ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

1 APRIL 2025

ASX:TOR

DOWNHOLE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS COMMENCE AT PARIS

Petrophysical studies confirm DHEM as an effective method for identifying mineralised extensions.

Torque Metals Limited ("**Torque**" or "the **Company**") (ASX: **TOR**) is pleased to announce petrophysical results and the commencement of a geophysical program at the Paris Gold Project, in the West Australian Goldfields.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Torque to conduct downhole electromagnetics (DHEM) to potentially delineate mineralisation extensions and enhance drilling efficiency in forthcoming programs at the Paris Gold Project.
- Petrophysical studies confirm gold-associated sulphides, including pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, are highly conductive, making sulphide conductivity a reliable vector for targeted gold exploration.
- Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) engaged to acquire, process and interpret the DHEM survey data leveraging their proven track record in similar projects.
- Metallurgical testwork in 2023 and 2024 shows gold in the Paris, HHH, and Observation deposits is free milling, with **~96%** recovery through conventional leaching and a significant proportion recoverable via gravity methods.

*Core used for petrophysical studies, assays reported as: **16.3m @ 7.95 g/t** gold from 272m, including **4.63m @ 25.62 g/t** gold from 277m in 24PDD001*

Figure 1 Diamond drill core from hole 24PDD001 showing Paris-style gold mineralisation associated with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite. Refer to ASX Announcement dated 17 June 2024.

TORQUE'S MANAGING DIRECTOR, CRISTIAN MORENO COMMENTS:

"We are pleased to have our geophysical team on-site to commence downhole and surface electromagnetic surveys at the Paris Gold Project. These surveys are a helpful tool in refining our geological model and identifying potential extensions of known mineralisation, ultimately enhancing the efficiency of our upcoming drilling programs.

Recent petrophysical studies confirmed a strong correlation between gold and highly conductive sulphide minerals such as pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, reinforcing the use of DHEM as the optimal method to target mineralisation.

We have engaged Southern Geoscience Consultants, a highly respected group with a proven track record in projects with similar characteristics, to acquire, process, and interpret the survey data. Once we receive the results, we expect to commence drilling, focusing on step-out high-grade zones to fast-track resource growth at Paris."

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Torque plans to conduct DHEM across nine holes at the Paris deposit to test for mineralisation extensions and optimise future drilling. If successful, the survey will be expanded to the Paris South prospect and the Observation and HHH deposits.

Additionally, Torque is preparing to undertake surface geophysics to identify potential mineralisation in underexplored areas, further enhancing geological understanding and guiding future exploration efforts.

DOWNHOLE ELECTROMAGNETICS

DHEM is a geophysical technique used to detect conductive materials by measuring electromagnetic responses within drill holes. It is particularly effective for identifying massive sulphide deposits, where gold mineralisation is associated with highly conductive sulphides (e.g., pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) within fault-hosted veins. While gold in Paris is not contained within these sulphides, their conductivity serves as an effective vectoring tool for targeted exploration.

DHEM involves placing a transmitter loop on the surface and lowering a receiver probe into a borehole, enabling the detection of subsurface conductors beyond the immediate drill intercept. This technique has been successfully used in projects with similar mineralisation, where gold is associated with fault-hosted veins and a sulphide assemblage of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite.

PETROPHYSICS AND METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

SGC conducted petrophysical analysis on core from the Paris, HHH, and Observation deposits, measuring magnetic susceptibility, conductivity, resistivity, and chargeability. The study identified significant conductivity variations, with non-conductive zones linked to quartz and basalt, while highly conductive areas correlated with minerals near strong gold anomalies, primarily due to the presence of pyrrhotite. Based on these results, SGC recommended DHEM as an effective tool for targeting gold mineralisation associated with highly conductive sulphide minerals. See conductivity results in Appendix 1.

