28th April 2022

HIGH GRADE GOLD ZONES INTERSECTED PARIS GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- **1m sample splits of recent RC drilling has confirmed high-grade gold zones within wider intercepts at the Paris project. Best results include:**
  - **Paris:**
    - **1m @ 34.2g/t Au and 1m @ 8.41g/t Au *within* 24m @ 10.7g/t Au from 141m (21PRC025)**
  - **Observation:**
    - **1m @ 42.4g/t Au *within* 6m @ 9.86g/t Au from 57m (21ORC031)**
    - **1m @ 33.9g/t Au *within* 6m @ 8.45g/t Au from 51m (21ORC036)**
    - **1m @ 13.1g/t Au *within* 3m @ 9.87g/t Au from 72m (21ORC037)**
  - **Caruso:**
    - **1m @ 10.3g/t Au *within* 15m @ 3.12g/t Au from 15m (21HRC023)**
- **All gold prospects line up in a NNW orientation, further confirming the potential of a "Paris Gold Corridor"**
- **Next Steps:**
  - **Deeper RC drilling into the Paris high grade gold zones**
  - **Deeper RC drilling at Caruso to investigate areal extent of near surface gold and depth potential**
  - **Deeper RC drilling at Observation to investigate depth potential of gold resource**
  - **Air Core drilling at the new Southern gold anomalies:**
    - **"Paris South",**
    - **"Carreras" and**
    - **"Pavarotti"**
  - **Large Auger geochemical programme to establish additional gold drill targets to the North and West of Observation**

Perth-based, Western Australian-focused gold explorer Torque Metals Limited ("**Torque**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce results from 1 metre splits from the recent drilling programs at the Company's wholly-owned Paris Project, located to the South East of Kalgoorlie on the richly gold endowed Boulder-Lefroy Fault Zone.

One metre sample splits from Torque's recent RC drilling programs have identified high grade gold zones within wider gold mineralised intercepts at the Observation, Paris, Strauss and Caruso tenements (see Figure 1).

Torque Executive Chairman Ian Finch said:

"These high-grade hits at our Paris, Observation, Caruso and Strauss tenements are fantastic to see. The results are highly encouraging and, importantly, show all gold rich prospects lining up in a north, north-westerly orientation, further confirming the potential of a "Paris Gold Corridor". I look to updating investors further as we continue to build on our understanding of the mineralisation in this highly exciting region."

While a full summary of RC Drilling 1m sample results is provided in Appendix 1 of this announcement, higher-grade results from the tenements include:

- Paris:
  - 1m @ 34.2g/t Au and 1m @ 8.41g/t Au *within* 24m @ 10.7g/t Au from 141m (21PRC025)
- Observation:
  - 1m @ 9.29g/t Au *within* 3m @ 3.54g/t Au from 51m (21ORC025)
  - 1m @ 11.6g/t Au and 1m @ 42.4g/t Au *within* 6m @ 9.86g/t Au from 57m (21ORC031)
  - 1m @ 33.9g/t Au *within* 6m @ 8.45g/t Au from 51m (21ORC036)
  - 1m @ 13.1g/t Au *within* 3m @ 9.87g/t Au from 72m (21ORC037)
- Strauss
  - 1m @ 3.95g/t Au from 26m (21SRC032)
- Caruso:
  - 1m @ 5.97g/t Au *within* 9m @ 3.47g/t Au from 27m (21HRC018)
  - 1m @ 7.82g/t Au, 1m @ 10.3g/t Au and 1m @ 6.69g/t Au *within* 15m @ 3.12g/t Au from 15m (21HRC023)

