ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

4 AUGUST 2025

ASX: TOR

HIGH-GRADE ASSAYS CONFIRM EXPANSION OF PYRRHOTITE-ASSOCIATED GOLD ZONE AT PARIS

15.5M @ 12 G/T AU INCLUDING 8.5M @ 20.8 G/T AU INTERSECTED WITHIN 54.2M @ 3.7 G/T AU; HIGH-GRADE SHOOT ALIGNS WITH STRONG DHEM PLATE C9, WITH MINERALISATION REMAINING OPEN TO THE WEST.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Final assays of hole 25PRCDD206 confirm a significantly **upgraded** intersection from 25PRC206:
  - ✓ **15.5m @ 12 g/t gold** from 495 including **8.5m @ 20.8 g/t gold** from 502 within
    - **54.2m @ 3.7 g/t gold** from 463m (vertical depth ~380m)
- Step-out drilling west of the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) boundary highlights significant scale potential, extending mineralisation approximately **240 metres** along strike and by **~180 metres** vertically, from **~200m to ~380m** depth, from existent high-grade intercept of:
  - ✓ **16m @ 7.8 g/t gold** from 272m including **4.6m @ 25.6 g/t gold** from 277m in hole 24PDD001.
- Massive pyrrhotite-associated gold shoots continue to correlate with clear and consistent Down-Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) conductors, validating predictive targeting methodology.
- Strong DHEM conductor, Plate C9 (100m x 50m), coincides with the newly confirmed high-grade shoot in 25PRCDD206, validating the **link between conductivity and gold tenor**; plate extends at least **40m west**, while untested conductors within the **240m** support mineralisation continuity along strike and at depth.
- RC and diamond drilling programs remain active across multiple high-priority gold targets and DHEM anomalies. Multilateral diamond drilling commenced targeting step-outs and conductors.

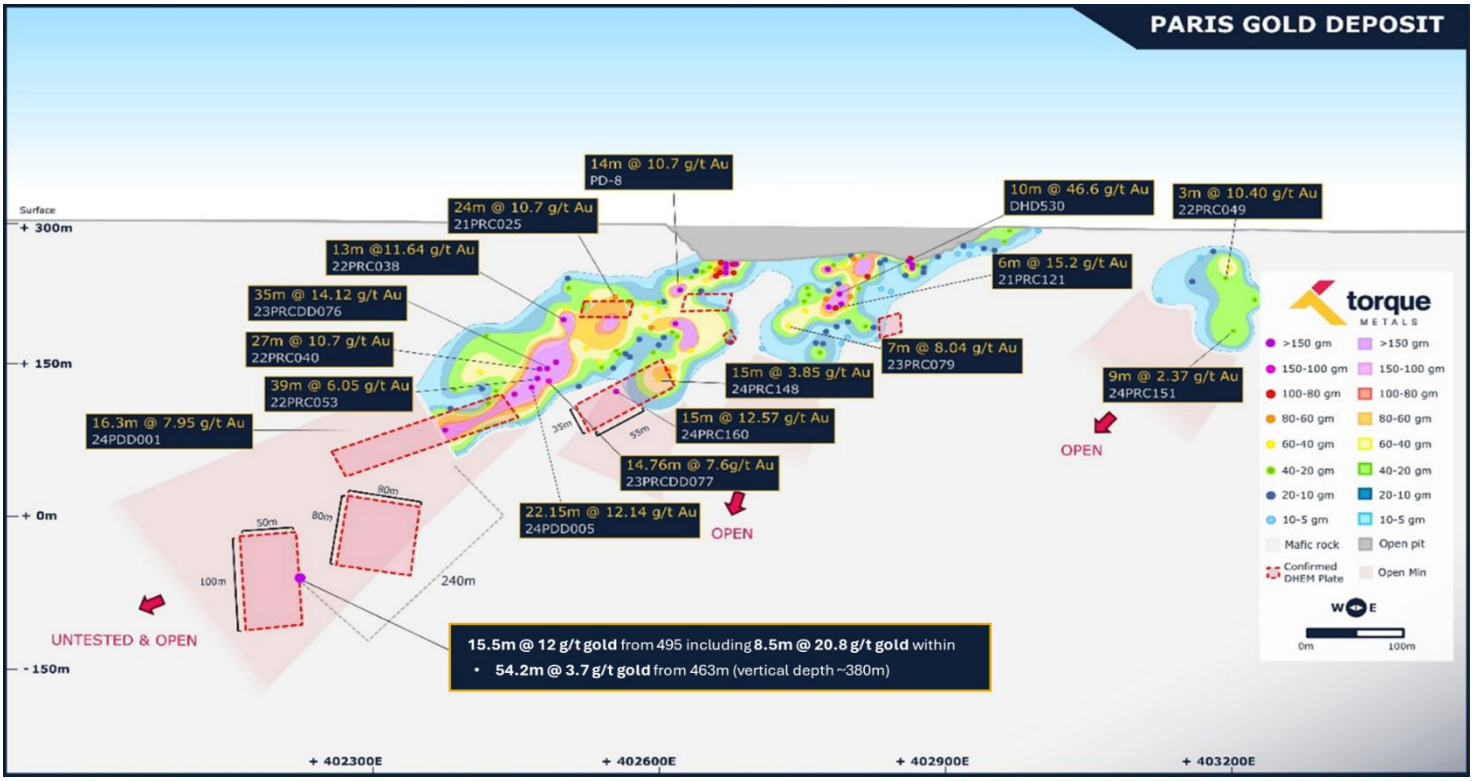

Figure 1 EM conductor plates modelled from DHEM surveys targeting extensions of gold-associated sulphide minerals.

