ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 NOVEMBER 2025

ASX: TOR

FIRST EXTENSION HOLE AT HHH HITS 5M AT 15.2 G/T GOLD

DHEM PLATFORM DRILLING HITS HIGH GRADE GOLD IN DEEPEST HOLE TO DATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Four step-out** RC holes completed at the HHH deposit as part of Torque's ongoing **DHEM-guided** exploration strategy; holes drilled to provide **platforms for DHEM data acquisition.**
- Hole 25HRC094 intersected shallow and strong quartz and quartz-carbonate veining with pyrrhotite-associated gold mineralisation including:
  - ✓ **5m at 15.2 g/t gold** from 149m (**~114m** vertical depth), within **16m at 5 g/t gold** (25HRC094)
  - ✓ **Mineralisation** remains **open** to the north, plunging northwest, with structural geometry potentially **analogous** to the **Paris deposit** which has **intersected mineralisation down to ~420 metres**
- Hole 25HRC093 visually intersected quartz and quartz-carbonate veining with strong sulphide mineralisation including pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and other minerals, **results expected shortly:**
  - ✓ Mineralisation interpreted as a **shallow western extension** of the current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**), confirming the HHH system remains **vastly untested**
- Downhole electromagnetic (**DHEM**) surveys to **commence next week** to potentially delineate new conductor plates for further testing
- With ongoing resource extension drilling at Paris and HHH deposits to continue, the Company is fully funded with existing **$4.1m cash reserves** (as of 30 September 2025)

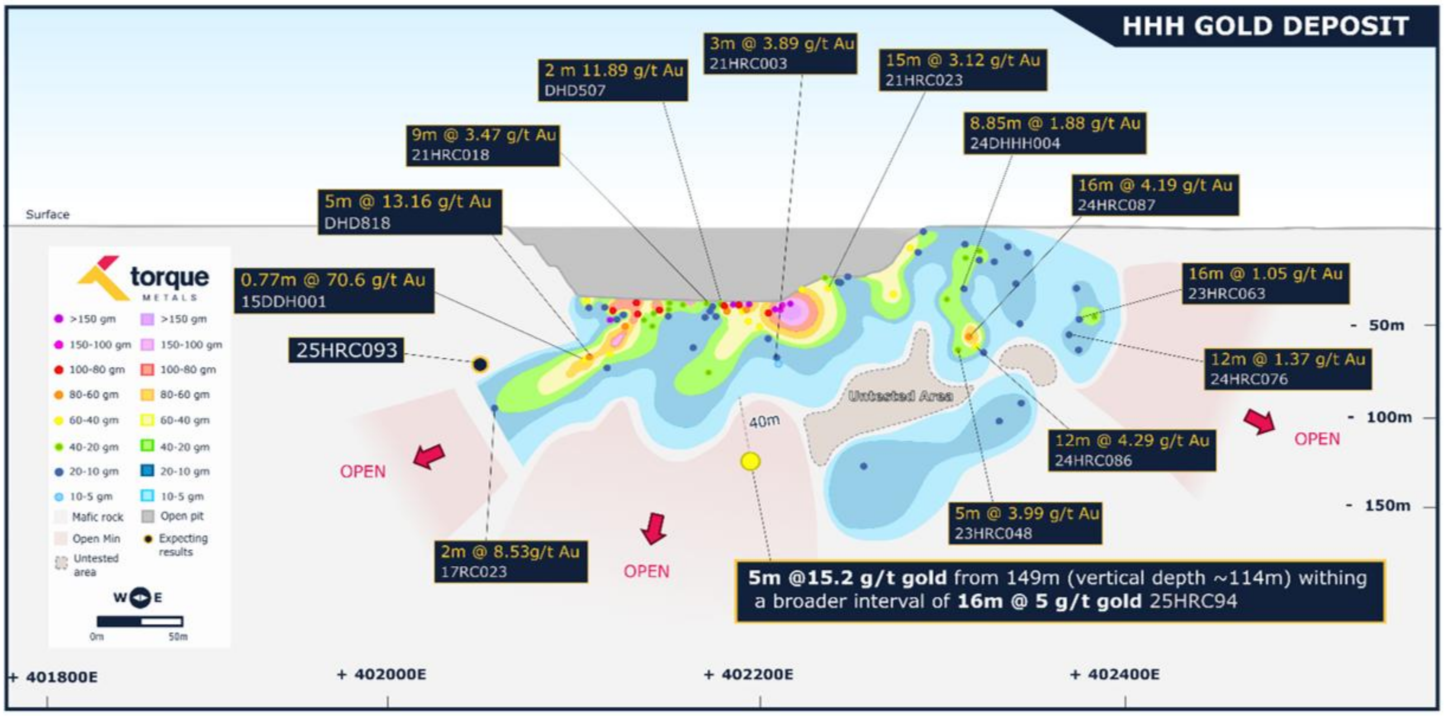

Figure 1 HH gold deposit, W-E view. It should be noted that the mineralisation at HHH also extends along a northwest–southeast trend, which is not depicted in this view.

Note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations

TORQUE'S MANAGING DIRECTOR, CRISTIAN MORENO, COMMENTED:

*"The results at HHH, particularly **5m at 15.2 g/t gold from 149m (~114m vertical depth)**, within **16m at 5 g/t gold** in hole 25HRC094, confirm that our structural and geochemical models are successfully guiding drilling into mineralised systems analogous to Paris. The presence of strong sulphide-associated quartz veining is extremely encouraging — not only for gold mineralisation but also for the generation of robust DHEM responses which has led to the definition of over **1,000m in strike extensions** to the mineralisation at the Paris Deposit only **800m to the south of HHH.***

"As we initiate DHEM data acquisition, we expect to identify new conductor plates and drill-ready targets. This work will extend the proven Paris DHEM methodology across the broader gold camp, accelerating our understanding of this highly prospective mineralised corridor.

***"HHH remains an exciting shallow target** with the deepest hole intersecting high grade gold at only **115m**. With the majority of major conductors at Paris starting approximately 200m vertically, there is a lot of scope to expand resources at HHH"*

DRILLING UPDATE

Torque Metals (ASX: **TOR**) is pleased to report step-out drilling results at HHH deposit, located in Western Australia, within the Paris Gold Camp, 1km north of Paris deposit.

The latest drilling confirms strong gold mineralisation north-northwest and west of existent MRE extending the mineralisation **~40m** under and **~30m** west of previous mineralisation.

Key intercept in hole 25HRC094 includes:

- ✓ **5m at 15.2 g/t gold** from 149m (**~114m** vertical depth), within **16m at 5 g/t gold** (25HRC094)

Hole 25HRC093 intersected **~6m** of strong semi-massive sulphide mineralisation comprising pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and associated minerals. This interval is significant as the presence of conductive sulphides is expected to generate **DHEM conductor plates**, providing valuable vectors to guide ongoing exploration at HHH.

