Multiple Porphyry Targets Ready for Follow-up
Copper Duke Project, Ecuador

Highlights

- **130km² tenement position in highly prospective Southern Ecuador**
- **Outstanding historic drill results from UN program warrants immediate follow up, field work to commence in Q3 2020**
- **Multiple porphyry intrusions with extensive copper-gold anomalism outcropping**
- **Overprinting Gold systems - Epithermal style mineralisation with over 1.8km extent at surface: peak with multiple high-grade gold surface results defining extensive vein hosted gold targets**
- **Open-ended surface geochem anomalism in soil and rock sampling with drill ready targets**

Titan Minerals Limited (ASX: TTM) ("Titan" or "the Company) is pleased to provide shareholders a summary of previous exploration results, restated in accordance with principles of the JORC Code, and a summary of planned exploration activity including geophysics, trenching and drilling programmes for the Copper Duke Project.

Summary of Previous Work Completed

- **1978 UN Drill Program - 440m in 2 diamond drill holes partially assayed returned:**
  - **33.1m @ 2.5g/t gold**, 154ppm copper, and 2.4ppm Mo, from 9m drill depth and **8.4m @ 1.9g/t gold**, 294ppm copper, and 3.9ppm Mo, from 45.3m – Drill Hole: SON-01
  - **45.4m @ 1.9g/t gold**, 168ppm copper, 3ppm Mo, from surface and **10.9m @ 1.7g/t gold**, 857ppm copper, 2ppm Mo, from 51.85m – Drill Hole: SON-02
- **Over 2,000 surface rock chips define multiple undrilled targets, peak assay values include:**
  - **1.9m @ 61.5g/t gold, 0.6m @ 51.9g/t gold** - El Huato Gold Vein Target
    1.7m @ 12.1g/t gold, 3m @ 6.5g/t gold
  - **3m @ 3.99g/t gold, 0.6m @ 9.3g/t gold** - Ningomine Porphyry Target
    0.8m @ 5.12g/t gold and 0.44% copper
  - **1m @ 43.7g/t gold and 2.94% copper** - Lumapamba Porphyry Target
    0.25m @ 174g/t gold, 1.3m @ 10.7g/t gold
  - **15m @ 0.74% copper and 0.14g/t gold** - Blanquillo Porphyry Target
  - **5m @ 0.54% copper, 5m @ 0.57% copper** - Barbasco Porphyry Target
    and up to **9.53% and 2.62% copper** in narrow veinlets
  - **1.3m @ 6.27g/t gold, 0.5m @ 10.1g/t gold** - El Palton Gold Vein Target
  - **12.4m @ 3.04g/t gold and 1.8% copper** - Catamayo Porphyry Target
- **2019 Titan funded 1,046m trench sampling program return better results of:**
  - **28.3m @ 0.87g/t gold and 1.1% copper** - Trench 19_A
  - **4.4m @ 1.2g/t gold and 1.07% copper** - Trench 19_D
  - **12m @ 1.1g/t gold and 1.1% copper** - Trench 19_E

Exploration plans for 2020

- Titan plans to initiate a drilling program on the Dynasty Gold Project in the second quarter of 2020
- High resolution magnetic and geochemical surveys at Copper Duke planned to commence in Q3 of 2020
- Titan is currently re-logging historical core and sampling previously un-assayed intervals at the Dynasty Gold Project
- Planned drilling and ongoing core sampling programmes focused on delivering a resource estimate update compliant with the JORC Code for the Dynasty Gold Project before the end of 2020

Titan's Managing Director, Laurie Marsland commented *"Our team is very excited about the Dynasty and Copper Duke projects, and the reported exploration results are a continuation of a data integration process to upcycle historical datasets for both of these world class systems."* Marsland continued, *"We look forward to updating the market on the considerable work being completed to highlight the value of both our Dynasty and Copper Duke projects as the company works toward both maiden drilling at Copper Duke and a resource estimate later this year for the flagship Dynasty project reporting in compliance with the JORC code."*

Property Description and Location

The Copper Duke project is in the Paltas Canton of the Loja province in southern Ecuador (Refer to Figure 1). Situated approximately 18km east of the Company's flagship Dynasty gold project, the Copper Duke project can be accessed via the Pan American highway with an approximate 90 minute drive (~70km driving distance) on paved all weather roads from the Dynasty Project to the small town of Catacocha. The project can also be accessed from La Toma (Loja's provincial airport) located on the Pan American highway approximately 60km east of Catachoca.

From Catacocha, the project area is located 10 to 15 km south accessed via a network of dirt roads ranging from improved dirt roads connecting villages to seasonal tracks which can become difficult to traverse without ongoing maintenance during rain fall occurring January to early March.

Located in the relatively dry sierra between the Western and Central Cordilleras, the area has sparse vegetation due to a long dry season from June to November. The area has various and intermittent rainfall in the December to May period, with peak rainfall typically occurring in the month of February. The topography is steep with deeply incised streams in several locations and elevations range from approximately 900m to just over 2,200m in elevation across the concession area.

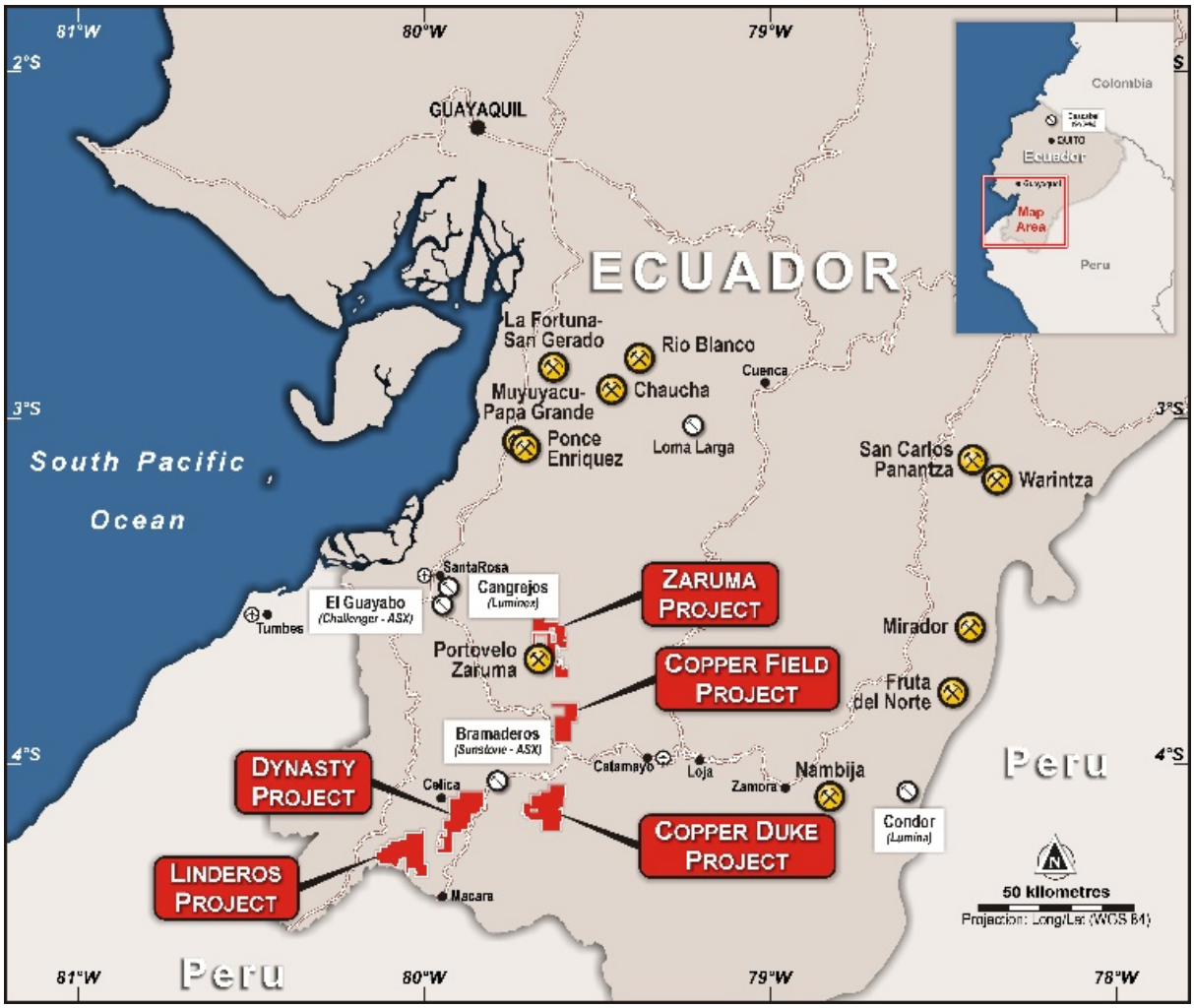

Figure 1 | Location of Titan Minerals Projects in Southern Ecuador

Copper Duke Project - Summary

Copper Duke is an early stage exploration project located in the Loja province of southern Ecuador, approximately 18km east of the Company's flagship Dynasty gold project. Copper Duke consists of thirteen concessions totalling 130km^2 situated approximately 5km south of both the Pan American Highway and the city of Catacocha, which is less than 1 hour's drive west of the regional airport for Loja, the provincial capital city.

