ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 May 2026

Paris Gold Project, WA – Drilling and Exploration Update

EXTENSIONAL DRILLING AT THE PARIS DEPOSIT CONTINUES TO EXTEND HIGH-GRADE GOLD SYSTEM AT DEPTH

Strong assays including 6.4m at 5.79g/t Au extend high-grade mineralisation more than 60m beyond previous drilling and 350m down plunge of current MRE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Additional high-grade gold assay results** received from ongoing in-fill and extensional drilling at the Paris Gold Deposit (Mineral Resource Estimate: 152koz at 4.3g/t Au), including:
    - **17.1m @ 2.80 g/t Au from 513m down-hole, including:**
        - **6.4m @ 5.79 g/t Au** (26PRCDD228)
    - **13.3m @ 1.99g/t Au from 256m down-hole, including:**
        - **7.3m @ 3.32g/t Au** (26PRCDD036)
    - **5.0m @ 4.47g/t Au from 206m** (26PRCDD169)
- Drilling continues to **confirm the strong down-plunge continuity of the Paris Lower 2 (PL2) zone, with the multi-lode gold system now intersected up to a further 350m down plunge, from the current 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) boundary**.
- Extensional drilling targeting down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) conductors has **continued to intersect strong mineralisation outside the MRE envelope**, highlighting significant resource growth potential
- Recent drilling at the nearby Strauss prospect has also returned encouraging shallow gold results consistent with nearby mineralisation, including:
    - **7.6m @ 1.81g/t Au from 56.2m,** and
    - **1.8m @ 4.84g/t Au from 58.6m** in hole 2025SEDD001.
- Previosuly announced co-funded grants awarded under the **WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS)** will support ongoing geophysical programs across the Paris Gold Project, including airborne geophysics surveys as well as highly effective DHEM targeting techniques. (See ASX announcement: 30 April 2026)
- **Comprehensive geological and operational review** continues across the Paris Gold Project and the broader portfolio following the appointment of the new management team.
- **Interim MRE update for the Paris Gold Project remains on track for Q2 2026**.

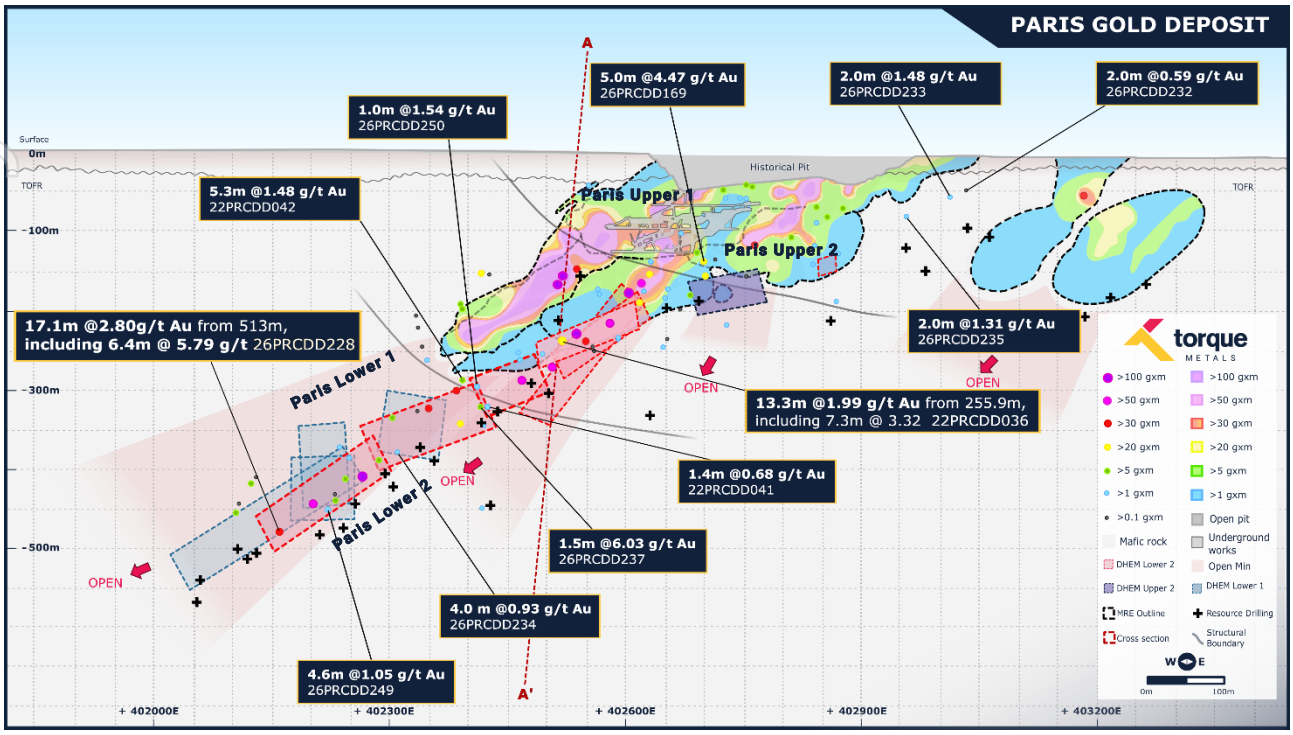

Figure 1: Paris Gold Deposit Long Section, showing results from the recent drilling program

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

The latest assays reported in this announcement are from a combination of in-fill and extensional drilling targeting the Paris Lower 1 (**PL1**) and Paris Lower 2 (**PL2**) zones within the Paris Gold Deposit (Indicated and Inferred Resource: 152,000oz at 4.3g/t), as well as from recent shallow drilling at the nearby Strauss prospect.

Importantly, extensional drilling targeting DHEM plates down-plunge of the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) boundary has continued to intersect strong mineralisation up to 500 down plunge, 350m beyond the existing resource envelope, highlighting the scale and growth potential of the Paris gold system.

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

“Drilling continues to reinforce both the scale potential and high-grade nature of the Paris Gold Deposit. The latest extensional drilling has intersected strong mineralisation well beyond the current MRE boundary, while in-fill drilling within the PL2 Zone continues to deliver impressive widths and grades.

We are encouraged to see a very strong intercept of 17.1m at 2.80g/t including 6.4m at 5.79g/t more than 60m beyond current drilling in the PL2 Zone. This intercept sits 350m down-plunge of the current 152koz MRE and shows that the high-grade system looks to be very much alive at depth

We expect the next Paris MRE update, which remains on track for later this quarter, to incorporate an additional 8,000m of RC and diamond drilling on top of the approximately 20,000m of drilling already completed.

Encouragingly, DHEM continues to show its effectiveness as an exploration target tool, and we are beginning to develop a clearer picture of the exciting opportunities that are starting to emerge across our land package beyond the Paris and HHH Gold deposits.

The strong early shallow drill results from the nearby Strauss Prospect are a good indication of this potential and highlight the accelerating momentum of our exploration program across the Paris Gold Project."

