ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

8 April 2026

Paris Gold Project, WA – Drilling and Exploration Update

DRILLING DELIVERS SIGNIFICANT NEW THICK, HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS AT THE PARIS GOLD DEPOSIT

Assays of up to 59.93g/t Au and 46.28g/t Au confirm multi-lode system up to 500m down-plunge beyond the current Mineral Resource Estimate

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Significant new high-grade gold intercepts** received from recent in-fill and extensional drilling at the Paris Gold Deposit (Mineral Resource Estimate: 152koz at 4.3g/t Au), including:
    - **5m @ 15.24g/t Au from 314m down-hole, including:**
        - **1m @ 59.93g/t Au** (26PRC173)
    - **12.59m @ 12.47g/t Au from 169.7m down-hole including:**
        - **2.76m @ 46.28g/t Au** (26PRCDD077)
    - **7m @ 3.42g/t Au from 206m** (26PRC231)
- Drilling at Paris continues to **confirm the down-plunge continuity of the Paris Lower 2 (PL2) zone, intersecting the multi-lode gold system up to 500m down plunge, beyond the current 2024 MRE boundary.**
- **An intersection of the mineralised structure at depth,** representing an extension of Paris Lower 2 zone down-plunge, with a significant intercept recorded in hole 26PRC224:
    - **3m @ 4.60 g/t Au from 429m down-hole** (26PRC224**)**
- **Further diamond drilling** is planned to continue to define the new shoot boundaries.
- **High-grade intercept returned from extensional drilling at the HHH deposit** (MRE: 73koz at 2g/t Au), located ~900m along strike to the northwest of Paris, confirming the emergence of a mineralised structure analogous to the Paris deposit at depth:
    - **2m @ 8.49g/t Au from 322m down-hole** (2025HRC123)
- **Down-hole EM continues to be a highly effective targeting tool at the Paris Gold Project**, with multiple new plates defined from recent drill-holes, including a significant new DHEM plate identified at Lady Doris, which sits on a parallel structural (north-south) corridor to Paris.
- **Comprehensive geological and operational review underway at the Paris Gold Project** following the conditional appointment of the former Spartan Resources management team (see ASX announcement: 11th of March 2026).
- **Multi-rig drilling campaign underway for 2026**, targeting extensions of the major high-grade zones at Paris and other priority exploration targets.
- **Interim MRE update for the Paris Gold Project on track for Q2 2026**.

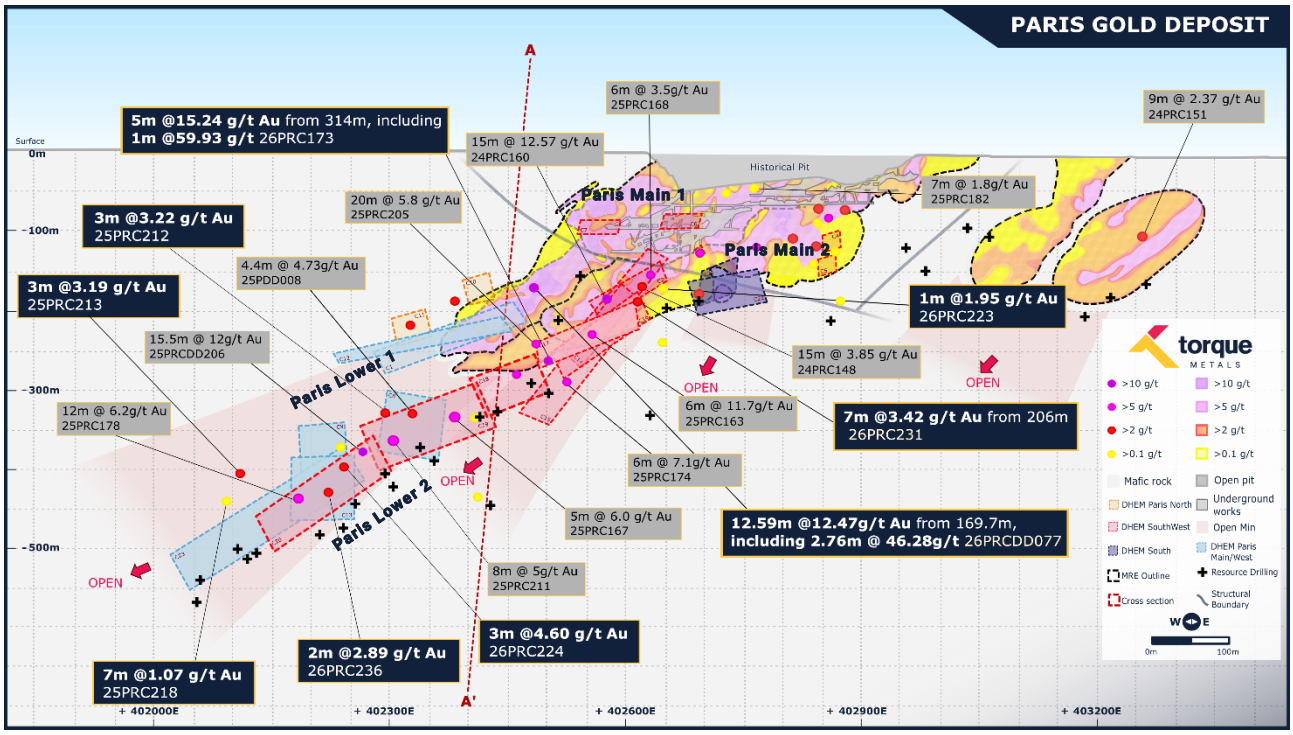

Figure 1: Paris Gold Deposit Long Section, showing results from the recent drilling program (blue text box) and others (grey text box) beyond the current MRE.

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

The assays reported in this announcement are from in-fill and extensional drilling at the Paris Gold Deposit (Indicated and Inferred Resource: 152,000oz at 4.3g/t), including thick, high-grade intercepts from in-fill drilling within Paris Lower 1 (**PL1**) and Paris Lower 2 zones (**PL2**).

In addition, extensional drilling targeting down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) plates down-plunge of the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) boundary has intersected strong mineralisation up to 500 metres beyond the current MRE boundary.

Recent drilling at the HHH Deposit (Indicated and Inferred Resource: 73koz at 2g/t Au) has intersected significant high-grade mineralisation at depth, well below the current MRE boundary.

Torque's CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CRAIG JONES, commented:

"Drilling continues to confirm the significant high-grade, multi-lode potential of the Paris Gold Deposit. The latest drilling has encountered strong mineralisation up to 500m below the current MRE boundary, while in-fill drilling in PL1 zone continues to deliver impressive thick, wide high-grade intercepts.

"We expect to include an additional 8,000m of RC and DD drilling to add to the approximately 20,000m already completed in the next MRE update for Paris, which is on track for the June Quarter, and should provide investors with greater visibility on the emerging potential of this highly endowed gold system.

"The newly appointed management team has been working closely with the existing Torque team to optimise our approach to the exploration of the Company's district-scale land package in the Kalgoorlie South locality. Our initial priorities are to continue to grow the multi-lode high-grade gold systems at Paris and HHH, while

also testing exciting new targets such as the DHEM plate identified recently at Lady Doris as well as other targets.

