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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

26 August 2026

Ritz Gold Project, WA – Drilling and Exploration Update

OUTSTANDING MULTI-OUNCE GOLD INTERCEPTS CONFIRM HIGH-GRADE GROWTH POTENTIAL

Shallow, abundant visible gold intersected below the HHH deposit, reinforcing the potential to grow high-grade gold mineralisation across Torque's tenure

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Recent extensional Reverse Circulation drilling at the HHH deposit has delivered outstanding high-grade assays in multiple lodes across the deposit:**
  - **11.0m @ 456.00 g/t Au** from 122m (26HRC135) – large gold nuggets visible in RC drill sample, interpreted to be potentially drilling within a sub-vertical mineralised structure.
    - **Including 1.0m @ 3,625.00 g/t Au**



Figure 1: Various images of the panned gold nuggets and visible gold specimens from RC hole 26HRC135. The first three metres (122-125m) contained varying amounts of visible gold specimens with the interval from 123-124m (Photon assay result: 3,625g/t Au) containing the majority of the specimens in this figure. Torque is completing various QA/QC checks on the entire intercept (outlined below). Top Left: Total panned visible gold specimens collected from 122m-125m in 26HRC135.

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

- **Follow-up diamond hole, approximately 3m away from 26HRC135, intersected:**
  - **7.9m @ 1.37g/t Au** from 146.2m (26HDD012) – indicating that potentially the same structure intersected in 26HRC135 continues in a very oblique plane to the drill direction of both 26HRC135 and 26HDD012. Figure 3 shows the current interpretation of these intersections.
  - **2.0m @ 8.06 g/t Au** from 282m (26HRC135) – intersected deeper in the Main HHH lode, outside current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)
  - **8.0m @ 3.79 g/t Au** from 111m (26HRC127) – Far southern edge of Inferred HHH MRE
  - **4.0m @ 6.90 g/t Au** from 46m (26HRC133) – Northern shallow in-fill of HHH MRE
- Results demonstrate the **exceptional endowment and high-grade nature** of the key deposits within the **Ritz Gold Project** (formerly the Paris Gold Project now renamed – see below).
- **Exploration and growth drilling continues** as part of an aggressive exploration strategy, with Observation and HHH continuing to be a focus for resource growth. **Two rigs currently operating**.
- Key targets and exploration drilling plans now finalised as part of **Torque's new RPM Strategy (Rapid Path to one Million[1]) strategy, which is in full swing**.
- Heritage surveys on previously unexplored areas currently underway across the key RPM project areas. Drilling along the **Maynard's Corridor set to begin this quarter**.
- The strategic renaming of the Company's flagship exploration package in the South Kalgoorlie Gold Camp from the Paris Gold Project to the **Ritz Gold Project** will eliminate market ambiguity by establishing a clear distinction between the overarching, district-scale project footprint and the individual deposits within it.
- Under this updated architecture, **Ritz** serves as the umbrella identity for the entire tenure package, while the high-grade **Paris Deposit** retains its original name alongside neighbouring core assets, including the **HHH** and **Observation Deposits**, and an expanding pipeline of regional exploration prospects.

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

The new results were generated by the initial phase of Torque's step-out drilling programs, as part of the RPM Strategy devised and implemented by the Company's new management team (see Torque presentation released on 7 July 2026) and further supports the drilling results released on 3 August 2026.

The current multi-pronged RC and diamond drilling program reflects Torque's accelerated approach to exploration targeting resource growth and discovery across the Ritz Gold Project, with drilling continuing to immediately follow up these new intercepts at HHH and Observation.

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

"It's always exciting to see visible gold in panned drill samples, particularly when they are validated by spectacular assayed intercepts of this magnitude. The abundant visible gold in this shallow interval reflects the incredible endowment of the system and reinforces the high-grade growth potential we see across the Ritz Gold Project.

[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

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"Importantly, it also highlights the scope to rapidly grow the current MRE at the HHH deposit, which stands at 73,000oz at an average grade of 2.0 g/t Au.

"With heritage surveys now being completed across key unexplored prospects, we are gaining access to a much broader pipeline of high-priority targets identified as part of our RPM Strategy and will be able to systematically test the potential for extensions and new high-grade discoveries across our tenure. With two rigs operating, our exploration and growth campaign at Ritz is well and truly moving to the next level.

"The decision to rename the broader asset the Ritz Gold Project instead of the Paris Gold Project is also an important step. It removes the potential for confusion between the Paris Gold Deposit and the much larger project area and better reflects the scale of the opportunity we are now pursuing across Paris, HHH, Strauss, Catacombs and our growing pipeline of exploration targets.

"At the same time, drilling is continuing at the Paris Gold Deposit, including the high-grade PL3 Lode, with further assay results to come. We therefore have multiple opportunities to drive value via the drill bit – through continued growth of our established deposits, extensions to emerging high-grade discoveries such as HHH, and systematic testing of new targets across the broader Ritz Gold Project."

