24 May 2022

FURTHER WIDE HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS AT PARIS

Highlights

- Broad, high-grade gold intercepts from third phase drilling at "Paris" Prospect
    - **27m @ 8.2 g/t Au** from 156m including
        - **6m @ 22.0 g/t Au** from 159m; and
        - **3m @14.0 g/t Au** from 171m (22PRC038)
    - **6m @ 4.0 g/t Au** from 159m, within a broader zone of 18m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 156m (22PRC036)
- Results confirm that wide, high-grade gold mineralisation in drillholes, intersected in late 2021[1], extends to the north-west. Highlights from the previous results included:
    - **24m @ 10.7 g/t Au** from 141m, including **6m @ 34.6 g/t Au** from 141m (21PRC025)
- The Paris high grade zone now has a strike length of +120m. It is open to the North West, southeast and at depth with earlier drilling indicating the potential for the North West strike length to be greater than 280m (figure 1)
- Encouraging results at the "Observation" Prospect demonstrate further potential for increasing the size of the mineralised structure:
    - **3m @ 3.1 g/t Au** from 126m within **6m @ 2.0 g/t Au** from 123m (220RC45)
- Torque is increasingly confident in the geological model, and we expect similar results as we continue to drill in the "Paris Gold Corridor" (Observation, Caruso, Paris South, Carreras, and Pavarotti)
- Torque is well placed and funded to commence follow-up drilling at Paris and its several other targets within the Paris Gold Corridor, with $3.7m cash on hand

Perth-based, Western Australian-focused gold explorer Torque Metals Limited ("**Torque**" or the "**Company**") (**ASX: TOR**) is pleased to announce results from the phase 3 drilling campaign at the Company's wholly owned Paris Project, located to the Southeast of Kalgoorlie on the richly gold endowed Boulder-Lefroy Fault Zone.

Torque's recent RC drilling has re-affirmed a very strong, broad zone of high-grade gold extending approximately 50m westbound of Torque's first discovery that intersected a wide gold zone of 24m @ 10.7 g/t Au[1]

1 Refer to ASX announcements dated 18 Oct 2021.

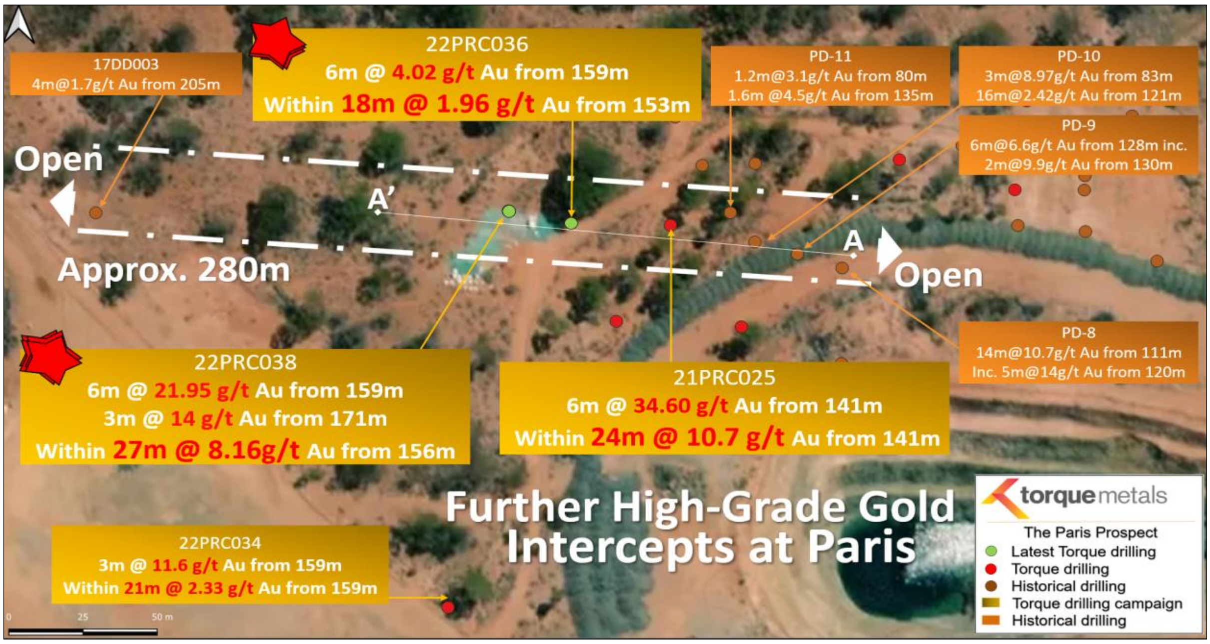

Figure 1: Wide High-grade continues at "Paris" prospect

The latest assay results have confirmed a mineralised zone covering a current minimum strike length of ~120 metres. However, historical drill results from our database demonstrates that there is strong potential for a strike extent in excess of 280 metres This too remains open to the northwest, southeast, and at depth (see figure 2).

