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ASX Announcement

5 July 2023

ASX:TOR
torquemetals.com

Paris Delivers 185g/t Bonanza Gold Interval

Highlights

- Initial assay results from recent completed drilling at Torque's 100% owned Paris gold camp has revealed high-grade gold mineralised zones at Paris and Observation prospects.
- First-pass, (4-hole) diamond drilling at Paris and Observation prospects intersected multiple gold mineralised intervals, with best intercepts including:
  - **2.49m @ 40.6 g/t Au** from 167.8m, and
  - **4.44m @ 20.82 g/t** Au from 170.3m, and
  - **1.2m @ 185 g/t Au** from 174.7m, all within

  35m @ 14.12 g/t Au from 157.85m (23PRCDD076)

  - **1.04m @ 83.59 g/t Au** from 181.34m, within

  14.76m @ 7.6 g/t Au from 168.13m (23PRCDD077)

  - **3m @ 12 g/t Au** from 19m within

  16m @ 2.73 g/t Au from 18m (23ODD001)

- RC drilling program, (6,128m, 52-hole) completed, comprising a combination of extensional and in-fill drilling at the Paris, HHH and Observation prospects. Assay results imminent.
- A subsequent diamond drilling program, (322m, 3-hole) completed, testing extensions of the mineralised structure to the west of Paris prospect. Assay results expected this quarter.
- First round metallurgical test work has now commenced on the diamond core generated from Paris and Observation prospects, with results expected this quarter.
- POW submitted for next drilling phase at Torque's 9 pre-native title Mining Licences at Paris gold project.
- Torque is well-funded to continue driving activities at Paris and grow the scale of the high-grade gold camp located 12km SE from Goldfields' St. Ives and 10km E from Karora's Higginsville in WA gold fields.

Western Australian gold explorer Torque Metals Limited ("**Torque**" or "the **Company**") (ASX: **TOR**) is pleased to announce high grade gold assay results from recent drilling campaigns at its wholly owned Paris Project (Figure 4), on the Boulder-Lefroy Fault Zone, southeast of Kalgoorlie.

Torque's Managing Director, Cristian Moreno, commented:

*"Torque's first-ever diamond drilling campaign at Paris and Observation prospects confirmed the existence of high-grade gold mineralised zones in all four drill holes. The work produced impressive intercepts, including intervals such as 1.2 metres at **185 g/t** Au and 2.49 metres at **40.6 g/t** Au. These intercepts are part of a wider mineralised zone at Paris measuring **35 metres at 14.12 g/t** Au, which highlights the substantial presence of gold within the Paris gold camp. Diamond core samples are currently undergoing metallurgical analysis. Results are anticipated to be available during the current quarter.*

"Torque also successfully completed additional RC drilling and diamond drilling programmes, involving a combination of extensional and in-fill drilling at the Paris, HHH and Observation prospects. The Company eagerly awaits the assay results from these programs, which are expected to be received over the next several weeks.

"Torque is well-funded to continue driving activities at the Paris gold camp and enhance the scale of this growing gold project in the Western Australian gold fields, situated just 12 kilometres southeast of Gold Fields Ltd [JSE:GFI] St. Ives Gold Mine, and 10 kilometres east of Karora Resources [TSX:KRR] Higginsville Gold Operation. Torque has submitted a POW for the upcoming drilling phase and we anticipate resuming drilling operations as soon as feasible."

Discussion

Torque Metals received assays from its inaugural diamond drilling (DD) at Paris and Observation prospects. At Paris, in-fill reverse circulation (RC) pre-collar-diamond tail drilling again encountered multiple, highly altered fault regions with abundant sulphides and quartz veining over significant widths[1] (Figure 1); key assay results as follows with full analytical data in Appendix 1.

- **2.49m @ 40.6 g/t Au** from 167.8m, **4.44m @ 20.82 g/t** Au from 170.3m, and **1.2m @ 185 g/t Au** from 174.7m within
  - **35m @ 14.12 g/t Au** from 157.85m (23PRCDD076)
- **1.04m @ 83.59 g/t Au** from 181.34m within
  - **14.76m @ 7.6 g/t Au** from 168.13m (23PRCDD077)
- **2.31m @ 2.79 g/t Au** from 192.30m and **1.7m @ 4.88 g/t Au** from 202.8m (23PRCDD075)