TORQUE'S MANAGING DIRECTOR, CRISTIAN MORENO COMMENTED:

"We are pleased to report that the final assays from hole 25PRCDD206 have substantially upgraded the mineralised interval, further supporting the strong gold intersection 240m away from existent mineral resource estimate.

*This **15.5m @ 12 g/t gold** intersection, with a standout interval of **8.5m @ 20.8 g/t gold** and within **54.2m @ 3.7 g/t gold,** represents one of the most significant hits at Paris to date and highlights the strength of our pyrrhotite-associated gold system.*

What is particularly exciting is the clear spatial correlation between these high-grade shoots and our strongest Down-Hole Electromagnetics DHEM conductor plates. This confirms that DHEM is not just a vector tool, but a potentially predictive one, and positions us to aggressively step out from a solid foundation.

The active RC and diamond programs are now testing several new high-priority targets, while also generating additional DHEM plates for future drilling. We are focused on delivering scale through systematic targeting and will continue to update shareholders as new results become available."

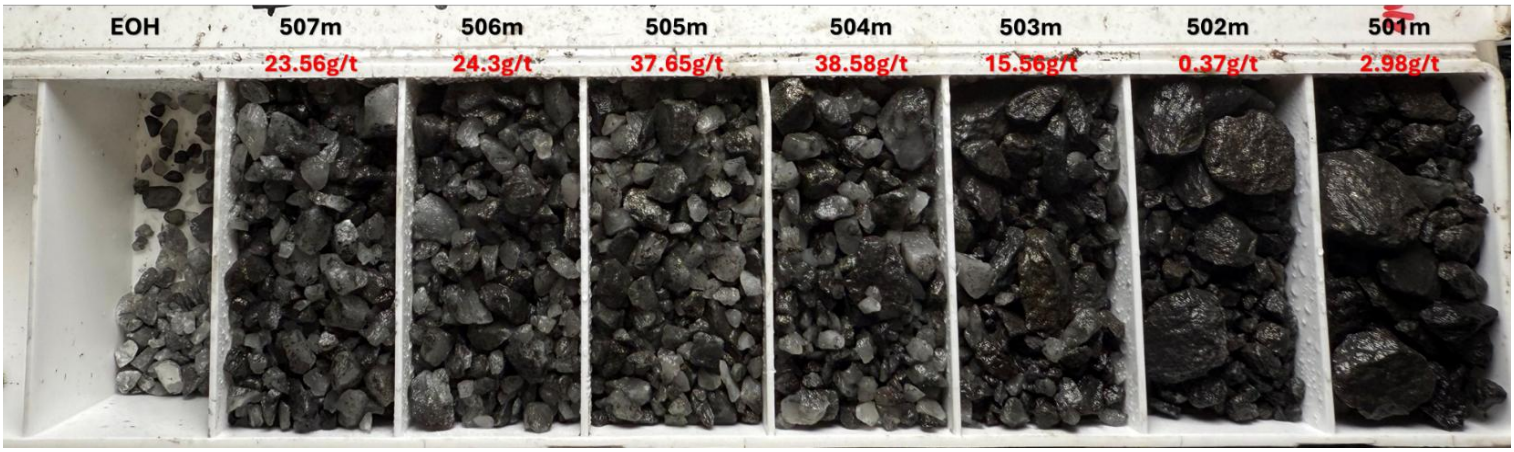

Figure 2 RC drill chips, abundant pyrrhotite, sulphides and quartz carbonate veins representing 7m @ 20.43 g/t gold, including 5m @ 27.93 g/t gold.

