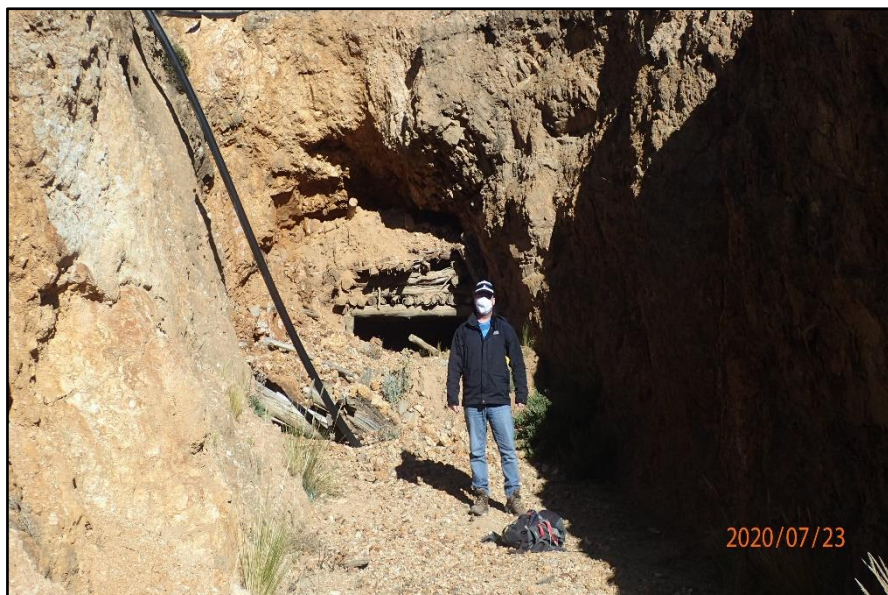


NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Coriorcco Property Southern Peru

DEFINE | PLAN | OPERATE



Longitude -74.2810 Latitude -14.7108



A view from the Property - Vein 3 Adit with David Seers (QP) for scale

Effective Date: August 21st, 2020

Prepared for Western Pacific Resources Corp.

Prepared by Mining Plus

Qualified Person David Seers MGeol (Hons), MAusIMM (CP)

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Western Pacific Resources Corp. (WRP or the Issuer) has commissioned Mining Plus and Mr David Seers to produce this Technical Report for the Coriorcco Gold Project (the Property) in the Ayacucho Region of Peru. The Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101's (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and Mr Seers is recognised as a Qualified Person (QP) by way of his Chartered Professional designation with the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), and his relevant professional experience and qualifications.

WRP entered into a binding agreement to acquire a 100% option on the Property (Option Acquisition Agreement) and other adjacent concessions from Titan Minerals Limited (Titan) on August 21, 2020. Titan is publicly listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) with the Ticker "TTM".

The Property consists of two contiguous mineral concessions in an established metallogenic belt recognised for its prospectivity for Epithermal Au-Ag mineralisation, and the San Juan de Lucanas Mining District.

Approximately 15% of the Property is in a Buffer Zone established around the Reserva Nacional de Pampa Gelera, the concessions that make up the Property were granted before Reserva Nacional de Pampa Gelera was established. The implications of the Buffer Zone on exploration and potential mining activities are not known.

Artisanal and small-scale miners have been intermittently active at the Property and wider San Juan de Lucanas Mining District since pre-colonial times. Miners have exploited epithermal quartz-sulphide veins for precious and base metals. Underground workings on the Vein 3 and Vein 6 structures, established at the Property have since collapsed and are not currently accessible.

The Titan Minerals website (<https://www.titanminerals.com.au/coriorcco-gold-project/>) reports that 7,500 tonnes of mineralised vein material have been produced underground from three structures including Vein 3 and Vein 6. Selectively mined mineralisation with an average grade of 7.5 ppm Au is reported to have been sold to third-parties for processing (Titan News Release September 25, 2019.) Mr Seers (QP) has not been able to independently verify production or reported grades from the collapsed mine workings.

Mineralisation at the Property is related to epithermal veins with a close spatial relationship to a volcanic dome (Coriorcco Dome Structure) with significant silicification and argillization. Seventeen (17) veins have been mapped at the property, the most common vein orientations are northwest and east-northeast. Vein 3 and Vein 6, the two most significant veins, strike approximately east-northeast, antithetic to the Andean Trend, a regionally significant orientation that exercises structural control on mineralisation throughout the Peruvian Andes. Veins pinch and swell along-strike and down-dip, Vein 3 and Vein 6 have been mapped on surface extending 280m and 405m respectively. Crustiform quartz-carbonate veins and surrounding wall rock contain very minor sulphides.

On July 23rd, 2020, Mr Seers (QP) undertook an independent evaluation of the Property, reviewing epithermal veins and took two grab samples that confirmed the presence of low-levels of Au (0.25 and 0.05 ppm) and Ag (0.3 and 0.6 ppm) at the Property.

Mr Seers (QP) considers that the epithermal veins at the Property represent the upper reaches of a low-sulphidation epithermal system. This is significant as it would suggest that most of the precious metal zone of the epithermal system may have been preserved, and that precious metal grade may improve at depth, below the typical “barren zone” at upper levels of an epithermal system.

The Issuer has not explored the Property, all exploration data reported in the Technical Report is historical, and supporting documentation is incomplete. The Property has never been drilled. Mr Seers (QP) is satisfied that sufficient data is available for him to offer a qualified opinion on the exploration potential of the Property.

Drawing from multiple sources, Titan has compiled a dataset with assay and location data for 458 samples (227 rock chip and 231 channel samples). The 227 rock chip samples include 20 samples taken by Titan. Mr Seers (QP) has reviewed the sampling methodology documented by Titan and compared their assays with assays from samples taken by previous operators. Mr Seers (QP) is satisfied that the dataset is suitable for guiding exploration.

A program of systematic underground rock chip sampling (approximately a sample every 3m of strike) on the Vein 3 and Vein 6 structures has identified zones of elevated Au mineralisation (majority of samples >5 ppm Au) extending along 47m on the Vein 3 structure, and 73m along the Vein 6 structure. These zones remain open along strike to the south-southwest. Mr Seers (QP) highlights that rock chip samples are selective and are not representative of grade across the width of a vein. Rock chip sampling at surface, approximately 60m above the underground zone of elevated Au mineralisation in Vein 6, also returned multiple samples assaying over 5 ppm Au.

Channel sampling approximately 55m above the zone of elevated Au grade in the Vein 3 structure confirmed elevated Au grade at surface.

In February 2020, Titan commissioned Perry Remote Sensing (Perry RS) to process an ASTER scene and to generate exploration targets at the Property and surrounding area. Perry RS identified the following at the Property.

- Zones of hydrothermal alteration
- High-priority exploration target, and
- Three rounded geomorphological features.

Mr Seers (QP) notes that the following:

- The high priority target is coincident with the Coriorcco Dome Structure and epithermal veining mapped at the Property
- Rounded geomorphological features could relate to felsite/rhyolite domes observed by Mr Seers (QP) in the area
- The high-priority target and rounded geomorphological features align along a northeast trend, approximately antithetic to the Andean Trend.

Mr Seers (QP) concludes the following:

- The Property is located in a regionally prospective metallogenic belt recognised for hosting epithermal, precious and base metal, vein mineralisation, and the San Juan de Lucanas Mining District
- The Property and surrounding area have been exploited intermittently by artisanal and small-scale miners. These miners target sub-vertical quartz-carbonate veins and recover gold using simple crushing and gravity separation techniques
- Quartz-calcite veining at the Property is spatially related to the Coriorcco Dome Structure
- Of the 17 veins mapped at the Property, east-northeast trending veins (i.e. Vein 3 and Vein 6) are the widest and best mineralised
- Additional veining could exist under quaternary deposits
- Vein textures, vein composition and sulphide content suggest that epithermal veining exposed at surface relates to the upper reaches of an epithermal system
- Based on limited sampling, vein textures, vein composition and low sulphide content significant portions of the precious metal zone may be preserved at the Property
- Precious metal mineralisation in the upper reaches of epithermal veins can be barren or very low grade at surface and significantly richer at depth. Mr Seers (QP) notes that the precious metal zone of an epithermal vein deposit can have a vertical extent in excess of 300m
- Vein 3 and Vein 6 may continue undercover to the east-northeast and west-southwest. It is important to note that the Buffer Zone established around the Reserva Nacional de Pampa Gelera may complicate exploration and mining activities.
- Extensions of known veins and additional veins may exist under recent geological cover.
- Rounded geomorphological features, likely related to intrusions, align along a east-northeast trend which lends weight to faulting in this orientation. East-northeast faulting is a significant regional control on mineralisation.

The Property is prospective for epithermal Au-Ag mineralisation and warrants systematic investigation using modern exploration techniques.

Available data is insufficient to define continuity of mineralisation or to support a mineral resource estimate, mineral reserves, or to infer potential economic outcomes. Sufficient data is available to indicate that the Property is prospective for epithermal Au-Ag mineralisation.

Mr Seers (QP) recommends the following:

- Establish Right of Access agreements for the entire Property
- Investigate the requirement to rehabilitate environmental liabilities and determine what needs to be done, when, and the cost to do it
- Undertake metallurgical testing and analyses of mineralised material
- Rehabilitate collapsed workings on the Vein 3 and Vein 6 structures to a) determine what has been mined and what remains, and b) take channel samples across vein structures.

Mr Seers (QP) recommends that the Issuer undertakes a program of prospecting and exploration target definition. The recommended exploration program is subject to the successful negotiation of right of access:

- Part 1 - Systematic soil sampling in areas of cover. Samples should be submitted for Fire Assay and ICP analysis and particular attention should be paid to the distribution Hg, As, Sb, Au, and Ag. Sample grids should be orientated perpendicular to major vein orientations
- Part 2 - Systematic channel sampling (using circular saw) across exposed vein structures. Composite channel samples should extend into wallrock veining. East-northeast striking veins should be evaluated as priority.
- Part 3 – Geophysics. Ground based magnetic surveys over the entire Property, survey lines should be orientated perpendicular to major vein orientations. Ground based magnetics is relatively cheap and will help define structural controls. 3D DCIP over Cerro Domo.

Contingent on positive results from the recommended exploration program (i.e. indication that mineralised structures identified at surface may continue at depth), diamond drilling should be considered. Drilling is subject to the permitting and permission from landowners, Mr Seers (QP) understands that the permitting process can take 12 months to complete:

- Diamond drilling to test DCIP targets at Cerro Domo, and
- Diamond drilling to test other structures.

Estimated cost to complete the recommended exploration program is approximately \$842k over an 8-month period (excluding permitting and negotiating of right of access). Mr Seers (QP) notes that parts 1, 2, and 3 of the recommended exploration program can be run concurrently and it is possible to accelerate these programs by using more geologists and field hands.

The estimated cost to complete the contingent diamond drilling is approximately \$1.04M over a 3-month period (excluding permitting and negotiating of right of access).

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2 INTRODUCTION

Western Pacific Resources (WRP or the Issuer) has engaged Mining Plus to prepare a Technical Report aligned to National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) for the Coriorcco Gold Project (the Property) in the Ayacucho Region of Peru. The effective date of this report is August 21st, 2020.

WRP is a Canadian based junior exploration company, listed on the TSX Venture Exchange with the ticker “WRP”. WRP entered into an Option Acquisition Agreement to acquire a 100% option on the Coriorcco Property Concessions and other adjacent concessions from Titan Minerals Limited (Titan) on August 21st, 2020. Titan is publicly listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) with the Ticker “TTM”.

Mining Plus assigned Mr. David Seers to prepare the Technical Report and to visit the Property to review geological controls on mineralisation and to take independent samples. Mr. Seers is a Qualified Person (QP) as defined in the Companion Policy 43-101CP to National Instrument 43-101. David visited the Property on July 23rd, 2020; whilst at the Property he visited significant outcrops and took in two independent samples. These samples confirmed the presence of low-levels of Au (0.25 and 0.05 ppm) and Ag (0.3 and 0.6 ppm) at the Property.