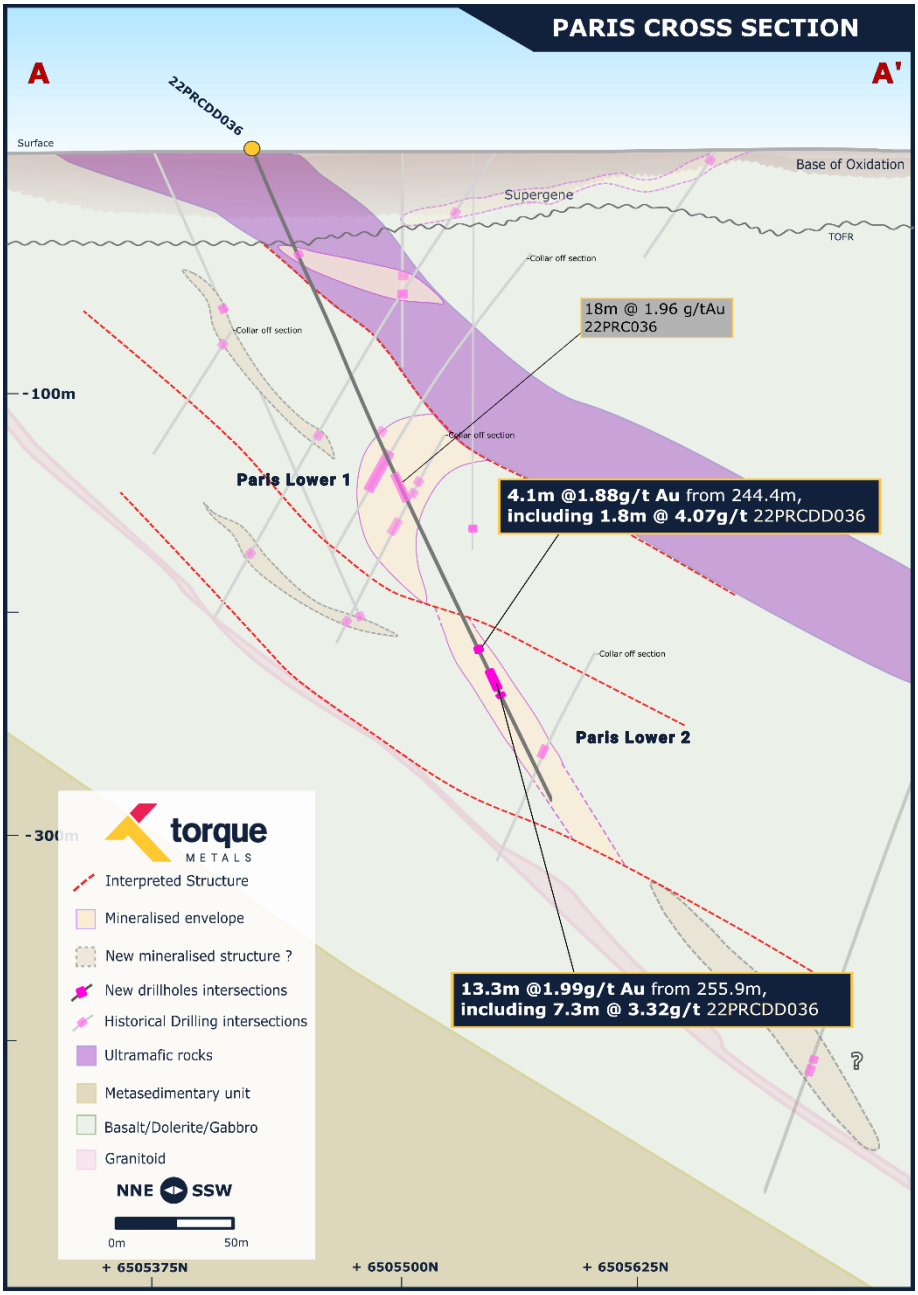

Figure 2: Paris Gold Deposit cross section, highlighting the multi lode system and recent intersections

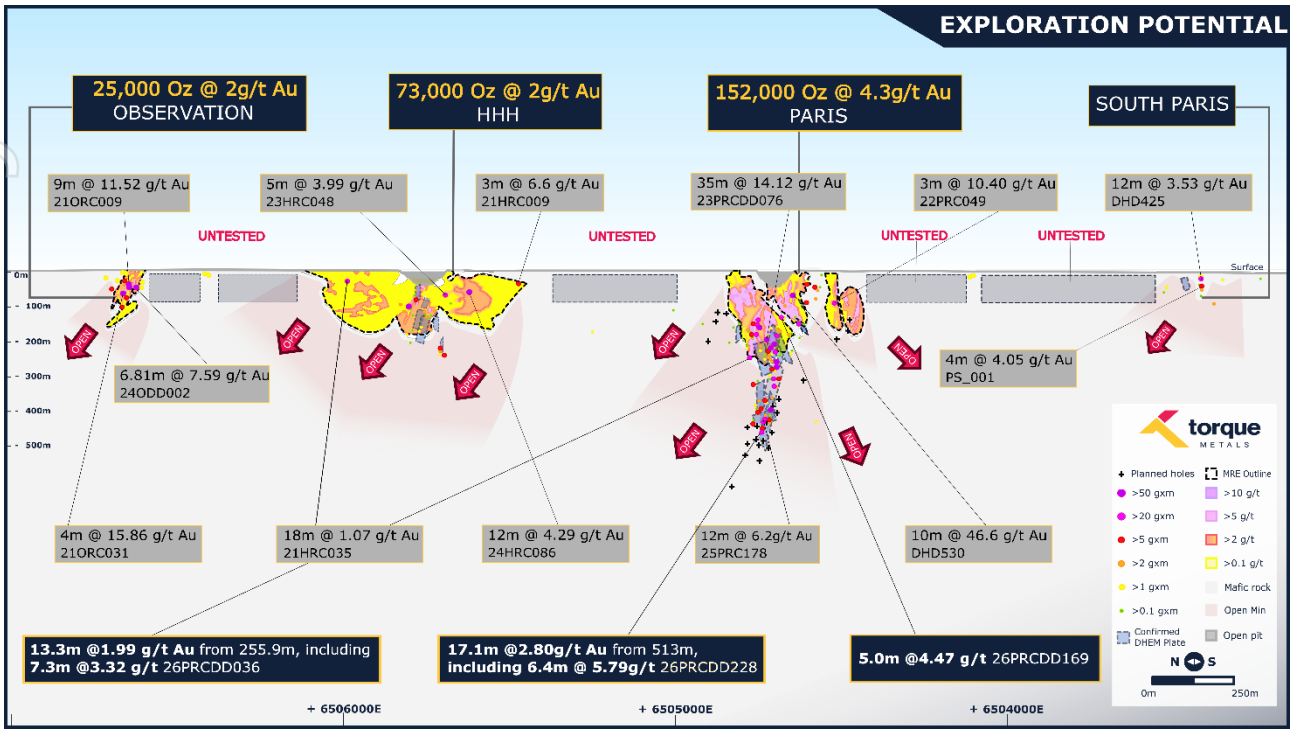

Figure 3: Long Section of the Paris Gold Project, highlighting scale across multiple high-grade deposits

DRILLING AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The ongoing in-fill and extensional drilling at the Paris Gold Project aligns with Torque's strategy to focus on systematically defining the geometry, continuity and scale of the Paris gold system. Recent drilling has delivered additional results which confirm the down-plunge extension of the high-grade multi-lode system.