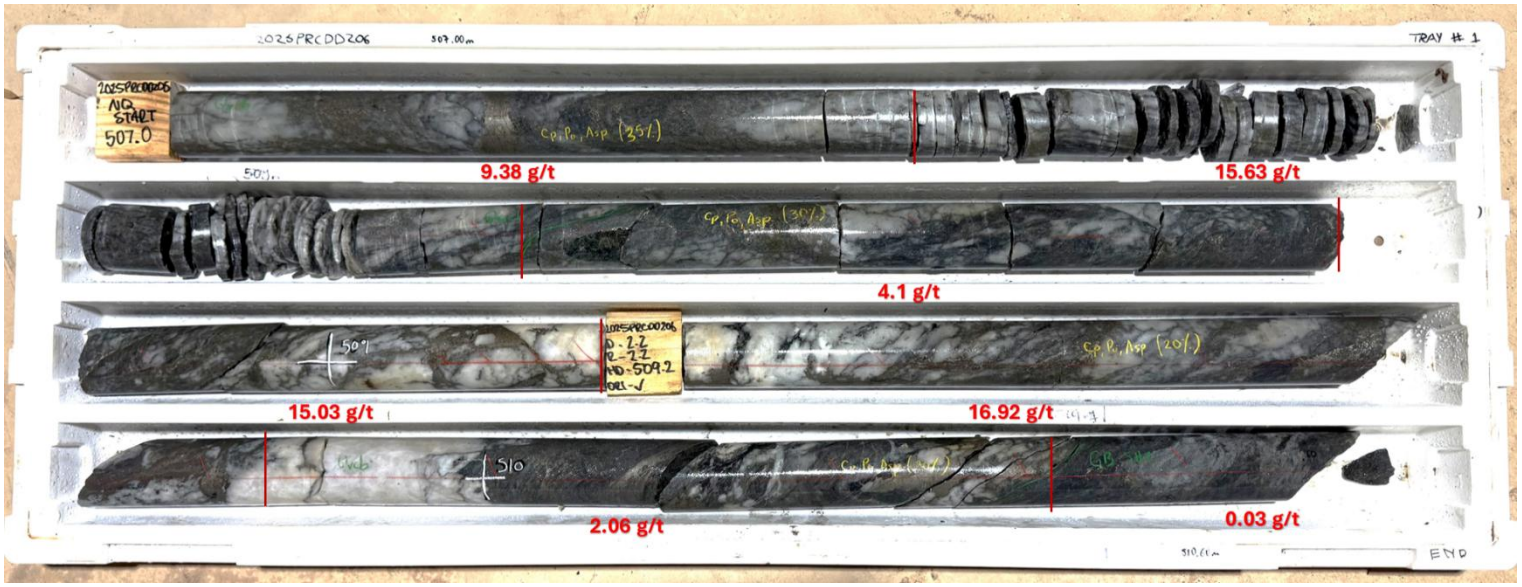

Figure 3 Core tray from hole 25PRCDD206, covering the interval from 507m to 510.9m. Intense, pervasive quartz-carbonate veins, with boudinage, folding, and curved veins, indicating ductile deformation and multiple fluid pulses with sulphides (pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite) with portions of grey colour mafic host rock.

DRILLING UPDATE

Torque Metals Limited (ASX: **TOR**) is pleased to report **updated assay results** from the Paris Gold Project in Western Australia, confirming a significantly **upgraded** gold intersection from drillhole 25PRC206, which

ended in mineralisation in the initial RC phase and was later extended via diamond tail. Assays confirm updated robust interval of:

- ✓ **15.5m @ 12 g/t gold** from 495m in hole 25PRC206/25PRCDD206, including
  - **8.5m @ 20.8 g/t gold** from 502m, all within a broader interval of
  - **54.2m @ 3.7 g/t gold** from 463m (vertical depth ~380m),

This result supersedes previously reported assays of **12m @ 12.49 g/t gold** including **5m @ 27.93 g/t gold** and represents a substantial upgrade in width.[1]

Figure 4 Core at 508.82m to 509.2m (grading 15.03 g/t gold) displaying semi-massive sulphides as pyrrhotite chalcopyrite arsenopyrite breccia with quartz carbonate veining and chlorite alteration. Type of veining and alteration often associated with orogenic gold systems, near structural feeders.

[1] *Refer to ASX Announcement dated 24 July 2025 – "Torque hits 5m at 27.93 g/t gold ending in mineralisation at Paris"*

DRILLING CONTEXT

In Paris, the mineralisation is characterised by **massive, semi-massive, and matrix pyrrhotite** associated with quartz-carbonate breccias, a style now confirmed as **strongly conductive in DHEM** surveys. The high-grade gold zone lies east of conductor Plate C8 (80m x 80m) and adjacent to Plate C9, a 100m x 50m modelled EM conductor and the strongest defined to date across the Paris system.

The newly confirmed shoot in 25PRCDD206 reinforces the consistency of high-grade gold mineralisation and suggests true thickness may be maintained at depth, validating previous intersections and highlighting the strength of the host system. Plate C9 directly coincides with this high-grade intercept and extends at least 40 metres west, offering a clear vector for expansion.

Importantly, continuity of the mineralised system along strike is now supported by multiple conductor plates, including an untested EM plate, 80m x 80m, situated between 25PRCDD206 and the step-out hole 24PDD001[2], **240 metres to the west**, where high-grade mineralisation was also intersected. These plates collectively strengthen the interpretation of a persistent, conductive, gold-bearing structure at Paris.

With the installation of a multilateral diamond drilling platform (via wedge) at ~380m depth in 25PRC206, Torque can now test multiple down-plunge and off-axis conductors from a single collar, improving efficiency and reducing costs.

In parallel, RC drilling is targeting parallel extensions and infill, while also generating additional DHEM conductor plates to feed into the next round of drilling. Torque's integrated use of structural logging, sulphide mapping, and DHEM geophysics continues to validate its exploration model — now confirmed by high-grade assays across multiple zones. Further assay results from ongoing drilling are pending and expected in the coming weeks.

[2] *Refer to ASX Announcement dated 17 June 2024 – "Strong Gold Results Extend Prospects, Bolstered by Shallow Discovery"*

THE REGIONAL OPPORTUNITY

The Paris Gold Project presents a significant regional exploration opportunity within a highly prospective greenstone belt. Our initial focus has been across 4km strike, yielding multiple substantial results. We are in our initial phase of drill testing our recently defined EM plates. Once we refine this targeting method across areas of known mineralisation we look forward to broadening our scope to evaluating the full 57km strike, which is largely untested.