Information contained in this Technical Report has been taken from the following sources:

- GEOCATMIN web-portal (<http://geocatmin.ingemmet.gob.pe/geocatmin/>) made available by the Instituto Geológico Minero y Metalúrgico “INGEMMET”, part of Peru’s Ministry of Energy and Mines
- Western Pacific Resources website (<https://westernpacificresources.com/>)
- Titan Minerals website (<https://www.titanminerals.com.au/>)
- Data tables provided by WRP
- Assay certificates
- Discussions between David Seers (QP), WRP and Titan
- Independent sampling and notes taken by Mr David Seers (QP).

Mr David Seers (QP) is responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.

Units of Measure

The metric system has been used throughout this report and all currency has been presented in US dollars has been prefixed with ‘US\$’, unless otherwise stated.

Coordinate System

The UTM Latitude/Longitude, and WGS84 (Zone 18S) coordinate systems have been used throughout this Technical Report.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Mr. David Seers is the Qualified Person (QP) responsible for the contents of all sections of the Technical Report.

Neither Mining Plus nor Mr. Seers (QP) is qualified to provide comment on legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the Technical Report. Inclusion of statements related to these matters in Section 4 of the Technical Report have been based entirely on information provided by the Issuer and have not been independently verified.

Mr. Seers (QP) has relied on the following information communicated in conversation and confirmed via email with Mr. Luis Zapata CEO of Western Pacific Resources:

- Information contained in Section 4 of the Technical Report including Legal opinion on the status of the Property
- Particulars of the binding Option Purchase Agreement between WRP and Titan
- Laws relating to mineral exploration and mining in Peru
- The status of payment of annual maintenance fees

Mr Seers has independently sourced information relating to the title ownership based on data taken from the Geocatmin website (<https://geocatmin.ingemmet.gob.pe/geocatmin/>) on June 5th, 2020.

4 PROPERTY, DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Coriorcco consists of two contiguous mineral concessions in the Ayacucho Region of southern Peru approximately 80km northeast of Nazca (Figure 4-1).

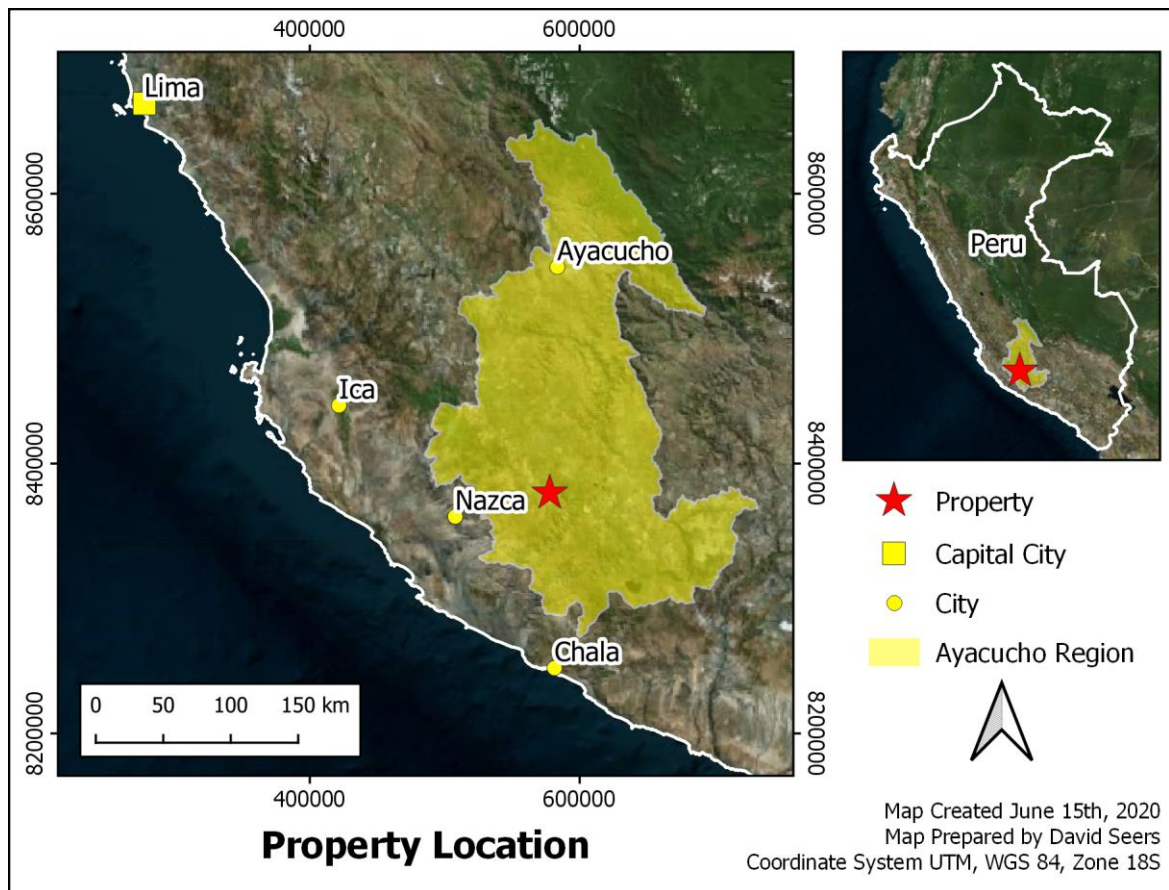


Figure 4-1: Property Location

The approximate centre of the Property in the UTM Latitude/Longitude and UTM WGS84 Zone 18S coordinate systems has been provided in Table 4-1:

Table 4-1: Approximate Centre Coordinates of the Property

Coordinate System	Easting / Longitude	Northing / Latitude
UTM WGS 84 Zone 18S	577791	8378267
UTM Latitude/Longitude	-74.2775	-14.6669

The combined area of the Property is approximately 2000 hectares (ha), concession details are provided in Table 4-2. The concessions are held in the name of Coriorcco Gold S.A.C.

Table 4-2: Property Concession Details (source: GEOCATMIN June 15th)

Concession Code	Concession Name	Listed Holder	Area Hectares	Date Granted	Status
10738595	ASC 105	Coriorcco Gold S.A.C.	1000.0	8/05/1995	Granted
10361494	ANTA 17	Coriorcco Gold S.A.C.	1000.0	17/06/1994	Granted

The Property is largely in the administrative district of Lucanas, the southwestern corner of the Property is in the San Cristobal administrative district. Approximately 15% of the Property lies within a buffer zone established around Reserva Nacional de Pampa Gelera (Figure 4-2). The National Park and Buffer Zone were established after the Property concessions were granted. Exploration or mining activities in the buffer zone may be subject to additional permitting, however, this has not yet been determined.

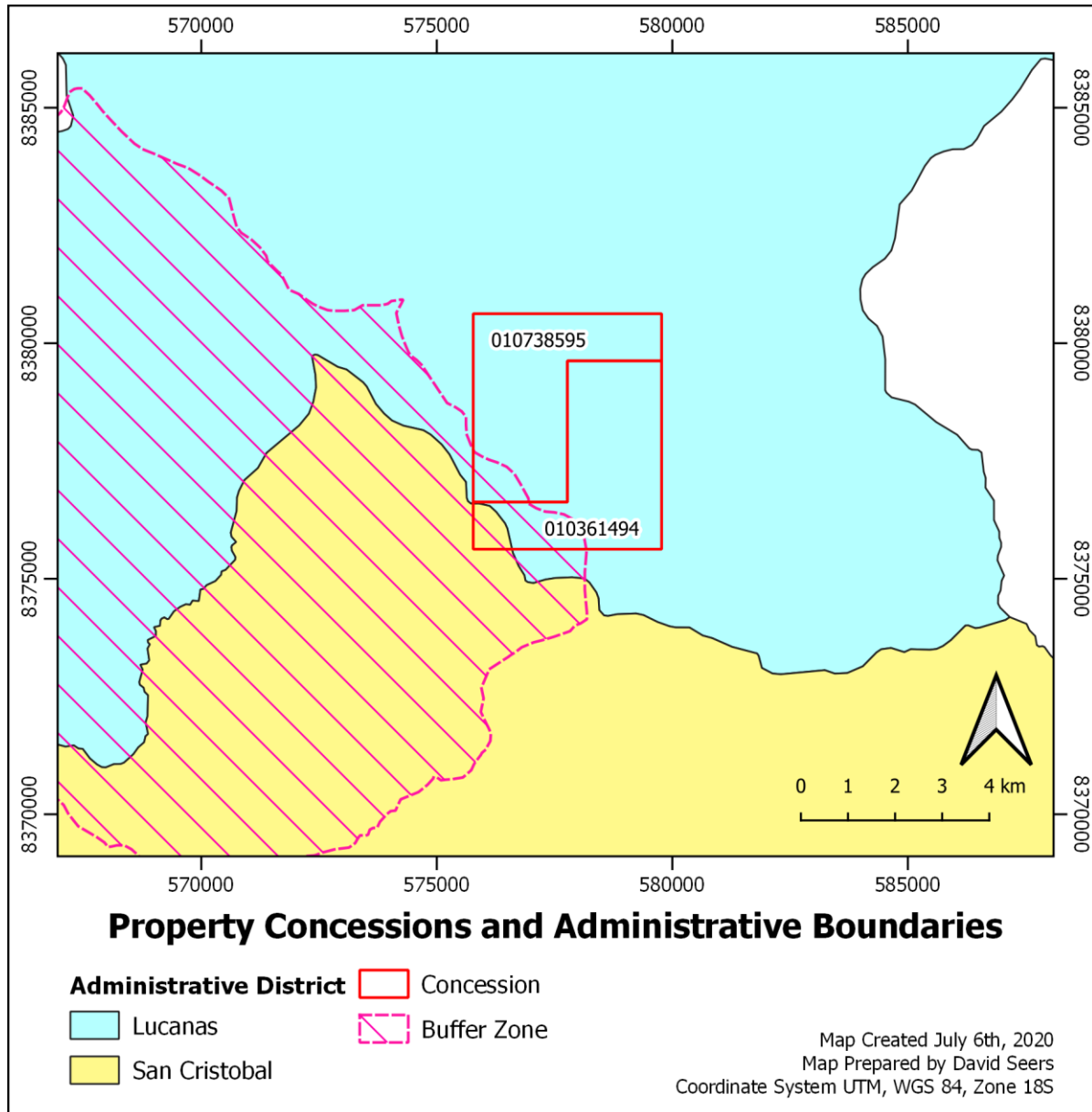


Figure 4-2: Administrative Boundaries

Pursuant to article 39 of the General Mining Law, titleholders of mining concessions should pay an Annual Maintenance Fee (derecho de vigencia). The Annual Maintenance Fee is due on June 30th of each year, is paid one year in advance and is calculated at a rate of US\$3.00/ha. Failure to pay the Annual Maintenance Fee for two consecutive years causes the termination (caducidad) of the mining concession. However, according to article 59 of the General Mining Law, payment for one year may be delayed without penalty and the mining concessions remain in good standing. The outstanding payment for the past year can be paid on the following June 30th.

If Annual Maintenance Fees are paid, concessions can be held in perpetuity.

A mining concession does not grant the titleholder right of access. Right of access must be negotiated between the landowner(s) and concession holder. Two landowners are recognised within the area covered by Property concessions (Figure 4-3), legally binding right of access agreements have not been negotiated with the land owners. Landownership in other areas of the Property has not been established.