The findings are part of Torque's third successful drilling phase since the company went public less than a year ago, and they confirm very strong, broad zones of high-grade gold both up and down dip at Paris, indicating significant potential for growth in gold resources below and adjacent to the existing pit. Assay highlights from this significant drilling results adjacent to the Paris open pit include intersections of

- **6m** @ **22.0 g/t Au** from 159m, **3m** @ **14.0 g/t Au** from 171m within a larger zone of **27m** @ **8.2 g/t Au** from 156m in hole 22PRC038
- **6m** @ **4.0 g/t Au** from 159m within a larger zone of **18m** @ **2.0 g/t Au** from 156m in hole 22PRC036

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

"As I have said before; what a start this Company has had. Less than a year since listing on ASX and we continue to exceed our best expectations. ***27m @ 8.2 g/t Au*** *is an exceptional interval that any corporation would love to have. But we won't rest there. We now clearly see much more potential ahead of us*

The size of this wide, high-grade body currently covers a strike length of ~120m, However, we have historical drillhole data that supports the strong possibility that this wonderful gold zone may extend, at least, to 280m to the North West!

There's also plenty of work elsewhere. We're getting ready to launch our ground geophysical survey in the search for Cassini and Lanfranchi look-a-like nickel deposits as well as preparing the next gold RC drilling campaign"

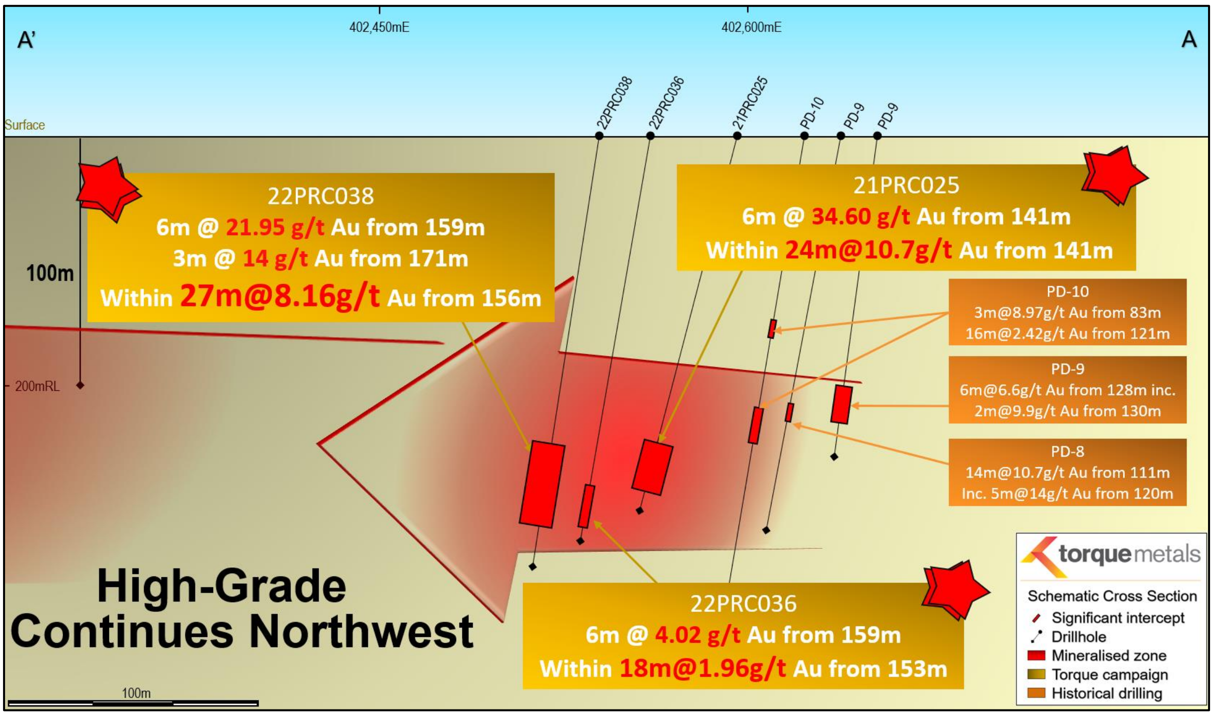

Figure 2: Wide High-grade continues northwest

Summary of significant intersections from drilling adjacent to Paris open pit as follows

