



TORCH RIVER RESOURCES LTD.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Torch River Updates on Geological Work Conducted on the Fort-Elden Property

Torch River Resources Ltd. (“**Torch**” or the “**Corporation**”) (TSX-V: TCR) (FRANKFURT: WNF) (U.S. pink sheets: TORVF) is pleased to update on geological work conducted on the Fort-Elden property.

The Fort-Elden property is comprised of 12 mineral tenures that total 1,611.5 hectares in area. The mineral claims are located 100 km west of Fort St James, BC. The property features copper-silver-molybdenum-lead-zinc-gold bearing sulphide minerals which include chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite, galena and covelite. Associated alteration minerals include K-feldspar, sericite, kaolinite, biotite, silica, magnetite, hematite, chlorite, muscovite, jarosite, ankerite, epidote, garnet, sphene, apatite, and trace amounts of lucoxene and zircon. Mineral deposit types present on the Fort-Elden property are classified as porphyry and epigenetic characterized by disseminated, vein and breccia hydrothermal systems. The Elden Breccia features abundant secondary K-spar alteration, secondary green biotite, and hydrothermal silica.

In March 2010, Torch carried out geochemical soil and rock chip sampling, and geophysical magnetometer fieldwork on the Elden Breccia Geochemical highlights (based on Pioneer Laboratories Inc, geochemical analysis certificate 2102609) of the Elden grid include:

- 1- Greater than 1 ,000 ppm Cu in soil in a 350 X 70 m area in the center of the grid (Breccia Zone)
- 2- Two 200 X 100 m areas (500-2,200 ppm Cu in soil), located 150 m NE and 150 m SW of the Breccia Zone.
- 3- Anomalous Ag and Au geochemical values correlate with the Cu in soil anomalies, Mo. is sharply anomalous in the Breccia Zone.
- 4- Rock chip sample ELD10AR-7, angular sub-crop from the center of the Breccia Zone consisted of chloritic schist with quartz-carbonate-sericite-ankerite alteration, and limonite, pyrite and magnetite mineralization and contains 0.11% Cu, 1 ppm Ag, 39 ppb Au, and 26 ppm Mo

Follow-up fieldwork by Torch in May, 2010 consisted of geological mapping, geochemical rock and soil sampling, and magnetometer geophysics focusing on extensions of the Elden breccia showing in a 1 X 2 km area. A total of 20 rock chip samples were taken. Highlights from rock chip and soil sample geochemical analysis are listed as follows (Pioneer Labs Inc., report 2102647):

A. Rock Samples

<u>rock sample no</u>	<u>width</u>	<u>minerals</u>	<u>description</u>
ELD-10-AR-54	38 cm	pyrite-chalcopyrite	roadcut
ELD-10-AR-55	60 cm	pyrite-chalcopyrite	roadcut
ELD-10-AR-57	subcrop	pyrite-chalcopyrite	on L 5700 N, stn 3436 E near a break in slope
ELD-10-AR-58	subcrop	pyrite-chalcopyrite	roadcut
ELD-10-AR-64	subcrop	pyrite-chalcopyrite	near L 5800 N, stn 3700 E
ELD-10-AR-65	subcrop	pyrite-chalcopyrite	near L 5700 N, stn 3750 E

rock sample no	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppb Au
ELD-10-AR-54	3911	233	286	16.1	1
ELD-10-AR-55	1925	119	219	6.3	1
ELD-10-AR-57	1175	116	138	6	16
ELD-10-AR-58	1000	133	168	4	2
ELD-10-AR-64	1411	34	102	2.5	3
ELD-10-AR-65	1445	25	75	1.6	9

B. Soil Samples

Soil sample geochemical highlights (Elden Grid, May, 2010)

soil sample line	soil sample northing	soil sample stn. easting	ppm Cu	ppm Ag	ppm Zn	ppm Mo
4500 N	4750 E		109	0.6	325	30
4500 N	4800 E		230	0.6	87	20
4600 N	4450 E		84	1.2	146	60
4600 N	4600 E		222	0.7	307	7
4700 N	4400 E		35	2.7	404	4
4800 N	4400 E		27	3.1	406	3
4800 N	4450 E		147	2.1	459	10
4900 N	4300 E		536	2.0	763	3
4900 N	4350 E		118	2.7	165	1
*4900 N	5300 E		35	1.1	911	2
*5100 N	5400 E		464	0.7	1372	4
5200 N	3700 E		417	1.3	123	4
5300 N	3350 E		397	0.6	103	4
5400 N	3550 E		576	1.2	75	6
5500 N	3400 E		427	1.7	139	2
5500 N	3450 E		782	1.8	179	3
5500 N	3650 E		239	0.5	78	3
5800 N	3400 E		432	0.7	194	4
6100 N	3650 E		335	0.5	117	4
6100 N	3700 E		419	0.8	123	6
6200 N	3650 E		235	0.4	108	7
6300 N	3500 E		356	0.1	54	10

*Recce grid soil samples

A total of 159 soils were collected in areas of magnetic, IP chargeability geophysical anomalies. Soil sampling in May, 2010 identified numerous extensions of the copper-silver-zinc-molybdenum in soil geochemical anomalies. The southernmost geochemical soil anomalies contain elevated molybdenum. The Recce grid (north zone) is located 1 km east of the Elden grid. The Recce mineral zones occur in metamorphic terrain along a ridge crest and have a strike length in excess of one kilometer. The Recce grid (north zone) has elevated Zn-Cu-Ag located near the crest of a ridge. These grid locations will be mapped and sampled to investigate causes of anomalous Cu-Ag-Zn-Mo in soil samples.

Torch is encouraged by the findings and as a result is planning to perform mechanized trenching of the Elden Breccia and related geochemical and geophysical anomalies within 2 km of the Breccia Zone.

Fieldwork and data compilation on the Fort-Elden Project was carried out by Andris Kikauka, P.Geo., a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

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