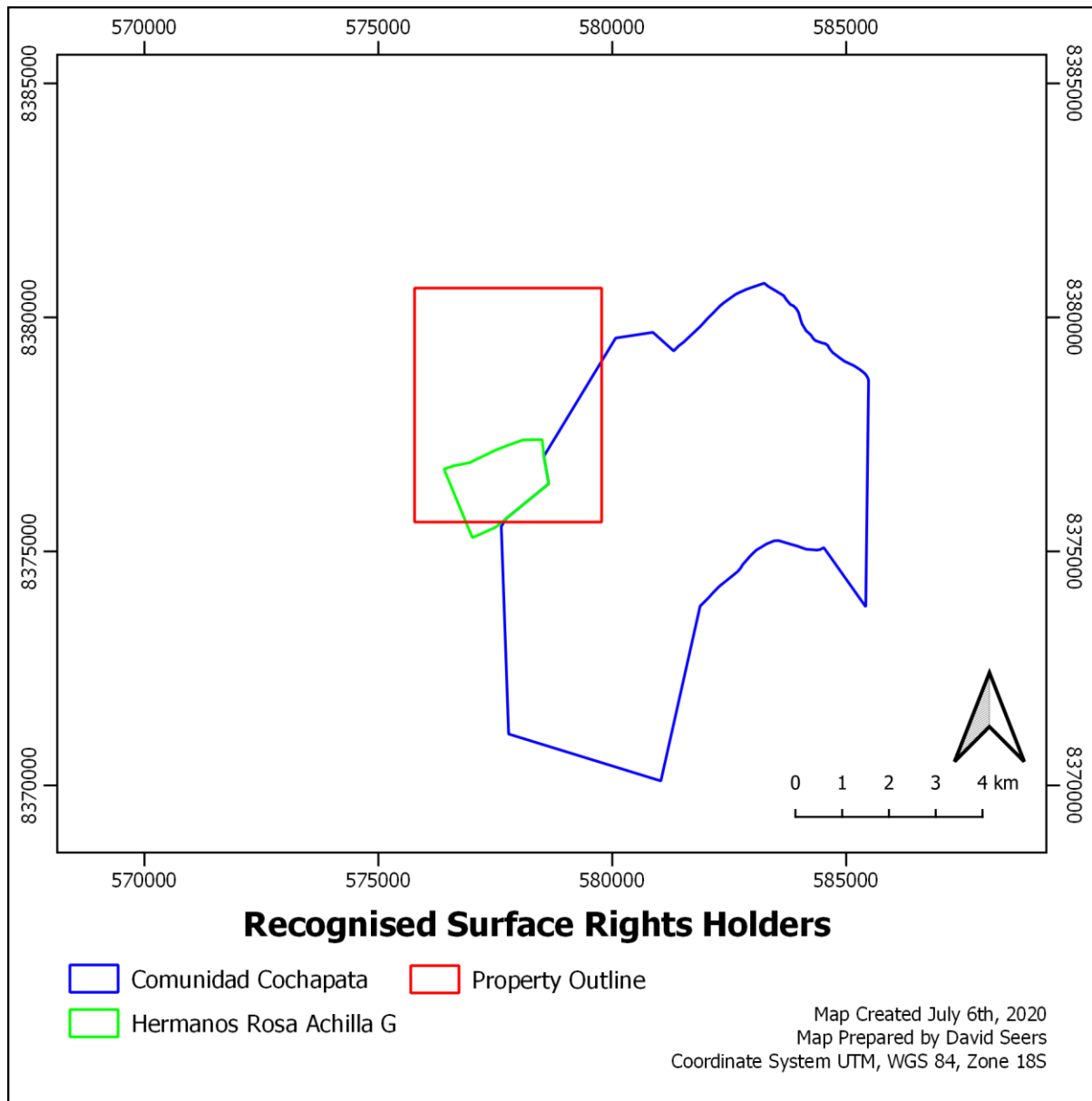


Figure 4-3: Right of Access

Environmental liabilities related to historical mining and exploration are recognised at the Property, including trenches, mine workings, pits, abandoned camp and sports field. These liabilities require eventual reclamation, the cost of rehabilitation has not been determined.

The program of exploration recommended by Mr Seers (QP) in Section 26 of the Technical Report includes soil sampling, channel sampling, geophysics and the rehabilitation of

collapsed workings, these programs are subject permitting and the negotiation of right of access. Mr Seers (QP) is not aware of any other factors that might impede the recommended exploration program presented in the Technical Report.

WRP entered into an Option Acquisition Agreement to acquire a 100% option on the Coriorcco Property Concessions from Titan Minerals Limited (Titan) on August 21, 2020.

Pursuant to the Option Acquisition Agreement, WRP agreed to pay Titan US\$1,500,000 and to issued 7,050,000 common shares in the capital of WRP. If WRP exercises the Underlying Coriorcco Option Agreement (as defined below) and acquires ownership of 100% of the Coriorcco Concessions, WRP will make a contingent payment to Titan based on the size of the resource established in the Measured and Indicated category. Details of the payments are as follows:

- 500,000 – 999,999 oz Au in a M+I resource acceptable under NI 43-101: USD\$1M in cash or common shares at the election of WRP
- 1,000,000 – 1,499,999 oz Au in a M+I resource acceptable under NI 43-101: USD\$1.5M in cash or common shares at the election of WRP
- >1,500,000 oz Au in a M+I resource acceptable under NI 43-101: USD\$2M in cash or common shares at the election of WRP

WRP may elect to make the payments noted above in (i) in cash; (ii) in WRP Shares; or (iii) some combination of cash and WRP Shares in its sole discretion. Any WRP Shares issuable will be priced according to 10-day VWAP of the WRP Shares on the ten trading days immediately prior to the filing of the relevant technical report.

Following the closing of the transactions covered by the Option Acquisition Agreement, WRP will acquire Titan's interest in an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Coriorcco Property (the "Underlying Coriorcco Option Agreement"). Pursuant to the Underlying Coriorcco Option Agreement, WRP will have the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Coriorcco Property by making a payment of US\$3,000,000 plus applicable tax and granting a production royalty to the underlying concession holder (Coriorcco Royalty). If WRP exercises the option to acquire the Coriorcco Property prior to the fourth anniversary of the Coriorcco Option Agreement, the royalty payments will be equal to \$3.50 per dry metric tonne of gold-bearing vein ore and \$0.50 per dry metric tonne of gold-bearing disseminated ore. If the option to acquire the Coriorcco property is exercised following the fourth anniversary of the Coriorcco Option Agreement, the royalty payments will be equal to \$7.00 per dry metric tonne of gold-bearing vein ore and \$1.00 per dry metric tonne of gold bearing disseminated ore. The Coriorcco Royalty can be repurchased for US\$1,000,000 (the "Buy-Back Right") prior to the fifth anniversary of the Coriorcco Option Agreement. Every year following the fifth anniversary of the Coriorcco Option Agreement the cost of the Buy-Back Right will increase by 10%. If commercial production occurs from the Coriorcco Property prior to the option

being exercised, a series of production payments will be due and payable pursuant to the underlying Coriorcco Option Agreement.

In addition, Titan will be granted a 1% NSR to the extent the option to acquire the property is exercised.

The Property is not subject to any other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances.

The exploration programs recommended by Mr Seers (QP) in the Technical Report are subject to permissions and permitting. Mapping surface sampling and geophysical programs are subject to right of access agreements. In addition to right of access agreements, drilling programs are subject to the approval of a Declaración de Impacto Ambiental (DIA or Environmental Impact Statement) by the Regional Office (Ayacucho) of the Dirección Regional de Energía y Minas (DREM).

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is in the Peruvian Andes at elevations ranging between 3750 and 4250 meters above sea level (masl). Physiography is characterised by shallow glaciated valleys and gentle rounded peaks (Figure 5-1). As is typical of the high Andes, vegetation is sparse and is limited to grasses and occasional low shrubs.



Figure 5-1: Typical physiography in the area of the Property

It is possible to access the Property using a combination of National Highways, paved routes, and unpaved tracks using 4x4 vehicles. The route from Nazca to the Property is shown in Figure 5-2. The total drive time from Lima to the Property is approximately 11 hours (Table 5-1).

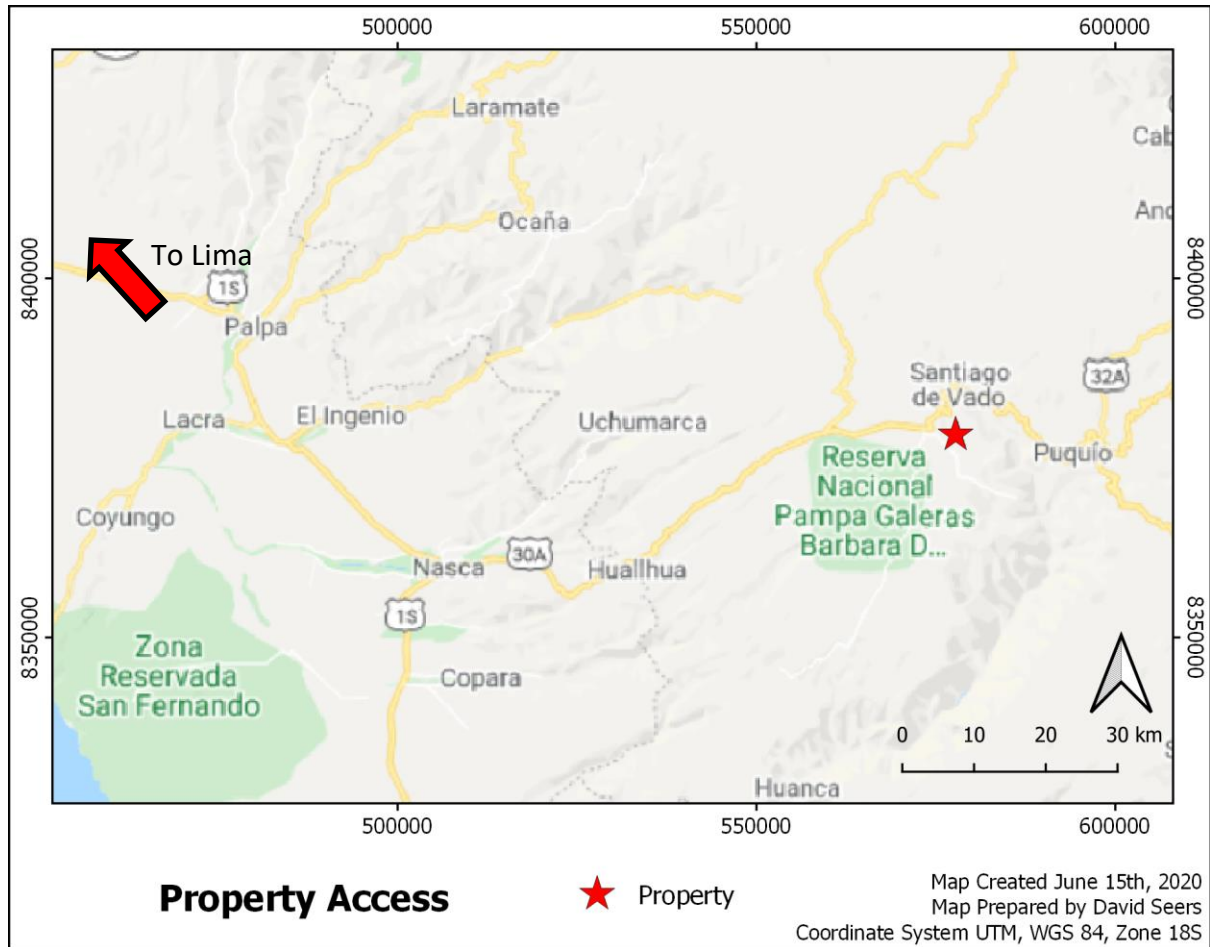


Figure 5-2: Property Access

Table 5-1: Route to the Property and Approximate Travel Times

Journey	Mode of Travel	Time
Lima to Nazca	Road (Highway)	6 hrs 30
Nazca to Puquio	Road (Highway)	3 hrs 15
Puquio to Property	Road (4x4)	1 hr

Access to the Property is possible year-round, however, landslides can temporarily hinder access during the wet season (November to March). The exploration season is typically between April and November, although exploration is possible throughout the year.

The town of Puquio, approximately 15km east-southeast of the Property, has a population of approximately 15,000. Basic amenities and services are available at Puquio, including mains electricity, water, sewage, landline and mobile communications, police, small medical post, and hotels. The main sources of employment in the area include small-hold farming, informal commerce, and artisanal mining.

Mr Seers (QP) notes that the Property is early stage and that formal engineering studies considering potential sites for mining infrastructure (i.e. camp, processing plant, tailings storage) have not been considered. During his visit of the Property Mr Seers (QP) noted sites that he considers are potentially suitable for mining infrastructure.

6 HISTORY

The San Juan de Lucanas Mining District has been subject to artisanal, and small-scale mining since pre-colonial times. Miners have intermittently exploited veins for precious and base metals throughout the District.

