DYNASTY SCALE REINFORCED BY PORPHYRY HOSTED MINERALISATION

Mineral resource update imminent, following 25,000m drilling campaign in 2025

Key Highlights

- **Further wide zones of gold-silver ± copper porphyry mineralisation have been intersected in drilling at the Kaliman target. Latest results have highlighted strong mineralisation continuity, which remains open at depth and along strike. Significant results include:**
  - **159.9m @ 0.7 g/t Au Eq.**[1] from 2.1m in CVDD25-184
  - **138.4m @ 0.8 g/t Au Eq.** from 3.6m & **42.7m @ 0.8 g/t Au Eq** from 263.3m in CVDD25-187
  - **142.6m @ 0.5g/t Au Eq.** from 12.1m in CVDD25-189
- **Results previously announced from Titan's drilling at Kaliman in 2025, include:**
  - **216.6m @ 0.6 g/t Au Eq.** from 4m in CVDD25-157
  - **143m @ 0.7 g/t Au Eq.** from 147m in CVDD25-156
  - **153m @ 0.6 g/t Au Eq.** from 107m in CVDD25-144
- **Results from historical drilling completed in 2021 at Kaliman include:**
  - **102.7m @ 1.6 g/t Au Eq.** from 46.5m in CVD072
  - **115m @ 0.7 g/t Au Eq.** from 0m & **161m @ 0.6 g/t Au Eq.** from 146m in CVD057
  - **129.4m @ 0.5 g/t Au Eq.** from 298m in CVD071
  - **150m @ 0.4 g/t Au Eq.** from 0m in CVD063
- **Extensive zones of porphyry and breccia hosted mineralisation are set to be incorporated into the forthcoming Dynasty Mineral Resource update, providing a large-scale, robust resource for future studies.**
- **The addition of wide zones of porphyry hosted mineralisation has the potential to reduce strip ratios, increase the project scale, extend mine life and enhance overall economics. Mine studies are scheduled to commence upon delivery of the updated Mineral Resource in late Q1 2026.**

Titan's CEO Melanie Leighton commented:

"Time and time again, we see the scale and continuity of mineralisation being confirmed by our drilling. These latest results have continued to hit mineralisation as predicted by our modelling, and as identified by our surface mapping and geochemistry where we have designed drilling to test new extensional areas."

[1] Gold Equivalent (**AuEq.**) values – Requirements under the JORC Code
- Assumed commodity prices for calculation of Gold Equivalent (AuEq) is Cu US$5.00/lb, Au US$4,000/oz and Ag US$60/oz
- Recoveries are assumed from preliminary metallurgical testwork and similar deposits: Au = 90%, Ag = 89%, Cu = 90%
- AuEq (g/t) was calculated using the following formula: ((Au + (Ag ppm x Ag price per oz x Ag recovery) + (Cu ppm x Cu price per oz x Cu recovery)) / (Au price per oz).) **Au Eq (g/t) = Au (ppm) + 0.01338 x Ag (ppm) + 0.77145 x Cu (%)**
- TTM confirms that it is the Company's opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

"Cerro Verde already has epithermal hosted resources of 1.9Moz gold and 12Moz silver, so incorporating bulk zones of porphyry and breccia hosted mineralisation is set to substantially grow and enhance resources."

"I'm pleased to advise that Entech Mining, are in the final stages of the Mineral Resource estimation and we look forward to delivering the Dynasty resource update very soon. Orelogy Mine Consulting are undertaking preparatory work, ready to commence mine studies upon delivery of the updated resource."

"There are many other exciting targets that remain to be tested at Dynasty, and we look forward to getting the drill rigs out to test the compelling porphyry copper targets and new gold targets that have been highlighted by technical workshops recently held in Ecuador."