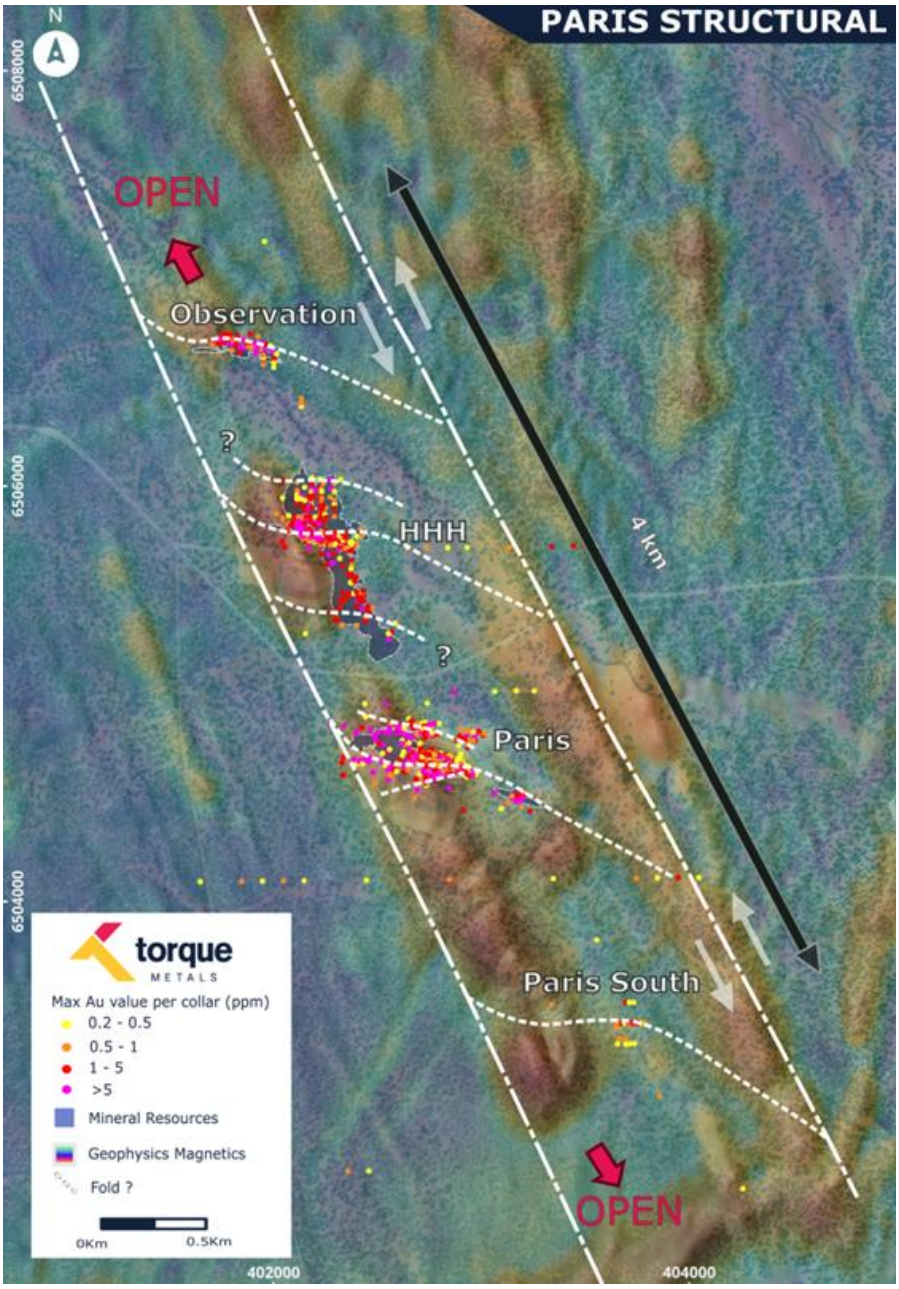

Figure 5 Paris Structural Framework, Mineral Resources and Drillling.

The current Mineral Resource Estimate stands at 250koz of gold at 3.1 g/t[3], with mineralisation remaining open in multiple directions, highlighting the potential for further resource expansion. Paris is strategically positioned near major gold producers, including Westgold's Beta Hunt operation and St Ives Goldfields, reinforcing the project's potential for future development. Historical exploration efforts have been limited, indicating substantial upside potential for new discoveries across this underexplored tenure.

[3] *Refer to ASX Announcement dated 18 September 2024 – "Paris Gold Project, Mineral Resource Estimate"*

ABOUT TORQUE METALS

Torque's entire Penzance Exploration Camp covers ~1,200km² of land, including 14 mining licences, 2 prospecting licences and 48 exploration licences ~90km Southeast of Kalgoorlie in WA. Torque is focused on mineral exploration in this well-established mineral province.