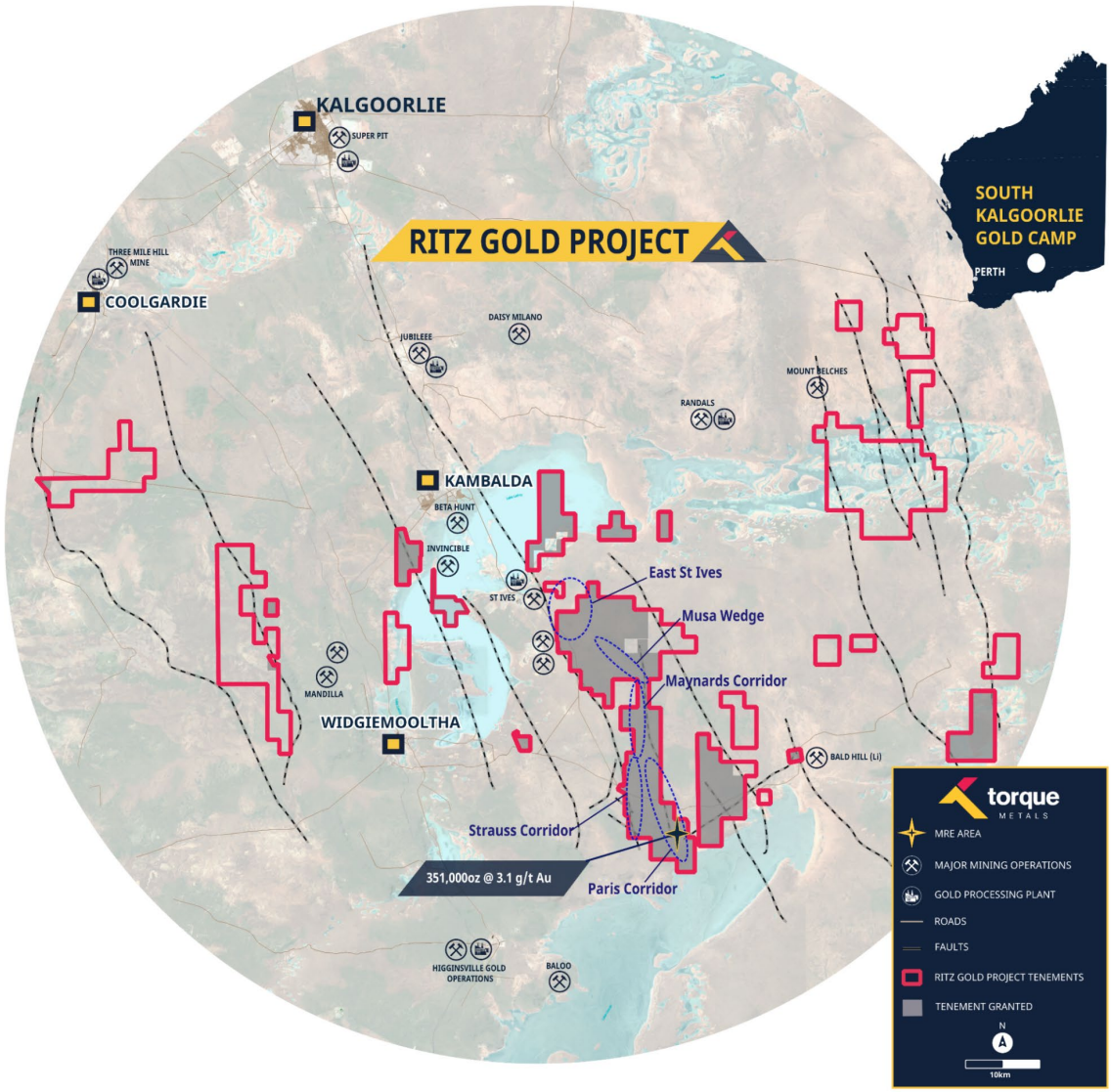


Figure 2: Plan view of the Ritz Gold Project encompassing all tenements in the South Kalgoorlie Gold Camp and highlighting the corridors of the central project area

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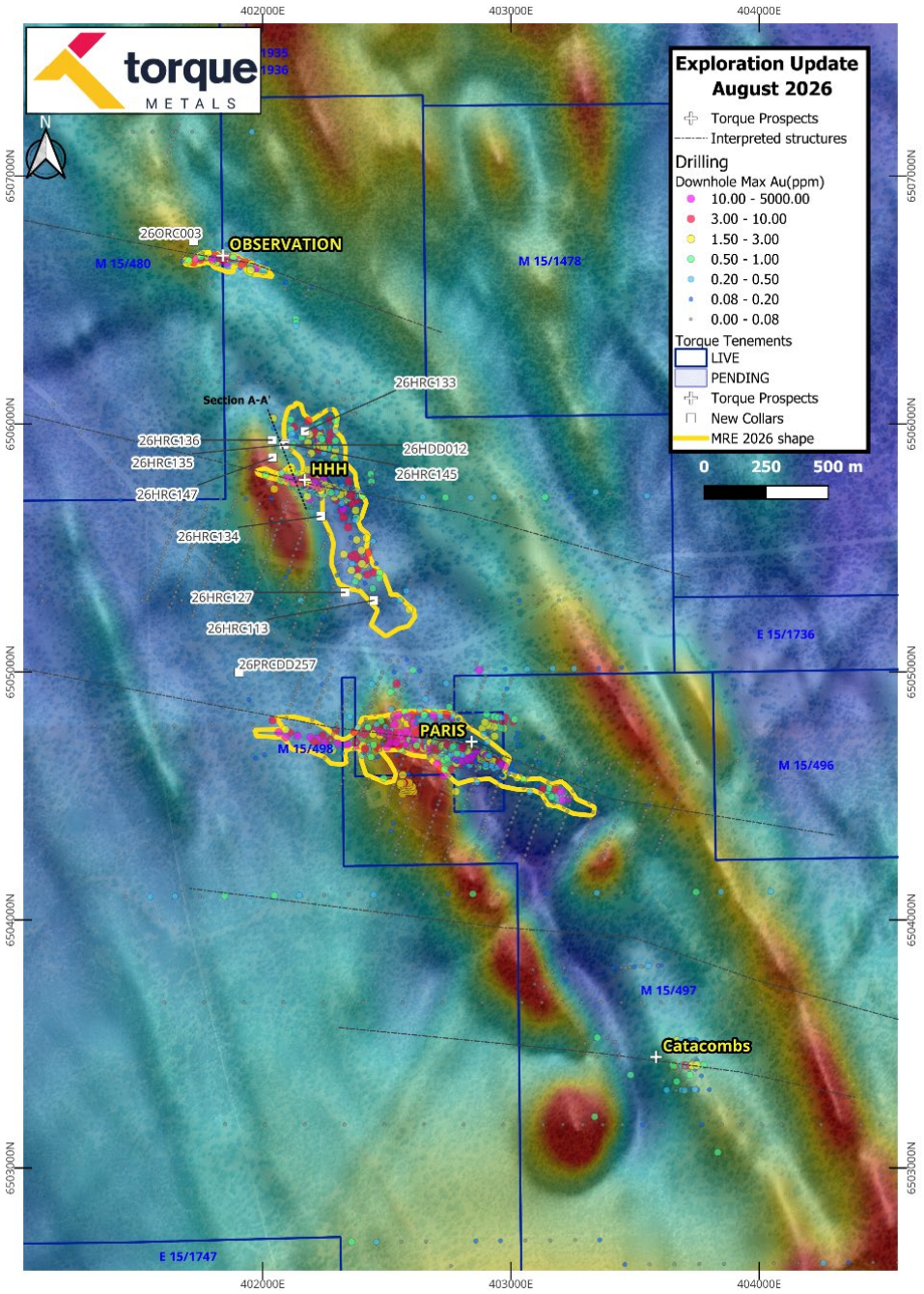


Figure 3: Plan view of the Paris Corridor and new drill-hole locations for this announcement with the regional magnetics.

DRILLING AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The current extensional drilling at the newly renamed Ritz Gold Project is consistent with Torque's strategy to focus on systematically defining the geometry, continuity and scale of the mineralised systems. Importantly, recent drilling has continued to confirm both down-plunge and wider extensions of this high-grade multi-lode gold system.

HHH Deposit

TORQUE'S GENERAL MANAGER OF EXPLORATION, MONTY GRAHAM, COMMENTED:

"It was incredible to see these visible gold nuggets coming out of the RC drill spoil as you sieved the chips. I've seen the odd "VG" in RC drill chips before, but that metre (123m-124m) in hole 26HRC135 is the most visible gold I've ever seen from a drill sample."

The RC and diamond drilling at HHH has been targeting extensions to the existing 73koz Au MRE (1.15Mt @ 2.0g/t Au) and possible additional lodes not previously modelled. A combination of additional drill-holes targeting undrilled areas and the deployment of DHEM surveys as an extra targeting tool for highly mineralised lodes have helped to discover the high-grade intersections reported in this announcement.

Hole **26HRC135** was the standout, returning an exceptional grade intercept of **11.0m @ 456.00 g/t Au** from 122m, of which the highest concentration of visible gold ("nuggets"), was observed within the first three metres of this outstanding intersection. This result appears to coincide with the drillhole hitting the potential intersection point between two mineralised structures (flat and steep) as seen in Figure 3 below.

The following checks have been made to this sample interval:

- The initial standard Photon Assay results were deemed not reportable because the combined uranium and thorium concentrations exceeded 80 ppm and affected the analytical determination.
- A duplicate 3 mm split was subsequently re-assayed using the high-grade PAAU02H and PAAU02HH streams. This returned 11.0m @ 419.00 g/t Au, including 3.0 m @ 1,212.00 g/t Au.
- The original sample material was then milled to 75 microns, homogenised and re-assayed. This returned **11.0 m @ 456.00 g/t Au**, including **3.0 m @ 1,267.00 g/t Au**. The comparable correlation between the two re-assay preparations supports the repeatability of the high-grade results, with the finer preparation considered more representative due to improved sample homogenisation.
- The relationship between the down-hole interval and true mineralisation width has not yet been determined and remains uncertain. The Competent Person(s) have reported the intercept as representatively and transparently as possible, based on the available geological logging and surrounding drill hole information.
- The follow-up diamond hole **26HDD012**, drilled approximately 3m from 26HRC135, supports the potential down-dip extension of the high-grade mineralised structure (Figure 3). The intersection, 7.9m @ 1.37 g/t Au, is currently interpreted to represent a fringe or local pinch point of the sub vertical mineralised structure and supports further follow-up drilling along dip and strike to test the continuity of the potential localised high-grade mineralised domain.

