reported outside the A$5,150/oz optimised pit shell and constrained within Mineable Stope Optimiser (MSO) shapes. The underground component assumes extraction by underground mining methods, using a minimum mining width of 2.0 m, and reported above a cut-off grade of 1.2 g/t Au. • The parameters and assumptions applied aligns with similar gold operations in the Western Australia Goldfields (Kalgoorlie Terrain) and were reviewed by external Mining Engineering consultants (WSP (Australia), 2026(1)). • The assessment of the mining factors remains at a conceptual level for Mineral Resource reporting purposes. Further work, including detailed mine design, geotechnical assessment, hydrogeological assessment, scheduling, dilution and recovery assessment, cost estimation and economic evaluation, will be required before advancing towards the next project stage.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical assumptions for the Paris Gold Project are supported by independent metallurgical test work completed in 2023 and 2024 on composite samples from the Paris, HHH and Observation deposits. The test work included gravity recovery and cyanide leach testing and was previously reported by Torque Metals in ASX announcements dated 27 September 2023 and 17 December 2024. • The 2023 test work on Paris and Observation composite samples confirmed the presence of a coarse gold component, with approximately 40% of gold recovered by gravity. Subsequent cyanide leach testing achieved high overall gold recoveries of approximately 97% for Paris and up to 99% for Observation at grind sizes of P80 106-150 µm. • Cyanide leach test work completed in 2024 achieved average overall gold recoveries of approximately 96% for Paris, approximately 96% for HHH and approximately 91% for Observation at a grind size of P80 106 µm. • The test work indicated that the gold mineralisation is amenable to conventional gravity and cyanide leach processing. The available test work also indicates that copper and sulphide minerals do not materially impact leach performance at this stage of assessment. • Processing recovery assumptions applied for RPEEE assessment based on the available metallurgical test work are considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation and current Mineral Resource reporting stage.

		• The metallurgical assumptions remain at a conceptual level for Mineral Resource reporting purposes and are subject to refinement through additional metallurgical test work, process design, optimisation and future technical studies.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Torque maintains environmental governance processes appropriate for the relevant granted tenements, including management of statutory obligations, disturbance controls, care and maintenance requirements, rehabilitation obligations and environmental reporting requirements where applicable. • The Paris Gold Project is located within an established mining district and includes areas of historical mining disturbance, including previous open pits, underground workings and stockpiled waste dumps. • Based on the information available at the current Mineral Resource reporting stage, Torque is not aware of any material environmental, permitting, heritage, land access or social constraint that is considered likely to prevent reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Further environmental, heritage, geotechnical, hydrogeological, waste characterisation, mine closure and permitting studies will be required as part of future development studies.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density values used for the Paris Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate were based on a review of historical pre-2021 data and more recent Torque Metals diamond drilling data collected between 2021 and 2026. A total of 10,423 bulk density measurements were available, of which a large proportion of the historical data was obtained using SSR and LSD regression approaches. Limited metadata and QA/QC documentation are available for the historical dataset; however, this dataset accounts for approximately 73% of the available density measurements. The arithmetic mean bulk density of the available dataset is 2.20 t/m³. • The majority of historical density data is associated with oxide material within the Paris Deposit. Due to the lower confidence associated with portions of the historical dataset, a default bulk density of 2.00 t/m³ was applied to oxide mineralised material. • More recent diamond drilling density data, collected using the Archimedes method and subject to QA/QC processes, was used to support the assignment of bulk density values for transitional and fresh material. To test the validity of the density values applied in the 2024 MRE, an inverse distance squared estimate was conducted within the mineralised transitional and fresh domains. Density data were reviewed for outliers, with a top-cut of 4.00 t/m³ and bottom-cut of 1.00 t/m^3 applied to reduce the influence of anomalous high- and low-density values. • Based on the review of available data, nominal bulk density values of 2.00 t/m³ for oxide mineralised material, 2.50 t/m³ for transitional mineralised material and 2.80 t/m³ for fresh mineralised material were applied in the estimated block model.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input*	The basis and relevant factors for the **HHH and Observation deposits (2024 MRE)**, remains as stated in the announcement dated the 18th of September 2024. Refer to (https: Torque Metals, Mineral Resource Estimate, September 2024) for more details. The CP has reviewed the classification related to the