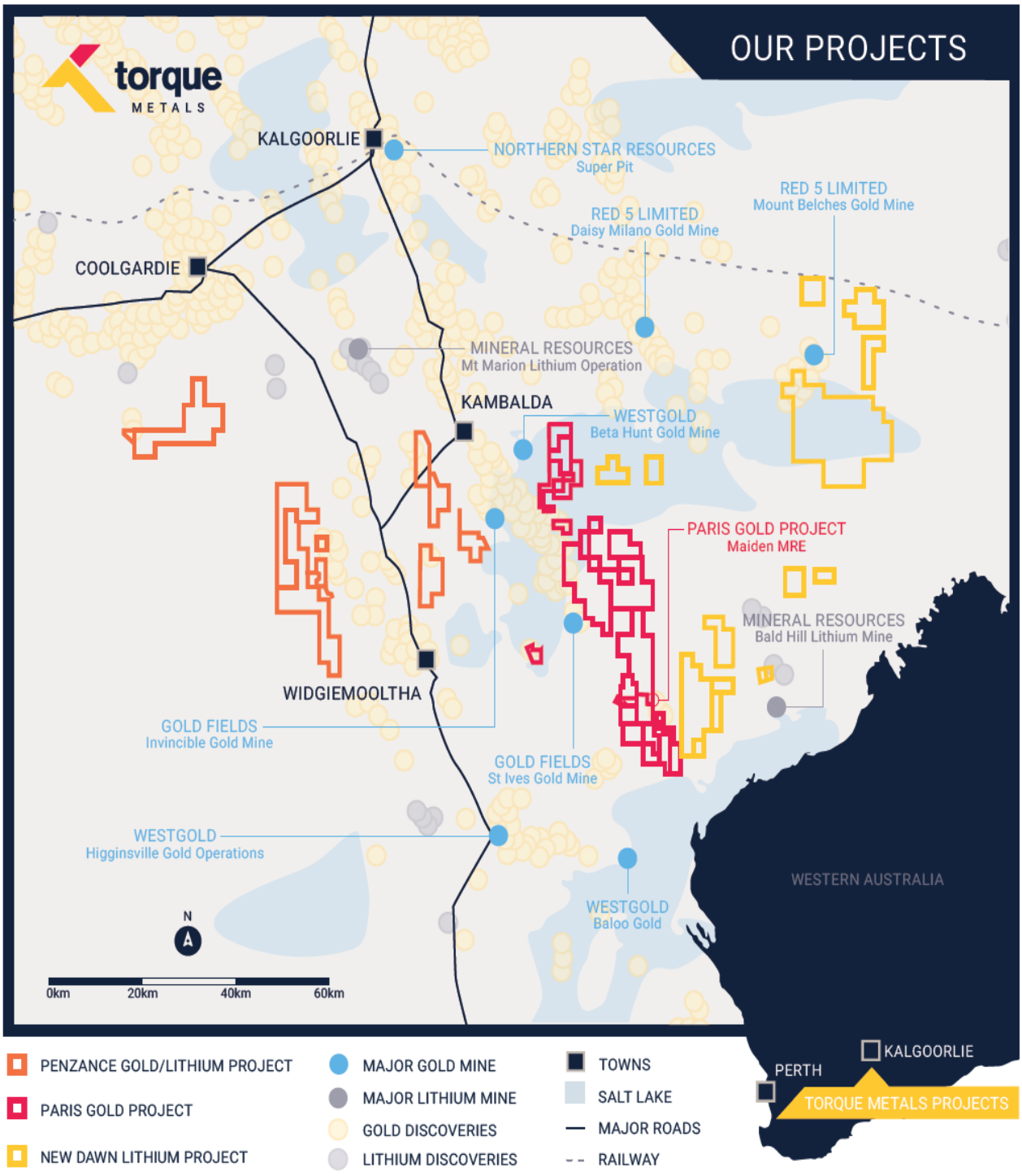

Figure 6 Penzance Exploration Camp; Paris Gold, New Dawn Lithium and Penzance Gold/Lithium projects

Torque Metals has embedded its presence and staked its future on the mineral endowed region south of Kambalda, WA. Through exemplary technical application and rewarding field work Torque recorded its inaugural gold resource within the Paris Gold Project, an inventory within 2.5km strike of a 57km long prospective corridor.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE –PARIS GOLD PROJECT

The Paris Gold Project MRE[3] includes three deposits (Paris, HHH and Observation), which are only partially tested. The project, fully controlled by Torque, covers **~57km** strike length within **~350km²** greenstone belt. Paris MRE spans **2.5km** strike length and an area of **2.5km²**, with strong indications of interlinking structures between Paris, HHH, Observation deposits and promising gold mineralisation now identified just outside the resource area.

