TITAN MINERALS LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 March 2025

OUTSTANDING RESULTS DELIVERED FROM DYNASTY EXTENSIONAL RESOURCE DRILLING

17.5m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 374m confirms 150m depth extension below resource &
2.9m @ 21.9 g/t Au from 17.9m confirms shallow, high-grade lateral resource extensions

Key Highlights

- **Substantial growth highlighted by strong mineralisation ~150m below current resource, with extensional drilling returning 17.5m @ 2.5 g/t Au, 8.6 g/t Ag, including a high-grade zone of 5m @ 5.5 g/t Au, 10.7 g/t Ag. This result is located ~220m northwest and down dip from historical drill result of 16.3 m @ 5.7 g/t Au, 11.9 g/t Ag from 84.9m.**
- **A shallow high-grade result of 2.9m @ 21.9 g/t Au, 10.4 g/t Ag from 17.9m was returned from drilling east of the Brecha-Comanche current resource, confirming an 80m lateral extension of shallow resources, which remains open.**
- **Mineralisation at Brecha-Comanche east is associated with a northwest fault zone, concentrating wider, higher-grade mineralisation than that typically occurs at Dynasty. This fault hosted mineralisation style represents an opportunity to substantially grow resources by targeting extensions.**
- **Significant results from extensional drilling at Brecha-Comanche include:**
  - **CVDD24-122:**
    - **2.9m @ 21.9 g/t Au, 10.4 g/t Ag** from 16.9m downhole
    - **11.7m @ 3.9 g/t Au, 9.6 g/t Ag** from 235m downhole
    - **13.0m @ 4.5 g/t Au, 22.1 g/t Ag** from 330.6m downhole
    - **17.5m @ 2.5 g/t Au, 8.6 g/t Ag** from 374m downhole
      including 5.0m @ 5.5 g/t Au, 10.7 g/t Ag
    - **2.0m @ 6.1 g/t Au, 61.6 g/t Ag** from 451m downhole
  - **CVDD24-121:**
    - **3.7m @ 3.6 g/t Au, 9.6 g/t Ag** from 64.6m downhole
    - **2.8m @ 3.6 g/t Au, 28.6 g/t Ag** from 236.2m downhole
  - **CVDD24-118:**
    - **7.2m @ 2.3 g/t Au, 19.9 g/t Ag** from 24.1m downhole
    - **7.9m @ 2.3 g/t Au, 22.4 g/t Ag** from 51.6m downhole

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Titan's CEO Melanie Leighton commented:

"Hole CVDD24-122 has been an incredibly successful hole for us, which we probed into the untested easternmost part of Brecha-Comanche. It has delivered multiple significant intersections from shallow depths while also highlighting the presence of wide, high-grade mineralisation at depth, confirming extensions up to 150 metres below current drill defined resources in an entirely untested area."

"This result is a great reward for our efforts, validating our belief that the Dynasty gold system has the potential to grow substantially through targeted resource definition drilling. We now have a very good understanding of the geological controls at Dynasty, so can be very targeted in prioritising our resource growth efforts. We look forward to delivering further significant drill results as we work towards the Dynasty MRE update in mid-2025."

Dynasty Resource Drilling Update

Titan Minerals Limited (**Titan** or the **Company**) (**ASX:TTM**) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's 100% held Dynasty Gold Project (**Dynasty**) in southern Ecuador, where Titan has been completing resource definition drilling as it prepares for an update to Mineral Resource in mid-2025.

A total of 11 holes for 3,723m has been drilled at the Brecha-Comanche target, where drilling was designed to test lateral and at depth resource extensions. Results for 3 holes from Brecha-Comanche have been received, with drilling successfully intersecting multiple significant wide and high-grade zones of epithermal vein and breccia hosted mineralisation in extensional target areas outside of current resources. These results confirm the Company's belief that the Dynasty gold system has the potential to substantially grow from the current **3.1 Moz gold and 22 Moz silver** Mineral Resource. Latest drilling results are detailed below.

CVDD24-122 is an extensional hole designed to test mineralisation continuity to the east and at depth at Brecha-Comanche. Exceptional results were returned from this hole where multiple new, wide and high-grade mineralised zones have confirmed the continuity and strength of mineralisation at surface (80m along strike) and at depth (up to 200m down dip). Significant results include:

- **2.9m @ 21.9 g/t Au, 10.4 g/t Ag** from 16.9m downhole,
- **8.9m @ 1.2 g/t Au, 5.7 g/t Ag** from 52.2m downhole,
- **11.7m @ 3.9 g/t Au, 9.6 g/t Ag** from 235m downhole,
- **13.0m @ 4.5 g/t Au, 22.1 g/t Ag** from 330.6m downhole,
- **5.5m @ 2.3 g/t Au, 22.6 g/t Ag** from 363.5m downhole,
- **17.5m @ 2.5 g/t Au, 8.6 g/t Ag** from 374m downhole ***including 5.0m @ 5.5 g/t Au,10.7 g/t Ag***, &
- **2.0m @ 6.1 g/t Au, 61.6 g/t Ag** from 451m downhole.

CVDD24-122 was drilled to the northwest of historical drillhole CVD072 which intersected a broad zone of mineralisation of 102.7m @ 1.5 g/t Au, 4.5 g/t Ag from 46.5m, which included a substantial higher-grade interval of **16.3m @ 5.7 g/t Au, 11.9 g/t Ag** from 84.9m. There is no drilling down dip between CVD072 and CVDD24-122 representing an excellent area for substantial resource growth.

