ASX RELEASE

Monday, 19 September 2011

Toro's Theseus Uranium Project grows with additional encouraging intersections

Drilling by Toro Energy Limited ("Toro") at its 100%-owned Theseus uranium prospect in Western Australia is continuing to report anomalous uranium intersections over a wide area. Three mineralised trends are emerging from drilling to date; the first trend between holes LP00191 and LP00200, the second trend around holes LP00177 and LP00184 and the third trend around holes LP00187 and LM 0015. The new gamma result from drillhole LM00015 significantly opens up the eastern edge of this prospect.

Recent gamma results from mud rotary holes include:

1.06m @ 603 ppm eU_3O_8 [639GT] from 99.92m in LM00015,
*including **0.6m @ 885** ppm eU_3O_8 from 100.18m*

1.62m @ 370 ppm eU_3O_8 [600GT] from 100.26m in LM00018
*including **0.36m @ 1071** ppm eU_3O_8 from 101. 4m and*
2.02m @ 456 ppm eU_3O_8 [921GT] from 108.24m,
*including **0.52m @ 1141 ppm** eU_3O_8 from 108.48m*
(using a 100ppm eU_3O_8 cut off)

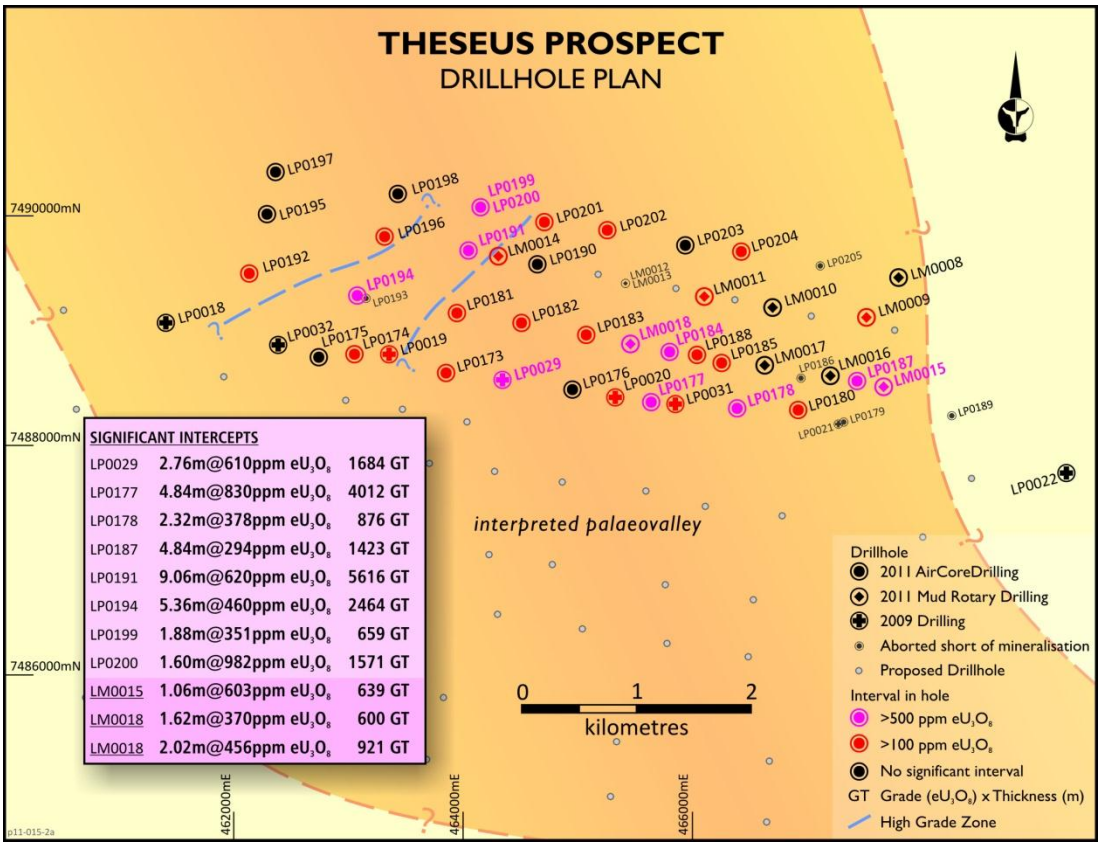

Figure 1: Updated drillhole location summary plan for the Theseus Prospect

Since the previous Theseus ASX release (29 August, 2011), a mud rotary drill rig has been sourced and is now operational on site. Borehole Geophysical Services has also been contracted to provide down-hole geophysical probing to supplement geological logging and assist with correlations between mineralised zones.

Holes completed since the last ASX release include two aircore holes LP00204 – LP00205 and 11 mud rotary holes, LM00008 – LM00018. The locations are shown on Figure 1, while Table 1 on page 4 contains the full list of results. The Wallis aircore rig is predicted to return to site around 24 September to complete the drilling program for the southern half of the prospect, after requiring mechanical repair earlier this month.

Chemical assays for the first six aircore holes, LP00173 to LP00178, have been received. Samples are routinely assayed at ALS Brisbane, initially by ICP methods, with any result above 75ppm U being reassayed using an XRF pressed powder method[#]. Care has to be taken with these results when comparing with the gamma results due to the poor quality of sample from aircore drilling. Drillhole LP000177 reports:

6m @ **625**ppm cU_3O_8 (3751GT) compared to 4.84m @ **829**ppm eU_3O_8 (4012GT)

2m @ **1406**ppm cU_3O8 (2812GT) compared to 1.56m @ **2010**ppm eU_3O_8 (3135GT)

using a 100ppm cU_3O_8 and 100ppm eU_3O_8, and a 500 cU_3O_8 and 500 eU_3O_8 cut off respectively

[#]the pressed powder XRF results show a 10% increase over the original ICP results when values are >1000ppm.

The similarity between the chemical (c) and equivalent (e) results in LP00177 suggests that uranium disequilibrium will not be a major factor.