Additionally, hole **26HRC135** intersected multiple mineralised shear zones as shown in Figure 3, with **2.0m @ 8.06 g/t Au intersected at 282m down-hole**. This intercept aligns with the main HHH west-plunging structure and previously modelled DHEM plates.

Other RC results at HHH include 26HRC127, which returned **8.0m @ 3.79 g/t Au from 111m** while testing the southern extent of the NW–SE-trending mineralised structure. The intercept, located near the lower boundary of the 2024 MRE (all classified as Inferred), has identified higher-grade mineralisation in addition to the broader lower-grade shear.

This may represent a further high-grade domain associated with the same structural mineralisation system as the main HHH deposit, providing a clear target for follow-up drilling.

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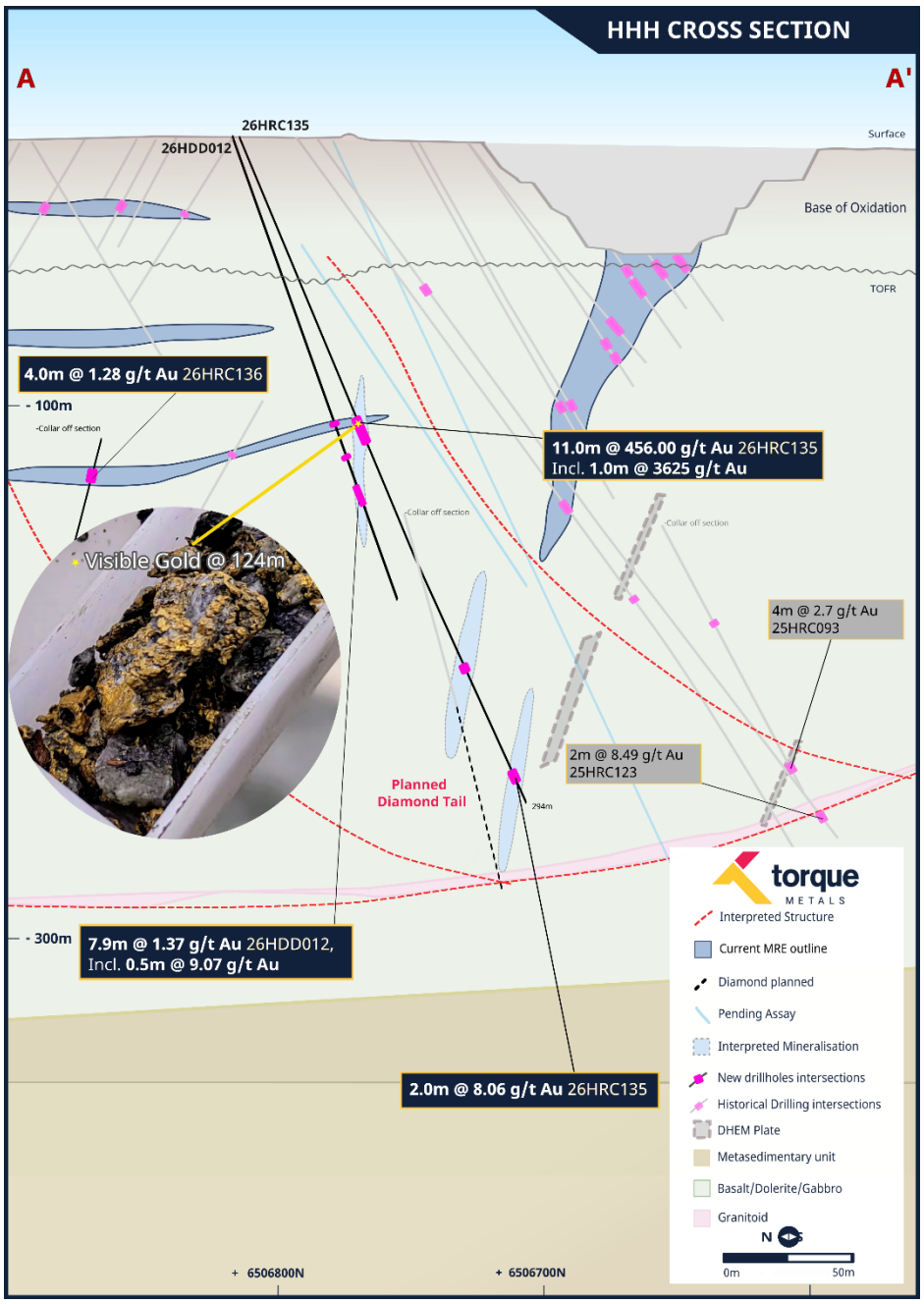


Figure 4: Cross-section of RC hole 26HRC135 showing the large visible gold "nuggets" in the chip tray. The hole intersected multiple interpreted structures.

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Other results on the northern side of HHH deposit including 26HRC133 (**4.0m @ 6.90 g/t Au from 46m**) and 26HRC136 (**4.0m @ 1.28 g/t Au from 153m**) continue to build confidence in the growth potential of the HHH gold deposit and support the combination of in-fill and growth of Inferred Resources and step-out extensional testing of the mineralisation.

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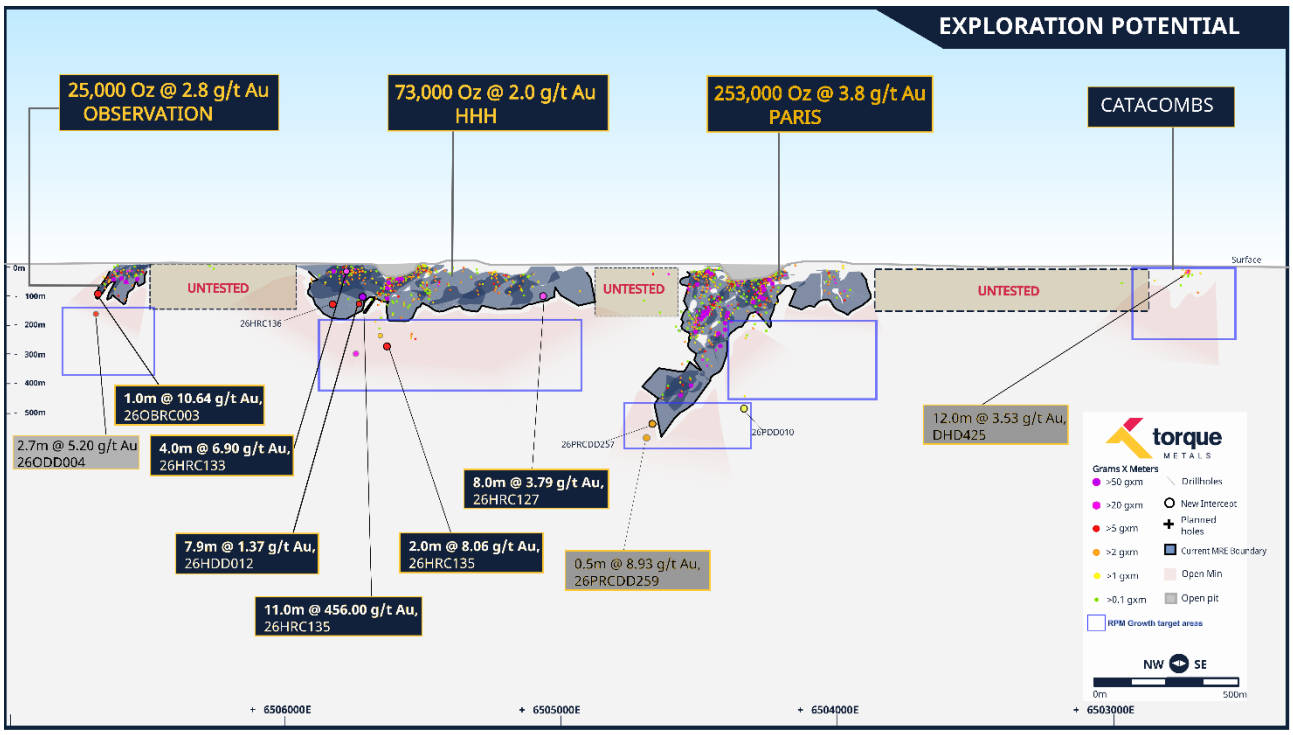


