

Toro Energy Ltd Western Australia

MARCH 2021

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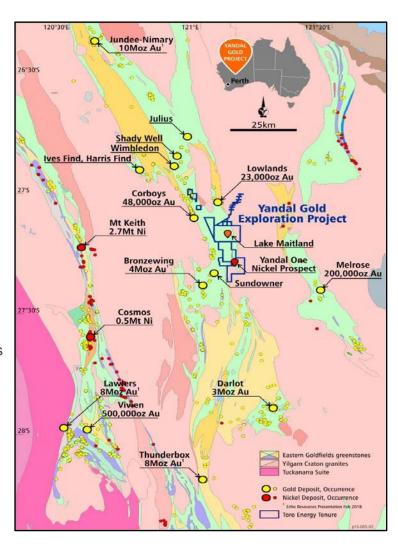


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INTRODUCING TORO



- Prime land position in heart of the Yandal Greenstone Belt.
- Excellent exploration upside underexplored for all metals other than uranium.
- Initial drilling shows tenure highly prospective for gold, base metals and nickel.
- <u>Early discovery of massive nickel sulphides</u> Dusty Nickel Discovery. The Dusty Nickel Discovery intersected in 1st diamond hole targeting nickel. Best results include:
 - TED07 cumulative <u>massive Ni sulphide</u> intersection of
 4.5m @ 3.91% from 250.9m (Total 9m sulphide averaging 2.07% Ni) 70m down-dip east of TED04; and
 - TED04 <u>massive Ni sulphide</u> intersection of 2.6m @ 3.45% Ni from 184.5m.
- Gold Results very encouraging from limited drilling.
- Environmentally permitted Wiluna Uranium Project with Vanadium as potential valuable by-product processing & engineering improvements ongoing to improve value. Wiluna has Mineral Resource of 62.7Mlb U₃O₈. Toro has a total of 84Mlb U₃O₈ inclusive of Dawson Hinkler and Nowthanna (all resources stated at a 200ppm U3O8 cut-off under JORC 2012).
- Lake Maitland Scoping Study launched. Vanadium by-product potential – can be produced at minimal additional capex and opex.
- Toro to actively continue exploring in the Yandal in 2021 Diamond Drilling Programme imminent.



CORPORATE SNAPSHOT



Capital Structure	
ASX Code	TOE
Shares on issue	2,953,863,919
ASX Share price	\$0.02
Options on issue	228.75m
Cash (31 December 2021)	\$2.45m
Debt (due Sept 2021 to Sentient Group Ltd)	\$5.0m
Market Cap	\$59.1m
Enterprise Value	\$64.1m

Board and Management				
Richard Homsany	Executive Chairman			
Michel Marier	Non-Executive Director			
Richard Patricio	Non-Executive Director			
Greg Shirtliff	Technical and Geology Manager			
Katherine Garvey	Legal Counsel and Company Secretary			
Marc Boudames	Financial Controller			

Substantial Shareholders

- OZ Minerals Ltd (14.81%)
- Mega Uranium Ltd (13.84%)
- Sentient Group Ltd (16.98%)
- Other (54.37%)

DUSTY NICKEL PROJECT



The Dusty Nickel Project is focused on two main target areas, **Dusty** and **Yandal One**.

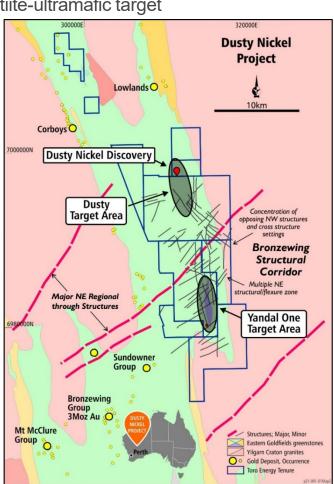
Dusty and Yandal One together represent over 15km strike length of komatiite-ultramafic target

rock.

The Dusty Nickel Discovery was confirmed by Toro in 2020.

- Definitive confirmation of the potential fertility of the ultramafic rocks in the area.
- The Discovery arguably represents the first massive nickel sulphides uncovered in the Yandal Greenstone Belt
- Located only 50km due east of one of the most nickel-rich greenstone belts in the world, the Agnew-Wiluna Belt, with world class deposits such as Kambalda and Mt Keith.





