TITAN MINERALS LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

21 July 2026

MORE WIDE ZONES OF PORPHYRY COPPER DELIVERED

Hancock now 51% owner of Linderos Copper Project after fulfilling US$20 million expediture commitment

Key Highlights

- **Latest results returned from Joint Venture & Earn-in (JVA) Partner, Hancock's drilling at the Linderos Copper Project (Linderos) have highlighted extensive zones of porphyry copper mineralisation, with new significant intersections including:**
  - **700.4m @ 0.36% Cu Eq[1] from 270.3m, including 20m @ 0.82% Cu Eq from 316.2m, & including 164.8m @ 0.52% Cu Eq from 412m in DHCR-15**
  - **302.3m @ 0.32% Cu Eq from 197.1m, including 102.3m @ 0.37% Cu Eq from 287.7m in DHCR-14**
- **Drilling has confirmed a large-scale porphyry copper system over one kilometre of strike and down to one kilometre depth. Higher-grade copper mineralisation is associated with a potassic altered diorite porphyry unit, which remains open laterally and at depth at the Copper Ridge prospect. These high-grade porphyry extensions are yet to be tested.**
- **Hancock subsidiary company, Hanrine, has successfully completed JVA Milestone 3[2], by spending US$20 million to earn 51% of Linderos. Hanrine were permitted seven years to meet Milestone 3 (25,000m drilling or expenditure up to US$20 million) under JVA terms, so it is pleasing that this commitment has been met within two (2) years.**
- **A cash payment of US$1 million is payable to Titan following completion of Milestone 3. This payment will occur upon the transfer of 51% mineral concession ownership to Hanrine, with the administrative process currently underway to perfect that ownership transfer.**
- **Titan Minerals retain 49% ownership of Linderos and are free-carried until Hanrine meet the final JVA earn-in Milestone 4 to earn an additional 29% interest (total 80% interest), which entails reaching a decision to mine or total aggregate expenditure of US$120 million- whichever occurs first.**
- **Hanrine have completed 18 holes for ~17,800m of diamond drilling at the Linderos Copper Project to date, along with reconnaissance exploration programs to define drill targets over the broader tenement package. This takes total drilling at the Copper Ridge and Meseta prospects to 45 diamond drill holes for ~23,920 metres.**

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[1] Copper Equivalent (Cu Eq) values – Requirements under the JORC Code
- Assumed commodity prices for calculation of Copper Equivalent (Cu Eq) is Cu: US$5.00/lb, Au: US$3,500/oz, Mo: US$20/lb and Ag: US$50/oz
- Recoveries are assumed from similar deposits: Cu = 85%, Au = 65%, Ag = 65%, Mo = 80%
- Cu Eq (%) was calculated using the following formula: ((Cu% x Cu price 1% per tonne x Cu recovery) + (Au(g/t) x Au price per g/t x Au recovery) + (Mo ppm x Mo price per g/t x Mo recovery) + Ag ppm x Ag price per g/t x Ag recovery)) / (Cu price 1% per tonne x Cu recovery). **Cu Eq (%) = Cu (%) + 0.6635425 x Au(g/t) + 0.00032 x Mo (ppm) + 0.0094792 x Ag (ppm)**
- TTM confirms that it is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

[2] Refer to ASX release dated 18th September 2024 for full details on the Linderos Project JVA

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- **Previously reported significant drill intersections[3] returned from Linderos include:**
  - **693.9m @ 0.27% Cu Eq** from 325.5m, **including 164m @ 0.37% Cu Eq** from 594m & **including 44.8m @ 0.50% Cu Eq** from 846m in DHCR-09
  - **735m @ 0.26% Cu Eq** from 385m, **including 131m @ 0.32% Cu Eq** from 385m & **including 51m @ 0.42% Cu Eq** from 622.8m in DHCR-02
  - **262.9m @ 0.42% Cu Eq** from 196.1m**, including 16m @ 0.80% Cu Eq** from 359.1m in DHCR-05
  - **274.4m @ 0.33% Cu Eq** from 342.7m, **including 30m @ 0.50% Cu Eq** from 403.5m in DHCR-11
  - **398m @ 0.27% Cu Eq** from 420m, **including 178m @ 0.33% Cu Eq** from 453.5m in DHCR-01
  - **308m @ 0.40% Cu Eq** from 54 m, **including 76m @ 0.56% Cu Eq** from 132m & **91m @ 0.39% Cu Eq** from 484m in CRDD22-003
  - **557.6m @ 0.28% Cu Eq** from 0m, **including 72m @ 0.49% Cu Eq** from 21m, **& including 22m @ 0.54% Cu Eq** from 524m in CRDD22-006
  - **164.2m @ 0.27% Cu Eq** from 13.8m, **including 23.5m @ 0.48% Cu Eq & 182.2m @ 0.24% Cu Eq** from 244.8m in DHCR-10

Titan's CEO Melanie Leighton commented:

"I am thrilled to be announcing more standout results from drilling completed at the Linderos Copper Project, by our JVA partner Hanrine, subsidiary company of Hancock Prospecting."

"Hanrine have proven themselves to be a tremendous project partner who have rolled up their sleeves and got stuck into rapidly advanced drilling and exploration activities, successfully earning 51% ownership in the Linderos Copper Project."

"While Hanrine were permitted seven years to achieve Milestone 3- US$20 million expenditure commitment- they achieved this in less than two years. This is a remarkable achievement and testament to their ability to operate in emerging mining jurisdictions such as Ecuador."

"Hanrine have earned 51% ownership in Linderos while Titan retain 49% ownership of Linderos and are free-carried until Hanrine reach 80% ownership. I look forward to delivering further exploration and development results as they are available."

Linderos Copper Project Update

Titan Minerals Limited (**Titan** or the **Company**) (**ASX:TTM**) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's Linderos Copper Project (**Linderos**), which is being operated by Hanrine Ecuadorian Exploration and Mining S.A. (**Hanrine**), a subsidiary company of Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd (**Hancock**), under a Joint Venture & Earn-in Agreement (**JVA**)[4].