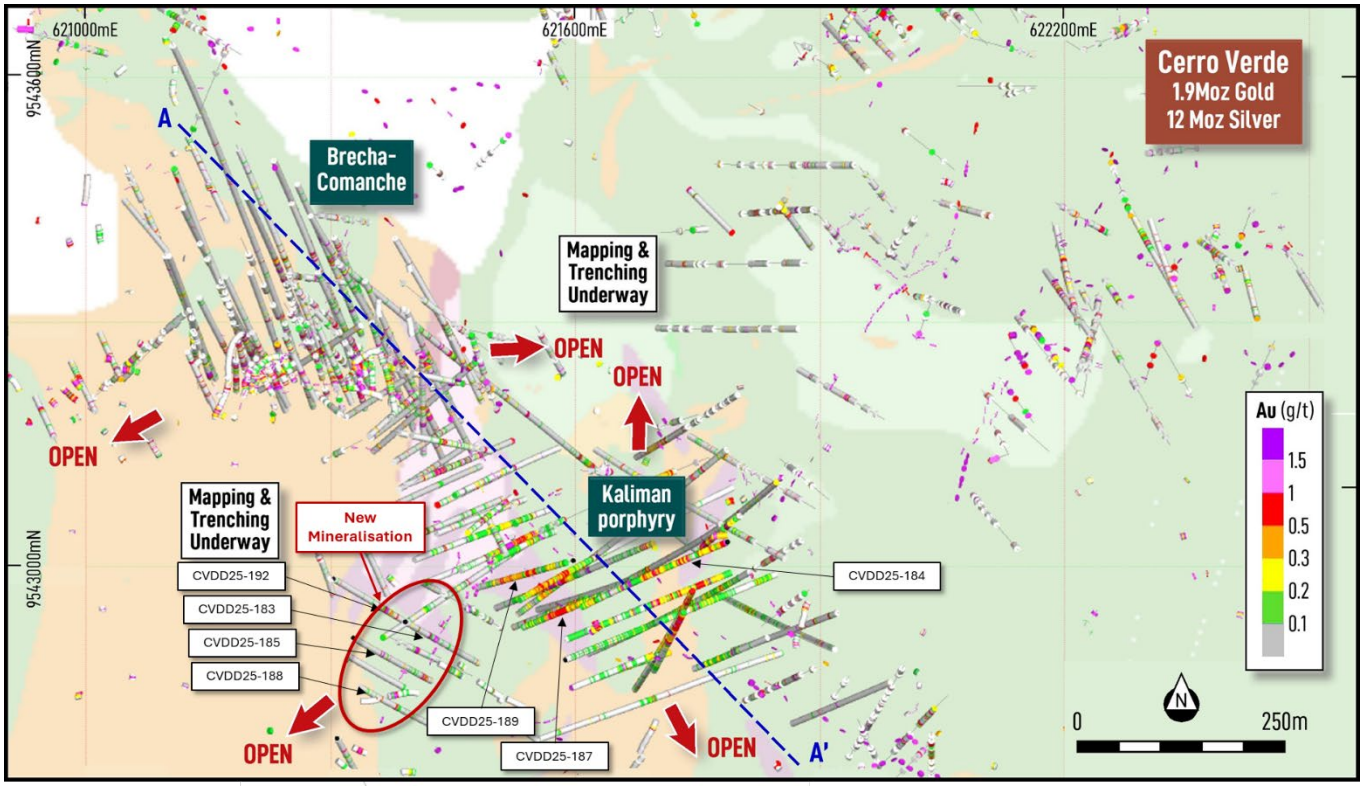

Figure 1. Cerro Verde plan view showing the Brecha-Comanche and Kaliman targets, interpreted surface geology, drill traces coloured by gold (g/t), latest significant drill intercepts and new epithermal mineralisation at Kaliman southwest.

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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 prepares for a Mineral Resource update.

Drilling in late 2025 was largely directed towards the Brecha-Comanche and Kaliman targets within the Cerro Verde prospect. The drilling was designed to rapidly grow resources by targeting wide zones of porphyry and breccia hosted gold-silver ± copper mineralisation, with this strategy proving successful given recent results.

The porphyry hosted mineralisation extends from surface and represents a substantial addition to the upcoming Dynasty resource, providing a bulk mining scenario with potential for reduced strip ratios and extended mine life, which will supplement the epithermal vein hosted mineralisation included in the current resource of **3.1Moz gold @ 2.23g/t Au & 22Moz silver @ 15.7g/t Ag**.

Kaliman Porphyry Target

Latest results from the Kaliman target have confirmed and extended porphyry hosted mineralisation. Kaliman now boasts porphyry hosted gold-silver +/- copper mineralisation over approximately 500m of strike, by 350m in width and down to a depth of 600m. The mineralisation remains open, with 2026 drilling planned to target high priority extensions that could have a meaningful impact on growing resources.

