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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

28 September 2026

Ritz Gold Project, WA – Drilling and Exploration Update

GROWTH DRILLING DELIVERS MULTIPLE HIGH-GRADE HITS ACROSS KEY DEPOSITS AT RITZ

Strong new results highlight resource growth potential at the HHH and Observation deposits, with regional drilling opening up new discovery opportunities

HIGHLIGHTS

- High-grade assays returned from recent diamond and Reverse Circultaion (RC) drilling across multiple lodes at the **HHH** deposit:
    - **8.9 m @ 17.50g/t Au** from 344m (26HRCDD151) – Deepest gold intercept to date at the HHH deposit - 300m down-plunge, below 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). Updated DHEM modelling confirm the intercept is associated with a large-scale mineralised structure.
    - **2.0m @ 7.57g/t Au** from 148m (26HRC137) – on the far northern boundary of the modelled north-south trending mineralisation, part of the HHH structure
    - **1.0m @ 8.91 g/t Au** from 282m (26HRC148) – extending the mineralised structure associated with the previously reported multi-ounce intercept of **11.0m @ 456g/t Au** from 120m in hole 26HRC135
- The first RC drilling at **Observation** since the 2024 MRE Update has returned multiple high-grade intercepts confirming the potential to expand the deposit.
    - **3.0m @ 4.06g/t Au** from 81m (26OBRC006)
    - **4.0m @ 3.49g/t Au** from 67m (26OBRC007)
    - **3.0m @ 8.82g/t Au** from 151m (26OBRC011)
- First batch of assay results from regional RC Drilling confirms gold mineralisation in the **Maynards Corridor**, providing early encouragement for Torque's broader discovery program
- **DHEM surveys continue to refine high-priority growth targets at the HHH deposit,** including the down-plunge potential of the deposit and individual high-grade lode geometries. A surface loop is also being established at the Observation deposit to enable DHEM surveys to be completed
- **Exploration and growth drilling continues** as part of Torque's exploration strategy, with a systematic RC drill program underway at Strauss to test the broader extent of the historical mineralisation. Growth drilling will continue at Observation and HHH. **Two rigs are currently operating at the Ritz Gold Project**.
- **The ongoing program forms part of Torque's Project RPM**[1] – Rapid Path to one Million Ounces strategy, targeting Resource growth and new discoveries across the Ritz Gold project and the broader South Kalgoorlie Gold Camp

[1] This is an aspirational objective and is not intended to be a forecast or exploration target. Torque's ability to achieve this aim is subject to a number of uncertainties including exploration success

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Torque Metals Limited (ASX: **TOR**) ("**Torque**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report new high-grade assay results from the ongoing multi-rig drilling program at its 100%-owned **Ritz Gold Project**, located in the South Kalgoorlie region of Western Australia.

The new results were generated following the initial phase of Torque's step-out drilling programs, as part of the RPM Strategy devised and implemented by the Company's new management team (see Torque presentation released on 7 July 2026) and further supports the drilling results released on 26 August 2026.

The current multi-rig RC and diamond drilling program reflects Torque's accelerated approach to exploration targeting resource growth and discovery across the Ritz Gold Project, with drilling continuing to follow up these intercepts at HHH and Observation and the regional prospects.



Figure 1: Diamond core photos and individual gold assays for each interval of the reported 8.9m @ 17.50 g/t Au in hole 26HRCDD151, showing the confirmation of this large quartz carbonate / sulphide bearing structure.

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Torque's MANAGING DIRECTOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CRAIG JONES, commented:

These results continue to reinforce the significant growth potential we see across the Ritz Gold Project. At HHH, we have intersected high-grade gold across multiple lodes and we continue to successfully deploy DHEM to help build our understanding of the structures that control the mineralisation, giving us an increasingly strong platform for targeted follow-up drilling.

"Importantly, opportunities to drive growth and make new discoveries are beginning to open up right across the Ritz project. Our first drilling at Observation since the 2024 MRE update has returned multiple high-grade intercepts, while initial results from regional reconnaissance drilling at Maynards have confirmed gold mineralisation within an area that has seen comparatively little modern exploration.

"With two rigs operating and drilling continuing across HHH, Observation, Strauss and our regional targets, we are systematically testing both Resource growth and discovery opportunities across our Ritz project. This is exactly what Project RPM was designed to achieve – rapidly building our understanding of the broader gold system and creating multiple pathways to grow the Project's Resource base."

DRILLING AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The current extensional drilling at the Ritz Gold Project is consistent with Torque's strategy to focus on systematically defining the geometry, continuity and scale of the mineralised systems.

Importantly, recent drilling has continued to confirm both down-plunge and wider extensions of the known high-grade multi-lode gold systems at the HHH and Observation deposits.

HHH Deposit

RC and diamond drilling at HHH has continued to target extensions to the existing 73koz Au MRE (1.15Mt @ 2.0g/t Au) and possible additional lodes that have not previously been modelled.

Down-hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys continued to be a useful method of defining the potential mineralised shoots with remodelling of a previous DHEM plate (defined in 26HDD005 ASX release 3 August 2026) showing a steeper orientation.

DHEM surveys following recent drilling (26HDD009 and 26HDD010) indicate that the target conductor plate has a steeper dip than previously modelled. Assays for both holes remain pending.

Diamond tails 26HRCDD151 and 26RCDD150 intersected the newly remodelled DHEM plate and have demonstrated the significant width of the well mineralised quartz carbonate vein structure over 8 metres, with semi-massive pyrrhotite sulphides shown in the core photos of Figure 1. Hole 151, which returned an impressive intercept of **8.9m @ 17.50 g/t Au (incl. 3.0m @ 28.40 g/t Au), is the deepest intercept at HHH deposit to date, over 115m down-plunge from the 2024 MRE** and 300m below surface, confirms the significant growth potential of HHH as the mineralisation continues down-plunge to the west (Figure 3).

This geometry mirrors the same aspects seen at the 251koz Au Paris Gold Deposit located approximately 1,000m south of HHH, with the same west plunging lodes.