"DHEM has proven to be a highly effective targeting tool for our drilling, and this opens up enormous growth opportunities for Torque as we move forward. This is an exciting time for shareholders as we accelerate drilling and work to grow a high-grade resource inventory in a Tier-1 mining district."

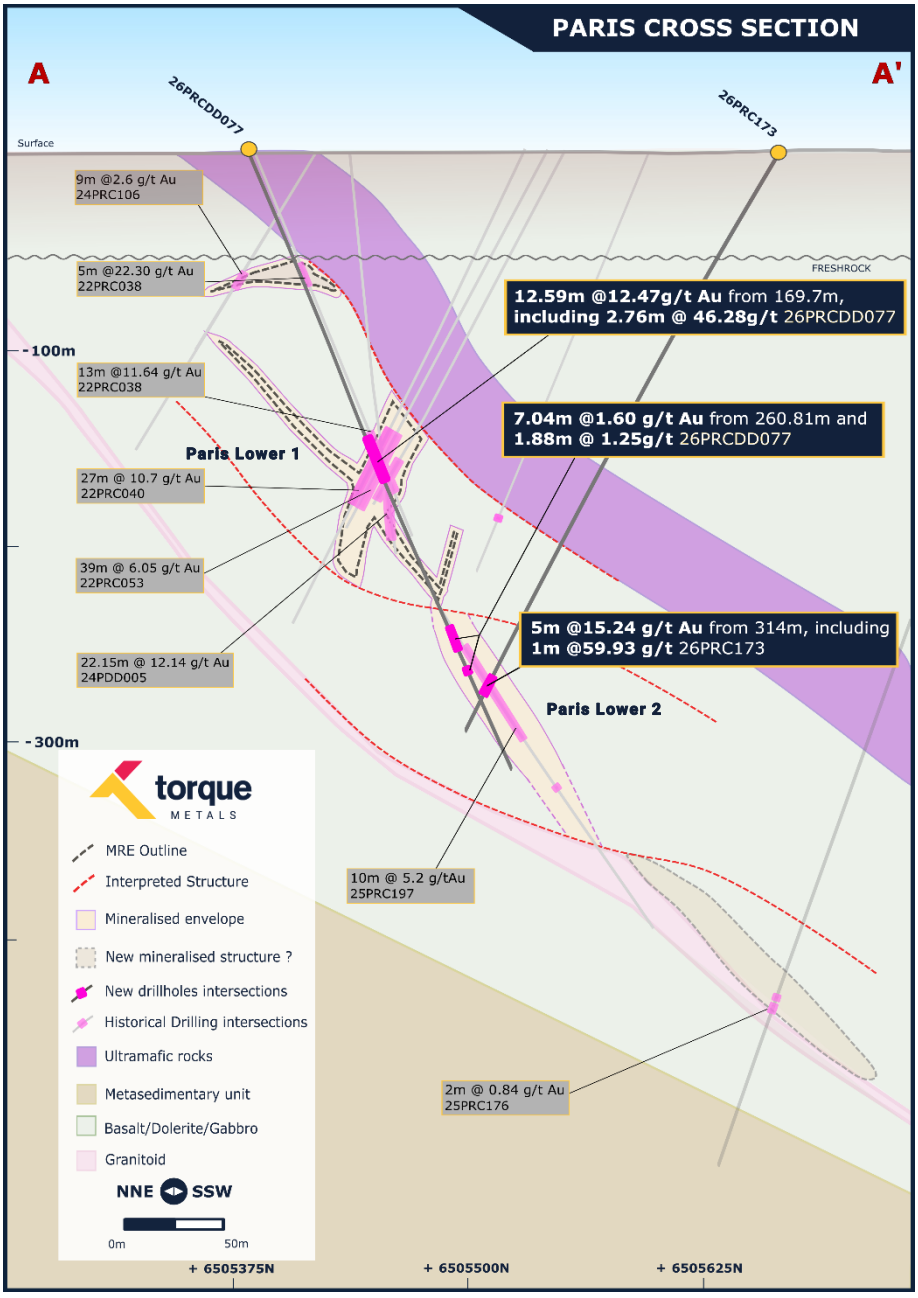

Figure 2: Paris Gold Project cross section, highlighting multi lode system and high-grade intersections

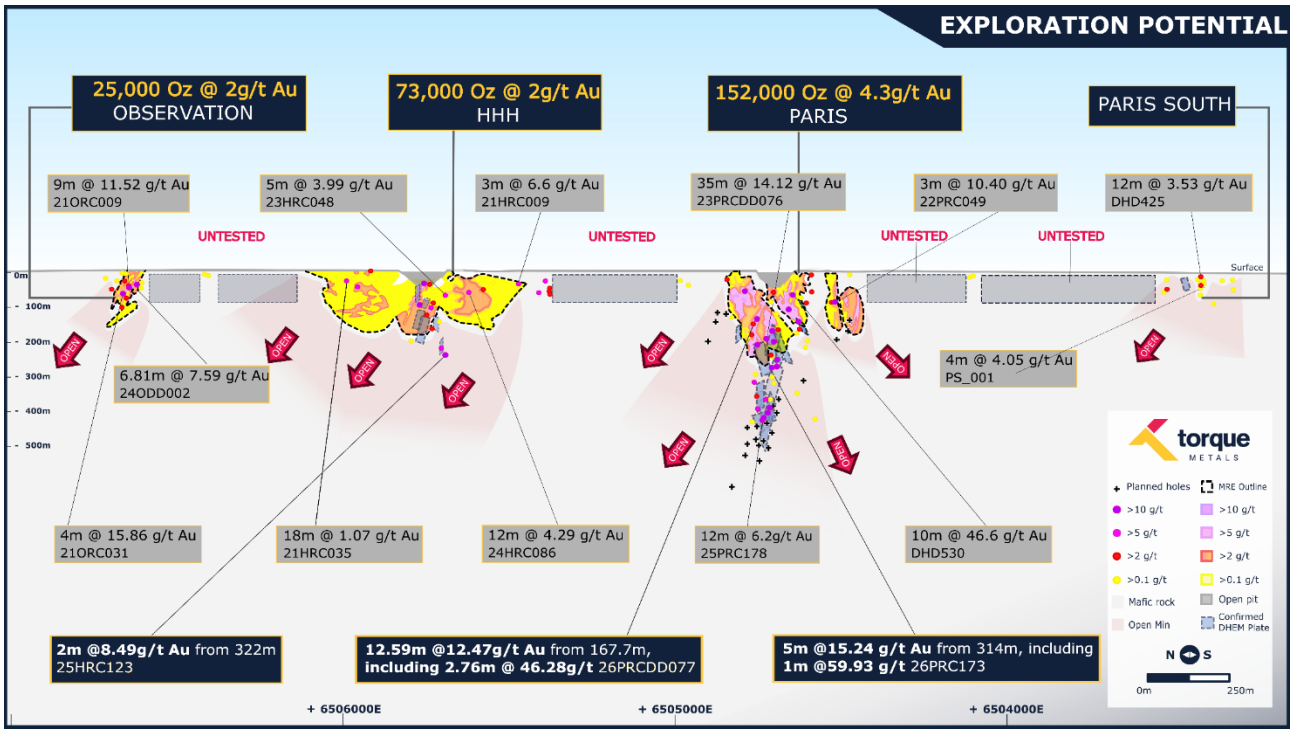

Figure 3: Long section of the Paris Gold Project, highlighting scale across multiple high-grade deposits

DRILLING AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Building on the successful step-out and DHEM-guided drilling completed in 2025, Torque's drilling strategy has continued to focus on systematically defining the geometry, continuity and scale of the Paris gold system.