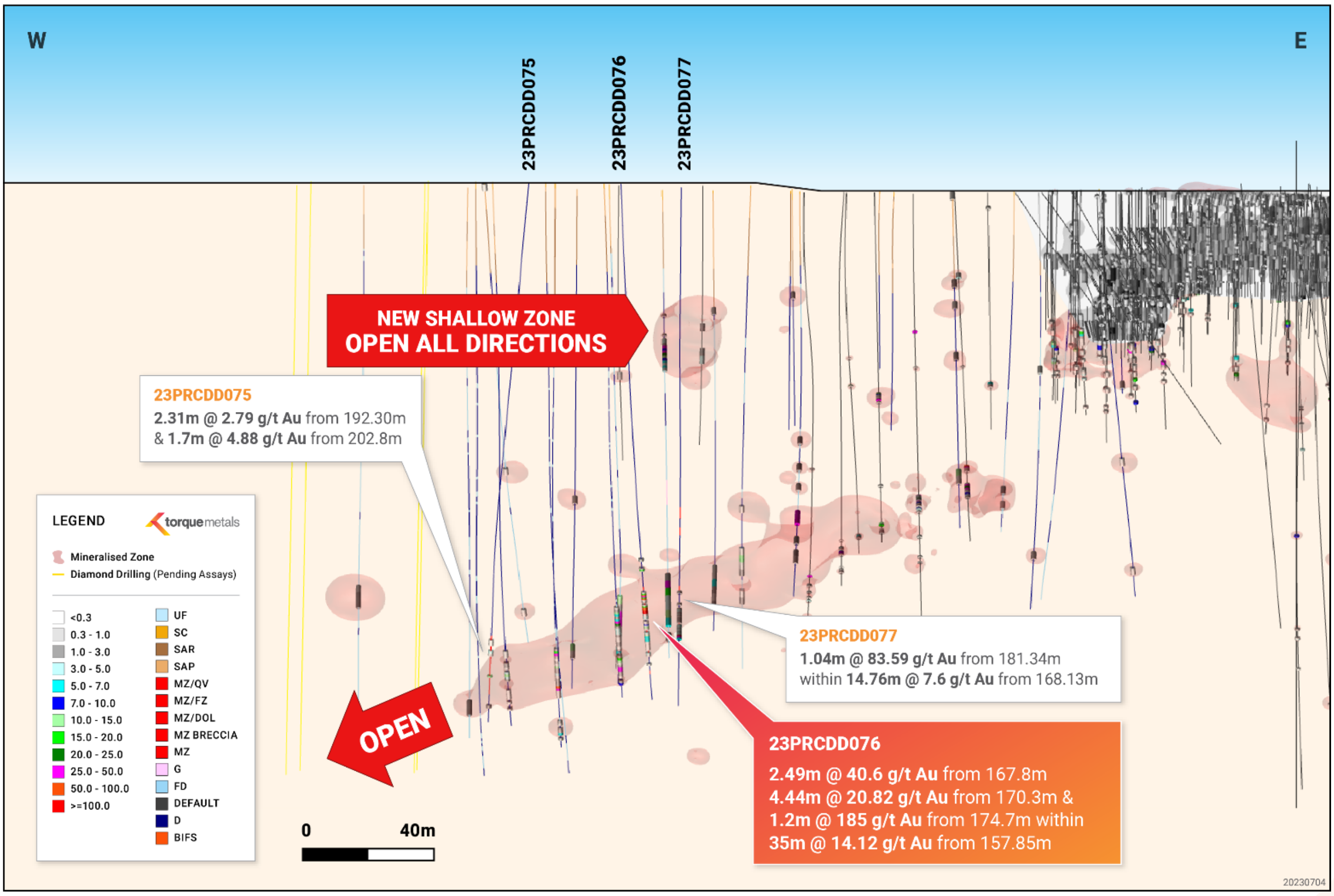

Figure 1 Paris prospect, mineralised intervals at holes 23PRCDD075, 23PRCDD076, and 23PRCDD077

[1] Refer also to ASX announcement dated 21 April 2023 - Drilling identifies multiple mineralised zones at Paris Gold Project

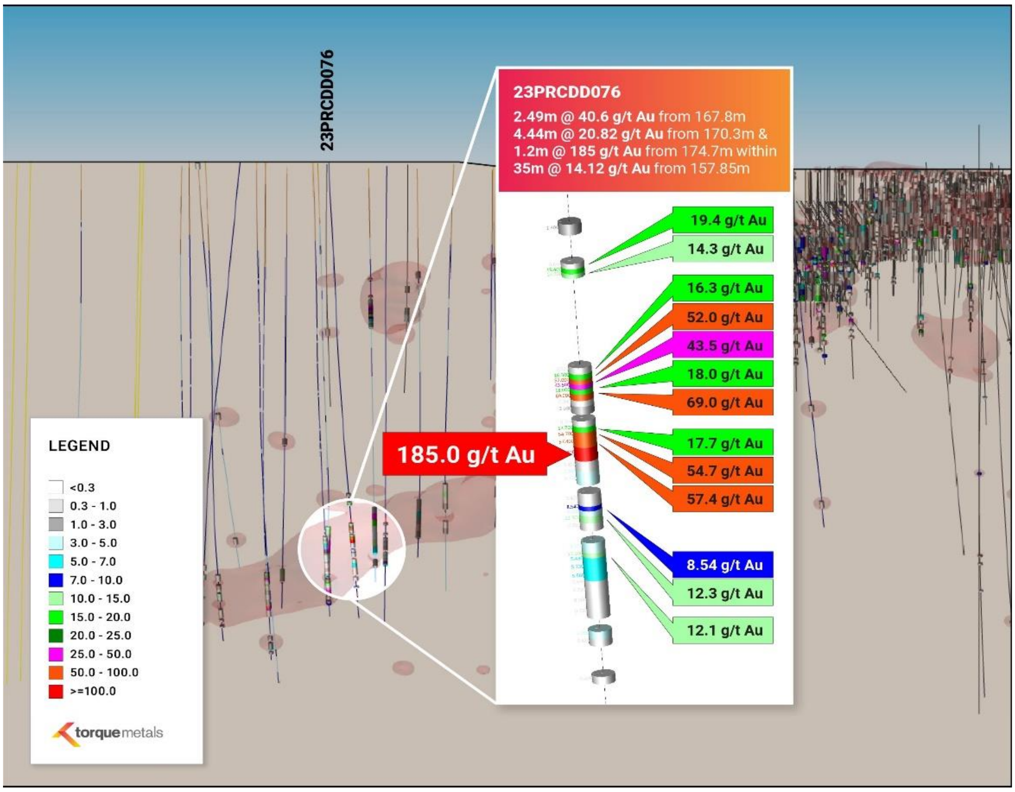

Figure 2 Paris prospect, mineralised interval at hole 23PRCDD076

At Observation, a single diamond hole located a novel shallow vein-hosted, structurally controlled mineralised interval (Figure 2). TOR's technical team will devise a follow-up program aimed at extending this highly promising zone. Results as follows with full analytical data in Appendix 1.

- **3m @ 12 g/t Au** from 19m within
  - **16m @ 2.73 g/t Au** from 18m (23ODD001)