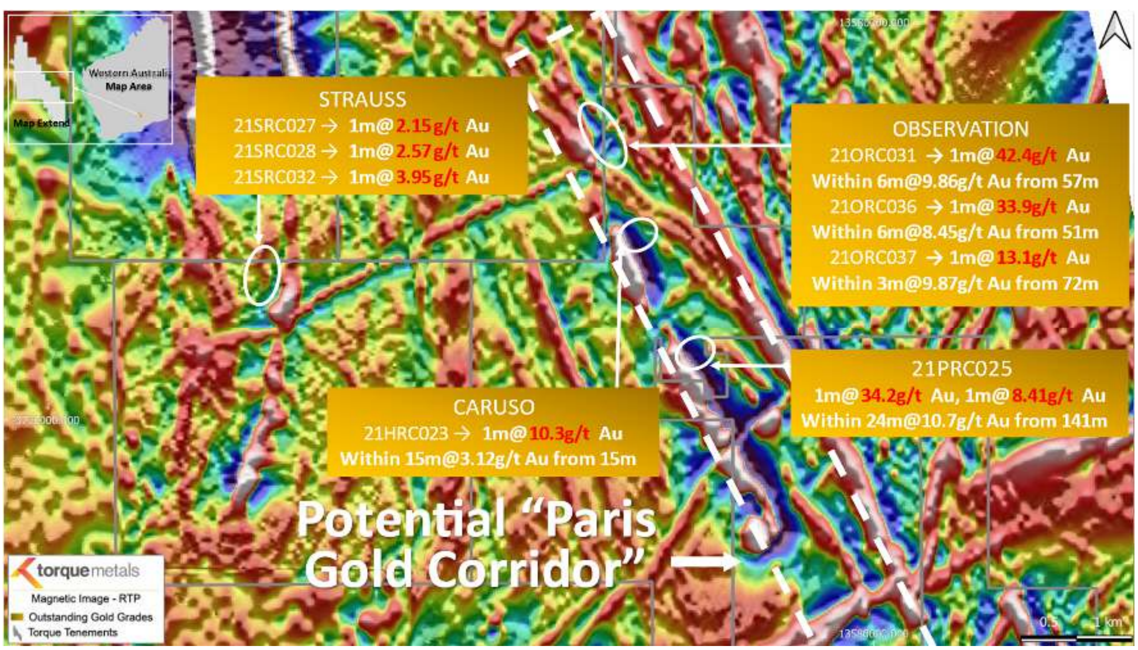

Figure 1: 1m sample split results from RC drilling at Torque's Paris Gold Project.

At Paris, one metre sample splits have identified a high-grade intersection of 1m @ 34.2g/t Au within the larger zone of 24m @ 10.7 g/t Au in hole 21PRC025. 21PRC025 was drilled to North of the Paris pit in a Southern direction to test gold resource potential, adjacent to the existing pit. The high-grade intersection further indicates strong down-dip gold resource potential below and to the West of the existing Paris pit.

At Observation, one metre sample splits were carried out over follow-up RC drilling conducted at the prospect. The samples further confirmed the mineral potential of Observation, identifying high-grade intersections of 1m @ 42.4g/t Au within a larger zone of 6m @ 9.86g/t Au from 57m in hole 21ORC031 and 1m @ 33.9g/t Au within a larger zone of 6m @ 8.45g/t Au from 51m in hole 21ORC036.

At Caruso prospect, one metre sample splits returned high grade mineralised zones with 1m @ 10.3g/t Au within a larger zone of 15m @ 3.12g/t Au from 15m in hole 21HRC023.

Next GOLD Steps:

- Deeper, RC follow up drilling into the Paris high grade gold zones with a view to rapidly increasing the gold inventory at that prospect.
- Deeper RC drilling at the newly discovered extension to the gold resource at the HHH prospect – now called the Caruso prospect. The aim of the drilling will be to investigate the full areal extent of the near surface gold and also what the depth potential is.
- Deeper RC drilling at Observation to investigate the depth potential of this new gold discovery. The drilling will also aim to discover if other parallel or "offshoot" gold zones also exist in the immediate area.
- Air Core drilling at the new Southern gold anomalies:
    - "Paris South",
    - "Carreras" and
    - "Pavarotti"

  in order to discover primary gold zones beneath the positive surface geochemistry outlined by the earlier, broad spaced, auger drilling programme.
- Large auger geochemical programme to establish additional gold drill targets to the North and West of Observation. The aim is to maintain a pipeline of gold targets at varying levels of exploration.

The Paris Project

Torque's Paris Project lies within the area known as the Boulder-Lefroy Fault Zone (Figure 2). 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.

Torque has already undertaken three drilling campaigns at Paris with the objective of better defining the zones most likely to rapidly increase the project's gold resource base.