Metallurgical testwork was carried out in 2023 and 2024 by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO) on samples from the Paris, Observation, and HHH deposits. **Results confirm that gold is free milling, with a high proportion recoverable via gravity methods**. A summary of the metallurgical testwork results is provided below

Table 1 Metallurgical testwork results for Paris, HHH and Observation deposits. Refer to ASX announcements dated 17 December 2024 and 27 September 2023.

Deposit	Year	Gravity Recovery (%)	Total Gold recovery (%)	Calculated Head Grade (g/t)	Assayed Head Grade (g/t)	Residual Grade (g/t)	48 Hour Cyanide Consumption (kg/t)	48 Hour Lime Consumption (kg/t)
Paris	2024	**57.60%**	**96.10%**	7.69	6.07	0.27	0.727	0.39
Observation		**51.80%**	**90.90%**	3.57	2.48	0.32	0.99	0.85
HHH		**68.80%**	**96.50%**	1.43	0.46	0.05	0.21	0.26
Paris	2023	**40.70%**	**96.70%**	5.57	3.45	0.18	0.43	0.34
Observation		**39.90%**	**99.70%**	2.35	2.46	0.01	0.15	1.61
Grind size (P80) (µm)	106							
NaCN Initial/Maintained (ppm)	500/300							
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	5-10							

ABOUT TORQUE METALS

Torque's entire Penzance Exploration Camp covers ~1200km² of land, including 14 mining licences, 2 prospecting licences and 48 exploration licences ~90km Southeast of Kalgoorlie in WA. Torque is focused on mineral exploration in this well-established mineral province.

Figure 3 Penzance Exploration Camp; Paris Gold, New Dawn Lithium and Penzance Gold/Lithium projects

Torque Metals has embedded its presence and staked its future on the mineral endowed region south of Kambalda, WA. Through exemplary technical application and rewarding field work Torque recorded its inaugural gold resource within the Paris Gold Project, an inventory within 2.5km strike of a 57km long prospective corridor. Torque continues to evaluate and pursue other prospective opportunities in the resources sector in line with a strategy to develop high quality assets.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE –PARIS GOLD PROJECT

The Paris Gold Project MRE includes three deposits (Paris, HHH and Observation), which are only partially tested. 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.

