18 August 2021

BROAD, HIGH-GRADE GOLD HITS AT PARIS

Paris Gold Corridor Extended 900m to the North

Highlights

- Broad, high-grade gold intercepts from first phase drilling at Paris Project
- Initial assay results[1] received from Observation Prospect, only 2.5km NW of the Paris Mine – all shallow intercepts above 60m vertical depth, and include significant results of:
    - 9m @ 11.52g/t gold from 63m (21ORC009)
    - 6m @ 5.58g/t gold from 42m (21ORC003)
    - 9m @ 3.98 g/t gold from 21m (21ORC008)
    - 9m @ 2.96 g/t gold from 21m (21ORC010)
    - 6m @ 1.99 g/t gold from 39m (21ORC002)
- New Observation mineralised zone – 350m strike length – open to West and at depth
- Observation results extend the Paris gold corridor by a further 900m to the North – beyond the HHH pit
- Further assays from Paris first phase drilling anticipated in the coming weeks

Next Steps

- Additional drilling at Observation Prospect to further explore the potential scale of the mineralised zone.
- Commence target generation to the North of Observation with a view to extending the Paris Gold Corridor further northwards.

Commenting on the assay results, Torque Executive Chairman Mr Ian Finch said:

"These are exceptional first pass results from the Observation prospect. Mineralisation is broad, shallow, high-grade and open-ended, making it an excellent prospect that fits our strategy of focusing on rapidly increase the Paris project resource base. Importantly, the results show a "Gold Corridor" exists spanning at least 2.5kms and encompassing the mineralisation at Paris Pit, HHH Pit and now Observation. Our focus now will be to undertake further drilling at Observation with a view to understanding the potential scale of the mineralised area at Observation, and to further extend the Paris Gold Corridor to the

[1] All samples are 3 metre composite samples

North of Observation. In addition, there are further assay results anticipated, which we will announce in the coming weeks as they come to hand."

Perth-based, Western Australian-focused gold explorer Torque Metals Limited ("Torque" or "the Company") is pleased to announce initial significant gold results from first phase drilling at the Paris Gold Project within the Boulder-Lefroy Fault Zone, Western Australia.

A total of 102 RC holes for 7,472 metres have so far been completed with 2,728 samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis for gold and a range of other elements. The Company notes assay turnaround times are running at approximately 5- 6 weeks.

Pleasingly, assay results for 795 of these samples have been returned, and consist primarily of results from RC drilling undertaken at the Observation prospect which lies 900 metres north of the HHH pit, under shallow cover, and has similar geology as the existing HHH and Paris.

A highlight from the initial assay results from Observation was an intersection of **9m at 11.52 grams per tonne gold from 63 metres** from 21ORC009. (See Table 1 for initial assay results received and Figure 1 and Figure 2 for schematic cross sections)

Importantly, a new mineralised zone has been identified from the initial assay results at Observation covering a current strike length of ~350 metres which remains open to the West and at depth. (See Figure 3)

In addition, the Observation results highlight an extension of the Paris Gold Corridor by a further 900 metres to the north to encompass mineralisation at Paris Pit, HHH Pit and now Observation.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Element	Interval Width (m)	Grade (Au)	Intercept Description
21ORC002	39	45	Au_ppm	6	1.99	6m @ 1.99 ppm
21ORC003	42	48	Au_ppm	6	5.58	6m @ 5.58 ppm
21ORC004	54	57	Au_ppm	3	1.37	3m @ 1.37 ppm
21ORC005	69	72	Au_ppm	3	1.65	3m @ 1.65 ppm
21ORC006	72	75	Au_ppm	3	3.4	3m @ 3.40 ppm
21ORC008	21	30	Au_ppm	9	3.98	9m @ 3.98 ppm
21ORC009	63	72	Au_ppm	9	11.52	9m @ 11.52 ppm
21ORC010	21	30	Au_ppm	9	2.96	9m @ 2.96 ppm
21ORC019	21	30	Au_ppm	9	2.68	9m @ 2.68 ppm

Table 1: Significant Intersections from drilling at Observation - All samples are 3 metre composite samples