[3]Refer to ASX releases dated 15 December 2022, 6 February 2023, 16 October 2023, 26 November 2024, 8 May 2025 and 11 September 2025 for further details on previously reported significant intersections.

[4] Refer to ASX release dated 18th September 2024 for full details on the Linderos Project JVA

Since executing the JVA in September 2024, Hanrine have been fully funding and managing a two phase 25,000 metre diamond drilling program as part of their JVA commitments. The Company is pleased to report that Hanrine have fulfilled their JVA obligations and have now achieved:

- Milestone 1- US$2 million cash payment;
- Milestone 2- 10,000m of diamond drilling; and
- Milestone 3- aggregate expenditure of US$20 million

The completion of Milestone 3 takes Hanrine's total earned interest in the Linderos Copper Project to 51%. Under the JVA terms, Hanrine were permitted up to seven years to achieve Milestone 3, so it is very pleasing that Hanrine have met this commitment in less than two years.

The below table summarises the Linderos Copper Project joint venture earn-in milestones. Note that Milestone 4 remains to be completed, and upon completion, Hanrine will have earned their maximum ownership of 80% in the Linderos Copper Project. Hanrine will continue to manage and fund all project activities until Milestone 4 is achieved.

Table 1. Linderos Copper Project JVA Earn-in Milestones

Milestone	Commitment		% Earned	% Earned (cumulative)	Earn-in Period (years)	Status
	Activities	Expenditure USD				
1	-	$2M (Cash Payment)	5%	5%	0	**COMPLETE**
2	10,000m drilling	$8M	25%	30%	3	**COMPLETE**
3	15,000m drilling	$12M	21%	51%	7	**COMPLETE**
4	Decision to Mine	$120M	29%	80%	15	PENDING

NB. Each earn-in Milestone is earned when the first of either activities or minimum expenditure is achieved. Titan are free-carried until Milestone 4 is achieved.

Linderos Drilling Results

Hanrine have been undertaking drilling at the Linderos Copper Project since November 2024 and since commencing exploration activities, have completed a total of 18 diamond holes for ~17,800 metres, taking total drilling at the Copper Ridge and Meseta prospects to 45 diamond holes for 23,920 metres.

Latest drilling has returned further extensive zones of diorite porphyry hosted copper-gold-silver-molybdenum mineralisation, also highlighting several zones of higher-grade mineralisation observed to be associated with potassic (green-grey sericite) alteration.

Latest significant diamond drill results include:

- **700.4m @ 0.36% Cu Eq** from 270.3m, **including 20m @ 0.82% Cu Eq** from 316.2m, **& including 164.8m @ 0.52% Cu Eq** from 412m in DHCR-15
- **302.3m @ 0.32% Cu Eq** from 197.1m, **including 102.3m @ 0.37% Cu Eq** from 287.7m in DHCR-14
- **210.5m @ 0.26% Cu Eq** from 364.7m in DHCR-18

- **92.8m @ 0.33% Cu Eq** from 906m in DHCR-16
- **92.1m @ 0.20% Cu Eq** from 176.1m & **122.2m @ 0.19% Cu Eq** from 444.3m in DHCR-17

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 in the appendices which outline drillhole location details and all results for reported significant copper equivalent intersections for copper, gold, silver and molybdenum.