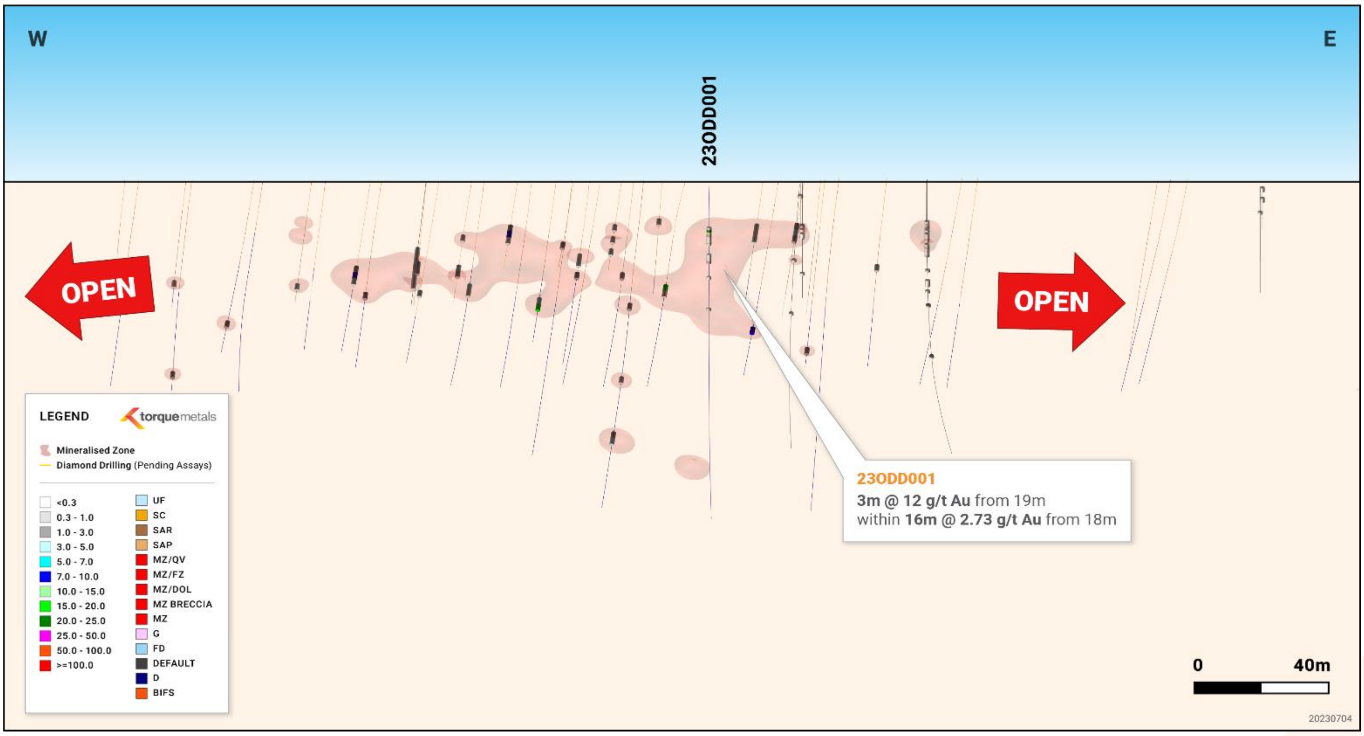

Figure 3 Observation prospect, mineralised intervals at diamond hole 23ODD001

Metallurgical characterisation is being conducted by Bureau Veritas on the DD core samples obtained from the Paris and Observation prospects. These tests are evaluating the metallurgical characteristics and gold recoverability in those deposits. Results are expected to be available in the third quarter, providing crucial insights into the gold processing and extraction potential of the Paris project.

An RC drilling programme was successfully completed, comprising 52 drill holes with a total length of 6,128 metres. This comprehensive programme focused on both extensional and in-fill drilling at the Paris, HHH and Observation prospects. Samples are currently undergoing assay analysis, for which results are expected imminently, providing valuable insights into the mineralisation potential of these prospects.

Additionally, a second-round diamond drilling programme was concluded adjacent the Paris open pit, consisting of three drill holes with a cumulative length of 322 metres. This programme specifically targeted extensions of Paris mineralisation towards the west. Assay results from this programme are anticipated to be available this quarter.

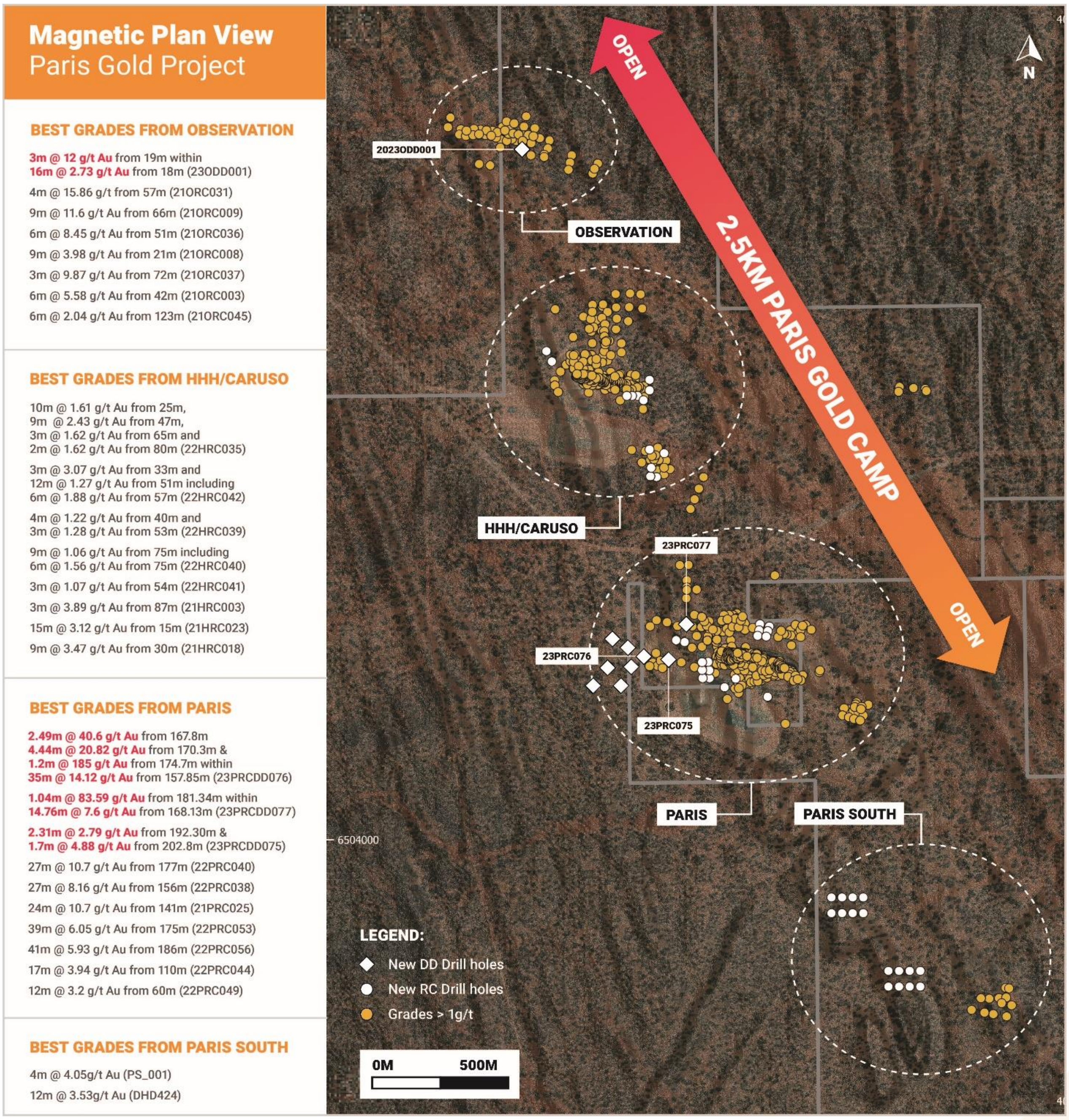

Figure 4 Paris gold camp. Drill hole location of assay results from this programme.

Approaching work program at Paris Gold Camp

A Plan of Work (POW) has been submitted for the upcoming drilling phase at the Paris gold project. This campaign will aim to spatially increase the gold mineralised zone and explore adjacent parallel structures already identified by geophysical imagery and machine learning algorithms.

Torque is well-funded to sustain and drive activities at the Paris Project. The aim is to expand the scale of the high-grade gold camp, strategically located 12km southeast from Goldfields' St. Ives project and 10km east from Karora Resources' Higginsville project in the Western Australia gold fields. This favourable location positions Torque for potential synergies and opportunities with established mine operators in the region, ensuring a solid foundation for the ongoing growth and advancement of the Paris gold project.

Additional information

Torque successfully applied for new tenements near the Paris gold project, strategically located close to the Bald Hill spodumene mine, with potential for battery minerals. Torque is currently in positive discussions with Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (NNTAC) to include these tenements in TOR-NNTAC existing agreement. This expansion enhances Torque's portfolio, providing opportunities for resource growth and long-term strategic development. The acquisition of these tenements aligns with Torque's ongoing efforts at the Paris gold project, positioning the Company for continued success.