Recent drilling results have confirmed down-plunge extensions of the high-grade, multi-lode system at the Paris Deposit itself, while also outlining a potentially analogous mineral system at the nearby HHH deposit.

Torque is pursuing the following objectives:

- Continuing in-fill and extensional drilling across key deposits at the Paris Gold Project, with the aim of increasing geological confidence and expanding the current MRE.
- Testing new 'near-mine' targets defined by down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys, given the strong correlation between DHEM plates and high-grade mineralisation.
- Testing regional exploration targets identified across the South Kalgoorlie Gold Camp, with a view to unlocking the broader potential of the Company's land package.

Paris Deposit

At PL2 zone, drill-hole **26PRC231** intersected **7m @ 3.42g/t**, supporting the continuity of high-grade mineralisation and increasing confidence within the current Inferred Resource. The intercept correlates with results from previously reported holes 25PRC163, 24PRC160, 24PRC148 and 24PRC098, confirming down-dip, along strike and plunge extensions of the mineralisation at ~20-40m spacing.

Approximately 30m to the east (up-plunge), hole **26PRC223** intersected mineralisation at 170m depth, marking the transition between Paris Main 2 (PM2) and PL2 structural zones, often associated with secondary regime, later stage faulting and (or) shearing.

Hole 26PRC233 returned a lower grade intercept, supporting the continuity of mineralisation in this area. RC drilling has also validated the DHEM plate modelling in this part of the deposit, based on surrounding EM down-hole survey data from previously reported holes (see Appendix 1 and Figure 1).

Down-plunge of the PL2 zone, holes **26PRCDD077** (1.61m @ 4.95g/t) and **26PRC173** (5m @ 15.24) confirmed the down-plunge continuity of high-grade mineralisation outside of the current Inferred MRE boundary. This extension is supported by previous holes 25PRC174 and 26PRC205**.** 26PRCDD077 also confirmed the high-grade zone within PL1, twinning 23PRCDD077, with an intersection of 12.59m @ 12.49g/t.

Hole **26PRC175** confirmed the continuity of mineralisation based on the DHEM modelled plates, providing important geological information as well as an additional platform for further DHEM surveys (see Appendix 1).

Intersections from drill-holes **25PRC212, 25PRC213, 25PRC218, 26PRC224 (highlighted by 3m @ 4.6g/t) and 26PRC236** represents the deepest intercepts recorded to date in PL1 and PL2, confirming the continuity of high-grade mineralisation well beyond the current MRE boundary, approximately 500m below surface.

Follow-up drilling is planned to fully evaluate these down-plunge extensions.

HHH Deposit

Recent drilling at the HHH Deposit, located ~900m along strike to the north of Paris, continues to demonstrate the significant growth potential of this deposit, with multiple intersections extending beyond the current MRE (Inferred and Indicated Resource: 73koz at 2g/t Au).

Results to date support the continuity of mineralisation along a coherent trend and provide increasing confidence in extensional potential at depth and down-plunge.

Most notably, hole **25HRC123** intersected **2m @ 8.49g/t Au** from 322m, the deepest significant gold intersection recorded at HHH to date, while 26HRC003 returned 1m @ 2.5g/t Au from 293m and 1m @ 1.58g/t Au from 301m, reinforcing the continuity of mineralisation below the current resource position.

These deeper results, when considered alongside earlier encouraging intersections from 25HRCDD093 and 25HRCDD124, reinforce the interpretation that HHH has further resource growth potential.

DHEM surveys are continuing to support down-plunge exploration targeting at HHH (see Appendix 1 and Figure 4).

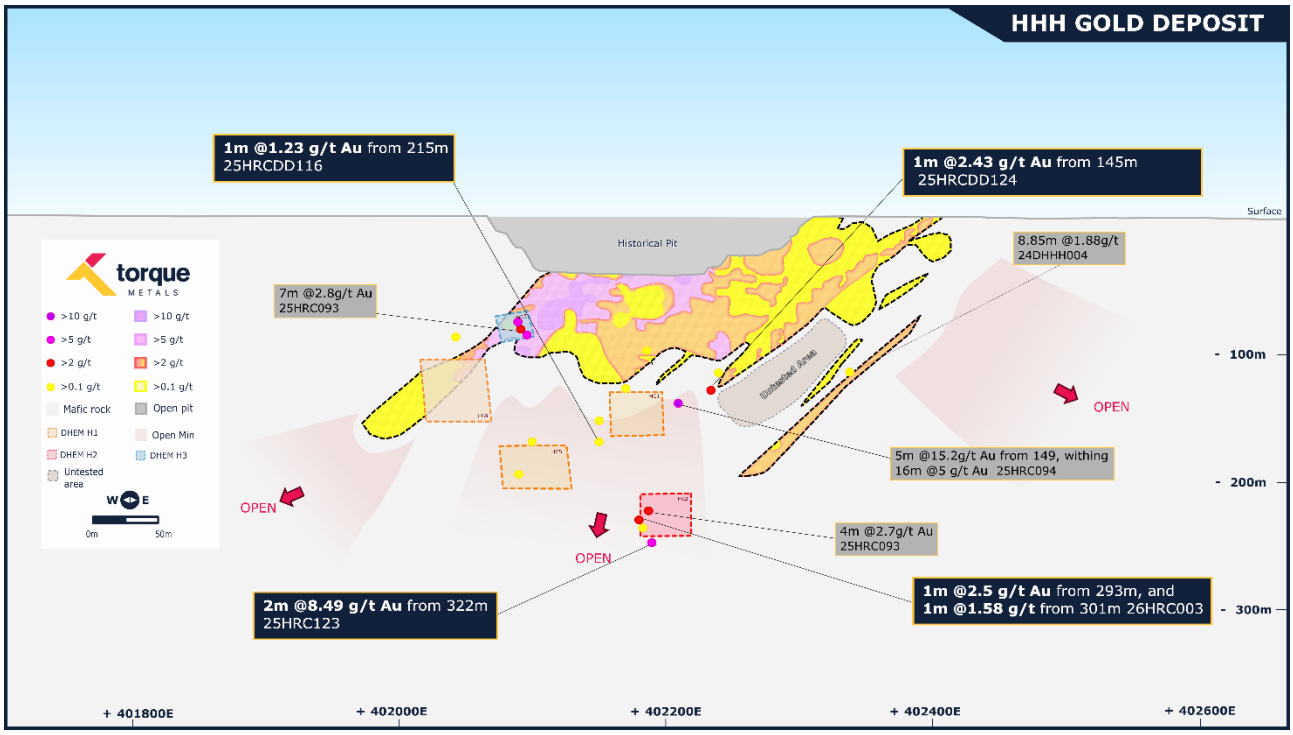

Figure 4: HHH Gold Deposit Long Section, showing results from the recent drilling program (Blue text box) and others (Grey text box) beyond the current MRE