DUSTY NICKEL PROJECT

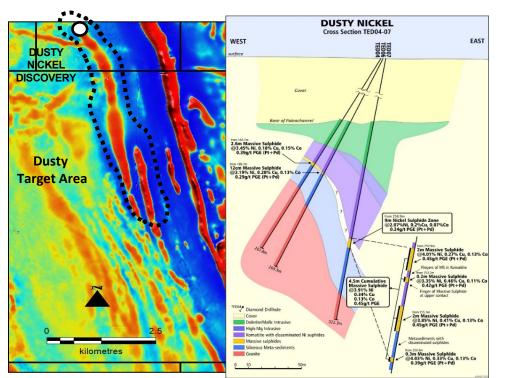


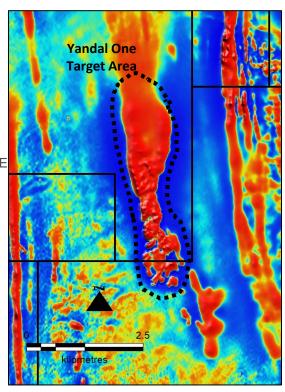
Toro is the first company known to explore for nickel sulphides in the area; all of the target rock is under cover.

The Dusty target rock was first identified by Toro reconnaissance aircore drilling in 2018-19.

DUSTY

- At least 7.5km strike length of target rock.
- Massive Ni sulphides discovered 1st hole drilled @ depth: 2.6m@3.45%Ni, 0.18% Cu, 0.15% Co, 0.39g/t PGE
- Massive Ni sulphides discovered in another hole: 4.5m@3.91% Ni, 0.34% Cu, 0.13% Co, 0.45g/t PGE





YANDAL ONE

- At least 8km strike length of folded target rock.
- Limited RC drilling in 2016 confirmed target rock identification and revealed encouraging geochemistry for massive nickel sulphides.
- Area yet to be revisited since 2016 drilling.

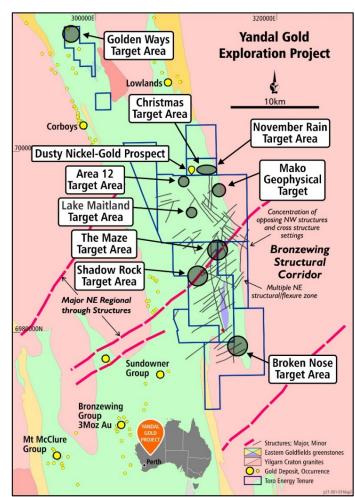
YANDAL GOLD AND BASE METAL PROJECT



The Yandal Gold and Base Metal Project is located only 20km NE of the world class Bronzewing Gold Mine and the Mt McClure, Bronzewing and Sundowner group gold deposits.

The Yandal Gold Project represents a unique gold and base metal exploration opportunity - comprising some 243 square kilometres of the mature world class gold district, the Yandal Greenstone Belt - yet it remains relatively untested due to most of the ground being held by uranium companies since the discovery of the Lake Maitland Uranium Deposit in 1972.

- In the main Yandal Gold Project area, most of the rocks are under a thick transported cover, making exploration difficult but further ensuring the basement greenstones remained under-explored.
- A detailed airborne magnetic survey combined with an extensive ground gravity survey and passive seismic survey have highlighted well over 70 target zones based on structural relationships with physical properties alone.
- First pass aircore drilling with very limited reverse circulation drilling has confirmed prospective greenstone geology and favourable geochemical signatures for gold and base metal exploration.
- At least 10 separate target areas so far defined despite only very limited coverage of the project to date.



