

DYNASTY GOLD PROJECT SET TO GROW

Key Highlights

- The current Total Mineral Resource Inventory at the 100% owned Dynasty Gold Project is 3.1Moz gold and 22Moz silver.
- Expanded exploration programs have now proven continuity of mineralisation over the entire 9km epithermal gold corridor.
- More than half of the 9km epithermal gold system and the newly defined soil geochemical anomalies have not yet been drill tested, giving excellent potential to significantly increase the resource base.
- Linderos JV Agreement with Hancock Prospecting subsidiary company Hanrine, on track for execution late July.

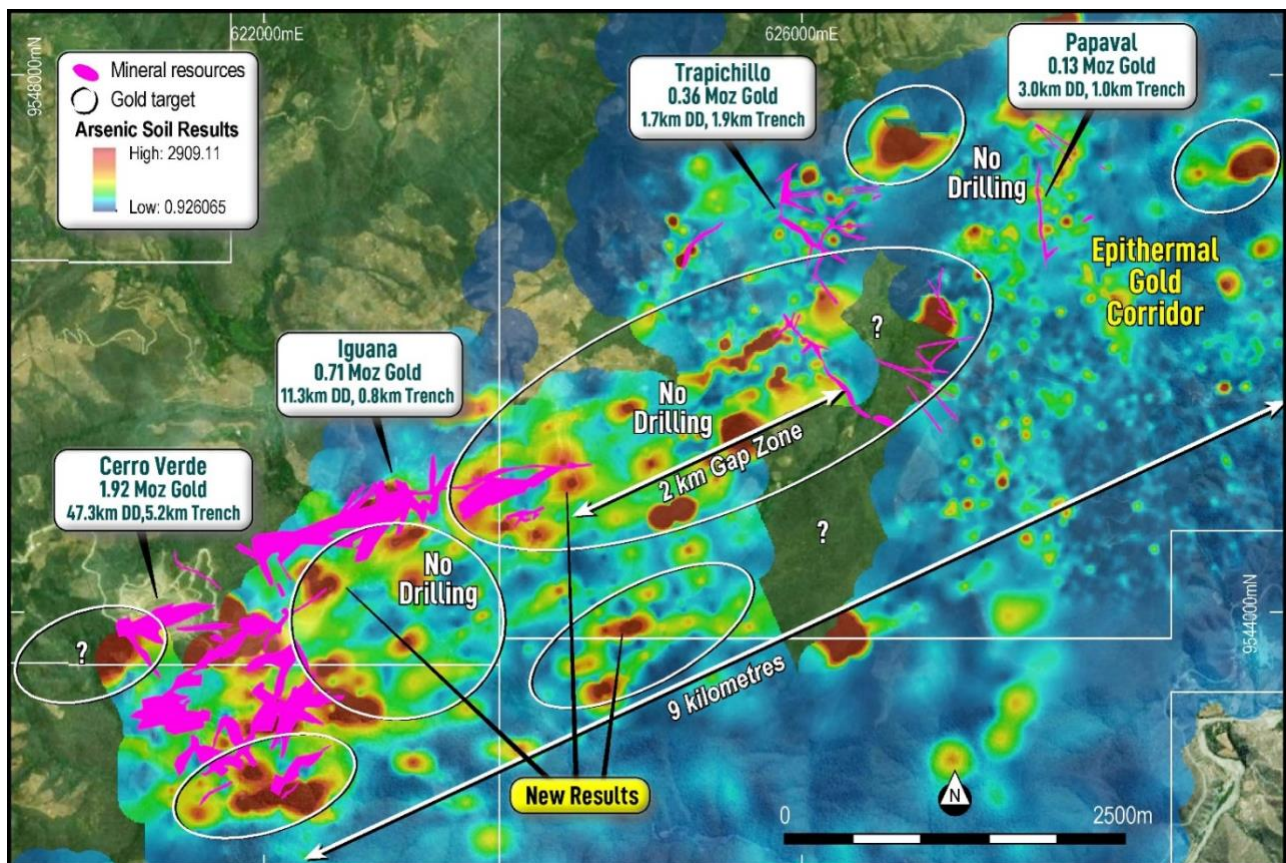


Figure 1. Dynasty Gold Project – 9km of strike showing soil geochemical anomalies and multiple target areas including the Gap Zone and Iguana South that remain undrilled.

Melanie Leighton
Chief Executive Officer
 E: melanie@titanminerals.com.au
 Ph: +61 8 6555 2950

Jane Morgan
Investor & Media Relations
 E: jm@janemorganmanagement.com.au
 Ph: + 61 405 555 618

Titan's CEO Melanie Leighton commented:

"It's exciting and significant that our expanded soil geochemical programs and ground reconnaissance programs have defined significant undrilled anomalies, proving the continuity of the Dynasty epithermal vein system over the full 9 kilometres of strike. We look forward to drill testing these newly highlighted target areas, with an expectation that our current resource base could increase significantly in size.