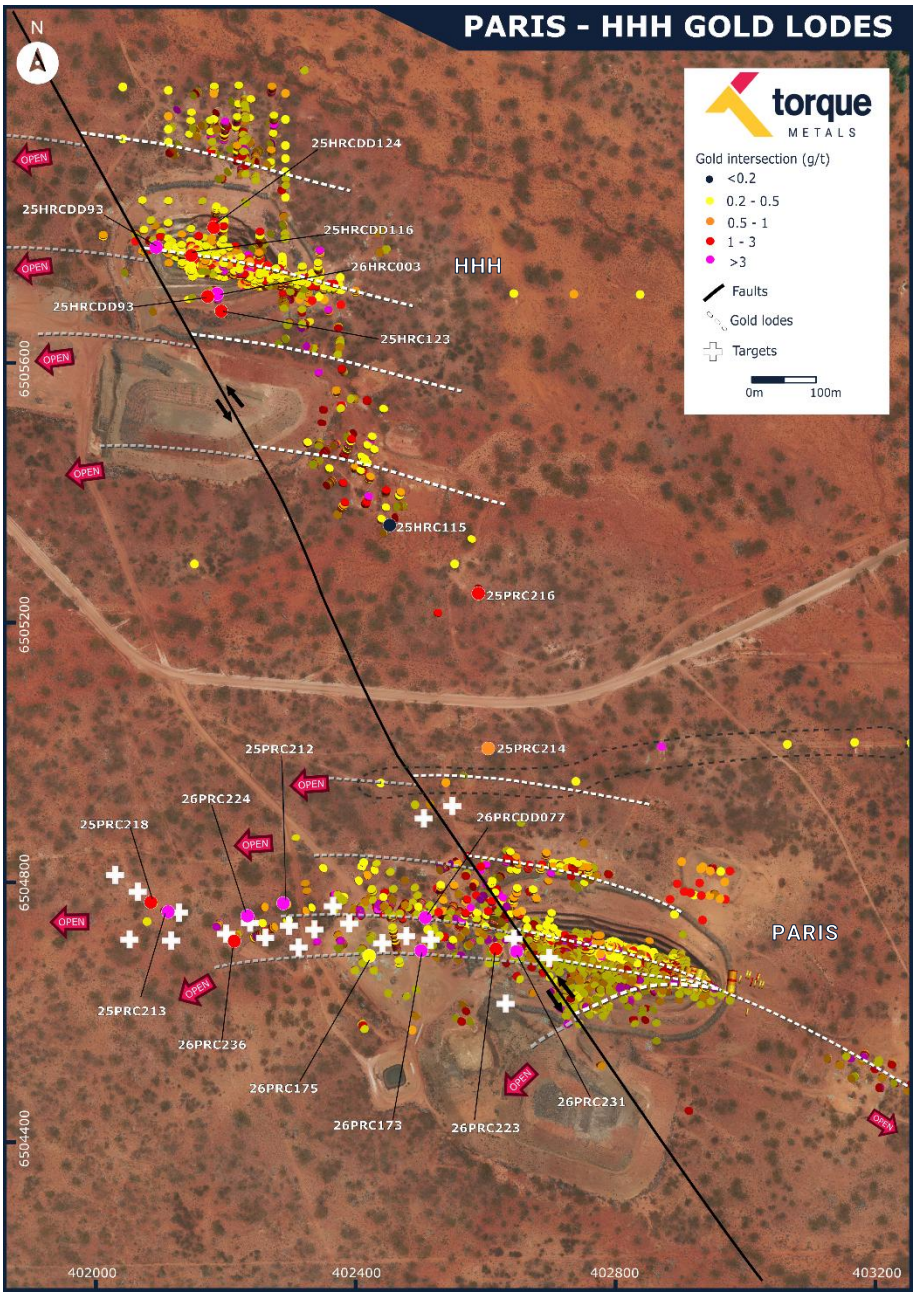

Figure 5: Structural interpretation of mineralised lodes at Paris and HHH deposits

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL AT THE PARIS GOLD CAMP

The Paris Gold Project represents a significant regional exploration opportunity within a highly prospective greenstone belt. The Company's initial focus has been across **2.5km** of strike, resulting in significant discoveries and the delineation of a significant initial high-grade MRE.