YANDAL GOLD & BASE METAL PROJECT - PLANS MOVING FORWARD



- Preparations underway for the next phase drilling programme at Dusty, a combination of mud-rotary and diamond techniques
 focused on the magnetic trend associated with the massive nickel sulphides intersected in the 2020 campaign. Toro aims to
 complete the 600m remaining from the 2020 drilling campaign and then move on to the initial phase of the 2021 programme, which
 will include at least 2,000 metres of mud rotary/diamond drilling.
- Data being assessed from Golden Ways drill results along with further results recently received detailing rock chip geochemistry from an extension of the mapping program in the immediate area. This assessment will include future drilling positions and targets.
- Results from drilling at November Rain and Christmas, 700-1,500 metres to the east and southeast of Dusty are being assessed for future drilling positions.
- The drilling of the Dusty magnetic trend will provide gold prospectivity around previously identified geophysical targets for gold exploration in the immediate area.
- Potential RC drilling targets based on geophysics are being planned to the west and southwest of Dusty towards and including the Area 12 Target Area, although some of these may be dependent on results of any drilling south along the Dusty magnetic trend.
- An aircore supported by RC drilling program has been planned on the western margins of the tenure to better understand geology and gold prospectivity closer to the Bronzewing and Sundowner group mineralisation. This will be follow-up to a ground mapping program, which is planned to being imminently.
- Follow-up RC drilling targets already exist at The Maze Target Area, which lay in the Central Structural Zone of the Yandal Gold Project.
- Follow-up geochemistry has been submitted to the lab to check the TED10 diamond core for particular alteration geochemistry often associated with the alteration halo of VHMS base metal deposits as it has become clear from the limited drilling that The Maitland Zone is prospective for mineralisation associated with such systems and the metamorphism-remobilisation of such systems.
- A single deep explorative RC drill hole is being planned for the Broken Nose Area in the very south of the project, which will be testing for the presence of suspected ultramafic rock but also for any associated gold prospectivity around structure.

WILUNA URANIUM PROJECT



Key risk areas addressed....Leaving focus on process design and project costs

Resources

84Mlb in regional resources.

 96% of 62.7Mlb permitted resources in M&I status support long life operations (at a 200ppm U₃O₈ cut-off).

Approvals

 State and Federal government environmental approvals secured – 62.7Mlb of Mineral Resources (Wiluna Uranium Project).

Mining leases

All granted.

Mining

Mineralisation from surface to 15m deep.

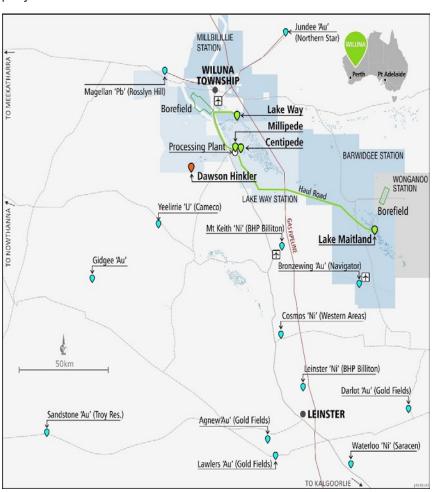
 Lake Maitland has reputable Japanese JV partners:JAURD/Itochu.

Infrastructure

Established mining centre with access to water, power and services.

Vanadium Potential

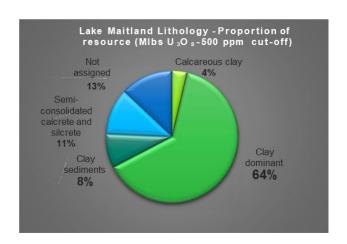
- Vanadium identified as a potential valuable by-product.
- Maiden V₂O₅ JORC 2012 Resource.
- Scoping studies ongoing to improve value and reduce costs.

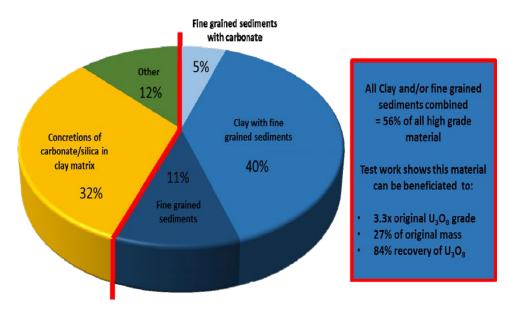




GEOLOGY RE-INTERPRETATION ... ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

- Two dominant lithologies identified:
 - High clay content
 - Sediments with concretions of carbonate (nodular)
- Uranium associated with clay & fine sediments