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval	Grade (Au)	Intercept Description
22PRC038	156	159	3	1.51	3m@1.51g/t
22PRC038	159	165	6	22	**6m@22g/t**
22PRC038	165	171	6	3.56	6m@3.56g/t
22PRC038	171	174	3	14	**3m@14g/t**
22PRC038	174	183	9	2.3	9m@2.3g/t
22PRC036	153	162	9	2.83	9m@2.83g/t
22PRC036	162	165	3	1.16	3m@1.16g/t
22PRC036	165	171	6	1.02	6m@1.02g/t

Table1: Significant intersections from "Paris" prospect

In addition to the existing heavily mineralised zone at the Paris mine, four additional prospective structures have also been identified with gold intervals exceeding 5g/t Au. These new targets, raises the likelihood of discovering further mineralised prospects with Paris - style high grade. Some of the grades to be found in these structures are listed below (see also figure 3)

- **6m** @ **15.2 g/t** gold from 123m in hole 21PRC021 within **9m** @ **10.6 g/t**
- **2m** @ **23.2 g/t** of gold from 42m in hole PP-154
- **2m** @ **22.0 g/t** of gold from 22m in hole DHD316
- **2m** @ **5.5 g/t** of gold from 22m in hole DHD313

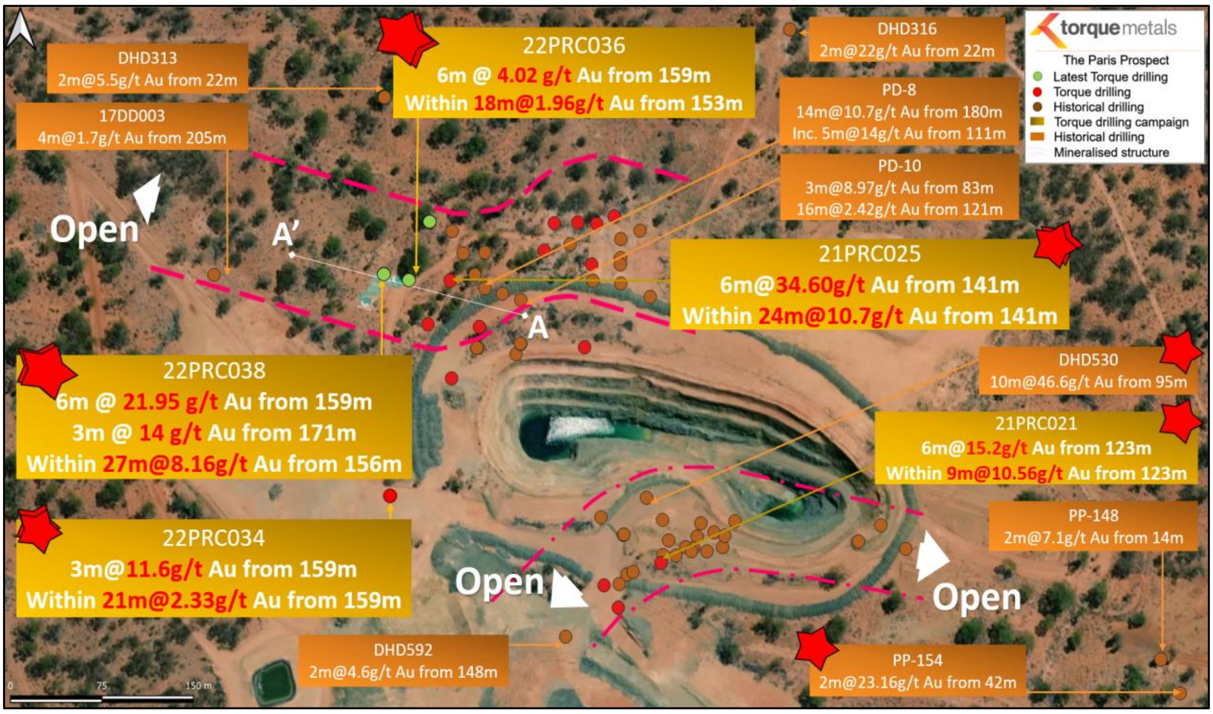

Figure 3: Additional structures within the "Paris" prospect

Observation, like the "Paris" prospect, continues to provide exceptional gold resources for Torque Metals. An intersection from the assay results is shown below as a highlight