Latest significant drill results returned from the Kaliman porphyry target include:

CVDD25-184:

- **159.9m @ 0.7 g/t Au Eq[2].** (0.5 g/t Au, 2.6 g/t Ag, 0.18% Cu) from 2.1m, including a high-grade intercept of **16.7m @ 2.0 g/t Au Eq.** (1.9 g/t Au, 6.5 g/t Ag, 0.05% Cu) from 141.2m

CVDD25-187:

- **138.4m @ 0.8 g/t Au Eq.** (0.5 g/t Au, 14.9 g/t Ag, 0.13% Cu) from 3.6m, including a high-grade intercept of **20.8m @ 2.9 g/t Au Eq.** (1.7 g/t Au, 85.4 g/t Ag, 0.10% Cu) from 79.8m &
- **154.5m @ 0.4 Au Eq.** (0.3 g/t Au, 0.9 g/t Ag, 0.12% Cu) from 192.3m, including a high-grade intercept of **42.7m @ 0.8 Au Eq.** (0.6 g/t Au, 1.4 g/t Ag, 0.20% Cu) from 263.3m

CVDD25-189:

- **142.6m @ 0.5 g/t Au Eq.** (0.4 g/t Au, 1.2 g/t Ag, 0.09% Cu) from 12.1m, including high-grade intercepts of **18.7m @ 0.8 g/t Au Eq.** (0.7 g/t Au, 0.9 g/t Ag, 0.15% Cu) from 64.3m & **15.6m @ 1.2 g/t Au Eq.** (1.1 g/t Au, 3.6 g/t Ag, 0.08% Cu) from 121.4m

These latest results from Kaliman further complement previously announced results, where extensive zones of porphyry hosted gold-silver ± copper mineralisation, have been delivered by Titan's resource drilling. Previously announced significant intercepts from Titan's 2025 drilling at Kaliman include:

- **216.6m @ 0.6 g/t Au Eq.** (0.5 g/t Au, 1.9 g/t Ag, 0.11% Cu) from 4m in CVDD25-157
- **143m @ 0.7 g/t Au Eq.** (0.6 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Ag, 0.15% Cu) from 147m in CVDD25-156
- **153m @ 0.6 g/t Au Eq.** (0.5 g/t Au, 1.9 g/t Ag, 0.08% Cu) from 107m in CVDD25-144
- **125.8m @ 0.2 Au Eq.** (0.2 g/t Au, 0.5 g/t Ag, 0.08% Cu) from 84.9m in CVDD25-159
- **46.1m @ 0.7 Au Eq.** (0.5 g/t Au, 5.3 g/t Ag, 0.12% Cu) from 51m in CVDD25-164

[2] [2] Gold Equivalent (AuEq) values – Requirements under the JORC Code

- Assumed commodity prices for calculation of Gold Equivalent (AuEq) is Cu US$4.20/lb, Au US$3,000/oz and Ag US$35/oz
- Recoveries are assumed from preliminary metallurgical testwork and similar deposits: Au = 90%, Ag = 89%, Cu = 90%
- AuEq (g/t) was calculated using the following formula: ((Au + (Ag ppm x Ag price per oz x Ag recovery) + (Cu ppm x Cu price per oz x Cu recovery)) / (Au price per oz).
  AuEq (ppm) = Au (ppm) + 0.010194 x Ag (ppm) + 0.86402 x Cu (%)
- TTM confirms that it is the Company's opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Additional significant intercepts from drilling completed in 2021 at Kaliman include:

- **102.7m @ 1.6 g/t Au Eq.** (1.5 g/t Au, 4.5 g/t Ag, 0.09% Cu) from 46.5 metres in CVD072
- **115m @ 0.7 g/t Au Eq.** (0.4 g/t Au, 7.1 g/t Ag, 0.18 % Cu) from 0m & **161m @ 0.6 g/t Au Eq.** (0.5 g/t Au, 1.2 g/t Ag, 0.10 % Cu) from 146m in CVD057
- **129.4m @ 0.5 g/t Au Eq.** (0.4 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Ag, 0.10% Cu) from 298m in CVD071
- **150m @ 0.4 g/t Au Eq.** (0.3 g/t Au, 0.9 g/t Ag, 0.09% Cu) from 0m in CVD063
- **103.2m @ 0.4 g/t Au Eq.** (0.3 g/t Au, 0.6 g/t Ag, 0.07% Cu) from 540.8m in CVD037
- **242.4m @ 0.3 g/t Au Eq.** (0.2 g/t Au, 1.1 g/t Ag, 0.11% Cu) from 146m in CVD064