About Torque Metals

Torque Metals (**ASX**: **TOR**) is a smart exploration company with a proven discovery methodology, combining drilling results with machine learning algorithms and geological interpretation. Torque's Board and management have successful records and extensive experience in the exploration, development, and financing of mining projects in Australia and overseas.

Torque's flagship Paris Gold Project covers over ~300km2 which includes nine wholly owned, granted, pre-native title mining licences, and multiple exploration licences situated in Western Australian goldfields.

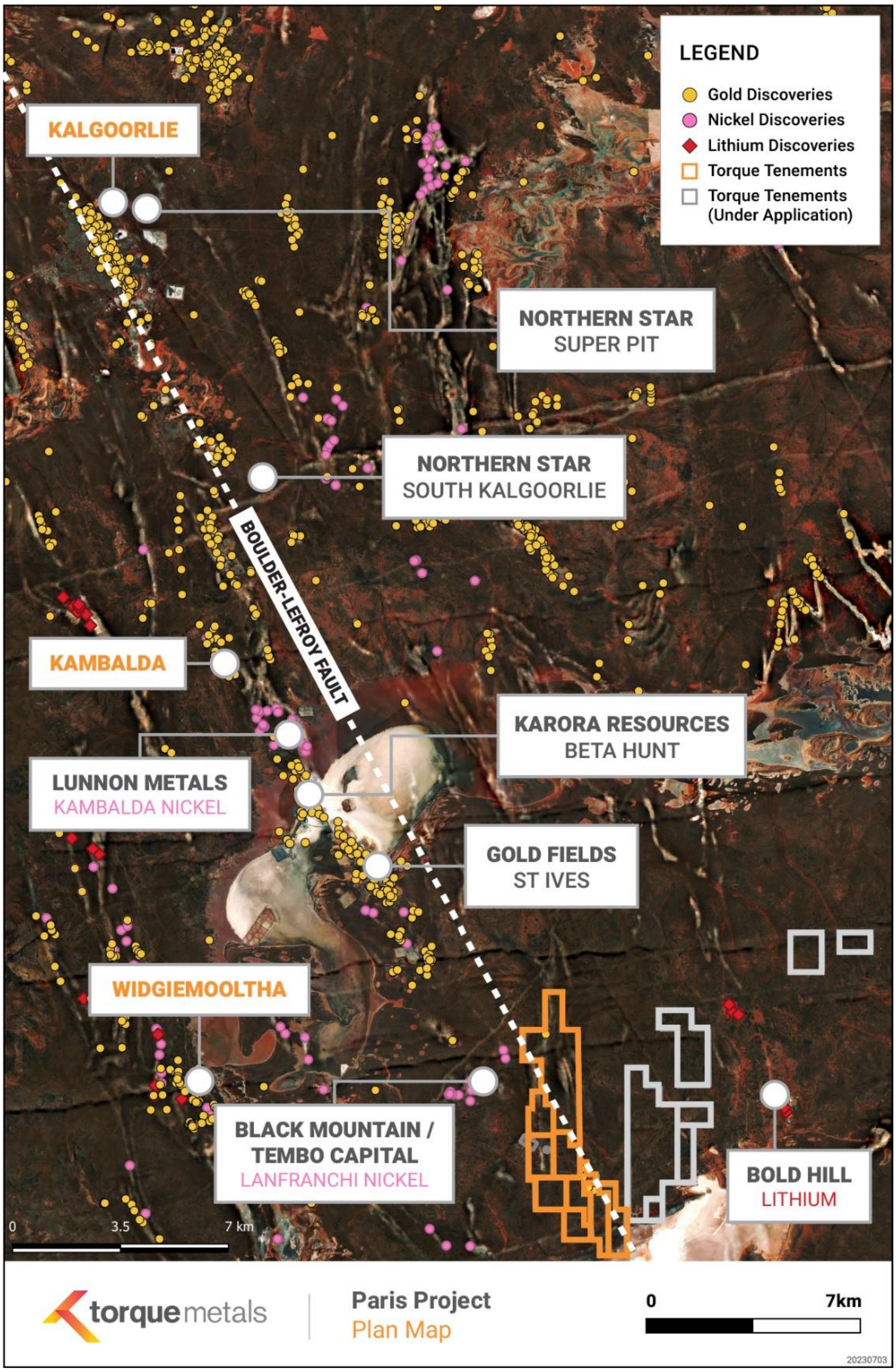

Figure 5 Paris Project

Project Background – The Paris Project

Torque’s Paris Project lies within area regional feature known as the Boulder-Lefroy Fault Zone. 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 historical 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 deeper drilling.