The documented history of the Property is incomplete, Mr Seers (QP) notes that prior to Titan's involvement in the Property, documentation refers to various entities including, Messa, Minera Corianta S.A., Hochschild, Carvaeli, and Coriorcco Gold S.A.C.

On April 22, 2019, Titan Minerals LTD announced, via the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX), the execution of a binding agreement with Coriorcco Gold S.A.C. for a 100% interest in the Coriorcco Gold Project.

On September 25, 2019 Titan Minerals LTD announced via the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX), an Exploration Update for the Coriorcco Gold Project, Peru. The Exploration Update reported a program of historical data compilation by Titan, and additional mapping and surface sampling by Titan.

The following text has been quoted directly from the Titan September 25, 2019 press release:

"Previous exploration activity includes surface channel sampling and follow-up trial mining completed in 2010 to 2011. Three portals were developed and over 400m of sub-horizontal mining were completed on three veins up to 60m below surface within the silica cap of the Coriorcco dome structure. The portals are established in the valley bounding the mapped vein exposures to the east and west of the vein swarm and are developed along the mineralized veins, Vein 3, Vein 6 and an unnamed vein."

"Previous historic development on two of the tested veins exploited over 7,500 tonnes of material shipped to a third-party mill averaging 7.5g/t Au head grades from selective underground mining of 0.8m to 2.5m mineable widths. Peak Rock Chips from historic sampling of over 400m underground development along the two veins within the broader vein swarm includes better results of: 59.6g/t gold over 1.4m, 57.2 g/t gold over 1.1m, true widths on Vein 6 underground development, 34.2g/t gold over 1.0m and; 16.3g/t gold over 1.3m true widths on Vein 3 underground development, The reported historical sampling is completed on nominal 3.05m (10 feet) spacing in underground workings"

"Historical sampling at surface is localized, and irregularly spaced depending on exposure with nominal 3 to 10m spacing in follow-up surface trenching. The underground intercepts ranging 35 to 60m below surface correlate well with better

grades at surface to define subvertical high-grade shoots of gold mineralization plunging steeply to the west within the subvertical, east-west trending quartz-calcite veins, with better surface channel sample results including; o 16.6g/t gold over 2.1m true width on Vein 3 31.0g/t gold over 0.8m true width on Vein 3 7.3g/t gold over 2.2m true width on Vein 6 13.7g/t gold over 1.2m true width on Vein 6”.

Mr Seers (QP) has seen a printed record (“Coriorcco 2010 Campaign Ore Liquidation Minera Caraveli.pdf”) indicating that Coriorcco Gold SAC delivered 233 shipments of mineralised material to the CIA Minera Caraveli SAC between July 2009 and February 2012. Reported deliveries by Coriorcco Gold SAC to CIA Minera Caraveli SAC ranged between 16 and 33 tonnes, and the total delivered mineralised material is 5,719.54 tonnes with an average grade of 7.48 g/t Au. Mr Seers (QP) notes that this material is likely to have been hand sorted.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Instituto Geológico Minero y Metalúrgico (INGEMMET), part of Peru's Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM), publish regional geological maps at 1:100k scale with accompanying bulletins that describe the regional geology of Peru. INGEMMET also publish geological maps at 1:50k scale for some areas of Peru.

The regional geology setting of the Property is reported in 1:100k map sheet 30ñ "Puquio", and Bulletin N° 53 Serie A: Geología de los Cuadrangulos de Lomitas, Palpa, Nazca y Puquio. Based these sources, Mr Seers (QP) has summarised key regional geological features (Figure 7-1).

Multiple metallogenic belts have been defined by INGEMMET throughout the Peruvian Andes, these belts are described by age, deposit type and typical metal content. The Property is in the XXIII metallogenic belt. Metallogenic Belt XXIII is a regionally significant metallogenic belt recognised for hosting Miocene epithermal deposits endowed with Au and Ag, including the Ares and Antapite gold mines. The San Juan de Lucanas Mining District hosts numerous examples of sub-vertical quartz veins with precious and base metal mineralisation.

Basement geology consists of the Yura group of sedimentary formations and the Coastal Batholith, both of Mesozoic age, that are exposed approximately 25km south of the Property in deeply incised valleys.

- The Yura Group of sediments have been dated as middle and upper Jurassic and lower Cretaceous (circa 170 to 115 Ma.). The Yura Group consists of formations of mudstone, shale, sandstone, and carbonate sediments, and has a vertical extent up to 1500m
- The mid-Cretaceous Arcurquina Formation (100 Ma.) has been concordantly deposited over the Yura Group and consists of finely laminated dark grey limestone, with calcite veining intercalated with clayey limestone
- The regionally extensive Coastal Batholith is contemporaneous with the Arcurquina and its composition in mapsheet 30ñ is recorded as Tonalite and Diorite.

Compression and obduction of sediments during the Andean Orogeny has folded Mesozoic sediments along the "Andean Trend", approximately northwest to north-northwest. Antithetic transfer faults, normal to the Andean Trend, are common structural features and are a recognised control on mineralisation throughout the region.

A significant angular unconformity marks the transition from compressional tectonics to extensional tectonics and the onset of Cenozoic volcanism. Volcanic, volcanoclastic and

sedimentary sequences have been described from the Oligocene (33 to 23Ma.) and Miocene (23 to 5.3Ma).

Barroso Group volcanics and sediments of the late Miocene and Pliocene (circa 5Ma to 1Ma.), and Quaternary fluvio-glacial sediments are the most recent deposits.

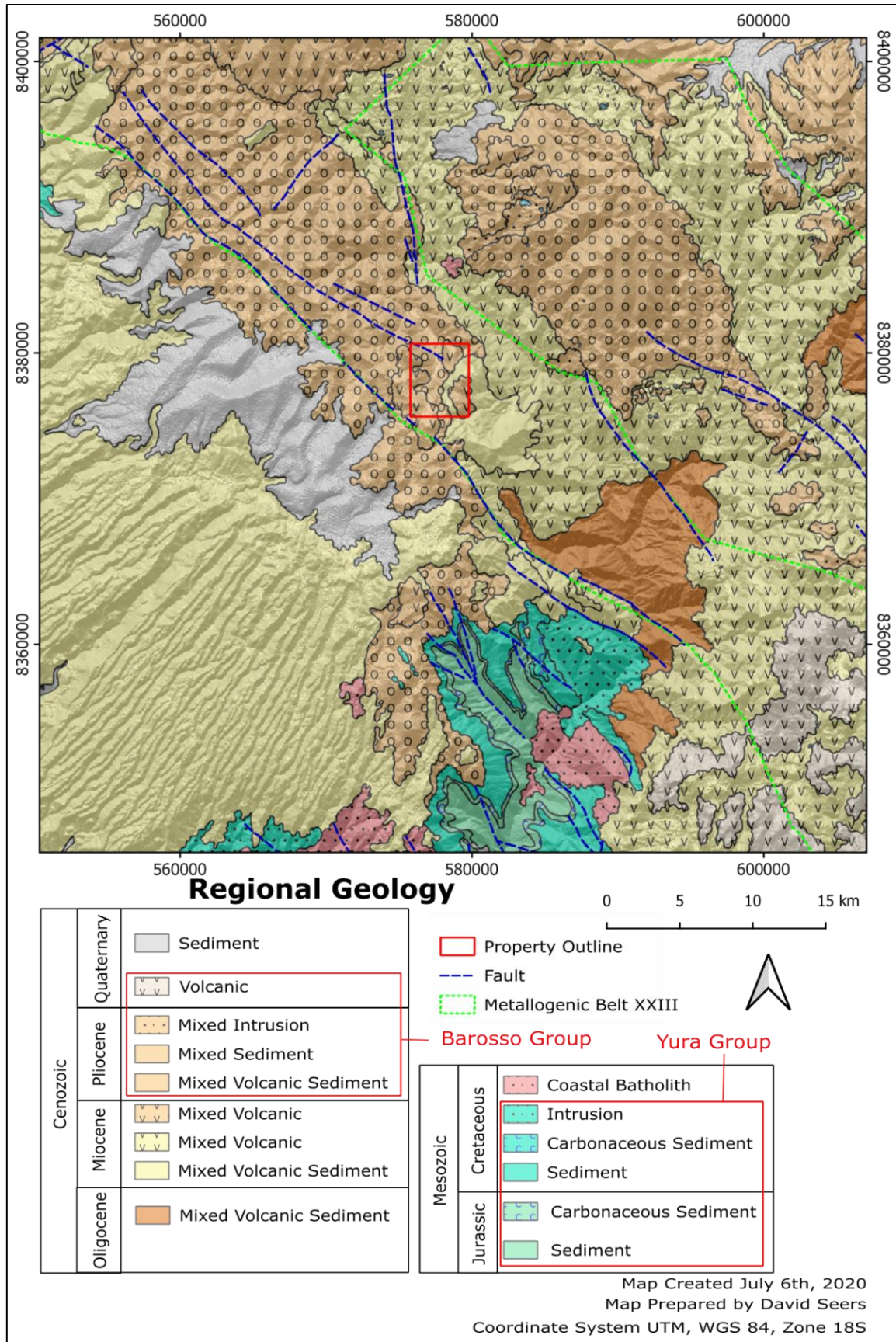


Figure 7-1: Summarised Regional Geology

7.2 Local Geology

Mr Seers (QP) observed the following geological features around the Property (Figure 7-2):

- Thick sequences of sub-horizontal flat-lying volcanic flows and deposits of intermediate composition, and volcano-sedimentary deposits
- Fluvial glacial deposits deposited over volcanics
- Expansive zones of upturned and hydrothermally altered volcanics with dykes
- Felsic domes

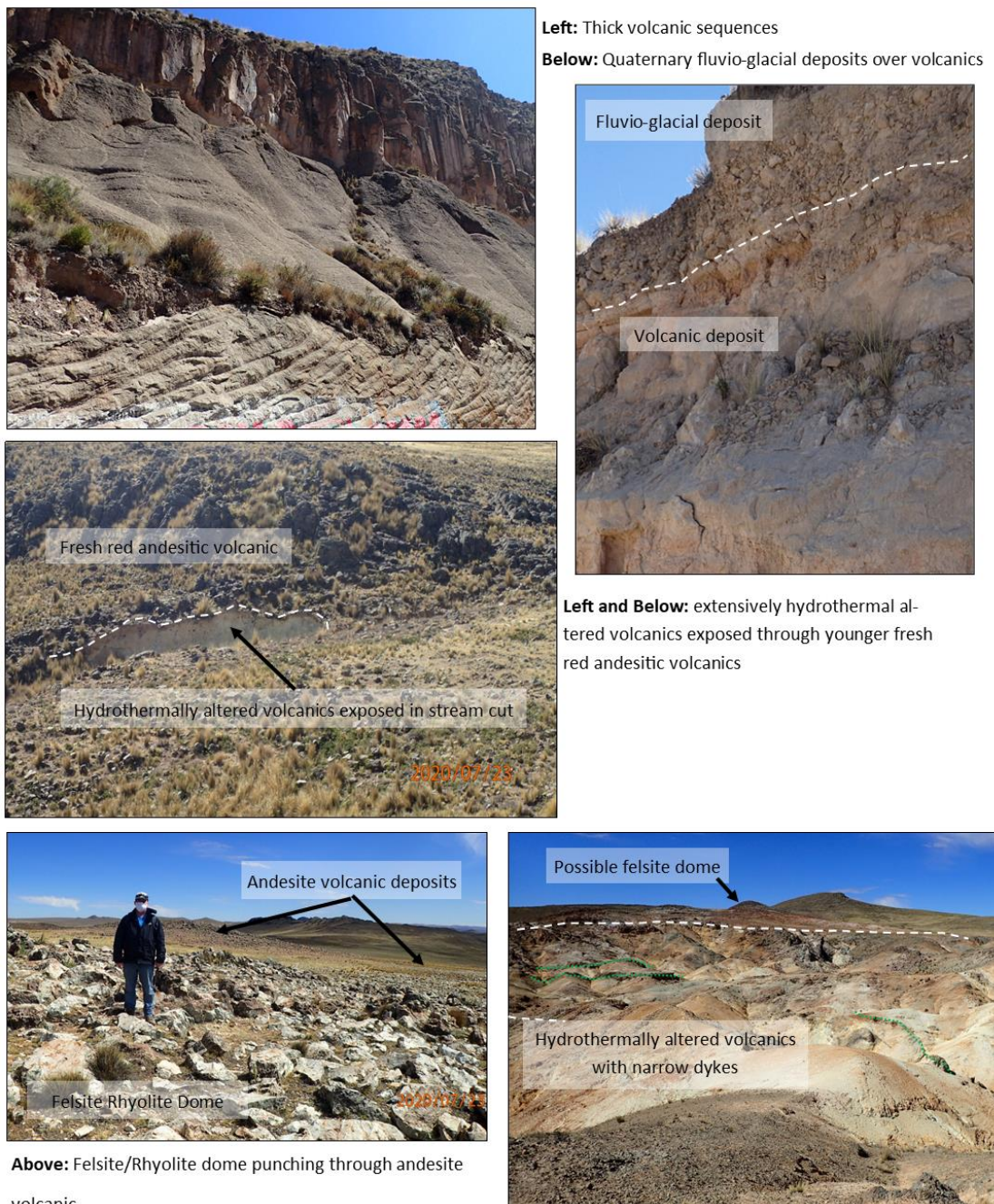


Figure 7-2: Local Geology - Photography and descriptions by David Seers (QP)

7.3 Property Geology

Property geology has been described by previous explorers and has been summarised by David Seers (QP) (Figure 7-3).