An important northwest structure is influencing mineralisation in this area, potentially creating a conduit for stronger and wider mineralisation than that found in typical epithermal veins at the Dynasty Project. The fault zone/ structural corridor represents an important area with good potential to define further wide and high-grade zones of mineralisation along strike. Titan's geology team are currently undertaking an assessment in this area and will design further drilling in gap areas.

CVDD24-121 was drilled on the same orientation as CVDD24-122 and located 40m to the west and 80m to the north. The hole was also designed to test the eastern and depth extensions of mineralisation at Brecha-

Comanche. The hole was successful in its objective, returning mineralisation from shallow depths (up-dip of Titan's 2023 drillhole CVDD23-104 which returned **11.1m @ 3.1 g/t Au, 19 g/t Ag** from 118.2m), while also extending mineralisation at depth below currently defined Mineral Resources. Significant results include:

- **3.7m @ 3.6 g/t Au, 9.6 g/t Ag** from 64.6m downhole,
- **8.3m @ 1.4 g/t Au, 10.6 g/t Ag** from 236.2m downhole ***including 2.8m @ 3.6 g/t Au, 28.6 g/t Ag*** &
- **7.8m @ 1.6 g/t Au, 8.7 g/t Ag** from 304.7m downhole.

CVDD24-118 was designed to test the continuity and confirm interpreted up-dip resources at Brecha-Comanche in an area of limited near surface drilling. Pleasingly CVDD24-118 returned wide mineralisation from shallow depths, supporting the geological interpretation and resource estimate in this area. Significant results returned include:

- **7.2m @ 2.3 g/t Au, 19.9 g/t Ag** from 24.1m downhole &
- **7.9m @ 2.3 g/t Au, 22.4 g/t Ag** from 51.6m downhole**.**

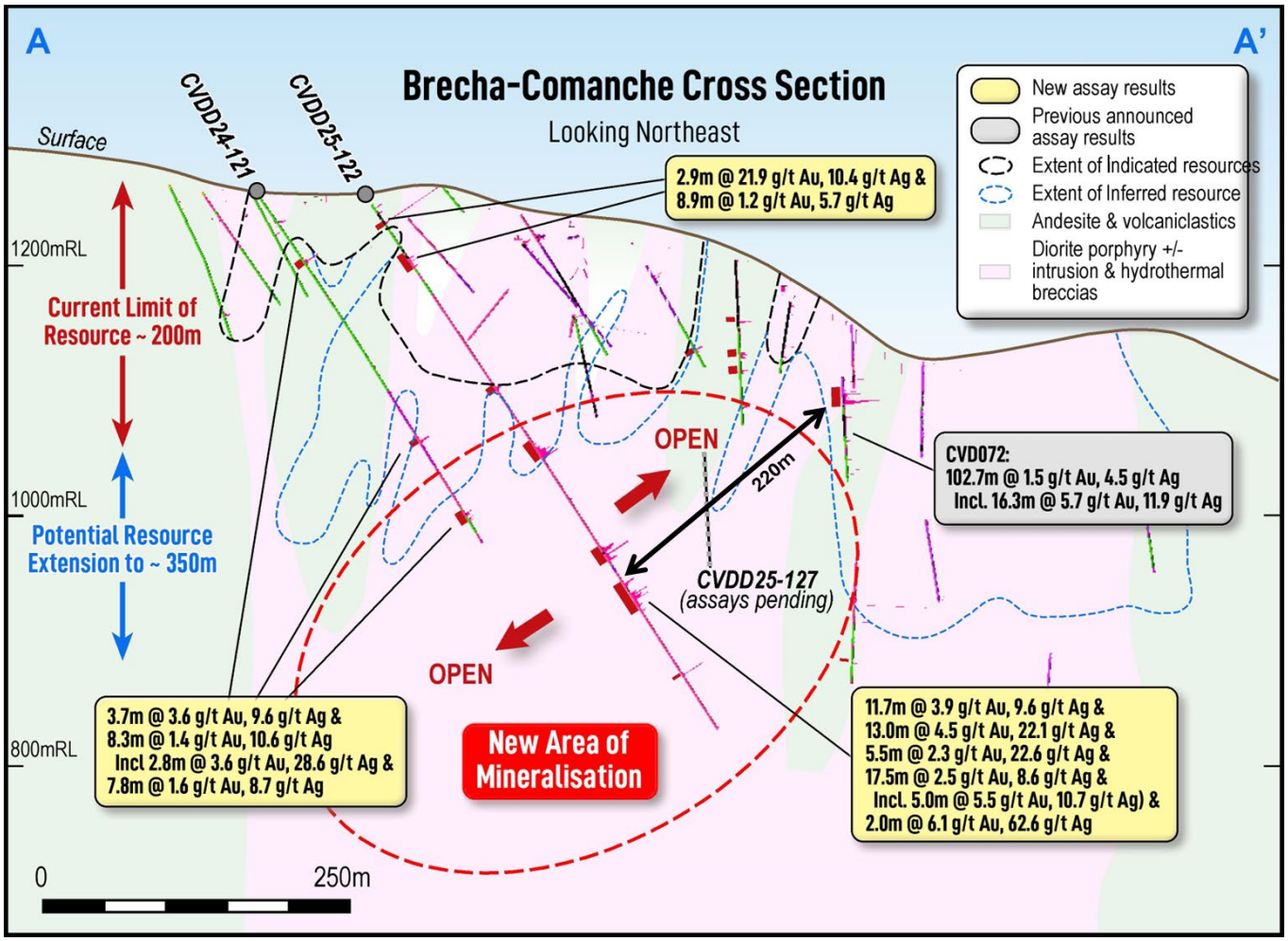

Figure 1. Brecha-Comanche Cross Section looking northeast (80m window), displaying interpreted geology, current Mineral Resources and significant drilling intersections and holes with pending assays (CVDD25-127). Note new significant drilling results ~ 150m below current resources which remain open up-dip and down-dip.