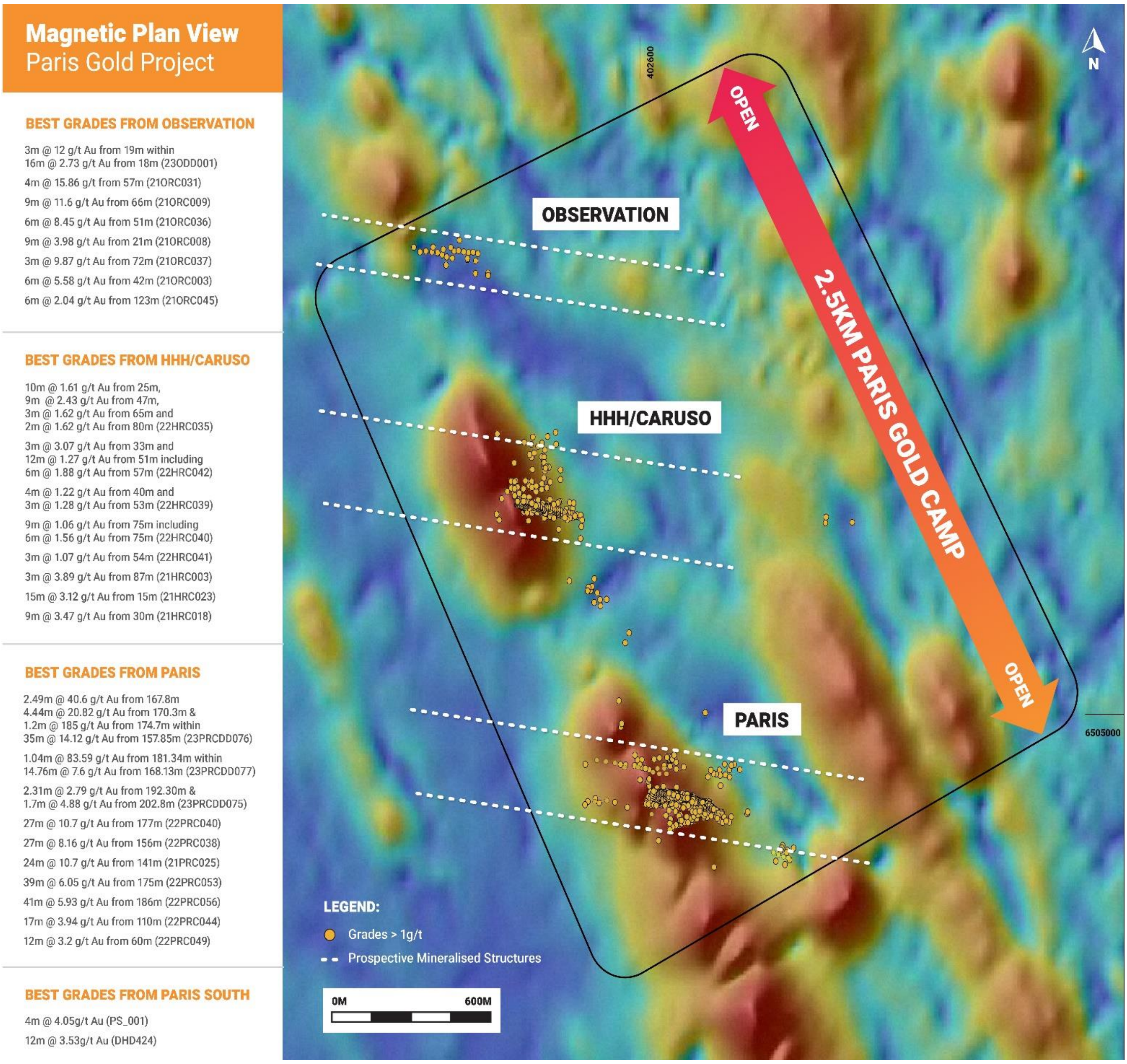

Figure 6 The Paris Gold Camp

Since listing on ASX in 2021[2], Torque has already undertaken six drilling campaigns at Paris with the objective of better defining the zones most likely to rapidly contribute to a gold resource model. Thus far, Torque’s model considers a possible gold camp of at least 2.5km of length having real potential to host a significant gold inventory, based on the known mines and deposits in similar geological setting along the Boulder-Lefroy fault corridor.

[2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 23 June 2021 - ASX Notice - Admission to Official List

Competent Person Statement – Exploration Results

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

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 23 June 2021 and 21 April 2023. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company states that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This 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 Directors 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 g/t) are recorded in the following table, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole lengths.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
2023PRC075	84	87	3	0.06	2023PRCDD77	163.26	164.49	1.23	0.5
2023PRC075	120	123	3	0.09	2023PRCDD77	164.49	165.79	1.3	0.07
2023PRCDD75	187.94	188.58	0.64	0.65	2023PRCDD77	165.79	166.54	0.75	0.06
2023PRCDD75	188.58	189.45	0.87	0.48	2023PRCDD77	166.54	167.33	0.79	0.09
2023PRCDD75	189.45	190.35	0.9	0.32	2023PRCDD77	167.33	168.13	0.8	0.2
2023PRCDD75	191.44	192.3	0.86	0.2	2023PRCDD77	168.13	169.02	0.89	0.84
2023PRCDD75	192.3	193.61	1.31	4.67	2023PRCDD77	169.02	169.84	0.82	0.02
2023PRCDD75	193.61	194.61	1	0.34	2023PRCDD77	169.84	170.26	0.42	0.11
2023PRCDD75	194.61	195.7	1.09	0.26	2023PRCDD77	170.26	170.86	0.6	2.2
2023PRCDD75	195.7	196.7	1	0.06	2023PRCDD77	170.86	171.39	0.53	4.63
2023PRCDD75	196.7	197.3	0.6	0.14	2023PRCDD77	171.39	171.95	0.56	4.8
2023PRCDD75	202	202.8	0.8	0.09	2023PRCDD77	171.95	172.33	0.38	1.44
2023PRCDD75	202.8	203.34	0.54	14.9	2023PRCDD77	172.33	172.8	0.47	2.86
2023PRCDD75	203.34	204.5	1.16	0.22	2023PRCDD77	172.8	173.16	0.36	4.18
2023PRCDD75	204.5	205.76	1.26	0.05	2023PRCDD77	173.16	173.64	0.48	2.6
2023PRCDD75	208	209	1	0.1	2023PRCDD77	173.64	174.14	0.5	0.81
2023PRCDD75	214.84	216	1.16	1.78	2023PRCDD77	174.14	174.68	0.54	2.2
2023PRCDD76	152.39	153.6	1.21	0.08	2023PRCDD77	174.68	175.32	0.64	2.62
2023PRCDD76	153.6	154.64	1.04	1.3	2023PRCDD77	175.32	175.81	0.49	2.21
2023PRCDD76	156.3	156.82	0.52	0.21	2023PRCDD77	175.81	176.34	0.53	0.95
2023PRCDD76	157.33	157.85	0.52	0.64	2023PRCDD77	176.34	176.81	0.47	0.2
2023PRCDD76	157.85	158.3	0.45	19.4	2023PRCDD77	176.81	177.36	0.55	0.55
2023PRCDD76	158.3	158.73	0.43	14.3	2023PRCDD77	177.36	177.84	0.48	3.33
2023PRCDD76	158.73	159.9	1.17	0.24	2023PRCDD77	177.84	178.39	0.55	0.55
2023PRCDD76	159.9	160.88	0.98	0.21	2023PRCDD77	177.84	178.39	0.55	0.58
2023PRCDD76	160.88	162	1.12	0.19	2023PRCDD77	178.39	178.85	0.46	1.3
2023PRCDD76	163	164	1	0.06	2023PRCDD77	178.85	179.35	0.5	0.35
2023PRCDD76	165.58	166.5	0.92	0.25	2023PRCDD77	179.35	179.86	0.51	0.78
2023PRCDD76	166.5	167.16	0.66	0.08	2023PRCDD77	179.86	180.53	0.67	1.17
2023PRCDD76	167.16	167.79	0.63	0.62	2023PRCDD77	180.53	180.85	0.32	0.57
2023PRCDD76	167.79	168.3	0.51	16.3	2023PRCDD77	180.85	181.34	0.49	2.86
2023PRCDD76	168.3	168.75	0.45	52	2023PRCDD77	181.34	181.8	0.46	135
2023PRCDD76	168.75	169.23	0.48	43.5	2023PRCDD77	181.8	182.38	0.58	42.8
2023PRCDD76	169.23	169.7	0.47	18	2023PRCDD77	182.38	182.89	0.51	5.44
2023PRCDD76	169.7	170.28	0.58	69	2023PRCDD77	197.48	198.09	0.61	0.06
2023PRCDD76	170.28	170.83	0.55	0.84	2023PRCDD77	203.06	203.74	0.68	0.14
2023PRCDD76	170.83	171.58	0.75	2.08	2023ODD001	18	19	1	0.531
2023PRCDD76	171.58	172.18	0.6	0.13	2023ODD001	19	20	1	20.8
2023PRCDD76	172.18	172.77	0.59	0.74	2023ODD001	20	21	1	12.7
2023PRCDD76	172.77	173.28	0.51	17.7	2023ODD001	21	22	1	2.5
2023PRCDD76	173.28	173.93	0.65	54.7	2023ODD001	22	23	1	0.367