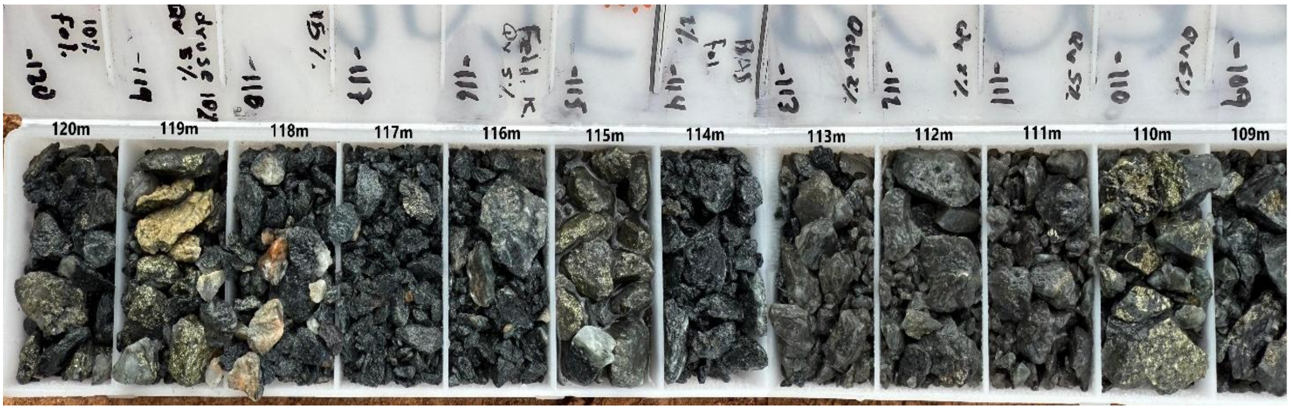

Figure 2 Mineralisation of hole 25HRC093 showing quartz-carbonate veining with possible chlorite-amphibole alteration and disseminated to semi-massive sulphides mineralisation with pyrrhotite (ideal for DHEM), chalcopyrite and pyrite characteristic of shear-hosted orogenic gold systems.

A geological summary of hole 25HRC093 can be found in table 1. This information is based solely on visual inspection of the rock chips. Hole 25HRC093 is yet to be analysed. The hole is now being sampled, and it is on its way to the laboratory for gold analysis.

Table 1 Observations in 25HRC093

Interval (m)	Sulphide style	Sulphide minerals	%	Observations
109-110	BL & FF	Cp, Py & Po	20	Strongly foliated siliceous grey rock, intensely veined with quartz–carbonate, containing disseminated and fracture-filling sulphides.
110-111	BL & FF	Cp, Py & Po	2	Moderately foliated siliceous grey rock, moderately veined with quartz–carbonate and containing blebby sulphides.
111-112	BL	Cp, Py & Po	5	Moderately foliated siliceous grey rock, moderately veined with quartz–carbonate and containing blebby sulphides.
112-113	BL & FF	Cp, Po & Py	1	Moderately foliated siliceous grey rock, moderately veined with quartz–carbonate and containing blebby sulphides.
113-114	BL	Py	Tr	Sheared basalt with carbonate veins and traces of pyrite.
114-115	SMAS	Cp, Py & Po	15	Strongly veined and zone with quartz-carbonate veins, fine-grained dark grey mafic host rock with semi-massive sulphides comprising chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite
115-116	BL & FF	Cp & Py	2	Moderated veined basalt with potassic feldspar and quartz veins. Blebby sulphides.
116-117	BL & FF	Cp & Py	2	Basalt with quartz and K-feldspar veins containing blebby sulphides
117-118	BL	Py	Tr	Moderated veined basalt with potassic feldspar and quartz veins. Blebby pyrite.
118-119	BL & FF	Cp & Py	25	Sheared basalt hosting sulphides filling fractures and as blebs, comprising chalcopyrite and pyrite, with quartz veining.
119-120	BL & FF	Cp & Py	15	Sheared basalt as host rock, with sulphides filling fractures and occurring as blebs, comprising chalcopyrite and pyrite, with quartz veining

Note: SMAS (semi-massive sulphides), FF (fracture-filling), DS (disseminated sulphide), BL (blebby sulphides), Cp (chalcopyrite), Po (pyrrhotite), Tr (traces).

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported.

The recent drilling at HHH has confirmed that high-grade gold mineralisation persists close to surface, demonstrating the continuity of the mineralised structures and reinforcing the potential for near-surface extensions that remain largely untested. These newly completed holes were strategically designed to both evaluate extensions of known mineralisation and provide dedicated DHEM platforms to detect conductive sulphide zones beyond the current lodes.

As earlier drillholes at HHH had been blocked or rehabilitated, DHEM surveys could not be undertaken previously. With fresh holes now available, downhole electromagnetic surveys will be conducted promptly to refine structural targets and vector future drilling towards potential high-grade extensions within this underexplored zone of the Paris Gold Camp.

DRILLING CONTEXT

Torque continues to advance its exploration program in Western Australia, leveraging a systematic integration of geological, structural, and geophysical modelling to refine its vectoring targeting strategy.

Building on the success of its **DHEM-driven targeting at the Paris deposit**, Torque completed four reverse circulation (RC) holes at the **HHH** deposit. These holes serve both as mineralisation tests and **DHEM platforms** designed to map potential conductive sulphide zones beyond the existent mineralisation.

Hole 25HRC094 was designed to test north-northwest extensions suggested by Torque's structural model. The hole intersected a broad mineralised zone characterised by quartz and quartz-carbonate veining with visible sulphides. Assay results returned

- ✓ **5m @ 15.2 g/t gold** from 149m (**~114m** vertical depth), within **16m @ 5 g/t gold** (25HRC094)

The strong sulphide signature is expected to yield high-quality DHEM data, while the geometry of the mineralisation — plunging northwest — with similar structural pattern of the Paris deposit system.

Hole 25HRC093, collared west of the HHH pit, intercepted intense quartz veining with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite mineralisation. The intersection is interpreted as the **shallow western extension** of the HHH deposit, confirming mineralisation remains open towards the northwest beneath the same basaltic sequence that hosts the Paris lodes.