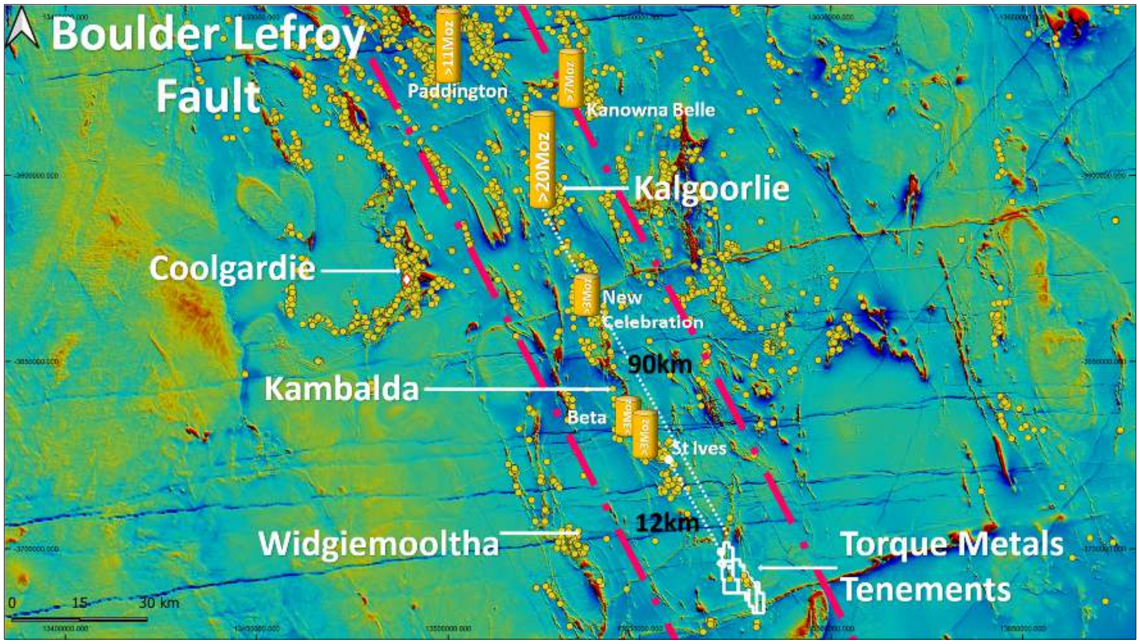

Figure 2: Paris Project located within the Boulder-Lefroy Fault Corridor

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT – EXPLORATION RESULTS

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Finch, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Finch is an employee of Torque Metals Limited ("the Company"). Mr Finch is eligible to participate in short and long-term incentive plans in the Company and holds shares and performance rights in the Company as has been previously disclosed. Ian Finch 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'. Mr. Finch 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.*

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

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Appendix 1: Laboratory assay results: Fire Assay 40g charge after 4-acid digest with ICP analysis.

Only gold assays ≥ 0.05 ppm (0.05 gpt) are recorded in the following table.

Hole No	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
21PRC027	Paris	144	1	0.05
21PRC028	Paris	145	1	34.20
21PRC029	Paris	146	1	1.69
21PRC030	Paris	147	1	0.57
21PRC031	Paris	148	1	0.08
21PRC034	Paris	151	1	0.11
21PRC035	Paris	152	1	0.45
21PRC036	Paris	153	1	0.09
21PRC037	Paris	154	1	2.40
21PRC038	Paris	155	1	0.50
21PRC039	Paris	156	1	0.10
21PRC040	Paris	157	1	0.33
21PRC041	Paris	158	1	1.34
21PRC042	Paris	159	1	0.06
21PRC043	Paris	160	1	0.09
21PRC044	Paris	161	1	8.41
21PRC045	Paris	162	1	0.37
21PRC046	Paris	163	1	0.10
21PRC047	Paris	164	1	0.34
21PRC048	Paris	165	1	0.13
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	40	1	0.79
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	42	1	0.84
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	43	1	0.55
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	47	1	0.11
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	48	1	0.05
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	50	1	0.49
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	51	1	0.09
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	52	1	0.10
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	57	1	0.07
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	58	1	0.07
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	59	1	0.26
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	60	1	0.13
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	62	1	0.05
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	73	1	0.21
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	74	1	0.19
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	78	1	0.60
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	80	1	0.32
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	83	1	0.42
21HRC015	HHH/Caruso	84	1	0.09
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	16	1	0.97
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	17	1	0.06