- **3m** @ **3.0 g/t gold within 6m** @ **2.0 g/t** gold from 123m in hole 220RC45
- **6m** @ **1.0 g/t** gold from 81m in hole 220RC48 (see figure 4)

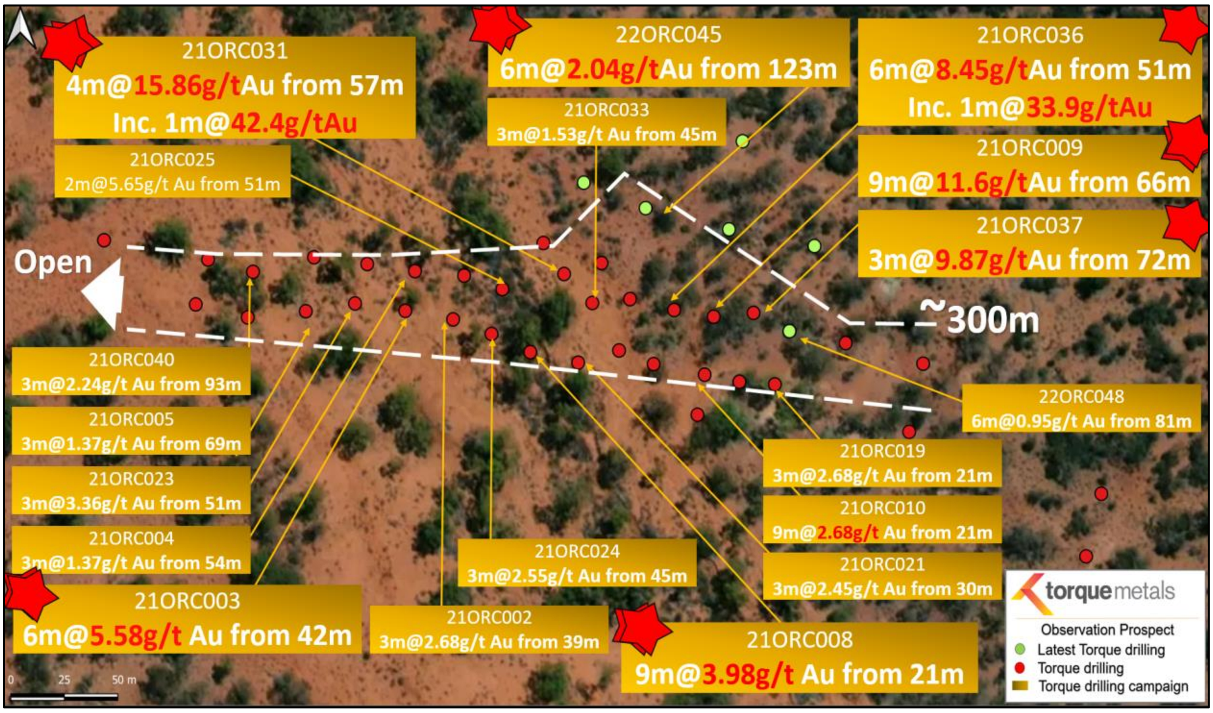

Figure 4: High-grade results at "Observation" prospect

Further target generation to the northeast and southwest of the current gold body is in plan to increase the size of the overall "Observation" gold resource.

What's Next for Torque

Given the significance of these high-grade results, and with a strong cash balance of over $3.7m at present, Torque is planning to commence a follow up drilling program at Paris as soon as possible. Torque anticipates drilling will re-commence in early July or sooner if a suitable rig can be secured. Drilling will test the following:

- Westbound RC follow up drilling into the Paris prospect high grade gold zones with a view to rapidly increasing the gold inventory at that prospect
- Deeper RC drilling at Observation to investigate the depth potential of the previous gold discovery. The drilling will also aim to discover if other parallel or "offshoot" gold zones also exist in the immediate area
- Westbound RC drilling at the Caruso prospect to explore mineralisation styles comparable to the Paris prospect
- RC drilling at Paris South, Carreras, and Pavarotti to test already identified geochemistry anomalies.

