

# Toro Energy Ltd.

(TOE-AU: A\$0.07)

# BUY, Speculative Risk

Dundee target: N/A

# **New Idea**

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# Initiating Coverage: Striving to be Australia's Next Producer

-						
Rating			Buy			
Target			N/A			
Risk		:	Speculative			
Company Data						
52-week Range	A\$ 0.06	-	A\$ 0.15			
Market Cap (\$MM)			A\$ 70.85			
Enterprise Value (\$MM)		A\$ 68.67				
Shares Outstanding - Basic		1,041.9				
Shares Outstanding - FD (M		1,099.0				
Avg Volume - 100d (000 sha		907.5				
Cash - est. (\$MM)		A\$ 10.18				
Debt - est. (\$MM)		A\$ 8.00				
Working Capital (31-Dec-12) (\$MM)			A\$ 4.56			

Uranium Forecast	2012A	2013E	2014E	LT		
Spot (US\$/lb)	49	54	67	65		
Term (US\$/lb)	60	65	65	65		
All Figures in A\$ Unless Otherwise Noted						

Source: See Note 1

#### **TOE-AU: Price/Volume Chart**



Source: FactSet

### **Company Description**

Toro Energy is an advanced developer and potentially mid-term uranium producer located in Western Australia (WA). It's flagship is the 100% owned Wiluna project. WA's first approved uranium mine, it has both State and Federal approvals as of Apr-13. Wiluna has a resource of 54 MM lbs U308 at 0.04% U308. We estimate production for 2016. The Theseus uranium project, also in WA is a grassroots but potentially ISR amenable exploration property, with initial resources of 6.9 MM lbs at 0.05% U308.

Conclusion: We are adding Toro Energy to our Mineral Exploration Watchlist with a BUY rating, Speculative Risk and no target price.

We believe Toro Energy is an advanced uranium developer focused on its 100%owned Wiluna project in Western Australia (WA). Toro is well positioned to become Australia's next uranium producer, having **received both State and Federal approvals**. It has a well-established technical team and very capable management. It still requires financial de-risking, and this likely hinges on uranium prices, but Toro remains a preeminent choice for uranium developers in Australia. While Dundee has not visited site, we have visited numerous similar calcrete-associated surficial deposits in Australia (Lake Maitland), Africa (Langer Heinrich, Tumas-Tubas) and South America (Luguna Salada, although perhaps not calcrete). We draw comparisons between Wiluna and nearby Lake Maitland of Mega Uranium (MGA-T, Not Rated). Wiluna has JORC compliant resource of 54 MM lbs at 0.04% U308 from five deposits. Production as early as H2/2015 is contemplated with plans to mine over a 14 year period.

**Pilot plant confirmed technical viability.** Extensive trial mining and pilot plant processing was completed as 14t of ore was processed continuously over two 10-day campaigns, achieving recoveries of 83-86% using a relatively coarse grind - 400µm. Almost 1kg of yellowcake was produced. While the five deposits are relatively low grade, they could likely be easily and cheaply mined. Wiluna will essentially be a free digging operation with mining to depths of <15m.

**Phase 1 DFS complete.** Wiluna has potential for a shallow, open pit operation, producing ~1.7 MM lbs U3O8 pa. Capex is estimated at ~A\$270 MM with operating cash costs (and sustaining capital) estimates of US\$37/lb LOM.

**Cash in the bank.** Toro has ~A\$10.1 MM cash with another \$4 MM in undrawn facilities, more than sufficient for this year's \$4 MM budget and G&A.

**Strong technical management and Board.** Dr. Vanessa Guthrie, Managing Director, is a former mine manager of the Huntly bauxite mine for Alcoa. Non-Executive Director Greg Hall has over 24 years' experience in the uranium industry, serving as Toro's MD from 2006 to Feb/13.

**Higher prices needed for Wiluna.** The company's strategy is clear - de-risk Wiluna for an upturn in uranium prices. The company is already in talks with potential Korean and Chinese partners. Management is realistic; knowing its higher operating costs. Regional acquisition to boost economies of scale may also be considered.