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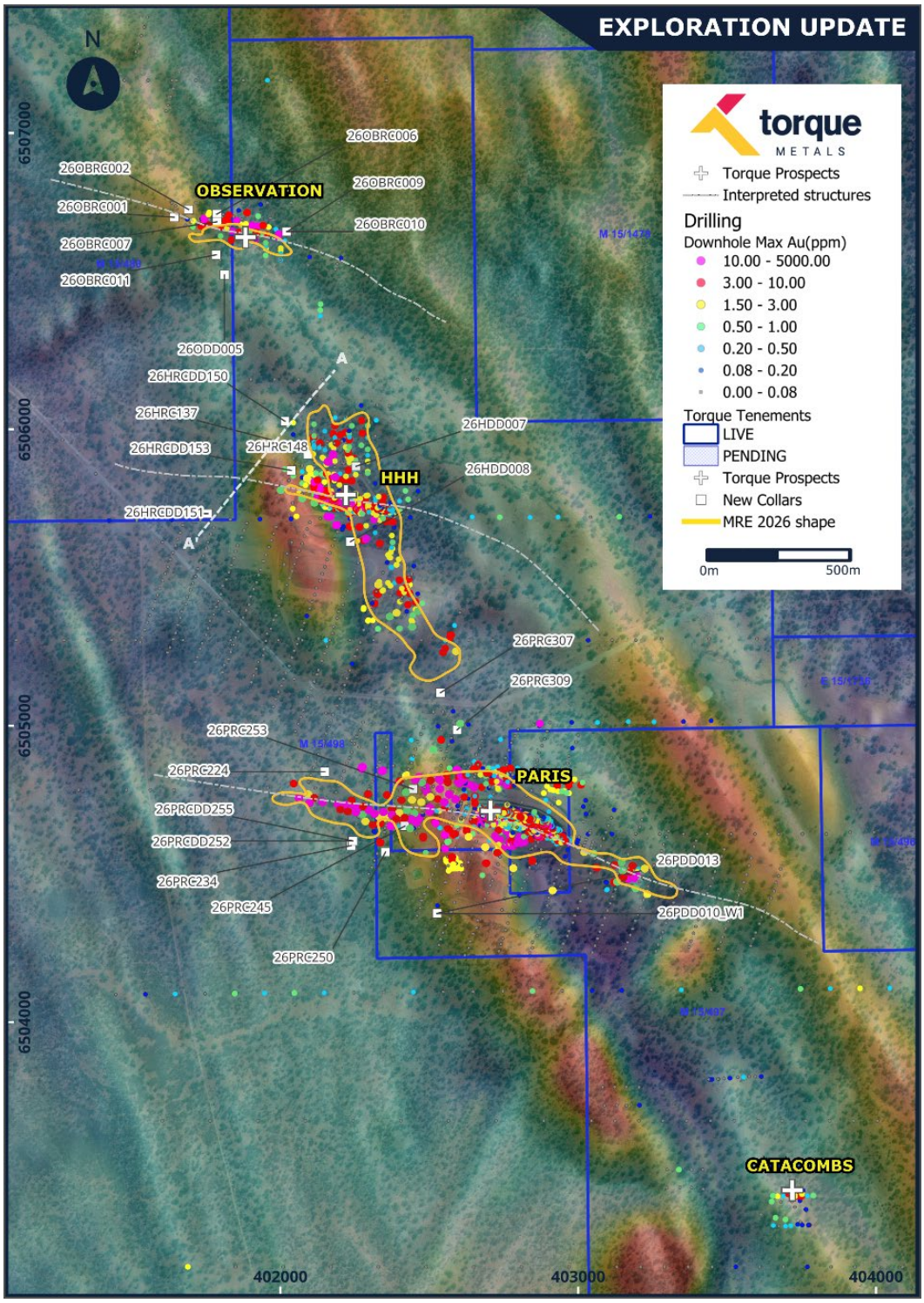


Figure 2: Plan view of the Paris Corridor and new drillhole locations for this announcement with the regional magnetics

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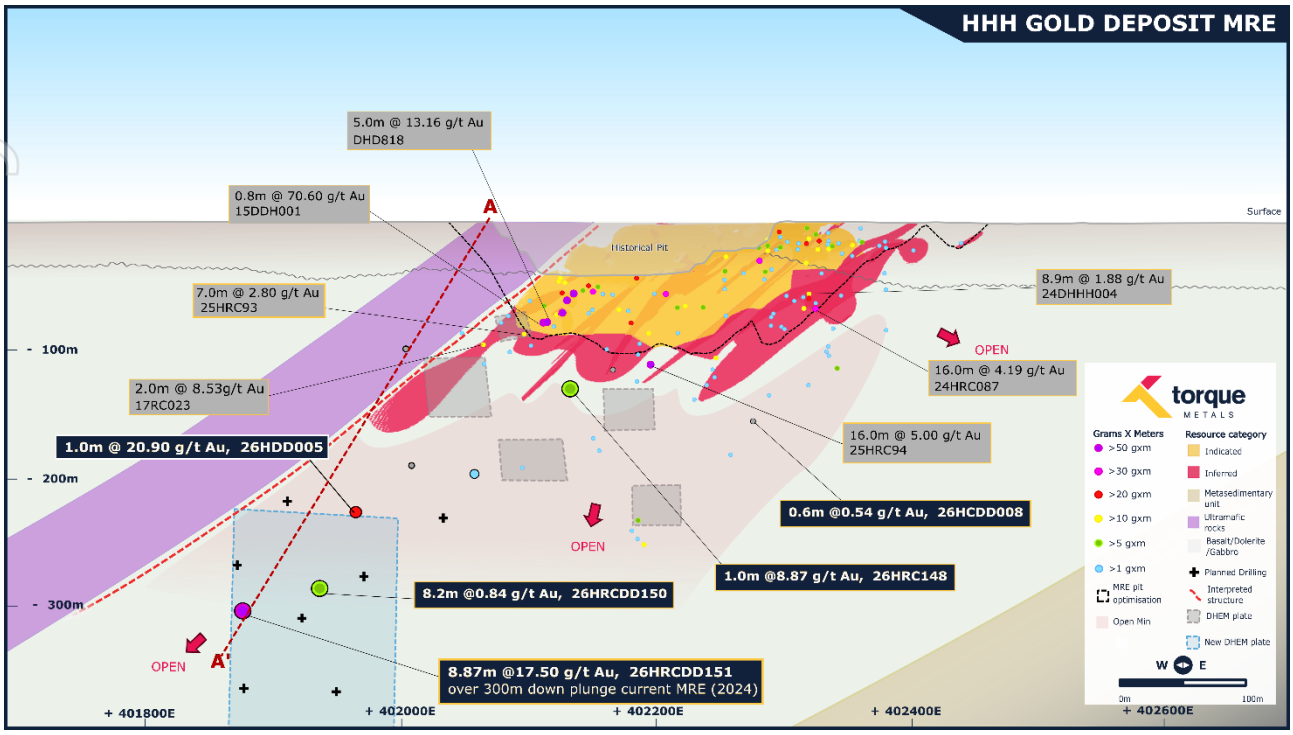


Figure 3: Long section East-West of HHH main zone showing the deepest intercept to date, 8.9m @ 17.50g/t Au from 344m (26HRCDD151)

Hole 26HRCDD150 has intersected the same mineralised structure as 26HRCDD151 with 8.2m @ 0.84 g/t Au (60m up-plunge from 26HRCDD151), this intercept is undergoing further QAQC checks to confirm grade variability (potential nugget effect) of this high-grade structure. Follow-up drilling is underway to better define the high-grade zone up-plunge from hole 151.

