ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 SEPTEMBER 2024

ASX:TOR

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PARIS GOLD PROJECT - MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

250,000 OZ @ 3.1G/T GOLD, INCLUDING PARIS DEPOSIT WITH 152,000 OZ @ 4.3G/T GOLD

Torque Metals Limited ("**Torque**" or "the **Company**") (ASX: **TOR**) is pleased to report the Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for its 100%-owned Paris Gold Project. Located on granted Mining Licences, in the resource-rich West Australian Goldfields; and neighbouring several processing plants (including) St. Ives and Higginsville – owned by producers Gold Fields and Westgold.

HIGHLIGHTS

- MRE completed for Paris Gold Project, located on granted Mining Licences:
  - ✓ **2,518Kt @ 3.1g/t gold** for **250,000 ounces**, comprising:
    - **1,094Kt @ 4.3g/t gold** for **152,000 ounces –** Paris Deposit
    - **1,145Kt @ 2.0g/t gold** for **73,000 ounces–** HHH Deposit
    - **279Kt @ 2.8g/t gold** for **25,000 ounces –** Observation Deposit
- Resource Classification breakdown for Paris Deposit includes:
  - ✓ **284Kt @ 3.7g/t gold** for **34,000 ounces** (22%) classified as Indicated and **810Kt @ 4.5g/t gold for 118,000 ounces** (78%) classified as Inferred.
- Resource Classification breakdown for HHH Deposit includes:
  - ✓ **97Kt @ 3.3g/t gold** for **10,000 ounces** (14%) classified as Indicated and **1048Kt @ 1.9g/t gold** for **63,000 ounces** (86%) classified as Inferred.
- Resource Classification breakdown for Observation Deposit includes:
  - ✓ **225Kt @ 2.7g/t gold** for **19,000 ounces** (76%) classified as Indicated and **54Kt @ 3.5g/t gold** for **6,000 ounces** (24%) classified as Inferred.
- Paris MRE is a shallow, high-recovery gold resource (>**96%**), with open-pit mining potential (**190,000 ounces @ 2.9g/t** open pit, **60,000 ounces @ 3.8g/t** underground) based on a gold price of **A$3,000/ounce**.
- Paris MRE pertains to only **2.5km²** tested of the **350km²** area controlled by Torque, with mineralisation open in all directions, strong signs of linking structures and mineralisation identified both outside and next to resource area presenting strong potential for growth through further exploration.

TORQUE'S FORWARD STRATEGY:

- Plans to drive resource growth by testing strike extensions, interlinking structures, and depth potential.
- Torque plans to commence a Scoping Study to investigate a toll-treat value proposition for Paris.
- Torque to conduct drilling activities in its tenements adjacent to world-class deposits, such as Invincible, St. Ives, Beta Hunt, and Mount Belches Mining Centre among others.

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TORQUE'S MANAGING DIRECTOR, CRISTIAN MORENO COMMENTED:

*"Defining a mineral resource estimate (MRE) of **250,000 ounces @ 3.1g/t Au**, including **152,000 ounces @ 4.3g/t Au** in the Paris deposit, with strong open-pit potential, at our Paris Project is the culmination of extensive drilling over a 2-year period, coupled with our advanced geological modelling methodology and database managing systems. This allowed us to confidently deliver a high-grade, shallow-hosted resource.*

*"Considering the Project's large **~57km** strike length, within a generous **~350km²** greenstone belt controlled by Torque, the Paris MRE — currently focused on an area spanning only **2.5km²** — has significant expansion opportunities, with gold already identified both outside and next to the MRE area.*

"There is still much work to be done to unearth the full potential of the Paris Gold Project. This begins with focusing on the untested targets within the current resource area, in addition to building our knowledge on the structures and possible linkages that exist between our Paris, HHH and Observation deposits.

"I extend my gratitude to our technical team, whose tenacity and expertise have been crucial in reaching this milestone under challenging timeframes. I also thank shareholders for their continued support. This significant milestone maintains Torque's course for success"

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Paris Gold Project updated MRE establishes the initial size and grade of the three deposits (Paris, HHH and Observation), which remains 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 several untested targets within, strong indications of interlinking structures between Paris, HHH, Observation deposits and promising gold mineralisation already identified just outside the resource area.

The Paris Gold Project MRE, 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**

Table 1/Table 2 notes:

1. The preceding statements of Mineral Resources conform to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures which reflect the level of confidence in the Mineral Resources.
2. The open pit Mineral Resource is the portion of the Mineral Resource that is constrained within A$3,000/oz optimised pit shells and above a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au.

3. The underground Mineral Resource is the portion of the Mineral Resource that is located outside of the A$3,000/oz optimised pit shells and above a cut-off grade of 1.5g/t Au, within fresh material.
4. Estimates are rounded to reflect level of confidence in the Mineral Resources at the time of reporting.
5. Historical mining has occurred at both Paris and HHH, with an underground portion at Paris. Available survey pickups have been considered by **depleting** the Mineral Resource Estimate in these areas.

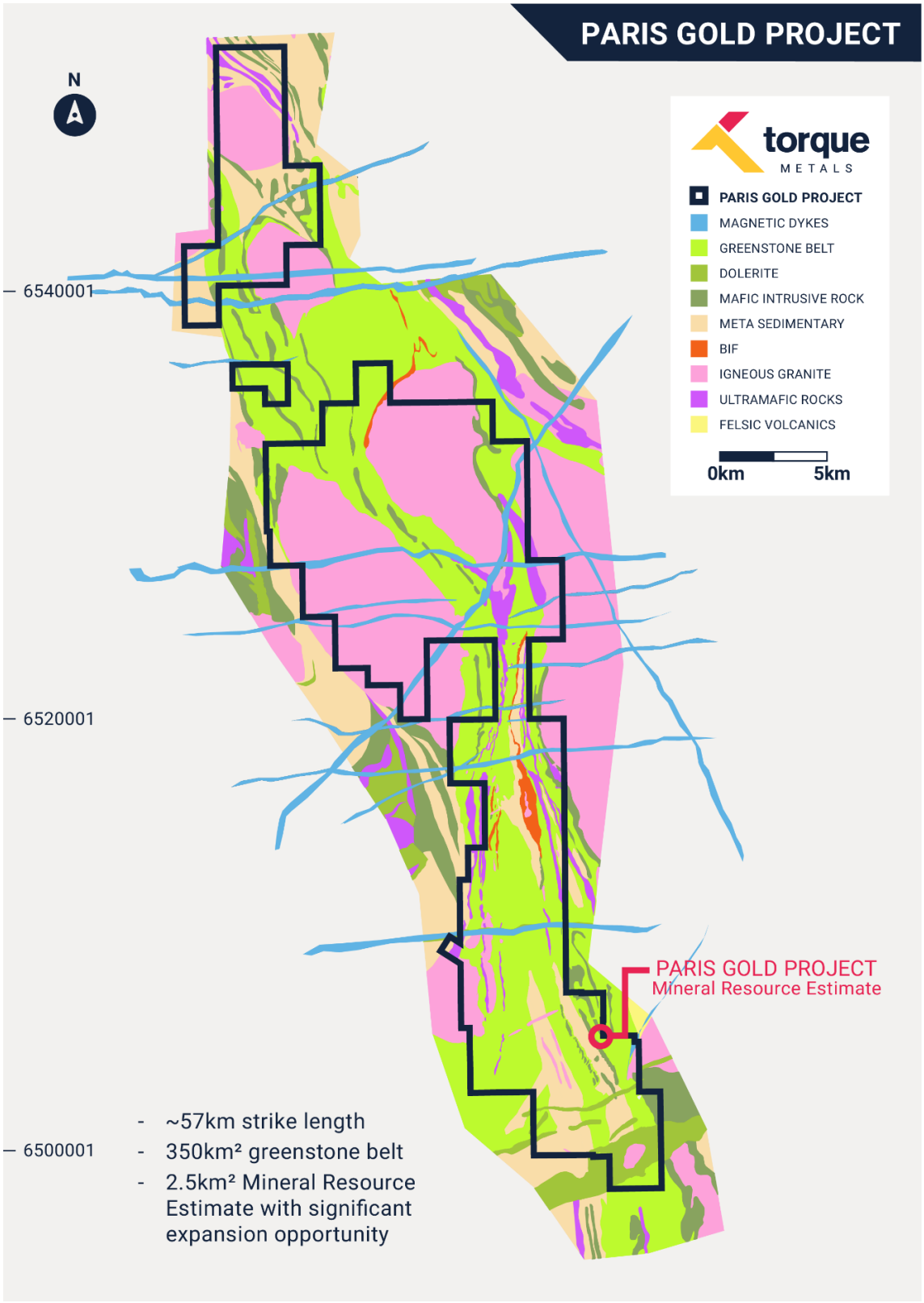


Figure 1 Paris Gold Project, regional scale and greenstone belt dominance.