Dynasty Next Steps

The Dynasty resource drilling campaign is now well advanced, with 31 diamond holes completed for 7,780 metres of the 10,000m program. The current focus for resource drilling is at the Cerro Verde prospect, where drilling recently commenced in the Esperanza and La Flaca-Bonanza epithermal gold target areas. Drilling in these areas is extensional, primarily targeting depth extensions in areas where there is predominantly historical drilling, with limited drilling below ~150-200m.

Results are pending for several holes completed in extensional areas at the Cerro Verde and Iguana prospects. Pending results include assays for 5 holes at Brecha-Comanche, 7 holes at Iguana and Iguana east, 2 holes at Esperanza and 1 hole at La Flaca-Bonanza. The Company anticipates a steady flow of results in the coming weeks ahead as we have addressed lab turnaround time issues with ALS.

The Company wishes to advise that due to unusually high rainfall at the Dynasty Project, it taken the decision to suspend drilling activities for the coming 1-2 weeks to ensure safe working conditions are maintained for our staff and contractors.

The Mineral Resource update is on track for mid-2025, once resource drilling has been completed, assays returned, and the geological model updated. The updated MRE will be a key input into the Dynasty Scoping Study, where several workstreams are already well advanced. The current metallurgical testwork program is nearing completion with results for fresh (sulphide) mineralisation expected to be delivered this month.

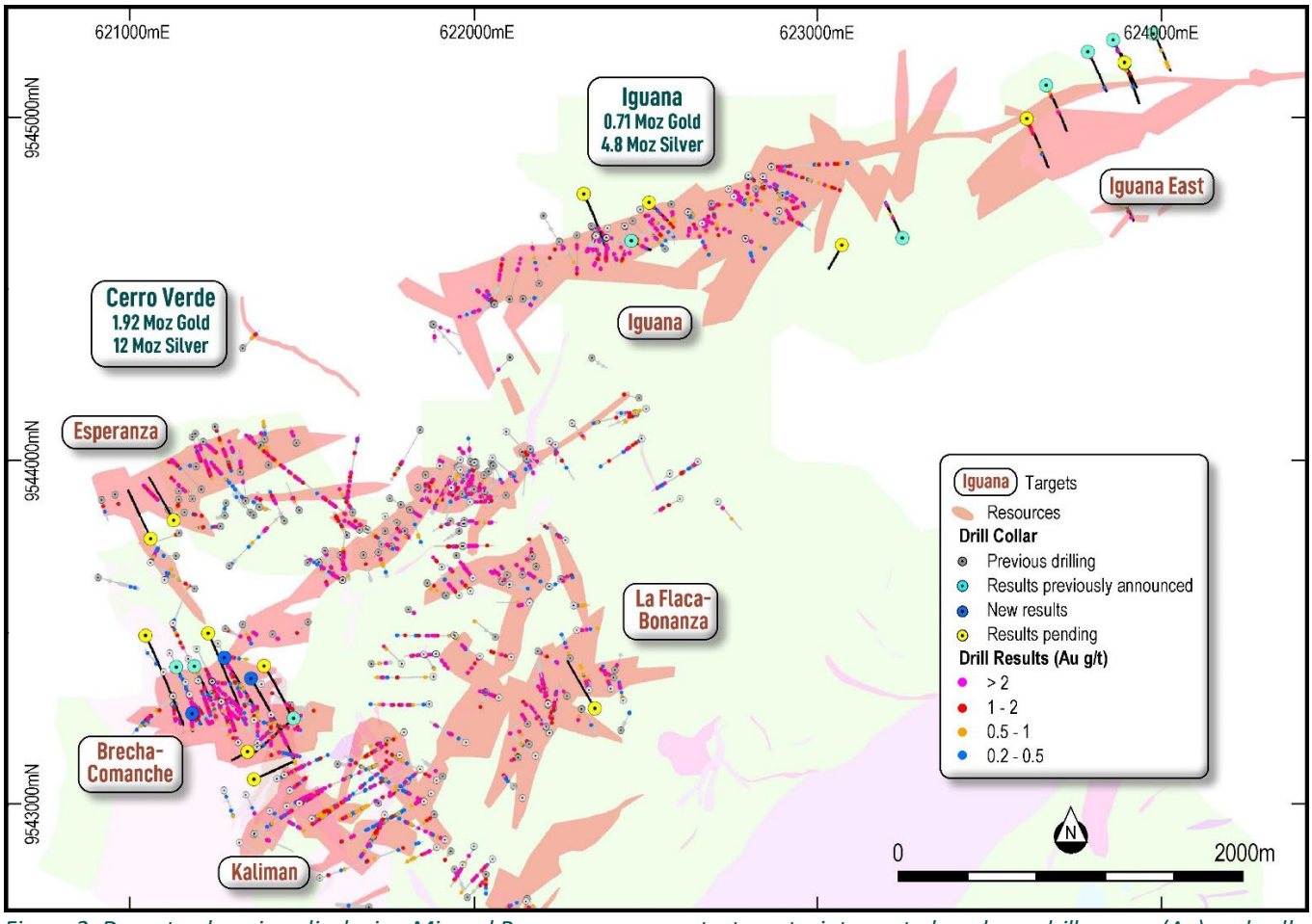

Figure 2. Dynasty plan view displaying Mineral Resources, prospects, targets, interpreted geology, drill assays (Au) and collar locations of resource definition drilling completed by Titan since late 2024.