Hole No	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	18	1	0.20
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	19	1	0.47
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	20	1	1.01
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	21	1	0.17
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	22	1	0.09
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	23	1	0.08
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	24	1	0.70
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	25	1	1.55
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	26	1	0.32
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	27	1	2.30
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	28	1	3.62
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	29	1	0.19
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	30	1	0.05
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	31	1	0.23
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	32	1	0.06
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	33	1	0.05
21HRC016	HHH/Caruso	46	1	0.26
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	16	1	0.23
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	17	1	0.72
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	18	1	1.33
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	19	1	0.68
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	21	1	0.11
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	22	1	0.07
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	24	1	0.05
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	29	1	0.10
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	30	1	0.12
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	31	1	0.43
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	32	1	0.09
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	33	1	0.17
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	34	1	1.16
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	35	1	1.58
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	37	1	0.21
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	38	1	0.24
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	39	1	0.20
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	40	1	0.21
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	42	1	0.08
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	55	1	0.57
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	56	1	2.90
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	57	1	0.96
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	58	1	1.68
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	59	1	2.13
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	60	1	0.11
21HRC017	HHH/Caruso	66	1	0.41
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	24	1	0.70
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	25	1	1.00
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	26	1	0.14

Hole No	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	27	1	0.09
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	28	1	0.28
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	29	1	0.48
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	30	1	1.01
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	31	1	0.98
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	32	1	1.96
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	33	1	5.97
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	34	1	3.48
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	35	1	4.78
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	36	1	3.01
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	37	1	2.27
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	38	1	2.87
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	39	1	0.25
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	40	1	0.31
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	42	1	0.11
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	43	1	0.09
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	44	1	0.25
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	46	1	0.20
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	47	1	0.05
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	49	1	0.98
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	51	1	0.11
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	56	1	0.05
21HRC018	HHH/Caruso	57	1	0.61
21HRC019	HHH/Caruso	17	1	1.27
21HRC019	HHH/Caruso	18	1	0.05
21HRC020	HHH/Caruso	26	1	4.11
21HRC020	HHH/Caruso	27	1	0.08
21HRC022	HHH/Caruso	43	1	0.12
21HRC022	HHH/Caruso	46	1	0.09
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	14	1	0.22
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	15	1	0.13
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	16	1	1.28
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	17	1	2.11
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	18	1	1.59
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	19	1	3.49
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	20	1	1.31
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	21	1	0.87
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	22	1	0.41
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	23	1	0.21
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	24	1	0.18
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	25	1	0.60
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	26	1	1.14
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	27	1	7.82
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	28	1	10.30
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	29	1	6.69
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	30	1	2.27

Hole No	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	31	1	2.12
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	32	1	0.36
21HRC023	HHH/Caruso	33	1	0.10
21ORC024	Observation	28	1	0.06
21ORC024	Observation	29	1	1.15
21ORC024	Observation	31	1	0.68
21ORC024	Observation	33	1	0.68
21ORC024	Observation	44	1	0.65
21ORC024	Observation	45	1	0.64
21ORC024	Observation	46	1	0.94
21ORC024	Observation	47	1	3.83
21ORC024	Observation	48	1	0.05
21ORC025	Observation	41	1	0.22
21ORC025	Observation	42	1	0.16
21ORC025	Observation	43	1	0.14
21ORC025	Observation	44	1	0.06
21ORC025	Observation	52	1	0.12
21ORC025	Observation	53	1	0.09
21ORC025	Observation	54	1	9.29
21ORC025	Observation	55	1	2.01
21ORC025	Observation	56	1	0.66
21ORC025	Observation	57	1	0.07
21ORC028	Observation	22	1	0.34
21ORC028	Observation	23	1	0.37
21ORC028	Observation	24	1	2.37
21ORC028	Observation	26	1	0.43
21ORC028	Observation	27	1	0.97
21ORC028	Observation	28	1	1.53
21ORC029	Observation	19	1	1.70
21ORC029	Observation	21	1	0.05
21ORC029	Observation	22	1	0.11
21ORC029	Observation	23	1	0.12
21ORC029	Observation	24	1	0.24
21ORC029	Observation	26	1	0.77
21ORC029	Observation	27	1	0.06
21ORC029	Observation	28	1	0.12
21ORC029	Observation	32	1	0.27
21ORC029	Observation	34	1	0.23
21ORC029	Observation	35	1	0.12
21ORC029	Observation	36	1	0.07
21ORC029	Observation	38	1	0.07
21ORC030	Observation	28	1	0.38
21ORC030	Observation	29	1	0.15
21ORC030	Observation	31	1	0.05
21ORC030	Observation	33	1	0.13
21ORC030	Observation	35	1	0.29