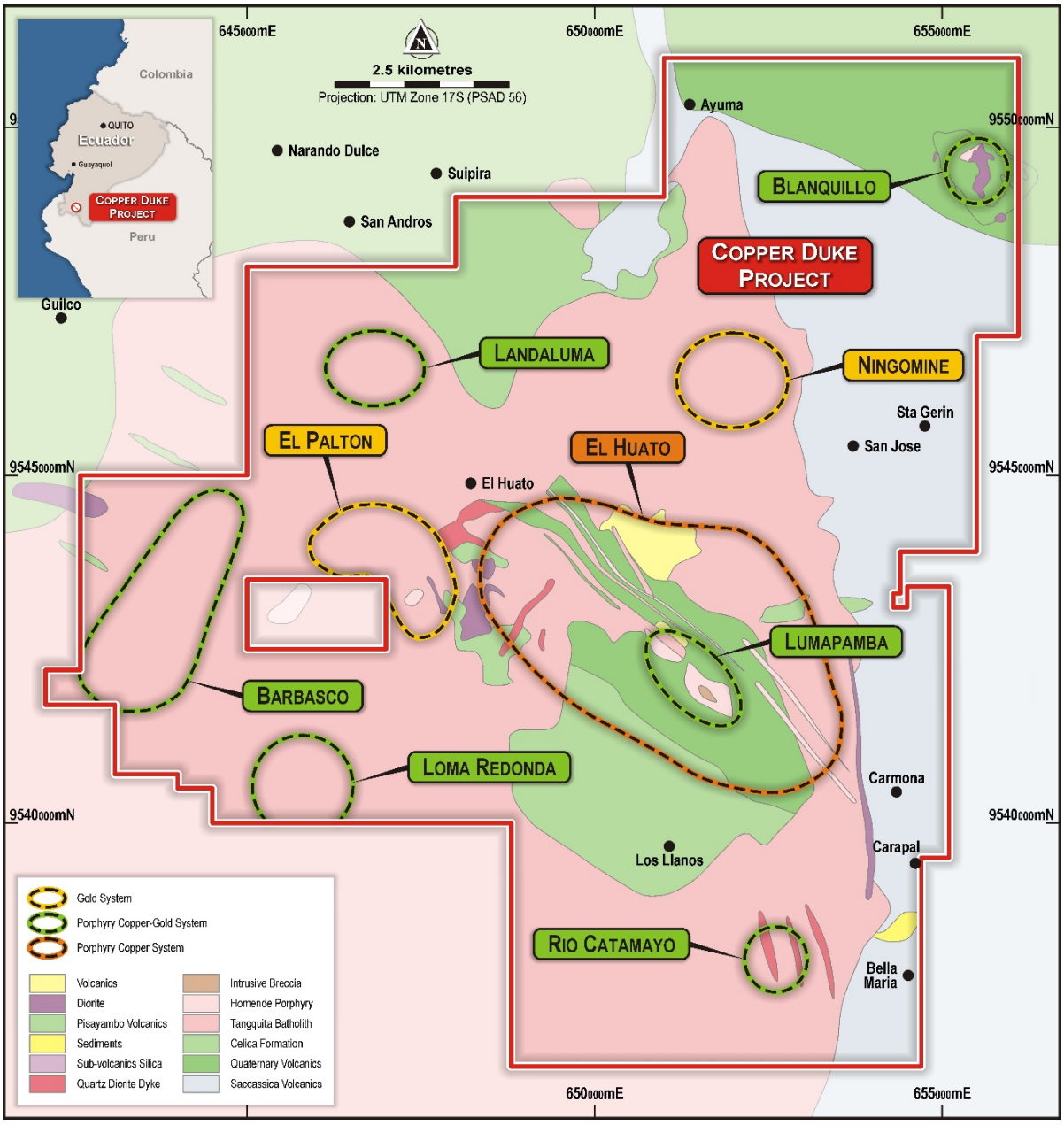

Figure 2 | Prospect locations defined by potential mineralisation style and diagrammatic surface geology interpretation for the Copper Duke Project area.

Copper Duke Project is predominantly hosted in multiphase igneous bodies of granodiorite, quartz diorite and diorite compositions from Cretaceous to Palaeocene age that intrude andesitic volcanic rocks and carbonate-sediments of early Cretaceous age. Younger intrusions of hornblende diorite intrude proximal to the intersection of NE to SW and NW to SE trending structural corridors, and the younger intrusion are typically associated with gold-copper and copper-molybdenum mineralization, and localized gold occurrences associated with stockworks to veinlets of quartz-magnetite veining.

The first modern exploration within what is now the Copper Duke Project was part of a United Nations survey initiated in 1968, completing a broader stream sediment geochemistry survey targeting Cu-Mo systems in southern Ecuador and followed by more focused geophysical surveys on identified anomalies. The program culminated with drilling in 1978 with 2 diamond drill holes totalling 440m within the Copper Duke Project area (refer to Figures 3, 8 and Appendix A), with assays from drilling returning:

- **33.1m @ 2.5g/t gold**, 154ppm copper and 2.4ppm Mo from 9m depth, and
  8.4m @ 1.9g/t gold, 294ppm copper and 3.9ppm Mo from 45.3m depth, SON-01
- **45.4m @ 1.9g/t gold**, 168ppm copper and 3.0ppm Mo from surface, and
  10.9m @ 1.7g/t gold, 857ppm copper, and 2.0ppm Mo from 51.85m depth, SON-02

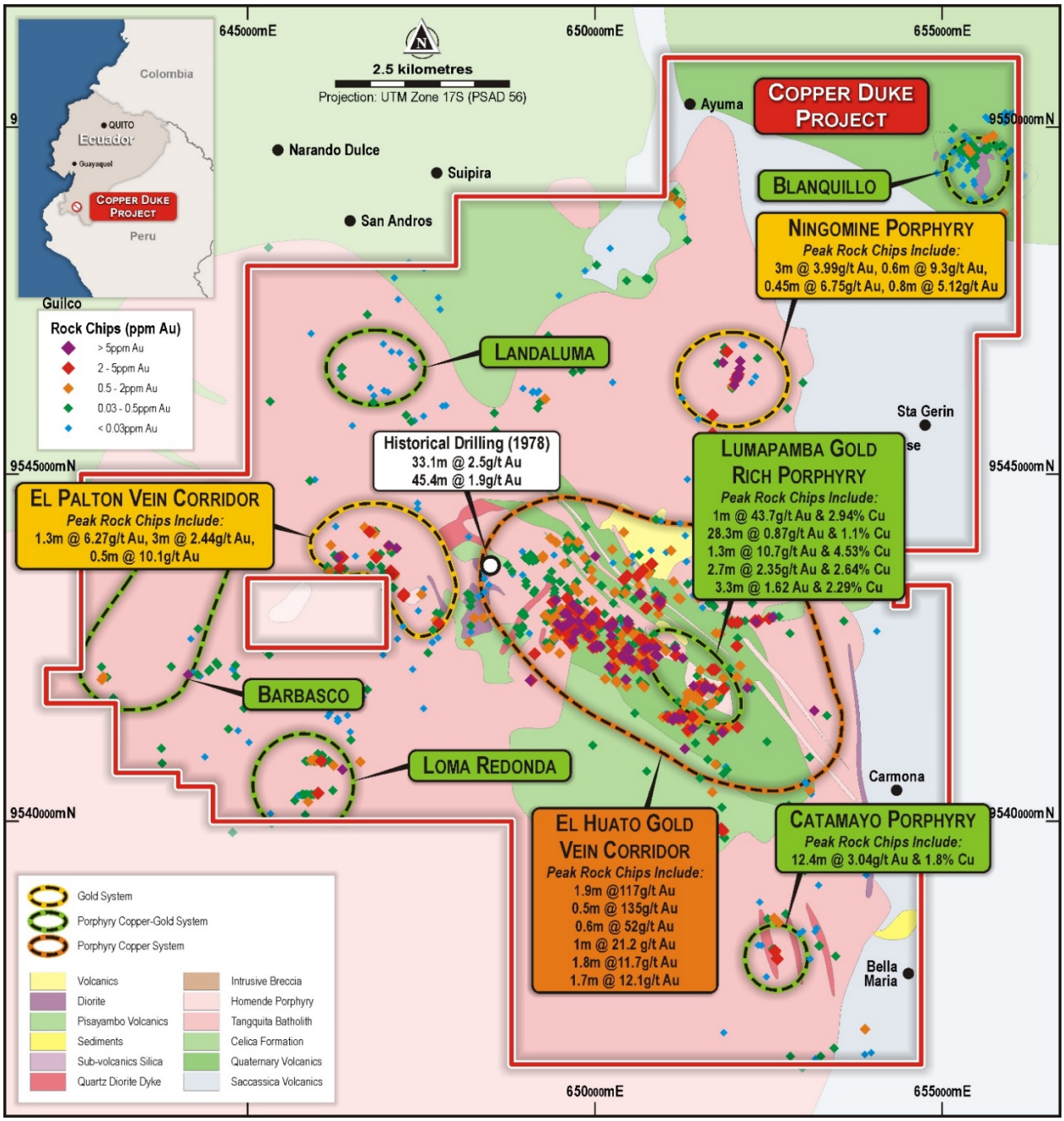

Figure 3 | Locations with gold assay results for both surface chip-channel and rock chip sampling locations for the Copper Duke Project, defining multiple porphyry and high tenor epithermal vein target areas across the tenement holdings, projected onto diagrammatic surface geology interpretation.

Subsequent exploration by Iamgold Corp. and Core Gold Inc. ("Core") completed overlapping soil surveys covering an aggregate 14% of the project area returning peak soil values of **7.1ppm gold, 1.6ppm gold and up to 0.67% Cu**. Extensive rock sampling defines numerous Au-Cu to Cu-base metal anomalous targets and epithermal to mesothermal vein hosted gold mineralisation. The primary feature of the soil surveys is a 4km by 2km corridor of predominantly +250ppb copper anomalism in the near surface soil profile.

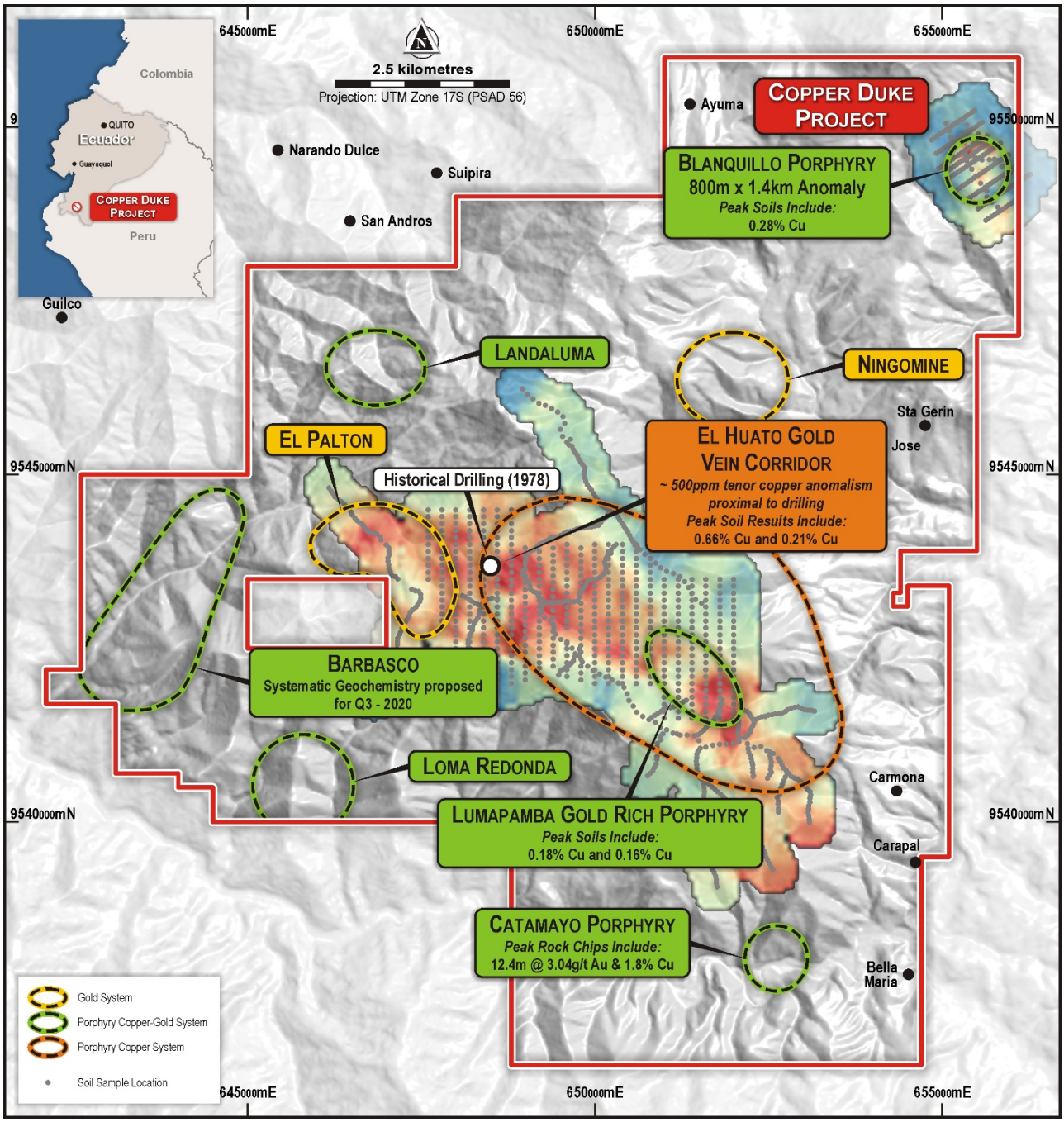

Figure 4 | Copper anomalism and correlating soil survey sample locations from5 historic soil surveys at Copper Duke (Refer to Figure 9 for correlating gold anomalism). The anomalous contours range from a most intense magenta colour marking the location of a maximum 7055 ppb gold value and ranges to a red colour at a greater than 128 ppb gold value, with orange, yellow green illustrating very low level anomalism to blue illustrating areas of <10ppb gold values returned in soils.