Sub-horizontal volcanic and fluvio-glacial deposits interpreted to be part of the Barroso and Nasca Group cover large portions of the Property.

The Coriorcco Dome Structure, a volcanic dome with significant silicification and argillic alteration, is exposed through quaternary cover, the silicified dome measures approximately 700 x 800 m.

The Coriorcco Dome Structure hosts 17 epithermal quartz, quartz-carbonate, and quartz-carbonate-adularia veins plus smaller vein splays. Veins are confined to faulted structures, the most common vein orientations are northwest and east-northeast, these orientations represent the Andean Trend and antithetic transform structures. East-northeast trending veins offset northwest trending veins and are likely younger. Veins pinch and swell along-strike and with depth.

Vein 3 and Vein 6 are the two most significant veins at the Property (Figure 7-3), these veins have been mapped at surface striking approximately east-northeast for 280m and 405m respectively, and have been traced to depth in mine workings up to 60m below surface. Very limited faulting with minor offset is recorded at surface and in underground workings. Based on channel sampling data (refer to Section 9), the average width and grade of Vein 3 is 0.83m and 5.77 Au ppm, and the average width and grade of Vein 6 is 0.65m and 5.10 ppm Au.

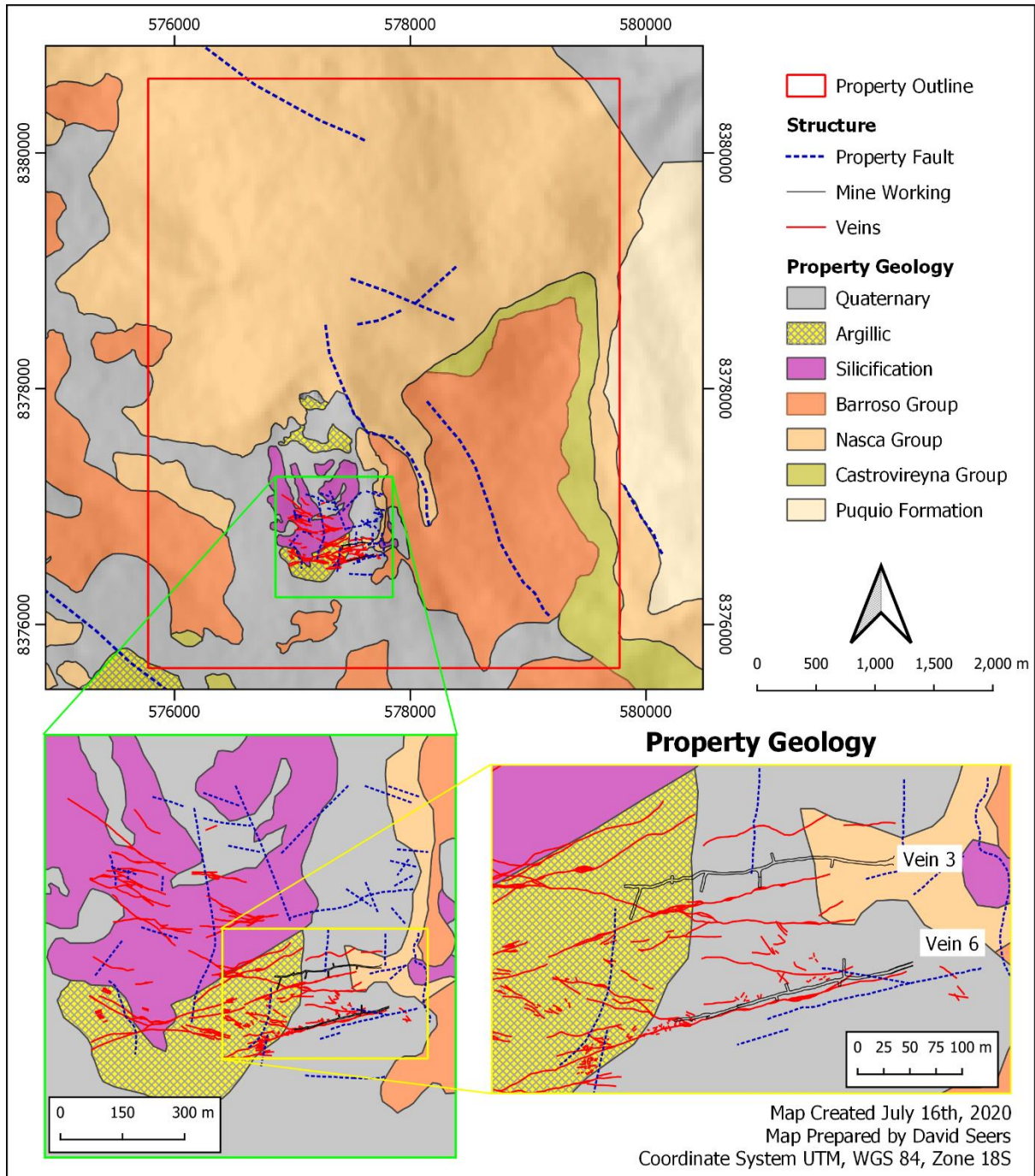


Figure 7-3: Property Geology (Coriorcco Dome Structure is the zone of silicification and argillic alteration)

Whilst at the Property Mr Seers (QP) noted the following geological features, their interrelationships have been summarised in Figure 7-4 and Figure 7-5:

- Large portions of the Property have been covered by sub-horizontal Quaternary fluvio-glacial deposits and red andesitic volcanic deposits of intermediate composition. Andesitic volcanics are locally silicified
- Upturned and hydrothermally altered volcanics exposed under sub-horizontal andesitic volcanics and quaternary deposits
- Epithermal features including crustiform veining, bladed calcite casts in microcrystalline silica, hydrothermal breccia, and massive ankerite and zonal calcite
- Zones of epithermal veining can extend over widths of up to 3m with multiple sub-parallel narrow quartz and quartz carbonate veins
- Green siliceous volcanic (dykes) with disseminated sulphide and later quartz veining.

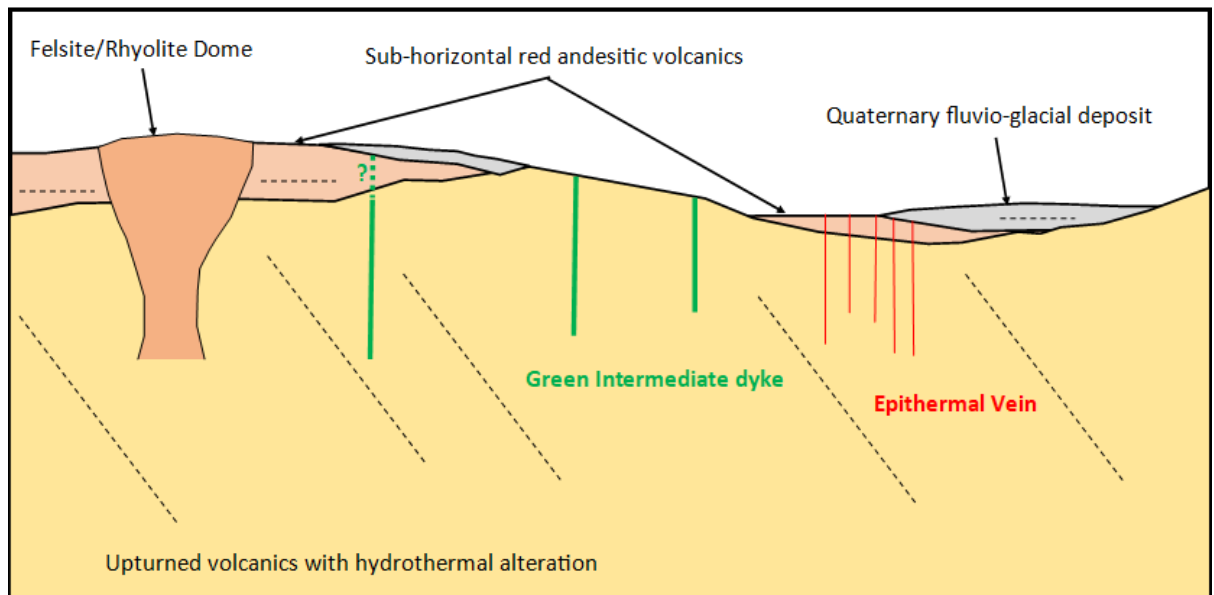


Figure 7-4: Conceptual cross section demonstrating interrelationships of geological units observed by Mr Seers (QP) at the Property.



Left: Microcrystalline silica with casts after bladed calcite

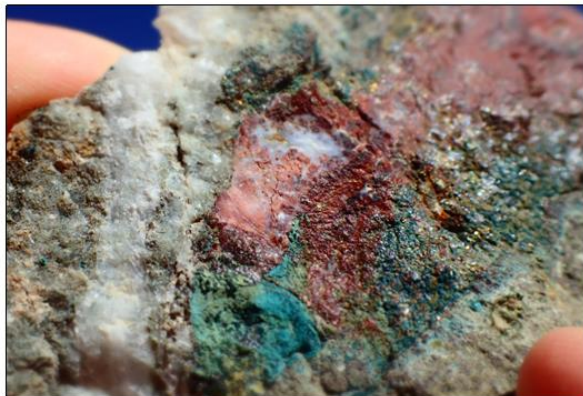
Right: 5 cm wide crustiform white quartz vein with open-space core lined with fine translucent quartz crystals



Below Left: Large block of carbonate, zonal ankerite, calcite with minor quartz and volcanics



Below: Hydrothermal breccia. Silicified red volcanic clasts supported in fine-grained white quartz



Left: Silicified green volcanic (Dacite). Malachite and chalcopryite (approx. 1-2% disseminated) are hosted in volcanics. Late quartz veining crosscuts and a quartz veining cross-cuts volcanics is locally hematite manganese stained.



Left: Quartz-calcite veinlet in hanging wall of Vein 3
Right: 2m zone of sub-vertical and sub-parallel (approx N120) quartz veining in hydrothermally altered volcanics. 8 individual quartz veins observed up to 4cm across.