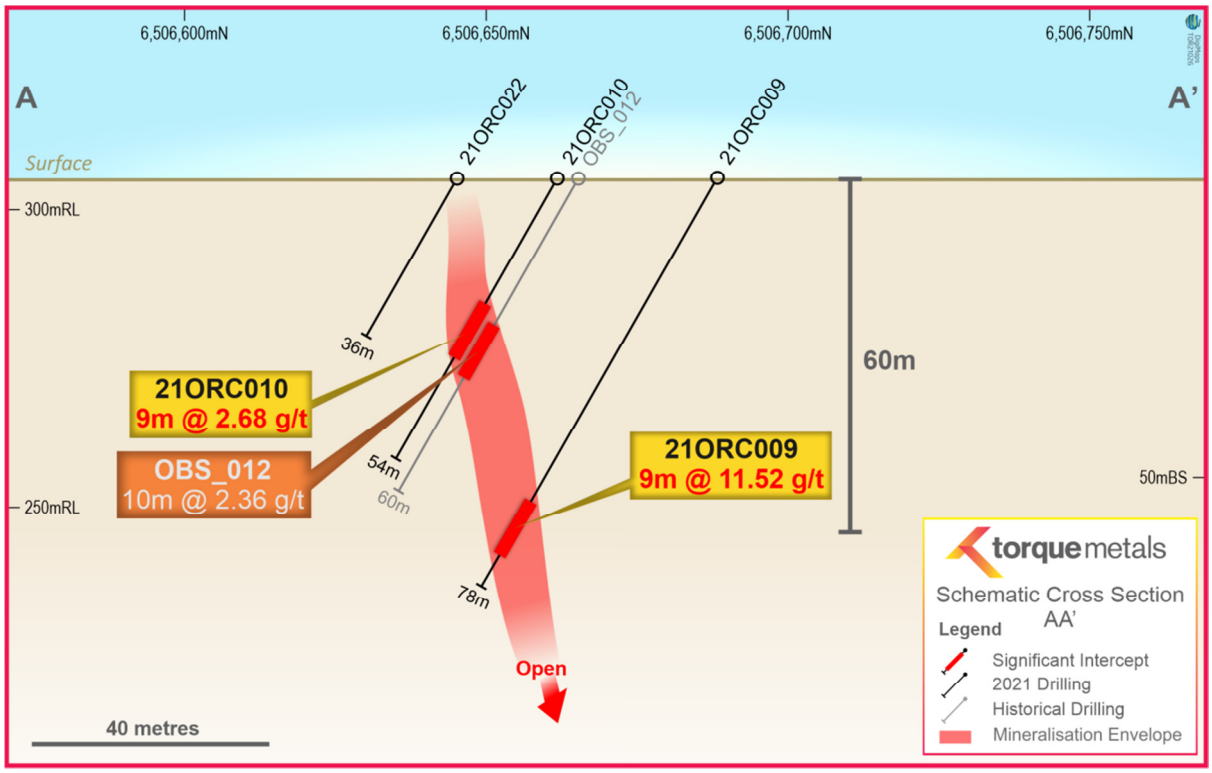

Figure 1: Schematic cross section showing significant intercepts with mineralisation envelope from first phase drilling campaign (21ORC010 and 21ORC009) and historical drilling at Observation Prospect.