Most recently, Core continued with surface sampling programmes on the Copper Duke project initiated with Titan placement funding in early 2019. Core completed over 1,046m of trench sampling at the Lumapamba Prospect in late 2019 (refer to Appendix B) with better trench results returning:

- **28.3m @ 0.87g/t gold and 1.1% copper** - Trench 19_A
- **4.4m @ 1.2g/t gold and 1.07% copper** - Trench 19_D
- **12m @ 1.1g/t gold and 1.1% copper** - Trench 19_E

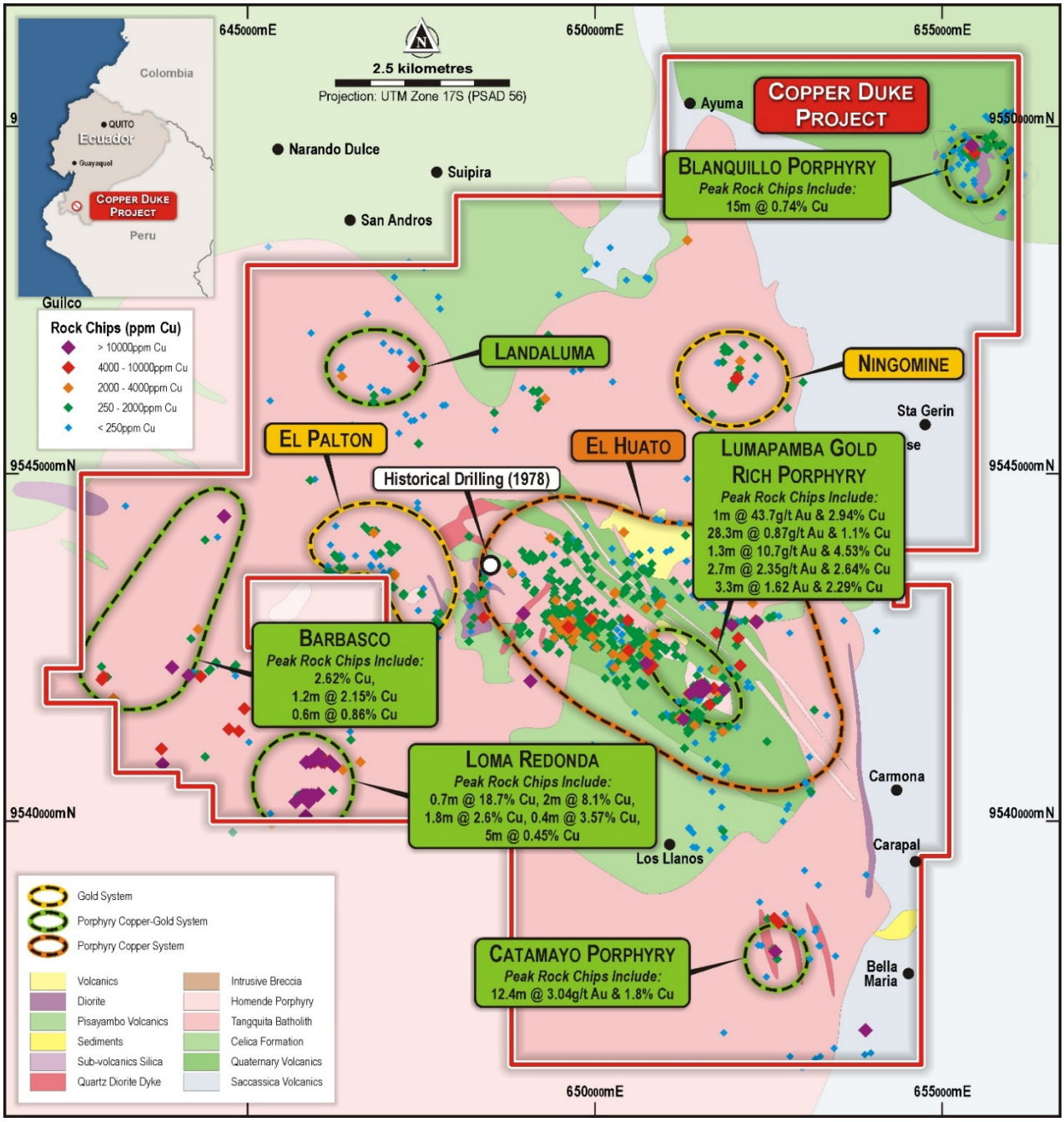

Figure 5 | Locations with copper assay results for surface chip-channel and rock chip sampling locations for the Copper Duke Project, defining multiple porphyry style mineralisation target areas across the tenement holdings, projected onto diagrammatic surface geology interpretation.

Figure 6 | Lumapamba Prospect, hand-dug trenching across zone of mapped calcite breccia hosting mineralised porphyry clasts. Figure 7 | Representative chip-channel sampling at the Lumapamba gold-copper porphyry target area.

Copper Duke Exploration History

Historically, modern exploration commenced with an extensive stream sediment geochemistry initiated by the United Nations ("UN") in 1968. A follow-up program in the early 1970's was next completed by the UN referred to as 'Operation 8' with the objective to define copper and molybdenum anomalies. Several anomalies were identified and follow-up work on multiple targets including the zone now referred to as the El Huato anomaly.

1975 a committee from the Spanish Geological Mission reviewed the Operation 8 project, and in 1976 completed follow-up geophysical surveys. The geophysical follow-up studies were comprised of several lines of induced polarity ("IP") surveys generating three anomalies reportedly correlating with surface geochemistry within the Copper Duke project, including a coincident anomaly with the El Huato geochemistry anomaly. The UN survey reports located to date do not include detailed results of IP or geochemistry datasets and no raw datasets or other public domain source for those surveys have been identified.

1978 a diamond drilling programme was completed and comprised of two diamond holes drilled from the same platform, one vertical and the other inclined. The program was completed based on an earlier recommendation to complete a maiden drill test of 4 holes on the three IP/Geochem targets within the Copper Duke area. A UN report summarises petrographic studies and assay results for Au, Ag, Cu and Mo analyses of the recovered core. Two holes were completed at one target from a single drill pad, with the other two targets remaining untested.

The two diamond holes completed in 1978 total 440m drilled within the Copper Duke Project area. In the vertical hole SON-01, only the first 53.7m of the 220m hole was analysed for gold and silver, and in SON-02 only the first 62.75m analysed for gold (refer to Appendix A with assays from drilling returning:

- **33.1m @ 2.5 g/t gold**, 154ppm copper and 2.4ppm Mo from 9m drill depth, and **8.4m @ 1.9 g/t gold**, 294ppm copper and 3.9ppm Mo from 45.3m, SON-01
- **45.4m @ 1.9g/t gold**, 168ppm copper 3ppm Mo from surface, and **10.9m @ 1.7g/t gold**, 857ppm copper 2ppm Mo from 51.85m, SON-02

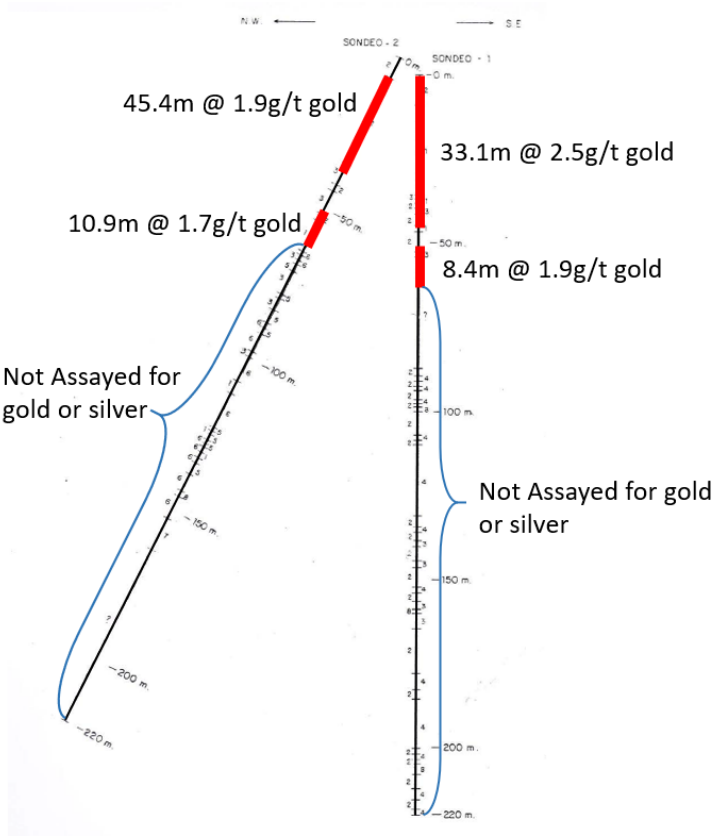

Figure 8 | Diagrammatic Sketch of 1978 U.N. diamond drill hole results in cross section view looking north 050 east.

The upper portion of each hole is reported to be very strongly oxidised (gossan) material in the upper 35 to 40 m of both holes, and disseminated pyrite is reported for the entire length of each hole extending below the oxide zone in the drill logs. Assays for copper and molybdenum extends beyond the gold assays to 220m depth in each hole. The copper and molybdenum assays return peak values in SON-01 assaying 0.136% copper and 100ppm Mo in 220m drilled, and the rest of the samples do no exceed 0.088% copper and the 2nd largest result for Mo is 36ppm. In SON-02 the peak assay value is 0.31% for copper with no other samples exceeding 0.061% and the peak value for Mo is 60ppm with 28ppm being the second largest value.

Historical mining has occurred in several locations on the project throughout the previous century, but no concise records of production have been compiled. More recent artisanal exploitation in the district dates from 1975 through 2004, where production varies from gold washing operations from shallow pits to underground operations transporting higher grade gold ore to the El Oro province for processing, including on operation reported to have developed underground operations on two 25cm wide veins to 400m depths.

Little to no exploration records have been located following the maiden drill program in 1978 through 1999. With the project located approximately 120km west of a long-disputed border with Peru which resulted in several wars over the border including two brief disputes in 1981 and 1995 including battles on the eastern side of the Cordillera del Cóndor near the present day border due east of the project area. The project received little to no exploration through the 1980's and 1990's prior to a definitive peace agreement being signed between Peru and Ecuador in 1998. During this time, the project was excluded from a generation of discoveries for large scale porphyry systems that occurred throughout Andean terrane.

