STELLAR RESULTS DELIVERED AT DYNASTY

Highlighting Strong Continuity of Mineralisation at Depth

Key Highlights

- **Resource diamond drilling has delivered outstanding extensional results, confirming strong continuity of mineralisation below current resources at the Cerro Verde prospect.**
- **Latest results have nearly doubled the depth extent of mineralisation at the Brecha-Comanche target, Cerro Verde, with significant intercepts including:**
  - **31.4m @ 2.3 g/t Au, 7.1g/t Ag** from 375.7m, including **19.2m @ 3.2 g/t Au, 8.4 g/t Ag** in CVDD25-186 &
  - **26.3m @ 1.7 g/t Au, 5.0 g/t Ag** from 294.0m including **11.7m @ 2.9 g/t Au, 7.5 g/t Ag** in CVDD25-176.
- **The upper parts of the holes passed through the current resource, providing infill assay information, and improving resource confidence, with significant results including:**
  - **20.7m @ 2.0 g/t Au, 18.2 g/t Ag** from 99.7m in CVDD25-186 &
  - **32.3m @ 1.1 g/t Au, 4.8 g/t Ag** from 171m, including **8.3m @ 3.0 g/t Au, 6.8 g/t Ag** in CVDD25-176.
- **These results represent the final batch of results for resource drilling completed at the Brecha-Comanche target in 2025. Several holes remain pending for the Kaliman porphyry target, with results expected in the coming 1-2 weeks.**
- **Dynasty Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) workstreams continue to advance, with the MRE update on track to be delivered late Q1 2026.**

Titan's CEO Melanie Leighton commented:

"Our drilling continues to deliver solid results, with the forthcoming resource update set to feature improved confidence from infill drilling, and growth in extensional areas where drilling has demonstrated significant new areas of mineralisation outside existing resources."

"Results from Titan's 2025 resource drilling have highlighted the quality of the Dynasty gold system, and our ability to rapidly transform the already established 3.1Moz gold & 22Moz silver resource into a high quality large-scale long-life gold mining operation, in an emerging Tier 1 mining jurisdiction."

"We look forward to a busy and exciting few months ahead, with resource growth and derisking studies to be delivered for the Dynasty Gold Project and blue-sky discovery potential set to be unveiled at our copper projects in Ecuador."

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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 it has been completing resource definition diamond drilling as it works towards a Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) update in late Q1 2026.

Drilling is being directed towards the Brecha-Comanche and Kaliman targets at the Cerro Verde prospect, with resource drilling designed to target extensive zones of porphyry and breccia hosted gold-silver ± copper mineralisation. Drilling completed at the Cerro Verde prospect in late 2025 was successful in delivering substantial new areas of mineralisation outside previous resource extents.

Latest results returned from resource infill and extensional drilling at the Brecha-Comanche target, Cerro Verde prospect have delivered outstanding results from vein and breccia hosted gold-silver mineralisation. These latest results demonstrate the strong continuity of the Dynasty gold system, providing improved confidence in the mineralisation model as the Company works towards an MRE update.

Extensional drilling below the current resource at the Brecha-Comanche target has more than doubled the depth extent of mineralisation from ~200m to ~400m below surface, adding mineralisation in an area previously considered to be waste.

A selection of the most significant extensional drill results are highlighted below:

- **31.4m @ 2.3 g/t Au, 7.1g/t Ag** from 375.7m, including **19.2m @ 3.2 g/t Au, 8.4 g/t Ag** in CVDD25-186 &
- **26.3m @ 1.7 g/t Au, 5.0 g/t Ag** from 294.0m including **11.7m @ 2.9 g/t Au, 7.5 g/t Ag** in CVDD25-176.

The upper part of these same diamond holes passed through previously defined resources in areas of wide spaced drilling, intersecting broad zones of mineralisation as predicted. These results have confirmed the strong continuity and predictability of mineralisation and provide infill drill assay information for improved resource categorisation.