Extensional drilling on the NW–SE-trending mineralised structure is continuing to yield positive results with 26HRC137 returning 2.0m @ 7.57g/t Au from 148m and 26HRC148 with 1.0m @ 8.87g/t Au from 148m.

These high-grade results confirm that HHH has multiple mineralised lodes requiring systematic drilling and extension. These results follow on from the previously announced multi-ounce outstanding intercept of **11.0m @ 456.00g/t Au** from 122m in 26HRC135 (ASX announcement 26 August 2026), with follow-up drilling planned to target more potential intersecting structures.

Observation Deposit

The first phase of growth drilling has been completed at the Observation deposit, which currently hosts a MRE of 25koz Au – not updated since 2024.

Multiple high-grade intercepts have returned from the Observation deposit with holes 26OBRC006 and 007 delivering **3.0m @ 4.06 g/t Au** from 81m and **4.0m @ 3.49 g/t Au** from 67m respectively. These intercepts are within the current MRE (25koz Au) and help to refine the high-grade tenor of the deposit.

Hole 26OBRC011 which sits outside the current MRE, returned **3.0m @ 8.82 g/t Au** from 151m. This result gives Torque confidence the deposit has high-grade continuity and the next RC drill program is planned to follow-up this high-grade plunge/trend in conjunction with the deeper diamond drill intercept of **2.7m @ 5.20g/t Au** from 201m (26OBDD004) (ASX release 3 August 2026) to prove out the potential resource extension, Figure 4 shows the recent results and trending high-grade plunge.

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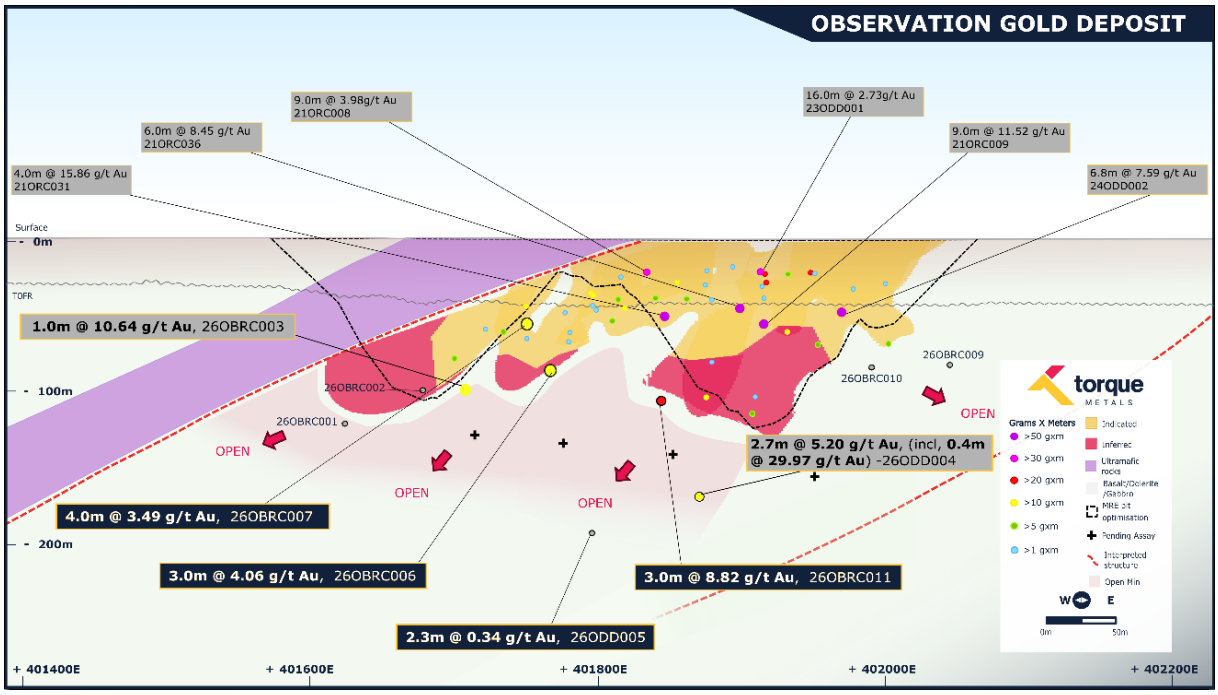