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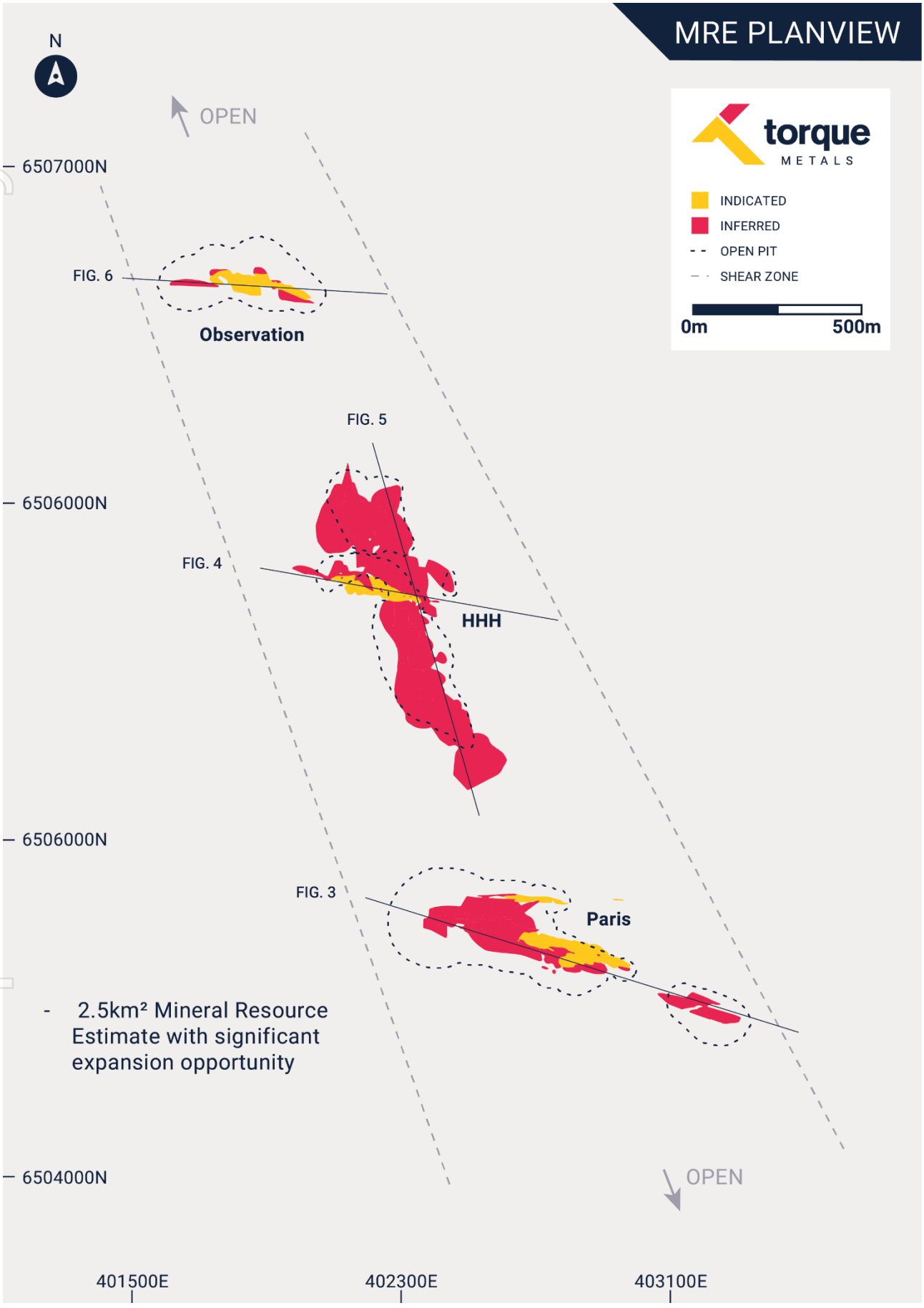


Figure 2 Paris Gold Project. Plan view showing Global Mineral Resource Estimate (Paris, HHH, Observation)

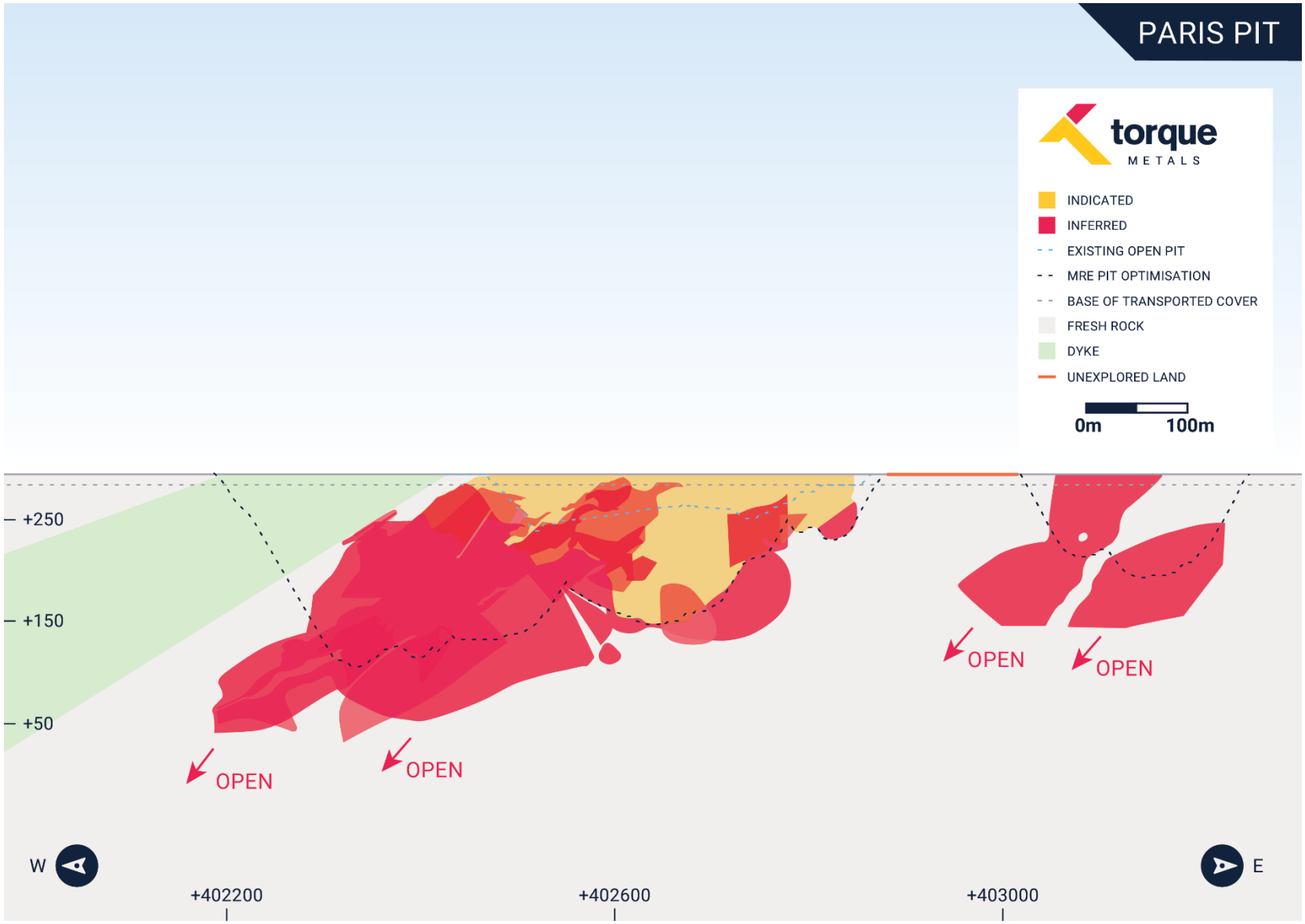


Figure 3 Mineral Resource Estimate pit optimisation. Paris Deposit, W-E Section.