Additionally, an 18 line-km moving loop electromagnetic survey (MLEM) is planned to be carried out in late June at the Domingo and Melchior anomalies to test the potential for conductive nickel sulphides.

The Paris Project

Torque's Paris Project lies within the area known as the Boulder-Lefroy Fault Zone (Figure 5). 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.

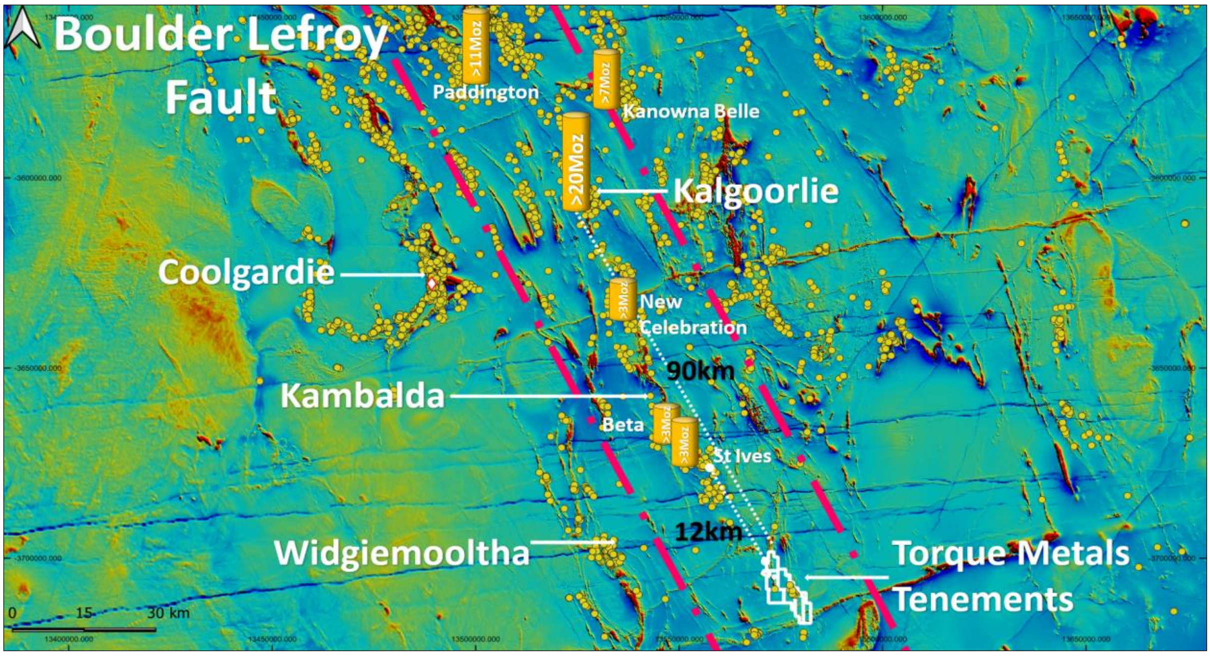

Figure 5: Paris Project located within the Boulder-Lefroy Fault Corridor

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, so far Torque has discovered six different prospects within the potential "Paris Gold Corridor" [2]