Significant infill and resource categorisation upgrade drill intercepts include:

- **20.7m @ 2.0 g/t Au, 18.2 g/t Ag** from 99.7m, including **6.1m @ 4.2 g/t Au, 47.7 g/t Ag** & **4.6m @ 3.1 g/t Au, 16.9 g/t Ag** in CVDD25-186 &
- **32.3m @ 1.1 g/t Au, 4.8 g/t Ag** from 171m, including **8.3m @ 3.0 g/t Au, 6.8 g/t Ag** from 195 in CVDD25-176.

In addition to the above detailed results, several additional drill intercepts were also recorded, including:

Infill Drill Results:

- **6.5m @ 1.2 g/t Au, 10.9 g/t Ag** from 151m in CVDD25-176.
- **6.5m @ 1.3 g/t Au, 9.1 g/t Ag** from 19m & **4.7m @ 6.4 g/t Au, 25.4 g/t Ag** from 287.1m in CVDD25-179.
- **3.3m @ 2.9 g/t Au, 13.6 g/t Ag** from 264.2m & **3.2m @ 3.3 g/t Au, 14.7 g/t Ag** from 274.7m in CVDD25-186.

Extensional Drill Results:

- **2.6m @ 1.7 g/t Au, 6.8 g/t Ag** from 375.8m & **4.9m @ 2.6 g/t Au, 23.7 g/t Ag** from 426.4m in CVDD25-179.

These results are the final batch of drill results for the Brecha-Comanche target, and the mineralisation model is now finalised for this area for the upcoming MRE.

Results are pending from several extensional and infill drillholes designed to target porphyry hosted mineralisation at the Kaliman target, where the Company's drilling in late 2025 identified extensive zones of hosted gold-silver ± copper mineralisation, with previously released significant intercepts including:

- **216.6m @ 0.5 g/t Au, 1.9 g/t Ag, 0.11% Cu** from 4m, including high-grade intercepts of **7.1m @ 5.2 g/t Au, 4.8 g/t Ag** & **11m @ 3.4 g/t Au, 24.2 g/t Ag** in CVDD25-157
- **153m @ 0.5 g/t Au, 1.9 g/t Ag, 0.08% Cu** from 107m, including a high-grade intercept of **14.6m @ 2.7 g/t Au, 11.2 g/t Ag** in CVDD25-144
- **143m @ 0.6 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Ag, 0.15% Cu** from 147m in CVDD25-156
- **102.7m @ 1.5 g/t Au, 4.5 g/t Ag, 0.09% Cu** from 46.5m, including a high-grade intercept of **14.1m @ 6.4 g/t Au, 16.4 g/t Ag** from 87.1m in CVD072

The Company looks forward to releasing the results from Kaliman drilling in the coming 1-2 weeks, with these being the final results pending from the 2025 resource drilling campaign at the Dynasty Gold Project.

The Company is pleased to advise that the MRE is advancing well, with several workstreams already completed and the geological and mineralisation models being updated as assays are received. The MRE is on track to be delivered in late Q1 2026.