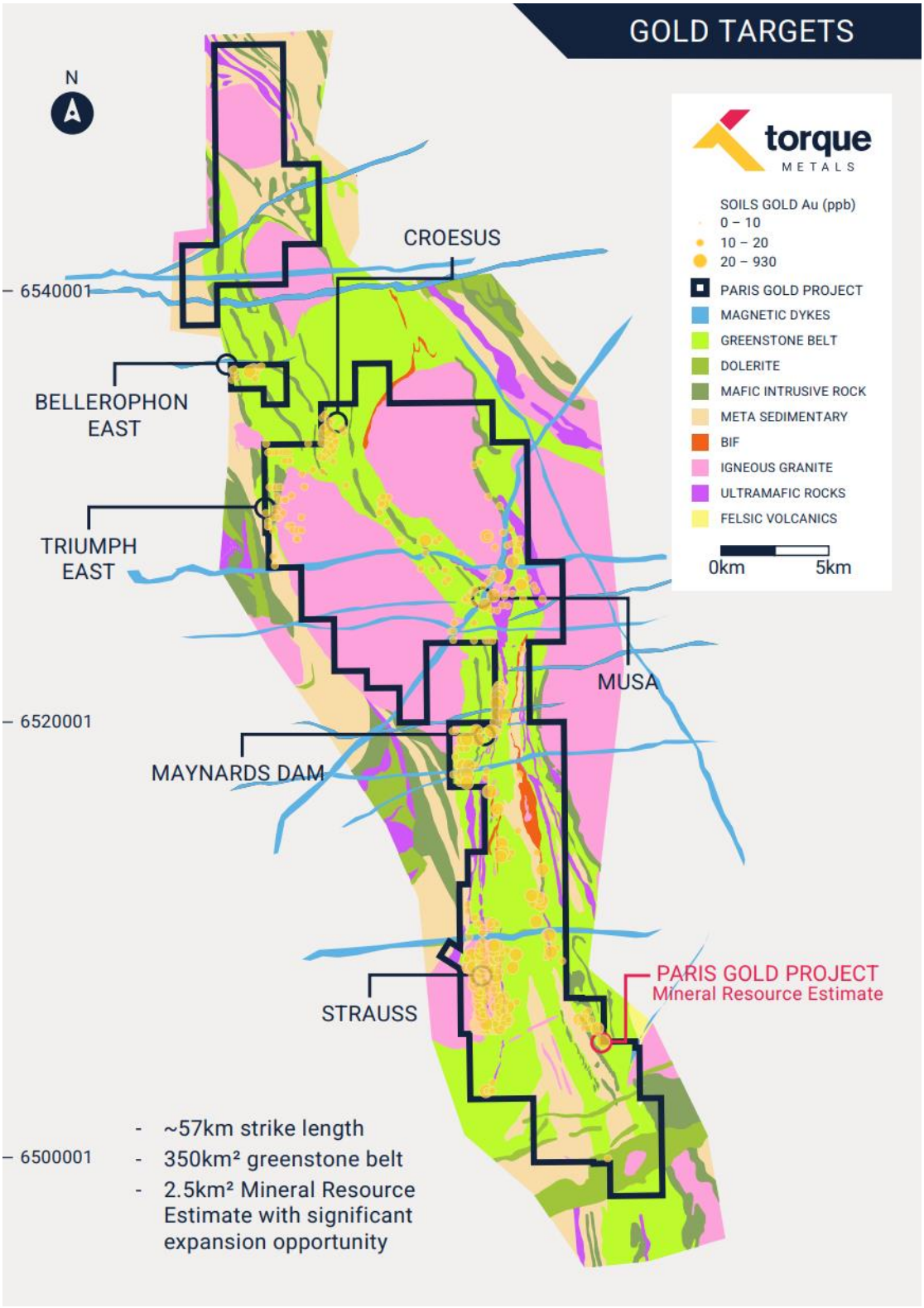

Figure 4 Paris Gold Project, regional scale and greenstone belt dominance.

The Paris Gold Project MRE[1], based on RC and Diamond drilling completed and assayed up to 1 September 2024, was prepared by independent consultants (Mining Plus Pty Ltd) in accordance with the JORC code (2012 Edition), incorporating the Paris, HHH, Observation deposits (see tables 2 and 3 below).

Table 2 Paris Gold Project, Global Mineral Resource Estimate

Potential Mining Scenario	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	(Kt)	(g/t)	('000 Oz)	(Kt)	(g/t)	('000 Oz)	(Kt)	(g/t)	('000 Oz)
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 3 Paris, HHH and Observation Mineral Resource Estimate

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	(Kt)	(g/t)	('000 Oz)	(Kt)	(g/t)	('000 Oz)	(Kt)	(g/t)	('000 Oz)
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**

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Cristian Moreno, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Management and Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mr Moreno is an employee of Torque Metals Limited, is eligible to participate in short and long-term incentive plans in the Company and holds performance rights in the Company as has been previously disclosed to ASX. Mr Moreno has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC code'). Mr Moreno consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate and classification of the Paris Gold Project is based on information compiled by Kate Kitchen, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Kate Kitchen is an independent consultant employed full time by Mining Plus Pty Ltd. Kate Kitchen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC code'). Kate Kitchen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED RESULTS

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on the ASX before 1 April 2025. Other than as disclosed in this announcement, the Company states that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This 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.