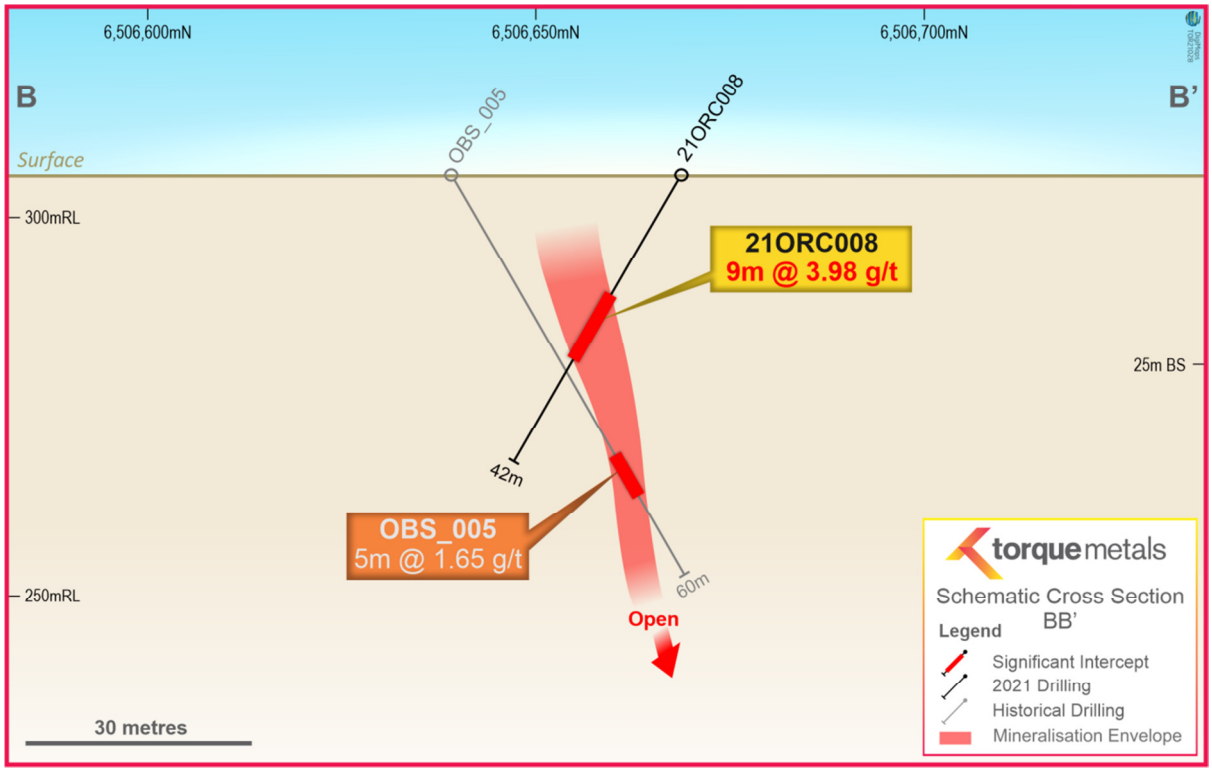

Figure 2: Schematic cross section showing significant intercepts with mineralisation envelope from first phase drilling campaign (21ORC008) and historical drilling at Observation Prospect.

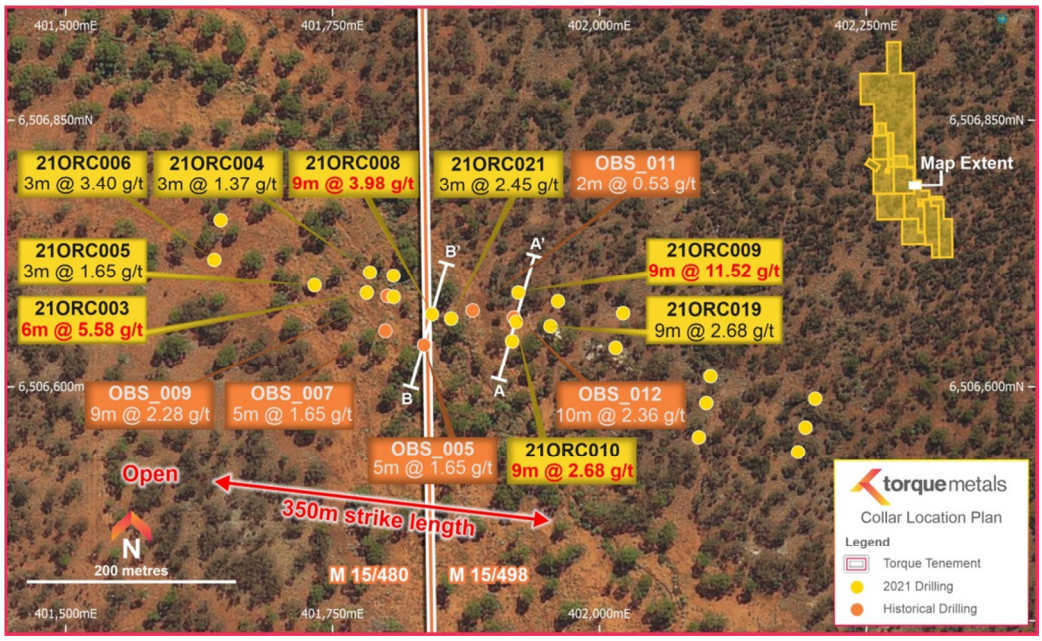

Figure 3: Collar location plan at Observation Prospect shows 350m strike length open to the West, East and at depth

The prospects so far drilled include: Observation (22 holes for 1688m), Strauss (24 holes for 1722m), HHH South (11 holes for 804m), Paris North (6 holes for 402m), HHH pit (3 holes for 308m), Paris Pit (4 holes for 619m, including Harold's Lode and Senators Shoot), Marmaracs (21 holes for 1116m), and Lady Doris (11 holes for 768m) (see Figure 4).