Figure 4: Long Section of Observation gold deposit showing new RC results

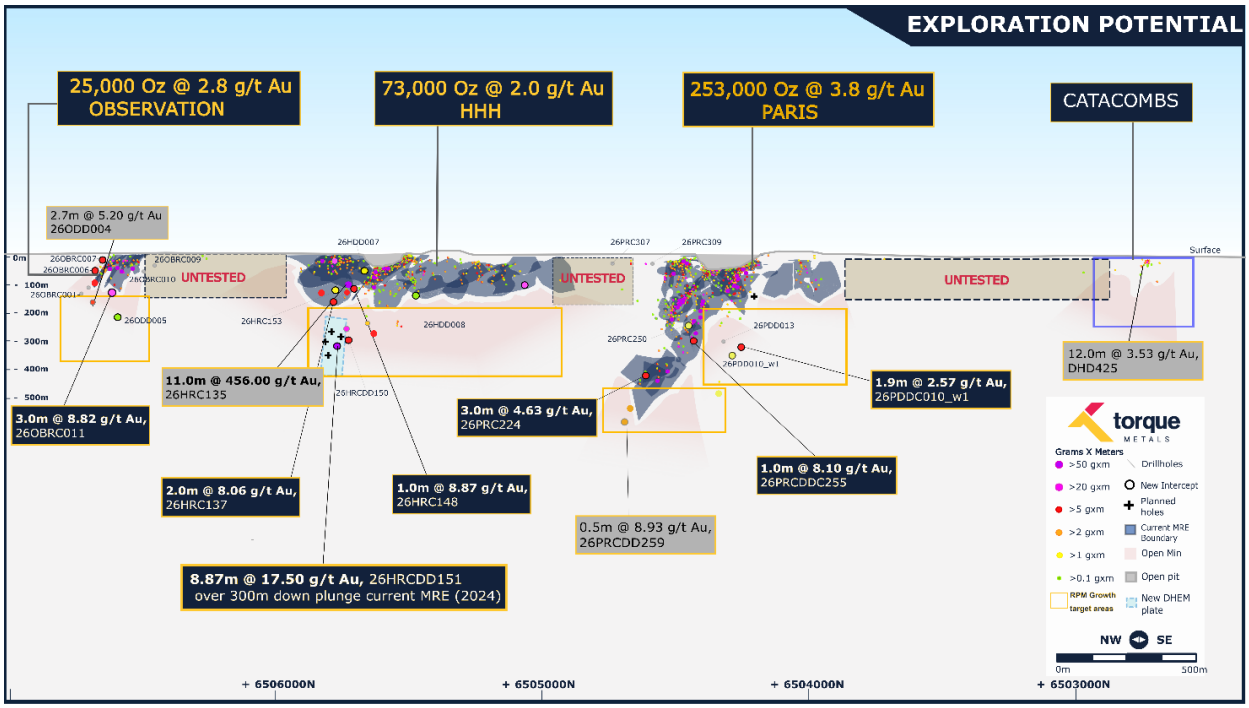


Figure 5: Long Section of the Paris Corridor – with highlighted results and exploration potential of the local deposits

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Paris Deposit

The current campaign of drilling is completed at the Paris deposit targeting potential repeat and offset structure extensions, particularly the interpreted PL3 position, results of the recent diamond tails are reported in Table 1 of this announcement with indications the mineralised system is still active in the PL3 interpreted zone. DHEM surveys are planned in these recent holes to determine the potential for blind high-grade structures not intersected within the current program. Remaining diamond tail results are pending and expected to be returned in the next month.

Regional Exploration

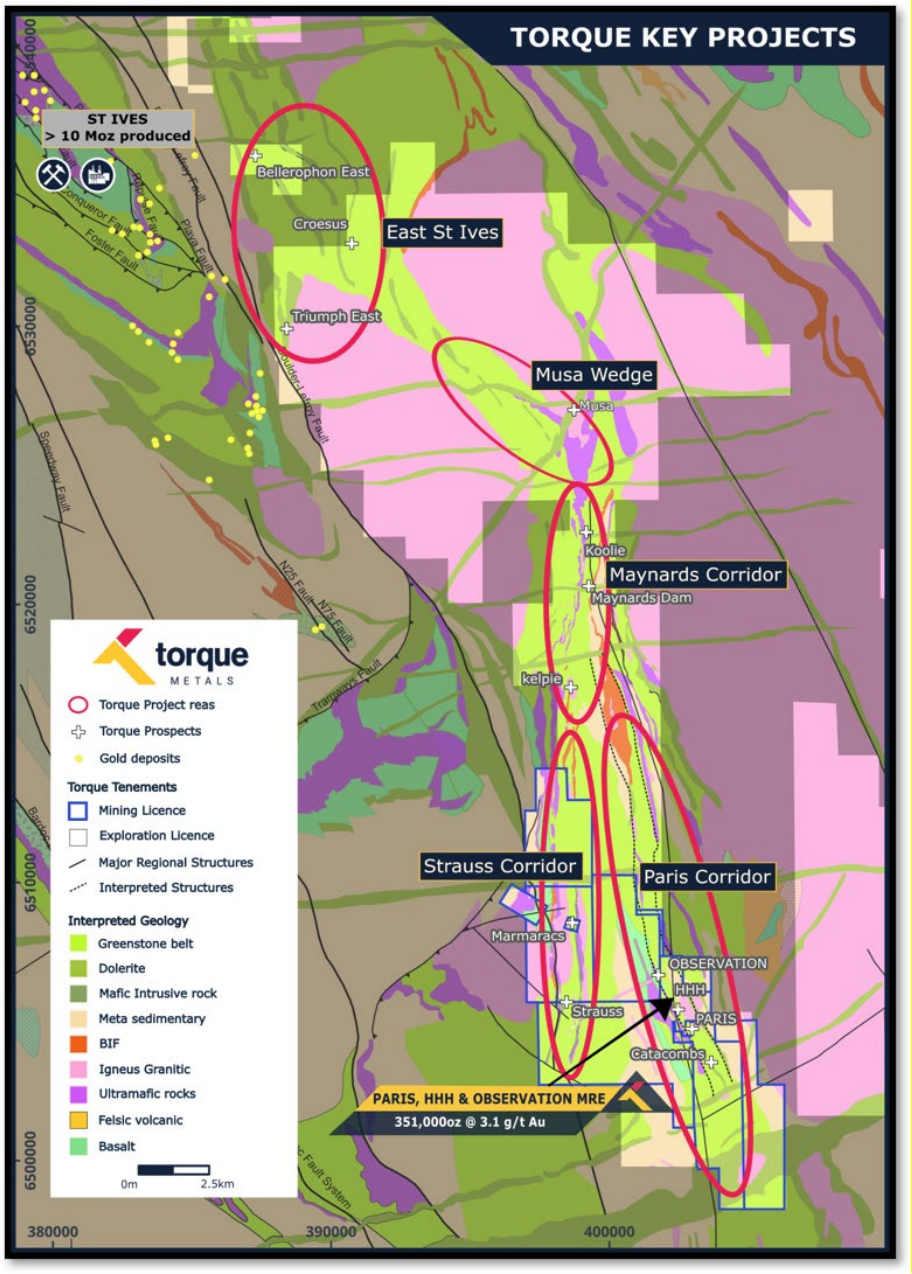


Figure 6: Ritz Gold Project, regional scale and greenstone belt dominance.

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MAYNARDS CORRIDOR

First results have been returned from the maiden exploration program at the Maynards Dam prospect, with 26MDRC001 and 002 returning 4.0m @ 0.67g/t Au and 2.0m @ 2.70 g/t Au respectively – Figure 7. Of note, the reported intercept in 26MDRC001 sits within a broader mineralised intercept of 28.0m @ 0.2g/t (using a 0.2 g/t cut-off). This shows the broad mineralised potential of the Maynards Shear Zone and this first pass drilling and geochemical data collected will go a long way to interpret the potential structures and stratigraphy.

Additional assay results are pending at Maynards and Koolie prospects and expected over the next month.