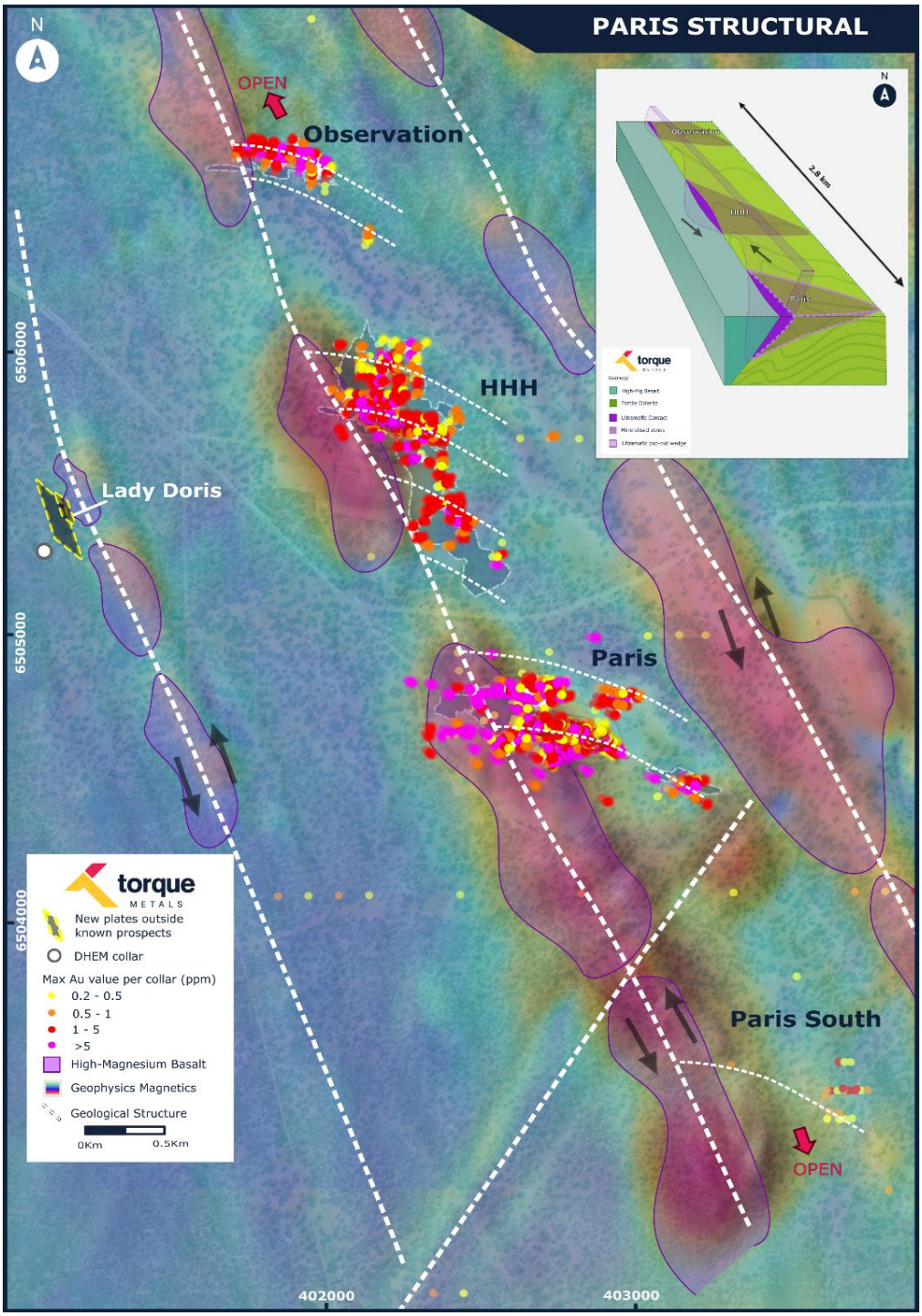

Figure 6: Paris Structural framework, highlighting parallel new EM plates on the Lady Doris tenements.

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

DHEM surveys undertaken from recent RC exploration drillhole **26LDRC002**, located west of the Paris Deposit, has identified a significant modelled DHEM plate (Figure 6) which has confirmed the previously reported surface MLEM geophysical surveys completed in 2023[1].

This new DHEM plate represents another exploration target to be tested as part of a future phase of drilling at the Paris Gold Project. The success of geophysical targeting reinforces the broader prospectivity of the

Western Paris corridor, reinforcing its potential to host further regional mineralised structures and supporting continued follow-up exploration.

[1] Thompson, C. (2023, April). Moving-loop electromagnetic surveying, results and EM conductor plate modelling, Domingo and Melchior Prospects, Paris Project, Western Australia [Summary report]. Resource Potentials. https://www.respot.com.au

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 district-scale **~1,200km²** land position in the Tier-1 South Kalgoorlie mining district of WA.

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

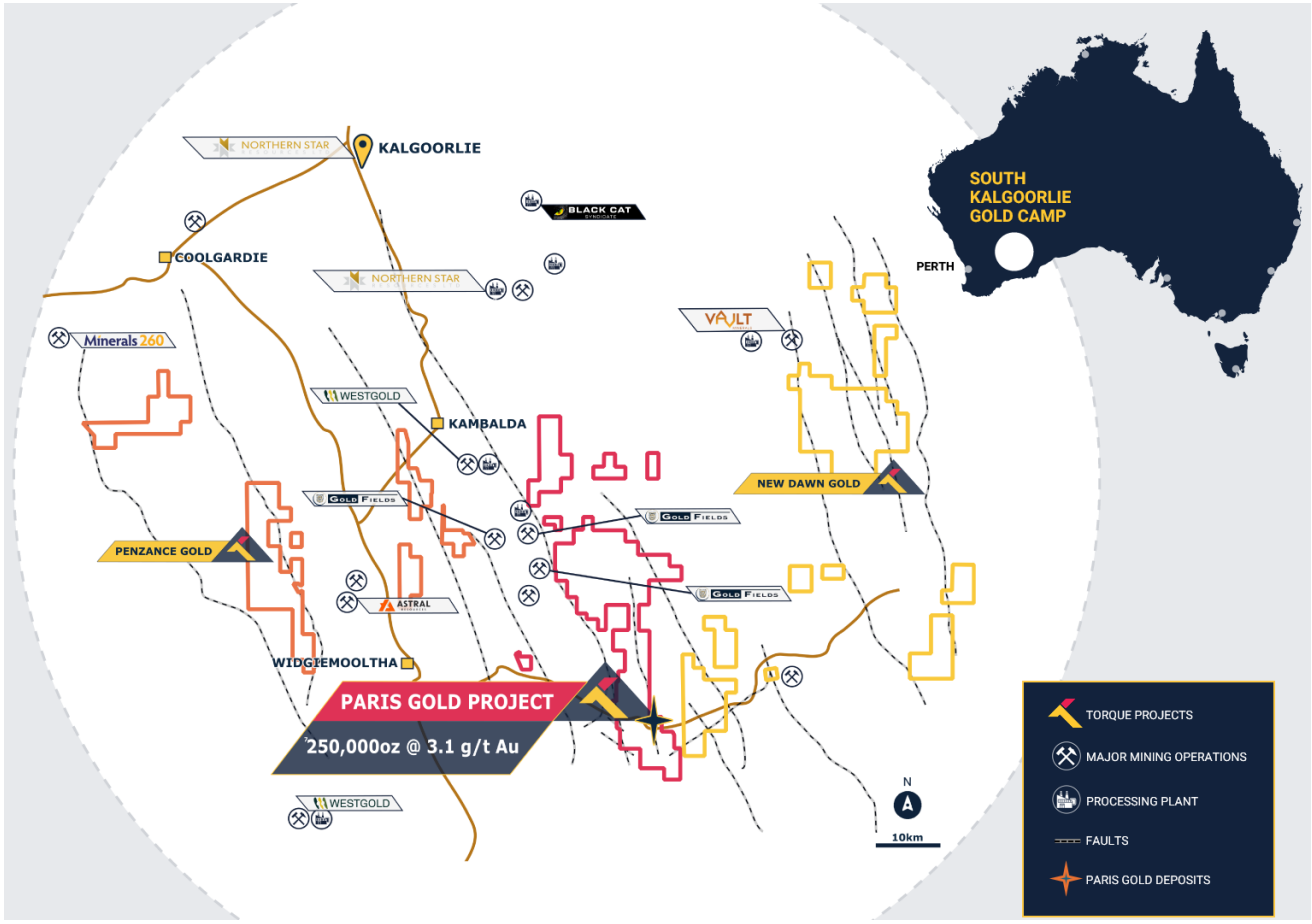

Figure 7: Paris Exploration Camp; Paris Gold, New Dawn Lithium and Penzance Gold/Lithium projects