Torque is currently pursuing the following objectives:

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

Paris Deposit

Recent extensional drilling targeted the PL2 Zone, with drill-hole **26PRCDD228** intersecting **17.1m @ 2.80g/t Au (including 6.4m @ 5.79 g/t Au from 524.3m)**, extending the current interpreted high-grade mineralised zone by up to ~65m down-plunge from previous drilling. This confirms significant down-dip extensions of the known high-grade mineralisation, extending the PL2 Zone approximately 350m beyond the boundary of the current Inferred MRE.

Further up-plunge, close-spaced in-fill drilling was conducted with **hole 2022PRCDD036** (a historical re-entry), intersecting **7.3m @ 3.32g/t Au from 257.3m,** confirming the high-grade PL2 domain, at an in-fill spacing distance of ~25m to existing adjacent drilling. A high-grade intersection of **1.5m @ 6.03 g/t Au** from 360.3m in hole **2026PRCDD237** provided further confirmation of the high-grade domain in this part of the deposit.

In a shallower area of PL2, hole **2026PRC169** intersected **5.0m @ 4.47 g/t Au** from 187m, extending the high-grade domain into an area previously interpreted as being lower grade.

Additional drill intersections are listed in Appendix 1. While these holes generally returned lower grade assays, they have confirmed the continuity of mineralisation and provided valuable geological information helping to inform ongoing exploration targeting.

Importantly, the mineralised intersections continue to validate previously modelled DHEM plates, reinforcing the effectiveness of down-hole electromagnetic surveys as a successful geophysical method for exploration targeting at the Paris Gold Project.

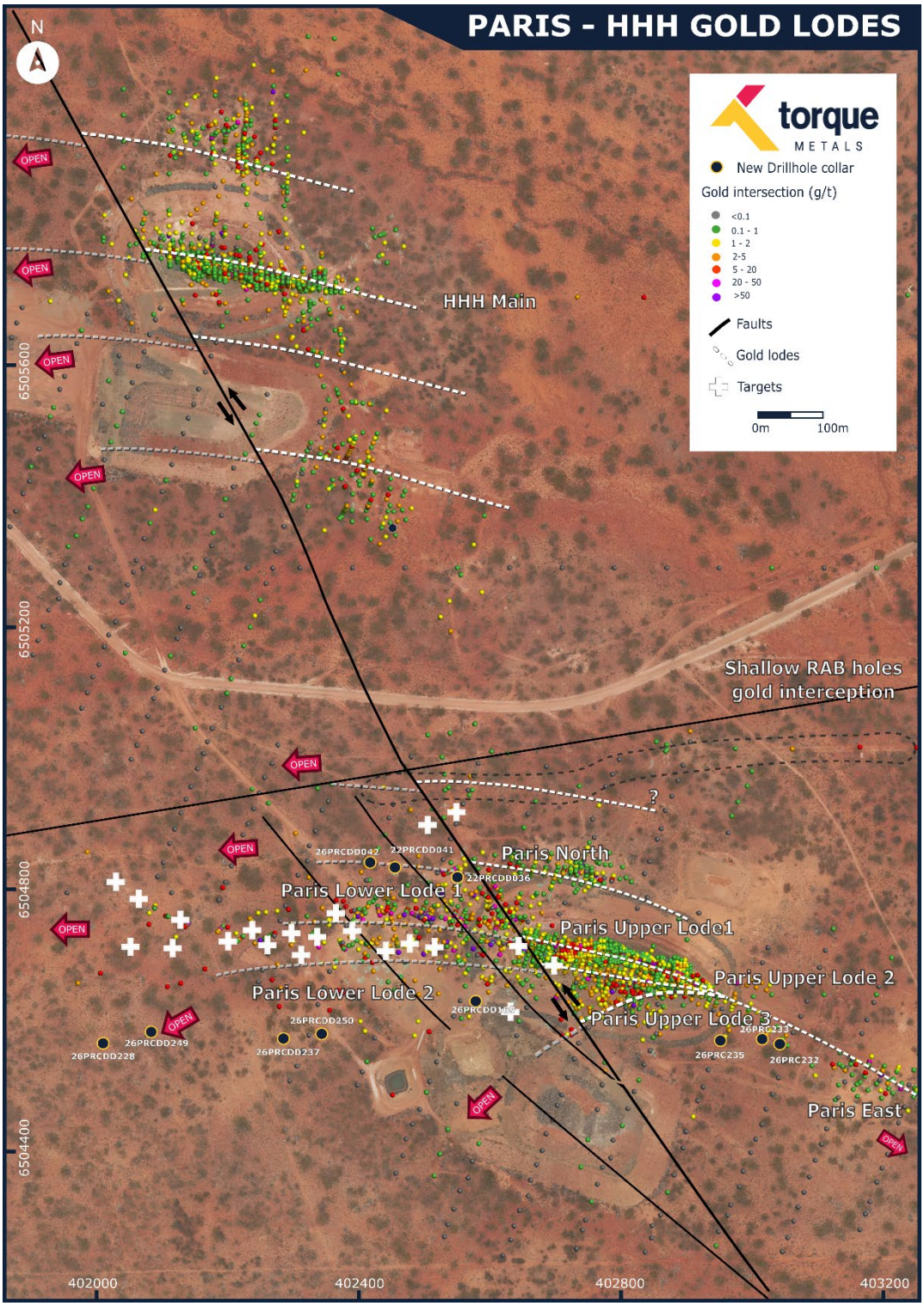

Figure 4: Structural interpretation of the mineralised lodes at the Paris and HHH deposits

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

Strauss Prospect

The Strauss Prospect is located approximately 4km west of the Paris Deposit, where it sits along the Boulder–Lefroy Fault "**BLF**", and coincides with a ~6km long gold-in-soil anomaly.

The combination of near-surface mineralisation, the scale and continuity of the geochemical anomaly and proximity to the BLF, positions Strauss as a priority exploration target within Torque's project area.