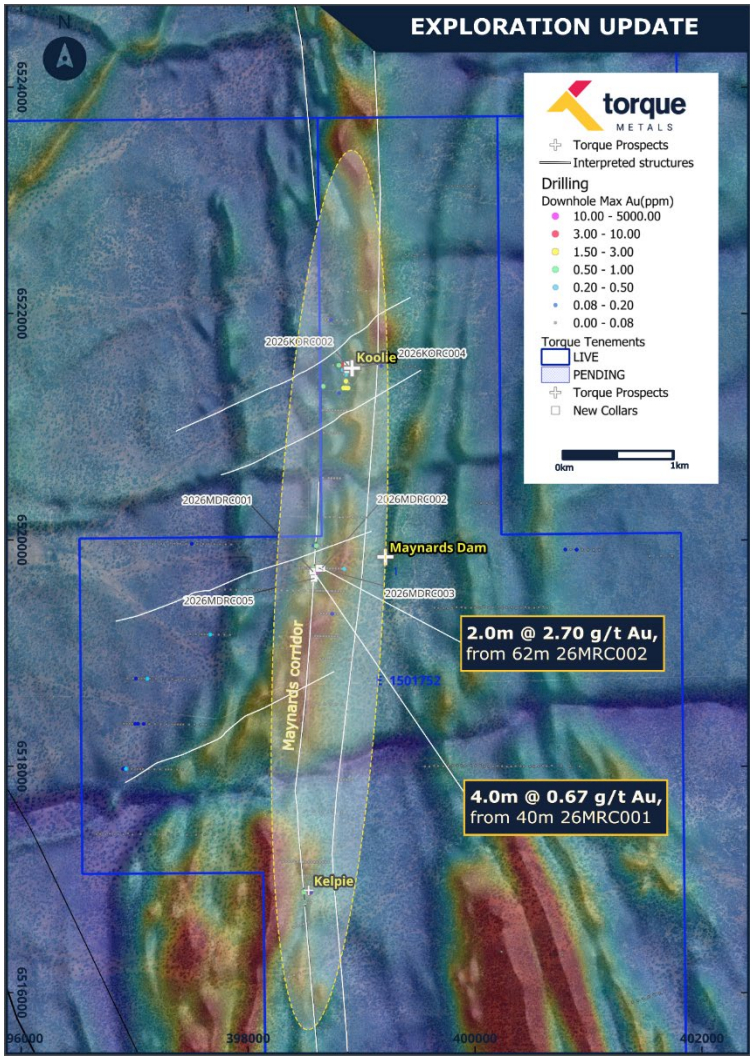


Figure 7: Maynards Corridor recent exploration drilling with regional magnetics

ABOUT TORQUE METALS

Torque Metals (ASX: TOR) is a high-grade gold explorer which is focused on the exploration and development of its South Kalgoorlie Gold Camp, which comprises a **significant** district-scale land position in the Tier-1 South Kalgoorlie mining district of WA.

This includes the newly renamed **Ritz Gold Project** (351koz at 3.1g/t Au), comprising three deposits, and an extensive, highly prospective exploration package with significant discovery potential. Torque is pursuing an

aggressive growth strategy following the recent appointment of the key members of the former Spartan Resources management team.

Torque is currently pursuing the following objectives:

- Undertake extensional and in-fill drilling across key deposits at the Ritz Gold Project, with the aim of expanding the current MRE and increasing geological confidence.
- Test targets defined by down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys, given the strong correlation between DHEM plates and high-grade mineralisation.
- Execute the RPM strategy to test regional exploration targets across Torque's South Kalgoorlie Gold Camp, with a view to unlocking the broader potential of the Company's land package.

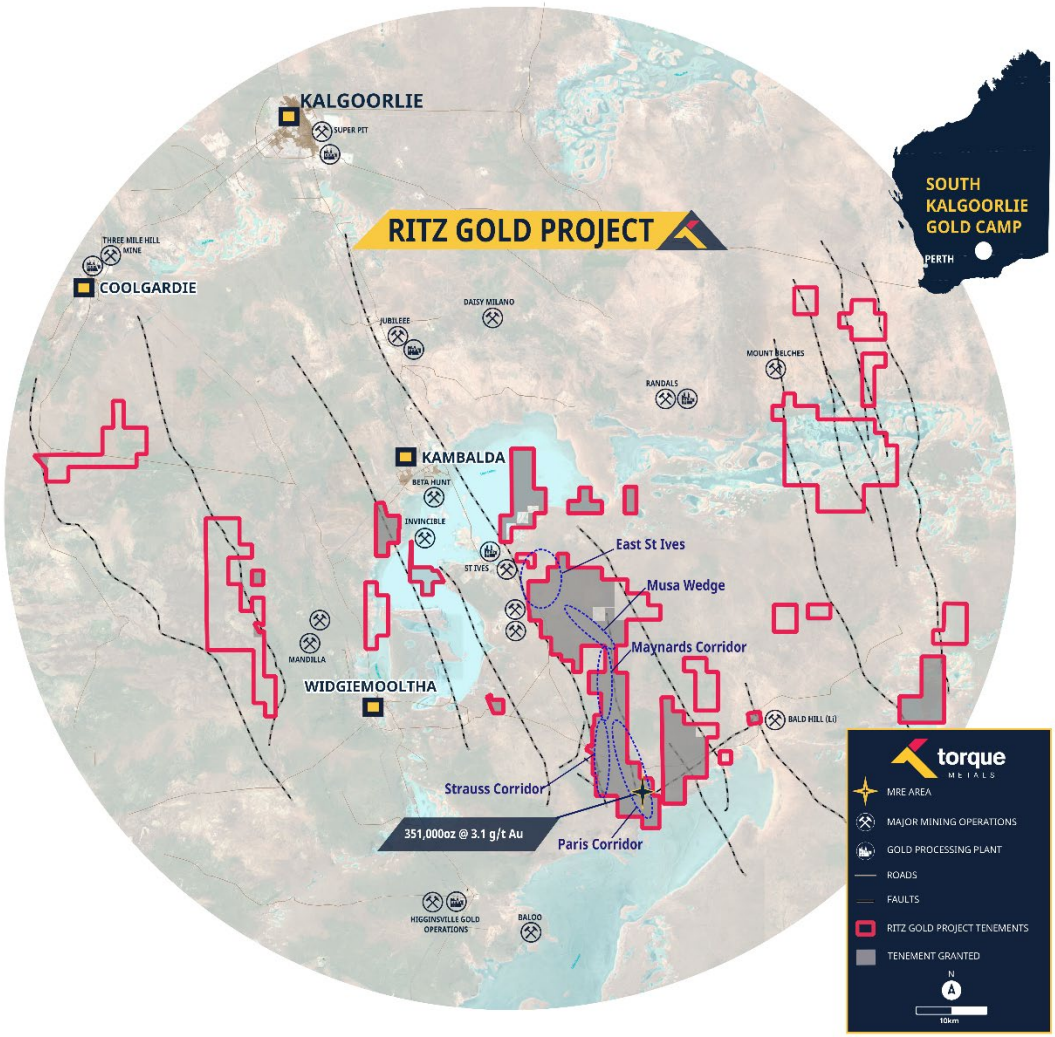


Figure 8: Plan view of the Ritz Gold Project encompassing all tenements in the South Kalgoorlie Gold Camp and highlighting the corridors of the central project area

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RITZ GOLD PROJECT AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Ritz Gold Project MRE currently includes three deposits Paris, HHH and Observation. The central area of the project, fully controlled by Torque, covers **~57km** strike length within **~350km²** greenstone belt. The Ritz Global MRE spans **2.5km** strike length and an area of **2.5km²**, with strong indications of interlinking structures between Paris, HHH, and Observation deposits and promising gold mineralisation identified just outside the resource area.