"In parallel we are continuing to advance our understanding of development options for Dynasty, with mine optimisation assessment, metallurgical workstreams and flowsheet development studies underway."

Dynasty Activities 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 conducting extensive reconnaissance exploration in areas outside the currently defined mineral resource.

Since commencing expanded mapping and soil sampling at Dynasty earlier this year, the epithermal gold footprint has been substantially expanded, and several new drill targets identified. The Company believes that these new targets have potential to substantially grow the Dynasty mineral resource, which currently stands at 3.1Moz gold and 22Moz silver.

Latest results returned from pXRF analysis of soil samples have confirmed the presence of multiple new epithermal gold targets as highlighted by strong and coherent arsenic¹ anomalies within the Dynasty epithermal gold corridor.

In relation to disclosure of pXRF results, the Company advises that an orientation study of 245 pXRF results in comparison with laboratory assay results has been conducted, with results showing excellent correlation for pathfinder elements used for epithermal gold and porphyry copper exploration. However, the Company cautions that estimates of arsenic abundance from pXRF results are not considered a proxy for quantitative analysis of laboratory assay results.

Strong coincident metal anomalies have been returned for two main areas as depicted in figures 1 and 2 and detailed below:

1. Gap Zone

Soil geochemistry returned from the 2-kilometre Gap Zone between the Iguana and Trapichillo prospects has confirmed the presence of strong arsenic anomalism. Pleasingly, multiple strike extensive soil arsenic anomalies have been unveiled, providing good confidence in the presence of further vein and shear hosted epithermal gold mineralisation that has the potential to extend the currently defined mineral resource from surface. Only shallow drilling is required to define potential resources in these new areas.

2. Iguana South

Several additional soil anomalies have also been identified to the south of Iguana. Again, these latest results and new targets were returned from areas never previously explored or drilled, representing further resource growth potential from shallow depths at Dynasty.

¹ Arsenic is strongly associated with gold, and represents a good proxy for gold mineralisation at the Dynasty Project

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 July 2024



Titan's geologists are continuing mapping along the Iguana-Trapichillo Gap Zone, and mapping has also commenced to the south of Iguana to better understand these new anomalies ahead of drill testing.

Trenching over the newly identified gold targets will commence this week, while trenching over the recently discovered Gisell copper target (see Figure 3) is now well advanced, with results expected in the coming month.

In addition, the Company is currently undertaking a target ranking and prioritisation exercise of all targets at the Dynasty Gold Project prior to designing the next campaign of resource drilling to be completed at the project.