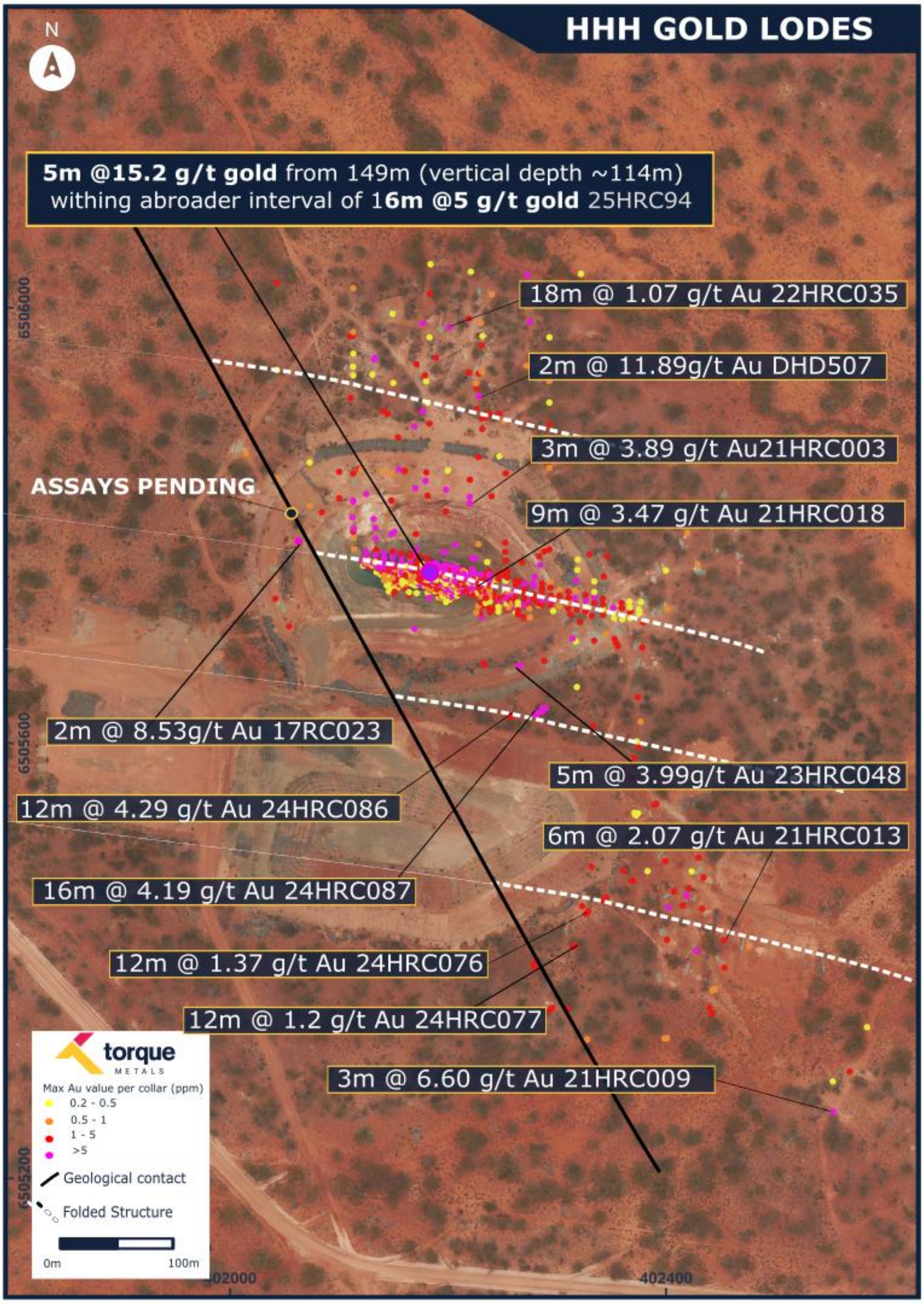

Figure 3 Structural interpretation of mineralised lodes at HHH deposit.

The remaining two RC holes intersected **moderate** sulphides, providing evidence of nearby mineralisation. These holes will form part of Torque's DHEM dataset, critical for identifying new conductor plates and refining drill-hole design for the next phase of exploration.

What is HHH?

HHH is a gold deposit within Torque Metals' Paris Gold Camp in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, located between Kalgoorlie and Norseman. The deposit lies within the same structural corridor as the Paris and Observation deposits, forming part of a **continuous mineralised system** hosted in deformed mafic–ultramafic volcanic rocks intruded by felsic units. Gold occurs in lode-style quartz–carbonate–sulphide veins controlled by brittle–ductile shear zones that define the mineralised trends.

HHH hosts a shallow Mineral Resource of approximately **73,000 ounces of gold** (**1.145 Mt at 2.0 g/t Au**) and remains open along strike and at depth. Ongoing drilling and DHEM surveys aim to expand known mineralisation and refining the geological model, supporting Torque's strategy to consolidate and expand high-grade gold resources across the broader Paris Gold Camp.

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION – PARIS GOLD CAMP

Geological modelling confirms that gold mineralisation at Paris is structurally controlled and hosted within a fertile dolerite unit positioned between a competent high-magnesium basalt and underlying metasediments. The dolerite, interpreted as a differentiated intrusive, provides an ideal rheological and chemical trap for mineralising fluids, with gold typically associated with quartz-carbonate, chlorite, and sulphide alteration. The high-magnesium basalt forms a competent margin unit, while the metasediments act as a ductile lower boundary concentrating deformation along their contact.