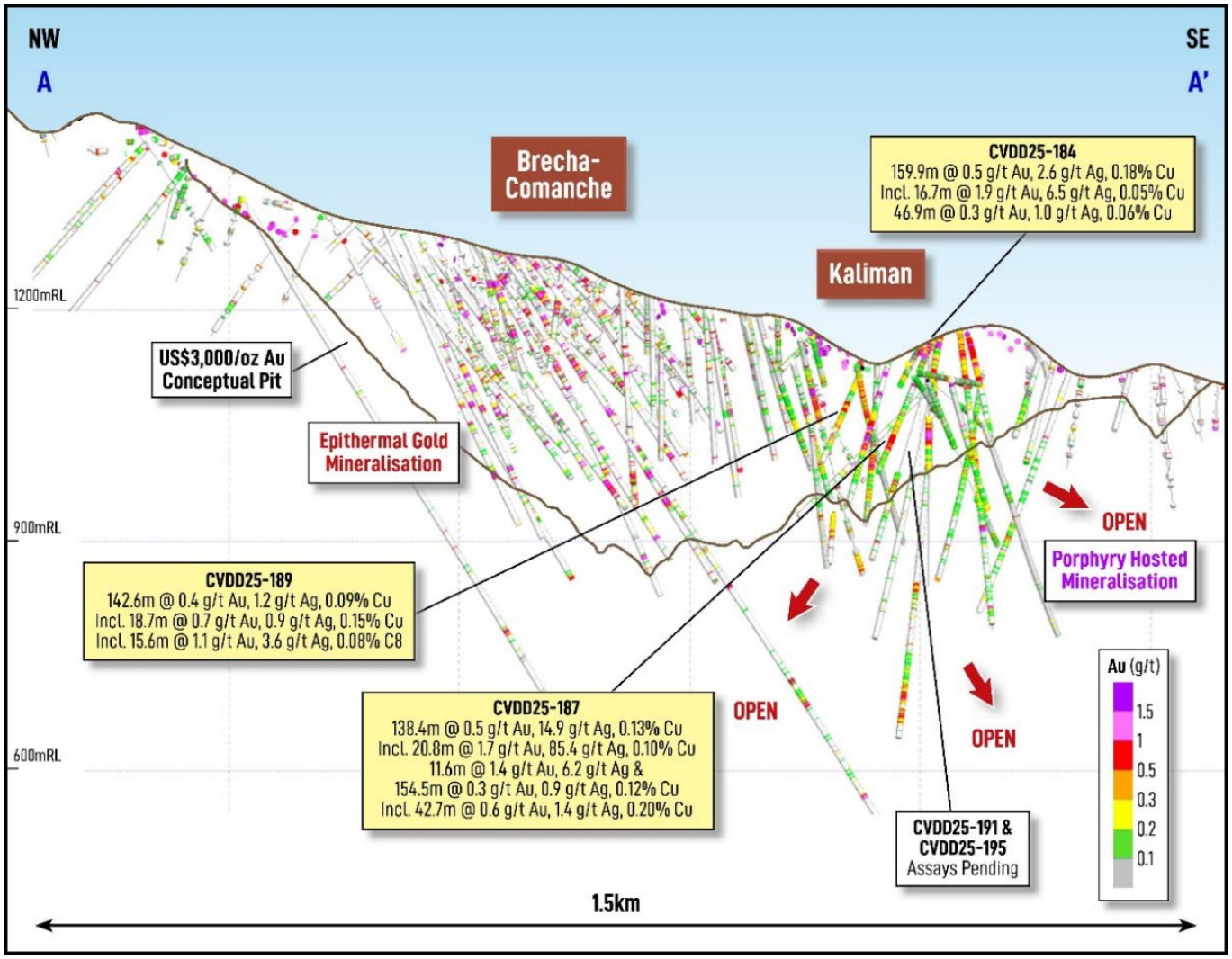


Figure 2. Cerro Verde long section (300m window) looking northeast showing the Brecha-Comanche and Kaliman targets, latest significant drill intercepts and drill traces coloured by gold (g/t).