The purpose of the drilling at these prospects was to better define the zones most likely to rapidly increase the project's resource base. The project has a previously reported existing 32,700oz JORC compliant gold resource, most of which lies below and along strike from the existing HHH and Paris mines.

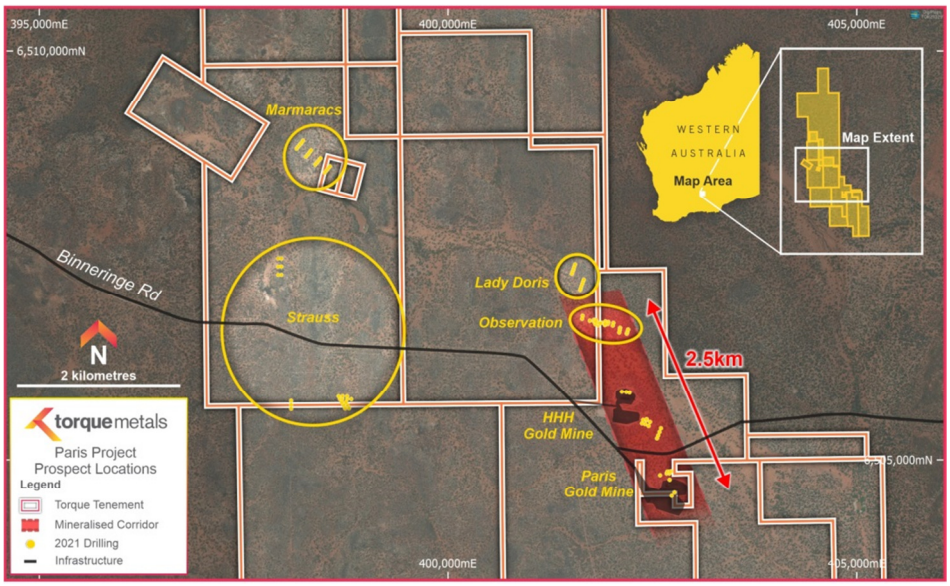

Figure 4: Prospects at Paris Project

Upcoming Work Programme

- Fast-track follow-up drilling Observation Prospect
- Commence target generation to the North of Observation with a view to extending the Paris Gold Corridor northwards
- Commence geochemical soil sampling to the South of Paris Pit to provide drill targets with a view to extending the Paris Gold Corridor southwards
- Compile and re-process all relevant available geophysics over the Paris Project
- Design a programme of shallow drilling for high grade, drill ready targets at the Bullfinch Project, west of Southern Cross in Western Australia.

In addition to the drilling programme at the Paris Project outlined above, Torque has recently entered into an option to acquire the tailings dumps at Paris which were previously excluded from the original project acquisition.

Torque intends to carry out further sampling and metallurgical assessment of the tailings before commencing a scoping study on various methods of monetising the asset. Should the study show an acceptable profit margin, the Company proposes to exercise its option.

The purchase price, set upon exercise of the option is $1,000,000 in a combination of cash and gold production.

The Paris Project

Torque's Paris Project lies within the area known as the Boulder-Lefroy Fault Zone (Figure 1). This prolific gold-bearing structure is host to numerous mines that have produced many millions of ounces of gold. Not least of these mines is the world famous "Super Pit" in Kalgoorlie.

Torque's Paris Project area remains vastly underexplored, with past drilling generally restricted to the top 50 metres, highlighting significant opportunities for discovery of gold mineralisation by the application of modern-day exploration techniques and the undertaking of more extensive, and deeper, drilling.