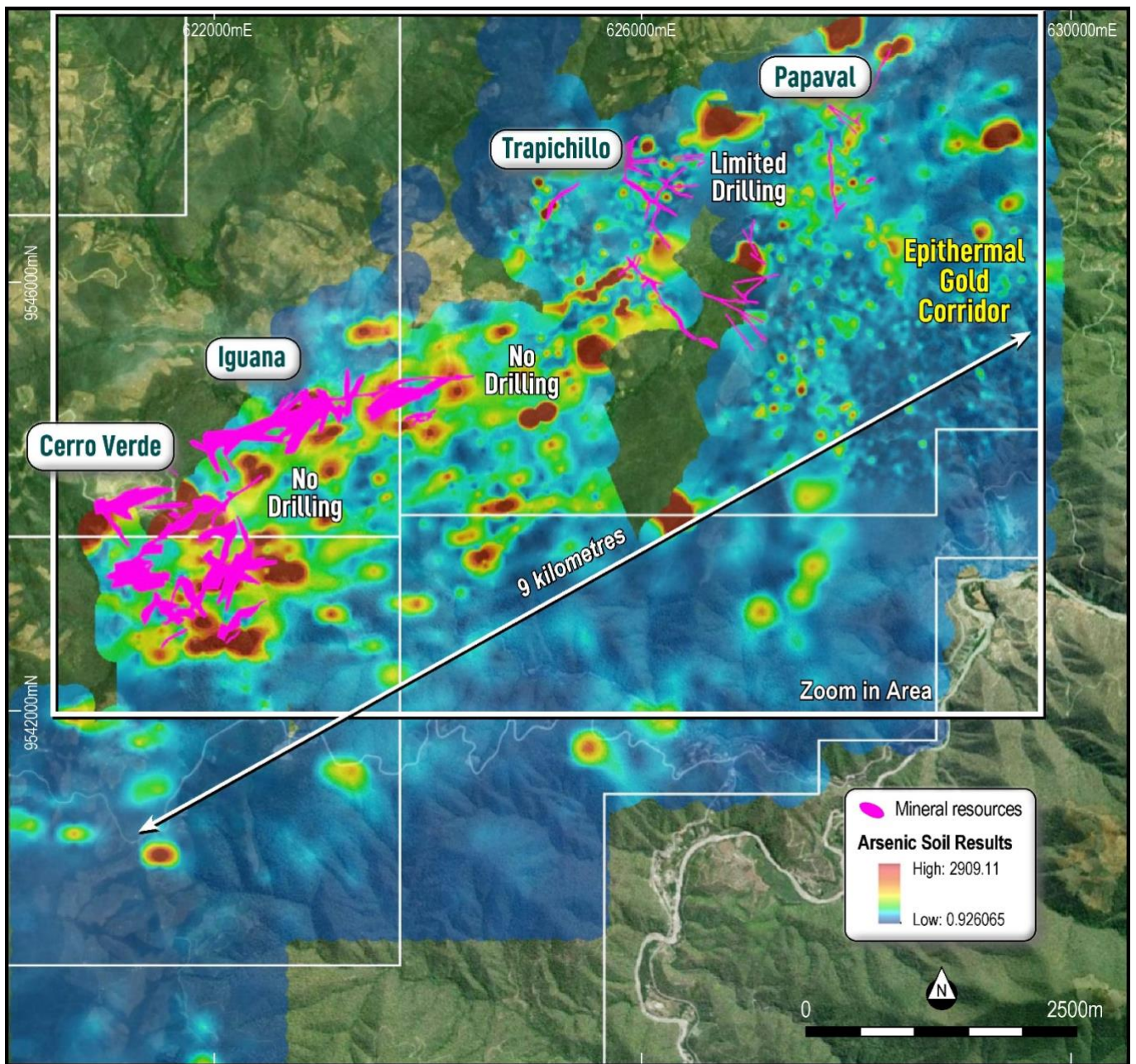


Figure 2. Dynasty Gold Project overview displaying surface soil geochemistry (arsenic ppm) in relation to current mineral resources. Note new large-scale arsenic anomalies over the “Gap Zone” connecting Iguana and Trapichillo prospects, and new soil anomalies south of Iguana.