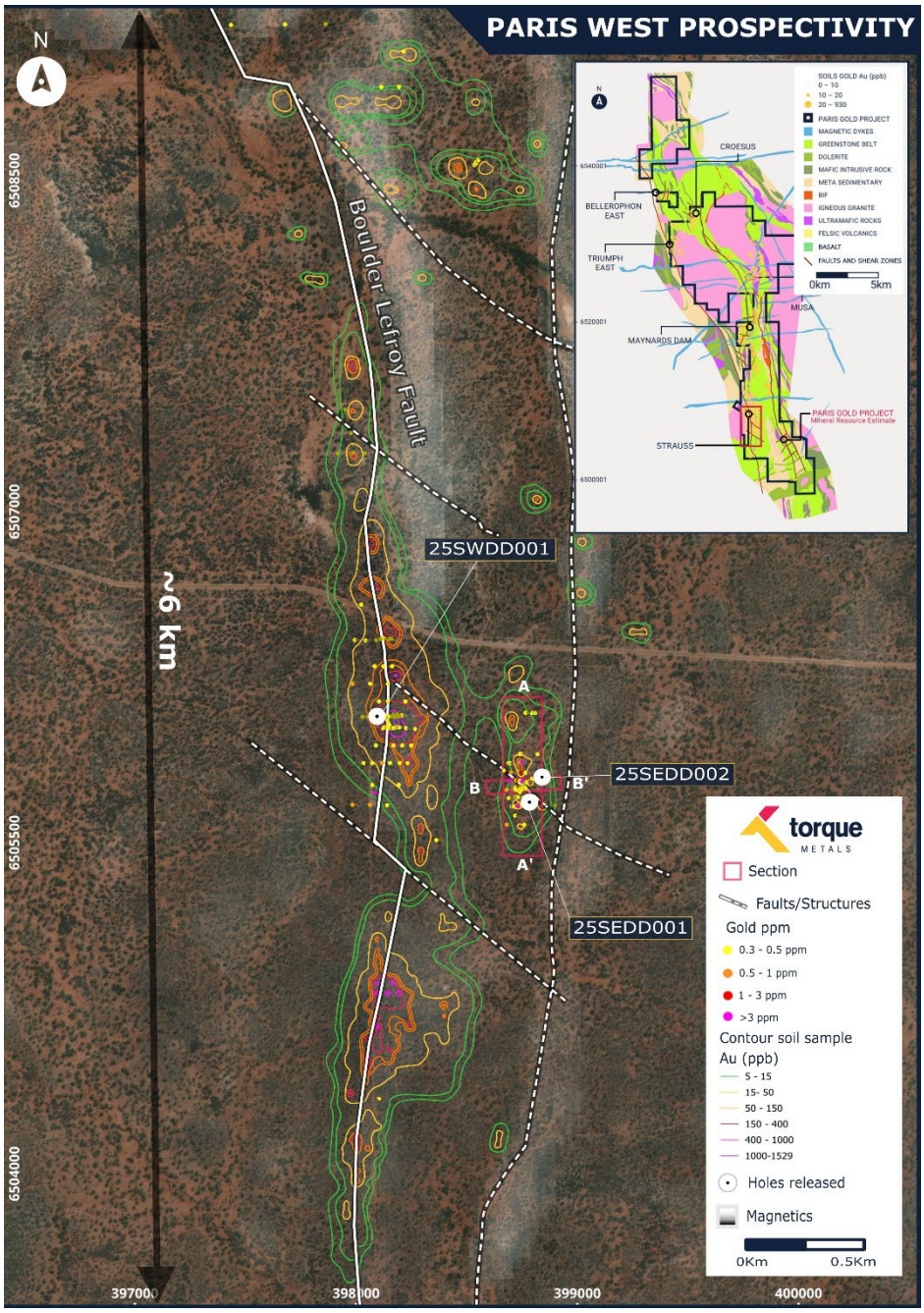

Figure 5: Plan view showing the location of the Strauss Prospect with soil sample contours and recent drill hole locations, highlighting interpreted structures cross-cutting the Boulder-Lefroy Fault

Strauss has been explored with historical shallow drilling and surface workings prior to the initial exploration phase undertaken by Torque in 2021. This drilling confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation in fresh rock, providing insights into the local geology.

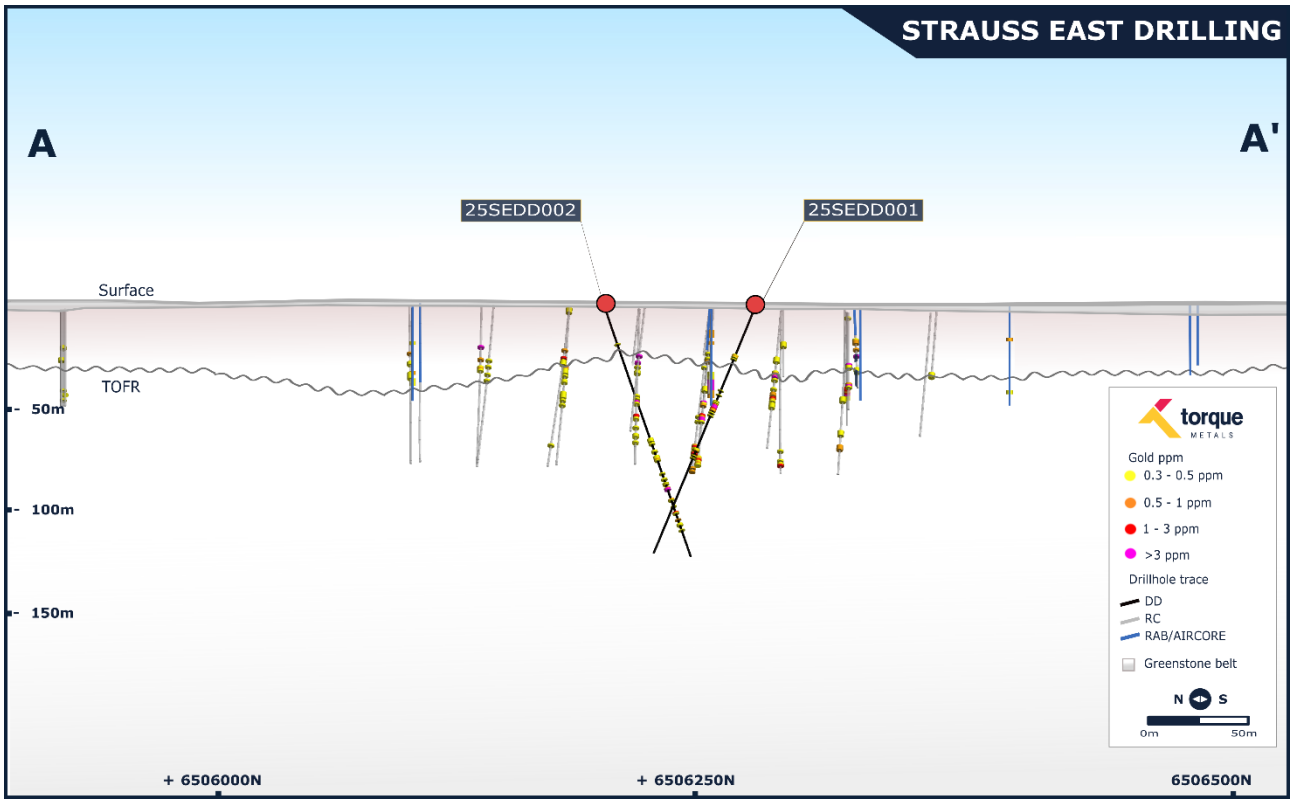

Figure 6: Long section of Strauss (East) gold prospect. Showing the recent diamond drill-holes and the shallow depth of the mineralization defined so far. Drilling to date has only tested the prospect to a depth of 110m, with strong potential to define further gold mineralization.