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
2023PRCDD76	173.93	174.72	0.79	57.4	2023ODD001	23	24	1	0.809
2023PRCDD76	174.72	176	1.28	185	2023ODD001	24	24.4	0.4	0.449
2023PRCDD76	176	176.99	0.99	0.45	2023ODD001	24.4	24.8	0.4	0.494
2023PRCDD76	176.99	177.29	0.3	3.36	2023ODD001	24.8	25.2	0.4	1.73
2023PRCDD76	177.29	178.29	1	4.72	2023ODD001	25.2	25.5	0.3	0.859
2023PRCDD76	179.07	180.27	1.2	0.42	2023ODD001	25.5	26	0.5	0.316
2023PRCDD76	180.27	180.7	0.43	8.54	2023ODD001	26	27	1	0.16
2023PRCDD76	180.7	181.19	0.49	4.08	2023ODD001	27	28	1	0.032
2023PRCDD76	181.19	181.84	0.65	12.3	2023ODD001	28	29	1	0.041
2023PRCDD76	181.84	182.6	0.76	0.85	2023ODD001	29	30	1	0.09
2023PRCDD76	182.6	183.7	1.1	0.1	2023ODD001	30	31	1	0.735
2023PRCDD76	183.7	184.68	0.98	3.17	2023ODD001	31	32	1	0.384
2023PRCDD76	184.68	185.14	0.46	12.1	2023ODD001	32	33	1	0.525
2023PRCDD76	185.14	185.64	0.5	5.43	2023ODD001	33	34	1	2.49
2023PRCDD76	185.64	186.66	1.02	5.73	2023ODD001	34	35	1	0.164
2023PRCDD76	186.66	187.31	0.65	5.86	2023ODD001	36	37	1	0.061
2023PRCDD76	187.31	187.85	0.54	0.63	2023ODD001	37	38	1	0.096
2023PRCDD76	187.85	188.85	1	0.79	2023ODD001	38	39	1	0.045
2023PRCDD76	188.85	189.75	0.9	0.36	2023ODD001	39	40	1	0.251
2023PRCDD76	189.75	190.89	1.14	0.33	2023ODD001	40	41	1	0.309
2023PRCDD76	190.89	192.08	1.19	0.22	2023ODD001	42	43	1	0.085
2023PRCDD76	192.08	192.8	0.72	3.79	2023ODD001	44	45	1	0.046
2023PRCDD76	192.8	193.5	0.7	0.42	2023ODD001	45	46	1	0.127
2023PRCDD76	196.34	197.09	0.75	0.48	2023ODD001	46	47	1	0.099
2023PRCDD76	197.77	198.3	0.53	0.26	2023ODD001	47	48	1	0.076
2023PRCDD76	198.3	198.89	0.59	0.13	2023ODD001	52.82	54	1.18	0.197
2023PRC077	6	9	3	0.09	2023ODD001	54	55	1	0.432

APPENDIX 2: Collar of RC-diamond-tail and diamond drillholes released in this announcement.

All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid MGA_GDA94-51.

HOLE ID	Coordinates		Prospect	RL (m)	Depth (m)
	Easting	Northing			
2023PRCDD075	402428	6504679	Paris	300	222.1
2023PRCDD076	402471	6504691	Paris	300	211.4
2023PRCDD077	402549	6504817	Paris	300	209.7
2023ODD001	401914	6506631	Observation	303	147.6

APPENDIX 3: Down hole survey of latest Torque RC-diamond-tail and diamond drilling campaign

Downhole surveys were completed on all the RC/DD drill holes by the drillers. They used a True North seeking Gyro downhole tool to collect the surveys approximately every 5m down the hole. The azimuth shown is the magnetic azimuth of the drilling direction.

Hole ID	Depth	Survey Method	Dip	Azimuth	Hole ID	Depth	Survey Method	Dip	Azimuth
2023PRCDD75	0	GYRO	-65.65	9.91	2023PRCDD76	165	GYRO	-64.4	31.4
2023PRCDD75	5	GYRO	-65.62	10.65	2023PRCDD76	170	GYRO	-64.42	31.28
2023PRCDD75	10	GYRO	-65.33	10.75	2023PRCDD76	175	GYRO	-64.4	31.69
2023PRCDD75	15	GYRO	-64.89	10.62	2023PRCDD76	180	GYRO	-64.46	32.77
2023PRCDD75	20	GYRO	-64.59	10.82	2023PRCDD76	185	GYRO	-64.32	31.95
2023PRCDD75	25	GYRO	-64.38	11.13	2023PRCDD76	190	GYRO	-64.34	32.28
2023PRCDD75	30	GYRO	-64.16	11.18	2023PRCDD76	195	GYRO	-64.36	32.06
2023PRCDD75	35	GYRO	-63.99	11.4	2023PRCDD76	200	GYRO	-64.39	33.5
2023PRCDD75	40	GYRO	-63.69	11.69	2023PRCDD77	0	GYRO	-65.96	203.76
2023PRCDD75	45	GYRO	-63.63	11.7	2023PRCDD77	5	GYRO	-66.58	204.12
2023PRCDD75	50	GYRO	-63.56	11.36	2023PRCDD77	10	GYRO	-66.51	203.76
2023PRCDD75	55	GYRO	-63.53	11.33	2023PRCDD77	15	GYRO	-66.23	203.51
2023PRCDD75	60	GYRO	-63.47	11.34	2023PRCDD77	20	GYRO	-66.24	203.12
2023PRCDD75	65	GYRO	-63.48	11.14	2023PRCDD77	25	GYRO	-66.18	203.27
2023PRCDD75	70	GYRO	-63.39	11.11	2023PRCDD77	30	GYRO	-66.28	203.39
2023PRCDD75	75	GYRO	-63.32	11.16	2023PRCDD77	35	GYRO	-66.2	203.53
2023PRCDD75	80	GYRO	-63.2	11	2023PRCDD77	40	GYRO	-66.13	203.71
2023PRCDD75	85	GYRO	-63.17	10.79	2023PRCDD77	45	GYRO	-66.25	203.95
2023PRCDD75	90	GYRO	-63.07	10.66	2023PRCDD77	50	GYRO	-66.35	203.59
2023PRCDD75	95	GYRO	-63.1	10.56	2023PRCDD77	55	GYRO	-66.44	203.44
2023PRCDD75	100	GYRO	-63.11	10.59	2023PRCDD77	60	GYRO	-66.52	203.68
2023PRCDD75	105	GYRO	-63.06	10.74	2023PRCDD77	65	GYRO	-66.72	202.91
2023PRCDD75	110	GYRO	-62.98	10.51	2023PRCDD77	70	GYRO	-66.66	201.71
2023PRCDD75	115	GYRO	-62.97	10.61	2023PRCDD77	75	GYRO	-66.69	201.63
2023PRCDD75	120	GYRO	-63.03	11.08	2023PRCDD77	80	GYRO	-66.59	201.34
2023PRCDD75	125	GYRO	-63.07	11.36	2023PRCDD77	85	GYRO	-67.07	202.57
2023PRCDD75	130	GYRO	-63.17	12.25	2023PRCDD77	90	GYRO	-67.49	201.04
2023PRCDD75	135	GYRO	-63.48	13.67	2023PRCDD77	95	GYRO	-67.67	201.41
2023PRCDD75	140	GYRO	-63.25	13.38	2023PRCDD77	100	GYRO	-67.59	201.42
2023PRCDD75	145	GYRO	-63.46	14.3	2023PRCDD77	105	GYRO	-67.51	201.96
2023PRCDD75	150	GYRO	-63.43	14.62	2023PRCDD77	110	GYRO	-67.44	202.58
2023PRCDD75	155	GYRO	-63.36	15.51	2023PRCDD77	115	GYRO	-67.54	202.96
2023PRCDD75	160	GYRO	-63.26	17.16	2023PRCDD77	120	GYRO	-67.63	203.26
2023PRCDD75	165	GYRO	-63.09	17.33	2023PRCDD77	125	GYRO	-67.23	202.98
2023PRCDD75	170	GYRO	-63.04	17.59	2023PRCDD77	130	GYRO	-67.1	203.06
2023PRCDD75	175	GYRO	-63.07	17.74	2023PRCDD77	135	GYRO	-67.16	203.14
2023PRCDD75	180	GYRO	-62.96	17.88	2023PRCDD77	140	GYRO	-67.04	204.36
2023PRCDD75	185	GYRO	-63.45	18.07	2023PRCDD77	145	GYRO	-67.24	204.6
2023PRCDD75	190	GYRO	-63.29	17.74	2023PRCDD77	150	GYRO	-67.23	203.32
2023PRCDD75	195	GYRO	-63.24	17.78	2023PRCDD77	155	GYRO	-67.3	203.51