The Paris Gold Deposit MRE is based on RC and diamond drilling completed and assays received up to 22 June 2026, was prepared by Torque Metals' Competent Person and reviewed by WSP (Australia) in accordance with the reporting guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 Edition). The global MRE incorporates the 2026 update to Paris and the 2024 HHH and Observation deposits, both unchanged from 2024 (see table below).

Ritz Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate

As at 7 July 2026:

Table 1: Ritz Gold Project, Global Mineral Resource Estimate

Potential Mining Scenario	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)
Open Pit Paris	705	5.0	114	600	2.2	42	1,305	3.7	156
Open Pit - HHH	95	3.2	10	817	1.6	43	913	1.8	53
Open Pit - Observation	225	2.7	19	54	3.5	6	279	2.8	25
Sub Total - OP	1,025	4.3	143	1,471	1.9	91	2,497	2.9	234
Underground - Paris	40	3.3	4	703	4.1	92	743	4.1	97
Underground - HHH	2	6.5	0	231	2.7	20	233	2.7	21
Sub Total - OP	42	3.2	4	934	3.7	112	976	3.7	118
Total	1,067	4.3	147	2,405	2.6	203	3,473	3.1	351

Table 2: Paris, HHH and Observation Mineral Resource Estimate

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)
Paris	745	4.9	118	1,303	3.2	134	2,048	3.8	253
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	1,067	4.3	147	2,405	2.6	203	3,473	3.1	351

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

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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.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Andre Hanekom and reviewed by Mr. Monty Graham, who are both Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Hanekom and Mr. Graham are employees of Torque Metals Limited and both Mr Hanekom and Mr Graham hold securities in Torque Metals Limited. Mr. Hanekom and Mr.Graham have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC code'). Mr. Graham and Mr. Hanekom consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Mineral Resource Estimates for the Ritz Gold Project were previously reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8 on 18 September 2024 (HHH and Observation deposits) and 7 July 2026 (Paris Deposit). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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Previous Announcements including drilling results

Prior exploration results were previously announced in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 as set out below. 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.

Source announcement / report	Date
A31612 (WMC Resources Ltd, Kambalda Project – Technical Report)	1990
A60119 (Kambalda project technical report)	2000
A62133 (WMC Resources Ltd, Kambalda Project – Technical Report)	2001
Combined annual technical report	01-Mar-16
A119443 (Austral Pacific Pty Ltd, Combined Annual Report (C40/2016) for the Paris Gold Project)	2019
A120103 (Lefroy Exploration, Marloo Dam Annual Technical Report)	2019
A124209 (Lefroy Exploration, Marloo Dam Annual Technical Report)	2020
Prospectus	23-Jun-21
Broad, high-grade gold hits at Paris gold corridor extended 900m to the north	18-Aug-21
New high-grade discovery at Paris / High-grade gold confirmed below and adjacent to existing pits	18-Oct-21
Outstanding gold intercepts from Paris project	20-Jan-22
New gold discovery at Paris project	27-Jan-22
Emerging high-grade gold zone adjacent to Paris pit	21-Feb-22
A vibrant Australian gold explorer	28-Jun-22
Paris delivers 185g/t bonanza gold interval	28-Jun-22
New gold discovery at Paris Project	15-Sep-22
Paris gold zone grows to ~900m in strike	29-Sep-22
Drilling set to recommence at 2.5km Paris gold camp	16-Nov-22
Further high-grade gold intersections support 'Paris gold camp' in WA Goldfields	02-Feb-23
Paris Delivers 185g/t Bonanza Gold Interval	05-Jul-23
Strong gold intersections at Paris gold camp	28-Aug-23
Strong gold results extend prospects, bolstered by shallow discovery	17-Jun-24
Paris Gold Project - Mineral Resource Estimate	18-Sep-24
Drilling results from Paris gold project	23-Oct-24
15m @ 12.57g/t gold intercept at Paris	07-Nov-24
Parallel lodes identified at Paris Gold deposit	06-Mar-25
Extension of gold mineralisation at Paris	30-Jul-25
High-grade assays confirm expansion of pyrrhotite-associated gold zone at Paris	04-Aug-25
High-grade gold intercept in second parallel lode at Paris	18-Aug-25
High-grade gold extensions at Paris Gold Project	08-Sep-25
Strong gold intercept and new conductors extend Paris	22-Sep-25
Paris expands with strong gold results	23-Oct-25
First extension hole at HHH hits 5m at 15.2 g/t gold	13-Nov-25
DHEM lights up multiple new gold zones at HHH	27-Nov-25
Gold development strategy, Resource definition and Exploration at Paris Gold Camp	29-Jan-26
20m at 5.8g/t Gold in Paris as High-Grade System Grows	12-Feb-26
Significant New Thick High-Grade Intercepts at Paris Gold	08-Apr-26
Paris Gold Project - Drilling and Exploration update	18-May-26
Outstanding High-Grade Intercepts	22-Jun-26
MRE Update – Paris Gold Deposit	7-July-26
New High-Grade Zones confirm Strong Growth Potential	3-Aug-26
Outstanding Multi-Ounce Gold Intercepts	26-Aug-26