Figure 5: Long Section of the Paris Corridor – with highlighted results and exploration potential of the local deposits

Observation Deposit

Another hole from the first RC resource definition program below the current MRE at Observation has returned **1.0m @ 10.64 g/t Au** in hole 26OBRC003. This intercept is situated on the western side of the current mineralisation envelope (see Figure 5) and highlights the potential high-grade tenor of Observation beyond the current resource, following the previously reported **2.7m @ 5.20 g/t Au** in the deeper diamond hole 26ODD004 (intercepted 60m below current MRE).

A number of RC holes have been drilled and are currently pending assay return. Torque will provide a further update to drilling results at Observation when these assays are finalised.

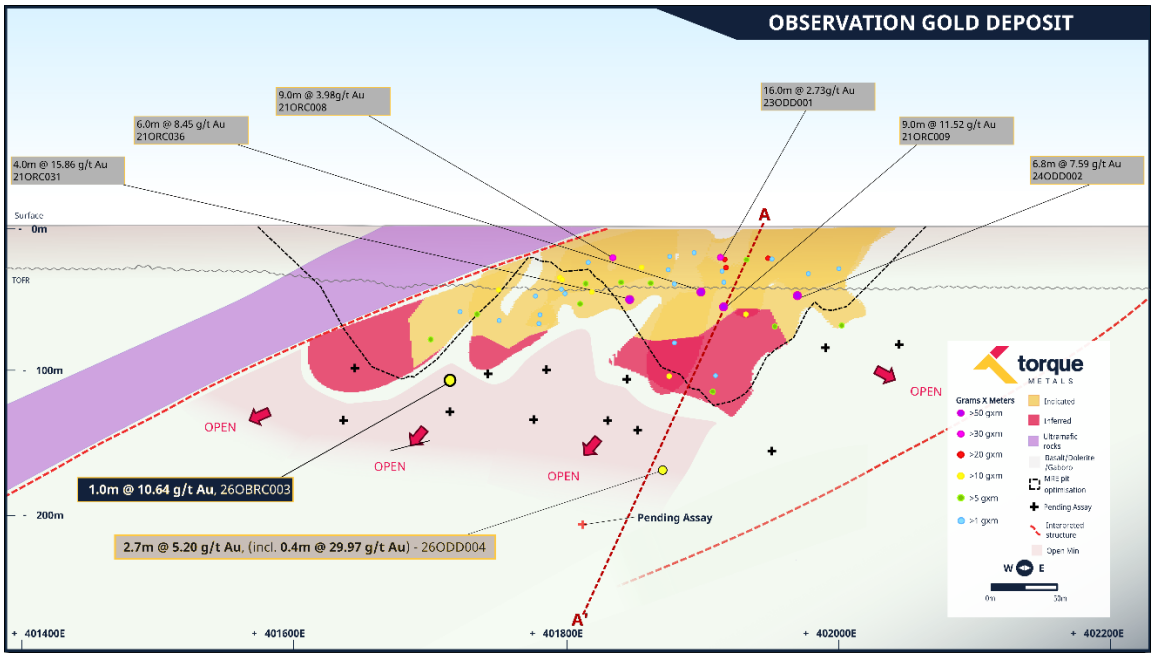


Figure 6: Long Section of Observation gold deposit showing new RC result in 26OBRC003

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PARIS DEPOSIT

Drilling is ongoing at the Paris deposit targeting potential repeat and offset structure extensions, particularly the interpreted PL3 position. Results are pending and will be reported in due course once they come to hand.

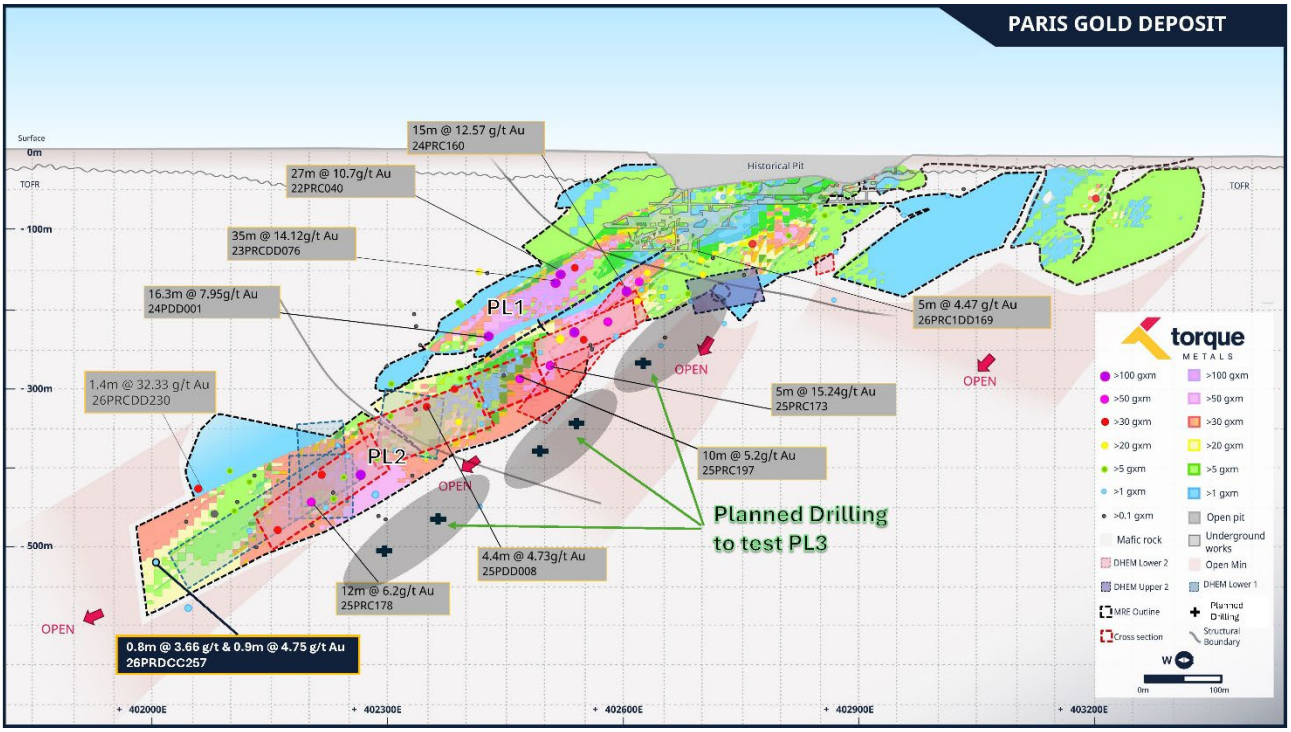


Figure 7: Long section of the Paris Deposit showing recently released results and interpreted PL3 position

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 newly renamed **Ritz 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 key members of the former Spartan Resources management team.

Torque is currently pursuing the following objectives:

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

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RITZ GOLD PROJECT AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Ritz Gold Project MRE currently includes three deposits Paris, HHH and Observation. The central area of the project, fully controlled by Torque, covers **~57km** strike length within **~350km²** greenstone belt. The Ritz Global MRE spans **2.5km** strike length and an area of **2.5km²**, with strong indications of interlinking structures between Paris, HHH, and Observation deposits and promising gold mineralisation identified just outside the resource area.