Aircore drillhole samples will be despatched shortly for XRD mineral identification along with bulk samples to determine basic leach mechanics later this year. This preliminary test-work will attempt to identify the uranium mineral species and the basic leach tests will give some indication of the potential extractability of uranium.

Over the next three weeks, aircore drilling will continue to test the southern section of the prospect at 500m to 1km spacing designed to cover the original grid drill plan area of 5km x 8km by mid October. The mud rotary rig will shortly commence a detailed 200m spaced grid covering the 1km^2 area between high grade drillholes LP00191 and LP00194.

Toro Managing Director, Mr Greg Hall:

"The addition of the mud rotary drill rig continues to increase Toro's confidence in the Theseus project. It is hoped that drilling proposed for the southern half of the project will confirm the potential size of this prospect. Combining the results from the detailed mud rotary program and aircore drilling in the southern half of the project area will allow Toro to develop an exploration target range by around mid October"

Greg Hall
Managing Director

Information in this report is based on information compiled by Mr Mark McGeough, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McGeough is a full-time employee of Toro, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr McGeough consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report relating to Deconvolved Gamma Results, is based on information compiled by Mr David Wilson BSc MSc who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wilson is a full-time employee of 3D Exploration Ltd, a consultant to Toro and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Wilson consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

** Downhole gamma logging of drill holes provides a powerful tool for uranium companies to explore for and evaluate uranium deposits. Such a method measures the natural gamma rays emitted from material surrounding a drill hole. Gamma radiation is measured from a volume surrounding the drill hole that has a radius of approximately 35cm. The gamma probe is therefore capable of sampling a much larger volume than the geological samples recovered from any normal drill hole.*

Gamma ray measurements are used to estimate uranium concentrations with the commonly accepted initial assumption being that the uranium is in (secular) equilibrium with its daughter products (or radio- nuclides) which are the principal gamma ray emitters. If uranium is not in equilibrium (viz. in disequilibrium), as a result of the redistribution (depletion or enhancement) of uranium and/or its daughter products, then the true uranium concentration in the holes logged using the gamma probe will be higher or lower than those reported in this announcement.