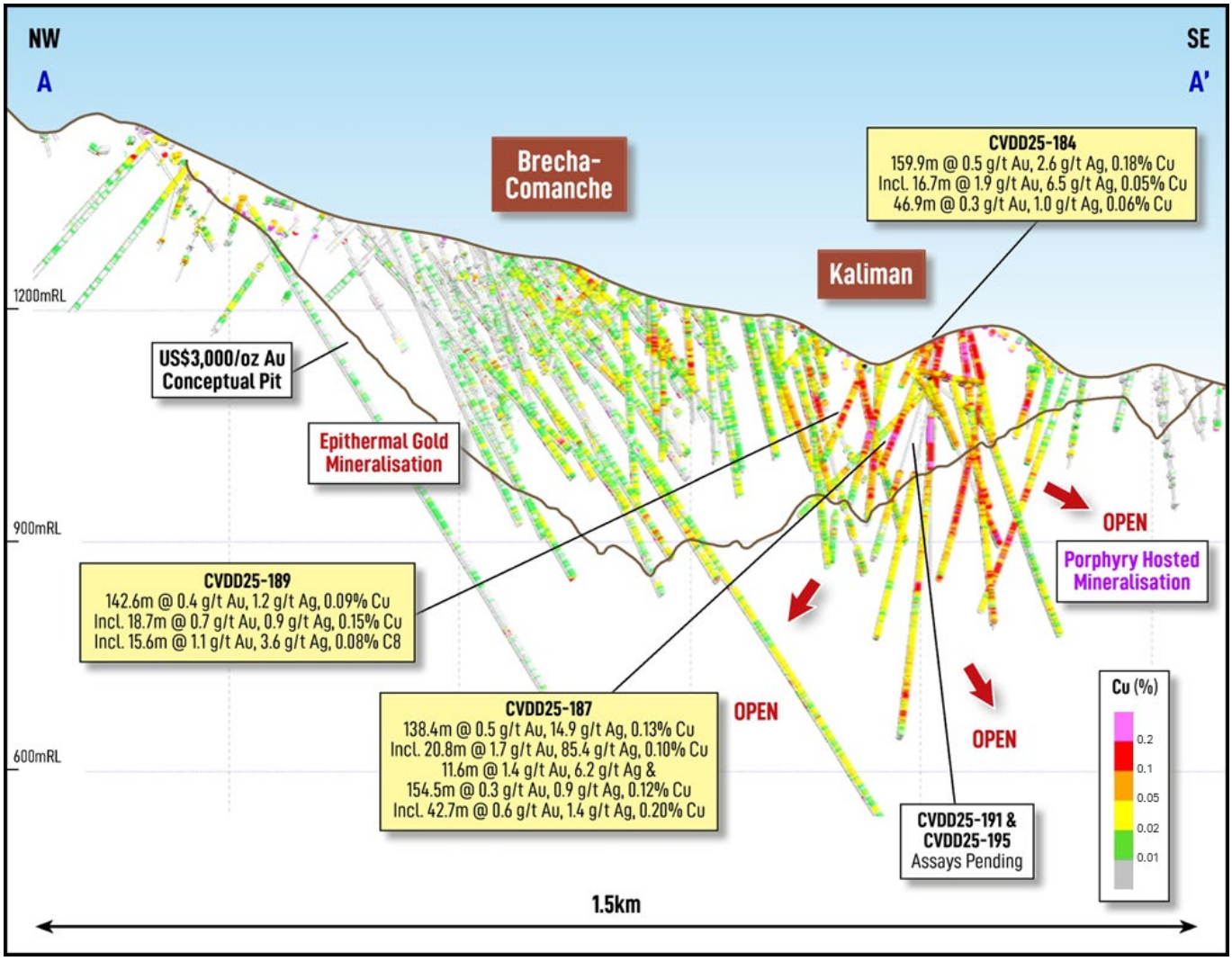
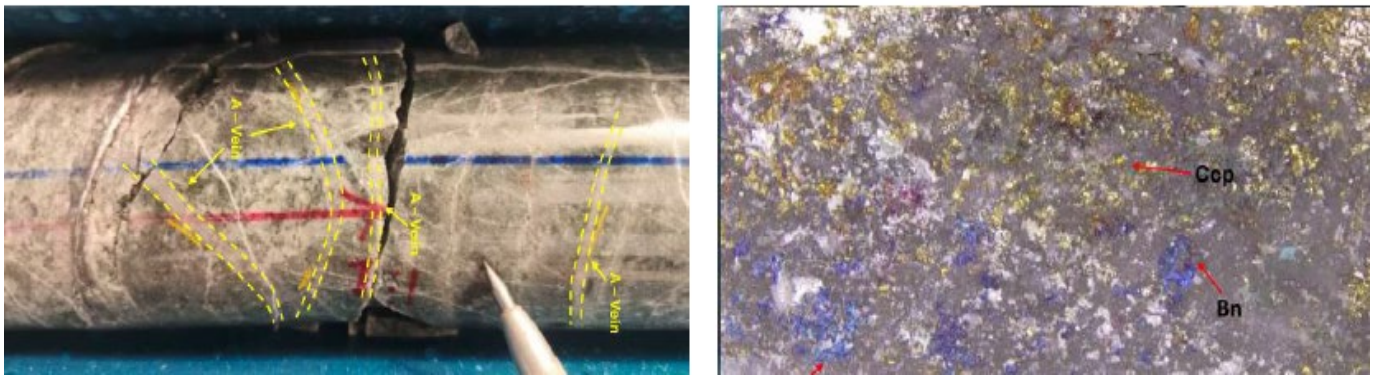


Figure 3. Cerro Verde long section (300m window) looking northeast showing the Brecha-Comanche and Kaliman targets, latest significant drill intercepts and drill traces coloured by copper (%).