**Positive catalysts could drive financing**. Over the next 6-8 months we expect further resource and DFS optimization with Phase 2 of the DFS due by year end. Uranium prices willing, we see potential for Toro to finance Wiluna for a late 2014/early 2015 construction date and production mid-2016.

We assign Toro a Speculative risk rating. We feel this is warranted given the financing and operating risk Toro faces, despite an advanced DFS. For the 2015 production timeline to be maintained, we estimate ~\$300 MM will be required before groundbreaking in early 2014. While Toro is about fully permitted and technically advanced, its higher operating cost profile could make it unattractive for both potential strategic partners and investors until we see higher uranium prices. The significant presence of clay impacts strip, operating costs, and processing, however a pilot plant and trial mining campaign has largely de-risked these issues.

# Wiluna - Straight-forward, low risk operation

Five separate, near surface deposits. The Wiluna uranium project is located in Western Australia, 520km north of Kalgoorlie and 30km south of Wiluna (Figure 1). It is comprised of five surficial calcrete-associated deposits containing a cumulative ~54 MM lbs averaging 0.044% U308 - Centipede, Lake Way, Millipede, Dawson Hinkler Well and Nowthana (Table 1). We split the total resource base into two categories - Wiluna Main (WM) and Wiluna Regional (WR), with both Centipede and Lake Way in WM. The WM resources are those being considered in the ongoing DFS study, making up just 49% of the total Wiluna resource or 26 MM lbs grading 0.052% U308 (at a 200 ppm cut-off). These grades are upper quartile when considering calcrete associated deposits (Table 1). Raising the cut-off grade to 500 ppm improves grades by 85% to 0.09% U308, but is off-set by a 40% drop in pounds to 15.6 MM lbs.

Table 1: Toro Energy resource base breakdown for both Wiluna (WM and WR) and Theseus projects; and a calcrete deposit grade comparison table.

Project	Category	Resource (MM t)	Grade U3O8 (ppm)	MM lbs U3O8	_	
Centipede	Measured	3.08	552	3.75	-	
Centipede	Indicated	7.56	555	9.25		
Centipede	Inferred	2.30	272	1.38	Calcrete-Associa	ted Deposits
Lake Way	Indicated	2.57	492	2.79	Deposit	U3O8 ppm
Lake Way	Inferred	7.38	544	8.85	Yeelirrie*	1,320
Total W	iluna Main	22.89	516	26.02	Langer Heinrich	539
Millipede	Indicated	1.77	412	1.61	Wiluna Main	516
Millipede	Inferred	5.51	533	6.47	Lake Maitland	497
Dawson Hinkler Well	Inferred	13.09	312	8.99	Tubas-Tumas	374
Nowthanna	Inferred	11.91	399	10.47	Aussinanis	240
Total Wilur	a Regional	32.28	387	27.54	Trekkopje	170
Total Wiluna Main	& Regional	55.17	441	53.56	Tubas Sand	150
Theseus	Inferred	6.3	493	6.9	Marencia	100
<b>Toro Total Resources</b>		61.47	446	60.46	*Non Ni 43-101 Cor	npliant



Source: Company Reports, Dundee Capital Markets

Simple geology. These are surficial calcium-carbonate deposits (aka calcrete) deposit whose uranium mineral is carnatite. They are relatively clean aside for vanadium which is present but not at economic levels. Lake Way and Centipede are both similar, with mineralization occurring predominantly in calcareous horizons developed at or just below the water table (<15m). Mineralization occurs as coatings on bedding planes within sediments, interstices between sand and silt grains, voids and fissures within calcrete, and blotches in silty clay and clay horizons. The only difference between the two deposits is that Centipede (Figure</p>

2) is predominantly hosted by calcrete (>80%) whereas Lake Way (Figure 3) is more evenly distributed between calcrete, carbonated silty clay and carbonated basal sand ore types. The deposits resemble Paladin's (PDN-T, Buy, High Risk, C\$2.40 Target) Langer Heinrich mine in Namibia, which has successfully mined for almost six years. Although the Wiluna deposits tend to be finer as they were created in a lower energy environmental (distal river or lake as opposed to a higher energy environment such as braided gravel steam channels at Langer Heinrich). We suspect this finer grained nature may make beneficiation of Wiluna ore a little less efficient as the 40-50% success rate at Langer Heinrich. Beneficiation is an important method of increasing head grades.