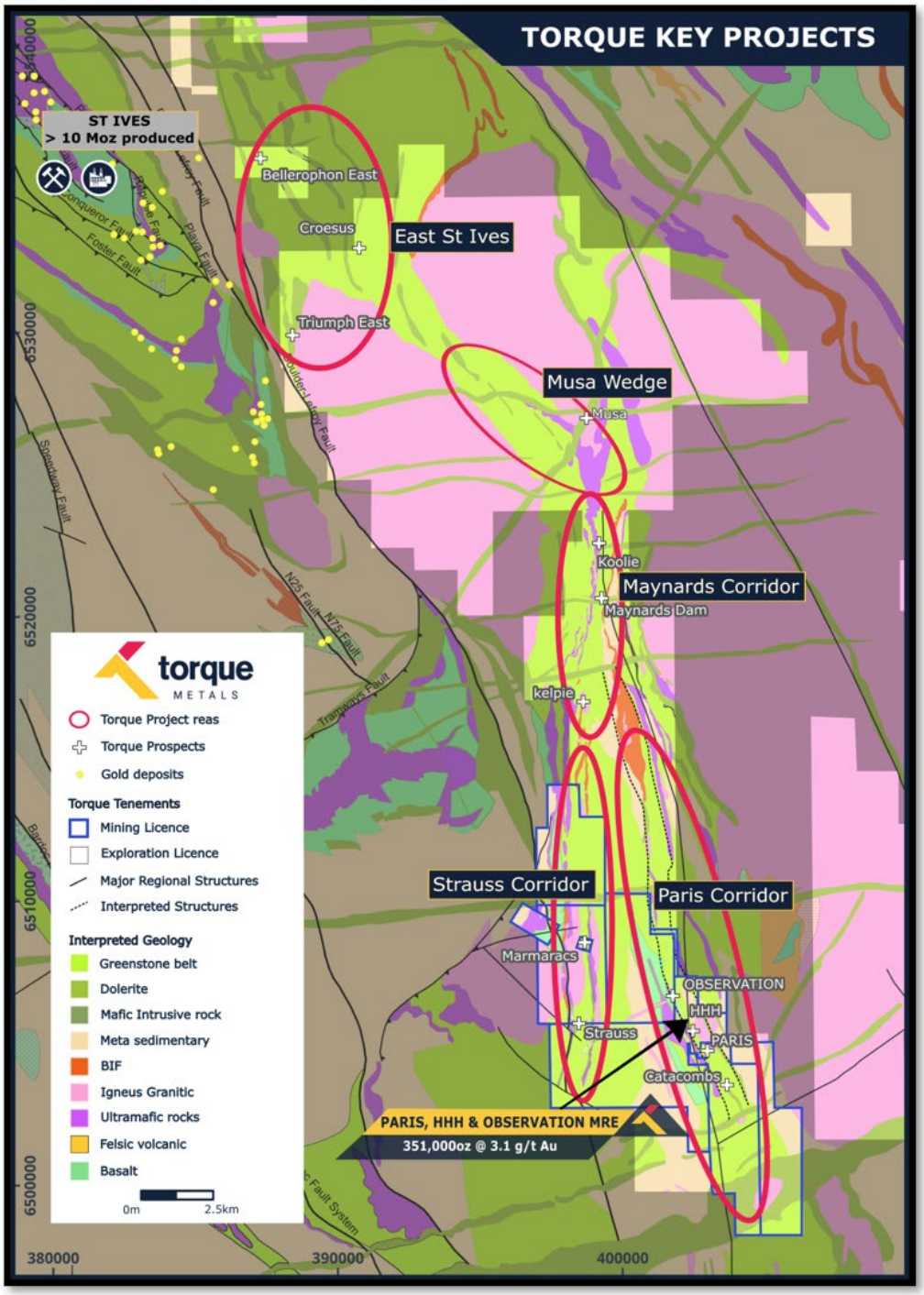


Figure 8: Ritz Gold Project, regional scale and greenstone belt dominance.

The Ritz 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 from 2024 (see table below).

Ritz Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate

As at 7 July 2026:

Table 1: Ritz Gold Project, Global Mineral Resource Estimate

Potential Mining Scenario	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)
Open Pit 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 - OP	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 2: Paris, HHH and Observation Mineral Resource Estimate

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)
Paris	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

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

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements which may be identified by words such as "believes", "estimates", "expects', "intends", "may", "will", "would", "could", or "should" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on several assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of

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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.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

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

The Mineral Resource Estimates for the Ritz Gold Project were previously reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8 on 18 September 2024 (HHH and Observation deposits) and 7 July 2026 (Paris Deposit). 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.

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Previous Announcements including drilling results

Prior exploration results were previously announced in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 as set out below. Other than as disclosed in this announcement, the Company states that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

Source announcement / report	Date
A31612 (WMC Resources Ltd, Kambalda Project – Technical Report)	1990
A60119 (Kambalda project technical report)	2000
A62133 (WMC Resources Ltd, Kambalda Project – Technical Report)	2001
Combined annual technical report	01-Mar-16
A119443 (Austral Pacific Pty Ltd, Combined Annual Report (C40/2016) for the Paris Gold Project)	2019
A120103 (Lefroy Exploration, Marloo Dam Annual Technical Report)	2019
A124209 (Lefroy Exploration, Marloo Dam Annual Technical Report)	2020
Prospectus	23-Jun-21
Broad, high-grade gold hits at Paris gold corridor extended 900m to the north	18-Aug-21
New high-grade discovery at Paris / High-grade gold confirmed below and adjacent to existing pits	18-Oct-21
Outstanding gold intercepts from Paris project	20-Jan-22
New gold discovery at Paris project	27-Jan-22
Emerging high-grade gold zone adjacent to Paris pit	21-Feb-22
A vibrant Australian gold explorer	28-Jun-22
Paris delivers 185g/t bonanza gold interval	28-Jun-22
New gold discovery at Paris Project	15-Sep-22
Paris gold zone grows to ~900m in strike	29-Sep-22
Drilling set to recommence at 2.5km Paris gold camp	16-Nov-22
Further high-grade gold intersections support 'Paris gold camp' in WA Goldfields	02-Feb-23
Paris Delivers 185g/t Bonanza Gold Interval	05-Jul-23
Strong gold intersections at Paris gold camp	28-Aug-23
Strong gold results extend prospects, bolstered by shallow discovery	17-Jun-24
Paris Gold Project - Mineral Resource Estimate	18-Sep-24
Drilling results from Paris gold project	23-Oct-24
15m @ 12.57g/t gold intercept at Paris	07-Nov-24
Parallel lodes identified at Paris Gold deposit	06-Mar-25
Extension of gold mineralisation at Paris	30-Jul-25
High-grade assays confirm expansion of pyrrhotite-associated gold zone at Paris	04-Aug-25
High-grade gold intercept in second parallel lode at Paris	18-Aug-25
High-grade gold extensions at Paris Gold Project	08-Sep-25
Strong gold intercept and new conductors extend Paris	22-Sep-25
Paris expands with strong gold results	23-Oct-25
First extension hole at HHH hits 5m at 15.2 g/t gold	13-Nov-25
DHEM lights up multiple new gold zones at HHH	27-Nov-25
Gold development strategy, Resource definition and Exploration at Paris Gold Camp	29-Jan-26
20m at 5.8g/t Gold in Paris as High-Grade System Grows	12-Feb-26
Significant New Thick High-Grade Intercepts at Paris Gold	08-Apr-26
Paris Gold Project - Drilling and Exploration update	18-May-26
Outstanding High-Grade Intercepts	22-Jun-26
MRE Update – Paris Gold Deposit	7-July-26
New High-Grade Zones confirm Strong Growth Potential	3-Aug-26

APPENDIX 1: LABORATORY ASSAY RESULTS: PHOTON ASSAY

Mineralised gold intersections (composited where applicable) ≥ 0.5 g/t are recorded in the following table, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole lengths.