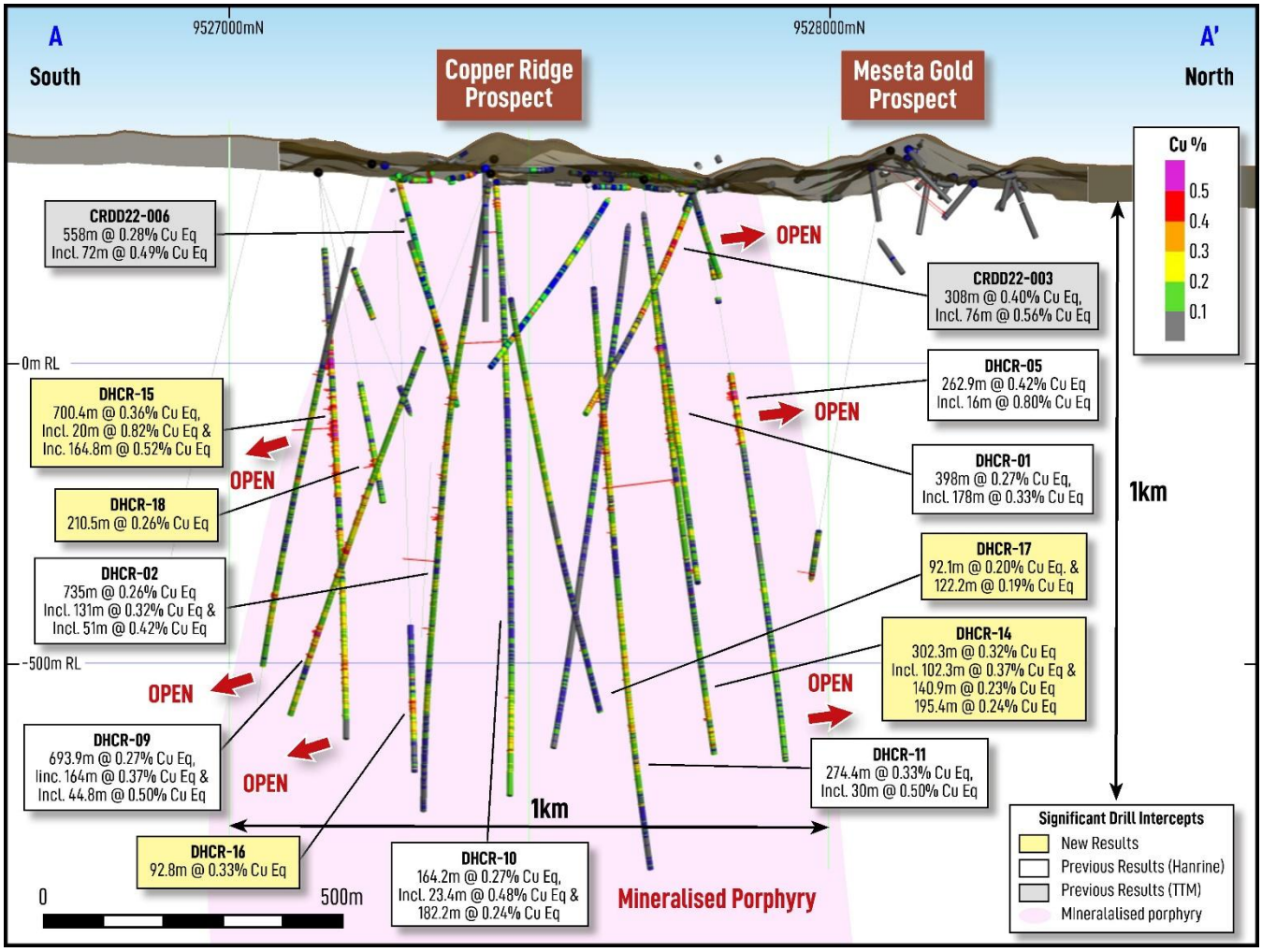

Figure 1. Long section looking west, displaying drill traces coloured by Cu% and Au ppm (red histogram). As can be observed, mineralisation remains to the south where high-grade porphyry copper mineralisation has been intersected in Hanrine's latest drilling with hole DHCR-15 intersecting 700.4m@ 0.36% Cu Eq, ***including 20m @ 0.82% Cu Eq and including 164.8m @ 0.52% Cu Eq.***

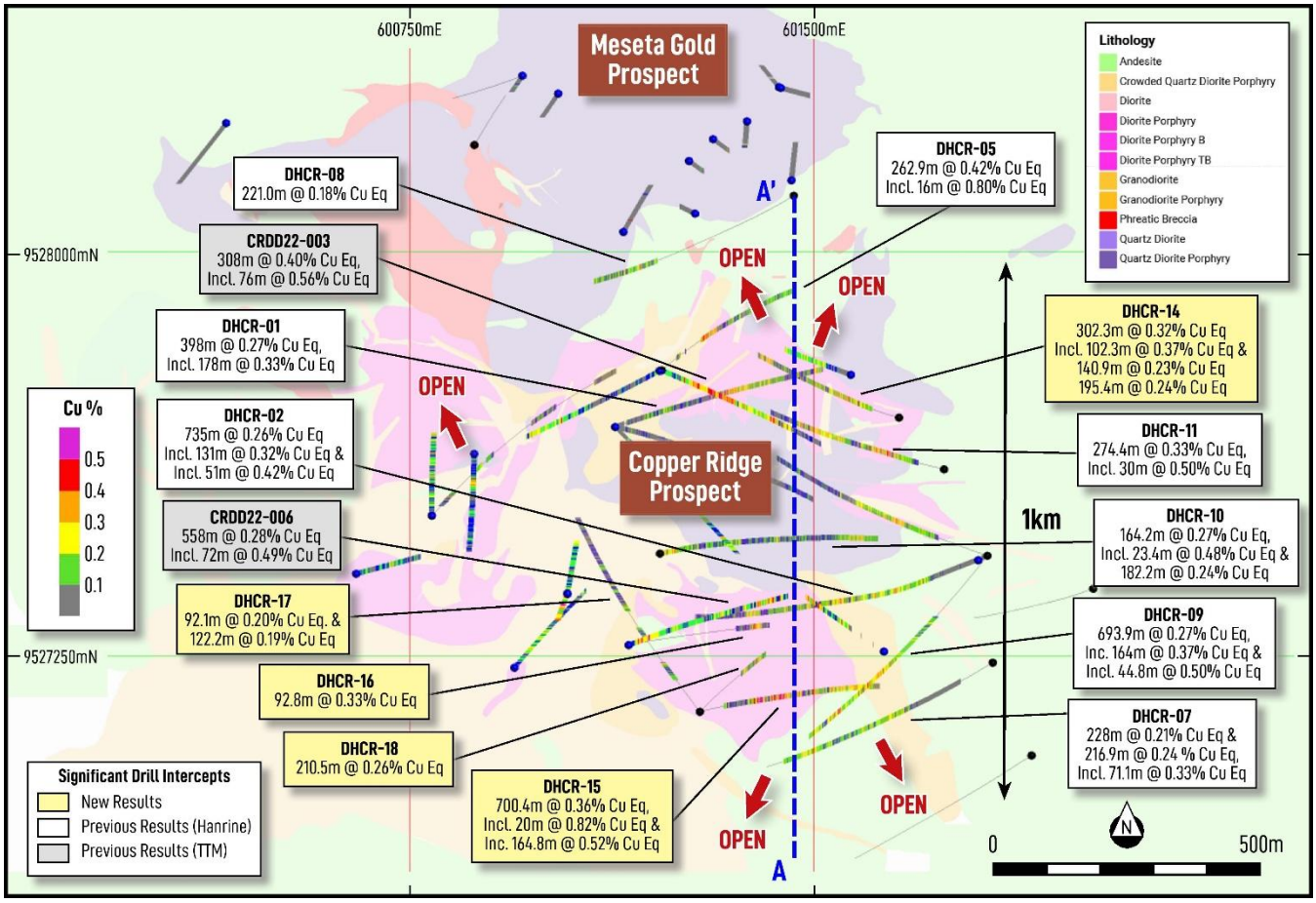

Figure 2. Plan view of the Copper Ridge prospect displaying interpreted surface geology and drilling (drill traces coloured by Cu%) and A-A' long section as observed in Figure 1.

Geological Observations and Interpretation

Drilling has confirmed a 1-kilometre-long by 1-kilometre-deep porphyry copper system at the Copper Ridge prospect, extending from surface and remaining open laterally to the south and at depth, as can be observed in figures 1 and 2.