Proven yellowcake production. Toro is one of the few uranium developers that can claim to have produced yellowcake from its own deposit. Toro has completed a full pilot plant, and trial mining during 2010 and 2011, successfully producing 1kg of yellowcake. Using a continuous mining machine and truck mounted GPS/gamma logger - a novel technique to the industry - Toro selectively mined 22,100t of material from its Centipede deposit. Included in that was 3,000t of 900ppm U3O8 ore (Figures 4 & 5). We believe that selective mining will play a key role in high grading plant throughput, potentially lowering operating costs. A 14t high grade sample was run through a fully integrated continuous hydrometallurgical circuit, similar to what would actually be constructed (Figure 6). Actual saline groundwater from the mining area was used without a loss in uranium recoveries, which were in the 83-86% range. This saves Toro from having to source low salinity water in the outback of Australia. Leach temperatures and reagent consumption requirements were confirmed. The pilot plant demonstrated that recovery could be maintained with a coarse grind size (400µm), suggesting a smaller mill and lower power requirements.

	Key Criteria Outcome		Qualitative Description
	Particle Size Distribution	P80 400µm	Suitable for optimum uranium dissolution
	Uranium Dissolution	>88%	>85% considered excellent.
Manadium Daiastian		40% in leach circuit	Reduce size and cost of uranium purification circuit. Also
va	Vanadium Rejection	40% III leach chruit	high rejection during sodium diurinate precipitation.
	CCD* Underflow Density	42%-45%	Good but variable underflow densities, especially for
	CCD <sup>+</sup> Undernow Density		calcrete dominant ore.
	CCD* Recovery Efficiency	98%	Excellent recovery efficiencies achieved.
	Uranium Recovery	83%-86%	Very good recovery for alkaline leach process.

#### Table 2: Key quantitative and technical outcomes of the pilot plant study.

\*CCD = Counter Current Decantation

Source: Company Reports

- Shallow strip excavation potential. Wiluna has the potential to be a simple surface mining operation, with minimal required remediation and land disturbance. These are important factors that have driven the appeal of this project, and helped expedite the permitting process. All mineralization is located within 15m of surface. Neither blasting nor drilling will be required. Instead, as already demonstrated during trial mining, a continuous mining machine, in conjunction with a vehicle mounted gamma probe would selectively mine higher grade areas. Centipede would be mined first followed by Lake Way. The mining voids are to be used as tailing cells, which would be continuously filled then covered by waste rock and topsoil during operations.
- Phase 1 of DFS suggesting alkali process. Following pilot plant studies and other test work Bateman Engineering completed a DFS Phase 1 in November 2012. This Phase focused on process engineering of the proposed alkaline leach process. The process includes crushing ore, heating it up in a highly alkaline liquid where the uranium is separated from the solid in a multi-step process, and eventually precipitated creating yellowcake (Figure 7).

Parameter	Nov-12 Estimate
Strip	3.8:1
Processing throughput	1.3 Mtpa
Head Grade	<b>716</b> ppm
Recovery (nameplate capacity)	86%
Product (nameplate capacity)	780 tpa U3O8 (1.7 MM lbs pa)
C1 Cash Cost	US\$37/lb
Capital Cost (incl. contingency)	A\$269.3 MM
Mining Duration	14 years