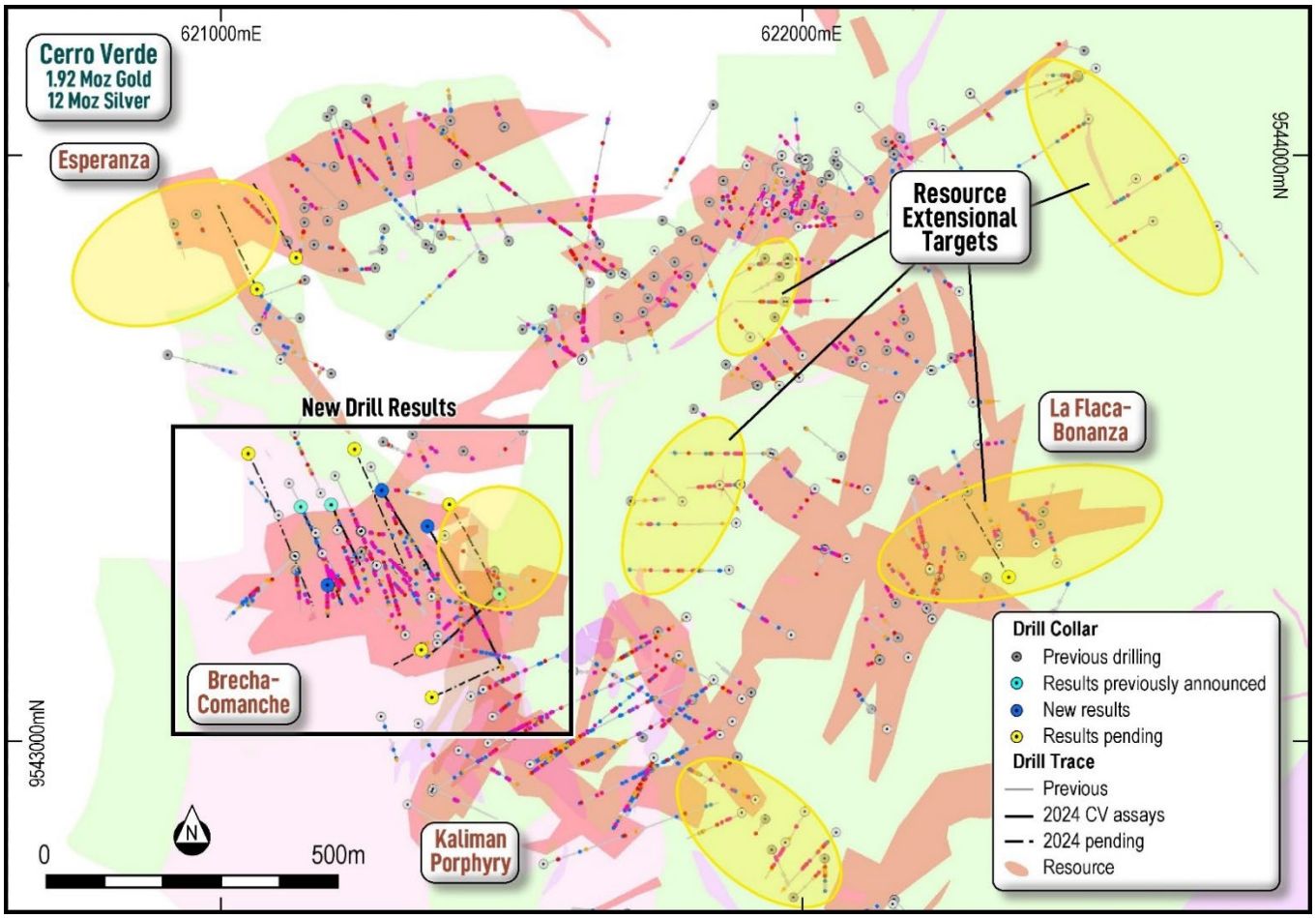

Figure 3. Cerro Verde prospect plan view displaying Mineral Resources, resource extensional areas, interpreted geology, drill assays (Au), collar locations of resource definition drilling completed since late 2024.