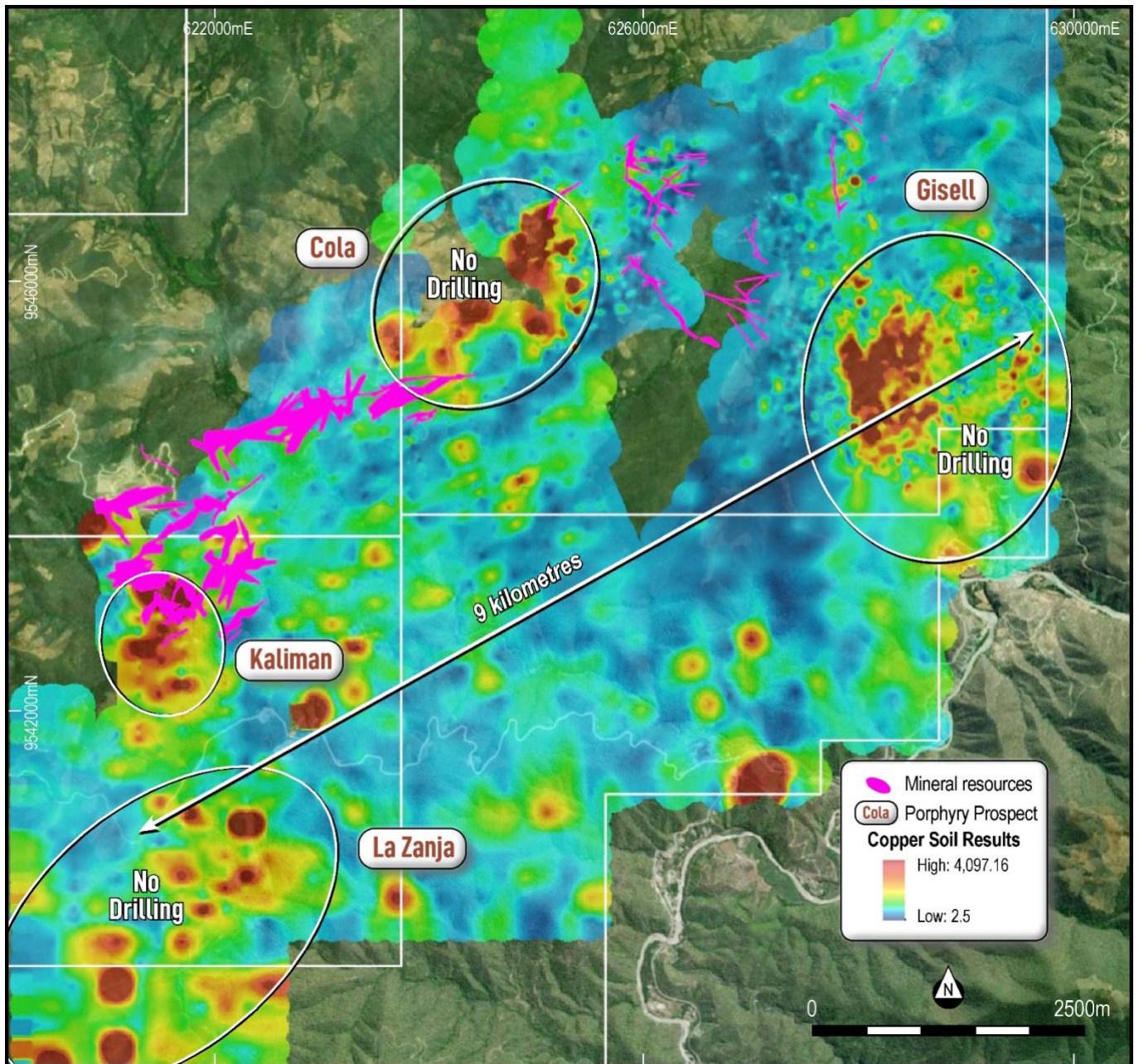


Figure 3. Dynasty Gold Project Zoom In displaying surface soil geochemistry (copper ppm). Note large-scale copper anomalies soil anomalies at the Gisell, Cola, Kaliman and La Zanja prospects.

Dynasty Mineral Resource Update

The following items are now complete as the Company works towards the Dynasty updated mineral resource estimate:

- Cerro Verde geological model complete and handed over to independent resource geologist, resource estimation workstreams underway.
- Papayal and Trapichillo geological models are now complete and handed over for resource estimation work to commence. The updated Papayal geological model incorporates drilling and trenching from the newly discovered Julia vein system.

- Updated oxidation surfaces have been updated by Titan's geologists and handed over to the resource geologist for refinement of weathering domains..
- Detailed surface mapping, drill core logging and multielement geochemistry have been used to create an improved and robust litho-structural model for the Dynasty Project.
- An improvement to the tonnage (density estimate) is probable given the addition of a large new dataset of bulk density measurements.

The Dynasty resource model captures 9 kilometres of mineralisation to a depth of approximately 400 metres and includes several hundred vein and shear hosted mineralised bodies. There is a significant amount of geological and geochemical data to be considered as part of the interpretation and modelling process. Considering the size of the model and the extensive amount of information utilised in the model, there have been some delays to the original timing of delivery of the resource estimate.

Despite the large volume of information and work involved, the resource modelling process is now well advanced and the Company expects the updated mineral resource estimate to be completed by the end of August 2024.

Dynasty Gold Project Next Steps

- Mapping over the 2 kilometre Gap Zone between Iguana and Trapichillo, and over newly identified targets at Iguana South to better understand mineralisation controls and extents.
- Trenching over newly identified arsenic (gold) and copper targets to better understand mineralisation style and potential grades at surface. This information will be used to optimise drill design- initial trench results due in the coming 2-3 weeks.
- Soil sampling over remaining unsampled area south of Trapichillo, closing the final gap in the gkm epithermal corridor, results expected in the coming 4 weeks.
- Rank and prioritise new targets defined by Titan's exploration, to determine the best targets to be drill tested- resource growth drilling planned to commence late Q3 2024
- Dynasty Mineral Resource Estimate Update, targeting modest resource growth and improved confidence and upgrade to JORC classification. Several resource workstreams now well advanced, expected delivery by the end of August 2024.
- Dynasty pre-scoping study will be updated with the impending resource estimate, results due Q4 2024.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates as exploration and resource development work programs advance at the Dynasty Gold Project.

Corporate Update

The Linderos Copper Project (**Linderos**) Joint Venture Earn-in Agreement (**JV Agreement**) with Hancock Prospecting (**Hancock**) subsidiary company, Hanrine Ecuadorian Exploration and Mining S.A (**Hanrine**) is on track, with execution anticipated in late July 2024. The definitive JV Agreement in the final stages of drafting after significant consultation with Hancock and Hanrine executives and legal counsel in Australia and Ecuador.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 July 2024



It is expected that exploration activities including drilling will commence at the Linderos Copper Project in late Q3 2024. These activities will be funded by Hanrine as part of the Linderos project earn-in expenditure commitment. For further detail on the terms of the JV Earn-in Agreement please refer to ASX release dated 18th April 2024.

The Company intends to undertake a 10 to 1 consolidation of its Shares, Options and Performance Rights on issue (**Consolidation**). This Consolidation resolution is subject to shareholder approval with a Shareholder General Meeting scheduled for Monday 22nd July 2024.

ENDS-

Released with the authority of the Board.