Source: Company Reports, Dundee Capital Markets

- Ore management/blending is important. Toro plans on applying a high grade blending strategy with the WM ore stockpiles, which would be dependent on the ability to selectively mine high grade material. The company has already demonstrated that it could mine high grades during its test mining phase. Langer Heinrich, for example, has about half a dozen different grade stockpiles that it can selectively pull from to mix with ore that it is directly drawing from its pit. This optimization allows a consistently higher grade to enter the processing plant earlier in the LOM. A situation where Toro Energy sources its ore from various regional mines plays right into this strategy. Economies of scale through future acquisition would also help.
- Expected Optimization during DFS Phase 2. Capex was estimated at A\$269.3 MM, with 53% of that dedicated to the process plant. This assumes a contract mining scenario that perhaps understated Capex, but over stated Opex. In the final DFS we expect the company to explore an owner-operated situation. Grades impacted C1 operating costs which came in at US\$37/lb U3O8. This includes sustaining Capex and perhaps overly conservative reagent costs which make up 60% of milling costs (36% of total C1 costs).
- Supportive infrastructure in place. Wiluna is well serviced by local infrastructure, including a township government, the sealed Goldfields Highway, Wiluna airport, Goldfields Gas pipeline, and well water (Figure 8). Toro plans to truck its final yellowcake product from Wiluna to Adelaide (2,700km). By comparison, Paladin trucks into Kayelekera Malawi production over 3,000km to port in Walvis Bay Namibia. Further infrastructure improvements have been included in the DFS including water wells, access and haul roads, on-site power generation facilities, gas pipeline, and septic waste treatment plant.
- State and Federal Approvals in place. One of Toro's most outstanding features is that it has already received both State and Federal environmental approvals for the project. In October 2012, WA Environmental Minister Bill Marmion granted final environmental approval from the State. And in April 2013 Toro was granted Federal approval from Federal Environmental Minister Tony Burke. Only

standard secondary approvals remain, including water and work safety licenses (among others), and a commercial mining agreement with local indigenous people. Toro has engaged with key stakeholders since it became active in the Wiluna region in 2007 (Figure 9). We don't expect this to be a significant hurdle for Toro given its longstanding and positive relationships with local communities. Toro has already signed a protocol to commence negotiations on a commercial mining agreement, anticipated in 2013.

- **Financing concept in place.** Toro is looking to raise ~\$300 MM for its Wiluna project, but obviously uranium prices are going to dictate timing of its efforts. Toro currently envisions a \$200 MM in equity in conjunction with an off-take agreement from a strategic partner. Equity interest may take place at both the project and corporate levels. The goal is to secure the remaining \$100 MM through some form of debt funding. Toro and Wiluna present a very interesting opportunity for any potential off-take partner, with both Federal and State approvals in hand, a well advanced DFS, technically de-risked, and well defined resource base with expansion potential. Despite all this, we continue to highlight financing as perhaps the leading risk of the project; particularly considering it's a relatively higher cost developer.
- Management and technical capability. Toro has both a technically and commercially strong Management team and Board. Dr. Vanessa Guthrie, Managing Director, is a former mine manager of the Huntly bauxite mine for Alcoa. She is also considered one of the foremost resource sector authorities in WA on sustainability, environmental management, carbon emission management and is a Government liaison. Processing Manager John Baines has over 17 years of operational and project design experience, including uranium processing. Non-Executive Director Greg Hall has over 24 years experience in the uranium industry, serving as Toro's Managing Director from 2006 to February 2013. Management also includes: Todd Alder, Finance and Corporate, with over 16 years financial management experience; Richard Yeeles, Approvals and Community Director, who recently worked for BHP's Olympic Dam expansion project team in government and indigenous negotiations; David Rawlings, Exploration Manager, who has past experience with Cameco (CCO-T, Not Rated); Greg Shirtliff, Geology Manager, who has a PdD in uranium geochemistry and 13 years' experience.
- Theseus deposit brings exploration upside. Toro's second primary deposit, Theseus, located within the Lake Mackay project in northern WA (Figure 10), is a potentially ISR amenable project located in what could be a new uranium district. Theseus has resource of 6.9 MM lbs grading 493 ppm U3O8 at a 200 ppm cutoff (see Table 1 above). Uranium mineralization is roll front hosted, between 100-140m below surface. Exploration will continue during 2013 to help expand the deposit with the hope of eventually expanding it to 28-35 MM lbs. The project remains open in almost all directions, with potential in several zones. The highest intercept to date hit 1.17% U3O8 over 0.79m (Figure 11).
- Other projects. Toro has exploration interests in WA, Northern Territory and Namibia. It is only focused on its Wiluna and Theseus projects but would consider vending its non-core properties if possible.
- Corporate. As of 31-Mar-13 Toro had ~A\$10.1 MM cash, of which \$8 MM represents drawdown from a \$12 MM Bank Debt Facility with Macquarie. The remaining \$4 MM must be drawn down before 30-June-13. That should have Toro sufficiently cashed up until mid-2014 assuming strategic financing is not obtained by that point. About 39.4% of the stock is held by OZ Minerals (OZL-AU, Not Rated), which is an active copper-gold miner in South AUS.
- Valuation premium. We do not model or assign any target price to Toro Energy at this time. On an EV/lb basis the company trades at US\$1.10/lb, a premium to its developer peers that average of \$1.00/lb (Figure 12). Based on precedent transaction multiples Toro trades at a discount to the average of US\$4.86/lb, including Cameco's recent purchase of Yeelirrie for \$2.98/lb. We believe Toro's