Main lithologies of the Wiluna Project as proportion of high grade ore (>500 ppm U_3O_8)

... LEADS TO BENEFICIATION TEST WORK AND PROCESS RE-DESIGN



TESTWORK CONFIRMS THAT VANADIUM LEACHES WITH URANIUM

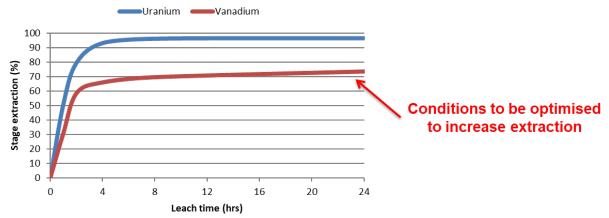
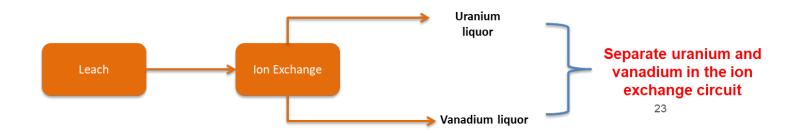


Figure 2: Typical uranium/vanadium stage extraction (METS062)

TESTWORK SHOWS ION EXCHANGE EFFECTIVE FOR VANADIUM RECOVERY



KEY ADVANTAGE – INCREASING VALUE OF URANIUM RESOURCE AND A DECREASED U₃O₈
INCENTIVE PRICE NEEDED FOR COMMENCEMENT OF PROJECT

SUMMARY OF PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS



Significant and continuous improvements to the overall process as a result of:

NET RESULT: Lower OpEx and CapEx

Beneficiation

- Produces high grade concentrate
- Low grade coarse ore available for future processing
- De-slime works on all samples, allows for filtration

Less uranium tailings No grinding

Filtration

- Efficient removal of salts by washing
- Drier leach feed cake

Leaching

- High uranium extraction in 8hrs
- High density in leach (58% solids)
- Vanadium leaching

No CCD circuit No evaporation ponds Easier residue storage

Smaller leach circuit Lower power consumptions

Ion Exchange

- Proven efficient on actual liquors
- Allows for substantial concentration of uranium
- Potential to separate vanadium and uranium

Less sodium hydroxide consumed Smaller SDU circuit

VANADIUM BY-PRODUCT PRODUCTION – MODELLED OPEX AND CAPEX



Studies of a re-engineered processing plant as a cost-comparison against that of the proposed processing plant from the previous scoping study estimate:

- an increase in operating cost for processing of <u>only 1.8%</u> from that of the proposed plant in the scoping study or some AU\$0.51 for every lb of V_2O_5 produced. The majority of the increased operating cost is due to increased labour costs.
- the overall annual operating cost of the processing plant would increase only by some AU\$433,546 to produce 499t of NH₄VO₃ (855,266 lbs of V₂O₅) along with 2,091,038 lbs of U₃O₈. A further AU\$5.7m would need to be spent on top of the \$87.9m estimated for the proposed processing plant in the scoping study to include vanadium extraction and NH₄VO₃ production. This is an increase of **only 6.5%** on the cost of building the proposed processing plant. The majority of this cost is from additions to the ion exchange circuit.

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS



- Environmentally permitted uranium project.
- Nickel sulphide discovery early in DDH programme.
- Underexplored for Gold and Base Metals Majority of Toro's 243 square kilometres of contiguous exploration ground remains largely untested as held by uranium companies since the 1970's.
- Prime Location Toro's property is located in the heart of the Yandal Greenstone Belt alongside Bronzewing which is owned by Northern Star Resources Limited.
- Systematic Exploration Approach Over the last 30 months Toro has completed project scale geophysical surveys followed by first pass aircore and RC drilling with follow-up diamond leading to the Dusty Nickel Sulphide Discovery and the identification of a number of prospective target areas for gold, base metals and nickel.
- Drill Program Continues throughout 2021 for Nickel & Gold.
- Uranium Optionality Wiluna Uranium Project offers uranium exposure. Total 84Mlb JORC 2012 Resources (at a 200ppm U₃O₈ cut-off). Recent test work identified vanadium as potentially viable by-product. Potential significant cost reductions to opex & capex by studies continues. Vanadium Pentoxide JORC 2012 Resource defined. Wiluna Project State & Federal environmental approvals secured.
- Gold Potential Good results warrant follow up at Golden Ways:
 - 5m at 4.4 g/t from 22m (TERC24) including 2m at 9.93 g/t from 22m.
 - 4m at 3.3 g/t from 28m (TERC25) including 1m at 10.9 g/t from 28m.
- News Flow Dusty Nickel Discovery follow-up drill program imminent; further engineering studies to be undertaken on the Wiluna Uranium Project.