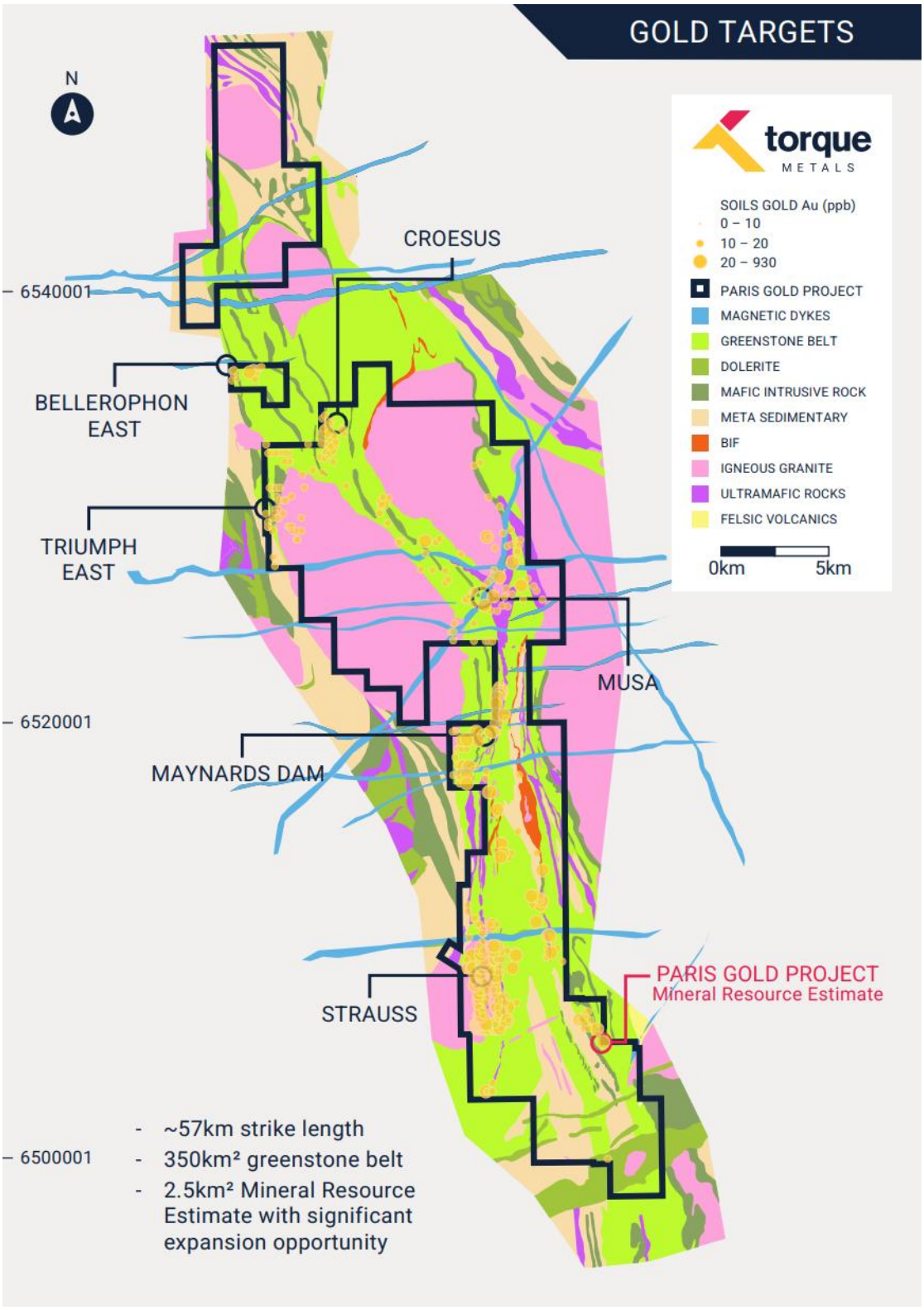

Figure 7 Paris Gold Project, regional scale and greenstone belt dominance.

The Paris Gold Project MRE[3], based on RC and Diamond drilling completed and assayed up to 1 September 2024, was prepared by independent consultants (Mining Plus Pty Ltd) in accordance with the JORC code (2012 Edition), incorporating the Paris, HHH, Observation deposits (see tables 1 and 2 below).

Table 1 Paris Gold Project, Global Mineral Resource Estimate

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

Table 2 Paris, HHH and Observation Mineral Resource Estimate

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

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

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, Australian Institute of Management and Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mr Moreno is an employee of Torque Metals Limited, is eligible to participate in short and long-term incentive plans in the Company. 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 ('the JORC code'). 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.

Information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate and classification of the Paris Gold Project is based on information compiled by Kate Kitchen, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Kate Kitchen is an independent consultant employed full time by Mining Plus Pty Ltd. Kate Kitchen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she 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 ('the JORC code'). Kate Kitchen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the 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 the ASX before 4 August 2025. Other than as disclosed in this announcement, the Company states that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MRE continue to apply and have not materially changed since previously released on 18 September 2024.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements which may be identified by words such as "believes", "estimates", "expects', "intends", "may", "will", "would", "could", or "should" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on several assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such an expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

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

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APPENDIX 1: LABORATORY ASSAY RESULTS: PHOTON ASSAY

Only gold assays ≥ 0.3 ppm (0.3 g/t) are recorded in the following table, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole lengths.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
2025PRC206	301	302	1	7.39	2025PRC206	485	486	1	0.08
2025PRC206	302	303	1	0.89	2025PRC206	486	487	1	1.14
2025PRC206	303	304	1	0.13	2025PRC206	487	488	1	1.12
2025PRC206	304	305	1	0.23	2025PRC206	488	489	1	0.31
2025PRC206	336	337	1	0.09	2025PRC206	489	490	1	0.18
2025PRC206	337	338	1	0.05	2025PRC206	490	491	1	0.3
2025PRC206	369	370	1	0.32	2025PRC206	491	492	1	0.77
2025PRC206	375	376	1	0.07	2025PRC206	492	493	1	0.16
2025PRC206	385	386	1	0.05	2025PRC206	493	494	1	0.14
2025PRC206	386	387	1	0.78	2025PRC206	494	495	1	0.21
2025PRC206	387	388	1	0.06	2025PRC206	495	496	1	3.63
2025PRC206	394	395	1	0.14	2025PRC206	496	497	1	1.4
2025PRC206	396	397	1	0.08	2025PRC206	497	498	1	0.45
2025PRC206	427	428	1	0.17	2025PRC206	498	499	1	0.26
2025PRC206	429	430	1	0.27	2025PRC206	499	500	1	1.13
2025PRC206	430	431	1	0.06	2025PRC206	500	501	1	2.98
2025PRC206	436	437	1	0.08	2025PRC206	501	502	1	0.37
2025PRC206	437	438	1	0.26	2025PRC206	502	503	1	15.56
2025PRC206	463	464	1	1.23	2025PRC206	503	504	1	38.58
2025PRC206	464	465	1	0.13	2025PRC206	504	505	1	37.65
2025PRC206	465	466	1	0.56	2025PRC206	505	506	1	24.3
2025PRC206	466	467	1	0.04	2025PRC206	506	507	1	23.56
2025PRC206	467	468	1	0	2025PRC206	507	507.5	0.5	9.38
2025PRC206	468	469	1	0	2025PRC206	507.5	508.1	0.6	15.63
2025PRC206	469	470	1	0.84	2025PRC206	508.1	508.82	0.72	4.1
2025PRC206	470	471	1	0.42	2025PRC206	508.82	509.2	0.38	15.03
2025PRC206	471	472	1	3.01	2025PRC206	509.2	509.88	0.68	16.92
2025PRC206	472	473	1	0.12	2025PRC206	509.88	510.45	0.57	2.6
2025PRC206	473	474	1	0.65	2025PRC206	510.45	510.97	0.52	0.03
2025PRC206	474	475	1	0.52	2025PRC206	510.97	511.52	0.55	0.05
2025PRC206	475	476	1	0.05	2025PRC206	511.52	512.42	0.9	0.66
2025PRC206	476	477	1	0	2025PRC206	512.42	513.4	0.98	0.05
2025PRC206	477	478	1	0.05	2025PRC206	513.4	513.8	0.4	0.07
2025PRC206	478	479	1	0.17	2025PRC206	513.8	514.11	0.31	0.03
2025PRC206	479	480	1	0.07	2025PRC206	514.11	515.03	0.92	0.13
2025PRC206	480	481	1	0.14	2025PRC206	515.03	516.14	1.11	0.33
2025PRC206	481	482	1	0	2025PRC206	516.14	517.17	1.03	0.32
2025PRC206	482	483	1	0	2025PRC206	517.17	518.36	1.19	0.08
2025PRC206	483	484	1	0	2025PRC206	518.36	519.4	1.04	0.18
2025PRC206	484	485	1	0.04	2025PRC206	519.4	520.05	0.65	0.1

APPENDIX 2: COLLAR AND DOWN HOLE SURVEY OF DIAMOND AND RC DRILLHOLES RELEASED IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT.