The logging programme was undertaken by Toro Energy Ltd utilising an Auslog Logging System. The gamma tools were calibrated in Adelaide at the Department of Water in calibration pits constructed under the supervision of CSIRO. Toro Energy carries out regular recalibration checks to validate the accuracy of gamma probe data.

The gamma ray data was converted from counts per second to eU3O8 using calibration factors obtained from measurements made at the calibration pits. The eU3O8 data was also adjusted by an attenuation factor, determined onsite, due to logging in drill rods. These factors also take into account differences in drill hole size and water content. The eU3O8 data has been filtered (deconvolved) to more closely reproduce the true grades and thicknesses where thin narrow zones are encountered.

The various calibration factors and deconvolution parameters were calculated by David Wilson BSc MSc MAusIMM from 3D Exploration Ltd based in Perth, Western Australia.

MEDIA CONTACT:

Greg Hall	Toro Energy	08 8132 5600
Kevin Skinner	Field Public Relations	08 8234 9555 / 0414 822 631

Toro Energy is a modern Australian uranium company with progressive project development, acquisition and growth. The company is based in Adelaide, South Australia with a project office in Perth, Western Australia.

Toro's flagship and wholly-owned Wiluna uranium project (includes existing mining lease) is 30 kilometres southeast of Wiluna in Central Western Australia.

Wiluna contains two shallow calcrete deposits, Lake Way and Centipede, with prefeasibility and optimisation studies completed and technical work leading to a definitive feasibility study underway. Toro has commenced the Approvals process targeting the Company's first uranium production late 2013.

Toro has three other exploration and development projects in Western Australia, and owns uranium assets in Northern Territory, South Australia and in Namibia, Africa. Toro is well funded with a supportive major shareholder in OZ Minerals.

www.toroenergy.com.au

Hole	East	North	Interval From (m)	Interval >100ppm eU3O8 (m)	>100ppm Grade eU3O8	Interval From (m)	Interval >500ppm eU3O8 (m)	>500ppm Grade eU3O8	*>500ppm eU3O8 Grade x Thickness (GT)*
LP00204	466424	7489687	79.94	0.48	**136**				
LP00205	467106	7489565	Terminated short of mineralised zone		No significant intersections				
LM00008	467788	7489464			No significant intersections				
LM00009	467511	7489120	99.76	1.54	**256**				
LM00009	467511	7489120	102.16	0.7	**158**				
LM00010	466695	7489204	106.49	1.4	**148**				
LM00011	466100	7489300	98.845	0.7	**161**				
LM00012	465430	7489415	Terminated short of mineralised zone		No significant intersections			Redrilled as LM00013	
LM00013	465415	7489415	Gamma probe stuck at 84m		No significant intersections				
LM00014	464295	7489655	102.52	0.82	**278**				
LM00015	467650	7488514	99.92	1.06	**603**	100.18	0.6	**885**	***531***
LM00015	467650	7488514	103.78	1.48	**205**				
LM00016	467190	7488610			No significant intersections				
LM00017	466620	7488700			No significant intersections				
LM00018	465445	7488895	100.26	1.62	**370**	101. 4	0.36	**1071**	***386***
LM00018	465445	7488895	108.24	2.02	**456**	108.48	0.52	**1141**	***593***

Table 1: Recent intersections using deconvolved data reporting greater than 100ppm eU_3O_8, compiled using a minimum interval width of 0.5m and max internal dilution of 0.2m