Premium Land Position (Underexplored)

Nickel Discovery and diamond drilling continues

Highly Prospective for Gold

Uranium Projects
environmentally permitted and
with Vanadium Resource

Continuation of Gold Drill Program & Uranium Scoping Studies

APPENDIX 1 - REFERENCES



- Echo Resources Limited ASX release 22 August 2017.
- Phillips, G. N, and Anand, R. R. (2000) Importance of the Yandal greenstone belt, In Yandal Greenstone Belt Regolith, Geology and Mineralisation, (eds) Phillips, G. N, and Anand, R. R., CRC for Landscape Evolution and Mineral Exploration, AIG Bulletin No. 32, July 2000.
- Echo Resources Limited Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates, refer to ASX Release 27 November 2017.

For further information on the beneficiation and processing improvements on the Wiluna Uranium Project please refer to ASX announcements of 18 May, 29 August and 28 September 2016; 20 April, 20 June, 27 June, 12 September and 19 September 2018; and 7 March and 18 March 2019.

For further information on the Yandal Gold Project, including the airborne magnetic survey, ground gravity survey and all drilling releases and their accompanying JORC Table 1, please refer to ASX announcements of 23 May, 3 May, 23 May, 29 June, 26 September, 17 October, 6 November and 9 November 2018; and 21 March, 9 April, 28 May, 11 June, 26 June, 9 July and 25 July 2019.

For further information on the 2016 drilling at the Yandal One nickel prospect please refer to ASX announcements of 11 December 2015 and 25 November 2016.

APPENDIX 2-RESOURCES



Wiluna Uranium Project Resources Table (JORC 2012) At 200ppm cut-offs inside U_3O_8 resource envelopes for each deposit - Proposed Mine Only

		Measured		Indic	Indicated		Inferred		Total	
		U_3O_8	V_2O_5	U ₃ O ₈	V ₂ O ₅	U ₃ O ₈	V_2O_5	U ₃ O ₈	V_2O_5	
Centipede / Millipede	Ore Mt	4.9	-	12.1	-	2.7	53.6	19.7	53.6	
	Grade ppm	579	-	582	-	382	327	553	327	
	Oxide MIb	6.2	-	15.5	-	2.3	38.6	24	38.6	
	Ore Mt	-	-	22	-	-	27	22	27	
Lake Maitland	Grade ppm	-	-	545	-	-	303	545	303	
	Oxide Mlb	-	-	26.4	-	-	18	26.4	18	
Lake Way	Ore Mt	-	-	10.3	-	-	15.7	10.3	15.7	
	Grade ppm	-	-	545	-	-	335	545	335	
	Oxide Mlb	-	-	12.3	-	-	11.6	12.3	11.6	
Total	Ore Mt	4.9	-	44.3	-	2.7	96.3	52	96.3	
	Grade ppm	579	-	555	-	382	322	548	322	
	Mlb	6.2	-	54.2	-	2.3	68.3	62.7	68.3	

APPENDIX 3: COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS



Competent Persons Statement – Geology and Exploration

The information in this document that relates to geology and exploration was authorised by Dr Greg Shirtliff, who is a full-time employee of Toro Energy Limited. Dr Shirtliff is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the tasks with which they were employed to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Shirtliff consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons' Statement

Wiluna Project Mineral Resources – 2012 JORC Code Compliant Resource Estimates – U₃O₈ and V₂O₅ for Centipede-Millipede, Lake Way and Lake Maitland.