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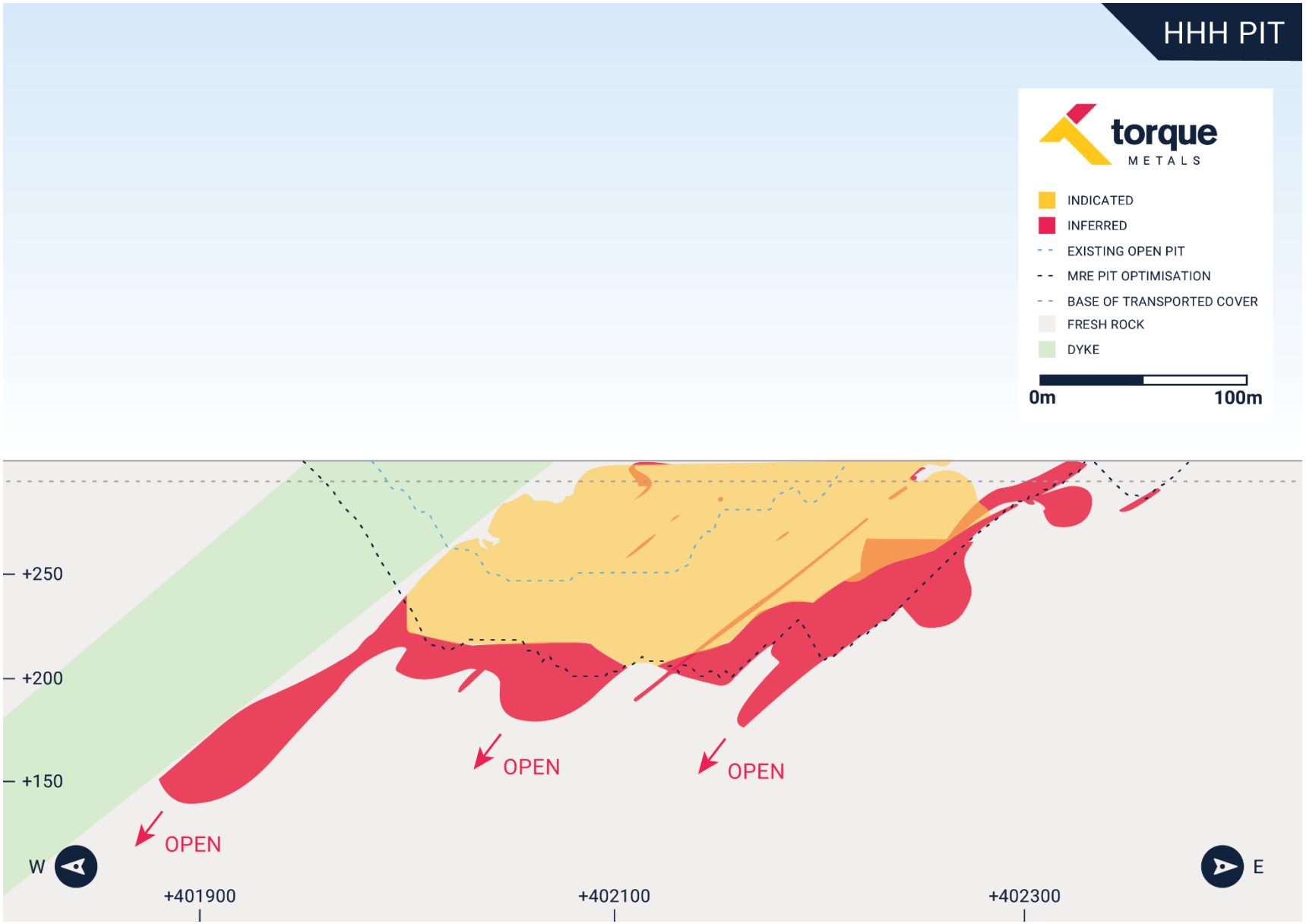


Figure 4 Mineral Resource Estimate pit optimisation. HHH Deposit, W-E Section.

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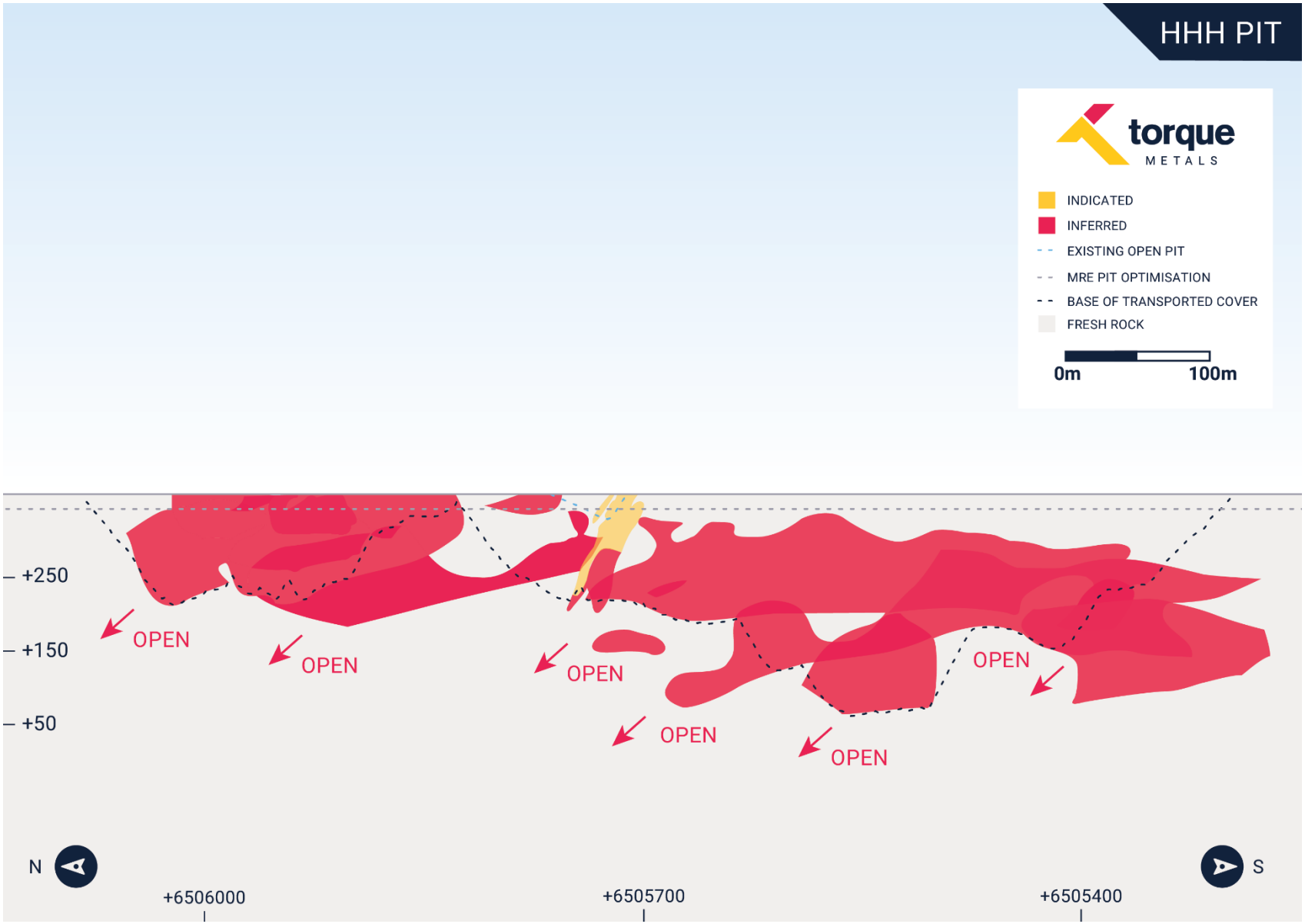


Figure 5 Mineral Resource Estimate pit optimisation. HHH Deposit, N-S Section.