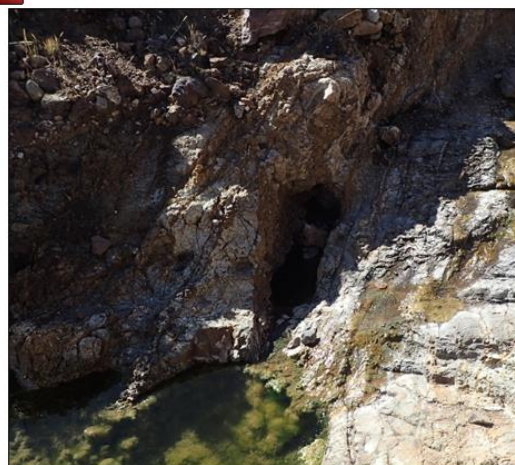


Figure 7-5: Property Geology - Photographs and descriptions by David Seers (QP)

Based on his observations of regional, local and property geology, Mr Seers (QP) interprets the following geological evolution of the Property:

- Early volcanic - volcanic sequences have been upturned and hydrothermally altered. The heat source driving hydrothermal alteration has not been determined
- Narrow green dykes with localised disseminated sulphides intruded the upturned and hydrothermally altered volcanic sequence
- Late volcanic - andesitic volcanic deposits have been unconformably deposited over hydrothermally altered deposits
- Low-sulphidation epithermal quartz-carbonate veins have been introduced and crosscut early and late volcanic sequences
- The epithermal veins observed at the Property represent the upper reaches of a Low-Sulphidation epithermal system
- Felsite/Rhyolite have intruded the early and late volcanic sequences and introduced significant localised silicification.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mining Plus considers that the Property is prospective for Low Sulphidation (LS) epithermal vein or disseminated body type mineralization (Figure 8-1). LS Epithermal deposits are a significant and well understood deposit type that host structurally controlled precious (gold and silver) and base-metal (copper, lead and zinc) deposits (Figure 8-1).

Epithermal deposits form close to surface and are driven by hydrothermal fluids emanating from a distal intrusion. In LS deposits, hydrothermal alteration around banded quartz-calcite-adularia veins is common and can grade from localised argillic alteration close to surface and vein contacts into more distal zones of silicification and sericite.

LS epithermal vein deposits are vertically zoned, and can be barren mineralisation close to surface extending downward in to precious metal enrichment, and base metal enrichment. The precious metal zone can extend several hundred meters before transitioning to base metal (lead-zinc-copper). Quartz textures in veins are distinct in the precious metal zone to the base metal zone.

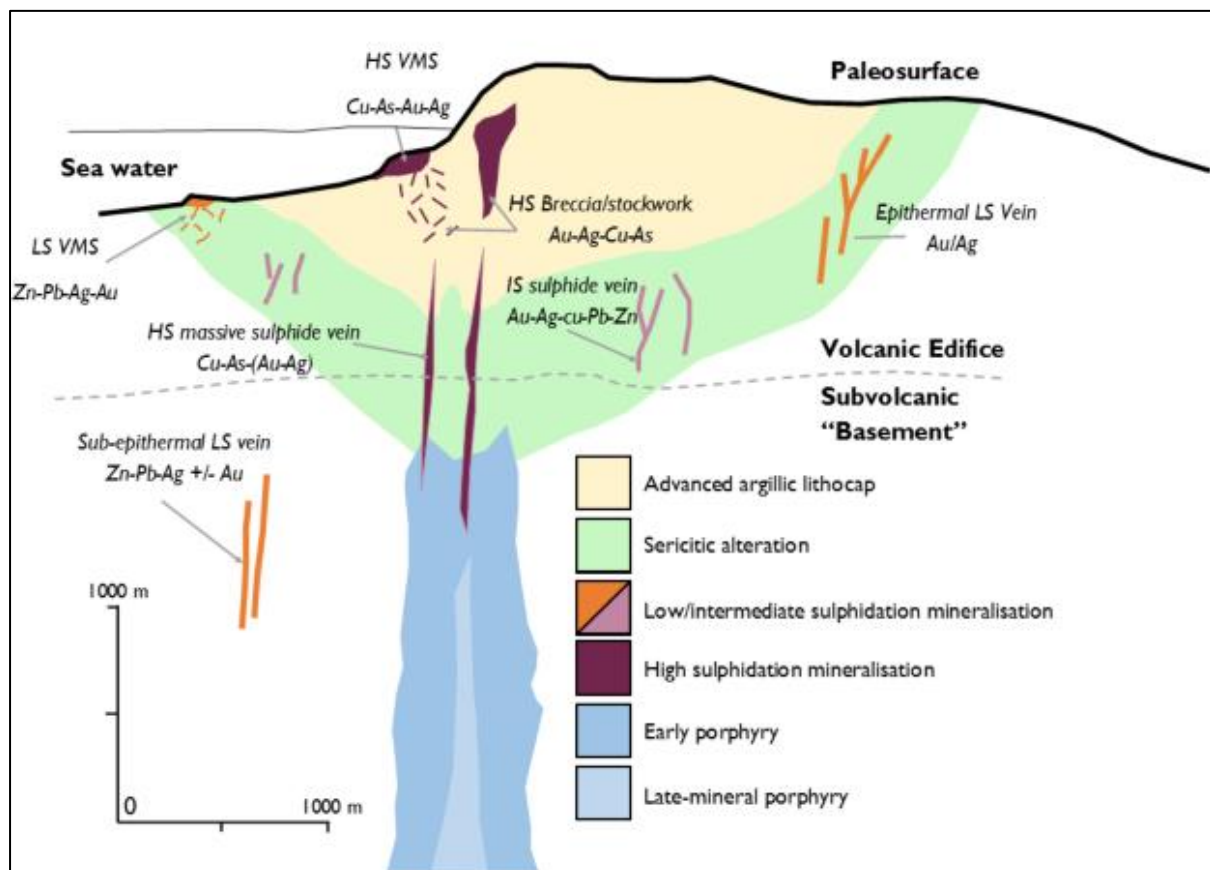


Figure 8-1: Typical setting for hydrothermal mineral deposits, including low and high sulphidation styles

9 EXPLORATION

The Issuer has not undertaken any exploration at the Property, all exploration data reported in Section 9 of the Technical Report is historical and has been produced by third party operators. Source data is not available and Mr Seers (QP) has not been able to independently verify this data.

Ground-based exploration has been focused exclusively on the Coriorcco Dome Structure.

Documented exploration activity at the Property is incomplete, Mr Seers (QP) has summarised the following based on available documentation:

- Surface rock chip and channel sampling of quartz-carbonate veins
- Trial mining on Vein 3 and Vein 6
- Interpretation of remote sensing Aster data to produce hydrothermal alteration model, Digital Elevation Model (DEM) at 30m vertical resolution, and exploration targeting.

9.1 Rock Chip and Channel Sampling

Titan Minerals Ltd undertook a program of data compilation combining historical rock chip and channel assay data from multiple sources (Titan News Release September 25, 2019). Titan took an additional 20 rock chip samples and submitted them for Au (Fire Assay) and multi-element (ICP analysis).

Mr Seers (QP) has not been able to verify the provenance of the sample data, sampling techniques, analytical laboratories, analytical techniques, or detection limits of the samples taken before Titan's involvement at the Property. Mr Seers (QP) cautions that the combination of potentially disparate datasets can be misleading.

Mr Seers (QP) compared rock chip assay values from samples taken by Titan and before Titan, this comparison returned broadly similar Au assays (Table 9-1). Mr Seers (QP) is satisfied that the combined dataset is adequate for guiding exploration.

Table 9-1: Comparison of samples taken by Titan and before Titan

Sample Source	Sample Count	Au ppm Minimum	Au ppm Mean	Au ppm Maximum
Pre-Titan	200	0.04	3.96	59.6
Titan	27	0.006	3.46	10.24

The combined dataset (i.e. Titan samples and samples taken before Titan) contains 458 samples, including 227 rock chip and 231 channel samples.

Mr Seers (QP) has summarised rock chip Au assays contained in the combined dataset (Table 9-2).

Table 9-2: Combined data - Summary of rock chip Au assay

Sample Type	Count	Au ppm Minimum	Au ppm Maximum	Au ppm Mean
Rock Chip	227	0.006	59.6	3.9

Of the 227 rock chip samples 154 were taken from vein material in the Vein 3 and Vein 6 mine workings, the other 73 were taken from surface. Mr Seers (QP) has compared the grade of surface and underground rock chip samples in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3: Comparison of Rock Chip Au Assay for Underground and Surface Samples

Source	Sample Count	Minimum Au ppm	Mean Au ppm	Maximum Au ppm
Surface	74	0.006	2.85	10.24
Underground	154	0.04	4.39	59.6

Mr Seers (QP) notes that rock chip samples taken from underground have returned, on average, higher Au grades than samples taken from surface.

Rock chip samples taken from mine workings have been presented graphically in Figure 9-1. Mr Seers (QP) notes that zones of elevated Au grade (i.e. >5 ppm Au) are evident in both Vein 3 and Vein 6. A 47m zone (along-strike) of elevated Au grade is evident in Vein 3 and a 73m zone (along-strike) is evident in Vein 6, in both cases these zones remain open along-strike to the west. The average sample spacing along-strike in these zones is approximately 3m. Rock chip samples taken from surface are shown in Figure 9-2. Rock chip sampling at surface above the zone of elevated grade in Vein 6 also returned elevated grade. The projection of Vein 3 to surface has not been rock chip sampled.

Mr Seers (QP) highlights that rock chip samples, are selective and that rock chip samples are not representative of mineralisation across a vein structure.