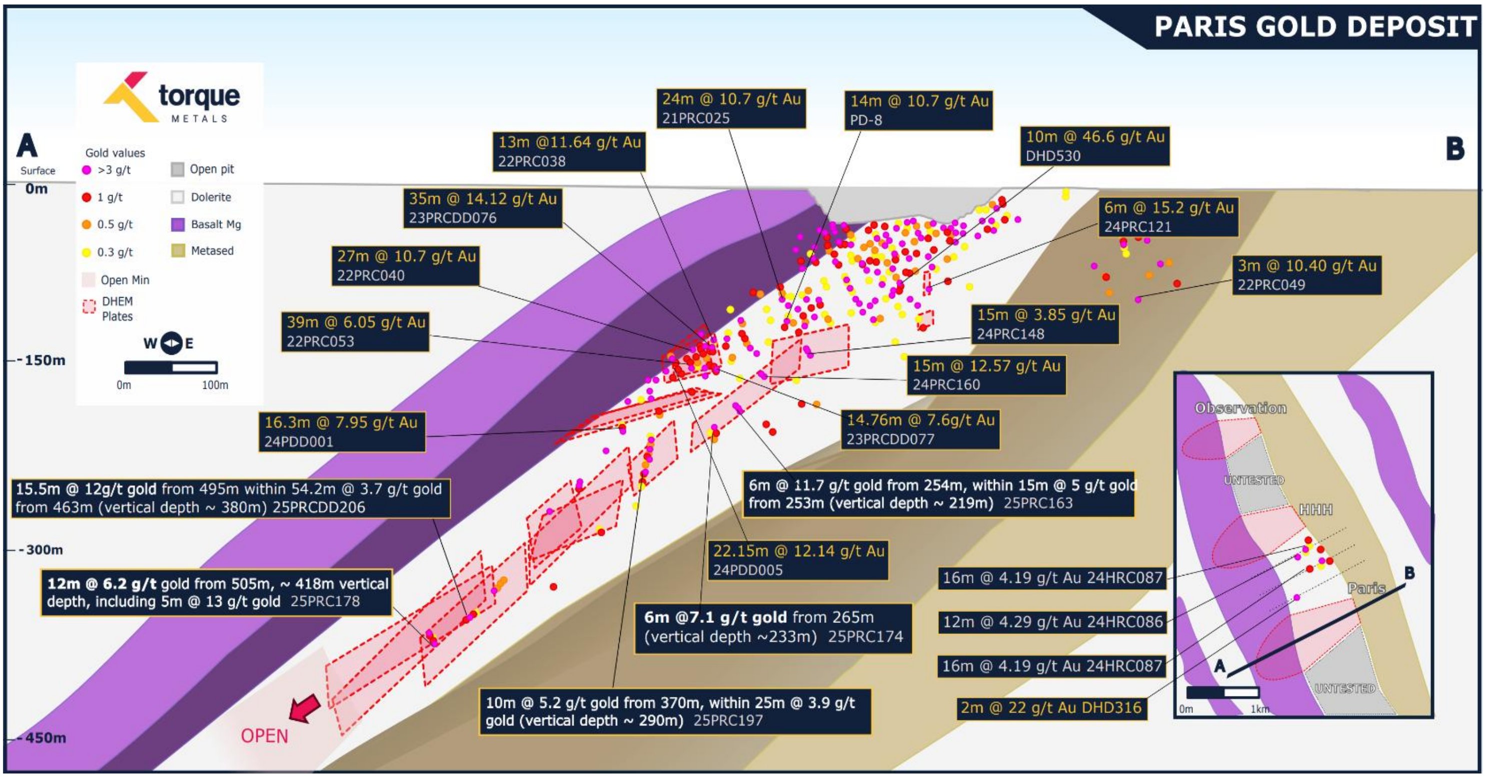

Figure 4 Schematic representation of Paris gold deposit, note mineralisation mainly encountered in the contact between high-magnesium basalt and a regional dolerite.

The contact between the high-magnesium basalt and the underlying dolerite represents a highly prospective zone for gold deposition. Mechanical contrasts between these mafic units create focused shear zones and fracture corridors that act as efficient pathways for hydrothermal fluids. Chemically, both rock types are reactive to auriferous fluids, particularly where Fe-Mg silicates promote sulphidation and gold precipitation.

This geological relationship mirrors key orogenic systems across the Yilgarn Craton, including the Kalgoorlie Golden Mile, Mt Charlotte, and New Celebration deposits, where dolerite intrusions into high-Mg basalts have produced multi-million-ounce gold systems. In these analogues, dolerite provides a competent, fracture-focused host, while adjacent high-Mg basalts supply iron and magnesium for alteration reactions that trap gold along quartz–carbonate–sulphide veins.

At Paris, mineralisation occurs along a north-northwest-plunging structural corridor, where multiple sub-parallel shear zones intersect the dolerite–basalt contact. Conductive sulphide accumulations mapped by DHEM surveys coincide with these structures, reinforcing the interpretation of a structurally focused, multi-lode gold system extending through the six-kilometre-long Paris gold camp. This geological configuration highlights the significant potential for continued discovery along this underexplored, fertile basalt–dolerite interface.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Paris Gold Project presents a significant regional exploration opportunity within a highly prospective greenstone belt. Our initial focus has been across **4km** strike, yielding multiple substantial results.

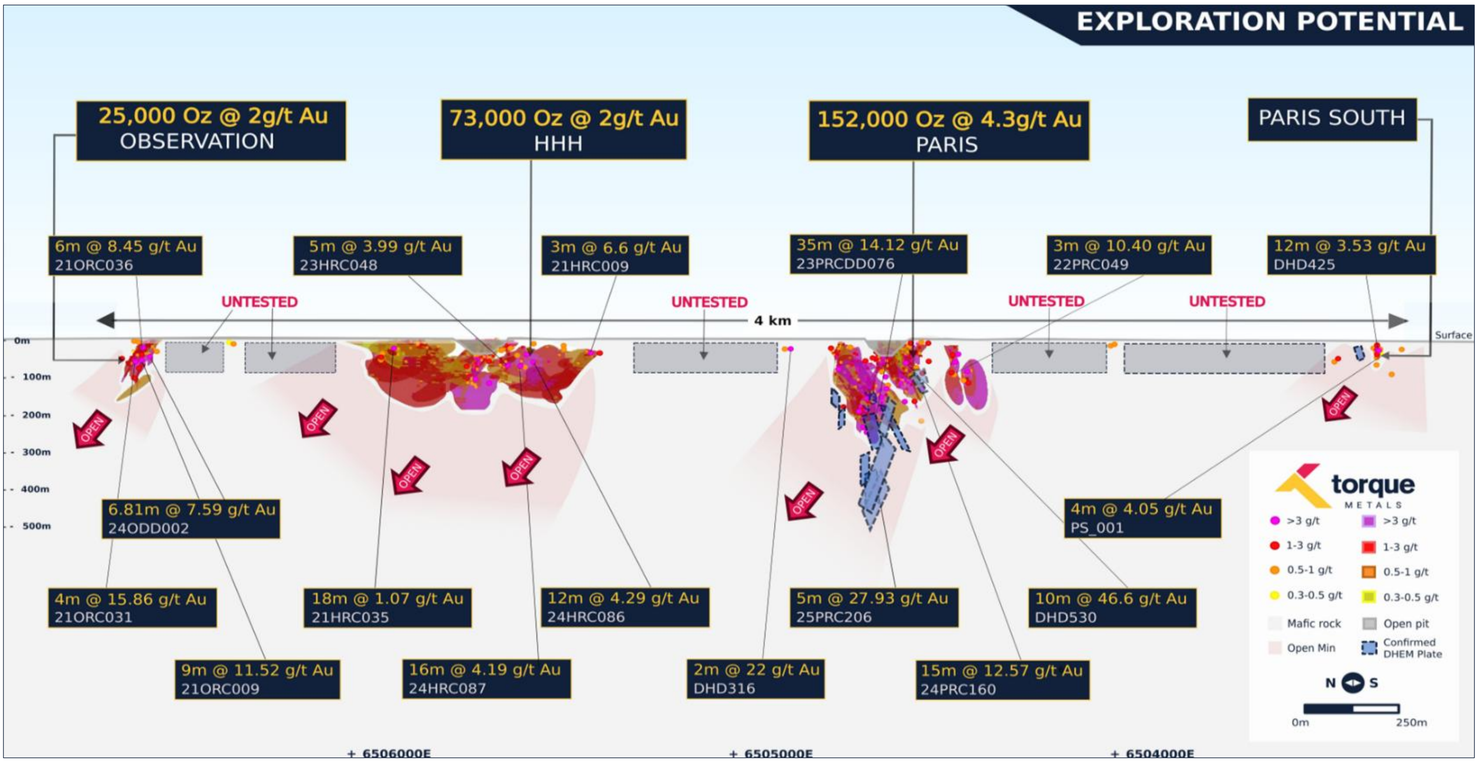

Figure 5 From left to right, Observation, HHH, Paris, Paris South deposits showing the untested potential both at depth and along strike along the 4km mineralised corridor.