premium valuation is warranted due to its advanced and de-risked profile, a top notch management team that has successfully progressed Wiluna through a challenging political landscape, to become the first fully permitted uranium project in WA. TOE's share price has reflected this sentiment, outperforming its peers over the past year (Figure 13).

## **Upcoming Milestones and Catalysts**

- Q3/13 Additional resource drilling on Wiluna \$1 MM spending.
- YE 2013 Improved Phase 2 DFS (improved head grades, economics) \$2.5 MM spending.
- **2013/2014** Gain Strategic partner with potential off-take, upfront payment, and equity stake (project and corporate). The company is seeking ~\$200 MM.
- Late 2014/Early 2015 Remainder of financing ~\$100 MM debt funding.
- Early 2015 Construction begins.
- Mid-Late 2016 Potential production at Wiluna.

## Table 4: Major catalyst timeline (our estimate). Orange represents estimated completion date.



Source: Company Reports, Dundee Capital Markets





Source: Company Reports

*Figure 2: 3D lithological models of Centipede and Millipede deposits at 200 ppm and 70 ppm U3O8 cut-off grade, respectively.* 

# **CENTIPEDE/MILLIPEDE**



Source: Company Reports

Figure 3: 3D lithological model of the Lake Way deposit at an 80 ppm U3O8 cutoff grade.



Source: Company Reports

Figure 4: Vermeer continuous mining machine cutting pit floor. The machine successfully mined calcrete hosted mineralized and waste material, cut to ~25-30cm thickness on each pass.



Source: Company Reports

Figure 5: Vehicle mounted gamma logger was used for pit floor grade mapping. This method was able to identify and classify mineralized material and waste prior to cutting.



Source: Company Reports



Figure 6: Pilot uranium processing plant at Wiluna.

Source: Company Reports



Figure 7: Simplified Wiluna flow sheet showing a process similar to that used in the past at Langer Heinrich.

Source: Company Reports



Figure 8: Satellite image of the mine area overlain by existing and planned infrastructure.

Source: Company Reports

Figure 9: Project approval timeline. The permitting process has largely been completed with State and Federal permits in hand. Toro only has standard secondary approvals remaining.



Source: Company Reports



#### Figure 10: Theseus project location map in northern WA.

Source: Company Reports





Source: Company Reports

Figure 12: EV/lb peer comparison chart as of 7-June-13. Toro is highlighted by the gold dashed box. The company does trade at a premium to several of its peers, but considering its de-risked status, we believe there is further it can go.



\*Calculated as Market Capitalization + Debt - Cash/Total Resources (inclusive of historical resources).

Source: Company Reports, Thomson One, Dundee Capital Markets



Figure 13: Toro Energy comparative 1-year stock performance relative to its producer, developer, and explorer peers. Indexed to 100. Toro has outperformed both developer and explorer peer groups over the past year.