Downhole surveys were completed on all the DD and RC 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 true north azimuth of the drilling direction. All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid MGA_GDA94-51.

Hole ID	Coordinates			Depth (m)	Survey method	Azimuth	Dip	Type	Drilling status	Assay status
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)							
2025PRC162	402493.119	6504633.950	300.060	312	RTK GPS	40	-60	RC	Drilled	Pending
2025PRC164	402221.845	6504634.666	301.071	402	RTK GPS	50	-60	RC	Drilled	Pending
2025PRC186	402856.442	6504535.662	296.670	276	RTK GPS	10	-60	RC	Drilled	Pending
2025PRC187	403074.416	6504462.812	292.857	312	RTK GPS	40	-60	RC	Drilled	Pending
2025PRC191	402487.832	6504768.212	299.537	348	RTK GPS	45	-60	RC	Drilled	Pending
2025PRC206	402494.883	6504868.929	299.807	507	RTK GPS	230	-55	RC	Drilled	Received
2025PRC209	402452.395	6504913.613	300.180	342	RTK GPS	90	-70	RC	Drilled	Pending
2025PRC163	402495.6794	6504593.71	299.6151	380	RTK GPS	40	-60	RC	Drilled	Pending
2025PRC184	402716.5404	6504567.034	300.3107	300	RTK GPS	90	-70	RC	Ongoing	Pending
2025PRCDD206A	402494.883	6504868.929	299.807	507-549	RTK GPS	230	-55	RC	Drilled	Received

APPENDIX 3: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 EXPLORATION RESULTS

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Industry-standard drilling methods, such as diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation drilling (RC) were used to sample the project. • The RC drilling was to generally accepted industry standards producing 1.0m samples which were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter. • The splitter reject sample was collected into green plastic bags or plastic buckets and laid out on the ground in 20-50m rows. • The holes were sampled as initial 1m composites for all prospects using a PVC spear to produce an approximate representative 3kg sample into pre-numbered calico sample bags. • The full length of each hole drilled was sampled. • All samples collected are submitted to a certified commercial laboratory in Kalgoorlie and (or) Perth. The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. Samples are dried, crushed and homogenised to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC holes were drilled with a truck-mounted Schramm T685 fitted with a hands-free Sandvik DA554 rod-handler. The diamond rig was an 8x8 truck-mounted Sandvik DE-880 fitted with a hands-free rod handling system. Rod and air trucks are Mercedes 8 x 8 trucks with a 2400cfm 1000psi Hurricane booster and a 350psi/1270cfm auxiliary compressor. All equipment supplied by Top Drill. • Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and NQ2 diamond bits • Relevant support vehicles were provided. • 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 individually weighed to ensure control on recovery and sufficient sample material to be collected for the Photon analysis method. This was governed by field Geologists and drillers. • 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 RC chips using current company logging methodology. Lithological logging is conducted on site and capturing occurs directly into a cloud hosted database (MX deposit). • The qualitative component of the logging describes oxidation state, grain size, lithology code assignment, and stratigraphy code assignment. • All 1m RC samples were sieved and chips collected into 20m chip trays for geological logging of colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation for potential Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • RC 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, and the sampling methodology for the primary elements.
		• Quality Control Procedures
		  • At least one duplicate sample was collected every hole.
		  • Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted, approximately every 50 samples
		  • Blank washed sand material was inserted in the field approximately every 50 samples.
		  • Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:10 samples.
		  • Laboratory repeats taken and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory.
		  • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent 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.*	• All samples were sent to Intertek or SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Perth. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. • Duplicates and samples containing standards are included in the samples submitted for analysis, as described above. • The quality control procedures employed and described above are considered to provide acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • The Competent Person has visited the site and supervised the drilling and sampling processes used in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured into Excel templates on palmtops or laptops and subsequently loaded up to a secure cloud platform database (MX deposit)The database is managed by a qualified database geologist. • All paper copies of data have been stored. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half 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 differential RTK-GPS • Downhole surveys are being completed on all the RC/DD drill holes by the drillers. They used a True North seeking Gyro downhole tool to collect the surveys approximately every 5 -10m down the hole. • The grid system for the Paris Project is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. • Topographic data is collected by differential RTK-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 is the ninth follow-up drilling programme across several different prospects. • There may still be variation in the drill spacing and drillhole orientation until geological orientations and attitude of mineralisation can be established with a suitable degree of certainty. • The spacing and distribution of the data points is generally sufficiently consistent to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code for the estimation of Mineral Resources. • No Sample composting have been applied to the reported drill holes. Samples were collected in 1m intervals, dispatched and assayed as they were collected as the sub-sample from the shoot.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The main lithological units are in predominantly north-south orientation and dipping sub-vertical. Mineralised structures at Paris are often oriented at approximately 290^0. The possible presence of Riedel structures has led to several different drillhole azimuth orientations being used to generate further technical information and to intersect specific mineralised structures, but always with an attempt to drill orthogonal to the strike of the interpreted structure. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units, all results are defined as downhole widths. True widths are not yet known. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been