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APPENDIX 1: LABORATORY ASSAY RESULTS: PHOTON ASSAY

Mineralised gold intersections (composited where applicable) ≥ 0.5 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	Hole type	Deposit/Prospect	Metre from	Metre to	interval	grade	comment
2026HDD007	DD	HHH	70.6	72.9	2.3	0.85	
2026HDD008	DD	HHH	162.3	162.9	0.6	0.54	
2026HRC137	RC	HHH	148	150	2.0	7.57	Northern boundary of 2024 MRE
2026HRC137 and	RC	HHH	158	164	6.0	0.42	
2026HRC148	RC	HHH	173	174	1.0	8.87	
2026HRCDD150	RCDD	HHH	353.8	362	8.2	0.84	
2026HRCDD151	RCDD	HHH	344	352.87	8.9	17.50	*300+m down-plunge from 2024 MRE boundary
2026HRCDD151 including	RCDD	HHH	345.98	348.98	3.0	28.40	
2026HRCDD153	RC	HHH	70	71	1.0	1.27	
2026HRCDD153	RCDD	HHH	153	159	6.0	0.65	Pre Collar result
2026KORC002	RC	Koolie	39	40	1.0	0.53	
2026KORC004	RC	Koolie				NSI	
2026MDRC001	RC	Maynards Dam	0	1	1.0	1	
2026MDRC001 and	RC	Maynards Dam	40	44	4.0	0.67	Within a total mineralised intercept of 28m @ 0.20 g/t AU
2026MDRC002	RC	Maynards Dam	48	49	1.0	0.84	
2026MDRC002 and	RC	Maynards Dam	62	64	2.0	2.7	
2026MDRC003	RC	Maynards Dam	31	32	1.0	0.51	
2026MDRC003	RC	Maynards Dam	43	44	1.0	0.54	
2026MDRC005	RC	Maynards Dam				NSI	
2026OBRC001	RC	Observation				NSI	
2026OBRC002	RC	Observation				NSI	
2026OBRC006	RC	Observation	81	84	3.0	4.06	
2026OBRC007	RC	Observation	67	71	4.0	3.49	
2026OBRC009	RC	Observation				NSI	
2026OBRC010	RC	Observation				NSI	
2026OBRC011	RC	Observation	151	154	3.0	8.82	Outside 2024 MRE
2026ODD005	RC	Observation	281.3	283.6	2.3	0.34	
2026PDD010_W1	DD	Paris	365.5	367.4	1.9	2.57	
2026PDD010_W1 and	DD	Paris	405.62	406.67	1.05	1.44	
2026PDD013	DD	Paris				NSI	
2026PRC224	RC	Paris	429	432	3.0	4.64	
2026PRC234	RC	Paris				NSI	Pre collar
2026PRC245	RC	Paris				NSI	Pre collar
2026PRC250	RC	Paris	326	327	1	1.54	Pre collar
2026PRC253	RC	Paris				NSI	Pre collar
2026PRC309	RC	Paris	53	54	1	0.56	
2026PRCDD255	RCDD	Paris	363	364	1.0	8.10	
2026PRCDD255 and	RCDD	Paris	470	473.5	3.5	0.79	
2026PRCDD255_W1	DD	Paris	360.7	361.1	0.4	0.79	

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NSI: NO SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTION

** TRANSPARENCY, CLARITY AND MATERIALITY NOTE: SEE TABLE 1 (SECTION 1 - VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING)*

APPENDIX 3: COLLAR AND DOWN-HOLE SURVEY OF DIAMOND AND RC DRILL-HOLES AT THE RITZ GOLD PROJECT

Down-hole surveys were completed on all the DD and RC drill holes by the drillers. A True North seeking Gyro downhole tool was used to collect surveys ranging between 5m to 30m down the holes. All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid MGA_GDA94-51.

Hole ID	Coordinates			Depth (m)	Survey method	Grid	Azimuth	Dip	Type	Deposit/Prospect
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)							
2026HDD007	402254.013	6505875.76	307.903	400.1	Gyro	GDA94Z51	221	-63	DD	HHH
2026HDD008	402235.25	6505621.6	300.606	260	Gyro	GDA94Z51	49	-49	DD	HHH
2026HRC137	402046.026	6505944.98	304.514	252	Gyro	GDA94Z51	34	-55	RC	HHH
2026HRC148	402092.05	6505916.34	305.34	300	Gyro	GDA94Z51	148	-60	RC	HHH
2026HRCDD150	402015.335	6506027.71	302.739	532.3	Gyro	GDA94Z51	204	-59	RCDD	HHH
2026HRCDD151	401756.175	6505715.94	304.399	450.3	Gyro	GDA94Z51	38	-59	RCDD	HHH
2026HRCDD153	402036.629	6505861.78	304.052	180	Gyro	GDA94Z51	81	-53	RC	HHH
2026KORC002	398874.986	6521547.52	379.757555	126	Gyro	GDA94Z51	292	-55	RC	Koolie
2026KORC004	398878.353	6521504.35	383.229454	102	Gyro	GDA94Z51	269	-55	RC	Koolie
2026MDRC001	398570	6519722	366.81583	174	Gyro	GDA94Z51	90	-47	RC	Maynards Dam
2026MDRC002	398649.849	6519749.77	371.296493	138	Gyro	GDA94Z51	239	-48	RC	Maynards Dam
2026MDRC003	398626.29	6519749.72	371.178528	114	Gyro	GDA94Z51	270	-60	RC	Maynards Dam
2026MDRC005	398580.816	6519659.84	380.398847	96	Gyro	GDA94Z51	270	-56	RC	Maynards Dam
2026OBRC001	401643.637	6506716.19	306.614	156	Gyro	GDA94Z51	189	-73	RC	Observation
2026OBRC002	401691.946	6506741.99	306.194	180	Gyro	GDA94Z51	192	-57	RC	Observation
2026OBRC006	401786.2	6506726.42	305.83	168	Gyro	GDA94Z51	194	-70	RC	Observation
2026OBRC007	401786.85	6506700.53	305.32	174	Gyro	GDA94Z51	229	-50	RC	Observation
2026OBRC009	402024.39	6506668.73	307.248	180	Gyro	GDA94Z51	160	-61	RC	Observation

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2026OBRC010	402021.111	6506667.95	307.24	192	Gyro	GDA94Z51	218	-61	RC	Observation
2026OBRC011	401784.737	6506589.46	305.397	252	Gyro	GDA94Z51	40	-49	RC	Observation
2026ODD005	401812.062	6506522.27	304	318.2	Gyro	GDA94Z51	357	-55	RC	Observation
2026PDD010_W1	402524.937	6504366.79	298.506	493.5	Gyro	GDA94Z51	14	-60	DD	Paris
2026PDD013	402526.198	6504367.87	297.674	516.1	Gyro	GDA94Z51	1	-58	DD	Paris
2026PRC224	402149.23	6504845.32	301.7	528	Gyro	GDA94Z51	142	-70	RC	Paris
2026PRC234	402236.894	6504596.11	301.257	444	Gyro	GDA94Z51	22	-70	RC	Paris
2026PRC245	402417.561	6504662.02	300.585	330	Gyro	GDA94Z51	40	-80	RC	Paris
2026PRC250	402352.843	6504574.4	300.08	378	Gyro	GDA94Z51	21	-65	RC	Paris
2026PRC253	402445.69	6504786.73	302	195	Gyro	GDA94Z51	47	-48	RC	Paris
2026PRC307	402537.067	6505111.92	299.549213	120	Gyro	GDA94Z51	180	-50	RC	Paris
2026PRC309	402593.27	6504987.09	298.15	120	Gyro	GDA94Z51	180	-50	RC	Paris
2026PRCDD255	402203.59	6504503.77	302.825	548.5	Gyro	GDA94Z51	26	-62	RCDD	Paris
2026PRCDD255_W1	402203.59	6504503.77	302.825	522	Gyro	GDA94Z51	26	-62	DD	Paris