Drilling was designed to target porphyry hosted copper-molybdenum±gold±silver mineralisation associated with early-stage diorite porphyry intrusions, exhibiting potassic alteration and a higher density of mineralised porphyry type quartz veinlets.

Hanrine's latest results continue to demonstrate that the porphyry system is much larger than that previously defined by Titan's drilling, with the system remaining open laterally to the south and at depth.

Hanrine have completed a comprehensive interpretation of results returned to date with the following key observations on mineralisation controls identified.

Alteration

Interpretation of geochemistry suggests a typical zoned porphyry hydrothermal system, with a potassic core partly overprinted by phyllic alteration towards the eastern and central sectors.

Higher grade copper mineralisation is observed to be associated with potassic (green-grey sericite) alteration. A well-developed potassic alteration core is observed in the southern sector of Copper Ridge, particularly around drillholes DHCR-15 and DHCR-17. This zone exhibits significant potassium enrichment associated with the formation of K-feldspar and secondary biotite.

Structural Controls

Mineralised porphyry units with grades > 0.25% Cu, typically display an elongate geometry with a preferential NW-SE orientation, coincident with the strike of the main structures at the project. This spatial arrangement suggests a strong structural control over mineralisation, with NW-SE-trending faults acting as preferential conduits for mineralising hydrothermal fluids.

The distribution of high-grade units along these structural corridors, as well as their tabular to lenticular morphology, reinforces the interpretation that the emplacement of copper mineralisation is directly related to the underlying regional fault architecture. In addition, drillhole DHCR-11 intersected elevated copper values in the range of 0.3% Cu, that are preferentially located near major structural intersections, which may indicate dilatant zones favourable for mineral precipitation.

Overall structural analysis:

1. Regional lineaments: main NW-SE trend with dextral strike-slip kinematics, accompanied by a NE-SW-trending lineament system.
2. Copper Ridge prospect: preferred NW-SE orientation in lithological contacts, mineralised veinlets and geological faults is evidence that structural control is consistent with the regional framework.
3. Meseta Gold prospect: preferred NW-SE and WNW-ESE trend in epithermal veins. Three-dimensional modelling in Leapfrog corroborates these orientations and reveals a second set of ENE-WSW-trending epithermal veins.

Conclusions

An early-mineral diorite porphyry phase, exhibiting high-intensity potassic (green-grey sericite) alteration, is observed to host the strongest copper mineralisation, with this unit identified as the primary focus for future drill targeting at the Copper Ridge prospect.

Copper mineralisation (chalcopyrite) occurs predominantly as disseminations within the diorite porphyry-early-mineral unit where the best copper grades are developed in association with potassic (green-grey sericite) alteration. Molybdenum typically occurs in quartz veinlets and is interpreted to be associated with a later stage pulse of mineralisation.

Intrusive breccia units contemporaneous with the mineralisation event, act as high-permeability bodies and preserve moderate to high grade copper mineralisation, contributing significantly to system connectivity.

The highest-grade copper mineralisation is concentrated where three factors coincide:

1. early mineral lithology, mainly diorite porphyry and intrusive breccias;
2. intense green-grey sericite alteration overprinting a potassic background; and
3. the NNW mineralised structural corridor.

The hydrothermal zonation defined as potassic → green-grey sericite → sericite → argillic observed throughout the drilling is continuous and consistent with a retrograde porphyry system. Green-grey sericite alteration

emerges as the main indicator of mineralisation, coinciding with the most fertile domains of diorite porphyry and intrusive breccia units.

Next Steps

Three primary extensional targets have been identified from drilling at the Copper Ridge prospect as depicted in figure 3. Hanrine are currently undertaking an analysis of drilling and surface geochemical information collected at the project to date.

1. **South Target**

Two drillholes are planned to be drilled to target the southern extension of high-grade porphyry copper mineralisation intersected in DHCR-15 (20m @ 0.59% Cu Eq), DHCR-07 (71m @ 0.33% Cu Eq) and DHCR-09 (44.8m @ 0.50% Cu Eq).

2. **NE Target**

One drillhole is planned to be drilled to target near-surface green-grey sericite alteration and copper mineralisation observed in nearby drill holes DHCR-03, DHCR-05 and DHCR-14.

3. **NW Target**

Two drillholes are planned to be drilled to target geochemical values obtained in Titan's drillhole CRDD22-004, which show the area to have moderate to high copper mineralisation, consistent with the presence of green-grey sericite alteration in diorite porphyry.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates as drilling progresses and results are to hand.