Source: FactSet, Dundee Capital Markets

# Toro Energy Ltd.

Toro Energy Ltd.					TOE-ASX A\$ 0.0
Rating	BUY	Target	N/A		Shares O/S (MM) 1,041.9
Risk	Speculative				Float (MM) 612.6
					Fully Diluted Shares (MM) 1,098.1
12-Month Return	N/A	Close	A\$ 0.08		Basic Mkt. Capitalization (\$MM) A\$ 87.5
All figures in A\$ unloss stat	od othorwiso			MAIN PROPE	RTIES
All figures in A\$, unless stat MANAGEMENT & COMPA					ium Mine, Western Australia 100%
Dr. Vanessa Guthrie			ging Director	Stage:	Feasibility/Project Financing
Todd Alder			& Corporate	Deposit:	Calcrete hosted surficial deposits
Richard Yeeles	Ap	provals & Commu	unity Director	Geology:	Wiluna's two main deposits - Centipede and Lakeway are both calcrete-
Dr. Erica Smyth		Non-Execut	ive Chairman	0,	associated surficial uranium deposits. These are pure carnatite, clean deposits
www.toroenergy.com.au		(0)	8) 8132 5600		except for some vanadium. The uranium is near surface, formed in shallow
CAPITAL STRUCTURE	Strike	Basic In-the-	Proceeds		sediments typical of old river systems, occurring to depths of 10m at or below the
	(A\$)	(MM) Money	(\$MM)		water table. It has been formed through hydro-geological processes, with
Shares Outstanding	0.05	1041.9			mineralization appearing as micro to cyrpto-crystalline coatings. The deposit can
Options 2013	0.35	1.7 -	-		be likened to nearby Yeelirrie and Langer Heinrich in Namibia.
2014 2015	0.25 0.14	1.0 - 29.9 -	-	Previous	The Lake Way and Centipede deposits were both discovered in the 1970's.
2015	0.14	29.9 -	-		Following several years of changing hands, Toro acquired Nova Energy in 2007
Fully Diluted Shares	0.10	1098.1 -			which brought in the Wiluna portfolio.
		1000.1			Toro has systematically drilled off its regional resource base at Wiluna, which
OWNERSHIP (est.)		Basic	%		now includes five separate deposits for cumulative 53.56 MM lbs - Centipede,
* As reported by Thomson	า	(MM)			Lake Way, Millipede, Dawson Hinkler Well, and Nowthanna. The largest of these
OZ Minerals Ltd.		410.3	39%		deposits - Centipede and Lake Way - form the basis of the resource planning to
Allarrow Proprietary		9.9	1%		be mined. The company both expanded its resource base in 2012 as well
Middlefield Capital		4.0	0%		completing Phase 1 of the DFS, which finalized the processing design, major
Dimensional Fund Advisors		2.3	0%		equipment lists and plant layout. Toro envisions a 1.7 MM lb pa operation, at C1
Vanessa Guthrie		1.1	0%		Cash Costs of US\$37/lb (3.8:1 Strip). Total Capex including contingency comes in at A\$269 MM. This will be a shallow strip excavation mine using surface
BALANCE SHEET			Dec-12		miners, with no blasting or drilling required. Centipede would be mined first
Year-end June Assets			(A\$MM)		followed by Lake Way with the central processing facility closest to Centipede.
Cash and Equivalents			4.7		Toro proposes to use an alkaline agitated technique to process the ore.
Other current assets			4.7		
Current Assets			5.6		The company successfully completed a pilot plant in 2011. Toro continuously
PP&E			89.2		processed 14t of ore over two 10-day campaigns, achieving 98% leach efficiency
Other Assets			1.1		and 85% total uranium recoveries. This generated a significant quantity of primary
Total Assets			95.9		uranium product. Final engineering of the Wiluna mine will incorporate the outcome of the trial mine which significantly de-risks the project from a technical
Liabilities					standpoint.
Current liabilities			1.0		
Long-term debt			-	Future Plans:	Toro is now in the final approval and financing stage. The company is actively seeking strategic partners to fund the majority of its ~\$270 MM build, with debt
Other			0.1		funding making up the remainder. It will also advance Phase 2 of its DFS,
Shareholders equity			94.8		proposed for completion by potentially year-end. That could include improved
Total Liabilities and Equi	ty		95.9		economics and mining head grades.
	(a at )		(CCRAMA)		
PROJECTED BURN RATE Fiscal 2012YE cash balan			(C\$MM) 4.7		nium Project, Western Australia 100%
Exploration Expenditures (	. ,		(4.0)	Stage:	Exploration
General and Admin Expenditures	,		(4.0)	Deposit:	Roll front uranium
Warrant/Option Exercise (	. ,		-	Geology:	Uranium mineralization hosted in interlaying sands and clays between 100-140m deep. Occurring at the interface between oxidized and reduced sediments known
Project Financing (est.)	,		12.0		as a roll front. This could be an ISR amenable deposit with significant blue sky
Capital Expenditures			-		potential.
Fiscal 2013YE Cash Balar	ice (est.)		8.7	Previous	Theseus was discovered by Toro in 2009, located within its 100% owned Lack
LAST FINANCING					Mackay project on the WA/Northern Territory border. Toro believes this could be
Date			Mar-13		a new ISR amenable uranium province in AUS, akin to Wyoming, USA, and the
Type		Debt Drawdowr			Chu-Sarysu Basin of Kazakhstan. The highest grade intercept to date hit 1.17%
Total Facility		A\$MM	12.0		U3O8 over 0.79m from 124.32m depth. The company has drilled off an initial
Drawn Down Total Cash Bast Draw Do		A\$	8.00		resource of 6.9 MM lbs grading 0.049% U3O8. Toro has an exploration target of
Total Cash Post-Draw Do Total Mineral Inventory	VVI Í	A\$MM	10.1 Uranium		28-35 MM lbs of ISR amenable uranium.
t (MM)	% U3O8	MM lbs Deposi	ts Included	Future Plans:	Toro has several objectives over the next 12 months, including further drilling (air
Wiluna:	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				core/core) to extend the known resource. As well drill 5,000m to test the regional
Measured 3.08	0.055	3.75 Centipede	•		potential. Core samples are currently being prepared for analysis of grain size,
Indicated 11.9	0.052		, Lake Way, Milli	pede	permeability and porosity to determine if it is in fact ISR amenable. Toro is also
Inferred 40.19	0.041	Centipede 36.16 Millipede,	e, Lake Way, Daw son		negotiating to JV non-core properties within its Lake Macakay package.
Wiluna Total 55.2	0.044	Hinkler W	ell, Now thanna		
Theseus:					
Inferred 6.3	0.049	6.90 Theseus			
Total Resources 61.5	0.045	60.46			