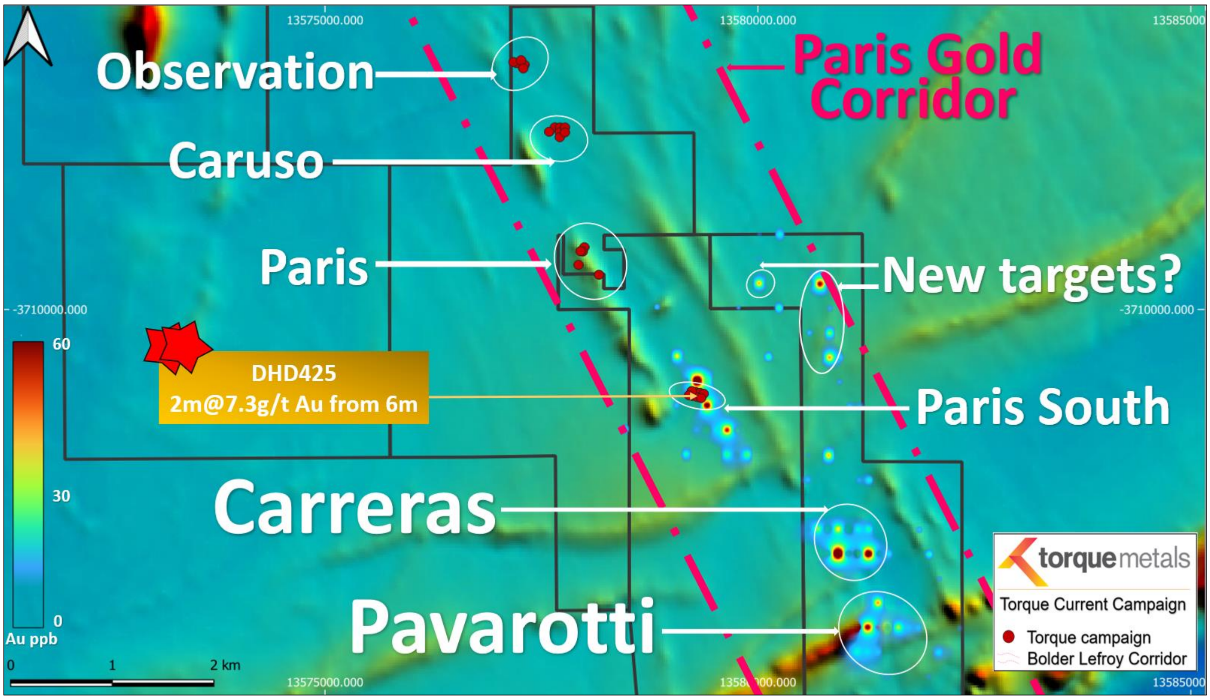

Figure 6: The "Paris Gold Corridor"

Competent Person 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.

2 Refer to ASX announcements dated 15 March 2022.

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.

ENDS

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

Table2: Only gold assays ≥ 0.05 ppm (0.05 g/t) are recorded in the following table, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept

Hole No	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
22PRC034	Paris	135	3	0.21
22PRC034	Paris	138	3	0.47
22PRC034	Paris	141	3	0.04
22PRC034	Paris	156	3	0.31
22PRC034	Paris	159	3	11.60
22PRC034	Paris	162	3	0.73
22PRC034	Paris	165	3	1.58
22PRC034	Paris	168	3	0.22
22PRC034	Paris	171	3	0.03
22PRC034	Paris	174	3	0.89
22PRC034	Paris	177	3	1.24
22PRC034	Paris	180	3	0.14
22PRC034	Paris	204	3	0.06
22PRC035	Paris	0	3	0.06
22PRC035	Paris	57	3	0.05
22PRC035	Paris	60	3	0.02
22PRC035	Paris	63	3	0.14
22PRC035	Paris	66	3	0.08
22PRC035	Paris	69	3	0.02
22PRC035	Paris	72	3	0.03
22PRC035	Paris	75	3	0.06
22PRC035	Paris	78	3	0.06
22PRC035	Paris	81	3	0.03
22PRC035	Paris	120	3	0.17
22PRC035	Paris	123	3	0.02
22PRC035	Paris	126	3	0.02
22PRC035	Paris	135	3	0.07
22PRC035	Paris	138	3	0.39
22PRC035	Paris	141	3	0.04
22PRC035	Paris	144	3	0.03
22PRC035	Paris	168	3	0.03
22PRC035	Paris	171	3	0.26
22PRC035	Paris	174	3	0.08
22PRC036	Paris	45	3	0.02
22PRC036	Paris	48	3	0.67
22PRC036	Paris	51	3	0.04
22PRC036	Paris	153	3	0.73
22PRC036	Paris	156	3	0.90
22PRC036	Paris	159	3	6.87
22PRC036	Paris	162	3	1.16