The Strauss Prospect is interpreted to comprise two main structural corridors, **Strauss East** and **Strauss West**, each with different levels of drilling maturity and geological confidence. **Strauss East** is the better-defined corridor, with Torque's 2021 RC drilling defining a local mineralised trend extending ~330-530m along strike. **Strauss West** is less systematically explored at depth and is largely supported by shallow historical drilling. Based on drilling distribution, gold anomalism and the interpreted structural setting, **Strauss West** has a strike potential of up to ~ 2.1km, although further drilling is required to define continuity, geometry, grade distribution and validate historical drilling.

The most recent Strauss diamond drilling program comprised three holes at Strauss East (**2025SEDD001 & 2025SEDD002**) and Strauss West (**2025SWDD001**).

The program was designed to provide improved representative geological information through key parts of the Strauss mineralised system, by obtaining diamond core.

The objective was to validate historical RC drilling results, test possible continuity extensions, improve geological confidence and better understand the controls on the gold mineralisation.

The diamond core will also support further mineralogical work following a preliminary mineralogy study that identified a dominant quartz-albite ± biotite dacite host rock and identified two key alteration assemblages

(biotite-ilmenite ± pyrite and quartz-chlorite-calcite-pyrrhotite), both of which were observed in samples associated with elevated gold grades.

Strauss East and West drilling

Hole **2025SEDD001** returned the strongest results from the program, intersecting **7.6m @ 1.81g/t Au from 56.2m,** including 4.3m @ 2.98g/t Au from 58.0m and 1.8m @ 4.84g/t Au from 58.6m. The intersections are consistent with nearby mineralisation intersected in 21SRC005, which returned 12.0m @ 1.21g/t Au from 57m and 3.0m @ 4.23g/t Au from 36m, and historical hole DHD965, which returned 14.0m @ 2.22g/t Au from 32m.

The results provided important in-fill drilling validation, geological information and confidence in the surrounding RC drilling.

Hole **2025SEDD002** was drilled to test the down dip extension of Strauss East and intersected multiple zones of gold mineralisation, with **7.3m @ 0.81g/t Au from 106.3m**, including **1.6m @ 2.95g/t Au from 112.0m**, and **5.11m @ 0.43g/t Au from 127.2m**, including **1.18m @ 1.32g/t Au from 127.2m**.

The deeper intersections extend the interpreted mineralised zone by approximately 30m beyond previous drilling confirming down-dip continuity and supporting further drilling targeting dip and strike extensions.

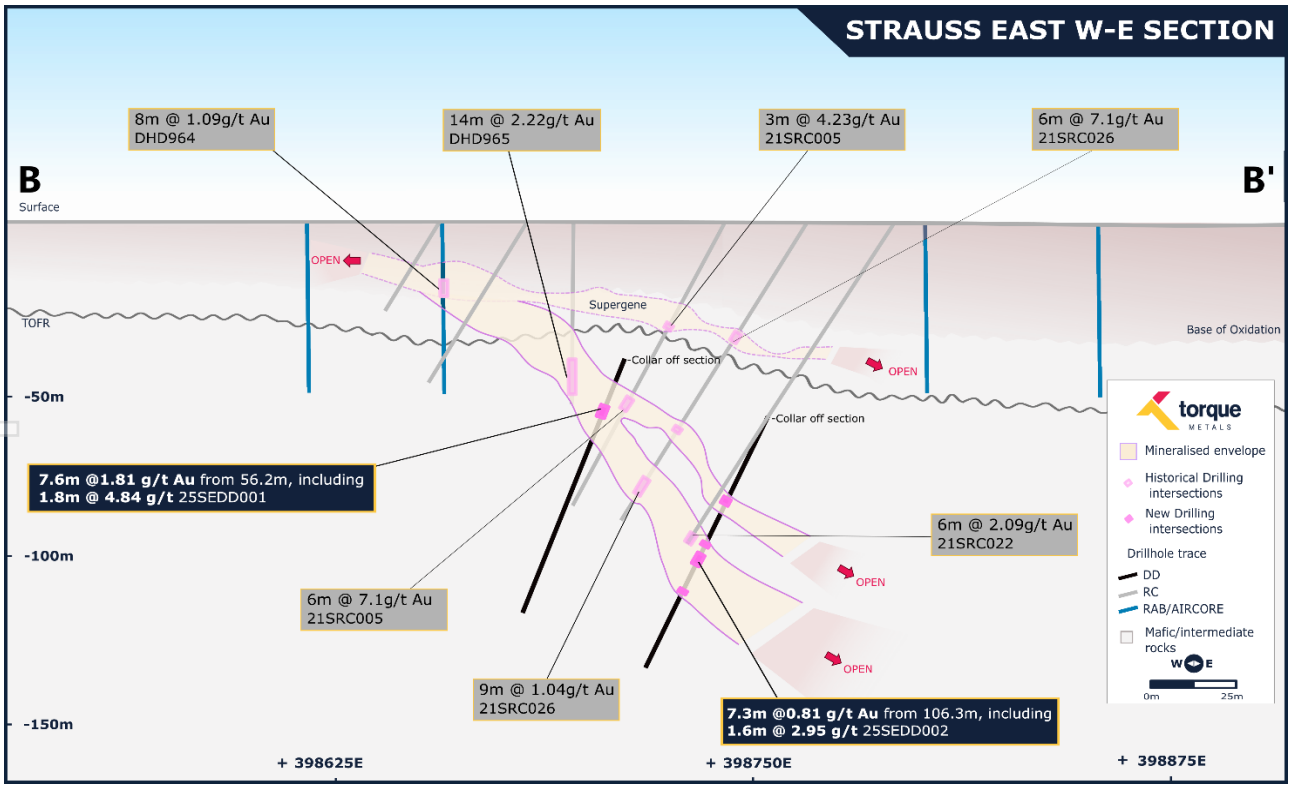

Figure 7: Strauss East cross section highlighting recent drill results and interpreted mineralisation envelopes

Within **Strauss West**, one diamond hole was drilled (**2025SWDD001)** to test a previously modelled MLEM conductor plate and to assess any structural relationship between the anomaly, and potential gold mineralisation.

Several low-grade anomalous gold intervals were intersected, supporting the continuity of mineralisation and providing useful geological and structural information for ongoing assessment and exploration targeting.

Refer to Figures 6 and Figure 7 above and Appendix 2 for further details of recent drilling results' intersections.