Contact details:

Investor Relations: Australia

Melanie Leighton
Chief Executive Officer
E: melanie@titanminerals.com.au
Ph: +61 8 6555 2950

Jane Morgan
Investor & Media Relations
E: jm@janemorganmanagement.com.au
Ph: + 61 405 555 618

CAPITAL STRUCTURE			
1.84B SHARES ON ISSUE ASX:TTM	\$2.9M CASH As at 31/03/24	\$3.8M RECEIVABLES As at 31/3/24	4.4M DAILY LIQUIDITY Average 30-day volume traded
\$92M MARKET CAP At \$0.05/sh	\$3.35M DEBT As at 31/3/2024	439M UNLISTED OPTIONS	~56% TOP 20 OWNERSHIP

Follow us on:



www.linkedin.com/company/titan-minerals-ltd



www.twitter.com/MineralsTitan



www.titanminerals.com.au

About the Dynasty Gold Project

The Dynasty Gold Project is an advanced stage exploration project comprising five contiguous concessions and is 139km² in area. Three of these concessions received Environmental Authorisation in 2016 and are fully permitted for all exploration activities.

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

Table 1. Dynasty Mineral Resource Estimate, July 2023

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

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

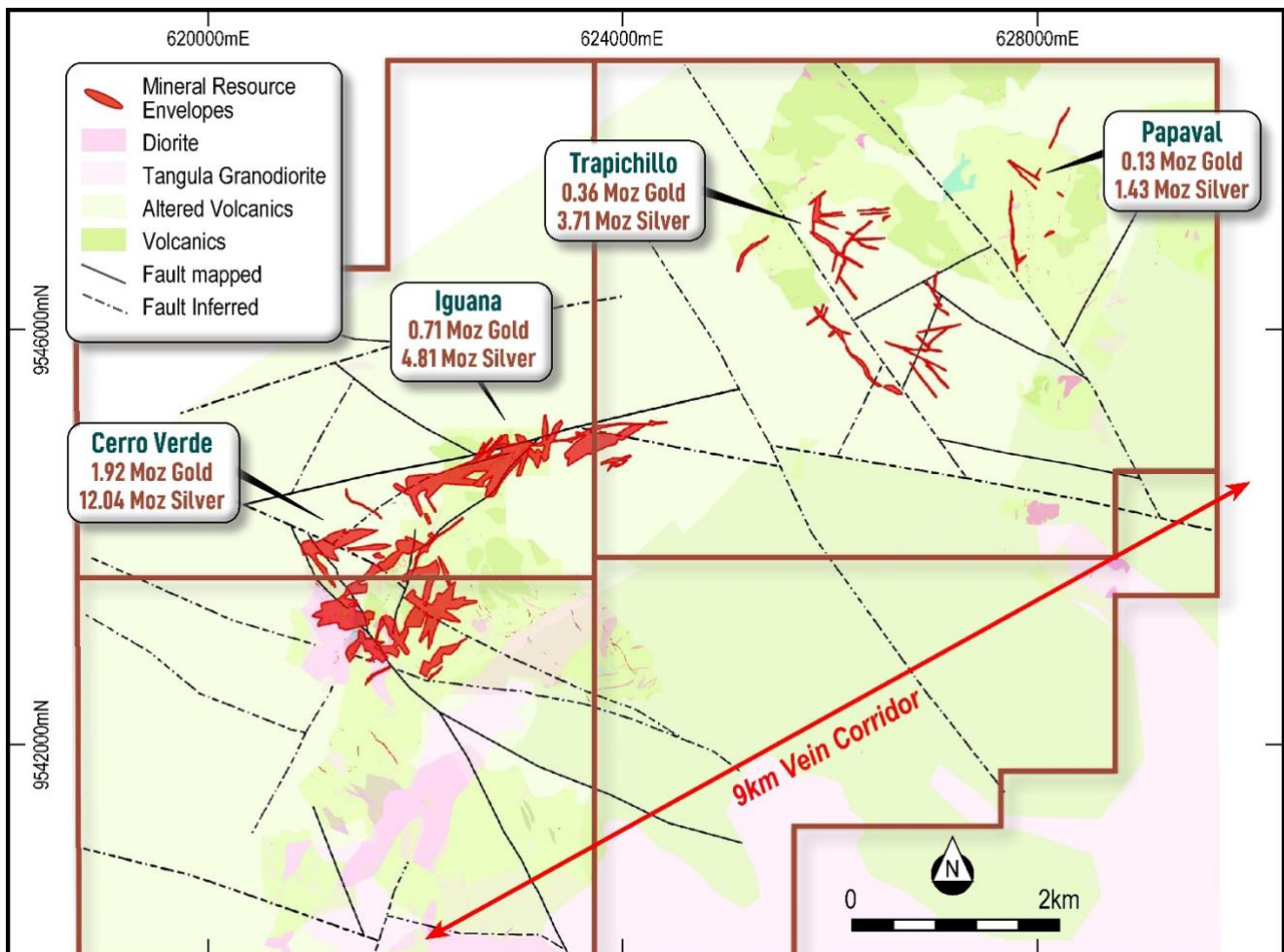


Figure 4. Dynasty plan view displaying Mineral Resources, prospects and geological interpretation.