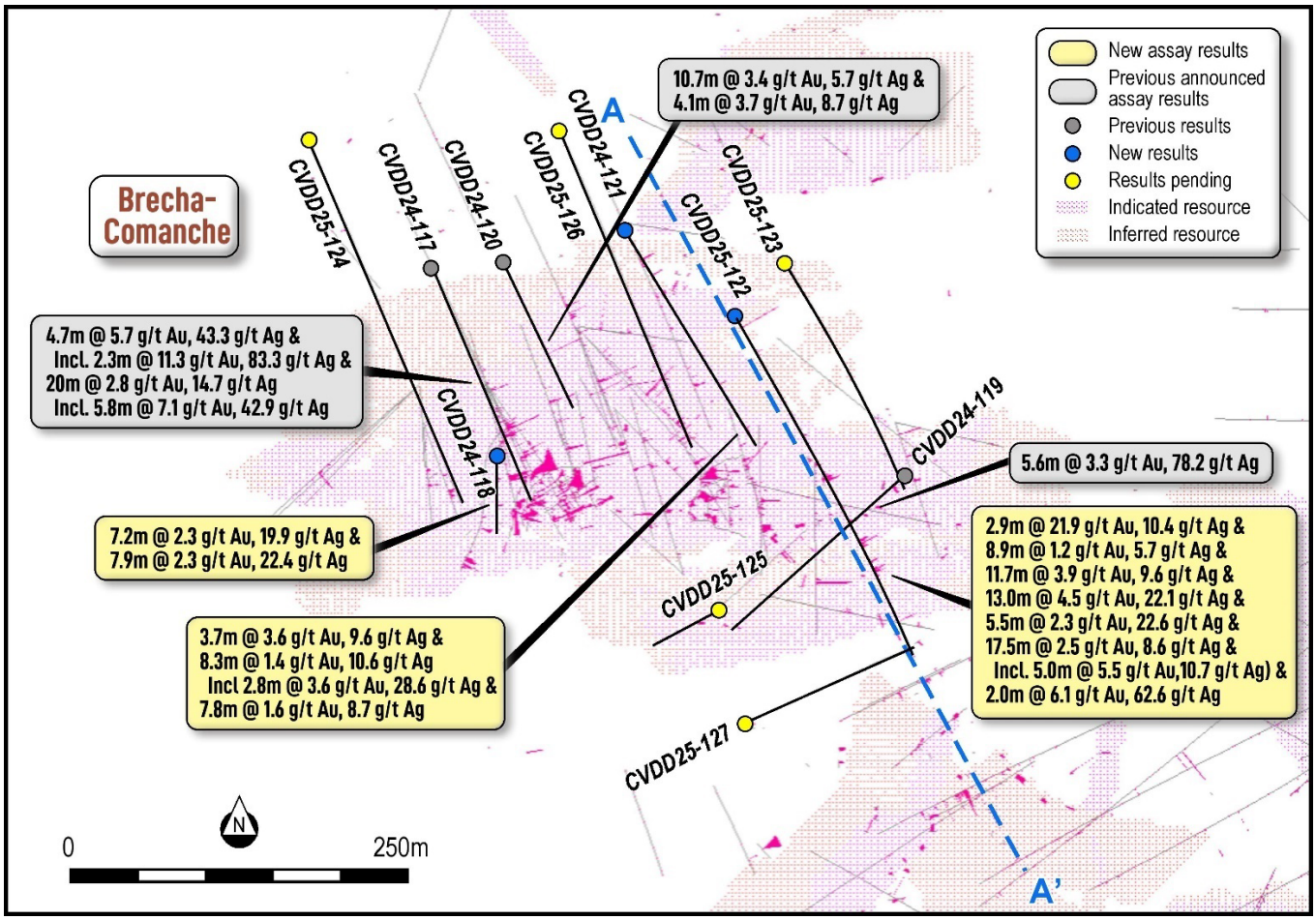

Figure 4. Plan View zoom into Brecha-Comanche target displaying Mineral Resources (Indicated & Inferred), drilling completed and new significant drill results. Note assays returned for CVDD24-118, 121 and 122.

ENDS-

Released with the authority of the Board.

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For further information on the company and our projects, please visit www.titanminerals.com.au

About the Dynasty Gold Project

The Dynasty Gold Project is an advanced exploration- early resource stage project comprising five contiguous concessions and is 139km^2 in area. Three of these concessions received Environmental Authorisation in 2016 and are fully permitted for all exploration and small-scale mining activities.

Exploration work at the Dynasty Gold Project has outlined an extensive zone of epithermal veining over a nine kilometres strike and two kilometres in width. There is also considerable potential for porphyry copper mineralisation as identified by surface mapping, trenching, and drilling at the Kaliman prospect and by surface geochemistry and mapping at the Cola and Gisell prospects.

Table 2. Dynasty Mineral Resource Estimate, July 2023

Dynasty Project	Indicated					Inferred					Total				
	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t)		Contained Metal (Moz)		Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t)		Contained Metal (Moz)		Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t)		Contained Metal (Moz)	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag		Au	Ag	Au	Ag		Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Cerro Verde	15.17	2.01	13.51	0.98	6.59	13.63	2.15	12.44	0.94	5.45	28.80	2.08	13.00	1.92	12.04
Iguana	2.41	2.36	16.08	0.18	1.25	8.52	1.92	13.00	0.53	3.56	10.93	2.02	13.68	0.71	4.81
Trapichillo	0.05	1.89	9.28	0.00	0.01	2.89	3.83	39.80	0.36	3.70	2.94	3.80	39.31	0.36	3.71
Papayal	0.46	3.04	48.24	0.05	0.72	0.41	6.24	53.80	0.08	0.71	0.87	4.54	50.85	0.13	1.43
Total	**18.09**	**2.09**	**14.73**	**1.21**	**8.57**	**25.44**	**2.33**	**16.40**	**1.90**	**13.41**	**43.54**	**2.23**	**15.70**	**3.12**	**21.98**

Notes: 1. Reported ≥ 0.5 g/t Au. 2. Some rounding errors may be present. 3. Tables are rounded as the final steps. Totals are not calculated after rounding. 4. M – million. Oz- ounce. g/t – grams per tonne.