Source: Company Reports, FactSet, Dundee Capital Markets

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Securities with poor liquidity or high volatility are considered to be High risk. Liquidity and volatility are measured using the following methodology: a) Price Test: All securities with a price <= \$3.00 per share are considered high risk for the purpose of this test. b) Liquidity Test: This is a two-tiered calculation that looks at the market capitalization and trading volumes of a company. Smaller capitalization stocks (<\$300MM) are assumed to have less liquidity, and are, therefore, more subject to price volatility. In order to avoid discriminating against smaller cap equities that have higher trading volumes, the risk rating will consider 12 month average trading volumes and if a company has traded >70% of its total shares outstanding it will be considered a liquid stock for the purpose of this test. c) Volatility Test: In this two step process, a stock's volatility and beta are compared against the diversified equity benchmark. Canadian equities are compared against the TSX while U.S. equities are compared against the S&P 500. Generally, if the volatility of a stock is 20% greater than its benchmark and the beta of the stock is higher than its sector beta, then the security will be considered a high risk security. Otherwise, the security will be deemed to be a medium risk security. Periodically, the equity risk ratings will be compared to downside risk metrics such as Value at Risk and Semi-Variance and appropriate adjustments may be made. All models used for assessing risk incorporate some element of subjectivity.

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### Toro Energy Ltd.

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- % of companies covered by Dundee Capital Markets in each rating category
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As at March 31, 2013

Source: Dundee Capital Markets

June 10, 2013