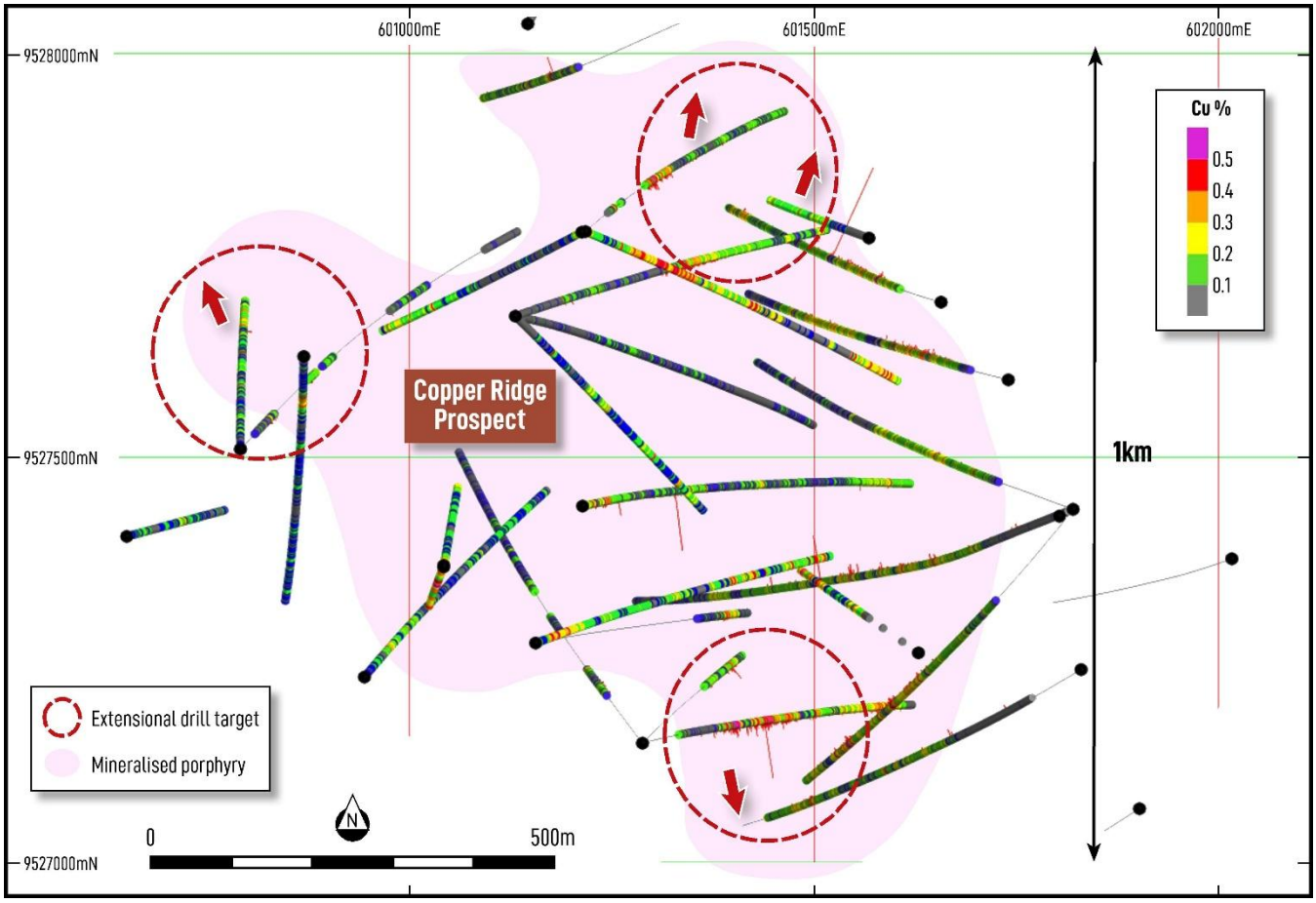

Figure 3. Plan view showing drilling completed at the Copper Ridge prospect and three extensional target areas that require follow up drilling.

ENDS-

Released with the authority of the Board.

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About the Linderos Project

The Linderos Project is located 20km southwest of the Company's flagship Dynasty Gold Project and is comprised of four contiguous concessions totalling an area of 143km^2 located near the Peruvian border in southern Ecuador's Loja Province.

Located in a major flexure of the Andean Terrane, the Linderos Project is situated within a corridor of mineralisation extending from Peru through northern Ecuador that is associated with Palaeocene to late Miocene aged intrusions.

The majority of porphyry copper and epithermal gold deposits in southern Ecuador are associated with magmatism in this age range, with a number of these younger intrusions located along the margin of the extensive Cretaceous aged Tangula Batholith forming a favourable structural and metallogenic corridor for intrusion activity where Titan minerals holds a significant land position in southern Ecuador.