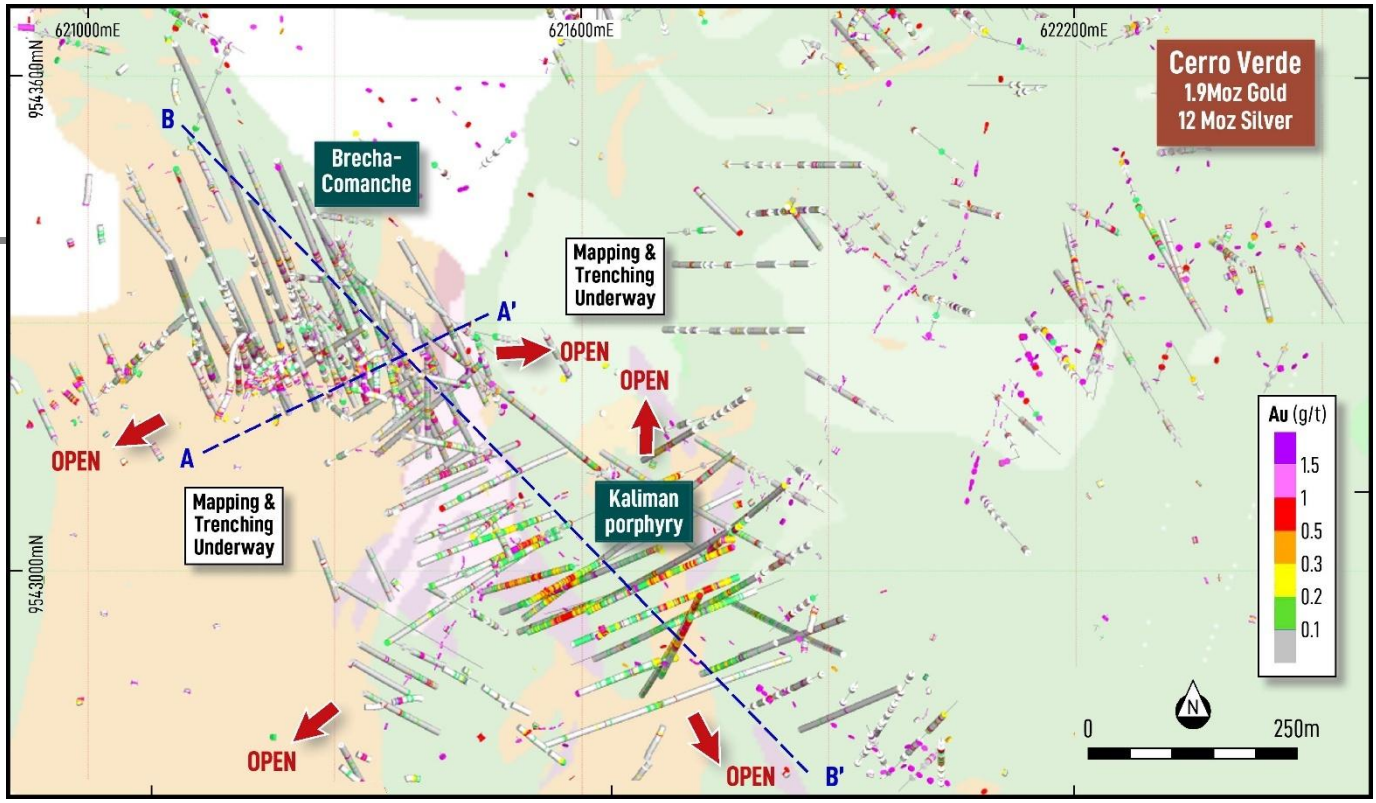

Figure 1. Plan view showing the Brecha-Comanche and Kaliman targets, simplified geology, latest drilling, drill traces coloured by gold (g/t).