PARIS GOLD PROJECT AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

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

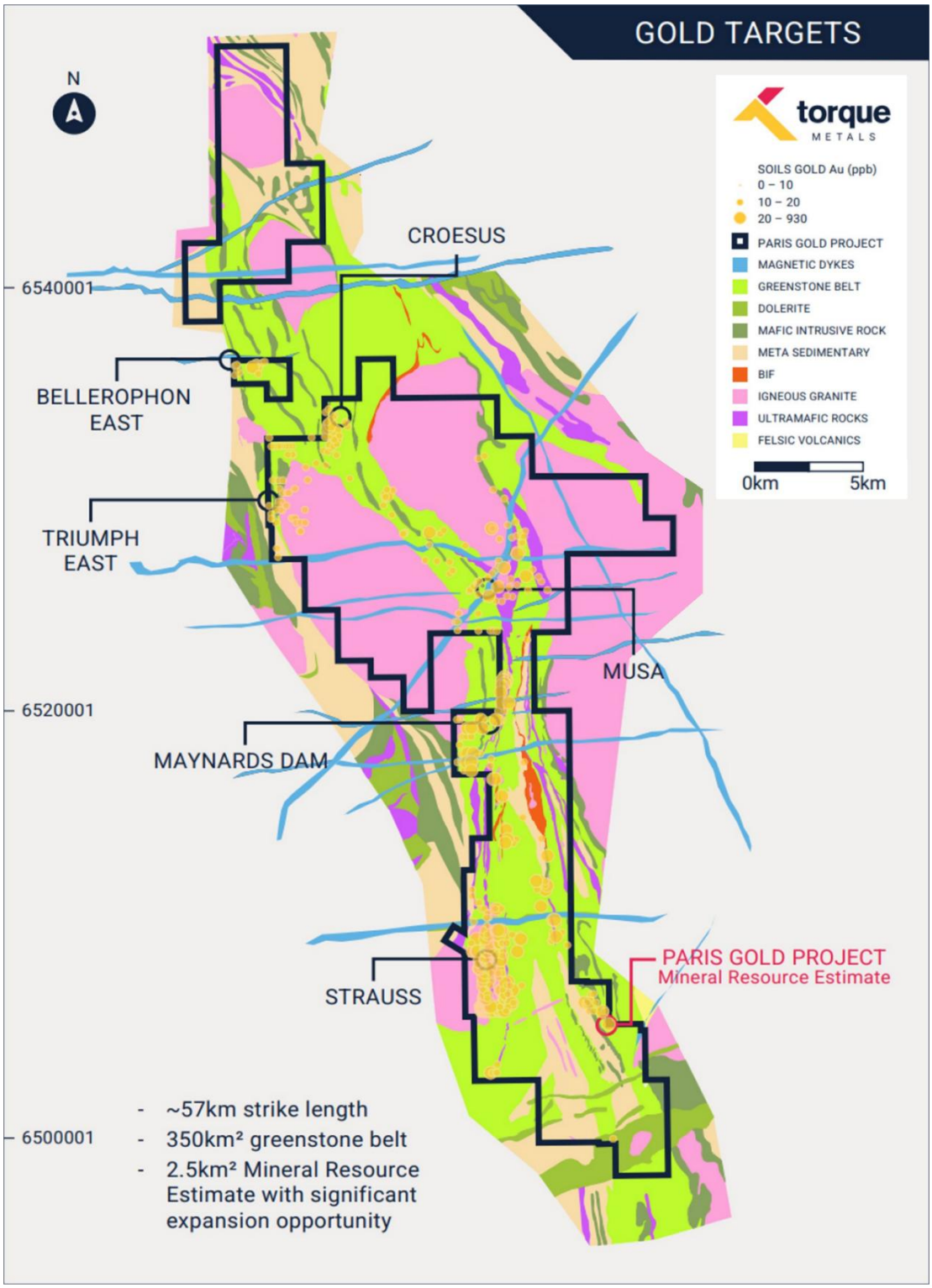

Figure 8: Paris Gold Project, regional scale and greenstone belt dominance.

The Paris Gold Project MRE, based on RC and Diamond drilling completed and assayed up to 1 September 2024, was prepared by independent consultants (Mining Plus Pty Ltd) and reported in accordance with the JORC code (2012 Edition) and ASX Listing Rules, incorporating the Paris, HHH, Observation deposits (see tables 1 and 2 below).

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

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

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

For more information contact:

Craig Jones
Chief Executive Officer
Torque Metals Limited
craig@torquemetals.com

Media
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
Phone: +61 8 9388 1474
Email: info@readcorporate.com.au

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the 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. Monty Graham and Mr. Andre Hanekom, who are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Graham and Mr. Hanekom are employees of Torque Metals Limited. Mr. Graham and Mr. Hanekom has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC code'). Mr. Graham and Mr. Hanekom consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

Source announcement / report	Date
A31612 (WMC Resources Ltd, Kambalda Project – Technical Report)	1990
A60119 (Kambalda project technical report)	2000
A62133 (WMC Resources Ltd, Kambalda Project – Technical Report)	2001
Combined annual technical report	1-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	2-Feb-23
Paris Delivers 185g/t Bonanza Gold Interval	5-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	7-Nov-24
Parallel lodes identified at Paris Gold deposit	6-Mar-25
Extension of gold mineralisation at Paris	30-Jul-25
High-grade assays confirm expansion of pyrrhotite-associated gold zone at Paris	4-Aug-25
High-grade gold intercept in second parallel lode at Paris	18-Aug-25
High-grade gold extensions at Paris Gold Project	8-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
20m at 5.8g/t Gold in Paris as High-Grade System Grows	12-Feb-26

APPENDIX 1: LABORATORY ASSAY RESULTS: PHOTON ASSAY

Only gold assays ≥ 0.3 g/t are recorded in the following table, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole lengths.

Hole ID	Drilling Type	Prospect	Metre From	Metre To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
26PRC173	RC	Paris	314	319	5	15.24	Outside current MRE
and	RC	Paris	314	315	1	59.93	
26PRC175	RC	Paris	353	356	3	0.4	Fault / geological structure intersected
25PRC212	RC	Paris	384	387	3	3.22	Outside current MRE
and	RC	Paris	456	458	2	0.74	
25PRC213	RC	Paris	443	444	1	0.56	Exploratory drilling
and	RC	Paris	450	453	3	3.19	Outside current MRE
and	RC	Paris	451	452	1	7.5	Outside current MRE
25PRC214	RC	Paris North	154	155	1	0.54	Exploratory drilling - DHEM establishment
25PRC215	RC	Paris North				NSR	Exploratory drilling - DHEM establishment
25PRC216	RC	Paris North	239	240 (EOH)	1	1.55	Exploratory drilling - DHEM establishment
25PRC218	RC	Paris	457	464	7	1.07	Outside current MRE
26PRC223	RC	Paris	169	170	1	1.95	
and	RC	Paris	210	213	3	1.41	Within current Inferred MRE
26PRC224	RC	Paris	405	407	2	1.38	
and	RC	Paris	429	432	3	4.6	Outside current MRE
26PRC231	RC	Paris	206	213	7	3.42	Within current Inferred MRE
and	RC	Paris	207	211	4	5.55	Within current Inferred MRE
26PRCDD077	DD	Paris	169.7	182.29	12.59	12.47	Twin of 23PRCDD077 (RC results - 14.76m @ 7.6 g/t Au
including	DD	Paris	179.53	182.29	2.76	46.28	
and	DD	Paris	260.81	267.85	7.04	1.6	
and	DD	Paris	261.46	263.07	1.61	4.95	Fringes of high-grade zone in Paris Lower 2
and	DD	Paris	274.23	276.11	1.88	1.25	
26PRC236	RC	Paris	505	507	2	2.89	Outside current MRE
and	RC	Paris	505	506	1	5.08	Outside current MRE
26HRC003	RC	HHH	293	294	1	2.5	Outside current MRE (Exploratory)
and	RC	HHH	301	302	1	1.58	
25HRCDD093	RC	HHH	114	115	1	5.02	Within current Inferred MRE
and	RC	HHH	118	120	2	6.89	Within current Inferred MRE
and	RC	HHH	234	235	1	2.16	Outside current MRE (Exploratory)
and	RC	HHH	301	305	4	2.64	Outside current MRE (Exploratory)
25HRC115	RC	HHH				NSR	Exploratory (DHEM establishment)
25HRCDD116	RC	HHH	215	216	1	1.23	Outside current MRE (Exploratory)
25HRC123	RC	HHH	171	172	1	1	Outside current MRE
and	RC	HHH	322	324	2	8.49	Deepest intersection at HHH
25HRCDD124	RC	HHH	112	113	1	1.04	DD core from 210m-285.2 (assays pending)