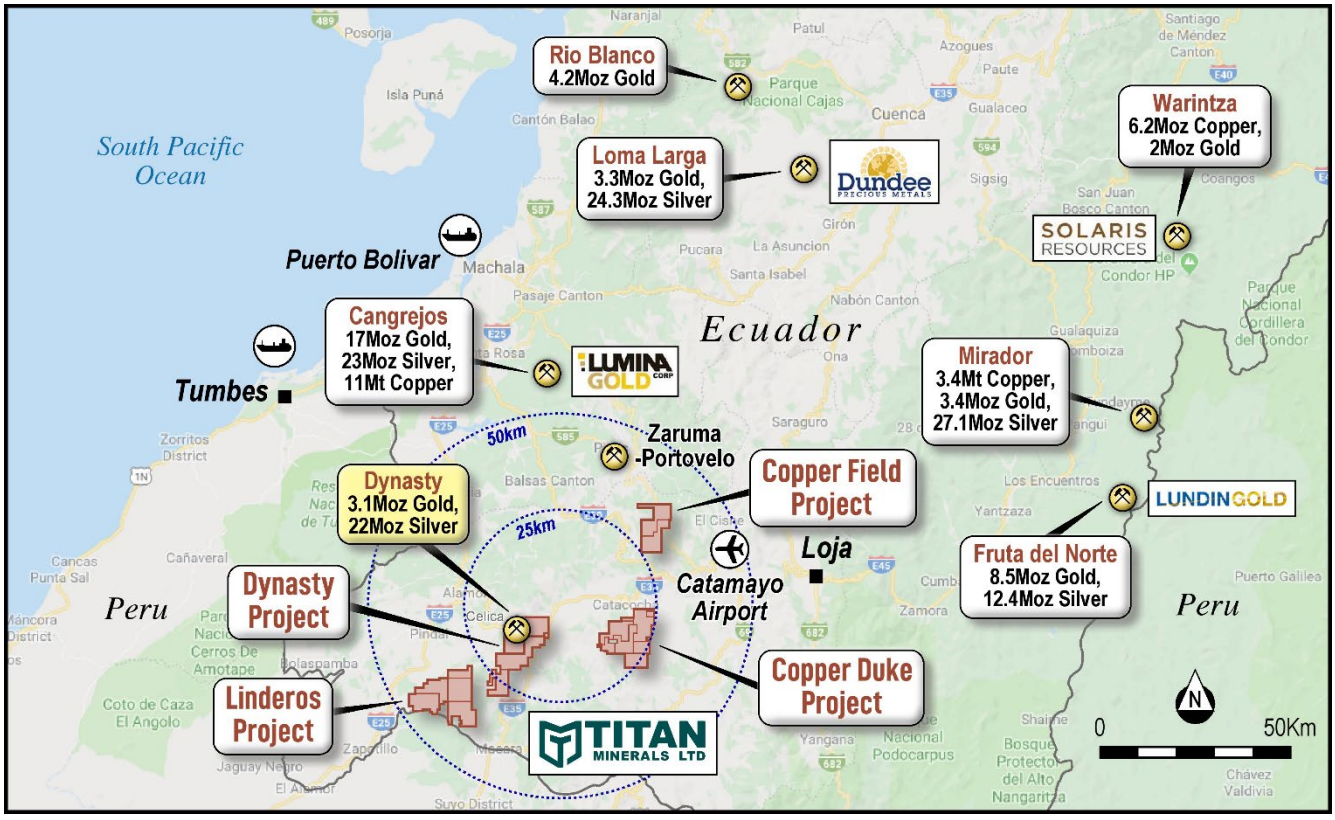

Figure 5. Titan Minerals southern Ecuador Projects, peer deposits and surrounding infrastructure

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Ms Melanie Leighton, who is an experienced geologist and a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Leighton is a full-time employee at Titan Minerals and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves'. Ms Leighton consents to their inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

With respect to estimates of Mineral Resources, announced on 6 July 2023, (MRE Announcement) the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information in the MRE Announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-looking Statements

This announcement may contain "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information", including statements and forecasts. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "is expecting", "budget", 'outlook", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes", or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Such information is based on assumptions and judgments of Titan's directors and management regarding future events and results.

The purpose of forward-looking information is to provide the audience with information about Titan's expectations and plans. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Titan and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Forward-looking information and statements are based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of Titan directors and management made in light of their experience and their perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that Titan directors and management believe to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date such statements are made, but which may prove to be incorrect. Titan believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements and information are reasonable.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. Titan does not undertake to update any forward-looking information or statements, except in accordance with applicable securities law.

Appendix A.

Table 1. Cerro Verde prospect Significant Diamond Drilling Results

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Length	Dip	Azi		From	To	Length	Au	Ag
								(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)
CVDD24-118	621183	9543266	1313	87	-50	180		24.1	31.3	7.2	2.3	19.9
								51.6	59.4	7.9	2.3	22.4
CVDD24-121	621276	9543428	1259	332	-55	150		64.6	68.3	3.7	3.6	9.6
								236.2	244.5	8.3	1.4	10.6
							including	***236.2***	***239.0***	***2.8***	***3.6***	***28.6***
								304.7	312.5	7.8	1.6	8.7
CVDD24-122	621354	9543367	1251	504	-55	150		**16.9**	**19.8**	**2.9**	**21.9**	**10.4**
								52.2	61.1	8.9	1.2	5.7
								235.0	246.7	11.7	3.9	9.6
								330.6	**343.6**	**13.0**	**4.5**	**22.1**
								362.5	368.0	5.5	2.3	22.6
								374.0	391.5	17.5	2.5	8.6
							including	***376.0***	***381.0***	***5.0***	***5.5***	***10.7***
								451.0	453.0	2.0	6.1	61.6

NB. All locations are given in WGS84 Datum.