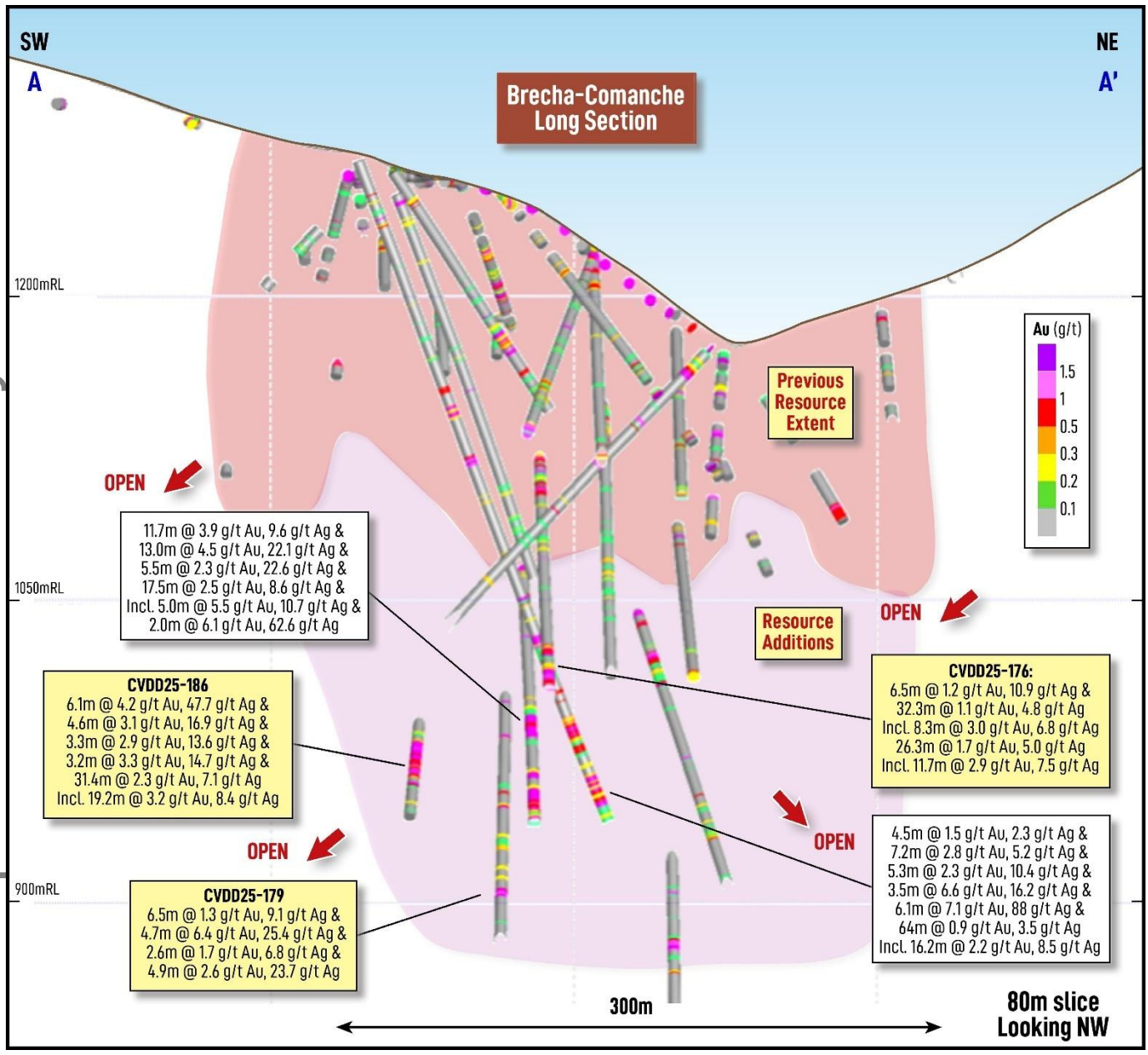

Figure 2. Brecha-Comanche conceptual long section A-A' looking northwest displaying drill traces coloured by gold (g/t), and latest drill significant intercepts from resource drilling. ***Note extensive resource additions defined by 2025 drilling which remains open and which sits outside current MRE extents****.*