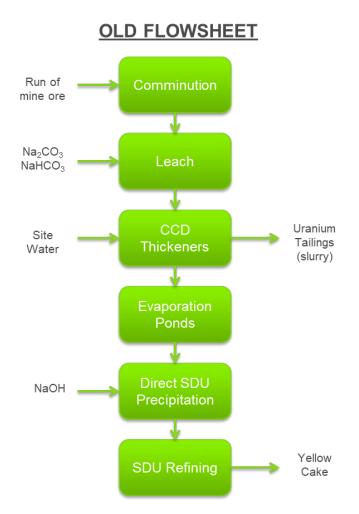
The information presented here that relates to U_3O_8 and V_2O_5 Mineral Resources of the Centipede-Millipede, Lake Way and Lake Maitland deposits is based on information compiled by Dr Greg Shirtliff of Toro Energy Limited and Mr Daniel Guibal of Condor Geostats Services Pty Ltd. Mr Guibal takes overall responsibility for the Resource Estimate, and Dr Shirtliff takes responsibility for the integrity of the data supplied for the estimation. Dr Shirtliff is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and Mr Guibal is a Fellow of the AusIMM and they have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012)'. The Competent Persons consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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APPENDIX 4: NEW IMPROVED PROCESSING FLOWSHEET



NEW FLOWSHEET BENEFITS FROM BENEFICIATION, FILTRATION AND ION EXCHANGE

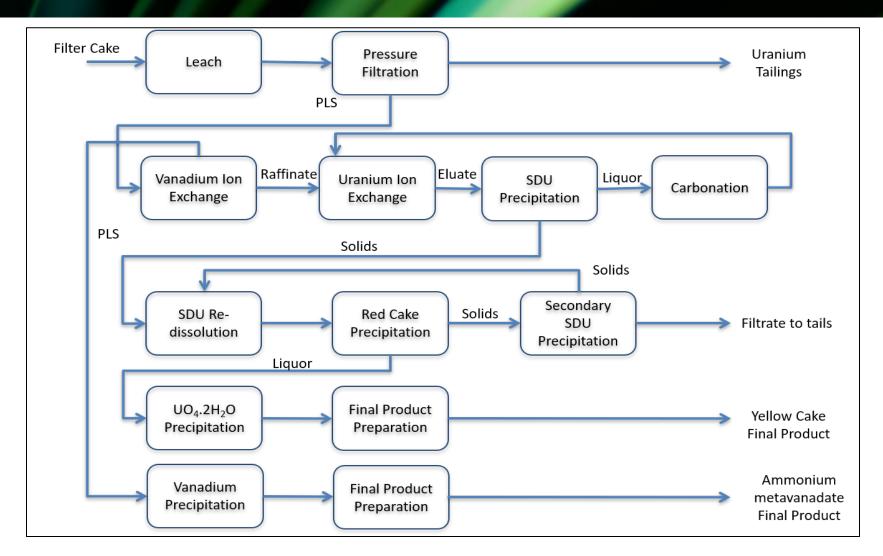


NEW FLOWSHEET Slimes Waste Run of Beneficiation mine ore Coarse Ore Stockpile Na₂CO₃ Leach NaHCO₃ Uranium Filter Tailings (filter cake) Ion Exchange SDU NaOH Precipitation SDU Refining Yellow 5 Cake

APPENDIX 5: VANADIUM BY-PRODUCT PRODUCTION toro energy AUSTRALIA'S URANIUM

- Completed engineering modelling study shows that vanadium (as NH₄VO₃) can be produced as a by-product of processing uranium from the Lake Maitland deposit with only a marginal increase to the capital and operational cost of the proposed processing plant:
 - Re-engineered processing plant produces 499t NH_4VO_3 as a by-product with 2.09m lbs of U_3O_8 per annum;
 - Equates to 0.41 lbs of V₂O₅ produced for every pound of U₃O₈ annually;
 - Operating cost of the modelled processing plant increases by only 1.8% from that of the scoping study completed previously without considering vanadium as a potential by-product;
 - Equates to approximate increase in operating cost of processing plant of AU\$0.51 (US\$0.32) for every pound of V₂O₅ produced; and
 - Capital cost of modelled processing plant increases by only 6.5% or AU\$5.7m from the AU\$87.9m in the scoping study completed previously without considering vanadium as a potential by-product.
- Engineering study shows that changing the processing plant proposed in the scoping study to include the production of vanadium as a by-product would be economic even at the lower end of historical V₂O₅ prices (assuming U₃O₈ production is already economic).
- Toro has defined a significant maiden total Inferred JORC 2012 Resource of 68.3M Pounds of Vanadium Pentoxide (V_2O_5) at a 200ppm V_2O_5 cut-off (see ASX release dated 21 October 2019) inside the uranium resource envelopes for each deposit.