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

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APPENDIX 1: PETROPHYSICAL RESULTS

Magnetic susceptibility (SIx10-3) and conductivity (s/m) results presented as follows

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Depth Interval (m)	Au ppm	Mag Sus Ave (SIx10-3)	Conductivity Ave (s/m)
2024PDD001	230.52	230.99	0.47	0.24	7.626666667	nil
2024PDD001	238.73	239.42	0.69	0.31	7.49	nil
2024PDD001	239.42	239.75	0.33	0.34	13.06666667	6.393333333
2024PDD001	240.26	240.8	0.54	8.81	22.5	148.3333333
2024PDD001	268.71	269	0.29	0.005	2.313333333	nil
2024PDD001	269	269.29	0.29	0.005	2.483333333	nil
2024PDD001	269.29	269.6	0.31	0.005	10.9	nil
2024PDD001	269.6	270	0.4	0.005	8.2	nil
2024PDD001	270	270.5	0.5	0.005	7.783333333	nil
2024PDD001	270.5	271.08	0.58	0.005	2.716666667	nil
2024PDD001	271.08	271.66	0.58	0.005	10.39666667	nil
2024PDD001	271.66	272	0.34	0.005	4.59	nil
2024PDD001	272	272.7	0.7	0.98	4.776666667	nil
2024PDD001	272.7	272.98	0.28	31.4	26.76666667	28.93333333
2024PDD001	272.98	273.58	0.6	0.04	4.413333333	nil
2024PDD001	273.58	273.9	0.32	0.005	3.553333333	nil
2024PDD001	273.9	274.3	0.4	0.005	1.853333333	nil
2024PDD001	274.3	274.7	0.4	0.03	4.253333333	nil
2024PDD001	274.7	275.1	0.4	0.09	6.14	nil
2024PDD001	275.1	275.42	0.32	0.08	4.413333333	nil
2024PDD001	275.42	276	0.58	0.1	7.326666667	nil
2024PDD001	276	276.5	0.5	0.15	17.16666667	54.7
2024PDD001	276.5	277	0.5	15	6.876666667	nil
2024PDD001	277	277.38	0.38	13.2	26.56666667	6434.666667
2024PDD001	277.38	278	0.62	10.1	29.6	4018
2024PDD001	278	278.4	0.4	58.4	7.686666667	51.4
2024PDD001	278.4	279.08	0.68	8.81	13.86666667	268.6666667
2024PDD001	279.08	279.72	0.64.	15.4	9.693333333	92.83333333
2024PDD001	279.72	280.04	0.32	30.5	16.8	773.6666667
2024PDD001	280.04	280.65	0.61	48.8	19	1348.666667
2024PDD001	280.65	280.9	0.25	30.9	32.56666667	4372.333333
2024PDD001	280.9	281.3	0.4	23.1	32.86666667	1641.666667
2024PDD001	281.3	281.63	0.33	35.3	32.43333333	1572.666667
2024PDD001	281.63	282	0.37	0.25	6.793333333	nil
2024PDD001	282	282.7	0.7	0.11	2.15	nil
2024PDD001	282.7	283.32	0.62	0.14	1.553333333	nil
2024PDD001	283.32	283.72	0.4	0.12	1.686666667	nil
2024PDD001	283.72	284.4	0.68	0.1	1.486666667	nil
2024PDD001	295.96	296.76	0.8	2.11	6.296666667	nil
2024PRCDD096	152.65	152.95	0.3	26.3	19.5	1777.3445
2024PRCDD096	155.27	155.61	0.34	0.74	7.056666667	nil
2024PRCDD096	160.35	161	0.65	0.99	55.8	1799.333333
2024PRCDD096	174.45	174.85	0.4	0.35	39.46666667	nil