We are in our initial phase of drill testing our recently defined EM plates. Once we refine this targeting method across areas of known mineralisation, we look forward to broadening our scope to evaluating the full **57km** strike, which is largely untested.

The current Mineral Resource Estimate stands at **250koz of gold at 3.1 g/t**[1], with mineralisation remaining open in multiple directions, highlighting the potential for further resource expansion. Paris is strategically

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

positioned near major gold producers, including Westgold's Beta Hunt operation and St Ives Goldfields, reinforcing the project's potential for future development. Historical exploration efforts have been limited, indicating substantial upside potential for new discoveries across this underexplored tenure.

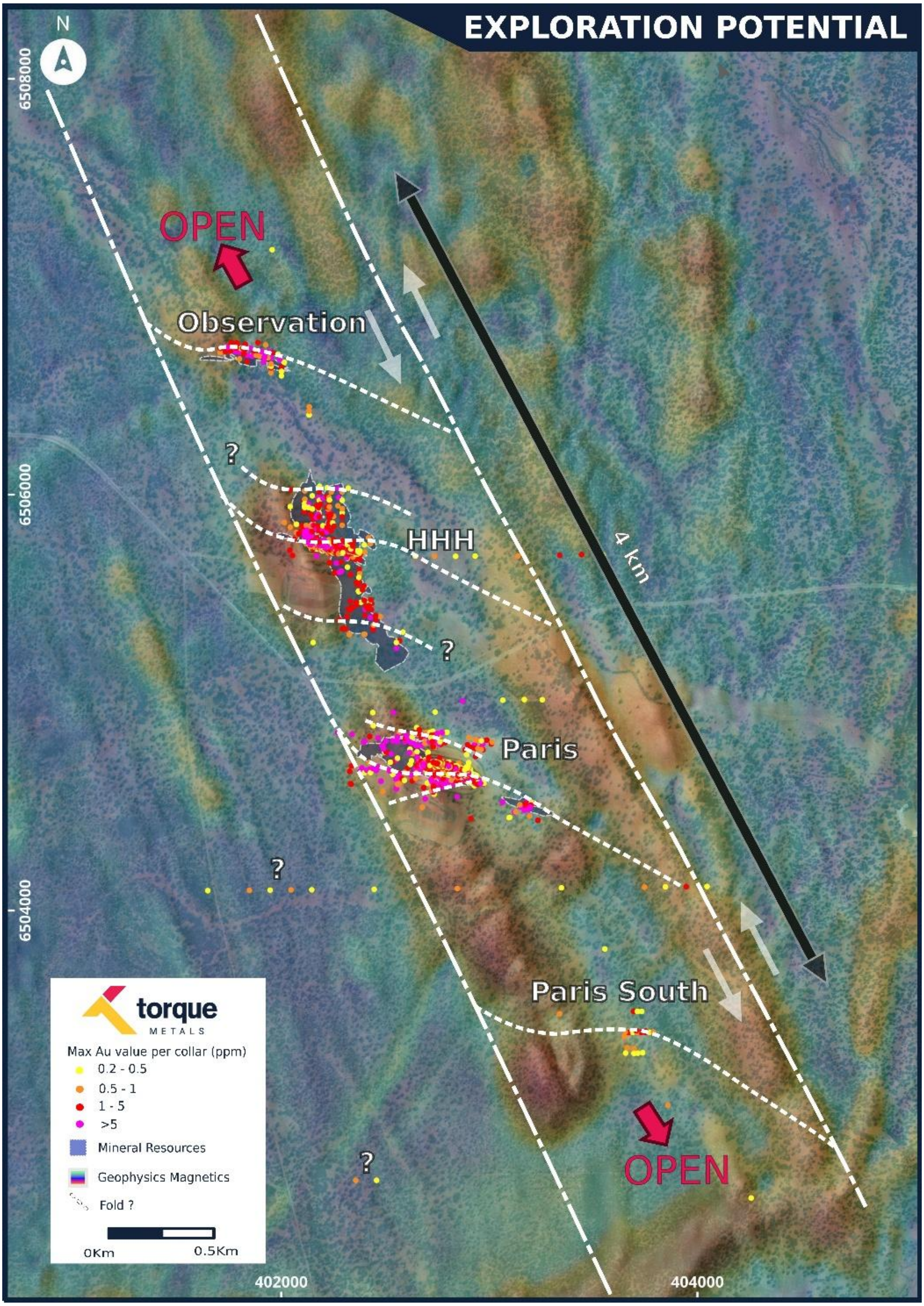

Figure 6 Paris Structural framework, mineral resources and drilling.

ABOUT TORQUE METALS

Torque's entire Paris Exploration Camp covers **~1,200km²** of land, including 16 mining licences, 2 prospecting licences and 48 exploration licences ~90km southeast of Kalgoorlie in WA. Torque is focused on mineral exploration in this well-established mineral province.