ABOUT TORQUE METALS

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

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

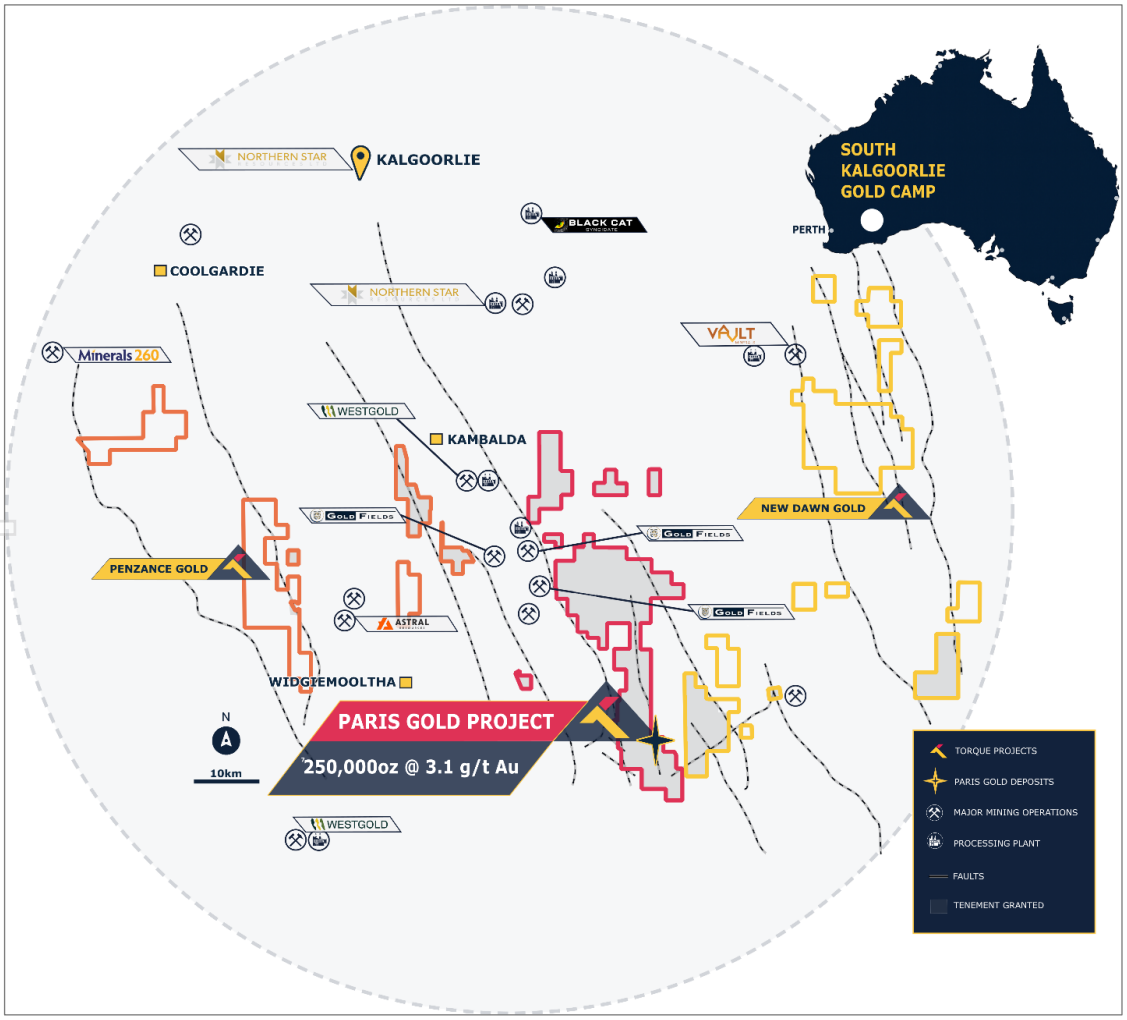

Figure 8: Paris Exploration Camp; Paris Gold, New Dawn Gold and Penzance Gold projects

PARIS GOLD PROJECT AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

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

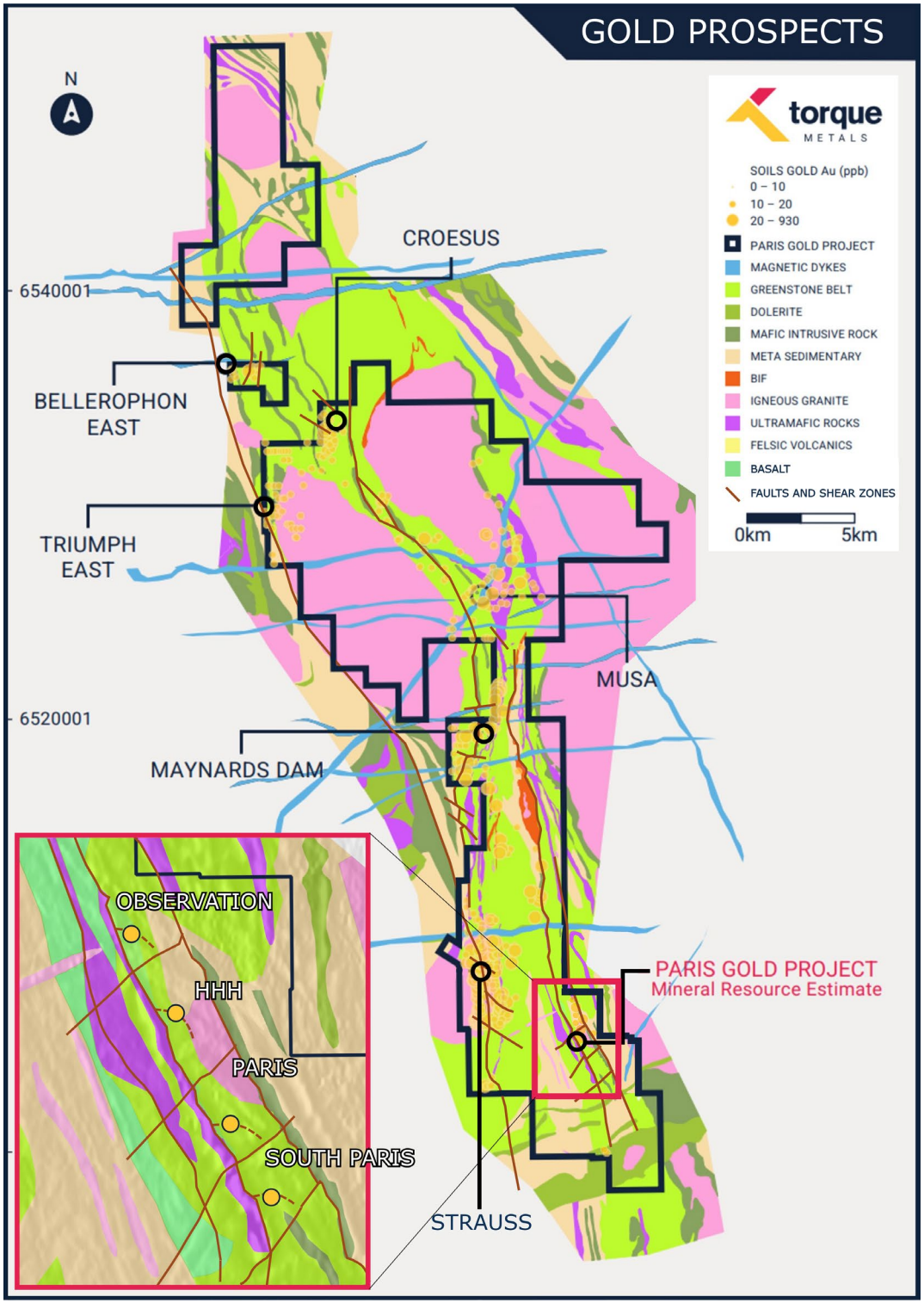

Figure 9: Paris Gold Project, regional scale and greenstone belt dominance.