Hole ID	Drilling Type	Prospect	Metre From	Metre To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
and	RC	HHH	119	124	5	0.69	
and	RC	HHH	145	146	1	2.43	
26LDRC002	RC	Lady Doris				NSR	DHEM anomalies detected (Exploratory)

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

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

	Coordinates									
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Survey method	Grid	Azimuth	Dip	Type	Prospect
26PRC171	402415.898	6504635.317	300.370	318	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	28	-79	RC	Paris
26PRC175	402305.767	6504569.756	300.820	391	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	41	-61	RC	Paris
26PRC224	402149.23	6504845.317	301.700	528	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	140	-70	RC	Paris
25PRC218	402056.164	6504722.351	303.200	534	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	63	-80	RC	Paris
25PRC213	402274.378	6504732.819	300.798	558	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	272	-75	RC	Paris
25PRC212	402479.676	6504797.997	300.189	504	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	258	-57	RC	Paris
26PRC173	402384.89	6504580.756	299.608	330	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	44	-57	RC	Paris
26PRC223	402570.431	6504601.002	298.430	253	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	39	-56	RC	Paris
26PRC236	402028.853	6504573.629	304.470	540	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	53	-60	RC	Paris
26PRCDD077	402536.425	6504815.967	298.905	346	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	203	-67	RC/DD	Paris
26PRC231	402575.501	6504618.4	299.111	258	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	27	-64	RC	Paris
25PRC214	402540.472	6504930.963	299.574	156	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	40	-50	RC	Paris
25PRC215	402862.589	6504985.103	296.588	222	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	40	-50	RC	Paris
25PRC216	402496.262	6505127.361	300.060	240	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	35	-50	RC	Paris
25HRC115	402392.458	6505267.103	298.719	216	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	36	-50	RC	HHH
25HRCDD116	402135.777	6505892.359	306.264	372.2	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	170	-57	RC/DD	HHH
26HRC003	402022.351	6505650.605	301.870	324	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	69	-55	RC	HHH
25HRCDD124	402188.95	6505885.252	307.038	285.2	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	180	-62	RC/DD	HHH
25HRCDD093	402031.84	6505823.92	303.633	372.02	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	123	-50	RC/DD	HHH
25HRC123	402136.359	6505885.752	305.679	330	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	158	-54	RC	HHH
26LDRC002	401098.053	6505325.083	314.535	258	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	20	-51	RC	Lady Doris

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 is 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. • Sample intervals were determined by Torque geologists and cut in half for sampling in Kalgoorlie by an external contractor. All sampling processing and handling was conducted by Torque geologists. • All sampling undertaken is relevant to the style of mineralisation and within best industry practice. • All samples collected are submitted to a certified commercial laboratory in Kalgoorlie and (or) Perth. The samples were analysed using the photon assay (Chrysos™ PAAU02) method which uses a ~0.5kg crushed (3mm) sub- sample , with minimal handling. Samples are dried, crushed and homogenised to ensure homogeneity for uniform sample distribution during analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC holes were drilled with a truck-mounted Schramm T685 fitted with a hands-free Sandvik DA554 rod-handler. The diamond rig was an 8x8 truck-mounted Sandvik DE-880 fitted with a hands-free rod handling system. Rod and air trucks are Mercedes 8 x 8 trucks with a 2400cfm 1000psi Hurricane booster and a 350psi/1270cfm auxiliary compressor. All equipment supplied by the drilling contractor. • RC holes were drilled using a 145mm (5.5in) face-sampling drilling bit. • Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and (or) NQ/NQ2 diamond bits (triple tube), with referenced orientation.

		Confidence and quality of core orientations were marked accordingly. • Depth of diamond tails were drilled from pre-collar RC holes from depths between ~350m-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 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 addresses 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 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 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 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.
		  • 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 the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay value ranges expected for gold.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were sent to the SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Perth. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. • Duplicates, blanks, and samples containing standards are included in the samples submitted for analysis, as described above. • The quality control procedures employed and described above are considered to provide acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • Company Competent Person (s) has visited the site and supervised the drilling and sampling processes used in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured into Excel templates on palmtops or laptops and subsequently loaded up to a secure cloud platform database (MX deposit). • The database is managed by a qualified database geologist. • All paper 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 positive detection.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All collars were initially located by a Geologist using a differential RTK-GPS • Downhole surveys are being completed on all the RC/DD drill holes by the drillers. They used a True North seeking Gyro downhole tool to collect surveys approximately every 5 –10m during collar operations and in 30m intervals down the hole. In cases of sensitive target specific drilling or wedge installations, downhole surveys have also been continuously conducted at 5m or 10m intervals where required. • The grid system for the Paris Project is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. • Topographic data is collected by differential RTK-GPS • Topographic high-resolution (8cm) drone survey conducted by Goldfields Technical Services Pty in November 2023.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• This program is the ninth follow-up drilling program across several different prospects. • There may still be variation in the drill spacing and drillhole orientation until geological orientations and attitude of mineralisation can be established with a suitable degree of certainty. • The spacing and distribution of the data points is generally sufficiently consistent to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. • No sample composting has been applied to the reported drill holes. Samples were collected in 1m intervals,

		dispatched and assayed as they were collected as the sub-sample from the RC cone splitter shoot(s).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The main lithological units are in predominantly north-south orientation and dipping sub-vertical. Mineralised structures at Paris are often oriented at approximately 290^0. The possible presence of Riedel structures has led to several different drillhole azimuth orientations being used to generate further technical information and to intersect specific mineralised structures, but always with an attempt to drill orthogonal to the strike of the interpreted structure. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units, all results are defined as downhole widths. True widths are not yet known. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and drilling is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples collected are placed in calico bags at site and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Sample security is not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company database was originally compiled from primary data by independent database consultants based on original assay data and historical database compilations. Data is now managed by suitably qualified in-house personnel. • Prior to this drilling program (2024) there has been reviews and audits on Torque's database and sampling techniques by two external consultants (SRK and MiningPlus). The outcomes of the reviews deemed Torque's database management, sampling techniques and QC to be on industry standard and adequate for the style of mineralisation. • No new external reviews have been conducted on the current reported drilling results; however internal reviews of the database and sampling techniques are ongoingly managed by qualified Torque staff.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The relevant tenements (M15/498, M15/497, M15/496) are 100% owned by and registered to Torque Metals Limited. • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In 1920, Paris Gold Mine Company was floated in Adelaide to take up a 12-month option over the mine area. Just to the south, another company had an option over the Paris South Gold Mine but soon abandoned it to focus attention