APPENDIX B

Dynasty Project - 2012 JORC Table 1

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.*	• Diamond drilling method was used to obtain HTW and NTW core (71.4/56.23 mm diameter respectively) for density and chemical analyses. ½ or ¼ core was submitted for analysis. • Downhole survey and core orientation tools are used, Diamond core is halved with a diamond saw to ensure a representative sample. • Channel sampling is completed as representative cut samples across measured intervals cut with hammer or hammer and chisel techniques. • Samples were crushed to better than 70% passing a 2mm mesh and split to produce a 250g charge pulverised to 200 mesh to form a pulp sample. • 50g charges were split from each pulp for fire assay for Au with an atomic absorption (AA) finish and samples exceeding 10g/t Au (upper limit) have a separate 0g charge split and analysed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Samples returning >10ppm Au from the AA finish technique are re-analysed by 30g fire assay for Au with a gravimetric finish. • An additional charge is split from sample for four acid digests with ICP-MS reporting a 48-element suite. • Within the 48 elements suite, overlimit analyses of a 5-element suite are performed with an ore grade technique (ICP-AES) if any one element for Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Mo exceeds detection limits in the ICP-MS method.
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).*	• Drilling HTW diameter core with standard tube core barrels retrieved by wire line, reducing to NTW diameter core as required at depth. • Drill core is oriented by Reflex ACT III and True Core tools.
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 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.*	• Diamond sample recovery is recorded on a run-by-run basis during drilling with measurements of recovered material ratioed against drill advance. • Diamond core is split in weathered material, and in competent unweathered/fresh rock is cut by a diamond saw to maintain a representative sample for the length of the sample interval. • No correlation between sample recovery and grade is observed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically*	• Diamond core samples are logged in detail, with descriptions and coded lithology for modelling purposes, with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	additional logging comprised of alteration, geotechnical, recovery, and structural logs including measurements based on core orientation marks generated from a Reflex ACTIII downhole survey tool. • Logging is predominantly qualitative in nature but including visual quantitative assessment of sulphide and quartz content included in text comments. • Core photographs are systematically acquired for whole core with sample intervals, orientation line prior and after the sampling in both wet and dry form. • The total lengths of all reported drill holes have been logged geologically and data is uploaded to a self-validating database. ½ cut and ¼ cut core material is retained from diamond drilling for re-logging and audit purposes.
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.*	• Diamond core is split or cut in weathered profile depending on hardness and competency of the core and cut with a diamond saw in fresh rock. Weathered, faulted, and fractured diamond core, prior to cutting, are docked, and covered with packing tape to ensure a representative half sample is taken. • A cutline on core is systematically applied for cutting and portion of core collected for analysis is systematic within each hole. Diamond core sample recovery are reported as being completed in accordance with best practices for the time of acquisition and considered to be appropriate and of good quality. • Sample size studies have not been conducted but sample size used are typical of methods used for other Andean deposits of similar mineralisation styles.
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.*	• Assaying and Laboratory procedures reported are completed by certified independent labs and considered to be appropriate and in accordance with best practices for the type and style of mineralisation being assayed for. Gold Fire Assay technique used is a total recovery technique for gold analysis. This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold and silver content of the samples. • No geophysical tools used in relation to the reported exploration results. • In addition to the laboratory's own quality control ("QC") procedure(s), Titan Minerals Ltd- regularly inserts its own Quality assurance and QC samples, with over 15% of samples in reported results corresponding to an inserted combination of certified reference materials (standards), certified blank material, field duplicate, lab duplicates (on both fine and coarse fraction material.
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,*	• Reported intersections are logged by professional geologists in Australia and data validated by a senior geologist in Ecuador. • Twin holes have not been used in the reported exploration results. The use of twinned holes is anticipated in follow-up drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored together with the merged data. • All drilling, and surface data are stored in a self-validating MX Deposit geological database. • No adjustment to data is made in the reported results
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.*	• Reported drill collars and channel samples are located with an RTK GPS survey unit with sub-centimetre reporting for the purpose of improved confidence in resource estimation work. A gyroscopic survey tool is used for downhole surveys. • All surveyed data is collected and stored in WGS84 datum. • Topographic control is ground survey quality and reconciled against Drone platform survey data with 1m pixel resolution. Assessed to be adequate for the purpose of resource estimation • Grid system used for all undertakings at the Dynasty Project is WGS84 Zone 17 South
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.*	• Data spacing for reported diamond drilling varies by prospect, targeting a nominal 80m lateral spacing and 80m vertical spacing for data acquisition to support Inferred Resources, and 40 lateral spacing x 40m vertical spacing to support Indicated Resources. • Reported Channel sampling is collected on 10m to 20m spacing depending on resolution of structural information deemed necessary by the geology team. • Data spacing is anticipated to support mineral resource estimation for the indicated and inferred categories, with data spacing and distribution for higher confidence resource estimation categories to be defined with further modelling and geostatistical analysis work. • No Sample compositing has been applied in reported exploration results.
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 orientation of diamond drilling and trenching is perpendicular to mapped orientation of primary vein and porphyry target observed in outcrop where possible. • Drilling is often completed on multiple azimuths as fan drilling with multiple holes collared from a single drill site to minimise surface disturbance, which will result in some oblique intercepts to vein orientations. • The true thickness of intercepts will be accounted for following structural analysis of oriented core and 3D modelling of veins. All results in relation to this report are drilled thickness and should not be interpreted as true thickness at this time. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by Titan Minerals geologists and held in a secure yard prior to shipment for laboratory analysis. Samples are enclosed in polyweave sacks for delivery to the lab and weighed individually prior to shipment and upon arrival at the lab. Sample shipment is completed through a commercial transport company with closed stowage area for transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of reported data completed outside of standard checks on inserted QAQC sampling.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• Titan Minerals Ltd, through its indirect wholly owned Ecuadorian subsidiaries, holds a portfolio of exploration properties in the Loja Province of Ecuador. Amongst these, Titan holds a 100% interest in the Pilo 9, Zar, Zar 1, Zar 3A and Cecilia 1 concessions forming the Dynasty Project and totalling an area of 13,909 hectares. • Mineral concessions in Ecuador are subject to government royalty, the amount of which varies from 3% to 4% depending on scale of operations and for large scale operations (>1,000tpd underground or >3,000tpd open pit) is subject to negotiation of a mineral/mining agreement. • Pilo 9, Zar and Zar 1 are subject to a 3% royalty payable to the Ecuador Government as part of the Small Scale Mine Licensing regime currently issued in favour of the Dynasty Gold Project but may be subject to change in the event economic studies after exploration indicate a need to apply for a change of regime. • Concessions, Zar 3A and Cecilia 1 have not yet completed the environmental permitting process and require the grant of an Environmental Authorisation. • Mineral concessions require the holder to (i) pay an annual conservation fee per hectare, (ii) provide an annual environmental update report for the concessions including details of the environmental protection works program to be followed for the following year. These works do not need approval; and (iii) an annual report on the previous year's exploration and production activity. Mineral Concessions are renewable by the Ecuadorian Ministry of Oil, Mining and Energy in accordance with the Mining Law on such terms and conditions as defined in the Mining Law.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Dynasty Gold Project Exploration done by other parties set out in further detail in the Titan ASX release dated 19 May 2020, and summarised below: • 1977, the Spanish-Ecuadorian joint venture company, Enadimsa, claimed 1,350ha in the La Zanja (Cerro Verde) area for exploration - no results included in reporting. • During the 1970s the United Nations explored the "Curiplaya" area, 2 km east of the Dynasty Project. Copper and gold were detected in small quantities, data not included in reporting. • 1991–92, BHP Exploration Ltd. covered the general area with concessions, but the tenements eventually lapsed after minimal work. • 2001 to 2003, a private prospecting company, Ecuasaxon, undertook investigations in the general area and discovered anomalous gold and silver in quartz-sulphide veins in what is now the concession area. • 2003 until 2007 Dynasty Mining and Metals (later Core Gold) completed mapping, limited ground geophysical surveys and exploration sampling activity including 201 drill holes totalling 26,733.5m and 2,033 rock channel samples were taken from 1,161 surface trenches at Cerro Verde, Iguana Este, Trapichillo and Papayal in support of a maiden resource estimation. • 2008 to 2009, the Ecuadorian Government introduced an exploration moratorium, where on April 18, 2008, Ecuador's Constitutional Assembly passed a Constituent Mandate resolution (the "Mining Mandate"), which provided, among other provisions, for the suspension of mineral exploration activities for 180 days, or until a new Mining Act was approved. The Mining Act was published in late January 2009. The mining regulations to supplement and provide rules which govern the Mining Act were issued in November 2009, after which time the Mining Act and Regulations (collectively, the "Mining Law") were enacted. • 2017 to 2020 Core Gold Inc. (formerly Dynasty Mining and Metals) commenced small scale mining on a small portion of the Dynasty Project. Operations exposed a number of veins of the Canadian NI 43-101 compliant