Hole No	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
22PRC036	Paris	165	3	0.92
22PRC036	Paris	168	3	1.20
22PRC037	Paris	39	3	0.07
22PRC037	Paris	42	3	0.03
22PRC037	Paris	45	3	0.06
22PRC037	Paris	48	3	0.12
22PRC037	Paris	66	3	0.03
22PRC037	Paris	69	3	0.07
22PRC037	Paris	75	3	0.60
22PRC037	Paris	78	3	0.03
22PRC037	Paris	87	3	0.05
22PRC037	Paris	90	3	0.09
22PRC037	Paris	96	3	0.03
22PRC037	Paris	99	3	0.15
22PRC037	Paris	102	3	0.05
22PRC037	Paris	204	3	0.07
22PRC037	Paris	207	3	0.06
22PRC037	Paris	228	2	0.58
22PRC038	Paris	42	3	0.03
22PRC038	Paris	45	3	0.11
22PRC038	Paris	48	3	0.02
22PRC038	Paris	147	3	0.21
22PRC038	Paris	156	3	1.51
22PRC038	Paris	159	3	25.00
22PRC038	Paris	162	3	18.90
22PRC038	Paris	165	3	3.89
22PRC038	Paris	168	3	3.23
22PRC038	Paris	171	3	14.00
22PRC038	Paris	174	3	5.66
22PRC038	Paris	177	3	0.14
22PRC038	Paris	180	3	1.10
22ORC043	Observation	21	3	0.02
22ORC043	Observation	24	3	0.27
22ORC043	Observation	27	3	0.03
22ORC043	Observation	30	3	0.03
22ORC043	Observation	33	3	0.09
22ORC043	Observation	36	3	0.05
22ORC043	Observation	117	3	0.29
22ORC043	Observation	120	3	0.03
22ORC043	Observation	123	3	0.36
22ORC043	Observation	126	3	0.04
22ORC043	Observation	129	3	0.03
22ORC043	Observation	135	3	0.57
22ORC043	Observation	138	3	0.67
22ORC043	Observation	141	3	0.11

Hole No	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
22ORC044	Observation	27	3	0.08
22ORC044	Observation	30	3	0.07
22ORC044	Observation	99	3	0.07
22ORC045	Observation	6	3	0.23
22ORC045	Observation	9	3	0.03
22ORC045	Observation	33	3	0.16
22ORC045	Observation	36	3	0.09
22ORC045	Observation	54	3	0.06
22ORC045	Observation	60	3	1.25
22ORC045	Observation	63	3	0.06
22ORC045	Observation	96	3	0.51
22ORC045	Observation	99	3	0.03
22ORC045	Observation	123	3	1.03
22ORC045	Observation	126	3	3.05
22ORC045	Observation	129	3	0.05
22ORC045	Observation	132	3	0.03
22ORC045	Observation	147	3	0.08
22ORC046	Observation	6	3	0.13
22ORC046	Observation	9	3	0.08
22ORC046	Observation	33	3	0.14
22ORC046	Observation	126	4	0.09
22ORC047	Observation	30	3	0.04
22ORC047	Observation	33	3	0.09
22ORC047	Observation	36	3	0.06
22ORC047	Observation	39	3	0.14
22ORC047	Observation	42	3	0.03
22ORC048	Observation	24	3	0.06
22ORC048	Observation	75	3	0.11
22ORC048	Observation	78	3	0.04
22ORC048	Observation	81	3	1.66
22ORC048	Observation	84	3	0.24
22ORC048	Observation	87	3	0.10
22PSRC001	Paris South	6	3	0.15
22PSRC001	Paris South	9	3	0.09
22PSRC001	Paris South	12	3	0.04
22PSRC001	Paris South	15	3	0.06
22PSRC004	Paris South	81	3	0.20
22PSRC004	Paris South	93	3	0.86
22PSRC005	Paris South	6	3	0.07
22PSRC006	Paris South	18	3	0.59
22PSRC007	Paris South	18	3	0.11
22PSRC007	Paris South	21	3	0.14
22PSRC007	Paris South	24	3	0.29
22PSRC007	Paris South	27	3	0.15
22PSRC007	Paris South	30	3	0.05