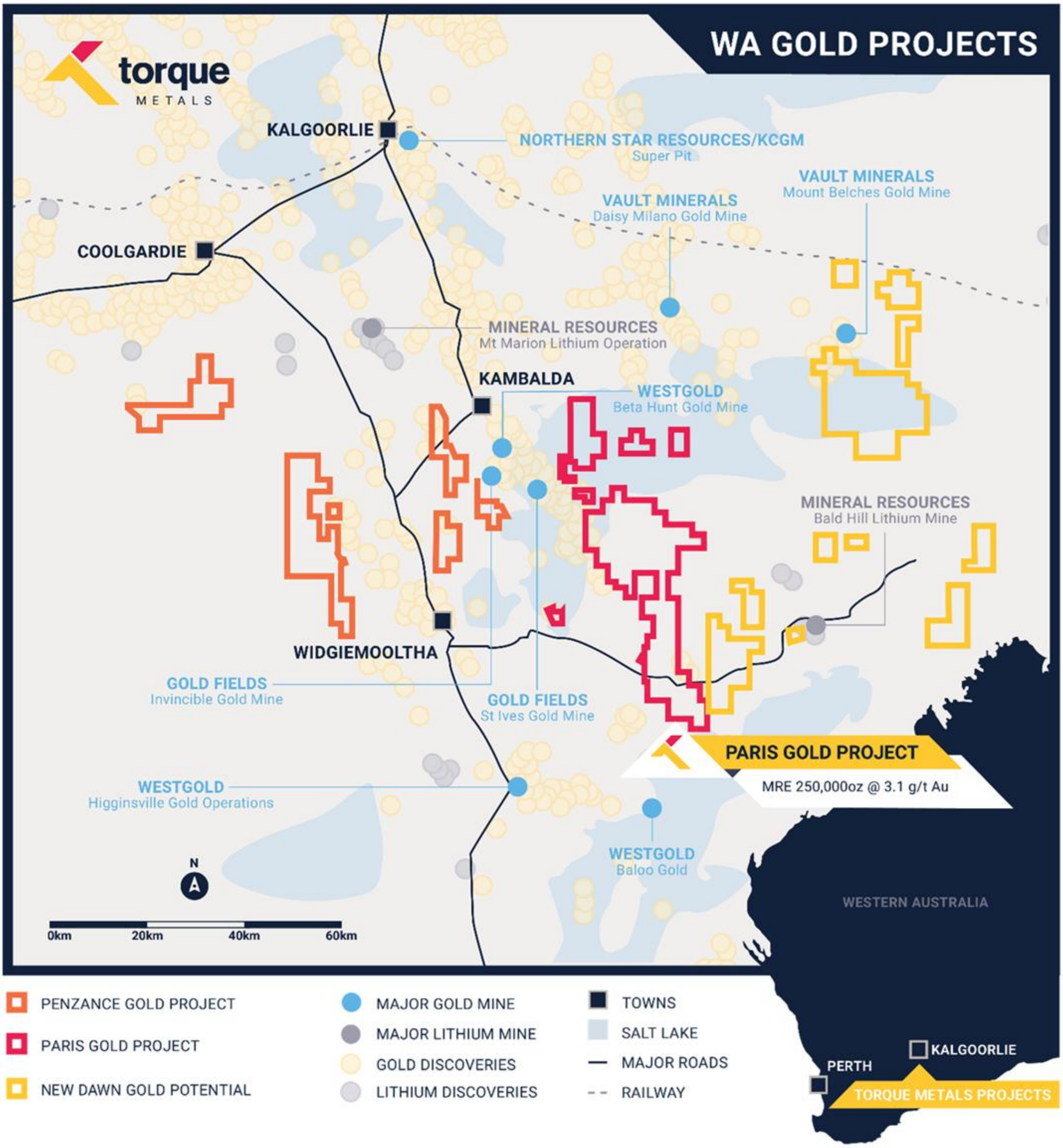

Figure 7 Paris Exploration Camp; Paris Gold, New Dawn Lithium and Penzance Gold/Lithium projects

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

PARIS GOLD PROJECT AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Paris Gold Project MRE[1] includes three deposits (Paris, HHH and Observation), which are only partially tested. The project, fully controlled by Torque, covers **~57km** strike length within **~350km²** greenstone belt. Paris MRE spans **2.5km** strike length and an area of **2.5km²**, with strong indications of interlinking structures between Paris, HHH, Observation deposits and promising gold mineralisation now identified just outside the resource area.

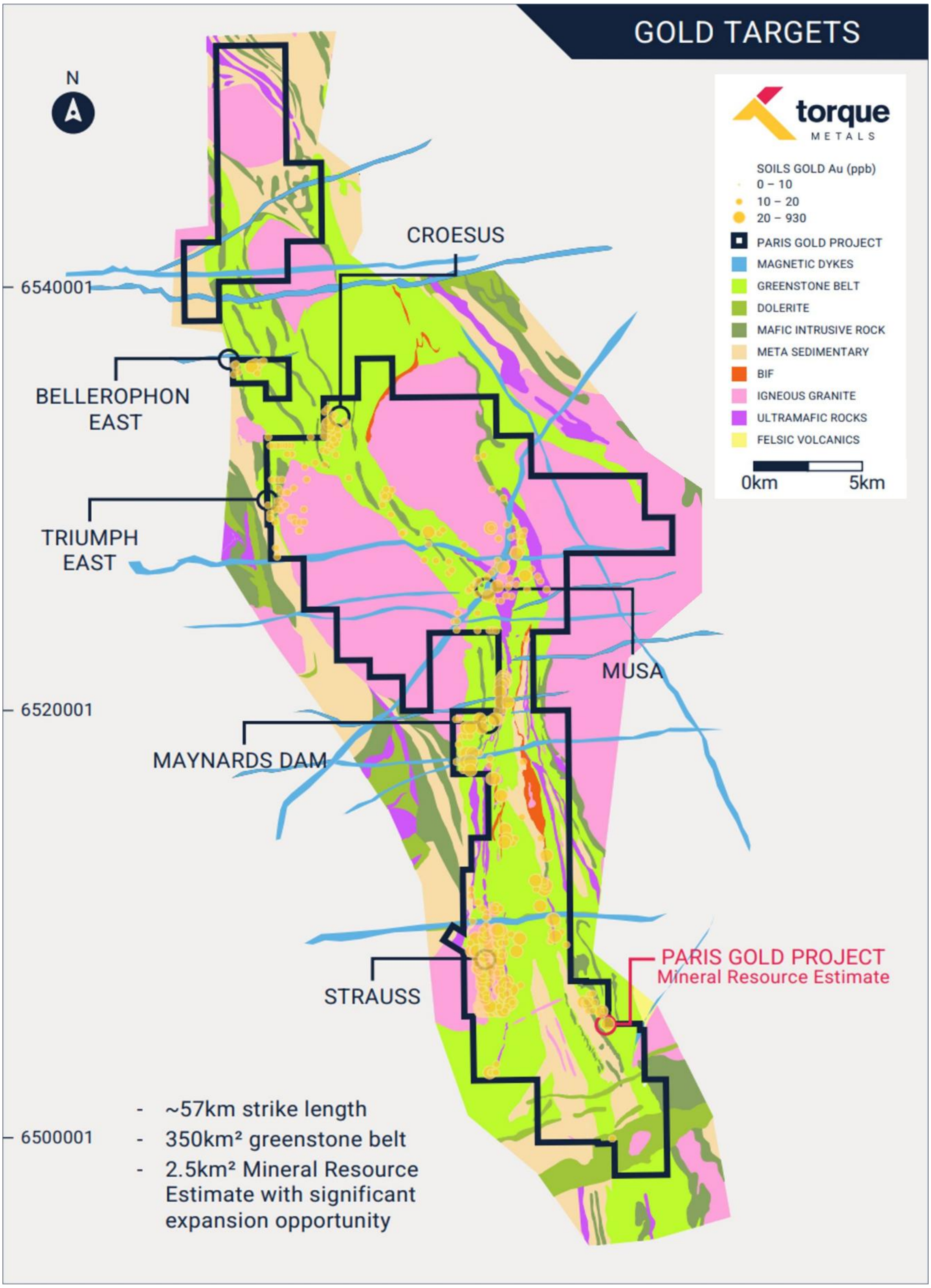

Figure 8 Paris Gold Project, regional scale and greenstone belt dominance.