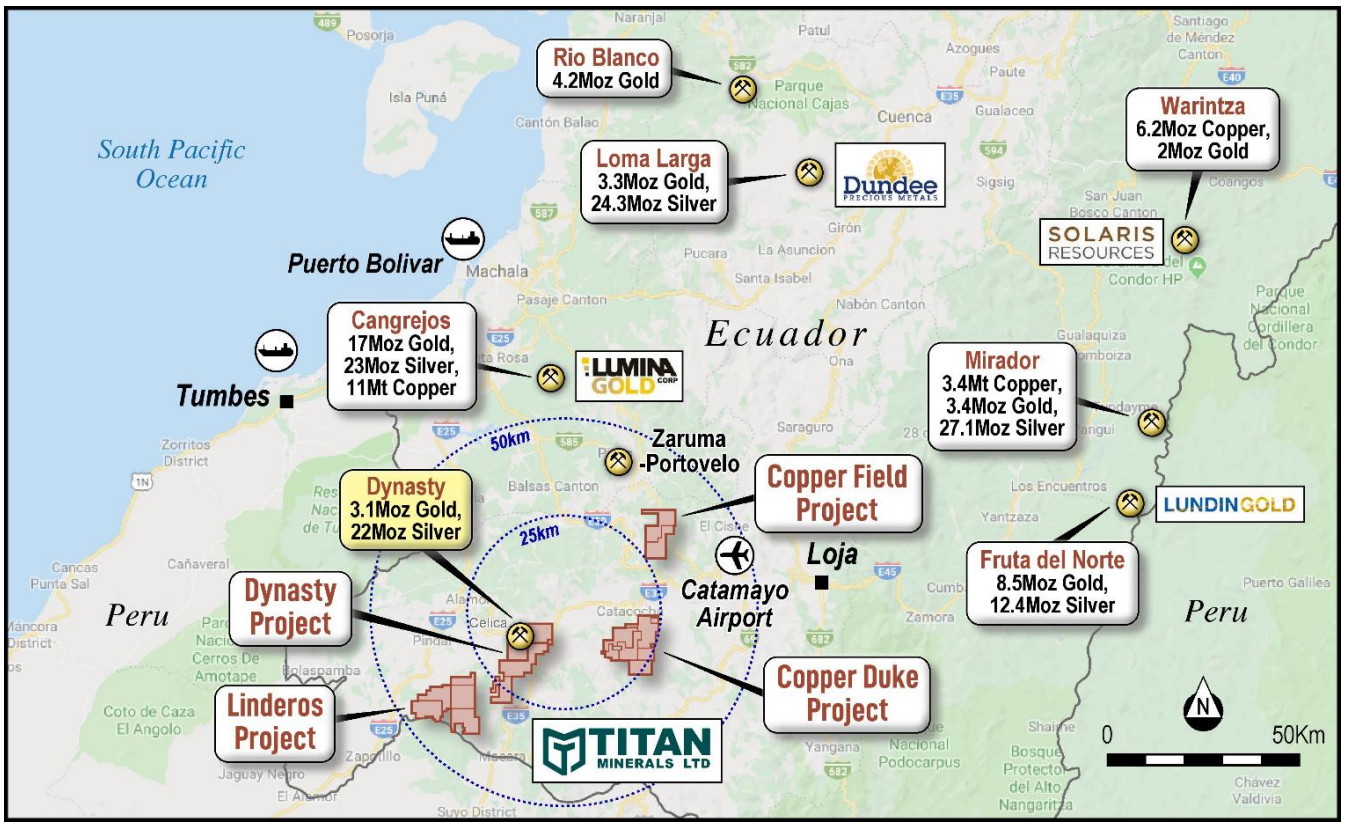

Figure 4. Titan Minerals southern Ecuador Projects, peer deposits and surrounding infrastructure

Copper Ridge Porphyry Prospect

The Copper Ridge Porphyry prospect (**Copper Ridge**) features surface copper-molybdenum anomalism highlighted by channel and soil sampling. Mineralisation is hosted within a diorite porphyry, with vein hosted and disseminated chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-molybdenite, and secondary biotite plus green-grey sericite and pervasive quartz-alkali feldspar defining an early to transitional potassic alteration.

In 2022, Titan completed a maiden campaign of eight diamond drillholes for 3,702m at Copper Ridge to target porphyry mineralisation highlighted by surface mapping and geochemistry and limited shallow

historical drilling. Titan's drilling was successful in intersecting wide intervals of porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation from surface to approximately 400 metres vertical.

Evidence that Copper Ridge has the potential to host higher-grade porphyry mineralisation is supported by intersections including 76m @ 0.5% Cu Eq from 132m in CRDD22-003 and 22m @ 0.5% Cu Eq from 524m in CRDD22-006.

Alteration types include potassic, phyllic, and intermediate argillic, with several complex phases of overprinting alteration evident. Potassic alteration (biotite-K-felspar-quartz±magnetite-pyrrhotite-chlorite) is pervasive affecting diorite porphyry and andesites. Phyllic alteration (quartz-sericite-pyrite) is seen to overprint the potassic alteration assemblage. Intermediate argillic alteration (chlorite-smectite-illite±carbonates), is pervasive and occurs as veins, overprinting earlier phyllic and potassic alteration.

Sulphide mineralisation includes chalcopyrite, pyrite, molybdenite, and pyrrhotite, occurring as both as disseminations and within quartz veinlets. Disseminated chalcopyrite is observed to replace mafic minerals. Disseminated molybdenite is observed in groundmass and is also present in B-type quartz veinlets. Pyrrhotite is disseminated and is observed to replace mafic minerals in zones of potassic alteration. Magnetite is disseminated and observed to be overprinting mafic minerals.