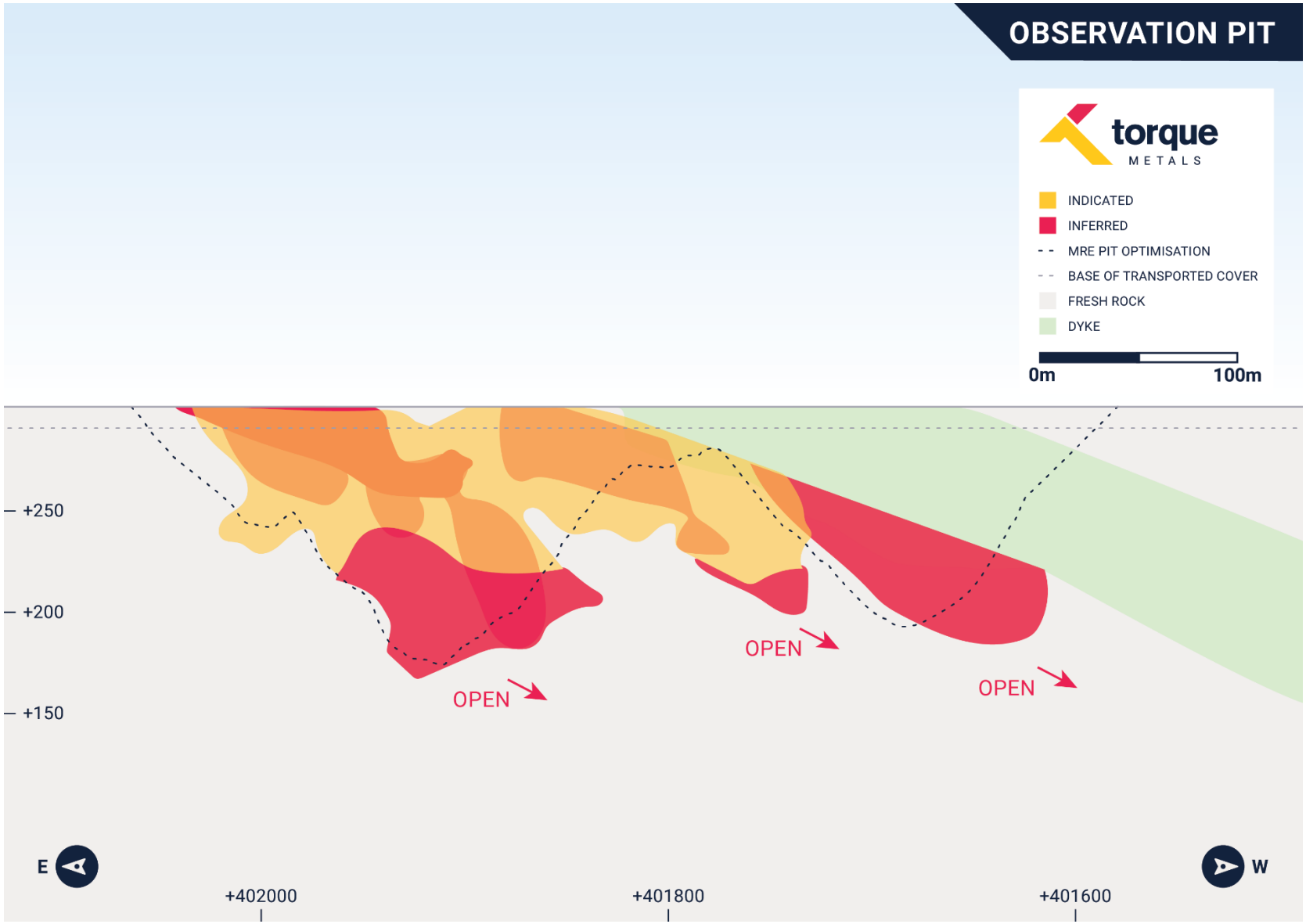


Figure 6 Mineral Resource Estimate pit optimisation. Observation Deposit, E-W Section.

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FUTURE WORK PROGRAM AT PARIS GOLD PROJECT

- ✓ The most recent drilling program comprising six diamond drillholes, has successfully concluded with results of four holes announced on 27 August 2024. Results from the remaining holes to be announced in the coming weeks.
- ✓ RC drilling continues, comprising ~7,000m of extensional drilling, with the program expected to complete in October. Torque expects initial drilling results from this program to emerge from late September.
- ✓ Additional metallurgical studies underway to further de-risk and assess production options.
- ✓ Data will contribute towards a Scoping Study focused on Indicated Mineral Resources.
- ✓ Further infill drilling within Inferred resource is expected to upgrade some of these areas to Indicated classification.
- ✓ Torque is generating drilling targets across is broader regional tenements with the intention to carry out reconnaissance drill campaigns.

PARIS GOLD DEPOSIT MRE – SUMMARY OF MATERIAL INFORMATION

Torque provides information as required by ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 (summary of technical information pertaining to the Mineral Resource Estimate).

PROJECT LOCATION

The Paris Gold Project is located approximately **90km** south-east of Kalgoorlie, and approximately 50km south-east of Kambalda, West Australia. It comprises **~57km** strike length between lake Lefroy and Lake Cowan, within **~350km²** greenstone belt controlled by the Company. Paris, HHH, and Observation deposits (**2.5km²**) are located on granted Mining Leases (M15/497, M15/498), pre-native titles status, 100% mineral rights controlled by Torque.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Paris Gold Project covers a north-south trending belt of Archaean granite-greenstone terrain, and most of the package is situated to the east and on the Boulder Lefroy Structural Zone (BLFZ), the regional Fault hosting deposits such as the Kalgoorlie Super Pit. 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 and to the north by the Talcum Fault. The Parker Domain comprises a series of ultramafic and mafic units interlayered with felsic volcanoclastic and sediments. The stratigraphic sequence is similar to the Kambalda Domain.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

A dominant shallow to moderate southeast-striking to north-northwest-striking set, associated with the dominant foliation (termed S4; Jones et al., 2019) and the development of the bulk of veining, shear zones and most recorded fault/breccia zones (likely developed at a later stage). This set of structures represents the main controls on gold mineralisation. This orientation is strike-parallel to the Talcum Fault, (east-west direction) which separates the Boorara Domain from the Parker Domain, hinting at the possible reactivation of early regional architecture.

A secondary shallow to moderate north-northwest-striking set, associated with veining and some shear and fault zones. This orientation is not associated with any recorded foliation but also represents the main controls on gold mineralisation in the north (HHH, Observation). This orientation is also strike-parallel to the Talcum Fault.

A minor moderate to steep west-southwest-striking set, associated with only very few veins but with some major shear zones, locally logged as 'foliation', also parallel to the regional domain boundaries associated with a dolerite with ultramafic affinity to the west and felsic intrusive rocks to the east. This orientation may either play a role in controlling or remobilising gold mineralisation.

GOLD MINERALISATION

Gold occurs as structurally and host-rock controlled lodes, sharply bounded by 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 mineralisation is accompanied by significant alteration, generally comprising an outer carbonate halo, intermediate to proximal potassic-mica, albite alteration and inner sulphide zones. The principal control on gold mineralisation is structure, at different scales, constraining both fluid flow and deposition positions.

Torque has also identified two distinct styles of mineralisation. The first style includes early shear-related quartz veins and breccia zones north south direction, while the second comprises high-grade, parallel shear-related gold mineralisation trending in a west-east direction (see Figure 7).



Figure 7 Schematic representation of the geological structures governing Paris, HHH and Observation deposits.

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DRILLING TECHNIQUES

All drilling data available for use in the MRE has been collected from Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC), RC with a diamond core tail (RCDD) and Diamond (DD) drilling completed by Torque, Austral Pacific Pty Ltd, Goldfields, Julia Mines and WMC Resources between 1983-2024. The final data set across the Paris Gold Project area contained 101 DD holes (totalling 13,090m), 7 RCDD holes (totalling 1,642m), 1075 RC holes (totalling 62,918m) and 115 AC holes (totalling 2,737m).

A thorough geological database audit and review was conducted by SRK Consulting in 2024. This audit provided a summary of each drilling campaign to understand the reliability/uncertainty of the data. This information was considered when undergoing classification of the Mineral Resource Estimate.

SAMPLE TECHNIQUES AND ANALYSIS METHODS

Torque RC samples were collected from the RC rig each metre beneath the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter. Samples were generally dry, particularly in the shallow sections of the holes. The splitter reject sample was collected into green plastic bags and laid out in rows. The holes were sampled as initial 3m composites using a PVC spear to produce a 3kg sample. Anomalous intervals from the 3m composites were submitted as 1m samples collected by the cone splitter. The full length of RC holes was sampled.

Torque DD samples were selected based on a combination of alteration, sulphide percentage or presence of quartz veining. Minimum sample intervals of 0.3m were applied with a maximum sample interval of 1.3m, with a nominal 1m sample length chosen. Sample intervals were determined by Torque geologists and cut in half for sampling by Petricore.

Torque samples were analysed for gold at either Bureau Veritas or Intertek Laboratories by fire assay. The method used is FA001 Lead Collection Fire Assay- AAS which involves pulverizing up to 3kg of raw sample with QC specification of 85% <75µm. Samples greater than 3kg are split prior to pulverizing and the remainder retained. Coarse crushing of rock chip and drill samples is used as a preliminary step before fine crushing of larger sample sizes or when the entire sample will be pulverized but the material is too large for introduction to the pulverizing equipment. Fire assay was completed using a nominal 40g charge. Au is determined via an AAS finish, with detection limits in ppm. Fire assay for some batches of samples included PGE analysis by Nickel Sulphide Collection Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish. Multi-elemental analysis is done by mixed acid digest, aqua regia digest and/or sodium peroxide fusion ICP finish.

GEOLOGICAL & ESTIMATION DOMAINS

A lithostructural model formed the framework for the geological and mineralisation domains used in the estimate. Geological domains were created using a combination of alteration intensity, vein percentage, host lithology and structural controlling trends.

Estimation domains were created at a cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au using a combination of RBF interpolants and mineralisation “vein” models. A statistical review was used to determine the requirement for high grade sub-domains for each domain. Grade capping was applied to most domains if they exhibited extreme high values.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

Gold estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging of 1m composites, implemented in Leapfrog Edge v2023.2 software. Three block models were created, one for each of the deposits, with parent block sizes of 10m x 10m x 5m (xyz) at HHH, and 10m x 5m x 5m (xyz) at Observation and Paris. Subcelling to 0.625m was applied to all models to accurately reflect the wireframe boundaries with estimation into the parent cell.

Variograms were modelled for individual domains where there exists a sufficient number of composites to create them. In other domains, variograms were "borrowed" from similar domains, oriented to fit the trend of mineralisation. Variable orientations were used for some domains which are not planar.