In 2000-2001 Iamgold Corporation completed a soil survey sampling program totalling 527 soil samples and 103 rock samples with sampling lines following ridge lines in the areas of the El Huato and Lumapamba prospect areas. Peak assay results from soil sampling included 1.6ppm gold and 0.13% copper were returned. Rock chip sampling from that campaign returned a peak value 7.13ppm gold and 0.22% copper at surface with other samples ranging to below assay detection in each element.

2004-2019 Core (formerly Dynasty Mining and Metals Corp) completed mapping, rock chip, trenching and soil sampling campaigns within the Copper Duke Project

- 2004 to 2007, two soil survey grids overlapping the Iamgold anomalies were completed totalled 656 additional soils samples for the project, that when combined with partially overlapping Iamgold survey area, covers an aggregate 14% of the current Copper Duke project area (Refer to Figures 4, 9 & 10). The additional **soil sampling returned peak soil values of 7.1ppm gold** and up to **0.67% Cu**.

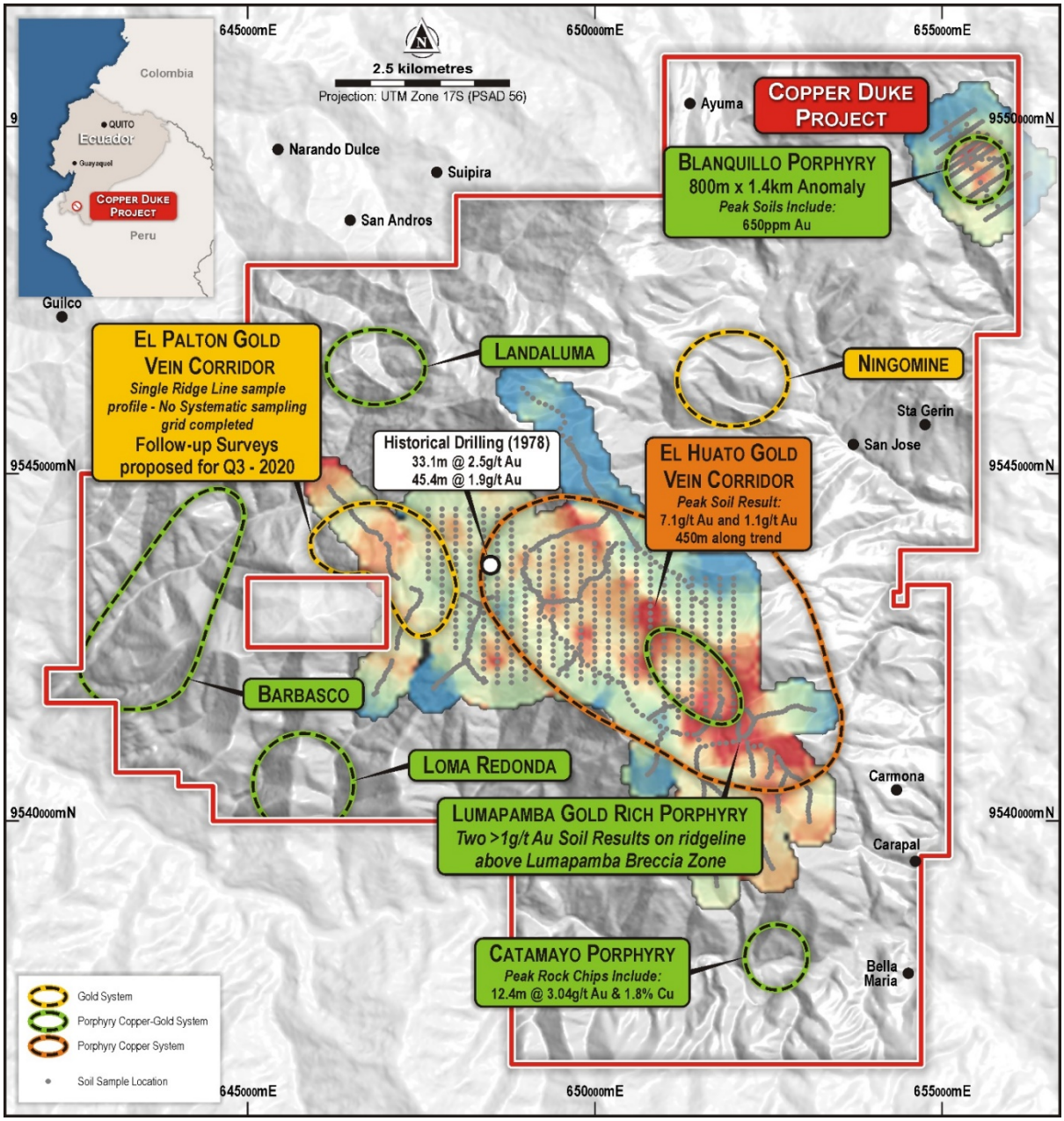

Figure 9 | Gold Anomalism and correlating soil survey sample locations from historic soil surveys at Copper Duke (Refer to Figure 4 for correlating copper in soil anomalism). The anomalous contours range from a most intense magenta colour marking the location of a maximum 7055 ppb gold value and ranges to a red colour at a greater than 128 ppb gold value, with orange, yellow green illustrating very low level anomalism to blue illustrating areas of <10ppb gold values returned in soils.

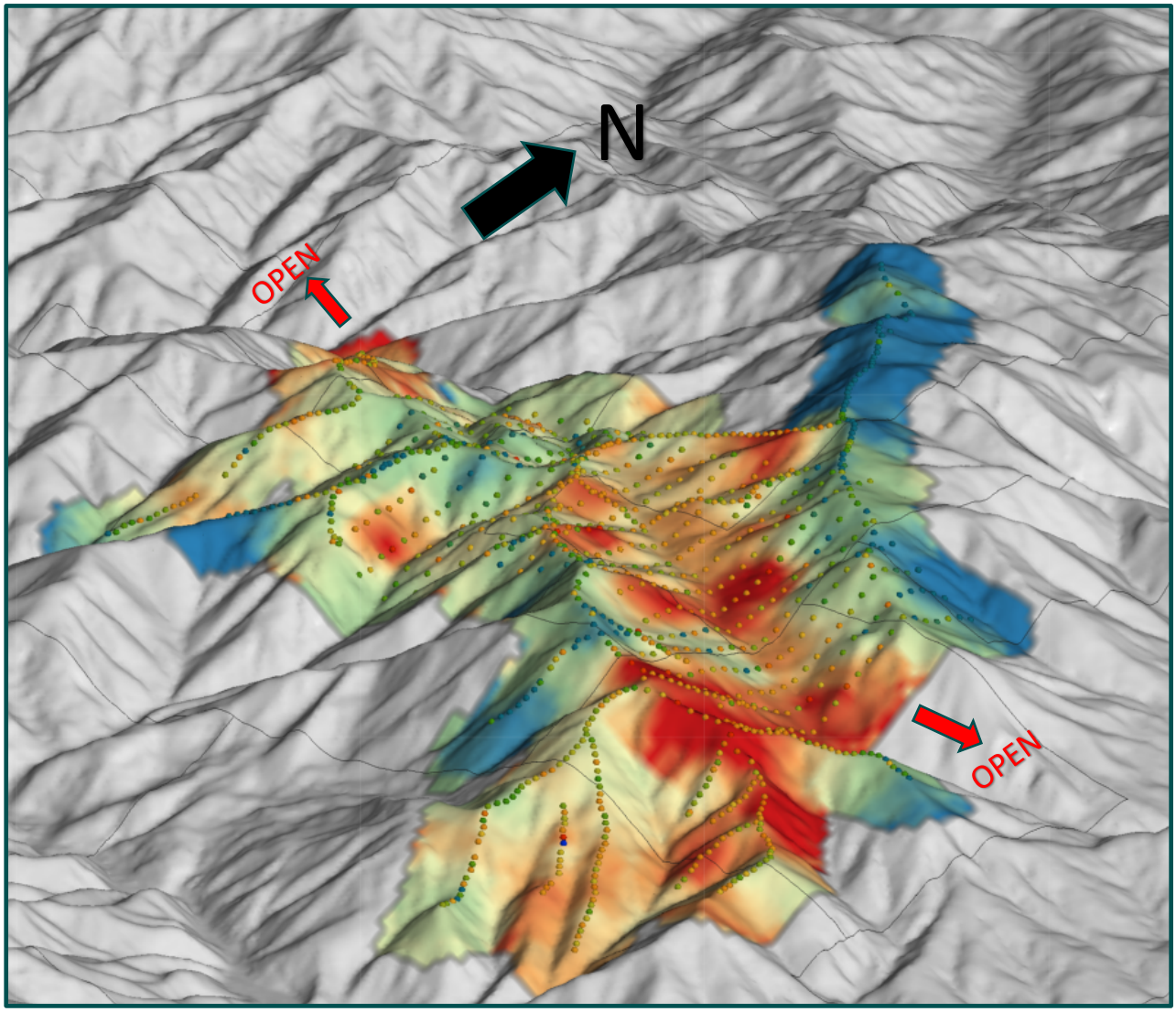

Figure 10 | Distribution of gold geochemical anomaly over topography ranging from 1,000m to 1,900m elevation. The anomalous contours range from a most intense magenta colour marking the location of a maximum 7055 ppb gold value and ranges to a red colour at a greater than 128 ppb gold value, with orange, yellow green illustrating very low level anomalism to blue illustrating areas of <10ppb gold values returned in soils.

Core reported significant assays from over 600 rock chips in 2006 to 2007 for the El Huato area focused on epithermal vein swarms and stockworks located in an 8.5km^2 area in the central sector of the El Huato area.

Results indicated the presence of widespread high-grade gold mineralisation hosted in quartz veining, ranging from 174g/t gold to 0.1g/t gold and from 249g/t silver to 0.1g/t silver. Peak assay results from representative channel sampling work include:

- **61.5g/t gold**, 5.1g/t silver and 0.18% copper over 3.9 metres true width
- **43.7g/t gold**, 25g/t silver and **2.9% copper** over 1 meter true width.
- **31.2g/t gold**, 20.2g/t silver, and 0.07% copper over 2 meters true width.

Mapping and rock sampling in a number of annual exploration campaigns defines numerous prospect areas which merit follow-up exploration work. Sampling of outcrops from combined historical datasets reported yield just over 1,500 rock samples across the project defining six key prospects for follow-up (Refer to Figures 3 & 5). Better historical assay results from rock chip sampling across the various prospect areas include:

- **1.9m @ 61.5g/t gold, 0.6m @ 51.9g/t gold** - El Huato Prospect
- **1.7m @ 12.1g/t gold, 3m @ 6.5g/t gold** - Loma Redonda Prospect
- **3m @ 3.99g/t gold, 0.6m @ 9.3g/t gold** - Ningomine Prospect
- **0.7 g/t gold and 1.0% copper within 15m @ 0.74% copper** - Blanquillo Prospect

Historical results are a combination of point samples (rock chips) and representative chip channel sampling from either surface outcrops or hand dug trenches completed to better expose media for sampling and improve structural measurements. A summary of Core assay results with reported sample widths from channel or trench sampling where available at a 0.5g/t gold or 0.2% copper cut-off are included in Appendix A.