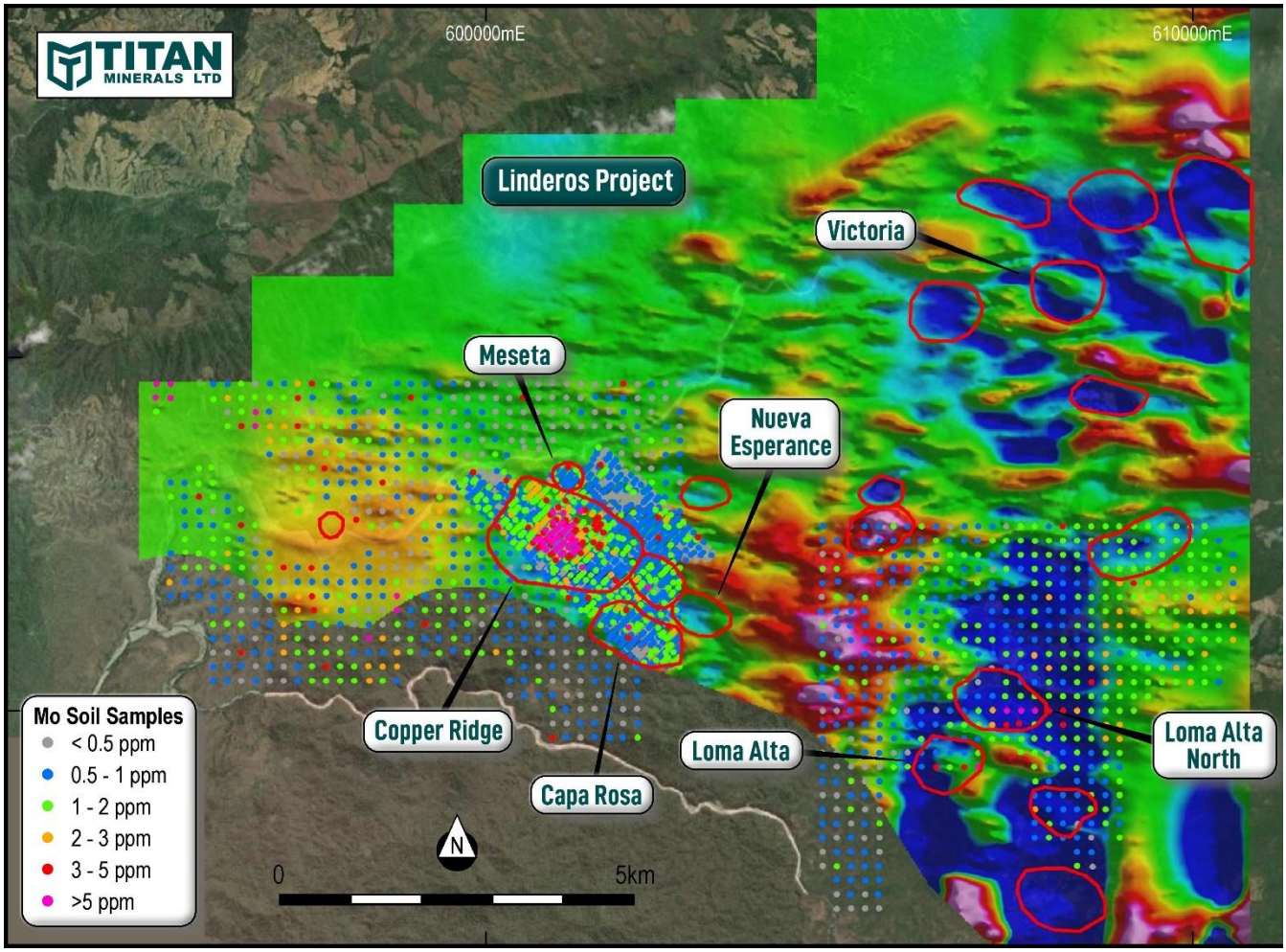

Figure 5. Overview of Linderos Copper Project displaying airborne magnetics (TMI RTP), regional soil geochemistry (molybdenum), with exploration targets outlined with red polygons

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.

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. Linderos significant diamond drilling results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)		Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (ppm)	Cu_Eq* (%)
DHCR-14	197.1	499.4		302.3	0.24	0.05	1.00	26.15	0.32
	287.7	390.0	incl	**102.3**	**0.28**	**0.06**	**1.15**	**25.16**	**0.37**
	524.1	665.0		140.9	0.16	0.05	0.67	41.75	0.23
	793.4	988.8		195.4	0.18	0.03	0.90	31.26	0.24
DHCR-15	134.8	161.1		26.3	0.15	0.01	0.92	1.00	0.17
	270.3	970.6		700.4	0.26	0.07	1.08	34.89	0.36
	316.2	350.0	incl	**33.9**	**0.52**	**0.15**	**1.45**	**25.64**	**0.70**
	330.0	350.0	and incl	**20.0**	**0.59**	**0.19**	**1.61**	**31.67**	**0.82**
	412.0	576.8	incl	**164.8**	**0.36**	**0.12**	**1.63**	**42.91**	**0.52**
DHCR-16	906.0	998.8		92.8	0.26	0.04	1.35	32.03	0.33
DHCR-17	176.1	268.2		92.1	0.13	0.04	0.49	52.39	0.20
	444.3	566.5		122.2	0.16	0.01	0.72	25.15	0.19
	629.0	674.0		45.0	0.12	0.01	0.92	13.95	0.15
DHCR-18	364.7	575.2		210.5	0.17	0.04	0.74	108.42	0.26

***Copper Equivalent (Cu Eq) values – Requirements under the JORC Code**

- Assumed commodity prices for calculation of Copper Equivalent (Cu Eq) is Cu US$5.00/lb, Au US$3,500/oz, Mo: US$20/lb and Ag US$50/oz
- Recoveries are assumed from similar deposits: Cu = 85%, Au = 65%, Ag = 65%, Mo = 80%
- Cu Eq (%) was calculated using the following formula: ((Cu% x Cu price 1% per tonne x Cu recovery) + (Au(g/t) x Au price per g/t x Au recovery) + (Mo ppm x Mo price per g/t x Mo recovery) + Ag ppm x Ag price per g/t x Ag recovery)) / (Cu price 1% per tonne x Cu recovery). **Cu Eq (%) = Cu (%) + 0.6635425 x Au(g/t) + 0.00032 x Mo (ppm) + 0.0094792 x Ag (ppm)**
- TTM confirms that it is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Table 2. Linderos diamond drillhole collar and orientation details

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
DHCR-14	Diamond	601657	9527692	306	1001.3	285	-75
DHCR-15	Diamond	601288	9527147	318	1003.7	75	-70
DHCR-16	Diamond	601156	9527271	336	1052.0	80	-75
DHCR-17	Diamond	601288	9527147	318	1001.0	321	-66
DHCR-18	Diamond	601288	9527147	318	575.2	46	-75

NB. All locations are given in WGS84 Datum.

APPENDIX B

Linderos 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 (eg '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 (eg 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 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. • Drill samples were sent to ALS Global laboratories. Sample preparation was conducted in Quito, Ecuador and analysis was completed in Lima, Peru. • 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 30g 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, • Core is oriented with the Devicore device putting the orientation mark in the bottom of hole. Reliable oriented core is defined once at least two runs in a row have less than 10mm in rotation offset at HTW diameter and less than 8mm in NTW.
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 measured 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically 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.*	• No data acquisition has commenced at the current stage of the project in support of mining or metallurgical studies. • Diamond core samples are logged in detail, with descriptions and coded lithology for modelling purposes, with 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 recorded for all sampled and mapped intervals with qualitative logging completed for lithological composition, texture, colour, structures, veining, alteration, and quantitative logging for observed mineralogy, and estimated mineral content of quartz sulphide minerals. • All sampled intercepts in this report are logged for geology and alteration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core 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 and length used are typical methods used for other porphyry 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All reported results are submitted to an accredited independent laboratory and are analysed by methods considered 'near total' assay techniques as outlined in previous sections of this table. • Sample preparation and analysis was completed by ALS Global laboratories. • No geophysical tools used in reported channel sampling. • Quality control and quality assurance procedures ("QAQC") are defined in Titan sampling procedure documents and for the reported results QAQC for reported channel sampling work is comprised of 4.8% blanks, 4% field duplicates, and 3.4% certified reference material (standards) for an aggregate 12% of QAQC independent of the laboratories in-house QAQC. • All results are checked before upload to the digital database to confirm they are performing as expected.
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, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Reported intersections are logged by professional geologists in Ecuador and data validated by a senior geologist in Australia. • Twin holes have not been used in the reported exploration results. • Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored together with the merged data. • Field data is captured on both hard copy and digital formats, and transmitted to the database management team for validation and upload to a managed Access and MX deposits database controlled by the database manager. • No adjustment to data is made in the reported results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill collars are surveyed by handheld GPS. Surveys are accurate to +/- 5m in horizontal precision. • All surveyed data is collected and stored in WGS84 datum Zone 17 south. • Topographic control is based on LiDAR survey completed in August, 2022. The acquired data was from Copper Ridge and Meseta Gold prospects, covering an area of 12.8km². The minimum information density was 5 points per square metre, the flight altitude path was at 300m, with an average velocity of 70 knots. The overlap per flight pass was 42%, considering 16 flight lines.
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.*	• Early-stage exploration drilling has been conducted from available constructed drill platforms, with drilling designed to test targets defined by surface mapping, channel sampling and previous drilling. • Drilling to date does not have adequate spacing or distribution sufficient to establish continuity of mineralisation or underpin a mineral resource estimation, and further systematic exploration and drilling is required to facilitate a Mineral Resource Estimate. • Sample compositing has been applied in reported results, with average composite length being 2 metres.
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.*	• Geometry of the mineralisation identified in drilling has not been outlined with adequate sample density to comment on potential for bias in sampling. • Relationship between drill orientation and orientation of key mineralised structures/ controls is not yet defined and requires further drilling to assess.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by Hanrine geologists and held in a secured yard at Macara prior to being transported where laboratory and dispatch paperwork is processed. Samples are enclosed in polyweave sacks for delivery to the laboratory and weighed individually prior to shipment and upon arrival at the laboratory. 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 independent audit of project data or umpire laboratory checks have been undertaken by Titan for the reported results.