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Hole ID	Drilling Type	Prospect	Metre From	Metre To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram Metres	Comment
2026HRC113	RC	HHH	99.0	100.0	1.0	0.62	1	
2026HRC127	RC	HHH	111.0	119.0	**8.0**	**3.79**	30	Southern edge of Current MRE
2026HRC133	RC	HHH	46.0	50.0	**4.0**	**6.90**	28	
2026HRC133 and	RC	HHH	63.0	66.0	3.0	0.63	2	
2026HRC134	RC	HHH	118.0	123.0	5.0	0.73	4	
2026HRC134 and	RC	HHH	134.0	141.0	7.0	0.97	7	
2026HRC135	RC	HHH	122.0	133.0	**11.0**	**456.00**	**5016**	75 micron grind applied for more homogenous samples
2026HRC135 including	RC	HHH	122.0	123.0	1.0	6.22		Individual metre of 26HRC135 intercept
2026HRC135 including	RC	HHH	123.0	124.0	1.0	3625.00		Individual metre of 26HRC135 intercept, highest grade ever recorded at Torque
2026HRC135 including	RC	HHH	124.0	125.0	1.0	169.00		Individual metre of 26HRC135 intercept
2026HRC135 including	RC	HHH	125.0	126.0	1.0	109.00		Individual metre of 26HRC135 intercept
2026HRC135 including	RC	HHH	126.0	127.0	1.0	266.00		Individual metre of 26HRC135 intercept
2026HRC135 including	RC	HHH	127.0	128.0	1.0	775.00		Individual metre of 26HRC135 intercept
2026HRC135 including	RC	HHH	128.0	129.0	1.0	29.11		Individual metre of 26HRC135 intercept
2026HRC135 including	RC	HHH	129.0	130.0	1.0	8.27		Individual metre of 26HRC135 intercept
2026HRC135 including	RC	HHH	130.0	131.0	1.0	6.22		Individual metre of 26HRC135 intercept
2026HRC135 including	RC	HHH	131.0	132.0	1.0	19.93		Individual metre of 26HRC135 intercept
2026HRC135 including	RC	HHH	132.0	133.0	1.0	3.33		Individual metre of 26HRC135 intercept
26HRC135 and	RC	HHH	216.0	223.0	7.0	0.76	5	Potential additional shear
26HRC135 and	RC	HHH	282.0	283.0	**2.0**	**8.06**	16	Down-plunge of HHH main lode
2026HRC136	RC	HHH	153.0	157.0	4.0	1.28	5	
2026HRC136 and	RC	HHH	222.0	223.0	1.0	0.92	1	
2026HRC145	RC	HHH	138.0	139.0	**1.0**	**7.77**	8	Potential high-grade cross structure / shear
2026HRC147	RC	HHH	139.0	140.0	1.0	1.30	1	
2026HDD012	DD	HHH	123.0	124.0	1.0	0.70	1	Continuity support for 2026HRC135
2026HDD012 and	DD	HHH	135.3	137.1	1.8	1.02	2	
2026HDD012 and	DD	HHH	146.2	154.1	7.9	1.37	11	
2026HDD012 and (including)	DD	HHH	146.2	148.2	**1.9**	**3.31**	6	
2026HRCDD129	RC/DD	HHH	110.0	117.0	7.0	0.57	4	RC pre-collar (DD core in processing)
2026OBRC003	RC	Observation	93.0	94.0	1	1.70	2	Outside of current MRE
2026OBRC003 and	RC	Observation	109.0	110.0	**1**	**10.64**	11	Outside of current MRE

2026OBRC004	RC	Observation	88.0	89.0	1	0.59	1	Outside of current MRE
2026OBRC004 and	RC	Observation	95.0	96.0	1	0.81	1	Outside of current MRE
2026OBRC005	RC	Observation	*NSI					* NSI - Outside of current MRE
2026OBRC008	RC	Observation	143.0	144.0	1	0.79	1	Outside of current MRE
2026PRCDD257	RC/DD	Paris	563.3	564.6	1.3	2.05	3	Potential footwall structure / extension of PL2
2026PRCDD257 and	RC/DD	Paris	569.6	570.4	**0.8**	**3.66**	3	
2026PRCDD257 and	RC/DD	Paris	574.2	575.0	**0.9**	**4.75**	4	
2026PDD010	DD	Paris	408.8	409.4	0.5	2.05	1	Outside of current MRE (Exploratory step-out)
2026PRC269	RC	Paris	53.0	54.0	1.0	0.90	1	Exploratory (Paris East)
2026PRC270	RC	Paris	*NSI					* NSI -Exploratory (Paris East)
2026PRCDD219	RC/DD	Paris	395.4	396.2	0.8	0.71	1	Outside of current MRE (Exploratory step-out) bottom shear intersected
2026PRCDD244	RC/DD	Paris	504.7	506.2	1.5	0.99	1	Outside of current MRE (Exploratory step-out)
2026PRCDD254	RC/DD	Paris	453.6	454.0	0.4	0.84	<1	Edge of inferred MRE, intersected bottom shear (PL2)
2026PRC276	RC	Paris	199.0	200.0	1.0	0.84	1	Outside of current MRE (Exploratory step-out)
2026PRC266	RC	Paris	*NSI					Outside of current MRE (Exploratory Paris-north area)
2026PRC267	RC	Paris						Outside of current MRE (Exploratory Paris-north area)

**NSI: NO SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTION*

** TRANSPARENCY, CLARITY AND MATERIALITY NOTE: SEE TABLE 1 (SECTION 1 - VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING)*

APPENDIX 2: COLLAR AND DOWN-HOLE SURVEY OF DIAMOND AND RC DRILL-HOLES AT THE RITZ GOLD PROJECT

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

Hole ID	Coordinates			Depth (m)	Survey method	Grid	Azimuth	Dip	Type	Prospect
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)							
2026HDD012	402085.485	6505915.344	305.655	189.1	Gyro	GDA94Z51	132	-59	DD	HHH
2026HRC113	402447.209	6505288.584	298.100	186	Gyro	GDA94Z51	41	-50	RC	HHH
2026HRC127	402331.193	6505321.211	298.809	316	Gyro	GDA94Z51	57	-58	RC	HHH
2026HRC133	402170.013	6505970.782	307.235	216	Gyro	GDA94Z51	111	-62	RC	HHH
2026HRC134	402235.000	6505628.000	300.000	228	Gyro	GDA94Z51	117	-63	RC	HHH
2026HRC135	402092.644	6505915.751	305.302	294	Gyro	GDA94Z51	136	-60	RC	HHH
2026HRC136	402037.885	6505935.157	303.733	252	Gyro	GDA94Z51	61	-60	RC	HHH
2026HRC145	402091.507	6505920.786	306.077	210	Gyro	GDA94Z51	123	-61	RC	HHH
2026HRC147	402039.917	6505865.184	304.036	186	Gyro	GDA94Z51	78	-51	RC	HHH
2026HRCDD129	402182.494	6505891.849	307.900	401.9	Gyro	GDA94Z51	204	-74	RC/DD	HHH