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Depth Interval (m)	Au ppm	Mag Sus Ave (SIx10-3)	Conductivity Ave (s/m)
2024PRCDD096	179.34	179.81	0.47	2.27	13.53333333	nil
2024PRCDD096	179.81	180.15	0.34	3.8	9.78	2.183333333
2024PRCDD096	180.15	180.63	0.48	1.7	4.516666667	nil
2024PRCDD096	180.63	181	0.37	0.26	2.983333333	nil
2024PRCDD096	183.08	183.6	0.52	0.21	4.293333333	nil
2024HHHDD002	31.35	31.95	0.6	0.24	1.4	nil
2024HHHDD002	59.42	60.1	0.68	0.25	2.55	nil
2024HHHDD002	103.61	103.9	0.29	19.2	1.833	155024.4867
2024HHHDD002	103.9	104.21	0.31	0.03	2.846666667	nil
2024HHHDD002	167.8	168.48	0.68	0.38	6.773333333	467.6666667
2024ODD002	24.4	25	0.6	0.3	0.4	nil
2024ODD002	39.4	40.2	0.8	0.23	0.4	nil
2024ODD002	40.2	40.9	0.7	1.88	0.4	nil
2024ODD002	40.9	41.68	0.78	1.78	0.375	477.6666667
2024ODD002	44.62	45.5	0.88	0.25	0.425	nil
2024ODD002	45.5	46.9	1.4	0.99	0.225	nil

APPENDIX 2: 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) have been used to drill the Paris gold project.
		• The RC drilling was to generally accepted industry standards producing 1.0m samples which were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter.
		• The splitter reject sample was collected into green plastic bags or plastic buckets and laid out on the ground in 20-40m rows.
		• The holes were sampled as initial 1m composites for all prospects using a PVC spear to produce an approximate representative 3kg sample into pre-numbered calico sample bags.
		• The full length of each hole drilled was sampled.
		• All samples collected are submitted to a contract commercial laboratory. Samples are dried, crushed and homogenised to produce a 40g charge for fire assay and a separate sample for 4- acid digest and 60 multi-element analysis using an Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer.
		• Petrophysics measurements were undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants under laboratory conditions under the below parameters
		  • Susceptibility and Conductivity meter / model: KT20 / SN: 0028 (used at 10kHz or 1kHz for strongly conductive samples (>750 S/M))
		  • Sample Core IP tester / model: TDLV / SN: SC2035 (constant Voltage mode 6V / 12V for resistive samples or constant current mode 5 µA for conductive samples)

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC holes were drilled with a truck-mounted Schramm T685 fitted with a hands-free Sandvik DA554 rod-handler. The diamond rig was an 8x8 truck-mounted Sandvik DE-880 fitted with a hands-free rod handling system. Rod and air trucks are Mercedes 8 x 8 trucks with a 2400cfm 1000psi Hurricane booster and a 350psi/1270cfm auxiliary compressor. All equipment supplied by Top Drill. • Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and NQ2 diamond bits • Relevant support vehicles were provided. • RC holes were drilled using a 145mm (5.5in) face-sampling drilling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Diamond drilling gathers uncontaminated fresh core samples that are processed on the drill site to eliminate drilling fluids and cuttings, resulting in clean core for logging and analysis. • The RC samples were not individually weighed or measured for recovery. • To ensure maximum sample recovery and the representivity of the samples, an experienced Company geologist was present during drilling to monitor the sampling process. Any issues were immediately rectified.

		• Sample recovery was recorded by the Company Field Assistant based on how much of the sample is returned from the cyclone and cone splitter. This is recorded as good, fair, poor or no sample. • Torque is satisfied that the RC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the interval and minimal loss of fines has occurred in the RC drilling resulting in minimal sample bias. • No twin RC drill holes have been completed to assess sample bias. • At this stage no investigations have been made into whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Torque geologists logged all chips and drill core using current company logging methodology. Lithology information from mineralised intervals provides enough detail to allow meaningful wireframe interpretation. • The qualitative component of the logging describes oxidation state, grain size, lithology code assignment, and stratigraphy code assignment. • All 1m RC samples were sieved and chips collected into 20m chip trays for geological logging of colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation for potential Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • RC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • The total length of the RC holes was logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such. • All cores and RC chips were photographed and photos are storage in TOR database.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• Sampling technique:
		  • All RC samples were collected from the RC rig and were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through the cone splitter.
		  • The samples were generally dry, and all attempts were made to ensure the collected samples were dry. However, on deeper portions of some of the drillholes some samples were logged as moist and/or wet.
		  • The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned with compressed air at the end of every completed hole.
		  • The sample sizes were appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, and the sampling methodology for the primary elements.
		• Quality Control Procedures
		  • At least one duplicate sample was collected every hole.
		  • Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted in the field every approximately 50 samples.
		  • Blank washed sand material was inserted in the field approximately every 50 samples.
		  • Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:10 samples.
		  • Laboratory repeats taken and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory.