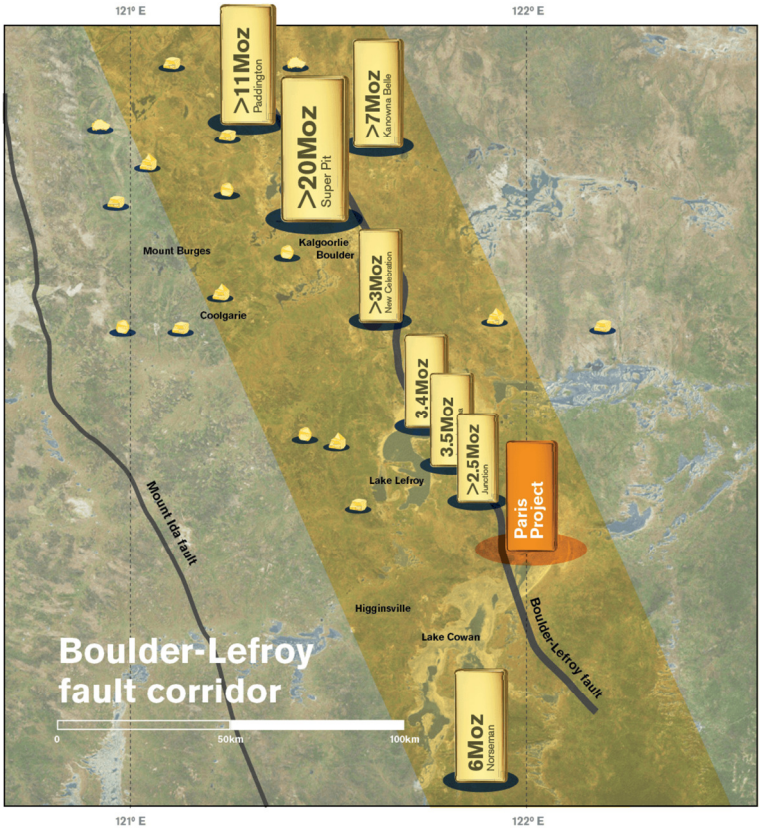

Figure 5: Paris Project located within the Boulder-Lefroy Fault Corridor

All drill hole intersections and assay data mentioned in relation to a JORC Resource Estimate of 32,700oz relate to historical work. They and the Indicated Resource Estimate have previously been reported in the Torque Metals Limited Prospectus dated 14 April 2021,

in the Independent Technical Assessment Report prepared by Agricola Mining Consultants Pty Ltd and also in the Company's Quarterly Report dated 30 July 2021 and ASX Announcement of 14 July 2021.

The Paris Mineral Resource is reported above a block grade of 0.5 g/t Au using a 35 g/t Au top cut. The HHH Mineral Resource is reported above a block grade of 0.5 g/t Au using a 50 g/t Au top cut.

Depleted Mineral Resource Estimate				
Deposit	**Category**	**Tonnes**	**g/t Au**	**Ounce**
Paris	Indicated	81,000	4.50	11,700
HHH	Indicated	233,000	2.80	21,000
Total		314,000	3.24	32,700

The relevant JORC Competent Person Statement and Consent can be found on pages 1 and 2 of that report (pages 63 and 64 of the Prospectus). Torque Metals confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning any resource estimates quoted herein continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ENDS

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Williams, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Williams is an employee of Torque Metals Limited ("the Company"). Rohan Williams 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'. Rohan Williams consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This report may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

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Appendix 1 - Table 1 **Significant Intercepts at a 0.5g/t Au Cutoff**

Prospect	Hole_ID	UTM East	UTM North	RL (GPS)	Hole Azimuth	Hole Dip	Hole Depth	Depth From	Depth To	nterval Widt	Grade	Intercept
							(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au	Description
Observation	21ORC002	401807	6506684	305	190	-60	60	39	45	6	1.99	*6m @ 1.99 g/t*
	21ORC003	401782	6506688	305	190	-60	84	42	48	6	5.58	*6m @ 5.58 g/t*
	21ORC004	401785	6506707	305	190	-60	90	54	57	3	1.37	*3m @ 1.37 g/t*
	21ORC005	401733	6506695	305	190	-60	84	69	72	3	1.65	*3m @ 1.65 g/t*
	21ORC006	401639	6506719	305	190	-60	78	72	75	3	3.4	*3m @ 3.40 g/t*
	21ORC008	401843	6506668	305	190	-60	42	21	30	9	3.98	*9m @ 3.98 g/t*
	21ORC009	401924	6506688	305	190	-60	78	63	72	9	11.52	*9m @ 11.52 g/t*
	21ORC010	401922	6506661	305	190	-60	54	21	30	9	2.96	*9m @ 2.96 g/t*
	21ORC019	401954	6506657	305	190	-60	102	21	30	9	2.68	*9m @ 2.68 g/t*
	21ORC021	401861	6506664	305	190	-60	42	30	33	3	2.45	*3m @ 2.45 g/t*
Paris North	21PRC027	402700	6504860	299	200	-60	78	27	36	9	0.4	*9m @ 0.40 g/t*
	21PRC028	402673	6504837	299	200	-60	42	18	24	6	0.79	*6m @ 0.79 g/t*
								30	33	3	0.73	*3m @ 0.73 g/t*