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2026OBRC003	401722.099	6506737.239	305.777	228	Gyro	GDA94Z51	189	-68	RC	Observation
2026OBRC004	401721.023	6506712.802	305.929	168	Gyro	GDA94Z51	188	-70	RC	Observation
2026OBRC005	401770.190	6506749.210	306.030	240	Gyro	GDA94Z51	140	-50	RC	Observation
2026OBRC008	401845.616	6506721.197	305.486	165	Gyro	GDA94Z51	160	-55	RC	Observation
2026PDD010	402524.937	6504366.790	298.506	488.8	Gyro	GDA94Z51	14	-60	DD	Paris
2026PRC266	402510.100	6504817.150	299.000	180	Gyro	GDA94Z51	47	-64	RC	Paris
2026PRC267	402541.020	6504827.003	299.000	168	Gyro	GDA94Z51	52	-62	RC	Paris
2026PRC269	403330.320	6504386.920	289.050	174	Gyro	GDA94Z51	24	-63	RC	Paris
2026PRC270	403343.796	6504427.747	287.830	132	Gyro	GDA94Z51	26	-61	RC	Paris
2026PRC276	402782.010	6504526.300	300.000	264	Gyro	GDA94Z51	15	-67	RC	Paris
2026PRCDD219	402283.929	6504487.263	301.999	494.09	Gyro	GDA94Z51	39	-55	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD244	402085.793	6504527.813	303.966	550.1	Gyro	GDA94Z51	48	-56	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD254	402164.123	6504599.455	301.257	497	Gyro	GDA94Z51	46	-70	RC/DD	Paris

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Industry-standard drilling methods, such as diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation drilling (RC) were used to sample the project. Chips and (or) Diamond core are produced and sampled for assays. • The RC drilling was to generally accepted industry standards producing 1.0m samples which were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter. • The splitter reject sample was collected into green plastic bags or plastic buckets and laid out on the ground in 20-50m rows. • RC Chips were sampled at 1m intervals to produce an approximate representative 3kg sample into pre-numbered calico sample bags. • The full length of each hole drilled was sampled when drilling RC, and mineralised intervals with a 3-5m buffer are sampled when collecting diamond core. • Samples of Diamond core were selected based on a combination of alteration, sulphide percentage, and presence of quartz veining. • Minimum core sample intervals of 0.3m and maximum sample intervals of 1.3m were used, with a nominal 1m sample length chosen. However, minimum and maximum sample sizes could vary based on half or whole core sampling approach and the size of the core, which is governed by the minimum sample material required for

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

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

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• Sampling technique:
		  • All RC samples were collected from the RC rig and were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through the cone splitter, for each meter drilled.
		  • The samples were generally dry, and all attempts were made to ensure the collected samples were dry. However, on deeper portions of some of the drillholes some samples were logged as moist and/or wet.
		  • The RC cyclone was cleaned with compressed air at the end of every completed hole and or RC hammer / bit change The RC cone splitter were routinely cleaned after every 30m interval (during down hole survey measurements)
		  • Core samples were marked up during logging and sampled by cutting lengthwise in half and sampling half the core. Half core was sent to the laboratory for analysis with the remaining core retained in the core tray.
		  • The sample sizes were appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, and the sampling methodology for the primary elements.
		• Quality Control Procedures
		  • At least one duplicate sample was collected every hole.
		  • Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted, approximately every 50 samples.

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		• Blank washed sand material was inserted in the field approximately every 50 samples. • Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:10 samples. • Laboratory repeats taken and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay value ranges expected for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were sent to the SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Perth. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. • Duplicates, blanks, and samples containing standards are included in the samples submitted for analysis, as described above. • The quality control procedures employed and described above are considered to provide acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. • Assay's that return high anomalous gold values, with samples associated with heterogeneous characteristics undergo further additional QC procedures. For Photon assays in these cases, which is normally milled to ~3mm, are milled down to 75 micron, for re-assay, including re-split repeats if required. Depending on outcomes, further QC procedures may be implemented by re-submitting field duplicated sub-samples (RC) and (or) half / quarter core from DD samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • Company Competent Person (s) has visited the site and supervised the drilling and sampling processes used in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured into Excel templates on palmtops or laptops and subsequently loaded up to a secure cloud platform database (MX deposit). • The database is managed by a qualified database geologist. • All paper or digital copies of data have been stored. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half of the positive detection. **26HRC135 intersection:** • Original ~3kg RC chip sub- samples assayed with Photon analysis (~3mm, 500g jar sample splits), returned various samples of heterogenous characteristics of which the same sample(s) of the same batch was milled to ~75 micron, and an additional repeat split samples from the originally submitted samples were conducted based on the ongoing ~3mm milled Photon assay approach. • From the original batch of samples submitted the results from meters 123 – 124 were not reportable by original PhotonAssay determination due to the combined Uranium & Thorium concentration

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		exceeding 80ppm. Based on the findings, Torque metals opted for re-assays (duplicate lab splits) and finer milling re-assays from the specific intersection under scrutiny. • Subsequent re-assay of a laboratory split returned 3,544 g/t Au, while the finer-milled re-assay returned 3,625 g/t Au, providing comparable results, of which the finer-milled approach, was reported based on the representativeness itself, of the re-analysis (finer-milled), and additional QC confirmations. • Across the broader intersection, comparison of the original PhotonAssay results, repeat laboratory splits and finer-milled re-assays demonstrates significant sample heterogeneity. Repeat measurements of individual laboratory splits generally showed close analytical correlation, while substantial differences were observed between some separate coarse splits. Torque Metals therefore considers the finer-milled (~75 µm) results to provide improved sample homogenisation and a more representative basis for assessing grade where heterogeneous sample characteristics have been identified by SGS. • **Original assay batch (photon 3mm)**: The original samples/laboratory assays results were not representative due to Uranium and Thorium exceeding values, the assays results of this first batch cannot be confidently and accurately used to report or present a mineralisation intersection. • **Re-assay Photon 3mm split:** The original Jar was split and re-assayed, and for the high-values that could not be detected and PAAU02H and PAAU02HH (high-grade streams) was utilised by the lab to detect values >350g/t and beyond. The results indicated 11m @ 419g/t Au across the mineralised intersection, which includes 3m @ 1212 g/t Au. • **Re-assay Photon 75 micron milled:** The original sample batch was then milled to 75 micron, for additional re-assay, to ensure the heterogenous characteristics of the samples (indicated by the lab) are homogenised to ensure more representative preparation for the analysis. **The results indicated 11m @ 456g/t Au across the mineralised intersection, which includes 3m @ 1267 g/t Au. These results from the re-assay 3mm splits and 75 microns milled are comparably correlated, with the finer mill being a more representative result.** • The CP's of Torque Metals, do caution on risk related to the uncertainty of the drill length versus true mineralisation width relationship, and results related to this intersection **(11m @ 456g/t Au)**, including the interpretations have been reported as representable and transparent as possible with the available and surrounding drillhole information. • Additional QC analysis is being conducted by SGS – Kalgoorlie, requested by Torque, by using Fire-Assay on the 75 micron milled samples. However, these