Hole No	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
21ORC030	Observation	36	1	0.22
21ORC030	Observation	37	1	0.46
21ORC030	Observation	38	1	0.76
21ORC030	Observation	39	1	0.54
21ORC030	Observation	40	1	0.96
21ORC030	Observation	45	1	1.83
21ORC030	Observation	46	1	2.38
21ORC030	Observation	47	1	2.80
21ORC030	Observation	48	1	1.96
21ORC030	Observation	49	1	0.30
21ORC030	Observation	50	1	0.22
21ORC030	Observation	51	1	0.11
21ORC030	Observation	52	1	0.13
21ORC031	Observation	52	1	0.62
21ORC031	Observation	53	1	0.25
21ORC031	Observation	54	1	0.12
21ORC031	Observation	56	1	0.08
21ORC031	Observation	57	1	0.35
21ORC031	Observation	60	1	5.04
21ORC031	Observation	61	1	11.60
21ORC031	Observation	62	1	42.40
21ORC031	Observation	63	1	0.76
21ORC031	Observation	64	1	0.15
21ORC031	Observation	65	1	0.05
21ORC031	Observation	66	1	0.07
21ORC032	Observation	23	1	3.68
21ORC032	Observation	24	1	1.10
21ORC032	Observation	25	1	0.06
21ORC032	Observation	27	1	0.05
21ORC032	Observation	28	1	1.14
21ORC032	Observation	29	1	0.07
21ORC032	Observation	33	1	0.57
21ORC032	Observation	34	1	0.63
21ORC032	Observation	35	1	0.84
21ORC032	Observation	36	1	0.13
21ORC033	Observation	31	1	0.18
21ORC033	Observation	32	1	0.19
21ORC033	Observation	33	1	0.08
21ORC033	Observation	46	1	0.17
21ORC033	Observation	47	1	1.07
21ORC033	Observation	48	1	3.40
21ORC033	Observation	49	1	0.06
21ORC033	Observation	50	1	0.20
21ORC033	Observation	51	1	0.14
21ORC033	Observation	54	1	0.15
21ORC036	Observation	54	1	33.90

Hole No	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
21ORC036	Observation	55	1	1.07
21ORC036	Observation	56	1	0.23
21ORC036	Observation	57	1	0.05
21ORC036	Observation	60	1	0.10
21ORC037	Observation	24	1	0.32
21ORC037	Observation	26	1	0.17
21ORC037	Observation	27	1	0.08
21ORC037	Observation	28	1	0.10
21ORC037	Observation	29	1	0.12
21ORC037	Observation	30	1	0.11
21ORC037	Observation	73	1	4.76
21ORC037	Observation	74	1	13.10
21ORC037	Observation	75	1	4.05
21ORC037	Observation	76	1	0.07
21ORC037	Observation	77	1	0.07
21SRC025	Strauss	52	1	0.30
21SRC025	Strauss	56	1	0.15
21SRC025	Strauss	85	1	0.14
21SRC025	Strauss	86	1	0.19
21SRC025	Strauss	89	1	0.36
21SRC025	Strauss	92	1	0.24
21SRC025	Strauss	93	1	0.12
21SRC025	Strauss	94	1	0.07
21SRC025	Strauss	95	1	0.45
21SRC025	Strauss	96	1	0.27
21SRC025	Strauss	97	1	0.34
21SRC025	Strauss	98	1	2.15
21SRC025	Strauss	99	1	0.15
21SRC026	Strauss	35	1	0.05
21SRC026	Strauss	37	1	0.60
21SRC026	Strauss	38	1	0.05
21SRC026	Strauss	39	1	0.20
21SRC026	Strauss	64	1	0.28
21SRC026	Strauss	65	1	0.30
21SRC026	Strauss	66	1	0.09
21SRC026	Strauss	68	1	0.48
21SRC026	Strauss	69	1	0.17
21SRC026	Strauss	71	1	0.63
21SRC026	Strauss	72	1	0.09
21SRC026	Strauss	85	1	0.05
21SRC026	Strauss	86	1	1.51
21SRC026	Strauss	87	1	2.48
21SRC026	Strauss	88	1	0.32
21SRC026	Strauss	90	1	1.20
21SRC026	Strauss	91	1	2.57
21SRC026	Strauss	92	1	0.16