CVDD25-156 diamond core samples highlighting porphyry style veining copper mineralisation. Left: 180m. Diorite porphyry a stockwork A-type veins with a massive texture and the presence of disseminated chalcopyrite in veins. Right: 208m. copper mineralisation on fracture planes composed of chalcopyrite, bornite, and covellite.

Three main factors have changed and/ or improved at the Cerro Verde prospect since the July 2023 MRE was completed:

1. Improved Data Density & Geological Understanding

   When the 2023 MRE was prepared, drilling coverage at the Kaliman porphyry target was limited, which meant that geological and mineralisation controls were not well understood. At that time the limited information meant that extensive zones of porphyry hosted mineralisation at Kaliman were not considered in the MRE.

   Over the past 12 months several additional diamond drillholes have been drilled at Kaliman, which have demonstrated broad zones of gold-silver and copper mineralisation with strong continuity. The area is now well informed and constrained by drilling, hence its proposed inclusion in the forthcoming MRE.

2. Lower Cut-off Grade

   Broad zones of mineralisation were excluded from the 2023 MRE, with 0.5 g/t Au used as the minimum cut-off grade for epithermal mineralisation wireframes, meaning that any material below 0.5 g/t Au was excluded from the interpretation and subsequent resource estimation.

   The current MRE contemplates lower cut-off grades of 0.35 g/t Au and 0.1 g/t Au, to capture alteration halo mineralisation and porphyry hosted mineralisation, respectively.

3. Improved Gold & Silver Price Environment

   At the time of the July 2023 MRE, the gold price was ~US$1,900/oz and silver was ~ US$25/oz. Since then, the gold and silver price environment has substantially improved, with the gold price now more than double and the silver price almost triple.

   This means that a revised economic lens can be applied to the RPEEE assumptions, giving rise to the inclusion of additional classified resources, that were previously below the base of the open pit optimisation which was run at US$1,850/oz gold.

Kaliman Southwest Epithermal Target

Drilling to the southwest of Kaliman has been successful in extending epithermal gold-silver mineralisation into new areas outside previous resources, with latest significant results including:

CVDD25-183:
- **22.3m @ 2.0 g/t Au, 5.7 g/t Ag** from 54.4m

CVDD25-192:
- **3.7m @ 2.0 g/t Au, 5.7 g/t Ag** from 99.9m &
- **22.6m @ 1.4 g/t Au, 4.0 g/t Ag** from 110.5m &

CVDD25-185:
- **9.0m @ 1.9 g/t Au, 1.8 g/t Ag** from 62.1m &
- **18.6m @ 1.4 g/t Au, 4.0 g/t Ag** from 161m

CVDD25-188:
- **3.1m @ 1.9 g/t Au, 3.4 g/t Ag** from 46.1m &
- **13.0m @ 1.0 g/t Au, 4.8 g/t Ag** from 77.0m

Results returned from surface mapping and trenching completed in the second half of 2025, had highlighted the prospectivity of new areas of epithermal gold mineralisation that had not been considered within the previous resource limits. Drilling completed late in 2025 stepped out to test extensional targets to the southwest of Kaliman, in an area of very limited shallow drill coverage.

Pleasingly, drilling in this new area intersected and confirmed the depth continuity of the vein systems recognised in mapping and trenching at surface. The Company is planning further resource extensional drilling in 2026 where it is apparent that there are several areas of mineralisation at the Cerro Verde prospect that remain open, with strong potential for growing resources from surface.

Dynasty Next Steps

Titan continues to have engagement with its new shareholder, Lingbao Gold International Company Ltd (Lingbao). Demonstrated exploration upside and proven growth in the Dynasty Gold Project has also seen an escalation in corporate interest.

While corporate discussions are ongoing, Titan continues to advance the Dynasty Gold Project and its copper projects in Ecuador, with exploration drilling planned to commence in the coming weeks across several targets.

The Company is well placed to deliver on key milestones, with the Dynasty resource update imminent and feasibility studies set to commence in early Q2, at a time of buoyant gold, silver and copper prices.