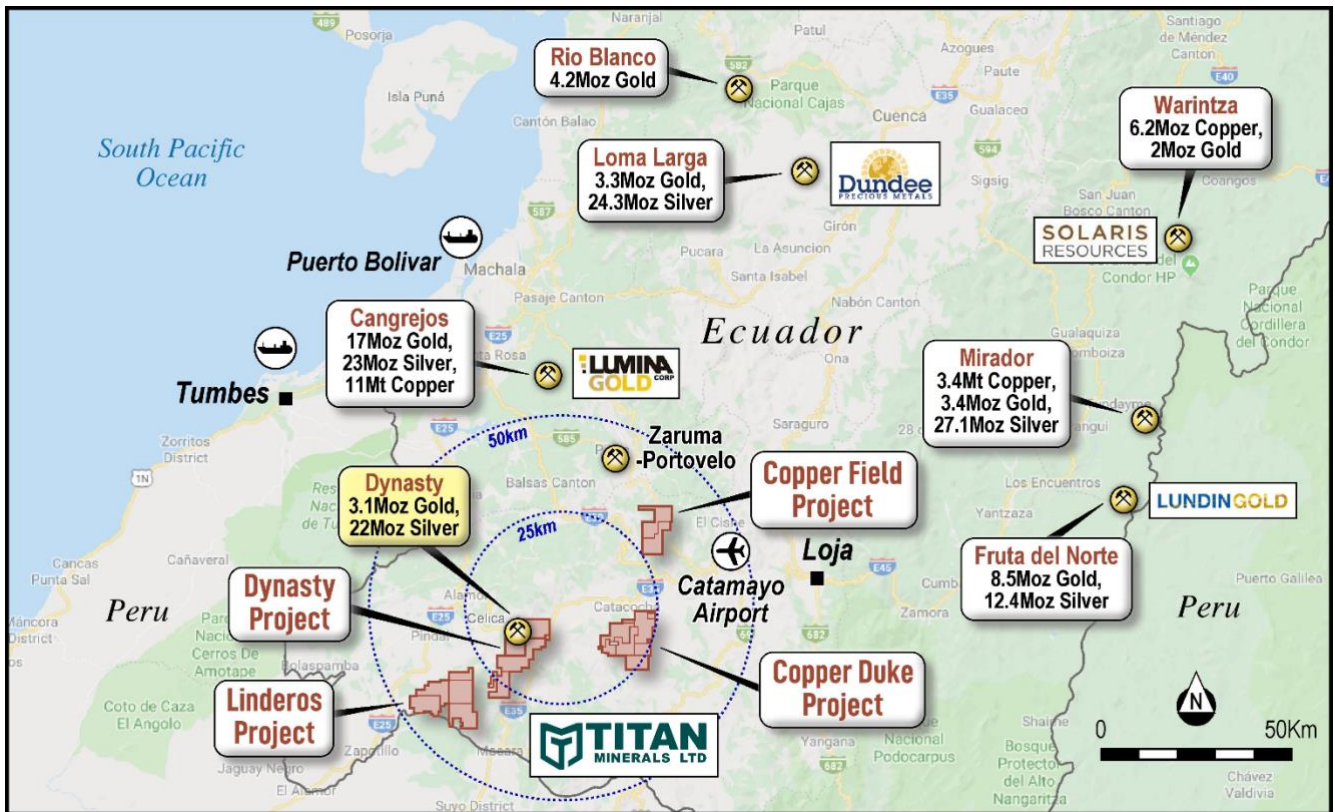


Figure 5. Titan Minerals southern Ecuador Projects, peer deposits and surrounding infrastructure

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

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.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 July 2024



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 B

Dynasty Project - 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling included in this announcement. Soil samples are obtained by excavating soil pits, allowing for the identification of soil profile layers in the area. The average sampling depth is 0.5m, where the B horizon remains intact and there is minimal influence or contamination from organic matter. Once collected, the sample is quartered and passed through a 2mm sieve, the portion passing through the sieve is retained, ensuring a minimum weight of 250g. Soil samples were dried at a temperature < 60°C, sieve sample to 180 microns (80 mesh), and pulverized up to 250g of the sample to achieve 85% passing through 75 microns mesh to form a pulp sample. 50g charges were split from each pulp for super trace gold and multielement in soils analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling included in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling included in this announcement.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 July 2024