2019, Core has more recently continued with surface exploration mapping and sampling programmes on the Copper Duke project initiated with Titan placement funding in early 2019. Core completed over 1,046m of trench sampling collecting 478 rock samples in the Lumapamba prospect area (refer to Appendix C). Better intercepts from the 2019 trench campaign include:

- **41.8m @ 0.76g/t gold and 0.9% copper** - Trench 19_A within 120m @ 0.36g/t gold and 0.38% copper
- **21.9m @ .43g/t gold and 0.31% copper** - Trench 19_D
- **60m @ 0.38g/t gold and 0.26% copper** - Trench 19_E

Planned Work

The focus of initial exploration programs is anticipated to generate a ranking of numerous porphyry and epithermal gold style zones of mineralisation based on scale of system for potential economic viability, leading towards maiden drill testing as soon as logistically possible (following completion of Dynasty Gold Project drilling programmes) on highest priority targets.

Planned exploration will include airborne geophysical surveys for high resolution magnetic coverage and surface sampling programmes extending the coverage of geochemistry across the project, with both geochem and geophysical surveys focused on acquiring systematic data coverage over all the project area. The 2019 trench sampling completed is an initial step in generating systematic geochemistry with further sampling campaigns planned over the next 6 to 8 months with an emphasis on providing a geologic framework for drill targeting planned to commence in 2021.

The project has numerous prospects, most with localised high-density sampling returning high-grade gold and copper-gold anomalism outlining dozens of quality targets for follow-up. There are several modern exploration techniques to be applied from collecting more systematic geochemistry coverage extending out from zones of outcropping mineralisation that may be applied as additional information is collected to better vector exploration into the best target zones for maiden drill testing.

Maiden drill tests for the extensive anomalism is proposed for the December quarter of this year, with diamond drill rigs planned to mobilise from the Company's flagship Dynasty Project and commence drilling while completing a mineral resource estimation in compliance with the 2012 JORC Code for the Company's flagship Dynasty Gold Project.

Exploration plans for Copper Duke for 2020 presently remain on-track, with previously announced plans to commence high resolution magnetic surveys and geochemical programmes for the Copper Duke project in Q3 of the 2020 calendar year potentially delayed by 2 to 3 months following completion of surveys at the Dynasty Project. Delays are due to impacts of the National Emergency in Ecuador in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have impacted the Company's flagship Dynasty Gold project.

Work plans remain subject to compliance with travel and transport restriction policies implemented with the National Emergency in Ecuador in relation to the COVID-19 virus pandemic.

All exploration activity in Ecuador is currently focused on the company's flagship Dynasty Gold project located approximately 20km to the west. The company is currently building a small exploration team locally as it continues to advance re-logging of historical core and sampling of previously un-assayed core held in storage at the Dynasty project site located ~30km west of Copper Duke. As travel restrictions lift and with a focus on health and safety of employees and adjacent communities, the company anticipates to re-start diamond drilling with the Core owned and operated diamond drill rig.

Employing local staff within the province will be a focus on the company, developing an exploration team that does not require inter-province transport, which will help to reduce the risk of potentially spreading the COVID-19 virus into the regional areas of southern Ecuador.

Further hiring and growth of an exploration team to expand into additional mapping and sampling programmes at Copper Duke in the second half of the year, including increased drilling capability with contract drillers will be initiated in compliance with both federal and local restrictions in regards to the pandemic.

Geological Setting

Copper Duke Project is located on the northern edge of the north-northeast elongated Tangula Batholith which extends over 90km in length across the Ecuadorian border into Peru. The Tangula Batholith is located on the northern margin of the extensive Cretaceous arc which runs the length of Peru and is analogous to the coastal batholiths of Peru where porphyry mineralisation is hosted on the batholithic margins.

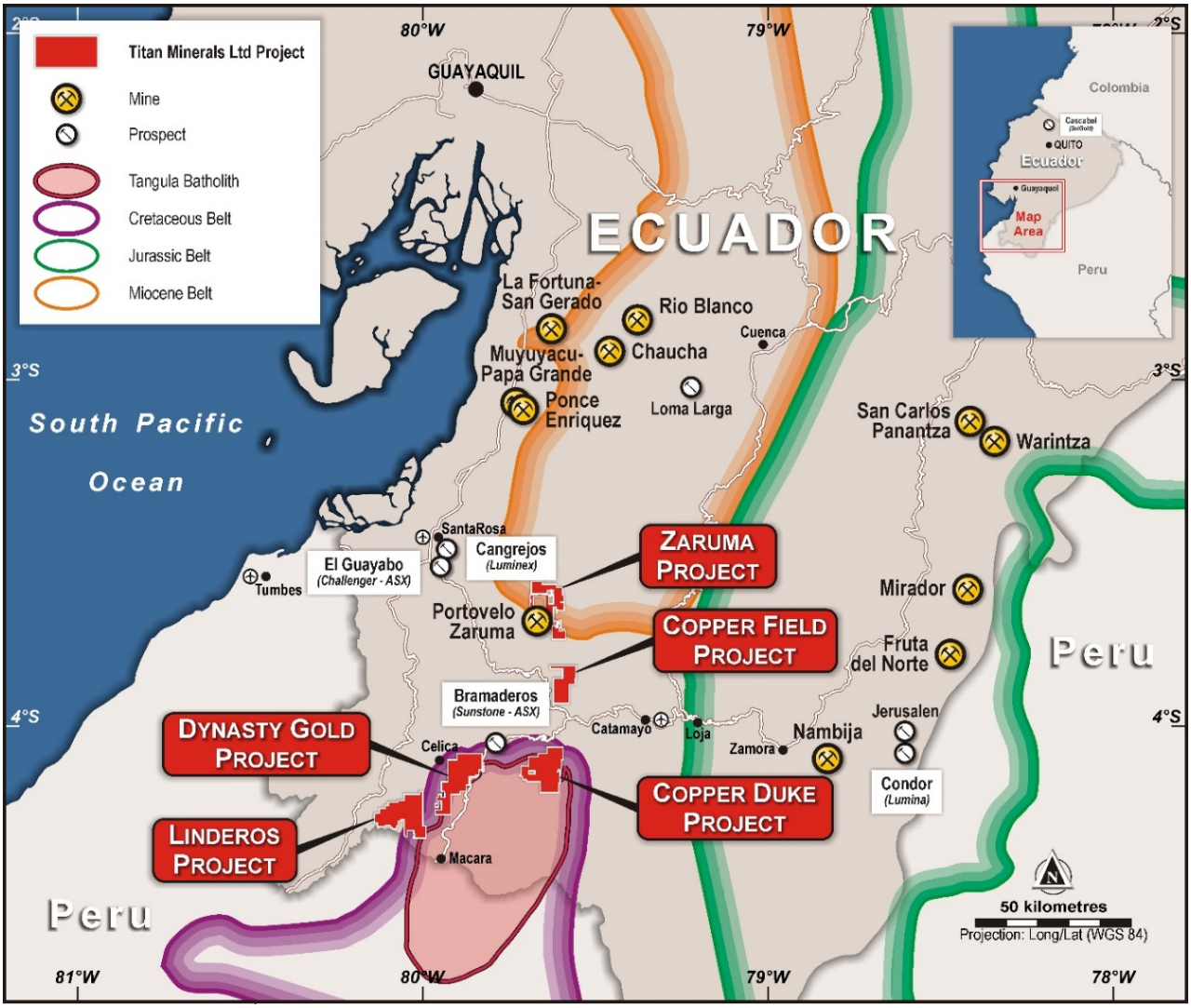

Figure 11 | Project location map for southern Ecuador outlining major tectonic time domain features of the Andean Terrane

The segment of Cretaceous arc in southern Ecuador is situated in a zone of tectonic structural complexity often referred to as the "hinge" in the Andean Terrane, where the dominantly NNW-SSE lithotectonic fabric extends south into Peru swings to a NNE-SSW trend where the allochthonous Amotape Terrane enters Ecuador across the Huancabamba Deflection zone, an east-west continental scale basement feature. This dominant NNE-SSW trend in southern Ecuador is where the Copper Duke, Dynasty and Linderos projects of the company are hosted and defines the geometry of the Tangula Batholith.

The NNE-SSW lithotectonic corridor is in part cut to the south of the Gulf of Guayaquil by a major WNW-ESE arc-transverse structure, the Piñas-Portovelo fault zone (to the North of which is the prolific Zaruma-Portovelo gold district). To the East, the Jurassic Arc trend continues on a NNE-SSW trend.

The Piñas-Portovelo fault, which appears to have been influenced by the Huancabamba Deflection zone, defines the northern margin of the WNW-ESE trending Amotape Terrane to the south, which is composed of (Proterozoic) Palaeozoic and Mesozoic metamorphic rocks, and includes blueschist facies rocks and an associated eclogitic harzburgite complex, indicating the fault represents a Jurassic to early Cretaceous suture zone. This suture zone has influenced the later tectonic fabric.

Copper Duke Project is predominantly hosted in multiphase igneous bodies of granodiorite, quartz diorite and diorite compositions from Cretaceous to Palaeocene age that intrude andesitic volcanic rocks and carbonate-sediments of early Cretaceous age. Younger intrusions of hornblende diorite intrude proximal to the intersection of NE to SW and NW to SE trending structural corridors (Refer to Figure 2). The younger intrusions are typically associated with gold-copper and copper-molybdenum mineralization, and localized gold occurrences associated with stockworks to veinlets of quartz-magnetite veining

Remnants of the intruded volcano-sedimentary package cover part of the concessions located to the east of the project and host multiple occurrences of quartz hosted gold anomalism in the form of quartz-magnetite veins and/or siliceous quartz-mica greisen units.

Mineralisation Types

The Copper Duke area hosts a number of mineralised porphyry occurrences associated with high grade (gold and/or copper values) quartz hosted veining and stockworks(refer to figures 12 to 15). To date, a major copper-gold porphyry complex, El Huato, and an additional four porphyry copper systems (Blanquillo, Catamayo, Barbasco, Loma Redonda) and two other gold targets in addition to El Huato are Ningomine and El Palton have been identified.

The exploration model being used for targeting is analogous to the Andean model found in the Rio Blanco deposit located 100km to the south-southeast, just across the border in Peru, where the dominant alteration is phyllic with low pyrite and an argillic overprint. Some propylitic alteration is seen a limited distance into the batholith. In most porphyry copper deposits in northern Peru and Ecuador "oxide" copper minerals are absent with only sporadic malachite, azurite, cuprite and neotocite (manganese-silicate) being observed. There is a possibility of supergene enrichment in areas of overlapping alteration. Veins and stockworks are related to distal epi-mesothermal systems and are directly related to the outer layer of the Tangula Batholith.