Titan's board and management team remain steadfast in their pursuit to ensure that full value is realised for the Company's assets and look forward to providing updates as they become available.

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-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.

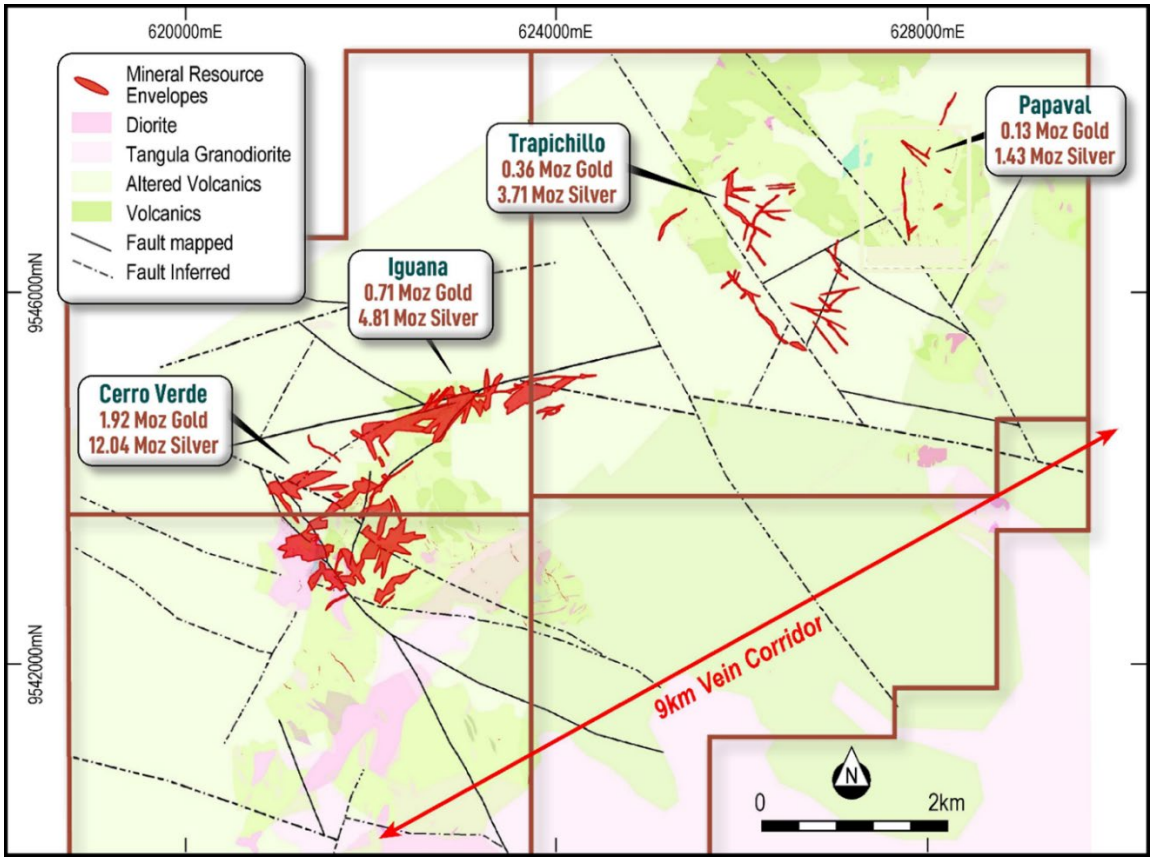

Figure 4. Dynasty Gold Project displaying Mineral Resources, simplified interpreted geology and prospect locations

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.

Gold Equivalent (AuEq) values – Requirements under the JORC Code

Assumed commodity prices for calculation of Gold Equivalent (AuEq.) are Au US$4,000/oz and Ag US$60/oz and Cu US$5.00/lb. Recoveries are assumed from preliminary metallurgical testwork and similar deposits: Au = 90%, Ag = 89%, Cu = 90%.

AuEq. (g/t) was calculated using the following formula: ((Au + (Ag ppm x Ag price per oz x Ag recovery) + (Cu ppm x Cu price per oz x Cu recovery)) / (Au price per oz). **Au Eq (g/t) = Au (ppm) + 0.01338 x Ag (ppm) + 0.77145 x Cu (%)**

TTM confirms that it is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Appendix A.