The estimate was run over up to three passes. The first pass was based on the variogram ranges with the second pass (where required) equal to 1.5 or 2 times the first pass. In some larger domains, a third pass was introduced at four times the variogram range.

The resulting block model was validated against the input composite data and raw drillholes using visual validations, global comparisons and through the creation of swath plots.

BULK DENSITY

Average bulk density values were applied across all deposits based on 1653 measurements taken on diamond drill core using the Archimedes method. Bulk densities were averaged by material type and applied as default values within the estimated block models for oxide material (2.00 g/m^3), transitional material (2.50 g/m^3) and fresh material (2.80 g/m^3).

RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

The Mineral Resources for Paris, HHH and Observation were classified as Indicated and Inferred resources based on a combination of factors, including data integrity (assay and QAQC quality, relevant documentation and validations), drillhole spacing, variogram modelled ranges, geological and structural interpretations, including mineralisation continuity and kriging estimation parameters.

In general, Indicated Mineral Resources were constrained to areas which displayed strong geological continuity and understanding which were drilled to better than 20m x 20m spacing.

Inferred Mineral Resources were constrained to areas which displayed reasonable geological continuity and understanding which were drilled within an 80 x 80m spacing in areas of reasonable mineralisation continuity, restricted to 60 x 60m spacing in areas with higher uncertainty with regards to mineralisation continuity and geological understanding.

ASSESSMENT OF REASONABLE PROSPECTS FOR EVENTUAL ECONOMIC EXTRACTION (RPEEE)

Mineral Resources were assumed to be extracted via open pit mining methods where constrained within A$3000/oz optimised pit shells and above a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. The optimised pit shells were created by VITR Pty Ltd (consultant mining engineers) using pit mining and cost assumptions based on previous open pit mining which occurred at Paris and HHH and benchmarked against other similar scale and proximal operations.

The basis for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction is supported by the following mining factors and assumptions which are at a conceptual level of confidence and are yet to be supported by further studies.

Pit optimisations used a gold price of AU$3,000/oz, selling cost of $123/oz, processing cost of $18/t, general and administrative costs of $4/t, ore differential of $5/t, processing recovery of 95%, mining costs of $2.7/t plus $0.02/t increase every 10 vertical metres, overall slope angles of 45 degrees in oxide material, 50 degrees in transitional material and up to 60 degrees in fresh material. Mining dilution and ore loss was represented via regularising the block models to a block size of 2.5 x 2.5 x 2.5 m.

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Mineral Resources reported **outside** of the A$3000/oz optimised pit shells and **above** a cut-off grade of **1.5 g/t** Au and situated in the fresh material is assumed to be extracted via underground mining methods. The cut-off grade was derived based on benchmarking across underground gold resources in proximal locations.

Historical pit mining has occurred at both Paris and HHH, and underground mining has occurred at Paris. Available survey pickups have been considered by **depleting** the Mineral Resource Estimate in these areas.

METALLURGICAL FACTORS CONSIDERED

Metallurgical testing from the recent diamond drilling program is complete and indicates recoveries as:

- Gravity tests, prior to cyanide leaching, confirmed the presence of coarse gravity recoverable gold, accounting for 40.7% of the gold within the Paris composite and 39.9% of the gold within the Observation composite.[1]
- Cyanide leach testing produced overall gold recoveries of 96.7% from the composite calculated head grade of 5.57 g/t for Paris at a grind size of P80 106 µm and 99.7% from composite calculated head grade of 2.35 g/t for Observation at a grind size of P80 150 µm.[1]
- Overall processing recovery was assumed to be 95% (RPEEE determination) for Paris, HHH and Observation deposits.

OTHER MATERIAL MODIFYING FACTORS

The region has a long history of mining, and there are not expected to be any environmental issues that would prevent traditional open-pit mining or the construction of waste dumps.

The Paris Gold Project has undergone small-scale open-pit mining in the past, leaving behind waste dumps and open-cut pits. The project can be reactivated for mining operations quickly and simply given it is located on mining licenses issued before native title claims.

[1] *Refer to ASX announcement dated 27 September 2023 – "Exceptional Gold Recoveries in Paris Project Metallurgical Testwork"*

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ABOUT TORQUE METALS

Torque is an exploration company with a proven discovery methodology, combining drilling results with machine learning algorithms and geological interpretation. Torque's directors have successful records and extensive experience in the exploration, development and financing of mining projects in Australia.

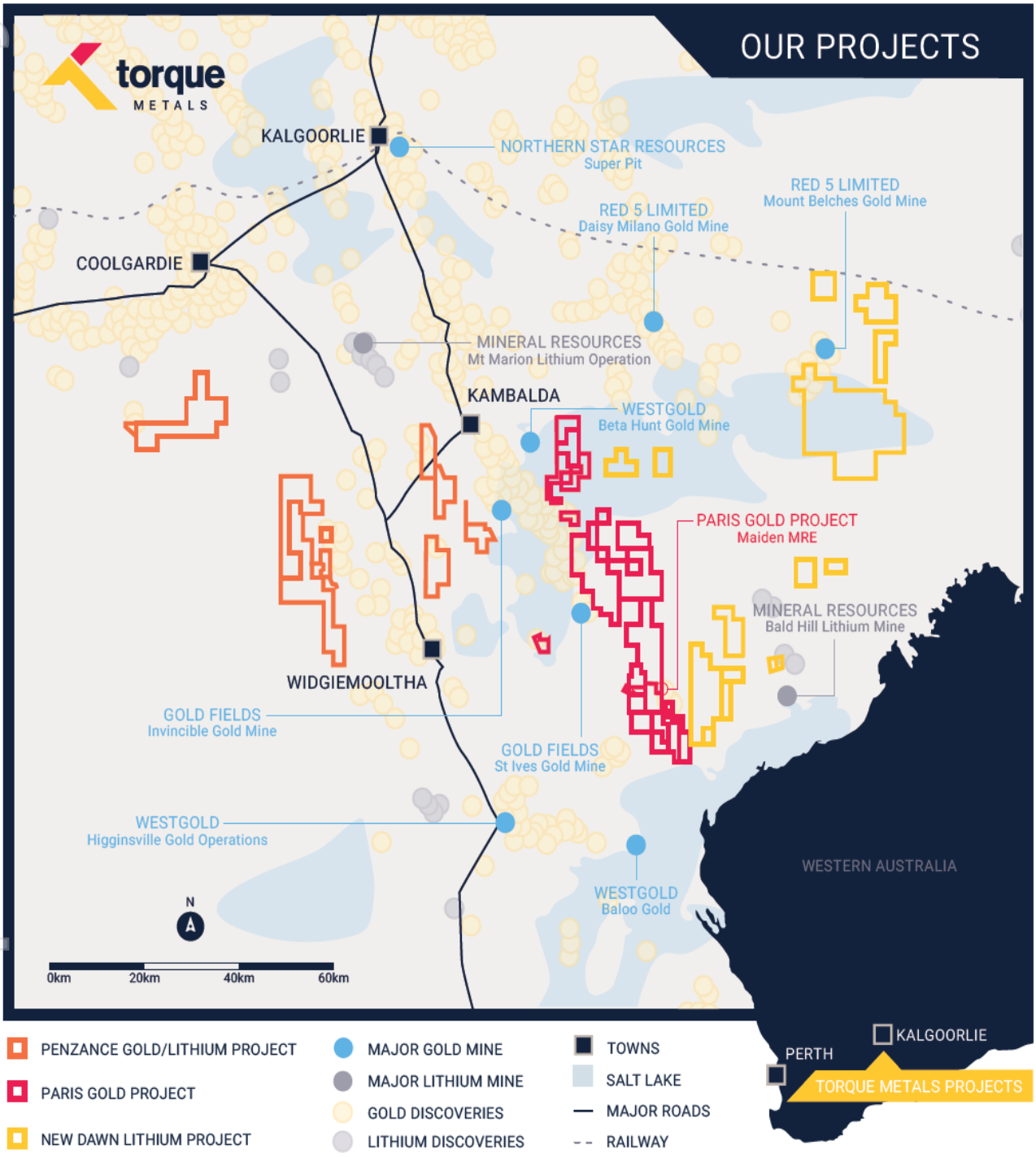


Figure 8 Penzance Exploration Camp; Paris Gold, New Dawn Lithium and Penzance Gold/Lithium projects

Torque's expanded Penzance Exploration Camp covers ~1200km² of land, including 13 mining licences, 4 prospecting licences and 38 exploration licences ~90km Southeast of Kalgoorlie in WA. Torque is focused on mineral exploration in this well-established mineral province. Torque continues to evaluate and pursue other prospective opportunities in the resources sector in line with a strategy to develop high quality assets.

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 and holds performance rights in the Company as has been previously disclosed to ASX. 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.

The 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 until 1 September 2024. 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.