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

TABLE 1: PARIS GOLD PROJECT, GLOBAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

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

TABLE 2: PARIS, HHH AND OBSERVATION MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

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

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

For more information contact:

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

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

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

Source announcement / report	Date
A31612 (WMC Resources Ltd, Kambalda Project – Technical Report)	1990
A60119 (Kambalda project technical report)	2000
A62133 (WMC Resources Ltd, Kambalda Project – Technical Report)	2001
Combined annual technical report	01-Mar-16
A119443 (Austral Pacific Pty Ltd, Combined Annual Report (C40/2016) for the Paris Gold Project)	2019
A120103 (Lefroy Exploration, Marloo Dam Annual Technical Report)	2019
A124209 (Lefroy Exploration, Marloo Dam Annual Technical Report)	2020
Prospectus	23-Jun-21
Broad, high-grade gold hits at Paris gold corridor extended 900m to the north	18-Aug-21
New high-grade discovery at Paris / High-grade gold confirmed below and adjacent to existing pits	18-Oct-21
Outstanding gold intercepts from Paris project	20-Jan-22
New gold discovery at Paris project	27-Jan-22
Emerging high-grade gold zone adjacent to Paris pit	21-Feb-22
A vibrant Australian gold explorer	28-Jun-22
Paris delivers 185g/t bonanza gold interval	28-Jun-22
New gold discovery at Paris Project	15-Sep-22
Paris gold zone grows to ~900m in strike	29-Sep-22
Drilling set to recommence at 2.5km Paris gold camp	16-Nov-22
Further high-grade gold intersections support 'Paris gold camp' in WA Goldfields	02-Feb-23
Paris Delivers 185g/t Bonanza Gold Interval	05-Jul-23
Strong gold intersections at Paris gold camp	28-Aug-23
Strong gold results extend prospects, bolstered by shallow discovery	17-Jun-24
Paris Gold Project - Mineral Resource Estimate	18-Sep-24

Drilling results from Paris gold project	23-Oct-24
15m @ 12.57g/t gold intercept at Paris	07-Nov-24
Parallel lodes identified at Paris Gold deposit	06-Mar-25
Extension of gold mineralisation at Paris	30-Jul-25
High-grade assays confirm expansion of pyrrhotite-associated gold zone at Paris	04-Aug-25
High-grade gold intercept in second parallel lode at Paris	18-Aug-25
High-grade gold extensions at Paris Gold Project	08-Sep-25
Strong gold intercept and new conductors extend Paris	22-Sep-25
Paris expands with strong gold results	23-Oct-25
First extension hole at HHH hits 5m at 15.2 g/t gold	13-Nov-25
DHEM lights up multiple new gold zones at HHH	27-Nov-25
Gold development strategy, Resource definition and Exploration at Paris Gold Camp	29-Jan-26
20m at 5.8g/t Gold in Paris as High-Grade System Grows	12-Feb-26
Significant New Thick High-Grade Intercepts at Paris Gold	08-Apr-26

APPENDIX 1: LABORATORY ASSAY RESULTS: PHOTON ASSAY – PARIS

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

Hole ID	Drilling Type	Prospect	Metre From	Metre To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
2022PRCDD036	DD	Paris	244.4	248.5	4.1	1.88	Within current border of inferred MRE
including	DD	Paris	244.4	246.2	**1.8**	**4.07**	
2022PRCDD036 (and)	DD	Paris	255.9	269.2	13.3	1.99	
including	DD	Paris	257.3	264.6	**7.3**	**3.32**	
2022PRCDD041	DD	Paris	291.0	291.9	0.9	0.49	Fault / geological cross structure intersected
2022PRCDD041 (and)	DD	Paris	343.6	345.0	1.4	0.68	
2023PRCDD093	DD	Paris	*NSI				Exploratory (re-entry) for Geological information
2026PRC169	RC	Paris	142.0	144.0	**2.0**	**1.78**	Within current inferred MRE (high-grade domain extended)
including	RC	Paris	142.0	143.0	1.0	3.27	
2026PRC169 (and)	RC	Paris	187.0	192.0	**5.0**	**4.47**	
including	RC	Paris	188.0	191.0	**3.0**	**6.89**	
2026PRC202	RC	Paris	*NSI				Exploratory (structural boundary confirmation)
2026PRC226	RC	Paris	*NSI				Exploratory (unexplored area between Paris PL1/2 & East)
2026PRC232	RC	Paris	43.0	45	2.0	0.59	
including	RC	Paris	44.0	45	1.0	0.86	
2026PRC233	RC	Paris	52.0	54	**2.0**	**1.48**	
2026PRC234	RC	Paris	397.0	401	4.0	0.93	PL2 intersection with fault / geological structure / pinch
including	RC	Paris	397.0	398.0	1.0	1.31	
2026PRC235	RC	Paris	7.0	8.0	1.0	0.59	

2026PRC235 (and)	RC	Paris	81.0	83.0	2.0	1.31	Exploratory (unexplored area between Paris PL1/2 & East)
including	RC	Paris	82.0	83.0	**1.0**	**2.16**	
2026PRC250	RC	Paris	326.0	327.0	1.0	1.54	Cross cutting fault intersected
2026PRC253	RC	Paris	*NSI				Exploratory (structural boundary confirmation)
2026PRCDD042	DD	Paris	312.1	313.6	1.5	2.21	Historical re-entry (deviated), under PL2 structure
2026PRCDD042 (and)	DD	Paris	319.3	324.6	5.3	1.48	
including	DD	Paris	320.2	321.5	**1.3**	**3.42**	
2026PRCDD042 (and)	DD	Paris	348.1	349.4	1.3	1.08	
2026PRCDD042 (and)	DD	Paris	361.8	363.6	1.7	0.84	
2026PRCDD219	DD	Paris					Assay pending
2026PRCDD228	DD	Paris	513.5	530.6	**17.1**	**2.80**	Outside current MRE (~350m from inferred border)
including	DD	Paris	513.5	515.5	**2.0**	**3.91**	
including	DD	Paris	524.3	530.6	**6.4**	**5.79**	
2026PRCDD237	DD	Paris	360.3	361.79	**1.5**	**6.03**	Fringe of PL2 and Fault intersection / pinch point
2026PRCDD242	DD	Paris					Assay pending
2026PRCDD244	DD	Paris					Assay pending
2026PRCDD246	DD	Paris					Assay pending
2026PRCDD249	DD	Paris	474.9	476.0	1.1	0.65	Intersected bottom shear of PL2
2026PRCDD249 (and)	DD	Paris	484.8	489.5	4.6	1.05	
including	DD	Paris	487.2	489.5	**2.3**	**1.65**	
2026PRCDD252	DD	Paris					Assay pending

**NSI: No significant intersection*

APPENDIX 2: LABORATORY ASSAY RESULTS: PHOTON ASSAY - STRAUSS

Mineralised gold intersections (composited where applicable) ≥ 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
2025SEDD001	DD	Strauss	27.5	30.5	3.0	0.68	Infill/confidence drilling (validation of historical RC drilling and for Geological / Structural information)
including	DD	Strauss	27.5	29.3	**1.8**	**0.92**	
2025SEDD001 (and)	DD	Strauss	56.2	63.8	7.6	1.81	
including	DD	Strauss	58.0	62.3	**4.3**	**2.98**	
including	DD	Strauss	58.6	60.5	**1.8**	**4.84**	
2025SEDD001 (and)	DD	Strauss	85.5	87.1	1.6	0.72	
2025SEDD002	DD	Strauss	22.1	23.1	1.0	0.47	