Table 1. Significant Diamond Drilling Results

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au Equiv (g/t)
CVDD25-184		2.1	162.0	159.9	0.5	2.6	0.18	0.7
	incl	141.2	157.9	16.7	1.9	6.5	0.05	2.0
		174.1	221.0	46.9	0.3	1.0	0.06	0.3
CVDD25-187		3.6	142.0	138.4	0.5	14.9	0.13	0.8
	incl	79.8	100.5	20.8	1.7	85.4	0.10	2.9
		158.8	170.4	11.6	1.4	6.2	0.03	1.5
		192.3	346.8	154.5	0.3	0.9	0.12	0.4
	incl	263.3	306.0	42.7	0.6	1.4	0.20	0.8
CVDD25-189		12.1	154.7	142.6	0.4	1.2	0.09	0.5
	incl	64.3	83.0	18.7	0.7	0.9	0.15	0.8
	& incl	121.4	137.0	15.6	1.1	3.6	0.08	1.2
CVDD25-183		54.4	76.7	22.3	2.0	5.7	0.01	2.1
CVDD25-185		62.1	71.1	9.0	1.9	1.8	0.03	1.9
		161.0	179.6	18.6	1.4	4.0	0.04	1.5
	incl	165.5	173.9	8.4	2.5	6.4	0.03	2.6
CVDD25-188		46.1	49.2	3.1	1.9	3.4	0.02	1.9
		77.0	90.0	13.0	1.0	4.8	0.03	1.1
CVDD25-192		99.9	103.6	3.7	2.0	5.7	0.04	2.1
		110.5	133.1	22.6	1.4	4.0	0.03	1.5
	incl	116.5	132.1	15.6	1.9	5.0	0.03	2.0

Table 2. Previously Announced Significant Diamond Drilling Results

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au Equiv (g/t)
CVDD25-157		4.0	220.6	216.6	0.5	1.9	0.11	0.6
CVDD25-156		147.0	290.0	143.0	0.6	1.0	0.15	0.7
CVDD25-144		107.0	260.0	153.0	0.5	1.9	0.08	0.6
CVDD25-159		84.9	210.7	125.8	0.2	0.5	0.08	0.2
CVDD25-164		51.0	97.1	46.1	0.5	5.3	0.12	0.7
CVD072		46.5	149.2	102.7	1.5	4.5	0.1	1.6
CVD057		0	115	115	0.4	7.1	0.2	0.7
	&	146	307	161.0	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.5
CVD071		298	427.4	129.4	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.5
CVD063		0	150	150.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4
CVD037		439	472.6	33.6	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.4
	&	540.8	644.0	103.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
CVD064		146	388.4	242.4	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.3

NB. Significant intercepts are nominally reported > 0.3 g/t Au for epithermal gold intercepts, and > 0.1 g/t Au for porphyry hosted gold intercepts.

Table 3. Diamond Drillhole Details

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elevation (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth (º)	Dip (º)
Kaliman	CVDD25-184	621786	9543030	1204	248	221	-25
Kaliman	CVDD25-187	621786	9543030	1204	248	346.8	-37
Kaliman	CVDD25-189	621596	9543007	1125	254	173.54	-45
Kaliman SW	CVDD25-183	621391	9542932	1194	120	182.74	-55
Kaliman SW	CVDD25-185	621327	9542913	1229	120	193.67	-55
Kaliman SW	CVDD25-188	621334	9542853	1213	120	170.45	-51
Kaliman SW	CVDD25-192	621302	9542985	1231	120	194.17	-52

Table 4. Diamond Drillhole Details- Previous Drilling

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elevation (m)	EOH (m)	Azimuth (º)	Dip (º)
Kaliman	CVDD25-144	621415	9542980	1163	270.0	68	-49
Kaliman	CVDD25-156	621698	9543030	1187	321.1	248	-47
Kaliman	CVDD25-157	621587	9542910	1118	220.6	68	0
Kaliman	CVDD25-159	621592	9542850	1107	210.7	68	-52
Kaliman	CVDD25-164	621835	9542913	1133	139.4	246	-45
Kaliman	CVD072	621461	9542991	1163	487.1	064	-45
Kaliman	CVD057	621743	9542970	1181	422.0	206	-70
Kaliman	CVD071	621787	9543145	1224	446.4	230	-45
Kaliman	CVD063	621531	9542959	1128	394.2	059	-45
Kaliman	CVD037	621846	9543104	1242	662.4	228	-65
Kaliman	CVD064	621878	9543033	1202	462.0	239	-53

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.

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.*	• 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 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.*	• 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

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 portion of the Dynasty Project. Operations exposed a number of veins of the Canadian NI 43-101 compliant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 0.1 g/t Au (porphyry) and 0.3 g/t Au (epithermal) with up to 4m of internal dilution (results with <0.3g/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

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').*	• 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.