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 a number of 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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For more information contact:

Cristian Moreno
Managing Director
Torque Metals Limited
Cristian@torquemetals.com

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APPENDIX 1: 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.*	**Historical data:** • The historical data includes aircore (AC), diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling from the surface, open pits, and underground across the different prospects. An Access database includes all the relevant labelling with library descriptions. RC samples were collected at 1m intervals (~3 kg sample), obtained by sub-sampling with a cone or riffle splitter. Diamond samples were cut in half and one half was submitted for laboratory analysis. • Drilling samples were analysed in ALS, SGS and Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratories in different time periods, and all laboratories are internationally accredited, global analytical service providers. The samples were analysed by 40–50g fire assay and different acid-digest combined with multielement analytical methods (e.g. OES/MS). **Torque data:** • Industry-standard diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation drilling (RC) were used to sample the project. **RC drilling** • The RC drilling was to 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 intervals from the 3m composites were submitted as 1m samples collected by the cone splitter. The full length of RC holes was sampled. • The full length of each RC 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. **Diamond Drilling** • Samples were selected based on a combination of alteration, sulphide percentage, and presence of quartz veining. • Minimum sample intervals of 0.3m and maximum sample intervals of 1.3m were used, with a nominal 1m sample length chosen. • Sample intervals were determined by Torque geologists and cut in half for sampling in Kalgoorlie by Petricore.

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		• All samples were sent to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie. • Sampling undertaken is relevant to the style of mineralisation and within best industry practice.
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).*	**Historical data:** • The historical database includes the relevant drilling labelling and library descriptions. The drilling was operated by independent drilling companies and followed industry standards. **Torque data:** • 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. • RC holes were drilled using a 145mm (5.5in) face-sampling drilling bit. • Diamond drilling was cored using industry standard core sizes - HQ and NQ2. Relevant support vehicles were provided.
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.*	**Historical data:** • Limited data exists on drill sample recovery for all drilling types in the provided historical database. The recovery of RC samples was visually estimated and recorded in percentages. Diamond drilling of fresh rock had approximately 100% recovery, whereas oxidised and transitional zones had 85– 90% recovery. **Torque data:** • Diamond drilling provides 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 with the drillers. • 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 provided 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. • Core recoveries were recorded for each drill run by Torque personnel and recorded in the database.
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.*	**Historical data:** • All geological and geotechnical logging data are available in the historical database, with relevant labelling and library descriptions available at a high level of detail. **Torque data:** • Torque geologists logged all chips and drill core using current company logging methodology which were recorded in the database. • Lithology information from mineralised intervals provides enough detail to inform wireframe interpretation. • 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. • RC logging and DD logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • The entire length of all holes was logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such. • All chips and drill core samples have been photographed following industry standards and information is being stored. Torque has physical record of all drilling activities conducted since the company listed in 2021. • Logging was completed at sufficient detail to support interpretation and resource modelling purposes and initial mining studies.
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.*	**Historical data:** • Diamond drilling consists of quarter core splits, whereas RC drilling consists of mainly rifle splitting but also cone splitting (static and rotating cone) for 1m splits. **Torque data:** • Torque RC samples were collected from the RC rig each metre beneath the cyclone and then passed through a 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. • Core samples were marked up during logging and sampled by cutting lengthwise in half and sampling half the core. Half core was sent to the laboratory for analysis with the remaining core retained in the core tray. • 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 element.

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		• Sample preparation in the Bureau Veritas (Canning Vale, Western Australia) laboratory: The samples are weighed then dried for a minimum of 12 hours at 1000 oC, 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.*
		Historical data:
		• The analytical method used for gold was 40–50 g fire assay with AAS-finish and aqua regia digest for base metals.
		• Approximately every 30 samples a control sample (Certified Reference Materials, blanks and duplicates) was included and submitted. The historical database indicates the duplicates consists of field duplicates as well as the laboratory internal duplicate samples.
		Torque data:
		• Torque samples were analysed for gold at either Bureau Veritas or Intertek Laboratories by fire assay. The method used is FA001 Lead Collection Fire Assay- AAS which involves pulverizing up to 3kg of raw sample with QC specification of 85% <75µm. Samples greater than 3kg are split prior to pulverizing and the remainder retained. Coarse crushing of rock chip and drill samples is used as a preliminary step before fine crushing of larger sample sizes or when the entire sample will be pulverized but the material is too large for introduction to the pulverizing equipment. Fire assay was completed using a nominal 40g charge. Au is determined via an AAS finish, with detection limits in ppm. Fire assay for some batches of samples included PGE analysis by Nickel Sulphide Collection Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish. Multi-elemental analysis is done by mixed acid digest, aqua regia digest and/or sodium peroxide fusion ICP finish.
		• The following QA/QC measures were employed:
		  • At least one duplicate sample was collected every hole.
		  • Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted in the field every approximately 20 samples.
		  • Blank washed sand material was inserted in the field approximately every 50 samples.
		  • Laboratory repeats, duplicates, blanks and standards were inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory.
		  • Review of the QAQC samples, as well as internal laboratory QAQC checks show an acceptable level 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.*	**Historical data:** • A small number of RC and DD twinned holes were completed for the exploration program done by Austral Pacific, and the data are present in the available historical database. • Relevant field data collected were transferred into an MS Access database. Assay files were received electronically and stored in the Paris Gold Project Access database. **Torque data:** • Significant intersections have been independently verified by numerous company personnel. • The Competent Person has visited the site and reviewed the drilling and sampling processes used in the field and drill core. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured into MX DEPOSIT templates on palmtops or laptops. • All paper copies of data have been stored. • All data is automatically synchronised and stored in the centralised database with MX DEPOSIT front end which is managed by a database geologist. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, with the exception of the resetting of 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.*	**Historical data:** • All drillhole collar locations were measured by DGPS by the Kalgoorlie based registered surveyors Minecomp. Downhole surveying was done by Kalgoorlie based ABIM solution, using an open hole Lihue north-seeking gyroscope on all surface RC and DD holes. • Existing pit surfaces and underground void models were provided to Torque in the historic data files from Austral Pacific. Validation by SRK Consulting was completed on these models and they located the latest pit surfaces available on WAMEX which were incorporated into the latest depletion models. **Torque data:** • Initial collar location was done by conventional hand GPS. Following completion, all RC/DD drillholes collars were independently surveyed by surveyors, using a DGPS for accurate collar location and RL, and directly entered the company database. From 2023, all collars are surveyed by trained Torque Geologist's using a differential RTK-GPS. • Downhole surveys are being completed on all the RC and 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 downhole survey data are maintained and undergo a QC process within IMDEX-hub or Axis mining technology platforms. • The grid system for the Paris Project is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. • Topographic data is collected by differential RTK-GPS. • Topographic high-resolution (8cm) drone survey conducted. by Goldfields Technical Services Pty in November 2023.

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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.*	**Historical data:** • The drill spacing for the historical data of prospect HHH and Paris Deposit is considered sufficient to test the continuity of mineralisation. The majority of RC samples in mineralised areas were sampled on 1m intervals. The diamond drilling was sampled based on geological features in the intervals and varied in length. **Torque data:** • There is a variation in the drill spacing and drillhole orientation until geological orientations and attitude of mineralisation can be established with a higher degree of certainty. • The spacing and distribution of the data points is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied for Inferred and Indicated resources under the 2012 JORC code for the estimation of Mineral Resources. • 3m composites were taken in the RC drilling, however where anomalous Au assays were received, 1m samples were subsequently assayed and take precedence in the database.
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°. 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. • 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.*	**Historical data:** • Samples were transported by company personnel to the respective laboratories. **Torque data:** • RC samples collected are placed in calico bags at site and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Diamond samples (core) are placed in plastic trays 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; samples were transported by local courier and company field personnel.
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 using MX DEPOSIT. • A thorough geological database audit and review was conducted by SRK Consulting in 2024. This audit provided a

		summary of each drilling campaign to understand the reliability/ uncertainty of the data. This information was considered when undergoing classification of the Mineral Resource Estimate.