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		validation checks exceed the required validation already conducted and it will serve as complimentary supporting documentation and internal comparisons with regards to assay methods.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All collars were initially located by a Geologist using a differential RTK-GPS. • Downhole surveys are being completed on all the RC/DD drill holes by the drillers. They used a True North seeking Gyro downhole tool to collect surveys approximately every 5 –10m during collar operations and in 30m intervals down the hole. In cases of sensitive target specific drilling or wedge installations, downhole surveys have also been continuously conducted at 5m or 10m intervals where required. • The grid system for the Ritz Project is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. • Topographic data is collected by differential RTK-GPS • Topographic high-resolution (8cm) drone survey conducted by Goldfields Technical Services Pty in November 2023.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• This program is the ninth follow-up drilling program across several different prospects. • There may still be variation in the drill spacing and drillhole orientation until geological orientations and attitude of mineralisation can be established with a suitable degree of certainty. • The spacing and distribution of the data points is generally sufficiently consistent to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. • No sample composting has been applied to the reported drill holes. Samples were collected in 1m intervals, dispatched and assayed as they were collected as the sub-sample from the RC cone splitter shoot(s).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The main lithological units are in predominantly north-south orientation and dipping sub-vertical. Mineralised structures at the Paris deposit are often oriented at approximately 290^0. The possible presence of Riedel structures has led to several different drillhole azimuth orientations being used to generate further technical information and to intersect specific mineralised structures, but always with an attempt to drill orthogonal to the strike of the interpreted structure. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units, all results are defined as downhole widths. True widths are not yet known. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and drilling is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are obtained, processed and prepared for dispatch by qualified company geologists on site and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Sample security is not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company database was originally compiled from primary data by independent database consultants based on original assay data and historical database compilations. Data is now managed by suitably qualified in-house personnel. • Prior to this drilling program (2024) there has been reviews

		and audits on Torque's database and sampling techniques by two external consultants (SRK and MiningPlus). The outcomes of the reviews deemed Torque's database management, sampling techniques and QC to be on "industry standard" and adequate for the style of mineralisation. • No new external reviews have been conducted on the current reported drilling results; however internal reviews of the database and sampling techniques are ongoingly managed by qualified Torque staff and Torque's competent person (s).

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 (M15/479, M15/481, M15/480, M15/496, M15/497, M15/498) are 100% owned by and registered to Torque Metals Limited. • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In 1920, Paris Gold Mine Company was floated in Adelaide to take up a 12-month option over the mine area. Just to the south, another company had an option over the Paris South Gold Mine but soon abandoned it to focus attention on the Observation Gold Mine, 1 km to the north, which it abandoned in turn after only one month. The Paris Mine at the time contained 5 shafts and 2 costeans. Gold was said to be erratic in a quartz, schist, jasper lode jumbled by faults. At some point it was excavated as an open pit. • Western Mining Corporation (WMC) started to explore the Paris area in the 1960s and relied on aerial magnetics supported by geological mapping to assess mineralisation potential. This work identified the basalt/gabbro contact as the major control for Paris style gold-copper mineralisation and extensions to the ultramafic units that host the nickel mineralisation around the Kambalda Dome. In the early 1970s the area was the focus of both nickel and copper-zinc exploration. Reconnaissance diamond drilling for nickel was undertaken by WMC that drilled on 5 lines spaced at 800m across the interpreted basal contact position of the Democrat Hill Ultramafic and the BLF. The basal contact of the Kambalda Komatiite (and equivalents) is host to all the nickel mines in the Kambalda district and is the primary exploration area of interest for nickel mineralisation. Base metal exploration involved reconnaissance mapping, gossan search, soil, and stream sediment sampling. In 1973, DHD 101 was drilled to follow up a copper anomaly on the Democratic Shale. Results showed the anomalous gossan values to be associated with a sulphidic shale with values in the range 0.1 to 0.2% Cu and 0.8-1.0% Zn. During the early 1980s, Esso Exploration Australia and Aztec Exploration Limited conducted exploration programs along strike from the Paris Mine. Primary area of interest was copper-zinc-(gold) mineralisation in the felsic volcanics. Work included

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		geochemistry, geophysics, and drilling. The Boundary gossan was discovered, and later drill tested with a single diamond hole in 1984. This hole failed to locate the primary source of anomalous surface geochemistry. • In 1988, Julia Mines conducted an intensive drilling program comprising air core, RC and diamond holes concentrated around the Paris Mine. This work was successful in delineating extensions and parallel lodes to the known Paris mineralisation. both along strike and down plunge. Paris Gold Mine was developed and worked in 1989 by Julia Mines and produced 24koz gold, 17koz silver and 245t copper. Estimated recovered gold grade was 11.2g/t. • In 1989/90, WMC completed a six-hole diamond drilling program to test for depth extensions to the Paris mineralisation below the 180m depth. Results defined a narrow (1-2m) high-grade zone over 70m of strike and intersected hanging wall lodes 10m and 30m stratigraphically above the interpreted main lode. This was the last drilling program to be carried out on the Paris Mine by WMC. From 1994 to 1999, WMC focused their gold resource definition drilling on the HHH deposit and conducted a series of RC drilling campaigns resulting in 30m drill line spacings with holes every 10m to 20m along the lines. Elsewhere, exploration by WMC and later by St Ives Gold Mining Company identified several areas of interest based on favourable structural and geochemistry evaluations. The 7km x 1km long N-S trending soil anomaly at Strauss was systematically drill tested in 2000 and yielded encouraging results associated with the Butcher's Well Dolerite. Air core drilling in 2005 focused on the southern strike extensions of the mineralisation discovered in the 2000 program with limited success. • Gold Fields Australia (SIGMC - St Ives Gold Mining Company) explored the area in 2008. The Paris and HHH deposits were tested as part of SIGMC's air core program. Drilling (148 holes, 640m x 80m) focused on poorly exposed differentiated dolerite proximal to interpreted intrusives. The exploration potential was supported by a structural interpretation which highlighted strong NNW trending magnetic features with the apparent intersection of crustal-scale lineaments observed in the regional gravity images. Anomalous values are associated with a felsic intrusive in sediments on the western margin of the area of interest. • Austral Pacific Pty Ltd acquired the Paris Gold Project from SIGMC in July 2015. Mineral Resource and Reserve estimates were compiled in-house and exploitation of the Paris and HHH deposits focused on a staged approach with gold production as a priority and near mine exploration to follow.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Ritz 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.

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		• Gold mineralisation is widespread, occurring in almost all parts of the craton, but almost entirely restricted to the supracrustal belts. Gold occurs as structurally and host-rock controlled lodes, sharply bounded high-grade quartz veins and associated lower-grade haloes of sulphide-altered wall rock. Mineralisation occurs in all rock types, although Fe-rich dolerite and basalt are the most common, and large granitic bodies are the least common hosts. Most deposits are accompanied by significant alteration, generally comprising an outer carbonate halo, intermediate to proximal potassic-mica and inner sulphide zones. The principal control on gold mineralisation is structure, at different scales, constraining both fluid flow and deposition positions.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth AND hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All relevant information for the drillholes reported in this announcement can be found in the relevant tables and appendices included in the body of the announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No high-grade cuts or caps have been applied to the assay results reported in this announcement. • Arithmetic length weighted averages are used: example 314m to 319m in a drillhole hole that is reported as 5m @ 15.24 g/t gold, of contiguous samples, follows an example calculation approach as follows: [(1m*59.93gpt) + (1m*10.02gpt) + (1m*0.75gpt) + (1m*0.43gpt) + (1m*5.08gpt) / [5] = 76.21/5m = 15.24 g/t gold over 5m. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intercepts are reported as downhole widths. Drill orientations have been selected to approximate perpendicular intersection of the mineralised zones, informed by the current understanding of the structural geometry associated with gold mineralisation. Downhole intervals to true widths remain uncertain at this stage.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and summary intercept tables are included in this announcement. Where sufficient structural data have been gathered to allow meaningful interpretation of the structural setting controlling the mineralisation, appropriate sections for significant discoveries are also included. Where structural data is as yet insufficient to allow meaningful interpretation, sections

		are not provided as to do so could be considered misleading.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The body of this announcement presents selected significant intercepts considered material to the interpretation of the Ritz Gold Project mineralised zones (tables available in Appendix's, with the relevant Au cut-off approach)
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement. • Previous announcements have reported the outcomes of metallurgical test work conducted to investigate the gold recoveries from mineralised zones.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Plans for future work are discussed in the body of this announcement. • The possible locations, and extent, of follow-up drilling has not yet been confirmed but will likely include further RC and diamond drilling.

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