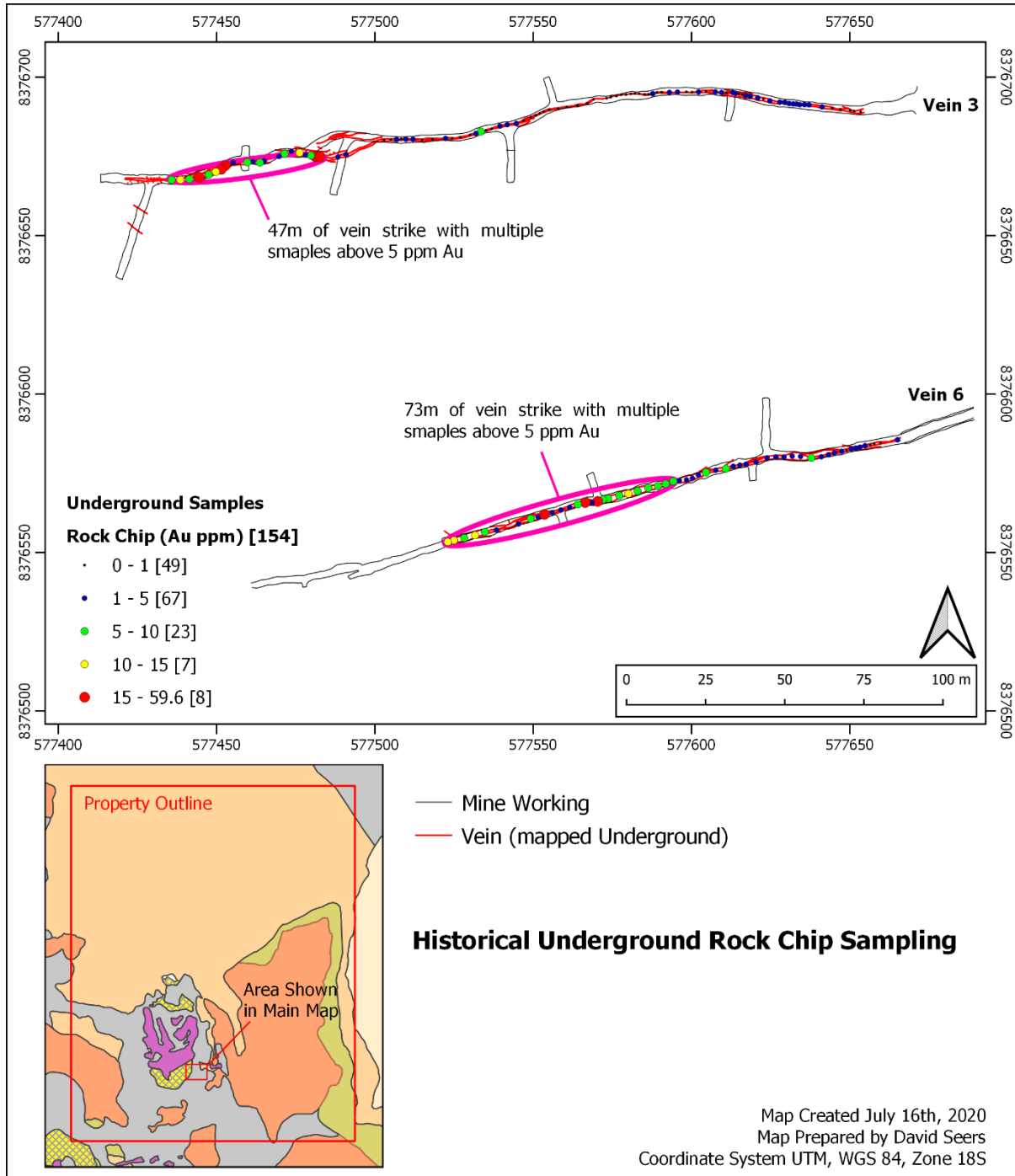


Figure 9-1: Underground Rock Chip Sampling

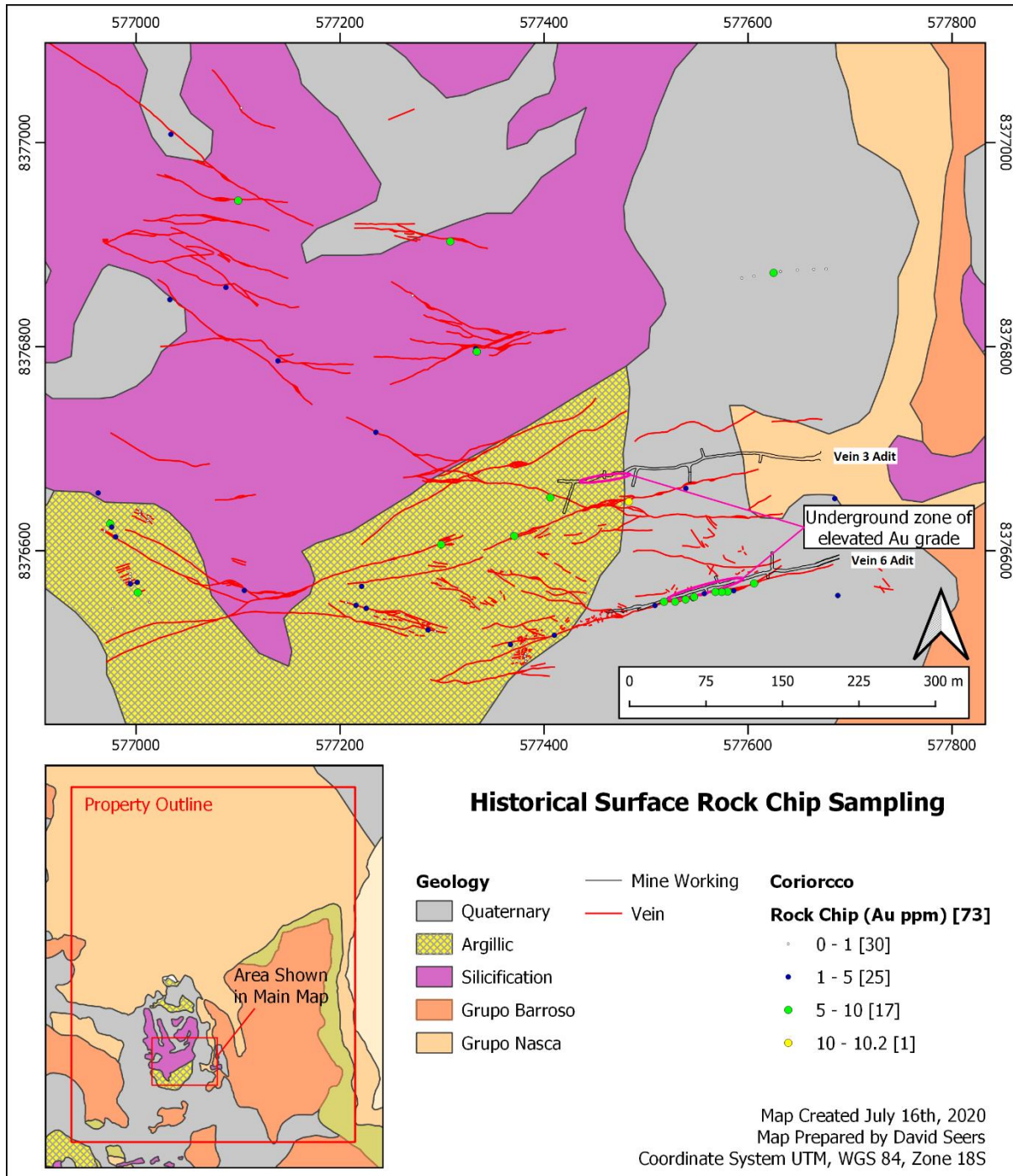


Figure 9-2: Historical surface rock chip samples

Channel sample width and gold grade has been summarised in Table 9-4, Mr Seers (QP) notes that the minimum recorded sample width is 0.08m and the maximum sample width is 10.00m. Available records do not indicate if vein material has been sampled exclusively or if wall rock has been included in some or all of the samples.

Mr Seers cautions that the sampling procedure for these historical samples is unknown and that the results should therefore be treated as indicative only.

Table 9-4: Summary of Au assay by Channel Sample width

Channel Width (m)	Sample Count	Au ppm Minimum	Au ppm Mean	Au ppm Maximum
<0.50	155	0.01	2.44	31.60
0.50 - 1.0	52	0.09	4.30	31.00
1.01 - 1.50	14	0.66	4.33	8.09
>1.50	10	0.32	3.66	16.6

Mr Seers (QP) notes that based on the limited information available, it appears that the mean Au grade is not correlated with vein width. Approximately 67% of channel samples are less than 0.5 m in width and approximately 90% of channel samples are 1.0 m wide or less.

The width and grade of channel samples taken from Vein 3 and Vein 6 have been summarised in Table 9-5.

Table 9-5: Channel sample width and grade Vein 3 and Vein 6

Vein	Sample Count	Minimum Width (m)	Mean Width (m)	Maximum Width (m)	Minimum Au ppm	Mean Au ppm	Maximum Au ppm
3	36	0.1	0.83	2.5	1.22	5.77	31
6	18	0.12	0.65	1.1	1.28	5.1	10

Based on the available data, Mr Seers (QP) notes that samples from Vein 3 and Vein 6 are, on average, wider and higher grade than the remaining sample population.

Channel sample distribution and grade has been summarised in Figure 9-3.

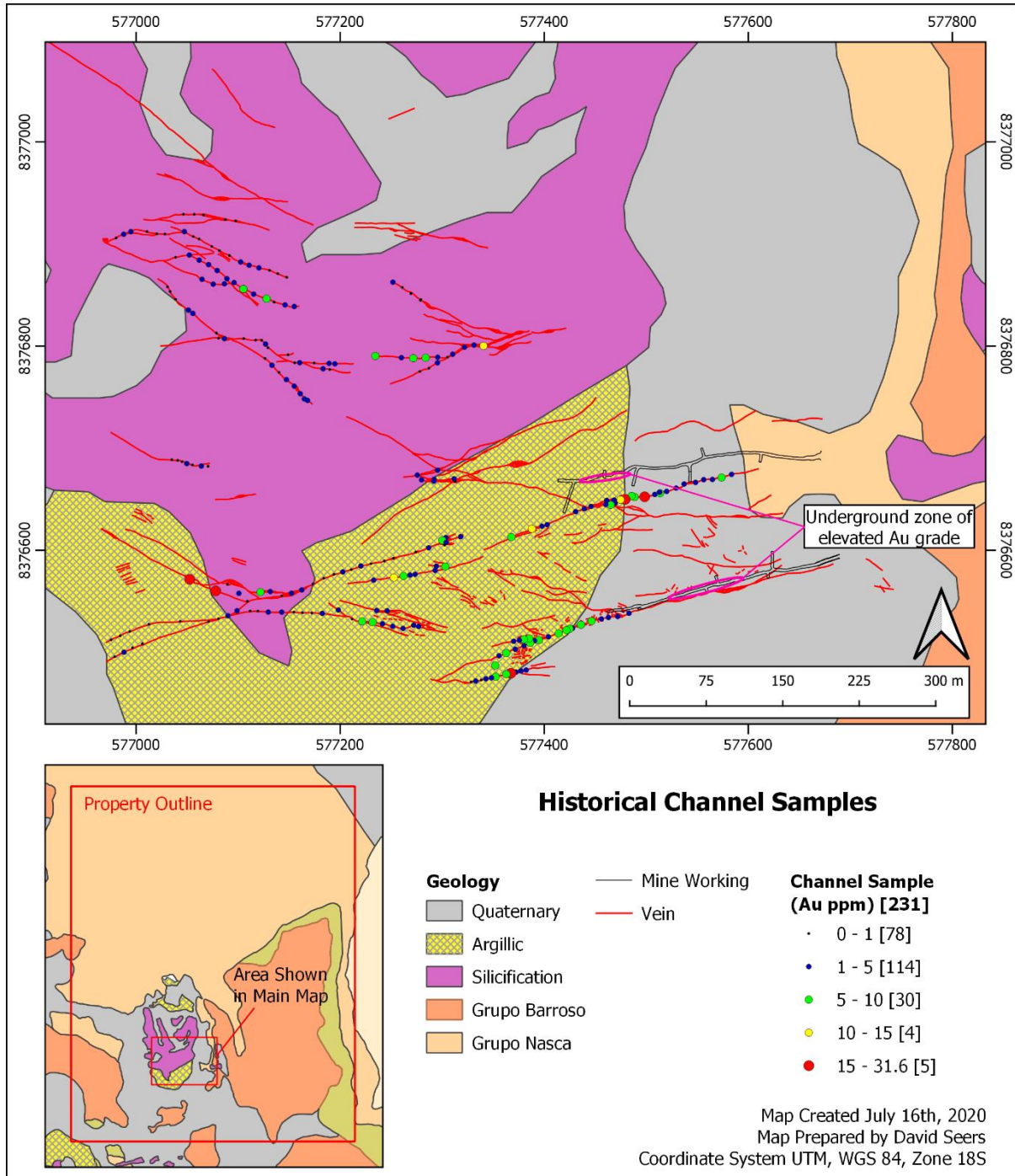


Figure 9-3: Historical channel sample distribution and grade

9.2 Remote Sensing

In February 2020, Titan commissioned Perry Remote Sensing LLC (Perry RS) to process Aster (Acquired August 14, 2005) that covers the Property and wider area. Perry RS produced; alteration models, 30m DEM elevation model and 5m resolution imagery, these products have been integrated to produce exploration targets.

Based on its interpretation of the Aster scene, Perry RS reported:

- Seven mineralogical signatures at the Property; montmorillonite/smectite, illite, high Iron Oxide, highly altered, carbonate, siliceous, muscovite/sericite
- Faulting
- Three rounded geomorphological features that could indicate an intrusive body, and
- A high priority exploration target.

These features have been summarised in Figure 9-4.

Mr Seers (QP) notes the following:

- The high priority target with significant hydrothermal alteration is spatially coincident with the Coriorcco Dome Structure
- Outcrop in the area of three rounded geomorphological features, could relate to rhyolite domes
- The high priority target and three rounded geomorphological features align along a northeast orientation, approximately antithetic to the Andean.