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.*	• For this drilling programme Torque Metals Limited (Torque Metals) is utilising angled Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes. • RC drilling was drilled 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 3m composites for all prospects (except for Marmaracs and Lady Doris which used 4m composites) using a PVC spear to produce an approximate representative 3kg sample into pre-numbered calico sample bags. • Anomalous 3m composites will be individually assayed as the 1m splits which were collected beneath the RC rig cyclone and passed through the cone splitter being a more representative sample of the lithologies intersected. • The full length of each hole drilled was sampled. • All Torque Metals samples collected are being submitted to a contract commercial laboratory for drying, crushing and homogenising the sample to produce a 40g charge for fire assay and a separate sample for 4- acid digest and 18 multi-element analysis using an Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer
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).*	• Torque Metals Ltd Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a contract RC drilling rig. • All RC holes were drilled using a 145mm (5.5in) face-sampling drilling bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The RC samples were not 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 and this was 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 Metals Ltd 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.*	• All of the 1m RC samples were sieved and 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.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core 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 the drillholes the samples were logged as moist and wet.
		  • The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements. • Quality Control Procedures • A duplicated sample was collected every hole. • Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted in the field every approximately 50 samples containing a range of gold and base metal values. • Blank washed sand material was inserted in the field every approximately 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for both gold and copper.
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 analyses.
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 use of twinned holes has not been implemented and is not considered necessary at this stage of exploration. • The Competent Person has visited the site and supervised all the drilling and sampling process 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 Access database with a Data Shed front end which is managed by a consultant database geologist. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half positive detection.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All collars were initially located by a Geologist using a conventional hand-held GPS. • Following completion of the drilling the hole collars will be independently surveyed by surveyors using a differential GPS for accurate collar location and RL with the digital

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data entered directly into the company database. • Downhole surveys are being completed on all the RC drill holes by the drillers. They used a Reflex EZ-Shot downhole multi-shot tool to collect the surveys every 30m down the hole. • The grid system for the Paris Prospect is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. • Topographic data is collected by a hand-held 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.*	• As this programme was a first pass drilling programme across a number of different prospects there was considerable variation in the drill spacing and drillhole orientation. • The drill spacing is generally not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code for the estimation of Mineral Resources. • Sample compositing was been applied to this drilling programme with 1m samples collected composited to 3m or 4m composites or less if specified.
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 attitude of the lithological units is predominantly North - South dipping to sub-vertical however at the Paris Project mineralised structures are often oriented on an approximately 290 degree orientation. Therefore, most holes were drilled with an azimuth of 190 to 220 degrees to intersect the structures at right angles to the orientation of the anticipated mineralised structures. Some holes will be drilled in other orientations to intersect specific mineralised structures, but always with an attempt to drill orthogonal to the strike of the interpreted structure. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples collected were placed in calico bags and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Sample security was not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company database has been compiled from primary data by independent database consultants and was based on original assay data and historical database compilations. • 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 (M15/480, M15/481, M15/498, P15/5992) are all 100% owned by Austral Pacific Limited however Torque Metals Limited has purchased these mining leases off Austral Pacific Ltd the transfer is awaiting assessment of stamp duty. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. Meanwhile 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, one kilometre to the north. After only one month it abandoned this as well.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 the deposit was excavated as an open pit. • Western Mining Corporation (WMC) started to explore the Paris area in the 1960's 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 areas of interest was copper-zinc-(gold) mineralisation in the felsic volcanics. Work included geochemistry, geophysics, and drilling. The Boundary

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 aircore, 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 The 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 aimed 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 also 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 focussed 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 a number of 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. Aircore drilling in 2005 focussed on the southern strike extensions of the mineralisation discovered in the 2000 program with limited success. • Gold Fields Australia (St Ives Gold Mining Company) explored the area in 2008. The Paris and HHH deposits were tested as part of the SIGMC's broader air core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		program. The drilling (148 holes, 640m x 80m) focussed 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 hosted by a sediment 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 focussed on a staged approach with near term 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 Achaean granite-greenstone terrain, and the majority 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 similar to 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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* ○ *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.*	• Refer to this ASX 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 have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. • 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').*	• As this programme was a first pass exploration drill programme across a number of different prospects there was considerable variation in the drill spacing and hole orientation. • Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths. • This drill spacing is also not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under

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		the 2012 JORC Code.
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.*	• See attached figures within this announcement.
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant intercepts and a summary of drill hole assay information are presented in Table 2 in this announcement.
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.
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.*	• Refer to this announcement. • The extent of follow-up drilling has not yet been confirmed but will likely include further RC and possibly diamond drilling.