APPENDIX 4: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 EXPLORATION RESULTS

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent*	• Industry-standard drilling methods, such as diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation drilling (RC) were used to sample the project. Chips and (or) Diamond core are produced and sampled for assays. • 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. • RC Chips were sampled at 1m intervals to produce an approximate representative 3kg sample into pre-numbered calico sample bags. • The full length of each hole drilled was sampled when drilling RC, and mineralised intervals with a 3-5m buffer are sampled when collecting diamond core. • Samples of Diamond core were selected based on a combination of alteration, sulphide percentage, and presence of quartz veining. • Minimum core sample intervals of 0.3m and maximum

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	sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	sample intervals of 1.3m were used, with a nominal 1m sample length chosen. However, minimum and maximum sample sizes could vary based on half or whole core sampling approach and the size of the core, which is governed by the minimum sample material required for laboratory analysis. • Sample intervals were determined by Torque geologists and cut in half or kept as whole core intervals. All sampling processing and handling were conducted by Torque geologists. Where external contractors were used for sample cutting, the process of sampling, and chain of custody was still managed by internal company staff. • All sampling undertaken is relevant to the style of mineralisation and within best industry practice. • All samples collected are submitted to a certified commercial laboratory in Kalgoorlie and (or) Perth. The samples were analysed using the photon assay (Chrysos™ PAAU02) method which uses a ~0.5kg crushed (3mm) sub- sample, with minimal handling. Samples are dried, crushed and homogenised to ensure homogeneity for uniform sample distribution during 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 the drilling contractor. • RC holes were drilled using a 145mm (5.5in) face-sampling drilling bit. • Diamond drilling was cored using PQ, HQ and (or) NQ/NQ2 diamond bits (triple tube), with referenced orientation. Confidence and quality of core orientations were marked accordingly. • Depth of diamond tails were drilled from pre-collar RC holes from depths between ~250m-500m, using HQ diameter for wedge establishment, and NQ diameter for tail drilling to EOH. Where wedging was not implemented diamond tails were drilled using HQ and (or) NQ diameter core to EOH. • 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.*	• 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 (sub-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. Primary samples were governed in parallel, and recovery issues were addressed and (or) recorded if loss is observed. • 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 staff

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		(Geologists or Assistants) 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. • Monitoring of sample weights (sub-sample splits) were conducted by Geologists and drillers by using an ADAM bench scale (~4kg capacity). Cyclone primary samples were monitored volumetrically. • 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. • Core recoveries were measured / logged for each drill run by Torque personnel and recorded in the database. • 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 and (or) Diamond core 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 and Diamond drilling (DD) logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • The total length of the RC and DD holes were logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such. • Logging was completed in sufficient detail to support interpretation and resource modelling purposes and initial mining studies. • All chips and drill core samples have been photographed following industry standards and information is being stored

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, for each meter drilled.
		  • 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 RC cyclone was cleaned with compressed air at the end of every completed hole and or RC hammer / bit change The RC cone splitter were routinely cleaned after every 30m interval (during down hole survey measurements)
		  • 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

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		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 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 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 the SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Perth. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. • Duplicates, blanks, 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. • Assay's that return high anomalous gold values, with samples associated with heterogeneous characteristics undergo further additional QC procedures. For Photon assays in these cases, which is normally milled to ~3mm, are milled down to 75 micron, for re-assay, including re-split repeats if required. Depending on outcomes, further QC procedures may be implemented by re-submitting field duplicated sub-samples (RC) and (or) half / quarter core from DD samples. No milling or re-splits were taken on samples in this announcement.
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. • Company Competent Person (s) 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 or digital copies of data have been stored. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to

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		half of the positive detection.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All collars were initially located by a Geologist using a 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 surveys approximately every 5 –10m during collar operations and in 30m intervals down the hole. In cases of sensitive target specific drilling or wedge installations, downhole surveys have also been continuously conducted at 5m or 10m intervals where required. • The grid system for the Ritz 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.
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.*	• 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. • No sample composting has 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 RC cone splitter shoot(s).
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 the Paris deposit 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 are obtained, processed and prepared for dispatch by qualified company geologists on site and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Sample security is not considered a significant risk.

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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 and Torque's competent person (s).

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 (M15/479, M15/481, M15/480, M15/496, M15/497, M15/498) 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

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		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 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 focused 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 program. 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

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		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 Ritz 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 in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal*	• No high-grade cuts or caps have been applied to the assay results reported in this announcement. • A cut-off grade for the individual gold assays returned for each hole has a cut-off of 0.5 g/t. Except for specified exploration drilling at Koolie and Maynards Dam (in this announcement) with a reporting cur-off of 0.3 g/t. • An internal waste (below cut-off grade) interval of 3m is allowed when calculating the mineralised intercept, unless otherwise stated. • Arithmetic length weighted averages are used: example 314m to 319m in a drillhole hole that is reported as 5m @ 15.24 g/t gold, of contiguous samples, follows an example

	equivalent values should be clearly stated.	calculation approach as follows: [(1m*59.93gpt) + (1m*10.02gpt) + (1m*0.75gpt) + (1m*0.43gpt) + (1m*5.08gpt) / [5] = 76.21/5m = 15.24 g/t gold over 5m. • 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 intercepts are reported as downhole widths. Drill orientations have been selected to approximate perpendicular intersection of the mineralised zones, informed by the current understanding of the structural geometry associated with gold mineralisation. Downhole intervals to true widths remain uncertain in RC drilling at this stage.
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 announcement. 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 body of this announcement presents selected significant intercepts considered material to the interpretation of the Ritz Gold Project mineralised zones (tables available in Appendix's, with the relevant Au cut-off approach)
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. • Previous announcements have reported the outcomes of metallurgical test work conducted to investigate the gold recoveries from mineralised zones.
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 diamond drilling.

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