APPENDIX 6: VANADIUM BY-PRODUCT PRODUCTION toro energy PROCESSING CIRCUIT



Re-engineered processing circuit (based on the proposed circuit in the scoping study) to incorporate leaching, extraction and production of vanadium as a by-product (ammonium metavanadate or NH_4VO_3) along with uranium.

APPENDIX 7: VANADIUM BY-PRODUCT PRODUCTION – MODELLED OPERATING COSTS



Table 1 shows the results of the engineering modelling for the cost of operation of the re-engineered processing plant as a cost-comparison against that of the proposed processing plant from the scoping study. It shows that the overall annual operating cost of the processing plant would increase by some AU\$433,546 to produce 499t of NH_4VO_3 (855,266 lbs of V_2O_5) along with 2,091,038 lbs of U_3O_8 . This represents an increase in operating cost for processing of **only 1.8%** from that of the proposed plant in the scoping study or some AU\$0.51 for every lb of V_2O_5 produced. The majority of the increased operating cost is due to increased labour costs.

	Total Cost AU\$/yr				% Change	
		Scoping Study	Мо	delling Study	OPEX Change	70 Change
Reagents	\$	7,139,510	\$	6,877,918	\$ (261,592)	-3.66%
Electrical Power	\$	2,455,188	\$	2,475,325	\$ 20,138	0.82%
Steam	\$	3,471,674	\$	3,471,674	\$ -	0.00%
Process Plant Labour	\$	9,306,250	\$	9,981,250	\$ 675,000	7.25%
Maintenance & Consumables	\$	1,762,703	\$	1,762,703	\$ -	0.00%
General & Administration	\$	6,049,350	\$	6,049,350	\$ -	0.00%
TOTAL PROCESSING COST	\$	24,135,324	\$	24,568,870	\$ 433,546	1.80%
U ₃ O ₈ Production (lbs)		2,068,202		2,091,038		
NH ₄ VO ₃ Production (t)		-		499		

Table 1: Comparison of modelled operating costs of the re-engineered processing plant to accommodate the leaching, extraction and production of vanadium as a by-product along with uranium to that of the pre-vanadium processing plant proposed in the scoping study.

APPENDIX 8: VANADIUM BY-PRODUCT PRODUCTION – MODELLED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



Table 2 shows the estimated increase in capital expenditure needed to build the re-engineered processing plant. It shows that a further AU\$5.7m would need to be spent on top of the \$87.9m estimated for the proposed processing plant in the scoping study to include vanadium extraction and NH₄VO₃ production. This is an increase of <u>only 6.5%</u> on the cost of building the proposed processing plant. The majority of this cost is from additions to the ion exchange circuit.

DIRECT COSTS	% OF DIRECTS	COST (AUD)		
ION EXHANGE	45%	\$	2,006,824	
VANADIUM PRECIP	23%	\$	998,993	
REAGENTS	17%	\$	735,106	
INFRASTRUCTURE	15%	\$	685,000	
SUBTOTAL		\$	4,425,923	
INDIRECT COSTS				
EPCM	12%	\$	531,111	
INSURANCES	0.1%	\$	4,426	
TEMPORARY WORKS	2%	\$	88,518	
FIRST FILL AND REAGENTS	3%	\$	132,778	
SPARES	2%	\$	88,518	
CONTINGENCY	10%	\$	442,592	
SUBTOTAL		\$	1,287,944	
TOTAL		\$	5,713,866	

Table 2: Estimation of the increased cost to capital expenditure on the pre-vanadium processing plant proposed in the 2018-19 scoping study in order accommodate the leaching, extraction and production of vanadium as a by-product along with uranium. See text for further details.





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