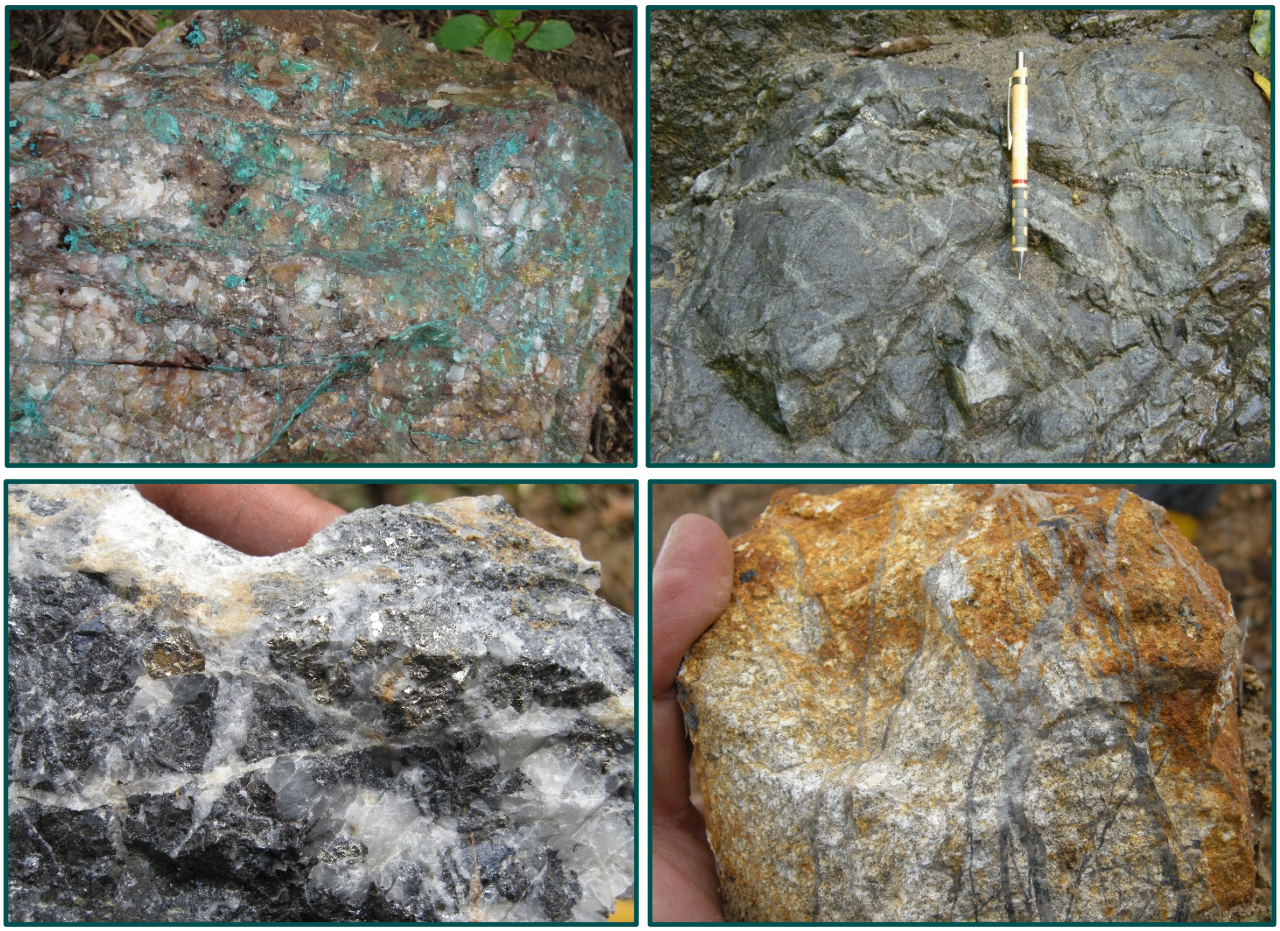

Figure 12 (upper left) | Quartz veining on east-west trending structures at the Loma Redonda Prospect with pyrite-chalcopyrite-argentite-(+/-pyragyrite?)-malachite-chrysocolla. Figure 13 (upper right) | Outcrop of hornblende porphyry with strong and pervasive sericite alteration associated with a stockwork of sub-centimetre pyrite veining. Figure 14 | (lower left). Quartz veining at the Ningomine gold prospect area where several porphyritic dikes of tens of metres in thickness host auriferous veining with low level copper anomalism. Figure 15 | Porphyry outcrop with strong quartz-sericite-pyrite style alteration associated with localise zones of quartz veinlets and silicification.

ENDS

This announcement was approved by the Board of Titan Minerals.

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

Contact:

Titan Minerals

Laurie Marsland
Managing Director
Info@titanminerals.com.au
+61 8 6555 2950

Matthew Carr
Executive Director
matthew.carr@titanminerals.com.au
+61 408 163 950

Financial Advisers

Chris Johannsen
Bacchus Capital Advisers
chris.johannsen@bacchuscapital.co.uk
+44 7775 031 033

Andrew Krelle
Bacchus Capital Advisers
Andrew.krelle@bacchuscapital.co.uk
+44 7956 362 903

About Titan Minerals Ltd

Titan Minerals is an exploration and development company focused on exploring and developing potential Tier One projects in Ecuador's southern Andean copper-gold belt. The Company's flagship asset is the Dynasty Project that consists of a NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate of 2.1Moz at 4.5g/t gold. Titan's strategy is to conduct a drilling campaign across Dynasty and deliver a JORC resource during Q4 2020.

Additionally, Titan is the operator of a gold treatment business in a well-established mining region of Southern Peru. A centralized processing plant produces loaded carbon from a CIP gold circuit, with feed previously averaging 17 to 24g/t gold head grades sourced from licensed third-party operators.

The Company is continuously evaluating additional projects in gold, copper, and other commodities within Ecuador and elsewhere for acquisition or joint venture to grow shareholder value.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Travis Schwertfeger, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Schwertfeger is the Chief Geologist for the Company. Mr Schwertfeger has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he 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'. Mr Schwertfeger consents to their inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this document relating to Mineral Resource Estimates for the Dynasty Project have been extracted from the ASX announcement dated 30 April 2020.

Titan confirms that it is not in possession of any new information or data that materially impacts on the reliability of the estimates of Mineral Resource Estimates for the Dynasty Goldfield Project and included in the Initial Announcement. Titan confirms that the supporting information provided in the Initial Announcement continues to apply and has not materially changed.

The information in this announcement relating to Mineral Resource Estimates for the Dynasty Goldfield Project is a foreign estimate and is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify this foreign estimate as a mineral resource in accordance with the JORC Code and it is uncertain that following further exploration work that this foreign estimate will be able to be reported as a mineral resource in accordance with the JORC Code.

APPENDIX A

Historical Drill Intercepts reported at a 1g/t Au cut-off including up to 3m of internal waste in reported intercepts

Prospect	HoleID	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation		From (m)	To (m)	Drill Thickness (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Molybdenum (ppm)
El Huato	SON-01	360	-90	220	648515	9543675	1766		9	42.1	**33.1**	**2.53**	4.4	154	2.4
									45.3	53.7	8.4	1.90	1.8	294	3.9
El Huato	SON-02	320	-60	220	648513	9543676	1766		0	45.4	**45.4**	**1.92**	6.0	168	3.0
									51.85	62.75	10.9	1.77	9.2	857	2.0

APPENDIX B

Significant Intercepts from historical trench and representative channel sampling at surface on quartz vein targets for channel and trench samples at a >0.5g/t gold or >0.2g/t Copper cut-off grades.

Prospect	Trench_ID	Azimuth	Easting	Northing	Elevation	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Molybdenum (ppm)
El Huato	D08031278	170	649550	9542996	1,820	0	1.9	1.9	61.5	5.1	0.18%	141
El Huato	T122-126	040	648950	9542987	1,908	0	10	10	0.037	0.7	1.72%	142
El Huato	D08031032	na	644306	9536081	1,743	0	0.2	0.2	135.0	187	0.25%	95
El Huato	D0803796	190	650473	9542468	1,853	0	0.6	0.6	51.9	991	0.45%	88
El Huato	D1503267	240	650481	9542854	1,753	0	1	1	21.2	17.9	0.02%	19
El Huato	D1503058	240	649914	9542903	1,859	0	1.8	1.8	11.7	14.3	0.07%	26
El Huato	D1503072	145	649808	9542772	1,913	0	1.7	1.7	12.1	2.9	0.12%	16
El Huato	135949.00	230	649914	9542903	1,859	0	3	3	6.48	12.0	0.13%	27
El Huato	135950	200	649912	9542904	1,861	0	3	3	4.98	6.2	0.08%	27
El Huato	D0803755	170	649975	9542508	1,904	0	0.4	0.4	34.0	134	0.02%	10
El Huato	D1503289	050	650818	9542246	1,874	0	4	4	3.24	3.4	0.49%	27
El Huato	D0803906	194	649708	9542722	1,917	0	1.3	1.3	9.50	5.0	0.21%	6
El Huato	D1503294	300	650760	9542188	1,903	0	1.4	1.4	8.49	7.7	0.58%	19
El Huato	D0803912	202	649453	9542847	1,893	0	1.4	1.4	8.10	11.7	0.21%	24
El Huato	205809	185	650461	9542467	1,853	0	5	5	2.19	113	0.16%	8
El Huato	D08031290	195	649636	9542833	1,867	0	2.5	2.5	4.38	5.5	0.16%	67
El Huato	135939	082	649533	9542799	1,880	0	4	4	2.73	3.4	0.31%	59
El Huato	205818	200	649973	9542960	1,803	0	3	3	3.62	4.9	0.05%	122
El Huato	D1503264	205	650460	9542896	1,734	0	1	1	10.3	42.4	0.70%	10
El Huato	D1503254	205	650880	9542506	1,714	0	0.5	0.5	20.5	9.9	0.03%	34
El Huato	D0803799	182	650468	9542500	1,862	0	0.7	0.7	13.7	141	0.22%	14
El Huato	D0803736	352	649683	9543126	1,795	0	0.6	0.6	14.7	85.2	0.07%	107
El Huato	D1503056	240	649910	9542907	1,861	0	1.8	1.8	4.80	12.5	0.07%	41
El Huato	D1503296	190	650222	9542796	1,802	0	2.5	2.5	3.06	14.9	0.04%	18