2025SEDD002 (and)	DD	Strauss	81.3	85.1	3.8	0.36	Extensional drilling (confirmation of shallow and deeper gold mineralisation continuity; Geological / Structural information). Deepest mineralisation continuity (extension) confirmation drilling thus far
2025SEDD002 (and)	DD	Strauss	88.8	95.4	6.5	0.57	
including	DD	Strauss	92.2	95.4	**3.2**	**0.96**	
including	DD	Strauss	93.3	94.8	**1.5**	**1.26**	
2025SEDD002 (and)	DD	Strauss	106.3	113.6	7.3	0.81	
including	DD	Strauss	112.0	113.6	**1.6**	**2.95**	
2025SEDD002 (and)	DD	Strauss	119.2	120.2	0.9	1.26	
2025SEDD002 (and)	DD	Strauss	127.2	138.9	11.7	0.31	
including	DD	Strauss	127.2	128.4	**1.2**	**1.32**	
2025SWDD001	DD	Strauss	15.9	19.6	3.7	0.33	Exploratory; Geological/Structural information and testing surface modelled Geophysics plate
2025SWDD001 (and)	DD	Strauss	45.4	46.5	**1.07**	**0.54**	
2025SWDD001 (and)	DD	Strauss	68.7	69.52	0.8	0.3	
2025SWDD001 (and)	DD	Strauss	81.8	82.74	1.0	0.3	

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

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

Hole ID	Coordinates			Depth (m)	Survey method	Grid	Azimuth	Dip	Type	Prospect
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)							
2026PRC235	402954.440	6504559.665	294.689	156	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	34	-73	RC	Paris
2026PRC234	402236.894	6504596.109	301.257	444	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	22	-70	RC	Paris
2026PRC226	402943.992	6504553.998	294.837	156	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	9	-50	RC	Paris
2026PRC233	403019.523	6504567.496	292.718	156	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	39	-80	RC	Paris
2026PRC232	403045.268	6504561.900	293.214	132	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	39	-81	RC	Paris
2026PRC169	402586.449	6504625.378	299.146	270	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	61	-48	RC	Paris
2026PRC202	402452.178	6504829.869	300.314	160	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	68	-55	RC	Paris
2026PRC250	402352.843	6504574.404	300.080	378	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	22	-65	RC	Paris
2026PRC253	402445.690	6504786.730	302.000	195	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	47	-49	RC	Paris
2026PRCDD237	402299.133	6504567.735	300.517	410.1	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	40	-59	RC/DD	Paris
2023PRCDD093	402328.935	6504669.128	299.664	300.3	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	21	-66	RC/DD	Paris
2022PRCDD041	402464.877	6504829.107	299.812	384.2	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	205	-67	RC/DD	Paris
2022PRCDD036	402559.58	6504813.600	298.760	321	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	201	-65	RC/DD	Paris

2026PRCDD042	402425.008	6504837.216	300.453	423	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	200	-66	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD249	402096.378	6504577.776	303.209	556.4	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	35	-70	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD228	402023.266	6504560.037	304.65	570.3	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	35	-66	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD219*	402283.929	6504487.263	301.999	494.1	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	39	-55	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD244*	402085.793	6504527.813	303.966	550.1	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	48	-56	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD252*	402243.092	6504612.059	300.798	457.2	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	44	-70	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD246*	402319.747	6504630.206	299.786	525.1	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	315	-70	RC/DD	Paris
2026PRCDD242*	401946.080	6504682.510	305.270	555.3	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	67	-70	RC/DD	Paris
2025SWDD001	398126.936	6506075.147	370.860	160	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	160	-55	DD	Strauss
2025SEDD002	398801.243	6505794.479	344.381	155	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	235	-60	DD	Strauss
2025SEDD001	398748.198	6505715.016	343.359	150	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	315	-60	DD	Strauss

**Drilling completed, assay's pending*

APPENDIX 4: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 EXPLORATION RESULTS

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

		• Monitoring of sample weights (sub-sample splits) were conducted by Geologists and drillers by using an ADAM bench scale (~4kg capacity). Cyclone primary samples were monitored volumetrically. • Torque is satisfied that the RC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the interval and 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 mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay value ranges expected for gold.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were sent to the SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Perth. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. • Duplicates, blanks, and samples containing standards are included in the samples submitted for analysis, as described above. • The quality control procedures employed and described above are considered to provide acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • Company Competent Person (s) has visited the site and supervised the drilling and sampling processes used in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured into Excel templates on palmtops or laptops and subsequently loaded up to a secure cloud platform database (MX deposit). • The database is managed by a qualified database geologist. • All paper or digital copies of data have been stored. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half of the positive detection.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• 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

	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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 are obtained, processed and prepared for dispatch by qualified company geologists on site and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Sample security is not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company database was originally compiled from primary data by independent database consultants based on original assay data and historical database compilations. Data is now managed by suitably qualified in-house personnel. • Prior to this drilling program (2024) there has been reviews and audits on Torque's database and sampling techniques by two external consultants (SRK and MiningPlus). The outcomes of the reviews deemed Torque's database management, sampling techniques and QC to be on "industry standard" and adequate for the style of mineralisation. • No new external reviews have been conducted on the

		current reported drilling results; however internal reviews of the database and sampling techniques are ongoingly managed by qualified Torque staff.

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

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

		gossan was discovered, and later drill tested with a single diamond hole in 1984. This hole failed to locate the primary source of anomalous surface geochemistry. • In 1988, Julia Mines conducted an intensive drilling program comprising air core, RC and diamond holes concentrated around the Paris Mine. This work was successful in delineating extensions and parallel lodes to the known Paris mineralisation. both along strike and 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 in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No high-grade cuts or caps have been applied to the assay results reported in this announcement. • Arithmetic length weighted averages are used: example 314m to 319m in a drillhole hole that is reported as 5m @ 15.24 g/t gold, of contiguous samples, follows an example calculation approach as follows: [(1m*59.93gpt) + (1m*10.02gpt) + (1m*0.75gpt) + (1m*0.43gpt) + (1m*5.08gpt) / [5] = 76.21/5m = 15.24 g/t gold over 5m. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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*	• All intercepts are reported as downhole widths. Drill orientations have been selected to approximate perpendicular intersection of the mineralised zones, informed by the current understanding of the structural geometry associated with gold mineralisation. Downhole intervals to true widths remain uncertain at this stage.

intercept lengths	*to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and summary intercept tables are included in this announcement. Where sufficient structural data have been gathered to allow meaningful interpretation of the structural setting controlling the mineralisation, appropriate sections for significant discoveries are also included. Where structural data is as yet insufficient to allow meaningful interpretation, sections are not provided as to do so could be considered misleading.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The body of this announcement presents selected significant intercepts considered material to the interpretation of the Paris Gold Project mineralised zones (tables available in Appendix's, with the relevant Au cut-off approach)
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement. • 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 diamond drilling.