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

Table 1 Paris Gold Project, Global Mineral Resource Estimate

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

Table 2 Paris, HHH and Observation Mineral Resource Estimate

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

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Cristian Moreno, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Management and Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mr Moreno is an employee of Torque Metals Limited. Mr Moreno has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC code'). Mr Moreno consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate and classification of the Paris Gold Project is based on information compiled by Kate Kitchen, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Kate Kitchen is an independent consultant employed full time by Mining Plus Pty Ltd. Kate Kitchen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC code'). Kate Kitchen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED RESULTS

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on the ASX before 13 November 2025. Other than as disclosed in this announcement, the Company states that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MRE continue to apply and have not materially changed since previously released on 18 September 2024.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

For more information contact:

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

APPENDIX 1: LABORATORY ASSAY RESULTS: PHOTON ASSAY

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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
25HRC094	149	165	16	5.015

APPENDIX 2: COLLAR AND DOWN HOLE SURVEY OF DIAMOND AND RC DRILLHOLES AT THE PARIS GOLD PROJECT

Downhole surveys were completed on all the DD and RC drill holes by the drillers. They used a True North seeking Gyro downhole tool to collect the surveys approximately every 5m down the hole. The azimuth shown is the magnetic true north azimuth of the drilling direction. All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid MGA_GDA94-51.

Hole ID	Coordinates			Depth (m)	Survey method	Grid	Azimuth	Dip	Type	Prospect
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)							
2025HRC092	401994.85	6505687.666	302.886	348	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	45	-50	RC	HHH
2025HRC093	403074.416	6504462.812	292.857	312	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	123	-50	RC	HHH
2025HRC094	402135.803	6505888.052	305.954	320	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	145	-50	RC	HHH
2025HRC116	402136.629	6505892.434	306.207	270	RTK GPS	GDA94Z51	258	-57	RC	HHH

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Industry-standard drilling methods, such as diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation drilling (RC) were used to sample the project. 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 is 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 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 an external contractor. All sampling processing and handling was conducted by Torque geologists. • 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 sample and requires minimal handling. Samples are dried, crushed and homogenised to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC holes were drilled with a truck-mounted Schramm T685 fitted with a hands-free Sandvik DA554 rod-handler. The diamond rig was an 8x8 truck-mounted Sandvik DE-880 fitted with a hands-free rod handling system. Rod and air trucks are Mercedes 8 x 8 trucks with a 2400cfm 1000psi Hurricane booster and a 350psi/1270cfm auxiliary compressor. All equipment supplied by the drilling contractor. • RC holes were drilled using a 145mm (5.5in) face-sampling drilling bit. • Diamond drilling was cored using HQ and NQ/NQ2 diamond bits (triple tube). • 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*	• 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.

	samples. • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The RC samples were individually weighed to ensure control on recovery and sufficient sample material to be collected for the Photon analysis method. This was governed by field Geologists and drillers. • To ensure maximum sample recovery and the representivity of the samples, an experienced Company geologist was present during drilling to monitor the sampling process. Any issues were immediately rectified. • Sample recovery was recorded by the Company Field staff (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. • 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 recorded 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 at 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 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 elements.
		• Quality Control Procedures
		  • At least one duplicate sample was collected every hole.
		  • Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted, approximately every 50 samples
		  • Blank washed sand material was inserted in the field approximately every 50 samples.
		  • Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:10 samples.
		  • Laboratory repeats taken and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory.
		  • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay value ranges expected for gold.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were sent to Intertek or SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Perth. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. • Duplicates, 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • The Competent Person has visited the site and supervised the drilling and sampling processes used in the field. • All primary data related to logging and sampling are captured into Excel templates on palmtops or laptops and subsequently loaded up to a secure cloud platform database (MX deposit) • The database is managed by a qualified database geologist. • All paper copies of data have been stored. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half positive detection.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All collars were initially located by a Geologist using differential RTK-GPS • Downhole surveys are being completed on all the RC/DD drill holes by the drillers. They used a True North seeking Gyro downhole tool to collect the surveys approximately every 5 -10m down the hole. • The grid system for the Paris Project is MGA_GDA94 Zone 51. • Topographic data is collected by differential RTK-GPS • 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.*	• This programme is the ninth follow-up drilling programme across several different prospects. • There may still be variation in the drill spacing and drillhole orientation until geological orientations and attitude of mineralisation can be established with a suitable degree of certainty. • The spacing and distribution of the data points is generally sufficiently consistent to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. • No Sample composting have been applied to the reported drill holes. Samples were collected in 1m intervals, dispatched and assayed as they were collected as the sub-sample from the shoot.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The main lithological units are in predominantly north-south orientation and dipping sub-vertical. Mineralised structures at Paris are often oriented at approximately 290^0. The possible presence of Riedel structures has led to several different drillhole azimuth orientations being used to generate further technical information and to intersect specific mineralised structures, but always with an attempt to drill orthogonal to the strike of the interpreted structure. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units, all results are defined as downhole widths. True widths are not yet known. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and drilling is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples collected are placed in calico bags at site and transported to the relevant Perth or Kalgoorlie laboratory by courier or company field personnel. • Sample security is not considered a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company database was originally compiled from primary data by independent database consultants based on original assay data and historical database compilations. Data is now managed by suitably qualified in-house personnel. • Prior to this drilling program (2024) there has been reviews and audits on Torque's database and sampling techniques by two external consultants (SRK and MiningPlus). The outcomes of the reviews deemed Torque's database management, sampling techniques and QC to be on industry standard and adequate for the style of mineralisation. • No new external reviews have been conducted on the current reported drilling results; however internal reviews of the database and sampling techniques are ongoingly managed by qualified Torque staff.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The relevant tenements (M15/498, M15/497, M15/496) are 100% owned by and registered to Torque Metals Limited. • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In 1920, Paris Gold Mine Company was floated in Adelaide to take up a 12-month option over the mine area. Just to the south, another company had an option over the Paris South Gold Mine but soon abandoned it to focus attention on the Observation Gold Mine, 1 km to the north, which it abandoned in turn after only one month. The Paris Mine at the time contained 5 shafts and 2 costeans. Gold was said to be erratic in a quartz, schist, jasper lode jumbled by faults. At some point it was excavated as an open pit. • Western Mining Corporation (WMC) started to explore the Paris area in the 1960s and relied on aerial magnetics supported by geological mapping to assess mineralisation potential. This work identified the basalt/gabbro contact as the major control for Paris style gold-copper mineralisation and extensions to the ultramafic units that host the nickel mineralisation around the Kambalda Dome. In the early 1970s the area was the focus of both nickel and copper-zinc exploration. Reconnaissance diamond drilling for nickel was undertaken by WMC that drilled on 5 lines spaced at 800m across the interpreted basal contact position of the Democrat Hill Ultramafic and the BLF. The basal contact of the Kambalda Komatiite (and equivalents) is host to all the nickel mines in the Kambalda district and is the primary exploration area of interest for nickel mineralisation. Base metal exploration involved reconnaissance mapping, gossan search, soil, and stream sediment sampling. In 1973, DHD 101 was drilled to follow up a copper anomaly on the Democratic Shale. Results showed the anomalous gossan values to be associated with a sulphidic shale with values in the range 0.1 to 0.2% Cu and 0.8-1.0% Zn. During the early 1980s, Esso Exploration Australia and Aztec Exploration Limited conducted exploration programs along strike from the Paris Mine. Primary area of interest was copper-zinc-(gold) mineralisation in the felsic volcanics. Work included geochemistry, geophysics, and drilling. The Boundary gossan was discovered, and later drill tested with a single diamond hole in 1984. This hole failed to locate the primary source of the anomalous surface geochemistry. • In 1988, Julia Mines conducted an intensive drilling program comprising air core, RC and diamond holes concentrated around the Paris Mine. This work was successful in delineating extensions and parallel lodes to the known Paris mineralisation. both along strike and down plunge. Paris Gold Mine was developed and worked in 1989 by Julia Mines and produced 24koz gold, 17koz silver and 245t copper. Estimated recovered gold grade was 11.2g/t.