Hole No	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
21SRC026	Strauss	93	1	0.20
21SRC026	Strauss	95	1	0.18
21SRC026	Strauss	96	1	0.13
21SRC026	Strauss	100	1	1.72
21SRC026	Strauss	102	1	1.86
21SRC027	Strauss	28	1	1.33
21SRC027	Strauss	29	1	0.12
21SRC027	Strauss	33	1	2.15
21SRC027	Strauss	34	1	0.20
21SRC027	Strauss	35	1	0.33
21SRC027	Strauss	36	1	0.66
21SRC027	Strauss	37	1	0.37
21SRC027	Strauss	38	1	0.13
21SRC027	Strauss	87	1	0.09
21SRC027	Strauss	89	1	0.49
21SRC028	Strauss	38	1	2.57
21SRC028	Strauss	39	1	1.49
21SRC028	Strauss	40	1	0.42
21SRC028	Strauss	41	1	0.95
21SRC028	Strauss	42	1	0.49
21SRC028	Strauss	43	1	0.30
21SRC028	Strauss	44	1	0.75
21SRC028	Strauss	45	1	0.22
21SRC028	Strauss	46	1	0.09
21SRC028	Strauss	47	1	0.38
21SRC028	Strauss	48	1	0.37
21SRC028	Strauss	49	1	0.11
21SRC028	Strauss	50	1	0.14
21SRC028	Strauss	51	1	0.05
21SRC028	Strauss	54	1	0.22
21SRC028	Strauss	55	1	0.67
21SRC028	Strauss	56	1	0.44
21SRC028	Strauss	57	1	0.53
21SRC028	Strauss	58	1	0.35
21SRC028	Strauss	59	1	0.26
21SRC028	Strauss	60	1	0.48
21SRC028	Strauss	62	1	0.11
21SRC028	Strauss	63	1	0.48
21SRC029	Strauss	36	1	0.63
21SRC029	Strauss	39	1	0.19
21SRC029	Strauss	40	1	0.38
21SRC029	Strauss	41	1	0.18
21SRC029	Strauss	42	1	0.06
21SRC029	Strauss	44	1	0.24
21SRC029	Strauss	45	1	0.31
21SRC029	Strauss	46	1	0.19

Hole No	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
21SRC029	Strauss	47	1	0.17
21SRC029	Strauss	48	1	0.19
21SRC029	Strauss	49	1	0.88
21SRC029	Strauss	50	1	0.21
21SRC029	Strauss	51	1	0.20
21SRC029	Strauss	52	1	0.10
21SRC029	Strauss	53	1	0.09
21SRC031	Strauss	31	1	1.32
21SRC031	Strauss	37	1	0.75
21SRC031	Strauss	38	1	0.77
21SRC031	Strauss	40	1	0.22
21SRC031	Strauss	41	1	0.08
21SRC031	Strauss	42	1	0.09
21SRC031	Strauss	43	1	0.24
21SRC031	Strauss	44	1	0.67
21SRC031	Strauss	45	1	0.40
21SRC031	Strauss	46	1	0.38
21SRC031	Strauss	47	1	0.90
21SRC031	Strauss	48	1	0.26
21SRC032	Strauss	26	1	3.95
21SRC032	Strauss	28	1	0.06
21SRC032	Strauss	34	1	1.01
21SRC032	Strauss	35	1	0.08
21SRC032	Strauss	39	1	0.33
21SRC032	Strauss	40	1	1.40
21SRC032	Strauss	41	1	0.31
21SRC032	Strauss	42	1	0.29
21SRC032	Strauss	43	1	0.06
21SRC032	Strauss	44	1	0.15
21SRC032	Strauss	45	1	0.07
21SRC032	Strauss	46	1	0.15

All location data for the drill holes reported herein (collar coordinates, RLs, etc) are reported in the ASX Announcements dated 18 October 2021; 20 January 2022; and 27 January 2022.