APPENDIX B

Prospect	Trench_ID	Azimuth	Easting	Northing	Elevation	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Molybdenum (ppm)
El Huato	D0903072	195	650522	9542322	1,959	0	0.6	0.6	11.6	3.9	0.19%	17
El Huato	205835	210	649502	9543064	1,845	0	5	5	1.39	1.0	0.02%	47
El Huato	D08031253	188	650907	9542381	1,791	0	0.5	0.5	10.7	17.9	0.08%	55
El Huato	205810	185	650466	9542467	1,853	0	0.3	0.3	16.7	750	0.21%	9
El Huato	D0803696	120	649823	9542790	1,911	0	1.32	1.32	3.59	5.4	0.07%	22
El Huato	D1503263	240	650806	9542254	1,874	0	3	3	1.54	2.1	0.41%	18
El Huato	D0803699	120	649827	9542794	1,911	0	1.32	1.32	3.49	8.9	0.10%	31
El Huato	D1503252	225	650632	9542646	1,782	0	2.5	2.5	1.66	3.4	0.08%	19
El Huato	D1503190	350	652502	9542924	1,850	0	1.5	1.5	2.40	8.2	0.04%	2
El Huato	D1503188	035	652315	9542880	1,886	0	0.45	0.45	7.91	49.6	1.40%	6
El Huato	D0803697	120	649824	9542792	1,911	0	1.65	1.65	2.13	5.0	0.06%	26
El Huato	D0803732	030	649511	9543070	1,842	0	1.6	1.6	1.98	3.3	0.01%	71
El Huato	D1503222	160	649914	9542686	1,916	0	0.3	0.3	10.4	74.5	0.13%	10
El Huato	D0803739	342	649427	9543187	1,890	0	0.25	0.25	12.1	27.3	0.22%	69
El Huato	D1503066	135	649814	9542778	1,913	0	1.6	1.6	1.84	0.8	0.06%	18
El Huato	D1503243	200	650378	9542688	1,828	0	2.5	2.5	1.14	2.9	0.02%	8
El Huato	D0803731	210	649509	9543068	1,843	0	2	2	1.09	1.0	0.04%	29
El Huato	D0803914	222	649530	9542800	1,881	0	1.3	1.3	1.40	5.8	0.37%	81
El Huato	D0803905	158	649718	9542728	1,918	0	1.4	1.4	1.21	2.8	0.22%	23
El Huato	D0803925	244	649969	9542956	1,805	0	0.4	0.4	3.62	4.2	0.04%	78
El Huato	D1503071	175	649870	9542810	1,888	0	1.3	1.3	0.90	1.6	0.10%	35
El Huato	D1503290	265	650768	9542212	1,896	0	1.2	1.2	0.93	1.1	0.05%	16
Lumapamba W	D08031010	117	651110	9541463	1,995	0	0.25	0.25	174	14.9	0.17%	51
Lumapamba	D08031365	132	651568	9541913	1,676	0	1.3	1.3	10.7	11.2	4.53%	36
Lumapamba W	D08031014	216	651132	9541501	1,952	0	1.5	1.5	6.48	<0.2	0.02%	44
Lumapamba	D08031254	185	651414	9541952	1,757	0	0.4	0.4	17.6	6.8	0.13%	40
Lumapamba	D08031270	131	651541	9541888	1,695	0	2.7	2.7	2.35	3.5	2.64%	86

APPENDIX B

Prospect	Trench_ID	Azimuth	Easting	Northing	Elevation	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Molybdenum (ppm)
Lumapamba	D08031339	307	651578	9541931	1,671	0	3.3	3.3	1.62	5.7	2.29%	15
Lumapamba	D08031342	307	651578	9541935	1,670	0	2.2	2.2	2.08	6.0	8.05%	37
Lumapamba	Trench-A	210	651594	9541971	1585	11.7	13.7	2	2.15	1.4	0.09%	19
						23	23.1	0.1	4.32	26.4	0.05%	37
						39.3	41.3	2	0.66	0.5	1.15%	4
						79.35	81.35	2	3.19	0.8	2.63%	20
						87.4	115.7	**28.3**	**0.87**	**1.9**	**1.10%**	**9**
Lumapamba	Trench-B	210	651574	9542007	1640	55	57	2	0.63	0.9	0.58%	6
Lumapamba	Trench-D	215	651871	9541949	1572	45.75	50.15	**4.4**	**1.20**	**3.0**	**1.07%**	**83**
						57.7	59.7	2	0.89	0.2	0.15%	<2
Lumapamba	Trench-D2	245	651756	9541741	1478	60	62	2	0.67	0.8	0.01%	2
						125.1	125.4	0.3	1.48	1.7	0.69%	14
Lumapamba	Trench-E	250	651608	9541865	1535	292.9	294.9	2	0.72	0.8	0.05%	7
						300.9	304.9	4	2.16	1.3	0.09%	29
Lumapamba	Trench-F2	265	651593	9541900	1545	24	26	2	4.91	0.4	0.17%	3
Lumapamba	Trench-F3	260	651564	9541899	1547	8	18	**12**	**1.08**	**2.0**	**1.10%**	**16**
Lumapamba	D0903230	185	651520	9541950	1,703	0	3	3	1.46	1.3	0.09%	44
Lumapamba	D08031265	131	651551	9541891	1,683	0	2	2	1.95	4.8	2.29%	94
Lumapamba	D08031341	307	651578	9541934	1,670	0	1.8	1.8	2.00	5.0	1.98%	19
Lumapamba	D08031271	230	651537	9541883	1,702	0	3.2	3.2	1.04	2.0	0.69%	10
Lumapamba	D08031344	190	651579	9541947	1,676	0	3.4	3.4	0.96	0.5	0.19%	12
Lumapamba	D08031366	132	651568	9541911	1,667	0	3.5	3.5	0.93	2.6	1.23%	15
Lumapamba	D08031266	131	651547	9541893	1,687	0	2.5	2.5	1.24	6.1	1.98%	60
Lumapamba	D08031269	131	651547	9541889	1,687	0	2.4	2.4	1.25	2.1	1.36%	78
Lumapamba	D0903192	120	651572	9541924	1,675	0	0.8	0.8	3.44	7.1	3.16%	29
Lumapamba	D0903191	120	651576	9541924	1,673	0	0.8	0.8	3.43	24.3	6.33%	13
Lumapamba	D08031337	120	651580	9541921	1,671	0	2.7	2.7	0.88	3.2	1.18%	113
Lumapamba	D08031338	120	651579	9541924	1,671	0	2.55	2.55	0.91	3.6	1.28%	41

APPENDIX B

Prospect	Trench_ID	Azimuth	Easting	Northing	Elevation	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Molybdenum (ppm)
Lumapamba	D0903193	180	651496	9541950	1,709	0	0.4	0.4	4.70	6.2	3.17%	14
Lumapamba	D08031363	186	651558	9541950	1,678	0	2	2	0.86	0.8	1.25%	5
Lumapamba	D08031349	186	651560	9541952	1,676	0	1.5	1.5	1.15	1.4	1.18%	6
Lumapamba	D08031268	131	651552	9541890	1,682	0	2.4	2.4	0.70	3.9	1.14%	44
Lumapamba	D08031346	186	651564	9541950	1,692	0	1.7	1.7	0.707	0.8	1.49%	4
Lumapamba	D08031352	172	651546	9541959	1,683	0	2	2	0.597	0.8	1.25%	5
Lumapamba	D08031350	186	651560	9541952	1,676	0	1.5	1.5	0.792	1.8	2.09%	5
Lumapamba	D08031347	186	651565	9541948	1,674	0	1.1	1.1	0.846	1.5	1.57%	8
Lumapamba	D08031348	186	651565	9541948	1,674	0	1.1	1.1	0.588	0.3	1.56%	8
Lumapamba	D0903238	na	651458	9541948	1,731	0	0.5	0.5	1.27	0.8	2.87%	4
Lumapamba W	D08031012	150	651131	9541489	1,960	0	2	2	1.86	<0.2	0.03%	32
Lumapamba W	D0803997	177	651177	9541501	1,947	0	1.2	1.2	2.65	<0.2	0.03%	107
Lumapamba W	D08031004	144	651134	9541471	1,982	0	1.5	1.5	1.74	<0.2	0.00%	<2
Lumapamba W	D08031008	144	651112	9541462	1,995	0	1.8	1.8	1.21	<0.2	<0.005%	26
Lumapamba W	D08031007	144	651113	9541464	1,993	0	1.7	1.7	1.02	<0.2	0.01%	42
Lumapamba W	D08031003	143	651136	9541469	1,984	0	1.4	1.4	1.15	<0.2	0.10%	13
Lumapamba W	D08031021	265	651070	9541514	1,976	0	1.4	1.4	1.01	<0.2	<0.005%	44
Lumapamba W	D0803996	187	651189	9541519	1,937	0	1.5	1.5	0.802	<0.2	0.00%	19
Lumapamba W	D08031002	154	651165	9541474	1,977	0	1.05	1.05	1.04	<0.2	0.06%	26
Lumapamba W	D08031016	148	651120	9541516	1,946	0	1.8	1.8	0.561	<0.2	0.00%	21
Lumapamba W	D08031022	265	651072	9541514	1,975	0	1.8	1.8	0.507	<0.2	<0.005%	48
Ningomine	D08031771	145	651893	9546768	1,636	0	3	3	3.99	6.4	0.06%	5
Ningomine	D08031198	302	652081	9546524	1,471	0	0.6	0.6	9.33	11.3	0.05%	13

APPENDIX B

Prospect	Trench_ID	Azimuth	Easting	Northing	Elevation	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Molybdenum (ppm)
Barbasco	D0903131	na	643896	9542232	1,384			na	0.045	179	2.15%	na
Barbasco	ROCK_0005	na	644646	9544403	1,152			na	0.022	0.6	2.62%	4
Barbasco	ROCK_0006	na	644648	9544405	1,151			na	0.007	0.8	9.53%	27
Barbasco	205820	na			1,767				0.040	2.1	0.54%	10
Barbasco	205821	na	645618	9543140	1,767				0.030	1.9	0.49%	12
Barbasco	205822	na	645619	9543140	1,767				0.060	3.5	0.57%	9
Blanquillo	T1227-31	110	655353	9549731	1,779	0	15	15	0.144	0.4	0.74%	8
Blanquillo	D08031741	na	655357	9549690	1,780			na	0.32	1.8	0.52%	22
Blanquillo	NWH1226	na	655398	9549613	1,781	0	2	2	0.22	0.6	0.99%	15
Blanquillo	D08031739	na	655354	9549684	1,786			na	0.22	1.4	0.20%	16
El Palton	D0803893	140	646299	9543807	1,558	0	1.3	1.3	6.27	2.7	0.01%	7
El Palton	D0203524	115	647050	9543608	1,914	0	3	3	2.44	2.9	0.02%	4
El Palton	D0903208	195	647136	9543940	1,730	0	0.5	0.5	10.10	5.8	0.06%	19
El Palton	D_1316-17	280	647236	9543251	1,882	0	2.4	2.4	1.87	32.7	0.05%	27
El Palton	D0803895	130	646317	9543652	1,616	0	0.8	0.8	3.23	43.9	0.07%	10
El Palton	D0903205	177	646747	9544172	1,673	0	0.8	0.8	3.22	10.9	0.06%	6
El Palton	D08031305	na	647020	9543974	1,763	0	0.5	0.5	5.01	4.6	0.10%	14
El Palton	D08031312	133	647103	9543542	1,948	0	0	1.3	1.47	12.2	0.22%	15
El Palton	D08031317	280	647236	9543251	1,863	0	1.4	1.4	1.28	33.6	0.04%	14
El Palton	D0903204	165	646775	9544174	1,729	0	1	1	1.47	8.6	0.05%	20
El Palton	D_3546-47	266	647238	9543272	1,873	0	0.8	0.8	1.50	63.1	0.06%	23
El Palton	D08031303	145	647015	9543973	1,771	0	0.9	0.9	0.60	2.4	0.06%	21
Loma Redonda	D08031242	127	645979	9540876	1,273	0	1.3	1.3	0.99	7.8	0.05%	73
Loma Redonda	D08031246	na	645956	9540903	1,320			na	0.60	376.0	15.71%	na

APPENDIX B

Prospect	Trench_ID	Azimuth	Easting	Northing	Elevation	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Molybdenum (ppm)
Loma Redonda	D08031238	na	645903	9540881	1,370			na	1.12	97.0	8.53%	na
Loma Redonda	LRCD026		645973	9540381	1,255	0	1.1	1.1	0.625	889.00	17.73%	21