		• Sample preparation in the Bureau Veritas (Canning Vale, Western Australia) laboratory: The samples are weighed then dried for a minimum of 12 hours at 1000C, then crushed to -2mm using a jaw crusher, and pulverised by LM5 or disc pulveriser to -75 microns for a 40g Lead collection fire assay to create a homogeneous sub-sample. The pulp samples were also analysed with 4 acid digest induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer for 18 multi-elements • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay value ranges expected for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Duplicates and samples containing standards are included in the samples submitted for analysis, as described above. • The quality control procedures employed and described above are considered to provide acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. • Petrophysics data was collected under laboratory conditions with measures taken to ensure not external interference.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • The Competent Person has visited the site and supervised the drilling and sampling processes used in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured into Excel templates on palmtops or laptops. • All paper copies of data have been stored. • All data is sent to Perth and stored in the centralised database with MX DEPOSIT front end which is managed by a qualified database geologist. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half positive detection. • Geophysical data detailed in this report has been reviewed and processed by geophysical consultants Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC)
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All collars were initially located by a Geologist using differential RTK-GPS • Downhole surveys are being completed on all the RC/DD drill holes by the drillers. They used a True North seeking Gyro downhole tool to collect the surveys approximately every 10m down the hole. • The grid system for the Paris Project is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. • Topographic data is collected by differential RTK-GPS

Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• This programme was the eight-follow-up drilling programme 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 not yet sufficiently consistent to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code for the estimation of Mineral Resources. • Sample compositing it is not applied to this drilling programme with 1m samples collected and submitted to the laboratory.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The main lithological units are in predominantly north-south orientation and dipping sub-vertical. Mineralised structures at Paris are often oriented at approximately 290^0. The possible presence of Riedel structures has led to several different drillhole azimuth orientations being used to generate further technical information and to intersect specific mineralised structures, but always with an attempt to drill orthogonal to the strike of the interpreted structure. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units, all results are defined as downhole widths. True widths are not yet known. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and drilling is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples collected are placed in calico bags at site and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Sample security is not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company database was originally compiled from primary data by independent database consultants based on original assay data and historical database compilations. • Data is now managed by suitably qualified in-house personnel. • No review or audit of the data and sampling techniques has been completed.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The relevant tenements (M15/498, M15/497, M15/496) are 100% owned by and registered to Torque Metals Limited. • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In 1920, Paris Gold Mine Company was floated in Adelaide to take up a 12-month option over the mine area. Just to the south, another company had an option over the Paris South Gold Mine, but soon abandoned it to focus attention on the Observation Gold Mine, 1 km to the north, which it abandoned in turn after only one month. The Paris Mine at