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 used angled Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes. • The drilling was to generally accepted industry standards producing 1.0m samples which were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter. • The splitter reject sample was collected into green plastic bags or plastic buckets and laid out on the ground in 20-40m rows. • The holes were sampled as initial 3m composites for all prospects 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 samples collected are submitted to a contract commercial laboratory. Samples are dried, crushed and homogenised to produce a 40g charge for fire assay and a separate sample for 4- acid digest and 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).*	• The RC holes at Observation, Strauss and HHH/Caruso prospects were drilled with a truck-mounted MK 10 RC Drilling rig mounted on a Volvo FM7 8 x 4 with u Onboard C18 CAT with 1350cfm/500psi Sullair Compressor supplied by Westside Drilling. • The RC hole at the Paris prospect was drilled with a truck-mounted Schramm 450 contract RC drilling rig, plus an Astra Truck 8x8 Aux Booster (350/500 psi 1800 cfm) supplied by Jarahfire Drilling. • All RC holes were drilled using a 145mm (5.5in) face-sampling drilling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The RC samples were not individually weighed or measured for recovery. • To ensure maximum sample recovery and the representivity of the samples, an experienced Company geologist was present during drilling to monitor the sampling process. Any issues were immediately rectified. • Sample recovery was recorded by the Company Field Assistant based on how much of the sample is returned from the cyclone and cone splitter. This is recorded as good, fair, poor or no sample. • Torque is satisfied that the RC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the interval and minimal loss of fines has occurred in the RC drilling resulting in minimal sample bias. • No twin RC drill holes have been completed to assess sample bias. • At this stage no investigations have been made into

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 some of the drillholes some samples were logged as moist and/or wet.
		  ◦ The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned with compressed air at the end of every completed hole.
		  ◦ The sample sizes were appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.
		• Quality Control Procedures
		  ◦ A duplicate 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		methodology and the assay value ranges expected 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 DataShed front end which is managed by a qualified database geologist. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half positive detection.
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 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 Gyro downhole tool to collect the surveys approximately every 25m 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.*	This programme was the first follow-up drilling programme across a number of different prospects. There may still be variation in the drill spacing and drillhole orientation until geological orientations and attitude ofd mineralisation can be established with a suitable degree of certainty. • 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 has been applied to this drilling programme with 1m samples collected and submitted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to the laboratory as 3m composites.
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. True widths are not yet known. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
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 was originally compiled from primary data by independent database consultants based on original assay data and historical database compilations. Data is now managed by suitably qualified in-house personnel. • No review or audit of the data and sampling techniques has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The relevant tenements (M15/480, M15/496, M15/497 and M15/498) are all 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		basalt/gabbro contact as the major control for Paris style gold-copper mineralisation and extensions to the ultramafic units that host the nickel mineralisation around the Kambalda Dome. In the early 1970s the area was the focus of both nickel and copper-zinc exploration. Reconnaissance diamond drilling for nickel was undertaken by WMC that drilled on 5 lines spaced at 800m across the interpreted basal contact position of the Democrat Hill Ultramafic and the BLF. The basal contact of the Kambalda Komatiite (and equivalents) is host to all the nickel mines in the Kambalda district and is the primary exploration area of interest for nickel mineralisation. Base metal exploration involved reconnaissance mapping, gossan search, soil, and stream sediment sampling. In 1973, DHD 101 was drilled to follow up a copper anomaly on the Democratic Shale. Results showed the anomalous gossan values to be associated with a sulphidic shale with values in the range 0.1 to 0.2% Cu and 0.8-1.0% Zn. During the early 1980s, Esso Exploration Australia and Aztec Exploration Limited conducted exploration programs along strike from the Paris Mine. Primary area of interest was copper-zinc-(gold) mineralisation in the felsic volcanics. Work included geochemistry, geophysics, and drilling. The Boundary gossan was discovered, and later drill tested with a single diamond hole in 1984. This hole failed to locate the primary source of the anomalous surface geochemistry. • In 1988, Julia Mines conducted an intensive drilling program comprising 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. 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 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 program. The drilling (148 holes, 640m x 80m) focussed on poorly exposed differentiated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Archaean 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. 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.*	• All relevant information for the drillholes for which 1m split assays are reported in this announcement can be found in the ASX Announcements dated 18 October 2021, 20 January 2022 and 27 January 2022.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 15m to 30m in hole 21HRC023 (originally reported in the ASX Announcement dated 27 January 2022) is reported as 15m at 3.12 gpt Au. This comprised 5 * 3m composite samples, calculated as follows: [(3*2.00)+(3*1.95)+ (3*0.28)+(3*4.64)+ (3*6.71)] = [46.74/15] = 3.12 gpt Au to two decimal places. • 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 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 have been previously reported in the ASX announcements dated 18 October 2021, 20 January 2022 and 27 January 2022. All assay results of >0.05gpt Au are reported in Appendix 1 for the 1m splits taken from the 3m composites originally reported.
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.

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