Hole	East	North	Interval From (m)	Interval >100ppm eU3O8 (m)	>100ppm Grade eU3O8	Interval From (m)	Interval >500ppm eU3O8 (m)	>500ppm Grade eU3O8	*>500ppm eU3O8 Grade x Thickness (GT)*
LP00019	463377	7488811	102.13	0.98	**340**				
LP00020	465339	7488417	97.29	2.8	**148**				
LP00029	464333	7488573	97.77	0.72	**146**				
LP00029	464333	7488573	101.83	2.76	**610**	102.55	1.44	**899**	***1295***
LP00029	464333	7488573	107.43	0.82	**118**				
LP00031	465854	7488349	105.22	2.28	**235**				
LP00173	463847	7488636	100.56	0.76	**145**				
LP00173	463847	7488636	103.7	0.92	**334**				
LP00174	463049	7488796	110.46	0.64	**199**				
LP00175	462743	7488770			No significant intersections				
LP00176	464956	7480489			No significant intersections				
LP00177	465638	7488378	87.25	3.2	**138**				
LP00177	465638	7488378	92.55	1.52	**115**				
LP00177	465638	7488378	96.81	0.54	**200**				
LP00177	465638	7488378	97.73	4.84	**829**	98.47	1.56	**2010**	***3135***
LP00177	465638	7488378	104.51	0.48	**122**				
LP00178	466382	7488356	101.58	2.32	**430**	102.3	0.44	**1286**	***583***
LP00179	467298	7488200	Terminated short of mineralised zone		No significant intersections				
LP00180	466912	7488308	102.45	0.58	**149**				
LP00181	463946	7489154	104.04	0.68	**173**				
LP00182	464511	7489071	102.42	1.12	**219**				
LP00183	465074	7488961	109.72	1.32	**140**				
LP00184	465800	7488816	105.65	3.52	**381**	106.57	0.44	**1473**	***648***
LP00185	466257	7488720	101.86	0.72	**134**				
LP00186	467435	7488559	Terminated short of mineralised zone		No significant intersections				
LP00187	467435	7488559	107.54	4.84	**294**	108.6	0.66	**1035**	***683***
LP00188	466040	7488789	74.87	1.02	**256**				
LP00188	466040	7488789	97.05	0.78	**115**				
LP00188	466040	7488789	99.51	0.7	**469**				
LP00188	466040	7488789	106.39	0.9	**365**				
LP00189	468262	7488262	Terminated short of mineralised zone		No significant intersections				
LP00190	464653	7489583			No significant intersections				
LP00191	464050	7489698	100.36	9.06	**620**	101.14	2.92	**1497**	***4371***
LP00191	464050	7489698	116.18	0.56	**138**				
LP00192	462128	7489491	109.05	0.74	**144**				
LP00193	463163	7489280	Terminated short of mineralised zone		No significant intersections		Redrilled as LP00194		
LP00194	463143	7489276	95.75	0.5	**166**				

LP00194	463143	7489276	107.93	5.36	**460**	109.49	1.18	**1145**	***1351***
Hole	**East**	**North**	**Interval From (m)**	**Interval >100ppm eU3O8 (m)**	**>100ppm Grade eU3O8**	**Interval From (m)**	**Interval >500ppm eU3O8 (m)**	**>500ppm Grade eU3O8**	***>500ppm eU3O8 Grade x Thickness (GT)***
LP00194	463143	7489276	116.63	0.56	**119**				
LP00194	463143	7489276	118.83	1.44	**181**				
LP00194	463143	7489276	140.01	0.62	**122**				
LP00195	462280	7489998			No significant intersections				
LP00196	463306	7498823	114.18	0.98	**222**				
LP00197	462359	7490381			No significant intersections				
LP00198	463433	7490195			No significant intersections				
LP00199	464168	7490053	101.86	1.88	**351**				
LP00200	464193	7490054	102.07	1.6	**982**	102.27	1.1	**1316**	***1447***
LP00201	464713	7489949	100.64	0.68	**146**				
LP00202	465259	7489890	89.49	0.64	**348**				
LP00203	465937	7489760			No significant intersections				

Table 2: Previously reported uranium intersections using deconvolved data reporting greater than 100ppm eU_3O_8, compiled using a minimum interval width of 0.5m and max internal dilution of 0.2m