Hole No	Prospect	From (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
22PSRC007	Paris South	33	3	0.75
22PSRC007	Paris South	36	3	0.27
22HRC026	Caruso/HHH	33	3	0.06
22HRC026	Caruso/HHH	45	3	0.15
22HRC026	Caruso/HHH	48	3	0.05
22HRC026	Caruso/HHH	51	3	0.02
22HRC026	Caruso/HHH	54	3	0.07
22HRC026	Caruso/HHH	66	3	0.13
22HRC026	Caruso/HHH	69	3	0.03
22HRC028	Caruso/HHH	42	3	0.04
22HRC028	Caruso/HHH	45	3	0.06
22HRC030	Caruso/HHH	30	3	0.10
22HRC030	Caruso/HHH	33	3	0.23
22HRC030	Caruso/HHH	36	3	0.06
22HRC030	Caruso/HHH	39	3	0.03
22HRC030	Caruso/HHH	42	3	0.04
22HRC030	Caruso/HHH	45	3	0.03
22HRC030	Caruso/HHH	48	3	0.02
22HRC030	Caruso/HHH	78	2	0.07

Table3: Latest RC holes drilled at Paris, Paris South, Caruso/HHH and Observation Prospects. All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid MGA_GDA94-51. The azimuth shown is the magnetic azimuth of the drilling direction.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Prospect	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
22PRC035	402721	6504577	Paris	300	205	020 º	-60 º
22PRC036	402560	6504814	Paris	299	180	201 º	-65 º
22PRC037	402568	6504858	Paris	299	230	199 º	-65 º
22PRC038	402539	6504815	Paris	299	190	201 º	-65 º
22ORC043	401925	6506720	Observation	306	160	190 º	-60 º
22ORC044	401966	6506714	Observation	307	160	193 º	-60 º
22ORC045	401888	6506732	Observation	306	160	189 º	-60 º
22ORC046	401860	6506739	Observation	305	130	191 º	-60 º
22ORC047	401934	6506759	Observation	307	220	190 º	-60 º
22ORC048	401960	6506683	Observation	306	90	190 º	-60 º
22HRC024	402223	6506042	Caruso/HHH	301	100	045 º	-60 º
22HRC025	402318	6505978	Caruso/HHH	301	88	180 º	-60 º
22HRC026	402271	6506081	Caruso/HHH	301	123	180 º	-60 º
22HRC027	402325	6506083	Caruso/HHH	301	80	000 º	-60 º
22HRC028	402365	6506080	Caruso/HHH	300	80	000 º	-60 º
22HRC029	402371	6506026	Caruso/HHH	300	80	000 º	-60 º
22HRC030	402322	6506031	Caruso/HHH	300	80	000 º	-60 º
22PSRC001	403765	6503369	Paris South	292	60	032 º	-59 º
22PSRC002	403746	6503326	Paris South	291	100	031 º	-60 º
22PSRC003	403727	6503377	Paris South	292	60	029 º	-60 º
22PSRC004	403696	6503335	Paris South	292	100	031 º	-60 º
22PSRC005	403680	6503394	Paris South	293	60	031 º	-60 º
22PSRC006	403662	6503341	Paris South	293	100	031 º	-60 º
22PSRC007	403649	6503396	Paris South	294	60	030 º	-60 º
22PSRC008	403614	6503351	Paris South	294	100	030 º	-60 º

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 in this programme were drilled with a truck-mounted T685/KWL700 RC Drilling rig mounted on a Mercedes 8 x 8 with a 500psi/1350cfm Onboard Compressor supplied by Strike Drilling. • Relevant support vehicles were provided. • 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 whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 methodology and the assay value ranges expected for gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 True North seeking Gyro downhole tool to collect the surveys approximately 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.*	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 of 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 to the laboratory as 3m composites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. Investigation of the presence of possible Reidel structures had meant that a number of different drillhole azimuth orientations have been 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 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 (M15/497 and M15/498) are both 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 reported in this announcement can be found in Table 2 of this announcement.

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, 156m to 183m in hole 22PRC038 is reported as 27m at 8.2 gpt Au. This comprised 9 * 3m composite samples, calculated as follows: [(3*1.51)+(3*25.300)+(3*18.90)+(3*3.89)+(3*3.89)+(3*3.23)+(3*14.00)+(3*5.66)+(3*0.14)+(3*1.10)] = [220.29/27] = 8.16 gpt Au = 8.2 gpt Au to one decimal place. • 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 relatively early stage 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 and reported as downhole widths. Insufficient knowledge of the structural controls on the mineralisation and attitude of the minerlaised horizons is known yet to allow true widths to be established.. • 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 summaries of relevant drill hole assay information have been previously reported in the ASX announcements dated 18 October 2021, 20 January 2022 and 27 January 2022.
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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