APPENDIX C

Copper Duke Project - 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	• Recovered core from reported historical diamond drilling used to obtain predominantly 1.5m to 3m samples from which ½ core was submitted for analysis for Au, Ag, Cu, Mo with atomic absorption finish. • Soil sampling reported completed in two separate campaigns. No reporting available on methodologies for ridge and spur oriented sampling, however work was completed by a reputable Canadian listed company reporting in compliance with NI-43-101 standards and assumed to be of a quality to merit follow-up work. Systematic grid sampling completed with 1m square hand excavated pits to the B-horizon in the soil profile where 2 kilogram samples were collected and sealed for tansport on the spot. 2kg samples crushed in their entirety, then a 300g split pulverised to >95% passing a 150 mesh and a 30g sub sample analysed for gold using fire assay, silver determined using aqua regia with AA finish and a further 32 element suite analysed by ICP method. • Reported Channel Sampling was done as continuous and representative chip sampling of an outcrop or excavated exposure of in-situ material to provide a representative sample of material sampled that best approximates the true width of the mapped exposure. Excavations of up to 0.8m width completed to bedrock. • Rock chip samples are composite or selective grab samples collected from in situ outcrops, sub-crop or float as selected by the field geologist.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• HQ and NQ diameter core drilled with a Neptuno 1200 drill rig operated by Geocisa. • Trenching was completed with hand dug trenches to a depth of approximately 20 to 30cm where a cut sample was collected, or from chip channel samples from outcrop or exposed escarpments.
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.*	• Lithology of drill holes recorded on a graphic log and 193 petrographic samples collected with summaries of lithologic descriptions quantifying alteration and mineralisation observed. • Best endeavours made to maximise sample recovery, however it is noted in historical reports that core recovery is lower in gossan/oxide material in the upper 30 to 35m of each hole. • No assessment of relationship between sample recovery and grade completed to date. Results reported are not of a quality to be included in a mineral resource estimation.
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.*	• Reported samples are logged for lithology and alteration. No consistent use of lithologic codes, or entry into a self-validating database is available from historical datasets. No geotechnical logs completed and historical drill results reported are not of a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation. • No core photos available. • Trenches are not systematically photographed, but are systematically, mapped and structurally measured and lithologic textures and fabrics logged consistent with diamond drill sample methodologies and datasets are retained in multiple worksheets and reports and require compilation in a validated database. • Historical drill holes are logged in their entirety for lithology in graphic logs, and alteration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and mineralisation logging localised to points of petrographic study work reported.
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.*	• No sub-sampling technique information provided in historical reports of diamond drilling • Samples collected from cut channels, or representative chip channel sampling methods across outcropping exposures or existing road cuts. • Sample sizes collected in field and subsequent sub-sampling and laboratory analysis are assessed to be appropriate in size and analytical method for the style and setting of gold mineralisation being assessed. • Channel samples collected are continuous and equal sampling of an outcrop or excavated exposure in a channel sampling method of in-situ material to provide a representative sample of material sampled. • Channel samples are oriented perpendicular to measured or interpreted orientations or trends and sample predominantly sampled to lithologic boundaries as defined by the sampling geologist at site. • Field samples are assessed to be of adequate size for the material being sampled and subsequent analysis undertaken.
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.*	• Historical Laboratory procedures for surface geochemistry work considered to be appropriate and in accordance with best practices for the type and style of mineralisation being assayed with Gold Fire Assay techniques used is considered to be a total recovery technique for gold analysis. This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples, and suitable for exploration work with no resource calculations required. • No geophysical tools used in relation to the reported exploration results. • In addition to the laboratory's own quality control procedure(s), Dynasty Mining and Metals had its own certified reference materials, blanks, and field duplicate samples regularly inserted into the sample preparation and analysis process with approximately 3.3% of all samples being related to quality control for early stage surface exploration sampling programmes related to this report. • For sample reporting of material analysed from 2004 to 2007, historical reports state reference standards were inserted one for every 40 samples (2.5%) and field duplicates were inserted at intervals range from 1 per 40 samples to 1 per 60 samples collected.
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.*	• As part of a due diligence process, Titan composited multiple sources of exploration datasets from Core Gold developed a self-validating drill database from multiple drill datasets in various digital and scanned formats. Drill assay datasets were re-imported from original certificates re-issued by the original laboratory where possible. Only limited field sampling work to verify mineralisation in the field has been completed but no independent sampling of any reported results completed to date. • Twin holes have not been used in the reported exploration results. • Primary data by Core Gold was acquired on paper log sheets and data entry made into excel spreadsheets without any form of validation. Core Gold did not maintain a database for exploration results. Multiple sources of exploration datasets acquired from Core Gold and from an independent laboratory were composited for development of a validated database. Compilation of a database for all datasets in addition drilling is an ongoing process. • No adjustment to data is made in the reported results

APPENDIX C

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.*	• Trench samples are all located by a single point at the Trench's "Start point" surveyed by handheld GPS. Surveys are accurate to < 5m in horizontal precision. The sample locations are then measured by tape and azimuth from the Start Point, or extrapolated from the start point based on dip and azimuth of the trench. • All surveyed data was collected and stored in PSAD56 datum. • Topographic control for reported datasets is based on a combination of handheld GPS readings and available surface digital elevation models for the area at the time. The method of topographic control is deemed adequate at this exploration stage of the project, and a process of upgrading survey control quality with datasets being upcycled to satellite dataset topography control are in progress prior to completion of any planned drilling or future mineral resource estimation work.
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 trench sampling varies by prospect area and geomorphological setting providing for outcrop or recovery of in-situ samples from shallow excavations. Along trenched zones, samples collected on nominal 2m spacing and vary based on geology and discretion of the geologist with channel samples in reported datasets ranging from 0.1m to 8m in length. • Data Spacing and distribution is not sufficient to complete a minerals resource estimation in accordance with the principle of the JORC Code • 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 trenching is perpendicular to mapped orientation of veins observed in outcrop. • No drilling results included in the reported exploration results.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by Dynasty Mining and Metals personnel and held in a secured yard prior to shipment for laboratory analysis. Summary reports indicate best practices used for chain of custody procedures; however, no historical chain of custody documentation is preserved.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Dynasty Mining and Metals historical in-house reporting is inclusive of QaQc summary reporting for assessment of sampling quality and techniques during the drilling campaigns confirming analysis work completed to a reportable standard in accordance with NI43-101 standards

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's subsidiary Core Gold indirectly holds a wholly owned Ecuadorian subsidiary, Elipe S.A. ("Elipe"). Elipe is the owner of a portfolio of exploration properties in the Loja and El Oro Provinces of Ecuador. Amongst these, Elipe holds a 100% interest in the following concessions comprising the Copper Duke Project: BARBASCO / BARBASCO 4 COLANGA / LUMAPAMBA BARBASCO 1 / LUMAPAMBA 1 BARBASCO 2 / GONZA 1 GLORIA / CAROL GLORIA 1 / CATACOCHA COLANGA 2 • The property is not subject to any back-in rights, payments or other agreements of encumbrances. 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. • The Copper Duke concessions are currently issued under the small scale mining and exploration regime in Ecuador. 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. • The Company is not aware of any social, cultural, or environmental impediments to obtaining a licence 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.*	Copper Duke Project • Early 1970's a United Nations Survey was completed on the El Huato and Santa Rita Sectors with a systematic soil survey and additional rock sampling assayed for base metals. An base metal anomaly of approximately 14sq km in the El Huato area was defined. • 1975 to 1976 the Spanish Geological Mission completed a survey of south Ecuador, and in 1976 a geophysical study resulted with a coincident anomaly at El Huato (however geophysical results have not been located) • 1978, the Spanish government company Adaro drilled two diamond core holes at the El Huato anomaly each to 220m drill depth. • 2003 through 2019 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. • 2000-2001 Iamgold Corporation sampled ridgeline soils in an extensive geochemical program where it obtained 527 soil samples and 103 rock samples. Results ranged from <20ppb Au to peak assay of 1,665ppb Au, and peak base metal results of 1,310 (0.13%) Cu and 19ppm Mo were found in the soil samples and up to 7,134ppb Au; 0.22% Cu and 40ppm Mo in rock samples, obtaining a similar anomaly to the UN program • 2004 to 2007, Dynasty Metal and Mining (later becomine Core Gold Inc. exposed a number of veins in reso, and
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Regionally, the Copper Duke Project lies within the Occidental Andean Cordillera volcanic terrain in Southern Ecuador. The Project area is dominated by andesitic volcanic and sedimentary lithologies of the Cretaceous Celica formation and plutonic granodiorite-diorite of the multi-phase Cretaceous Tangula batholith • At the project scale, gold-silver bearing quartz veins are hosted in the intermediate volcanics located proximal to the Cretaceous Tangula Batholith that extends north from Peru. The Tangula Batholith is a multiphase intrusive body consisting of diorites, tonalites and granodiorites. Sporadic hornblende-plagioclase porphyries intrude both the intermediate volcanics and the Tangula batholith. A quartz-diorite intrusion is emergent near the boundary of the volcanics and the Tangula Batholith. It occupies an area of about four square kilometres and is interpreted as a control for Porphyry intrusion style mineralisation hosting copper, gold, silver and other base metal mineralization which has also been mapped at several areas within the Copper Duke project area. • Copper occurs in various forms of Cu oxide minerals at surface and as disseminated style chalcopyrite observed in shallow excavations at several locations within the project area.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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. • Historical drilling cannot be relied upon for inclusion in a mineral resource estimation, however remain relevant to reporting of exploration history and merit of project for further exploration activity.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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. Lower cut-off for reported intercepts is 0.5g/t Au with up to 3m of internal dilution (results with <0.5g/t Au or un-sampled intervals where null values are taken as a zero gold grade in calculating significant intercepts) are allowed within a reported intercept • Significant Intercepts in Appendix B are reported for aggregate intercepts of sample intervals that are weight averaged by length of sample for results above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off (or a 0.2% Cu cut-off). • No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All reported intersections are measured sample lengths and true thickness is

mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	estimated where adequate information is available on the orientation of target structures. • True widths estimated where adequate data is available. Where the geometry between veining and drilling is not defined then either additional data through re-logging or completion of oriented drilling in and commencement of 3D visualisation and modelling work is required. Further information will be disclosed as understanding of the geometry of mineralisation evolves with additional exploration activity. • All reported intercepts in this report are down-hole lengths unless otherwise indicated to be true width.
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 for drilling are included in this report, and location of all reported results are included in Figures provided in their entirety. • Total number of drill holes, are located in graphics included in the report. Results above a 1g/t gold cut-off are included in Appendix A. • Trench sites and all available historical surface sampling tables (Appendix B) reported for >0.5g/t gold cut-off or >0.2g/t copper cut-off with a minimum 0.5m interval width for prospects that merit further exploration activity. • Surface sampling of representative samples at surface or from shallow excavations range from below detection gold values up to peak assay values included in the body of this report, where total number of samples reported is 1,794 samples with 35% of samples collected reporting >0.5g/t Au and 18% of samples reporting below 0.03g/t Au.
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 bulk density, or groundwater tests have been completed on areas related to the reported exploration results. • No mineral processing o metallurgical testing analyses have been carried out for the Copper Duke Project and no previous mineral resource estimate has been calculated.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Further mapping and sampling is 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