		recognised at this time and drilling is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples collected are placed in calico bags at site and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Sample security is not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company database was originally compiled from primary data by independent database consultants based on original assay data and historical database compilations. Data is now managed by suitably qualified in-house personnel. • Prior to this drilling program (2024) there has been reviews and audits on Torque's database and sampling techniques by two external consultants (SRK and MiningPlus). The outcomes of the reviews deemed Torque's database management, sampling techniques and QC to be on industry standard and adequate for the style of mineralisation. • No new external reviews have been conducted on the current reported drilling results; however internal reviews of the database and sampling techniques are ongoingly managed by qualified Torque staff.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The relevant tenements (M15/498, M15/497, M15/496) 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 focused their gold resource definition drilling on the HHH deposit and conducted a series of RC drilling campaigns resulting in 30m drill line spacings with holes every 10m to 20m along the lines. Elsewhere, exploration by WMC and later by St Ives Gold Mining Company identified several areas of interest based on favourable structural and geochemistry evaluations. The 7km x 1km long N-S trending soil anomaly at Strauss was systematically drill tested in 2000 and yielded encouraging results associated with the Butcher's Well Dolerite. Air core drilling in 2005 focussed on the southern strike extensions of the mineralisation discovered in the 2000 program with limited success. • Gold Fields Australia (SIGMC - St Ives Gold Mining Company) explored the area in 2008. The Paris and HHH deposits were tested as part of SIGMC's air core programme. Drilling (148 holes, 640m x 80m) focused on poorly exposed differentiated dolerite proximal to interpreted intrusives. The exploration potential was supported by a structural interpretation which highlighted strong NNW trending magnetic features with the apparent intersection of crustal-scale lineaments observed in the regional gravity images. Anomalous values are associated with a felsic intrusive in sediments on the western margin of the area of interest. • Austral Pacific Pty Ltd acquired the Paris Gold Project from SIGMC in July 2015. Mineral Resource and Reserve estimates were compiled in-house and exploitation of the Paris and HHH deposits focused on a staged approach

		with gold production as a priority and near mine exploration to follow.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Paris Gold Project covers a north-south trending belt of Archaean granite-greenstone terrain, and most of the package is currently situated to the east of the Boulder Lefroy Structural Zone (BLSZ). Consequently, the Parker Domain dominates the project geology, defined as existing east of the BLFZ and bounded to the east by the Mount Monger Fault. The Parker Domain comprises a series of ultramafic and mafic units interlayered with felsic volcanoclastic and sediments. The stratigraphic sequence is like the Kambalda Domain. • Gold mineralisation is widespread, occurring in almost all parts of the craton, but almost entirely restricted to the supracrustal belts. Gold occurs as structurally and host-rock controlled lodes, sharply bounded high-grade quartz veins and associated lower-grade haloes of sulphide-altered wall rock. Mineralisation occurs in all rock types, although Fe-rich dolerite and basalt are the most common, and large granitic bodies are the least common hosts. Most deposits are accompanied by significant alteration, generally comprising an outer carbonate halo, intermediate to proximal potassic-mica and inner sulphide zones. The principal control on gold mineralisation is structure, at different scales, constraining both fluid flow and deposition positions.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth AND hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All relevant information for the drillholes reported in this announcement can be found in the relevant tables and appendices included herein. Only gold assays ≥ 0.03 ppm (0.03 g/t) are recorded in the assay data table, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole lengths.
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 assay results reported in this announcement. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used: example 495m to 510.45m in hole 25PRC206/25PRCDD206 is reported as 15.45m @ 12.01 g/t gold, of contiguous samples, calculated as follows: [(1m*3.63gpt) + (1m*1.4gpt) + (1m*0.45gpt) + (1m*0.26gpt) + (1m*1.13gpt) + (1m*2.98gpt) + (1m*0.37gpt) + (1m*15.56gpt) + (1m*38.58gpt) + (1m*37.65gpt) + (1m*24.3gpt) + (1m*23.56gpt)+ (0.5m*9.38gpt) + (0.6m*15.63gpt) + (0.72m*4.1gpt) + (0.38m*15.03gpt) + (0.68m*16.92gpt) + (0.57m*2.6gpt)] / [15.45] = 185.59/15.45m = 12.01 g/t gold over 15.45m. • 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').*	• All results are 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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and summary intercept tables are included in this report. Where sufficient structural data have been gathered to allow meaningful interpretation of the structural setting controlling the mineralisation, appropriate sections for significant discoveries are also included. Where structural data is as yet insufficient to allow meaningful interpretation, sections are not provided as to do so could be considered misleading.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The individual assays for all drill hole intercepts mentioned herein are reported in Appendix 1, with the qualification that only gold assays ≥ 0.03 ppm (0.03 g/t) are shown, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole widths.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement. • Torque's main exploration aim is to establish if any gold mineralisation present is significant enough to warrant advancement to resource definition. Torque continues to explore with the objective of compiling appropriate data to enable a resource to be defined. Previous announcements have reported the outcome of metallurgical testwork conducted to investigate the possible presence, and impact, of any other elements that might also be present within mineralised zones and which could be viewed by some to be deleterious. The metallurgical test work and characterisation studies clearly demonstrated that the presence of elements such as copper did not in any way adversely impact the gold recoveries from mineralised zones which remained more than 96% (see announcements including full technical reports as appendix, 27-Sep-2023 and 17-Dec-2024).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Plans for future work are discussed in the body of this announcement. • The possible locations, and extent, of follow-up drilling has not yet been confirmed but will likely include further RC and possibly diamond drilling.