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Titan Minerals Ltd, through its indirect wholly owned Ecuadorian subsidiaries holds a portfolio of exploration properties in the Loja and Zamora-Chinchipe Provinces of Ecuador. The Linderos project is comprised of four concessions in the Loja Province with Titan holding a 49% interest, while Hanrine owns a 51% interest in the Linderos E, Naranjo, Dynasty 1, and Chorrera, concessions totaling an area of 143km^2. • Mineral concessions in Ecuador are subject to government royalty, the amount of which varies from 3% to 8% 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. • 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 adhered to for the following year submitted to the Environmental Department of the Ministry of Energy and Mines. 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 Ministry of Energy and Mines in accordance with the Mining Law on such terms and conditions as defined in the Mining Law. • The Company is not aware of any social, cultural, or environmental impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area at the time of this report beyond the scope of regular permitting requirements as required under Ecuadorian Law.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment* and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Linderos Project: • 1974, The United Nations completes a 9-hole drilling program following a regional scale geochemical survey. • 1978, the DGGM and Mission Espanola complete a 2-hole program totaling just over 400m drilled. • 2004 until 2005 Dynasty Mining and Metals (later Core Gold Inc.) completed mapping, limited ground geophysical surveys and exploration sampling activity including 5 diamond drill holes totaling 1,146m drilled and 2,033 rock channel samples were taken from 1,161m of surface trenches • 2007 to 2008, a Joint Venture arrangement with Mariana Resource Ltd ("Mariana") completed soil surveys and 8 diamond drill holes, of which six holes totaling 858m drilled are located within the Linderos Project's Chorrera concession. • 2017-19, Core Gold Inc. (formerly Dynasty Metals and Mining Inc.) completed a series of 5m spaced trenches over a 100 x 150m area of artisanal mining operations to define a small zone of high-grade gold mineralisation and followed-up in 2018 with 11 diamond drill holes from 5 platforms testing the mineralisation at surface and ~1km east of outcropping surface mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Regionally, the Linderos project lies within the compressional Inter-Andean Graben that is bounded by regional scale faults. The graben is composed of multiple Miocene aged intrusions within thick Oligocene to Miocene aged volcano- sedimentary sequences overlying the Cretaceous aged Tangula Batholith that extends for over 80km from northern Peru into southern Ecuador. Local volcanic rocks 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.
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.*	• A summary of drillhole information has been included in the body of this release. • No information has been excluded from this 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 exploration results. A lower cut-off of 0.1% copper equivalent was used to determine significant intercepts. • Where higher grade copper is located within reported mineralised intervals at a 0.1% copper cut-off, locally an additional intercept is provided as “including” within the reported intercepts at a 0.2% copper cut-off. • Metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement and the assumptions and inputs are detailed here: • Assumed commodity prices for the calculation of Copper Equivalent (Cu Eq) is Cu US$5.00/lb, Au US$3,500/oz, Mo US$20/lb and Ag US$50/oz • Recoveries are assumed from similar deposits: Cu = 85%, Au = 65%, Ag = 65%, Mo = 80% • Cu Eq (%) was calculated using the following formula: ((Cu% x Cu price 1% per tonne x Cu recovery) + (Au(g/t) x Au price per g/t x Au recovery) + (Mo ppm x Mo price per g/t x Mo recovery) + Ag ppm x Ag price per g/t x Ag recovery)) / (Cu price 1% per tonne x Cu recovery). • **Cu Eq (%) = Cu (%) + 0.6635425 x Au(g/t) + 0.00032 x Mo (ppm) + 0.0094792 x Ag (ppm)** • TTM confirms that it is the Company’s opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• All reported intersections are measured sample lengths and are not to be interpreted as true thickness. Exploration to date is not sufficient to define geometry or continuity of mineralisation reported. • True widths to be estimated with completion of more advance exploration and commencement of both oriented core drilling and commencement of 3D visualisation and modelling work with project advancing to a scoping stage.
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All material exploration results are included in this report, and location of all results are included in their entirety in the figures provided.
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.*	• Geological interpretation and summary of previously reported geochemical survey results included in figures. • No other available datasets are considered relevant to reported exploration results. • No metallurgical test results, bulk density, or groundwater tests have been completed on areas related to the 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.*	• Included in body of report. • Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person.