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling included in this announcement. Geological observations have been routinely recorded for rock chip samples as part of detailed surface geological mapping.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples are obtained by excavating soil pits, allowing for the identification of soil profile layers in the area. The average sampling depth is 0.5m, where the B horizon remains intact and there is minimal influence or contamination from organic matter. Once collected, the sample is quartered and passed through a 2mm sieve, the portion passing through the sieve is retained, ensuring a minimum weight of 250g. pXRF Analysis: The samples were directed to the internal laboratory situated at the company's offices. Upon entry into the digital sample inventory, they undergo splitting, and a 50g portion is selected for further processing. This 50g portion is then dried in an oven at 60°C for 8 hours to remove moisture. Subsequently, the dried sample undergoes crushing under pressure with a glass roller. The pulverized sample is then pelletized and is prepared for analysis using the handheld p-XRF. Laboratory Assay Analysis: Au was analysed by Aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. An additional charge is split from sample for four acid digests with ICP-MS reporting a 48-element suite. Several duplicate soil samples have been evaluated using laboratory assay and also pXRF analysis with excellent correlation returned for arsenic, copper, lead and zinc. Arsenic is a very good proxy for gold at the Dynasty Gold Project, hence pXRF arsenic data being a valuable tool and vector when exploring for gold mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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). Au was analysed by Aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. An additional charge is split from sample for four acid digests with ICP-MS reporting a 48-element suite. Soil samples analysed by the company pXRF follow a strict sample preparation as outlined in the above section. The pXRF used is a SciAps X505-446 consisting of SC-910-500066 NCMINING - SciAps X-505 Mining Analyzer, SC-114-700019 Rh Soil App-Environmental Rh tube, SC-114-700014 (precious metals app). Forty elements are analysed, with their respective detection limits outlined below:

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 July 2024



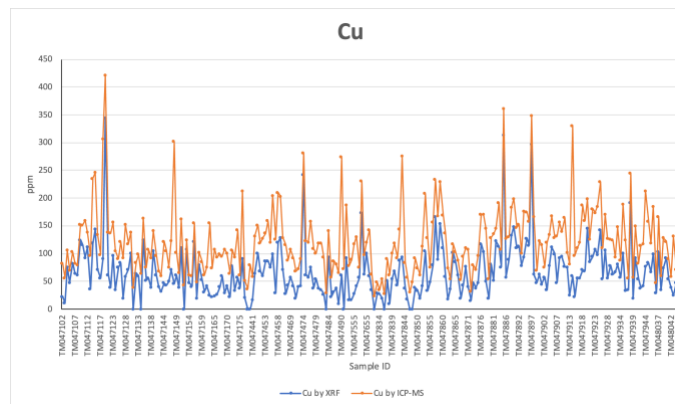
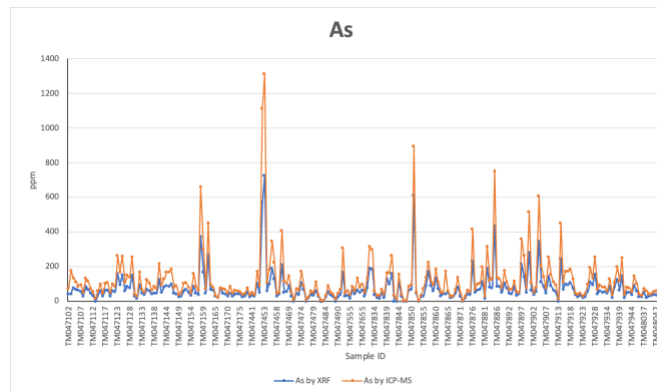
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																								
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Element</th> <th>Detection limit</th> <th>Element</th> <th>Detection limit</th> <th>Element</th> <th>Detection limit</th> <th>Element</th> <th>Detection limit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ag (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>Cs (ppm)</td> <td>< 10 ppm</td> <td>Nd (ppm)</td> <td>< 50 ppm</td> <td>Si (ppm)</td> <td>< 300 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Al (ppm)</td> <td>< 300 ppm</td> <td>Cu (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>Ni (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>Sn (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>As (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>Fe (ppm)</td> <td>< 25 ppm</td> <td>P (ppm)</td> <td>< 300 ppm</td> <td>Sr (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ba (ppm)</td> <td>< 10 ppm</td> <td>Hg (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>Pb (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>Te (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ca (ppm)</td> <td>< 10 ppm</td> <td>K (ppm)</td> <td>< 25 ppm</td> <td>Pr (ppm)</td> <td>< 25 ppm</td> <td>Th (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cd (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>La (ppm)</td> <td>< 25 ppm</td> <td>Rb (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>Ti (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ce (ppm)</td> <td>< 25 ppm</td> <td>Mg (ppm)</td> <td>< 2000 ppm</td> <td>S (ppm)</td> <td>< 50 ppm</td> <td>V (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cl (ppm)</td> <td>< 50 ppm</td> <td>Mn (ppm)</td> <td>< 25 ppm</td> <td>Sb (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>Y (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co (ppm)</td> <td>< 10 ppm</td> <td>Mo (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>Sc (ppm)</td> <td>< 10 ppm</td> <td>Zn (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cr (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>Nb (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>Se (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> <td>Zr (ppm)</td> <td>< 5 ppm</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Element	Detection limit	Element	Detection limit	Element	Detection limit	Element	Detection limit	Ag (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Cs (ppm)	< 10 ppm	Nd (ppm)	< 50 ppm	Si (ppm)	< 300 ppm	Al (ppm)	< 300 ppm	Cu (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Ni (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Sn (ppm)	< 5 ppm	As (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Fe (ppm)	< 25 ppm	P (ppm)	< 300 ppm	Sr (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Ba (ppm)	< 10 ppm	Hg (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Pb (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Te (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Ca (ppm)	< 10 ppm	K (ppm)	< 25 ppm	Pr (ppm)	< 25 ppm	Th (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Cd (ppm)	< 5 ppm	La (ppm)	< 25 ppm	Rb (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Ti (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Ce (ppm)	< 25 ppm	Mg (ppm)	< 2000 ppm	S (ppm)	< 50 ppm	V (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Cl (ppm)	< 50 ppm	Mn (ppm)	< 25 ppm	Sb (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Y (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Co (ppm)	< 10 ppm	Mo (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Sc (ppm)	< 10 ppm	Zn (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Cr (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Nb (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Se (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Zr (ppm)	< 5 ppm
Element	Detection limit	Element	Detection limit	Element	Detection limit	Element	Detection limit																																																																																			
Ag (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Cs (ppm)	< 10 ppm	Nd (ppm)	< 50 ppm	Si (ppm)	< 300 ppm																																																																																			
Al (ppm)	< 300 ppm	Cu (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Ni (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Sn (ppm)	< 5 ppm																																																																																			
As (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Fe (ppm)	< 25 ppm	P (ppm)	< 300 ppm	Sr (ppm)	< 5 ppm																																																																																			
Ba (ppm)	< 10 ppm	Hg (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Pb (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Te (ppm)	< 5 ppm																																																																																			
Ca (ppm)	< 10 ppm	K (ppm)	< 25 ppm	Pr (ppm)	< 25 ppm	Th (ppm)	< 5 ppm																																																																																			
Cd (ppm)	< 5 ppm	La (ppm)	< 25 ppm	Rb (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Ti (ppm)	< 5 ppm																																																																																			
Ce (ppm)	< 25 ppm	Mg (ppm)	< 2000 ppm	S (ppm)	< 50 ppm	V (ppm)	< 5 ppm																																																																																			
Cl (ppm)	< 50 ppm	Mn (ppm)	< 25 ppm	Sb (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Y (ppm)	< 5 ppm																																																																																			
Co (ppm)	< 10 ppm	Mo (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Sc (ppm)	< 10 ppm	Zn (ppm)	< 5 ppm																																																																																			
Cr (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Nb (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Se (ppm)	< 5 ppm	Zr (ppm)	< 5 ppm																																																																																			
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported, only surface soil sample results No adjustment to data is made in the reported results 																																																																																								
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drillholes reported Soil samples were located using a GPS Grid system used for all undertakings at the Dynasty Project is WGS84 Zone 17 South 																																																																																								
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reported soil sampling geochemical results was on a 200m x 50m spacing and in some areas down to an infill grid of 50m x 50m spacing. No Sample compositing has been applied in reported exploration results. 																																																																																								
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No bias is considered to have been introduced by the soil sampling orientation, as the soil samples were taken on a systematic grid spacing, considered to be perpendicular to, and appropriate for, the style of mineralisation. 																																																																																								
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected by Titan Minerals geologists and field technicians 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 																																																																																								

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 July 2024



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>transport company with closed stowage area for transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An audit of pXRF results in comparison with laboratory assay results was conducted, with results showing excellent correlation for pathfinder elements used for epithermal gold and porphyry copper exploration. A comparative analysis was conducted on 245 soil pulp sample assays using both ICP-MS and p-XRF methods for arsenic, copper, lead, and zinc. The results show a significant correlation between the two methods (refer to the charts below). Although the accuracy of both methods may not be identical, the trends observed in the results for each sample are similar. Consequently, it can be inferred that the results obtained through p-XRF are adequate for exploration purposes.



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 July 2024



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<div style="text-align: center;"> <h3>Pb</h3> <p>Sample ID</p> <p>— Pb by XRF — Pb by ICP-MS</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <h3>Zn</h3> <p>Sample ID</p> <p>— Zn by XRF — Zn by ICP-MS</p> </div>

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 July 2024



Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Goldfield 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 July 2024



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		small portion of the Dynasty Project. Operations exposed a number of veins of the Canadian NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate, and operations discovered several veins of varying orientations not previously identified in drill and trench exploration activities requiring further exploration activity to quantify.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 July 2024



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional mapping, trenching, drilling and modelling of results is required to confirm the true width and orientation of mineralised zones.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All material exploration results for surface geochemistry are included in this report, and location of all results are included in Figures provided in their entirety.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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