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	data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	2024 MRE, during the 2026 June MRE process, and remains appropriate to be reported within the global Mineral Resource Estimate of the Paris Gold project. • The Paris Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 guidelines, based on the Competent Person's assessment of geological confidence, data quality, drill spacing, sample distribution, mineralisation continuity, grade continuity, estimation quality and reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. • Classification was assigned by the Competent Person using a combination of geological confidence, data quality, drillhole spacing, sample support, grade continuity, variogram continuity, estimation quality and validity of the local block estimates. The classification was applied using interpreted classification wireframes to ensure spatial continuity is honoured appropriately towards the level of confidence and risk, and furthermore to avoid isolated or unsupported classification artefacts. • Indicated Mineral Resources were assigned where the Competent Person considers that geological and grade continuity are reasonably demonstrated. These areas are generally supported by close-spaced drilling, reliable collar and downhole survey data, appropriate sampling and assay QA/QC, consistent domain geometry, and well-informed Ordinary Kriging estimates within the mineralised domains. In general, the Indicated resources followed a final assessment of 20 m x 20 m related drillhole spacings. • Inferred Mineral Resources were assigned where geological continuity is interpreted but confidence in grade continuity is lower due to wider drill spacing, lower sample quality, reduced sample support, lower estimation confidence, increased geological complexity, extrapolation from drilling, or proximity to the margins and (or) down-dip extents of the interpreted mineralised domains. In general, the Inferred resources followed a final assessment of 80 m x 80 m related drillhole spacings, and in specific areas with higher risk / uncertainty / complexity an assessment of 60 m x 60 m were considered. • Estimation quality parameters reviewed during classification included estimation search passes, number of informing composites, spatial distribution of samples, distance to informing samples, search ellipse ranges, kriging quality metrics, and the relationship between block estimates and informing composites. Areas estimated in second / third passes or supported by poorly distributed samples were generally restricted to Inferred or unclassified. • Conditional simulation was used as an additional uncertainty and sensitivity check for selected primary estimation domains. Conditional simulation variance outputs were reviewed to assist in assessing relative local grade uncertainty and the expected variability of the mineralisation in the domains tested. These outputs were not used as the sole basis for classification, however,

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		provided supporting information when considered alongside the factors mentioned in the points above. • The Competent Person considers the classification approach to be robust and appropriately reflects the current level of confidence in relation to the geological interpretation, data quality, grade continuity, nature and style of mineralisation of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource Estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimated figures and classification for the **HHH and Observation deposits** remains unchanged, as reported on the 18th of September 2024. The 2024 MRE was conducted by Mining Plus (CP MRE 2024- Kate Kitchen), and any work related to the estimates that was conducted by Torque Metals (Company internal CP – Andre Hanekom) in 2024, was reviewed by Mining Plus. Mining Plus follows an internal review process, that was conducted prior to the release of the September 2024 MRE. • The June 2026 MRE **Paris Deposit**, Mineral Resource and classification process was reviewed by WSP (Australia). The outcomes of this review were considered by the CP in finalising the Mineral Resource Estimate and classification. • This Mineral Resource Estimate(s) has not been audited by a party external to Torque Metals, Mining Plus (Australia) or WSP (Australia).
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource Estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• With additional drilling, it is expected that there will be changes to the tonnes and grade of the deposits. It is the Competent Person's view that these changes will not impact the potential eventual economic extraction of the deposits. • The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as Indicated and Inferred resources in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). This reflects the Competent Person's assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the estimate. • The statement relates to the local estimates of tonnes and grade within the optimised pit shells, at a cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au, and outside the optimised pit shells at a cut-off of 1.5 g/t Au, only within fresh mineralisation, which remains as applied to the **HHH and Observation deposits**, reported as Mineral Resources in September 2024. • The statement also refers to the June 2026 MRE **Paris deposit update**, which was constrained within an optimised pit shell and reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au, and reported within MSO stope shapes, above a 1.2 g/t Au cut-off grade. • Due to uncertainty and validation of historical mining production reporting of Austral Pacific, which was a private company, production figures compared to current Mineral Resource Estimates could not be considered. The portion of the historical mining (open pit & underground at HHH and Paris deposits) represents minor (immaterial) areas of the total Mineral Resource at shallow depths and have been depleted accordingly during the 2024 & 2026 MRE process.

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