2023PRCDD75	200	GYRO	-63.17	17.8	2023PRCDD77	160	GYRO	-67.23	203.51
2023PRCDD75	205	GYRO	-63.12	18.01	2023PRCDD77	165	GYRO	-67.23	203.65
2023PRCDD75	210	GYRO	-63.1	18.14	2023PRCDD77	170	GYRO	-67.22	203.58
2023PRCDD75	215	GYRO	-63.09	18.23	2023PRCDD77	175	GYRO	-67.09	203.51
2023PRCDD76	0	GYRO	-65.31	27.28	2023PRCDD77	180	GYRO	-67.06	203.65
2023PRCDD76	5	GYRO	-65.72	28.02	2023PRCDD77	185	GYRO	-67.08	203.61
2023PRCDD76	10	GYRO	-65.47	28.29	2023PRCDD77	190	GYRO	-67.06	204
2023PRCDD76	15	GYRO	-64.81	28.46	2023PRCDD77	195	GYRO	-67.28	203.68
2023PRCDD76	20	GYRO	-64.56	28.69	2023PRCDD77	200	GYRO	-67.28	203.69
2023PRCDD76	25	GYRO	-64.09	28.67	2023ODD01	0	GYRO	-70.38	3.15
2023PRCDD76	30	GYRO	-63.71	28.23	2023ODD01	5	GYRO	-71.14	3.22
2023PRCDD76	35	GYRO	-63.45	28.1	2023ODD01	10	GYRO	-70.96	1.56
2023PRCDD76	40	GYRO	-63.21	27.87	2023ODD01	15	GYRO	-68.8	0.45
2023PRCDD76	45	GYRO	-63.27	27.67	2023ODD01	20	GYRO	-67.8	358.95
2023PRCDD76	50	GYRO	-63.41	27.72	2023ODD01	25	GYRO	-69.02	359.39
2023PRCDD76	55	GYRO	-63.39	27.55	2023ODD01	30	GYRO	-69.23	359.5
2023PRCDD76	60	GYRO	-63.44	27.65	2023ODD01	35	GYRO	-69.14	359.36
2023PRCDD76	65	GYRO	-63.32	27.61	2023ODD01	40	GYRO	-69.13	359.21
2023PRCDD76	70	GYRO	-63.37	27.32	2023ODD01	45	GYRO	-69.16	359.02
2023PRCDD76	75	GYRO	-63.52	27.32	2023ODD01	50	GYRO	-69.17	359.26
2023PRCDD76	80	GYRO	-63.66	27.6	2023ODD01	55	GYRO	-69.01	359.62
2023PRCDD76	85	GYRO	-63.79	28.33	2023ODD01	60	GYRO	-68.95	359.99
2023PRCDD76	90	GYRO	-64.01	29.01	2023ODD01	65	GYRO	-69.07	0.23
2023PRCDD76	95	GYRO	-64.01	29.27	2023ODD01	70	GYRO	-69.17	0.45
2023PRCDD76	100	GYRO	-64.1	29.52	2023ODD01	75	GYRO	-69.21	0.82
2023PRCDD76	105	GYRO	-64.19	29.91	2023ODD01	80	GYRO	-69.3	0.73
2023PRCDD76	110	GYRO	-64.23	30.1	2023ODD01	85	GYRO	-69.33	0.88
2023PRCDD76	115	GYRO	-64.41	30.46	2023ODD01	90	GYRO	-69.39	1.05
2023PRCDD76	120	GYRO	-64.36	30.94	2023ODD01	95	GYRO	-69.43	1.06
2023PRCDD76	125	GYRO	-64.51	31.3	2023ODD01	100	GYRO	-69.48	1.43
2023PRCDD76	130	GYRO	-64.34	32.08	2023ODD01	105	GYRO	-69.55	1.72
2023PRCDD76	135	GYRO	-64.46	31.26	2023ODD01	110	GYRO	-69.83	1.86
2023PRCDD76	140	GYRO	-64.1	31.84	2023ODD01	115	GYRO	-69.63	2.12
2023PRCDD76	145	GYRO	-64.27	31.36	2023ODD01	120	GYRO	-69.61	2.62
2023PRCDD76	150	GYRO	-64.35	31.53	2023ODD01	125	GYRO	-69.62	3.31
2023PRCDD76	155	GYRO	-64.39	31.43	2023ODD01	130	GYRO	-69.59	4.07
2023PRCDD76	160	GYRO	-64.41	31.48	2023ODD01	135	GYRO	-69.56	4.28