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, they were previously owned by Austral Pacific Pty Ltd. • The tenements are in good standing and Torque is not aware of any known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold was first discovered at the Project circa 1914 in the vicinity of the Observation and HHH deposits (Coville, 1987). The Paris deposit was discovered in October 1919 by E W French and T F Thompson on the 'Saltbush' lease (historical GML4674). • An option over the Project was obtained by the Paris Gold Mine Company in 1920 who commenced underground mining, sinking seven shafts at the Paris deposit to a maximum depth of 30 m by November 1920. Six prospector shafts 12–18 m deep with associated side drives were also mined at the HHH deposit (WMC Resources Ltd, 1999). The company ceased operations at the Project in 1923. • The Project was sporadically worked from 1929 until 1952 by prospectors Jack Findlay and George Lister. In February 1957, the Northern Minerals Syndicate acquired control of the area and actively mined ore from the Project through its operating subsidiary Paris Gold Mines Pty Ltd until production ceased in at the end of 1963. • Consolidated Gold Fields (Australia) Pty Ltd (Consolidated) entered into an Option of Agreement with Paris Gold Mines Pty Ltd on 20 May 1964, giving Consolidated an option over the tenements held by Paris Gold Mines Pty Ltd in the Widgiemooltha district totalling 277 acres for a period of 3 years, with the right to withdraw after 31 December 1964 (Baird et al, 1965). • Consolidated completed geochemical sampling at the Paris deposit using auger drilling totalling 920 ft. No significant geochemical anomalies were encountered and Consolidated relinquished the project on 31 January 1965. • Various operators conducted sporadic small-scale mining at the Project between 1965 and 1985. • Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc (Esso) was granted 13 Mineral Claims in the north of the Project between March and July 1981. Esso completed aerial photography, airborne and ground magnetic geophysical surveys, survey gridding, geological mapping, outcrop and historical drill hole sampling, 200 m of trenching and one diamond drill hole (PA-

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		1). No significant results were encountered, and Esso surrendered all of the Mineral Claims in May 1962 (Robinson, 1984). • Aztec Exploration Ltd (Aztec) conducted various exploration activities to the north of the Paris, HHH and Observation deposits between 1984 and 1991 without encountering any significant mineralisation. Aztec recommended surrendering the tenements in 1991 (Smith, 1991). • WMC Ltd completed exploration activities over the Project area between 1981 and 1991, including several AC, DD and RC drilling programs. • Julia Mines entered an option to purchase Mineral Lease 15/198 covering the Paris deposit from then holder Mr Normal Shierlaw on 4 August 1987. Julia Mines subsequently completed geological mapping, surface sampling, aeromagnetic geophysical survey and RAB, DD and RC surface drilling programs between 1987 and 1988 and an underground DD program in 1988. Julia Mines developed and mined the Paris deposit in 1989 producing 24 koz Au, 17 koz Ag and 245 t Cu. • Billiton Australia Jones Mining Ltd conducted exploration activities including gridding, geological traverses, vacuum rig sampling and augur soil sampling in the area around the Observation deposit between 1989 and 1990. The sampling only identified one weak geochemical anomaly, and the area was surrendered. WMC Resources Ltd conducted AC and RC drilling programs at the HHH deposit between 1999 and 2000. The drilling intersected narrow zones of mineralisation at the HHH deposit and to the north of the deposit towards Observation. • An undocumented drilling program consisting of 13 DD holes and 1 percussion drill hole was completed in 2000. • St Ives (a subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd) conducted exploration at the Project between 2007 and 2008. In 2007, St Ives completed 25 AC holes to assess the economic potential of the historical Paris deposit tailings dam. The program identified the tailings were reasonably mineralised, but that further multi-element metallurgical test work was required. • In 2008, St Ives conducted a large 148 AC drill hole program testing the Bolly target area (targeting poorly explored differentiated dolerite proximal to interpreted intrusions) which included the Paris and HHH deposits. The drilling did not identify any large scale, shallow mineralised system. • Austral purchased the Project, consisting of nine contiguous Mining Leases (M15/48, M15/480, M15/481, M15/482, M15/496, M15/497, M15/498, M15/1175 and M15/1719), from St Ives in 2015. • Austral conducted several AC, DD and RC exploration drilling programs at the Paris, HHH and Observation deposits between 2015 and 2017. The initial drilling programs at the Paris deposit determined that the Findlay's Cross Lode consisted of at least two lodes and that the upper lode, hosted within ultramafic, was not exploited by historical mining. • Mineral Resource estimates for both the Paris and HHH deposits were completed by BM Geological Services Pty Ltd

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		on behalf of Austral in December 2015 (HHH), May 2017 (Paris) and July 2017 (HHH). • Austral conducted open pit mining with associated RC and open hole percussion BH grade control drilling programs at the Paris and HHH deposits. Initial earthworks associated with mining commenced in December 2016 and continued until 3 August 2017. • Torque entered into an option to purchase the Project from Austral in November 2019. Torque has subsequently conducted DD and RC exploration drilling programs at the Paris, HHH and Observation deposits in 2021, 2022, 2023 2024.
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.*	• No new exploration results are reported in this announcement. • A complete list of all drillhole details is not necessary for inclusion in this report. It is the Competent Person's opinion that the exclusion of this data does not detract from the understanding of this report. • All Torque Metals' Exploration results have previously been publicly reported: https://torquemetals.com/asx-announcements/
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*	• No exploration or drilling results are contained within this announcement. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.

	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.*	
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').*	• No exploration or drilling results are contained within this announcement. • Within the HHH and Paris deposits, the geometry of the mineralisation is well established, and drilling has been completed perpendicular to the mineralisation. • Away from the main mineralisation zones which have previously been mined, the relative early-exploration drilling program across multiple prospects has resulted in considerable variation in drilling spacing and hole orientations to capture the different trends in mineralisation across the deposits.
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 and multiple ASX announcements. 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 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.*	• Torque has reported all their significant intercepts and summaries of relevant drillhole assay information on previous ASX Announcements from 2021- 2024.
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.*	• Previous announcements have reported the outcome of metallurgical test work 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 announcement of 27-Sep-2023).
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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	The following measures are in place to ensure database integrity is maintained: • All drillhole data is stored in a cloud-based MX Deposit database.

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	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• Geological logging is entered directly into the database by Torque personnel using laptop computers.
		• Assays returned are imported directly into the database from data files provided by the laboratory.
		• Data validation procedures undertaken by Torque Metals include:
		  ○ Built-in validation checks are included in the database to ensure only accepted codes are included in logging.
		  ○ Unreliable historic data has been flagged in the database and not used in Mineral Resource Estimation.
		  ○ A comprehensive database audit was undertaken in 2024 by SRK Consulting to review the veracity of the data. Some historic drilling was considered to be lower quality than accepted standards and has been flagged accordingly and considered during Mineral Resource Estimation.
		  ○ All data within the database utilized for the Mineral Resource Estimation does go through a review process from the company's Resource Geologist and Database Geologist.

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*
		The Competent Person for the Paris Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate conducted a site visit in mid-2024 while diamond drilling was underway. The site visit included:
		• An inspection of the diamond drill rig and core processing facility.
		• An inspection of recent mineralisation intercepts and sampling and logging techniques.
		• Review of the geological controls, wireframe construction and methodology applied to the Paris Gold Project.
		• Inspection of existing pits and previous drill sites, including survey base stations used for RTK- GPS setups during collar surveys.
		
		SRK Consulting conducted a site visit at the Paris Gold project (Paris and HHH open pits) in January 2024. The site visit was conducted prior to a requested geological & structural review, and lithostructural model, that formed the basis of the MRE. Furthermore, the visit informed the review and validation of the Paris Gold Project's geological database (reported August 2024). The site visit included:
		  ○ Geological & structural mapping in Paris open pit,
		  ○ General overview / review of drilling, sampling & logging practices (at the time, Torque Metals was drilling RC drillholes at the New Dawn project),
		  ○ Confirmation of available/ visible drilling collar locations of previous drilling at the Paris Gold Project.

Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence related to the geological interpretation was supported by an in depth geological and structural review by SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd, in collaboration with the Torque Metals technical team (working on the deposit from 2020/2021) and subsequently a construction of a lithostructural model, constructed in Leapfrog Geo by SRK Consulting. • The lithostructural model formed the framework for the geological and mineralisation domains. • Mineralisation models were constructed by Torque Metal's Resource Geologist based on the lithostructural model and reviewed by Mining Plus. These domains formed the basis of

		the estimation domains. • Alternative interpretations were conducted by Mining Plus. This led to a re-interpretation of the Paris West main mineralised structure (locally), which was subsequently re-modelled by Torque Metal's Resource Geologist. Other mineralisation areas were not affected by Mining Plus' alternative interpretations, and comparisons resulted in similar mineralisation volumes. • The above assumptions / interpretations were based on the following: o Regional & local geological mapping (includes structural mapping confirmation in existing Pits of Paris and HHH deposits, based on site visits with SRK Consulting and Mining Plus, and historical pit mappings). o Historical underground mining was also utilised to assist with local structural trends, and validations of the models. o RC & Diamond Drilling logging, additional downhole structural measurements, including all assay data was utilised based on the above interpretations. Other elements such as copper, arsenic and sulphur have also been used as proxies for continuity of interpretations related to mineralisation that is structurally controlled. o Alteration intensity, vein percentage & dominant minerals, host lithology and structural controlling trends, and a known association with copper have been used to help define mineralisation in addition to qualitative measures from structural logging. o All of the above led to the construction of mineralisation domains, that were subsequently considered when constructing the estimation domains, that guided the Mineral Resource estimate. o Regional & local geological structures that have been interpreted and considered within the lithostructural and mineralisation models and can have an influence on the local geology, mineralisation, and grade continuity. o The spatial grade variance inherent to typical orogenic shear hosted gold within Western Australia, could also influence the continuity of grade (associated with mineralisation) with a moderate nugget effect (between 20-40%) observed.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The dimensions of the three prospects that form the Paris Gold Project are as follows: o Paris: ~1000m strike extent, ~250m down dip. o HHH: ~1000m strike extent, ~200m down dip, mineralisation widths between 1m – 12m. o Observation: ~430m strike extent, ~200m down dip, mineralisation widths between 2m-12m. o Mineralisation at all prospects commences just below the surface (below the overburden), up to ~250m below surface, and open at depth.