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		resource estimate, and operations discovered several veins of varying orientations not previously identified in drill and trench exploration activities requiring further exploration activity to quantify.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• Regionally, the Dynasty gold project lies within the compressional Inter-Andean Graben that is bounded by regional scale faults. The graben is composed of thick Oligocene to Miocene aged volcano- sedimentary sequences that cover the Chaucha, Amotape and Guamote terrains. This structural zone hosts several significant epithermal, porphyry, mesothermal, S-type granitoid, VHMS and ultramafic/ophiolite precious metal and base metal mineral deposits. • At the project scale, the intermediate volcanic hosted mineralised veins mainly occur along a faulted zone near and sub-parallel to the contact with the Cretaceous aged Tangula Batholith that extends north from Peru and is found outcropping in the east and south of the concessions. • Porphyry intrusion style mineralisation hosting gold and copper mineralisation has also been mapped and intersected by drilling by at the Kaliman porphyry within the Dynasty Project area. • Gold occurs in its native form along with sulphides, including pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, marcasite, chalcopyrite and bornite.

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*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Tabulation of requisite information for all reported drilling results with significant intercepts validated by Titan geologists and referenced in this report are included in Appendix A of this report.
		• Total number of drill holes and trench sites included in this report and located in graphics included in the report.

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 assay cut was applied to reported gold results. In the case of silver, the initial upper detection limit of the four-acid digest used is 100ppm, and an overlimit analysis method with an upper detection limit of 1,500ppm is used. • Lower cut-off for reported significant intercepts is nominally 0.5 g/t Au with up to 4m of internal dilution (results with <0.5g/t Au or un-sampled intervals where null values are taken as a zero-gold grade in calculating significant intercepts) are allowed within a reported intercept. • No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement

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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').*	• Reported intersections are measured sample lengths. Reported trench and channel intersections are of unknown true width, further drilling and modelling of results is required to confirm the projected dip(s) of mineralised zones. • Reported intercepts are drilled thickness and should not be interpreted as true thickness unless otherwise indicated.
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.*	• Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person
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.*	• All material exploration results for surface geochemistry are included in the appendices of this report, and location of all results are included in figures provided in their entirety. • All results above 0.2g/t Au are included when reporting high grade vein hosted gold mineralisation. No upper cut-off has been applied.
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 contaminating substances.*	• No other available datasets are considered relevant to reported exploration results. Historical exploration results include orientation studies for ground magnetics, IP Geophysics, and soil sampling grids, however each of these surveys are limited in scale relative to the project and are not considered material to assess potential of the larger project area. • Bulk density tests have been completed on areas related to the reported exploration results.
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.*	• Additional mapping, trenching and drilling is planned to better define structural controls on mineralisation and assess open ended mineralisation on multiple mineralised corridors within the project area. Further mapping and sampling are to be conducted along strike of reported work to refine and prioritise targets for drill testing. • Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person.