APPENDIX 4: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Industry-standard drilling methods, such as diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation drilling (RC), and air-core drilling (AC), were used to sample the project. • The RC drilling was to generally accepted industry standards producing 1.0m samples which were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter. • The splitter reject sample was collected into green plastic bags or plastic buckets and laid out on the ground in 20-40m rows. • The holes were sampled as initial 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 were and 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 60 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/DD holes in this programme were drilled with a truck mounted T685/KWL700 multi-purpose Drilling rig mounted on a Mercedes 8 x 8 with a 500psi/1350cfm Onboard Compressor supplied by Bluespec Drilling. • Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and NQ2 diamond bits • 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.*	• Diamond drilling gathers uncontaminated fresh core samples that are processed on the drill site to eliminate drilling fluids and cuttings, resulting in clean core for logging and analysis. • The RC samples were not individually weighed or measured for recovery. • To ensure maximum sample recovery and the representivity of the samples, an experienced Company geologist was present during drilling to monitor the sampling process. Any issues were immediately rectified. • Sample recovery was recorded by the Company Field Assistant based on how much of the sample is returned from the cyclone and cone splitter. This is recorded as good, fair, poor or no sample. • Torque is satisfied that the RC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the interval and minimal loss of fines has occurred in the RC drilling resulting in minimal sample bias. • No twin RC drill holes have been completed to assess sample bias. • At this stage no investigations have been made into

		whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Torque geologists logged all chips and drill core utilising their present corporate logging methodology. The bulk of holes inside the mineralised intervals include lithology information that provides enough detail to allow meaningful wireframe interpretation. • The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, lithology code assignment, and stratigraphy code assignment per geological interval. • All 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 cores taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• Sampling technique:
		  ◦ All RC samples were collected from the RC rig and were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through the cone splitter.
		  ◦ The samples were generally dry, and all attempts were made to ensure the collected samples were dry. However, on deeper portions of some of the drillholes some samples were logged as moist and/or wet.
		  ◦ The cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned with compressed air at the end of every completed hole.
		  ◦ The sample sizes were appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, 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.
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 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 Microsoft SQL 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/DD drill holes by the drillers. They used a True North seeking Gyro downhole tool to collect the surveys approximately every 10m down the hole. • The grid system for the Paris Project is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. • Topographic data is collected by 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 sixth 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.

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 several 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 (M15/498, M15/497, M15/496) are 100% owned by and registered to Torque Metals Limited. • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In 1920, Paris Gold Mine Company was floated in Adelaide to take up a 12-month option over the mine area. Just to the south, another company had an option over the Paris South Gold Mine, but soon abandoned it to focus attention on the Observation Gold Mine, 1 km to the north, which it abandoned in turn after only one month. The Paris Mine at the time contained 5 shafts and 2 costeans. Gold was said to be erratic in a quartz, schist, jasper lode jumbled by faults. At some point it was excavated as an open pit. • Western Mining Corporation (WMC) started to explore the Paris area in the 1960s and relied on aerial magnetics supported by geological mapping to assess mineralisation potential. This work identified the basalt/gabbro contact as the major control for Paris style gold-copper mineralisation and extensions to the ultramafic units that host the nickel mineralisation around the Kambalda Dome. In the early 1970s the area was the focus of both nickel and copper-zinc exploration. Reconnaissance

		diamond drilling for nickel was undertaken by WMC that drilled on 5 lines spaced at 800m across the interpreted basal contact position of the Democrat Hill Ultramafic and the BLF. The basal contact of the Kambalda Komatiite (and equivalents) is host to all the nickel mines in the Kambalda district and is the primary exploration area of interest for nickel mineralisation. Base metal exploration involved reconnaissance mapping, gossan search, soil, and stream sediment sampling. In 1973, DHD 101 was drilled to follow up a copper anomaly on the Democratic Shale. Results showed the anomalous gossan values to be associated with a sulphidic shale with values in the range 0.1 to 0.2% Cu and 0.8-1.0% Zn. During the early 1980s, Esso Exploration Australia and Aztec Exploration Limited conducted exploration programs along strike from the Paris Mine. Primary area of interest was copper-zinc-(gold) mineralisation in the felsic volcanics. Work included geochemistry, geophysics, and drilling. The Boundary gossan was discovered, and later drill tested with a single diamond hole in 1984. This hole failed to locate the primary source of the anomalous surface geochemistry. • In 1988, Julia Mines conducted an intensive drilling program comprising air core, RC and diamond holes concentrated around the Paris Mine. This work was successful in delineating extensions and parallel lodes to the known Paris mineralisation. both along strike and down plunge. Paris Gold Mine was developed and worked in 1989 by Julia Mines and produced 24koz gold, 17koz silver and 245t copper. Estimated recovered gold grade was 11.2g/t. • In 1989/90, WMC completed a six-hole diamond drilling program to test for depth extensions to the Paris mineralisation below the 180m depth. Results defined a narrow (1-2m) high-grade zone over 70m of strike and intersected hanging wall lodes 10m and 30m stratigraphically above the interpreted main lode. This was the last drilling program to be carried out on the Paris Mine by WMC. From 1994 to 1999, WMC 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 several areas of interest based on favourable structural and geochemistry evaluations. The 7km x 1km long N-S trending soil anomaly at Strauss was systematically drill tested in 2000 and yielded encouraging results associated with the Butcher's Well Dolerite. Air core drilling in 2005 focussed on the southern strike extensions of the mineralisation discovered in the 2000 program with limited success. • Gold Fields Australia (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 dolerite proximal to interpreted intrusive. 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 most of the package is currently situated to the east of the Boulder Lefroy Structural Zone (BLSZ). Consequently, the Parker Domain dominates the project geology, defined as existing east of the BLFZ and bounded to the east by the Mount Monger Fault. The Parker Domain comprises a series of ultramafic and mafic units interlayered with felsic volcanoclastic and sediments. The stratigraphic sequence is like the Kambalda Domain. • Gold mineralisation is widespread, occurring in almost all parts of the craton, but almost entirely restricted to the supracrustal belts. Gold occurs as structurally and host-rock controlled lodes, sharply bounded high-grade quartz veins and associated lower-grade haloes of sulphide-altered wall rock. Mineralisation occurs in all rock types, although Fe-rich dolerite and basalt are the most common, and large granitic bodies are the least common hosts. Most deposits are accompanied by significant alteration, generally comprising an outer carbonate halo, intermediate to proximal potassic-mica and inner sulphide zones. The principal control on gold mineralisation is structure, at different scales, constraining both fluid flow and deposition positions.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth AND hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All relevant information for the drillholes reported in this announcement can be found in appendix 1, 2, and 3 of this 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*	• No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 170.28m to 174.72m in hole 23PRC076 is reported as 4.44m @ 20.82 g/t Au. This comprises multiple composite samples, calculated as follows: [(0.55*1.11)+(0.75*1.79)+(0.60*1.10)+(0.59*1.04)+(0.51*1.69)+(0.65*1.08)+(0.79*2.06)] = [(92.4646/4.44)] = 20.82 g/t Au • No metal equivalent values have been used.

	metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 several 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 mineralised 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.*	Appropriate maps and sections for any significant discovery were included in this announcement -refer to 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 avoiding 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, on 23 June 2021 and 21 April 2023.
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.