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Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Grade estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK), implemented in Leapfrog Edge v2023.2. Wireframe generation was created in Leapfrog Geo v2023.2. Geostatistical analysis was completed in Snowden Supervisor v9. OK is an appropriate linear estimation technique for the nature and mineralisation style of the deposits. • The Mineral Resource Estimate includes all drilling with assays returned prior 1 September 2024. • The inputs for the grade domains and block model construction include: ○ Au domains were created using a combination of RBF interpolants and mineralisation models. ○ Log probability plots and histogram distributions were reviewed to determine the requirement for high grade domains. ○ Domain boundaries were constrained using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off. Where required, high grade domains were created using variable cut-off grades, as determined following review of grade distributions within each domain. ○ 1m composites were created from the drillhole database, then flagged by domain and estimated individually, using hard boundaries. ○ Grade capping was applied to most domains as they contained extreme values. Log probability plots, histograms and cumulative frequency plots were used to determine the optimal top-cuts for each domain. ○ Variograms were constructed for individual domains where there exist enough composites to create them. These variograms were used to inform the search parameters in OK grade estimation. ○ Variable orientations were utilised for some domains which are not planar. In these domains, the search of the estimate was optimised according to the mineralisation wireframe geometry. ○ Block discretisation was applied at 5 x 5 x 5 (x y z). ○ The minimum/maximum sample search number is based on Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) and was generally set to 6/30 in the first pass with the minimum and maximum samples decreasing for subsequent passes. ○ The estimate was run over up to three passes. The first pass was based on the variogram ranges with the second pass (where required) equal to double/one and a half of the variogram range. In some of the larger domains, a third pass was also introduced at 4 times the variogram range. ○ Only Au has been estimated in the Mineral Resource Estimate. No deleterious elements or other elements of economic significance have been identified or estimated. ○ Parent block size was set to 10m x 10m x 5m (xyz) at HHH, 10m x 5m x 5m (xyz) at Observation and Paris which approximates half the drillhole spacing in the well-informed areas and was confirmed using KNA. Sub cells to 0.625m were applied to accurately depict

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		wireframe boundaries. No rotation was applied to the models. ○ No external dilution or recovery factors were considered during the estimation of the Mineral Resource. ○ Grade capping was applied to Au in most domains based on individual statistical analysis. Outlier restrictions (additional second order of capping based on a search percentage restriction) were also applied in some cases to limit the influence of extreme high-grade samples. • Block model validation processes occurred as follows: ○ Visual comparison of block model against drillholes. ○ Global statistical comparison of block model grades with composite grades (declustered and not declustered). ○ Swath plots were generated for all domains to confirm the consistency between composite data and block model estimates with a reasonable degree of smoothing. ○ Mill reconciliation information exists from Austral Pacific (private company, previous owners / producers of Paris Gold mine) for the period July 2016 - March 2017 when the HHH deposit was mined. Due to uncertainty and validation of historical mining production, these production figures were not considered reliable to conduct a check against.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnes have been calculated on a dry basis, consistent with laboratory results. • No moisture calculations or assumptions are made in the modelling or estimation process.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The open pit mineral resource is reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au (constrained within A$3000/oz optimised pit shells), with the remaining Mineral Resource reported above a cut-off grade of 1.5g/t Au in the fresh material, that is considered for potential underground mining. • This aligns with similar gold operations in the Western Australia Goldfields (Kalgoorlie Terrain).
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Mineral Resources were assumed to be extracted via open pit mining methods where constrained within A$3000/oz optimised pit shells and above a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. The optimised pit shells were created by VITR Pty Ltd (consultant mining engineers) using pit mining and cost assumptions based on previous open pit mining which has occurred at Paris and HHH and benchmarked against other similar scale and proximal operations. • The basis for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction is supported by the following mining factors and assumptions which are at a conceptual level of confidence and are yet to be supported by further studies. • Pit optimisations were created using the Pseudoflow function within Deswik software and used a gold price of AU$3,000/oz, selling cost of $123/oz, processing cost of $18/t, general and administrative costs of $4/t, ore differential of $5/t, processing recovery of 95%, mining costs

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		of $2.7/t plus $0.02/t increase every 10 vertical metres, overall slope angles of 45 degrees in oxide material, 50 degrees in transitional material and up to 60 degrees in fresh material. Mining dilution and ore loss was represented via regularising the block models to a block size of 2.5 x 2.5 x 2.5 m. • Mineral Resources reported outside of the A$3000/oz optimised pit shells and above a cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t Au and situated in the fresh material is assumed to be extracted via underground mining methods. The cut-off grade was derived based on benchmarking across underground gold resources in proximal locations. • Historical pit mining has occurred at both Paris and HHH, and underground mining has occurred at Paris. Available survey pickups have been considered by depleting the Mineral Resource Estimate in these areas.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testing from the recent diamond drilling program is complete and indicates recoveries as: ○ Gravity tests, prior to cyanide leaching, confirmed the presence of coarse gravity recoverable gold, accounting for 40.7% of the gold within the Paris composite and 39.9% of the gold within the Observation composite. ○ Cyanide leach testing produced overall gold recoveries of 96.7% from the composite calculated head grade of 5.57 g/t for Paris at a grind size of P80 106 µm and 99.7% from composite calculated head grade of 2.35 g/t for Observation at a grind size of P80 150 µm. ○ Refer to ASX announcement dated 27 September 2023 "Exceptional Gold Recoveries in Paris Project Metallurgical Testwork" for additional information. • Overall processing recovery in the MRE, for the purpose of RPEEE determination, was assumed to be 95%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The region has a long history of mining, and there are not expected to be any environmental issues that would prevent traditional open-pit mining or the construction of waste dumps. • The Paris Gold Project has undergone small-scale open-pit mining in the past, leaving behind waste dumps and open-cut pits. Currently, the project is under care and maintenance, and it could be reactivated for mining operations since it is located on mining licenses issued before native title claims. • Environmental studies have been completed nearby historical mining operations, to date, studies have not presented any issues that will impact on potential mining of ore from the deposit.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and*	• Average bulk density values were applied across all deposits based on 1653 measurements taken on diamond drill core using the Archimedes method. • Core used for test work is considered relatively impermeable and porosity is not considered a significant factor. • Bulk densities were averaged by material type and applied across all deposits in the Mineral Resource Estimate as

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	alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	follows: ○ Oxide :2.00 t/m^3 ○ Transitional: 2.50 t/m^3 ○ Fresh: 2.80 t/m^3.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resources for Paris, HHH and Observation were classified as Indicated and Inferred resources based on a combination of factors, including data integrity (assay and QAQC quality, relevant documentation and validations), drillhole spacing, variogram modelled ranges, geological and structural interpretations, including mineralisation continuity and kriging estimation parameters. • In general, Indicated Mineral Resources were constrained to areas which displayed strong geological continuity and understanding which were drilled to better than a 20m x 20m spacing. • Inferred Mineral Resources were constrained to areas which displayed reasonable geological continuity and understanding which were drilled within an 80 x 80m spacing in areas of reasonable mineralisation continuity, restricted to 60 x 60m spacing in areas with higher uncertainty with regards to mineralisation continuity and geological understanding. • Classification wireframes were constructed on a domain-by-domain basis to reflect the varying levels of geological understanding between the domains. • The Competent Person considers the classification as a robust approach and applicable for the nature and style of mineralisation related to the deposit
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate was conducted by Mining Plus, and any work related to the estimates that was conducted by Torque Metals, was reviewed by Mining Plus. Mining Plus follows an internal review process, that was conducted prior to this announcement. • This Mineral Resource Estimate has not been audited by a party external to Torque Metals or Mining Plus.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• With additional drilling, it is expected that there will be changes to the tonnes and grade of the deposits. It is the Competent Person's view that these changes will not impact the potential eventual economic extraction of the deposits. • The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as Indicated and Inferred resources in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). This reflects the Competent Person's assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the estimate. • The statement relates to a local estimate of tonnes and grade within the optimised pit shells, at a cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au, and outside the optimised pit shells at a cut-off of 1.5 g/t Au, only within fresh mineralisation. • Due to uncertainty and validation of historical mining production reporting of Austral Pacific, which was a private company, production figures compared to current Mineral Resource estimates could not be considered.

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