		on the Observation Gold Mine, 1 km to the north, which it abandoned in turn after only one month. The Paris Mine at the time contained 5 shafts and 2 costeans. Gold was said to be erratic in a quartz, schist, jasper lode jumbled by faults. At some point it was excavated as an open pit. • Western Mining Corporation (WMC) started to explore the Paris area in the 1960s and relied on aerial magnetics supported by geological mapping to assess mineralisation potential. This work identified the basalt/gabbro contact as the major control for Paris style gold-copper mineralisation and extensions to the ultramafic units that host the nickel mineralisation around the Kambalda Dome. In the early 1970s the area was the focus of both nickel and copper-zinc exploration. Reconnaissance diamond drilling for nickel was undertaken by WMC that drilled on 5 lines spaced at 800m across the interpreted basal contact position of the Democrat Hill Ultramafic and the BLF. The basal contact of the Kambalda Komatiite (and equivalents) is host to all the nickel mines in the Kambalda district and is the primary exploration area of interest for nickel mineralisation. Base metal exploration involved reconnaissance mapping, gossan search, soil, and stream sediment sampling. In 1973, DHD 101 was drilled to follow up a copper anomaly on the Democratic Shale. Results showed the anomalous gossan values to be associated with a sulphidic shale with values in the range 0.1 to 0.2% Cu and 0.8-1.0% Zn. During the early 1980s, Esso Exploration Australia and Aztec Exploration Limited conducted exploration programs along strike from the Paris Mine. Primary area of interest was copper-zinc-(gold) mineralisation in the felsic volcanics. Work included geochemistry, geophysics, and drilling. The Boundary gossan was discovered, and later drill tested with a single diamond hole in 1984. This hole failed to locate the primary source of the anomalous surface geochemistry. • In 1988, Julia Mines conducted an intensive drilling program comprising air core, RC and diamond holes concentrated around the Paris Mine. This work was successful in delineating extensions and parallel lodes to the known Paris mineralisation. both along strike and down plunge. Paris Gold Mine was developed and worked in 1989 by Julia Mines and produced 24koz gold, 17koz silver and 245t copper. Estimated recovered gold grade was 11.2g/t. • In 1989/90, WMC completed a six-hole diamond drilling program to test for depth extensions to the Paris mineralisation below the 180m depth. Results defined a narrow (1-2m) high-grade zone over 70m of strike and intersected hanging wall lodes 10m and 30m stratigraphically above the interpreted main lode. This was the last drilling program to be carried out on the Paris Mine by WMC. From 1994 to 1999, WMC focused their gold resource definition drilling on the HHH deposit and conducted a series of RC drilling campaigns resulting in 30m drill line spacings with holes every 10m to 20m along the lines. Elsewhere, exploration by WMC and later by St

		Ives Gold Mining Company identified several areas of interest based on favourable structural and geochemistry evaluations. The 7km x 1km long N-S trending soil anomaly at Strauss was systematically drill tested in 2000 and yielded encouraging results associated with the Butcher's Well Dolerite. Air core drilling in 2005 focused on the southern strike extensions of the mineralisation discovered in the 2000 program with limited success. • Gold Fields Australia (SIGMC - St Ives Gold Mining Company) explored the area in 2008. The Paris and HHH deposits were tested as part of SIGMC's air core program. Drilling (148 holes, 640m x 80m) focused on poorly exposed differentiated dolerite proximal to interpreted intrusives. The exploration potential was supported by a structural interpretation which highlighted strong NNW trending magnetic features with the apparent intersection of crustal-scale lineaments observed in the regional gravity images. Anomalous values are associated with a felsic intrusive in sediments on the western margin of the area of interest. • Austral Pacific Pty Ltd acquired the Paris Gold Project from SIGMC in July 2015. Mineral Resource and Reserve estimates were compiled in-house and exploitation of the Paris and HHH deposits focused on a staged approach with gold production as a priority and near mine exploration to follow.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Paris Gold Project covers a north-south trending belt of Archaean granite-greenstone terrain, and most of the package is currently situated to the east of the Boulder Lefroy Structural Zone (BLSZ). Consequently, the Parker Domain dominates the project geology, defined as existing east of the BLFZ and bounded to the east by the Mount Monger Fault. The Parker Domain comprises a series of ultramafic and mafic units interlayered with felsic volcanoclastic and sediments. The stratigraphic sequence is like the Kambalda Domain. • Gold mineralisation is widespread, occurring in almost all parts of the craton, but almost entirely restricted to the supracrustal belts. Gold occurs as structurally and host-rock controlled lodes, sharply bounded high-grade quartz veins and associated lower-grade haloes of sulphide-altered wall rock. Mineralisation occurs in all rock types, although Fe-rich dolerite and basalt are the most common, and large granitic bodies are the least common hosts. Most deposits are accompanied by significant alteration, generally comprising an outer carbonate halo, intermediate to proximal potassic-mica and inner sulphide zones. The principal control on gold mineralisation is structure, at different scales, constraining both fluid flow and deposition positions.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth AND hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All relevant information for the drillholes reported in this announcement can be found in the relevant tables and appendices included herein. Only gold assays ≥ 0.03 ppm (0.03 g/t) are recorded in the assay data table, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole lengths.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No high-grade cuts or caps have been applied to the assay results reported in this announcement. • Arithmetic length weighted averages are used: example 314m to 319m in hole 26PRC173 is reported as 5m @ 15.24 g/t gold, of contiguous samples, calculated 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. Nevertheless, the conversion of downhole intervals to true widths remains 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 report. Where sufficient structural data have been gathered to allow meaningful interpretation of the structural setting controlling the mineralisation, appropriate sections for significant discoveries are also included. Where structural data is as yet insufficient to allow meaningful interpretation, sections are not provided as to do so could be considered misleading.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The individual assays for all drill hole intercepts mentioned herein are reported in Appendix 1, with the qualification that only gold assays ≥ 0.03 ppm (0.03 g/t) are shown, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole widths.

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement. • Torque's main exploration aim is to establish if any gold mineralisation present is significant enough to warrant advancement to resource definition. Torque continues to explore with the objective of compiling appropriate data to enable a resource to be defined. Previous announcements have reported the outcome of metallurgical testwork conducted to investigate the possible presence, and impact, of any other elements that might also be present within mineralised zones, and which could be viewed by some to be deleterious. The metallurgical test work and characterisation studies clearly demonstrated that the presence of elements such as copper did not in any way adversely impact the gold recoveries from mineralised zones which remained more than 96% (see announcements including full technical reports as appendix, 27-Sep-2023 and 17-Dec-2024).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Plans for future work are discussed in the body of this announcement. • The possible locations, and extent, of follow-up drilling has not yet been confirmed but will likely include further RC and possibly diamond drilling.