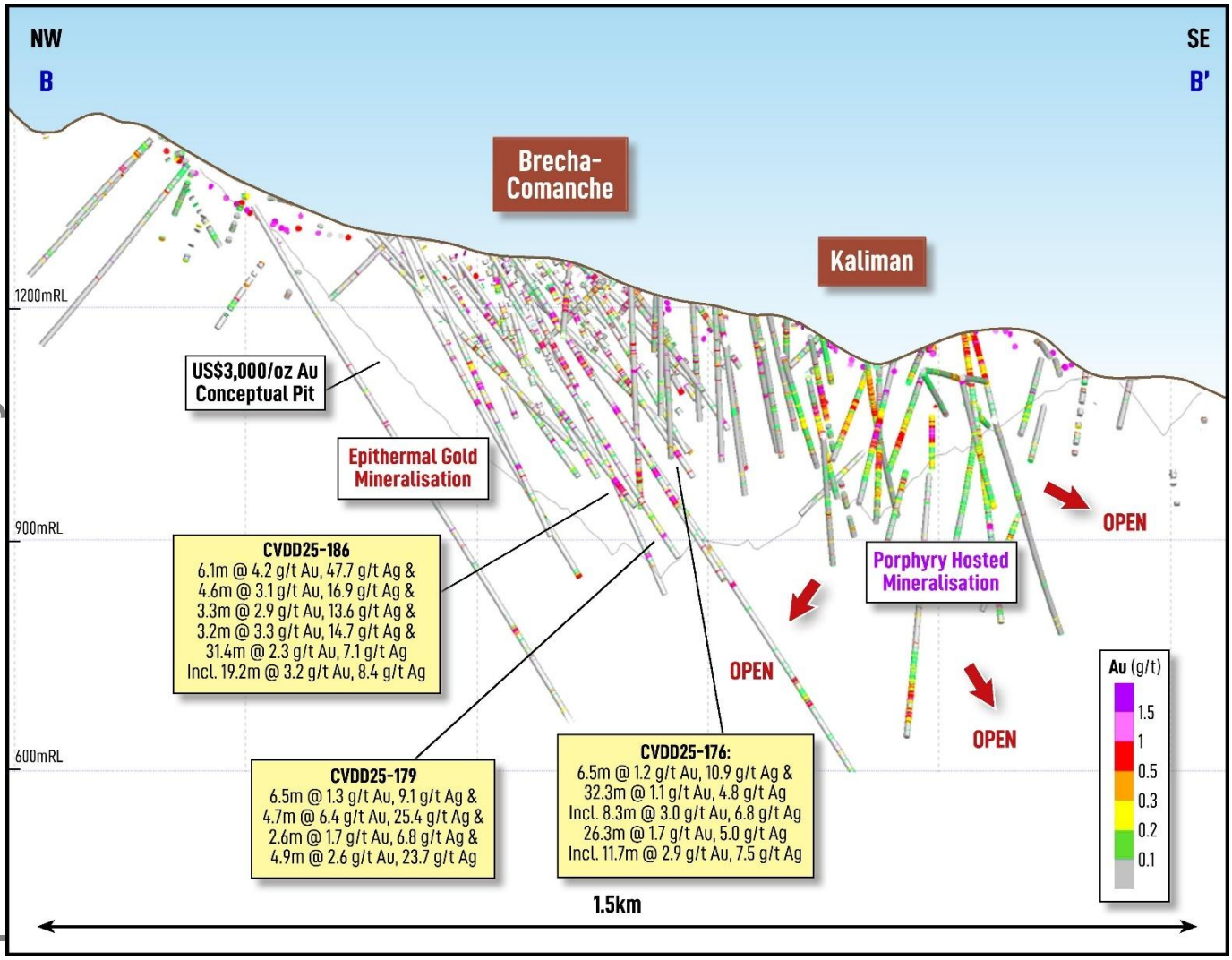

Figure 3. Brecha-Comanche-Kaliman schematic long section B-B' looking northeast showing drill traces coloured by gold (g/t) and latest significant intercepts defining substantial mineralisation additions outside the previous resource extent.

ENDS-

Released with the authority of the Board.

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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-kilometre strike. 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.

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. Mineral Resource reported ≥ 0.5 g/t gold. 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.