		• In 1989/90, WMC completed a six-hole diamond drilling program to test for depth extensions to the Paris mineralisation below the 180m depth. Results defined a narrow (1-2m) high-grade zone over 70m of strike and intersected hanging wall lodes 10m and 30m stratigraphically above the interpreted main lode. This was the last drilling program to be carried out on the Paris Mine by WMC. From 1994 to 1999, WMC focused their gold resource definition drilling on the HHH deposit and conducted a series of RC drilling campaigns resulting in 30m drill line spacings with holes every 10m to 20m along the lines. Elsewhere, exploration by WMC and later by St Ives Gold Mining Company identified several areas of interest based on favourable structural and geochemistry evaluations. The 7km x 1km long N-S trending soil anomaly at Strauss was systematically drill tested in 2000 and yielded encouraging results associated with the Butcher's Well Dolerite. Air core drilling in 2005 focussed on the southern strike extensions of the mineralisation discovered in the 2000 program with limited success. • Gold Fields Australia (SIGMC - St Ives Gold Mining Company) explored the area in 2008. The Paris and HHH deposits were tested as part of SIGMC's air core programme. Drilling (148 holes, 640m x 80m) focused on poorly exposed differentiated dolerite proximal to interpreted intrusives. The exploration potential was supported by a structural interpretation which highlighted strong NNW trending magnetic features with the apparent intersection of crustal-scale lineaments observed in the regional gravity images. Anomalous values are associated with a felsic intrusive in sediments on the western margin of the area of interest. • Austral Pacific Pty Ltd acquired the Paris Gold Project from SIGMC in July 2015. Mineral Resource and Reserve estimates were compiled in-house and exploitation of the Paris and HHH deposits focused on a staged approach with gold production as a priority and near mine exploration to follow.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Paris Gold Project covers a north-south trending belt of Archaean granite-greenstone terrain, and most of the package is currently situated to the east of the Boulder Lefroy Structural Zone (BLSZ). Consequently, the Parker Domain dominates the project geology, defined as existing east of the BLFZ and bounded to the east by the Mount Monger Fault. The Parker Domain comprises a series of ultramafic and mafic units interlayered with felsic volcanoclastic and sediments. The stratigraphic sequence is like the Kambalda Domain. • Gold mineralisation is widespread, occurring in almost all parts of the craton, but almost entirely restricted to the supracrustal belts. Gold occurs as structurally and host-rock controlled lodes, sharply bounded high-grade quartz veins and associated lower-grade haloes of sulphide-altered wall rock. Mineralisation occurs in all rock types, although Fe-rich dolerite and basalt are the most common, and large granitic bodies are the least common hosts. Most deposits are accompanied by significant alteration, generally comprising an outer carbonate halo, intermediate to proximal potassic-mica and inner sulphide zones. The principal control on gold mineralisation is structure, at different scales, constraining both fluid flow and deposition positions.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth AND hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All relevant information for the drillholes reported in this announcement can be found in the relevant tables and appendices included herein. Only gold assays ≥ 0.03 ppm (0.03 g/t) are recorded in the assay data table, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole lengths.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No high-grade cuts or caps have been applied to the assay results reported in this announcement. • Arithmetic length weighted averages are used: example 149m to 153m in hole 25HRC094 is reported as 5m @ 15.2 g/t gold, of contiguous samples, calculated as follows: [(1m*1.06gpt) + (1m*0.84gpt) + (1m*67.58gpt) + (1m*4.84gpt) + (1m*1.75gpt) / [5] = 76.07/5m = 15.2 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 results are reported as downhole widths. Insufficient knowledge of the structural controls on the mineralisation and attitude of the mineralised horizons is known yet to allow true widths to be established.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and summary intercept tables are included in this report. Where sufficient structural data have been gathered to allow meaningful interpretation of the structural setting controlling the mineralisation, appropriate sections for significant discoveries are also included. Where structural data is as yet insufficient to allow meaningful interpretation, sections are not provided as to do so could be considered misleading.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The individual assays for all drill hole intercepts mentioned herein are reported in Appendix 1, with the qualification that only gold assays ≥ 0.03 ppm (0.03 g/t) are shown, except where relevant as part of a longer intercept. All intercepts are presented as down-hole widths.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of this announcement. • Torque's main exploration aim is to establish if any gold mineralisation present is significant enough to warrant advancement to resource definition. Torque continues to explore with the objective of compiling appropriate data to enable a resource to be defined. Previous announcements have reported the outcome of metallurgical testwork

	contaminating substances.	conducted to investigate the possible presence, and impact, of any other elements that might also be present within mineralised zones and which could be viewed by some to be deleterious. The metallurgical test work and characterisation studies clearly demonstrated that the presence of elements such as copper did not in any way adversely impact the gold recoveries from mineralised zones which remained more than 96% (see announcements including full technical reports as appendix, 27-Sep-2023 and 17-Dec-2024).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Plans for future work are discussed in the body of this announcement. • The possible locations, and extent, of follow-up drilling has not yet been confirmed but will likely include further RC and possibly diamond drilling.