		the time contained 5 shafts and 2 costeans. Gold was said to be erratic in a quartz, schist, jasper lode jumbled by faults. At some point it was excavated as an open pit. • Western Mining Corporation (WMC) started to explore the Paris area in the 1960s and relied on aerial magnetics supported by geological mapping to assess mineralisation potential. This work identified the basalt/gabbro contact as the major control for Paris style gold-copper mineralisation and extensions to the ultramafic units that host the nickel mineralisation around the Kambalda Dome. In the early 1970s the area was the focus of both nickel and copper-zinc exploration. Reconnaissance diamond drilling for nickel was undertaken by WMC that drilled on 5 lines spaced at 800m across the interpreted basal contact position of the Democrat Hill Ultramafic and the BLF. The basal contact of the Kambalda Komatiite (and equivalents) is host to all the nickel mines in the Kambalda district and is the primary exploration area of interest for nickel mineralisation. Base metal exploration involved reconnaissance mapping, gossan search, soil, and stream sediment sampling. In 1973, DHD 101 was drilled to follow up a copper anomaly on the Democratic Shale. Results showed the anomalous gossan values to be associated with a sulphidic shale with values in the range 0.1 to 0.2% Cu and 0.8-1.0% Zn. During the early 1980s, Esso Exploration Australia and Aztec Exploration Limited conducted exploration programs along strike from the Paris Mine. Primary area of interest was copper-zinc-(gold) mineralisation in the felsic volcanics. Work included geochemistry, geophysics, and drilling. The Boundary gossan was discovered, and later drill tested with a single diamond hole in 1984. This hole failed to locate the primary source of the anomalous surface geochemistry. • In 1988, Julia Mines conducted an intensive drilling program comprising air core, RC and diamond holes concentrated around the Paris Mine. This work was successful in delineating extensions and parallel lodes to the known Paris mineralisation. both along strike and down plunge. Paris Gold Mine was developed and worked in 1989 by Julia Mines and produced 24koz gold, 17koz silver and 245t copper. Estimated recovered gold grade was 11.2g/t. • In 1989/90, WMC completed a six-hole diamond drilling program to test for depth extensions to the Paris mineralisation below the 180m depth. Results defined a narrow (1-2m) high-grade zone over 70m of strike and intersected hanging wall lodes 10m and 30m stratigraphically above the interpreted main lode. This was the last drilling program to be carried out on the Paris Mine by WMC. From 1994 to 1999, WMC focused their gold resource definition drilling on the HHH deposit and conducted a series of RC drilling campaigns resulting in 30m drill line spacings with holes every 10m to 20m along the lines. Elsewhere, exploration by WMC and later by St Ives Gold Mining Company identified several areas of interest based on favourable structural and geochemistry evaluations. The 7km x 1km long N-S trending soil anomaly at Strauss was systematically drill tested in 2000 and yielded encouraging results associated with the Butcher's Well Dolerite. Air core drilling in 2005 focussed on the southern strike extensions of the mineralisation

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

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth AND hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All relevant information for the drillholes reported in this announcement can be found in the relevant tables and appendices included herein. Only gold assays ≥ 0.01 ppm (0.01 g/t) are recorded in the assay data table, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole lengths.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No high-grade cuts have been applied to the assay results reported in this announcement. • No new drilling results to report in this announcement. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All results are reported as downhole widths. Insufficient knowledge of the structural controls on the mineralisation and attitude of the mineralised horizons is known yet to allow true widths to be established.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and summary intercept tables are included in this report. Where sufficient structural data have been gathered to allow meaningful interpretation of the structural setting controlling the mineralisation, appropriate sections for significant discoveries are also included. • Where structural data is as yet insufficient to allow meaningful interpretation, sections are not provided as to do so could be considered misleading.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The individual assays for all drill hole intercepts mentioned herein are reported in Appendix 1, with the qualification that only gold assays ≥ 0.01 ppm (0.01 g/t) are shown, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole widths.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement. • Torque's main exploration aim is to establish if any gold mineralisation present is significant enough to warrant advancement to resource definition. Torque continues to explore with the objective of compiling appropriate data to enable a resource to be defined. Previous announcements have reported the outcome of metallurgical testwork conducted to investigate the possible presence, and impact, of any other elements that might also be present within mineralised zones and which could be viewed by some to be deleterious. The metallurgical test work and characterisation studies clearly demonstrated that the presence of elements such as copper did not in any way adversely impact the gold recoveries from mineralised zones which remained in excess of 96% (see announcement of 27-Sep-2023 and 17 December 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*	• 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.

	commercially sensitive.	