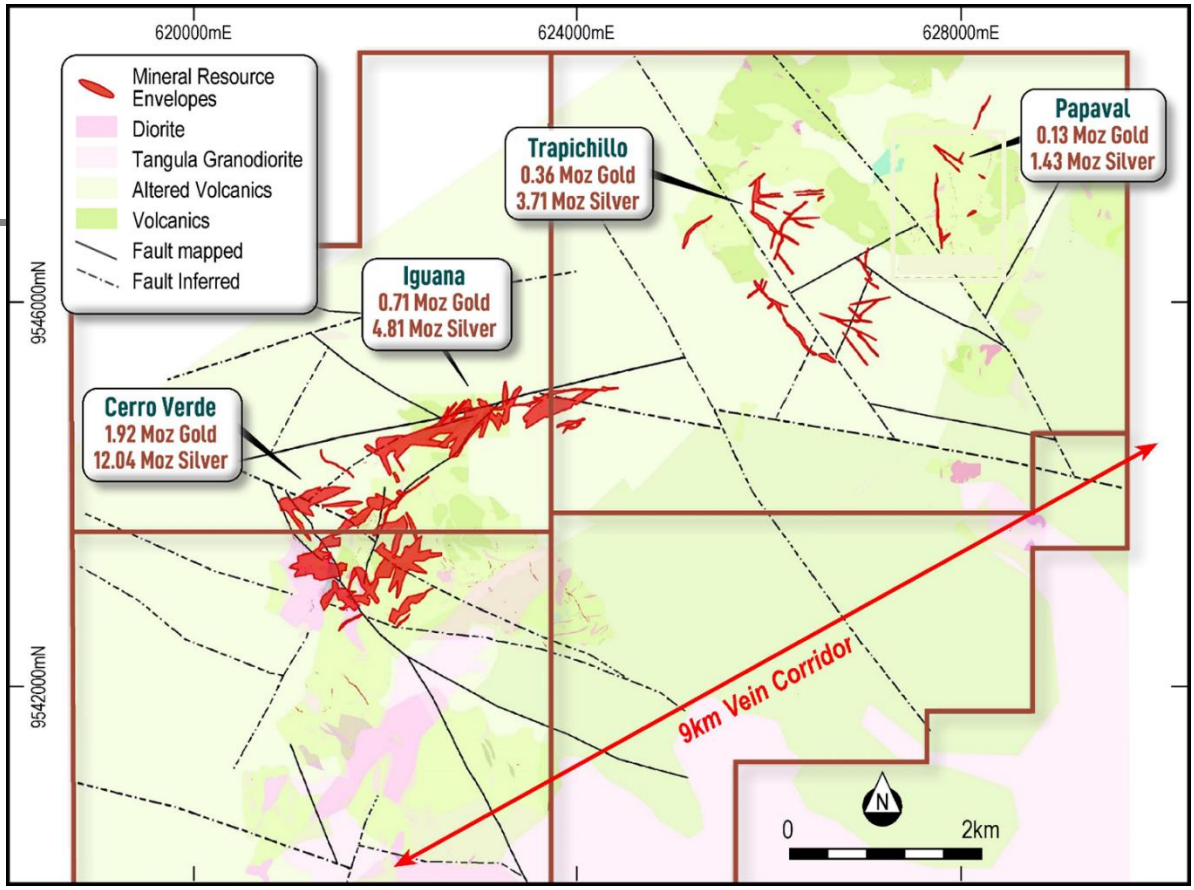

Figure 4. Dynasty Gold Project displaying Mineral Resources, simplified interpreted geology and prospect locations

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 Significant Diamond Drill Results

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
CVDD25-176		151.0	157.5	6.5	1.2	10.9
		171.0	203.3	32.3	1.1	4.8
	including	***195.0***	***203.3***	***8.3***	***3.0***	***6.8***
		294.0	320.3	26.3	1.7	5.0
	including	***308.7***	***320.3***	***11.7***	***2.9***	***7.5***
CVDD25-179		19.0	25.4	6.5	1.3	9.1
		287.1	291.8	4.7	6.4	25.4
		375.8	378.4	2.6	1.7	6.8
		426.4	431.3	4.9	2.6	23.7
CVDD25-186		99.7	120.5	20.7	2.0	18.2
	including	***99.7***	***105.8***	***6.1***	***4.2***	***47.7***
	& including	***115.9***	***120.5***	***4.6***	***3.1***	***16.9***
		264.2	267.5	3.3	2.9	13.6
		274.7	277.9	3.2	3.3	14.7
		375.7	407.0	31.4	2.3	7.1
	including	***377.7***	***396.9***	***19.2***	***3.2***	***8.4***

NB. Significant intercepts are nominally reported > 0.3 g/t Au

Table 2. Cerro Verde Diamond Drillhole Details

Hole ID	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elevation (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
CVDD25-176	621,341	9,543,351	1264	350.0	155	-53
CVDD25-179	621,302	9,543,407	1260	462.8	156	-56
CVDD25-186	621,251	9,543,446	1270	423.9	157	-52

NB. All locations are given in WGS84 Datum. NSI means No Significant Intercepts.

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. 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 wrapped in plastic and cut by a diamond saw in weathered material, and in competent unweathered/fresh rock, the core 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 is 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.*	• Reported intersections are prepared 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	follow-up drilling. • 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

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		portion of the Dynasty Project. Operations exposed a number of veins of the Canadian NI 43-101 compliant 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.*	• 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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	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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.