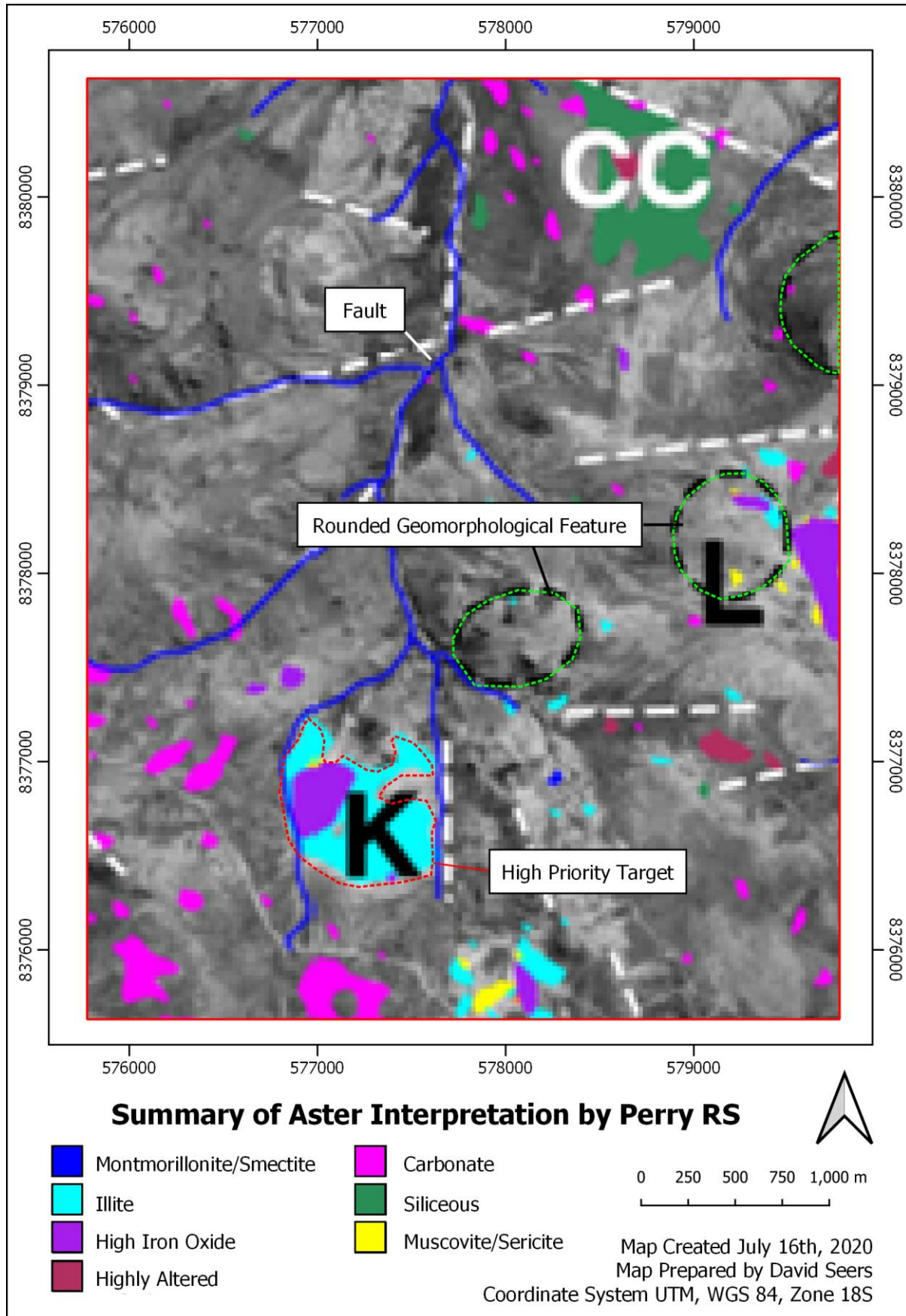


Figure 9-4: Perry RS interpretation of Remote Sensing Data

9.3 Trial Mining

Sub-horizontal drives were developed along the Vein 3 and Vein 6 structures between 2010 and 2011, these mine workings subsequently collapsed, and it was not possible for Mr Seers (QP) to review them.

The Titan Minerals website (<https://www.titanminerals.com.au/coriorcco-gold-project/>) reports that 7,500 tonnes of mineralised vein material have been produced underground from three structures including Vein 3 and Vein 6. Selectively mined mineralisation with an average grade of 7.5 ppm Au is reported to have been sold to third-parties for processing (Titan News Release September 25, 2019. Mr Seers (QP) has not been able to independently verify production or reported grades from the collapsed mine workings.

Mr Seers (QP) has seen a printed record (“Coriorcco 2010 Campaign Ore Liquidation Minera Caraveli.pdf”) indicating that Coriorcco Gold SAC delivered 233 shipments of mineralised material to the CIA Minera Caraveli SAC between July 2009 and February 2012. Reported deliveries by Coriorcco Gold SAC to CIA Minera Caraveli SAC ranged between 16 and 33 tonnes, and the total delivered mineralised material is 5,719.54 tonnes with an average grade of 7.48 g/t Au. Mr Seers (QP) notes that this material is likely to have been hand sorted.

10 DRILLING

Whilst at the Property Mr Seers (QP) held discussions with local people familiar with the Project who suggested that the Property at one time had been drilled, however, he has not been able to find documented evidence that the Property was drilled, nor was evidence encountered on surface that could be interpreted as abandoned drill platforms.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Documentation is not available for samples taken prior to Titan's involvement in the Property and it has not been possible for Mr Seers (QP) to review the sample preparation, analyses, and security of this sampling.

Titan described their sampling process for 20 rock chip sampling programs in the September 25, 2019 press release, the process has been summarised by Mr Seers (QP) here:

- Rock chip samples were composite grab samples collected from in-situ outcrops selected by the geologist
- Gold assays were obtained from a 30g charge for fire assay with AAS finish and 5ppb Au lower detectable limit
- Sample locations were determined using a hand held GPS in the WGS 84 datum Zone 18S
- Sampling was not systematic
- Samples remained in Titan's custody until delivery to the laboratory in Lima

Mr Seers (QP) is satisfied the sampling procedures used by Titan were appropriate for initial exploration.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Mr Seers has undertaken the following steps to verify the data presented in the Technical Report:

- Reviewed documentation provided to him
- Interviewed multiple parties to cross-check information
- Reviewed geology of the Property during his site visit, including the Vein 3 and Vein 6 structures
- Used GPS to confirm the location of major structures in relation to each other and the Property limits
- Visited the collapsed Vein 3 and Vein 6 adits
- Referenced the INGEMMET's "GEOCATMIN" web portal to confirm concession details
- Took independent samples and submitted them for Fire Assay and ICP multi-element analysis (Table 12-1). The assay certificate for independent samples is provided in Appendix 1.

Table 12-1: Comparison of independent sample Au grade and mean historical rock chip samples

Sample	Au ppm
Independent Sample 005201	0.25
Independent Sample 005202	0.50
Mean Historical Rock Chip Sample	3.90

Historical data predating Titan's involvement in the Property is not supported with adequate documentation and for this reason it was not possible for Mr Seers (QP) to verify this data.

Mr Seers (QP) has compared his independent observations with observations made by Titan, and with earlier records, and he is satisfied that the data presented in the Technical Report is suitable for guiding exploration.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Formal mineral processing or metallurgical testing analyses have not been carried out on mineralisation from the Property.

Mr Seers (QP) notes that artisanal and small-scale miners in the San Juan de Lucanas Mining District are able to recover precious and base metals from mineralised quartz veins by crushing and gravity separation.

Mr Seers (QP) recommends that WRP undertakes mineral processing or metallurgical testing on mineralised material from the Property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There is insufficient information to support a Mineral Resource Estimate for the Property.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no significant Adjacent Properties within 20km of the Property.

Mr Seers (QP) notes that the binding agreement between WRP and Titan includes the adjacent Las Antas Property. Coriorcco and Las Antas have been considered separate properties because WRP intends to develop the Properties independently.

24 OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Mr Seers (QP) believes all information relevant to the accurate understanding of the Property is included within this Technical Report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Mr Seers (QP) concludes the following:

- The Property is located in a regionally prospective metallogenic belt recognised for hosting epithermal, precious and base metal, vein mineralisation, and the San Juan de Lucanas Mining District
- The Property and surrounding area have been exploited intermittently by artisanal and small-scale miners. These miners target sub-vertical quartz-carbonate veins and recover gold using simple crushing and gravity separation techniques
- Quartz-calcite veining at the Property is spatially related to the Coriorcco Dome Structure
- Of the 17 veins mapped at the Property, east-northeast trending veins (i.e. Vein 3 and Vein 6) are the widest and best mineralised
- Additional veining could exist under quaternary deposits
- Vein textures, vein composition and sulphide content suggest that epithermal veining exposed at surface relates to the upper reaches of an epithermal system
- Based on limited sampling, vein textures, vein composition and low sulphide content significant portions of the precious metal zone may be preserved at the Property.
- Precious metal mineralisation in the upper reaches of epithermal veins can be barren or very low grade at surface and significantly richer at depth. Mr Seers (QP) notes that the precious metal zone of an epithermal vein deposit can have a vertical extent in excess of 300m
- Extensions of vein and additional veins may exist under recent geological cover
- Rounded geomorphological features, likely related to buried intrusions, align along a east-northeast trend which lends weight to faulting in this orientation. East-northeast faulting is a significant regional control on mineralisation.

The Property is prospective for epithermal Au-Ag mineralisation and warrants systematic investigation using modern exploration techniques.

Available data is insufficient to define continuity of mineralisation or to support a mineral resource estimate, mineral reserves, or to infer potential economic outcomes. Sufficient data is available to indicate that the Property is prospective for epithermal Au-Ag mineralisation.

There are no significant risks or uncertainties that could affect the reliability or confidence of the exploration information in the technical report.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr Seers (QP) recommends the following:

- Establish Right of Access agreements for the entire Property
- Investigate the requirement to rehabilitate environmental liabilities and determine what needs to be done, when, and the cost to do it
- Undertake metallurgical testing and analyses of mineralised material
- Rehabilitate collapsed workings on the Vein 3 and Vein 6 structures to a) determine what has been mined and what remains, and b) take channel samples across vein structures.

Mr Seers (QP) recommends that the Issuer undertakes a program of prospecting and exploration target definition, this program is subject to the successful negotiation of right of access:

- Part 1 - Systematic soil sampling in areas of cover. Samples should be submitted for Fire Assay and ICP analysis and particular attention should be paid to the distribution Hg, As, Sb, Au, and Ag. Sample grids should be orientated perpendicular to major vein orientations
- Part 2 - Systematic channel sampling (using circular saw) across exposed vein structures. Composite channel samples should extend into wallrock veining. East-northeast striking veins should be evaluated as priority.
- Part 3 – Geophysics. Ground based magnetic surveys over the entire Property, survey lines should be orientated perpendicular to major vein orientations. Ground based magnetics is relatively cheap and will help define structural controls. 3D DCIP over Cerro Domo.

Contingent on positive results (i.e. confirmation of vein structure at depth), diamond drilling should be considered, drilling is subject to the permitting and permission from landowners. Mr Seers (QP) understands that the permitting process can take 12 months to complete:

- Diamond drilling to test DCIP targets at Cerro Domo, and
- Diamond drilling to test other structures.

Estimated time and cost to complete the recommended exploration program have been summarised in Table 26-1. Estimated time and cost to complete the contingent diamond drilling has been summarised in Table 26-2.

Part 1, 2, and 3 of the recommended exploration program can be run concurrently and it is possible to accelerate these programs by using more geologists and field hands.

Table 26-1: Estimated costs of recommended exploration Program

Description	Est. Cost US\$
Prospecting and Definition of Exploration Targets	
Part 1 - Soil sampling assumed 35 samples/day/team (3 teams) - 95 days	\$ 381,450
Assay (10,000 samples at \$35/Sample FA and ICP)	\$ 350,000
Geologist (\$2500/month)	\$ 8,750
3x field hands (\$15/person/day)	\$ 4,275
Vehicle Hire (\$100/day)	\$ 9,500
Fuel (best estimate)	\$ 2,500
Sample supplies (bags, tickets, ties, pens, augers, shovels)	\$ 5,000
Food and Accommodation for Geologist (\$15/day)	\$ 1,425
Part 2 - Channel Sampling of exposed veins - Assumed 20 samples/day/team (2 teams) - 50 days	\$86,750
Assay (2,000 samples at \$35/Sample FA and ICP)	\$ 70,000
Geologist (\$2500/month)	\$ 5,000
2x field hand (\$15/per person/day)	\$ 1,500
Vehicle Hire (\$100/day)	\$ 5,000
Fuel (best estimate)	\$ 3,500
Sample supplies (bags, tickets, ties, pens, augers, shovels)	\$ 1,000
Food and Accommodation for Geologist (\$15/day)	\$ 750
Part 3 - Geophysics	\$ 373,100
Ground Based Magnetic Survey over Property - Contracted all-in service 50-line km @ \$150/line km	\$ 7,500
3D DCIP over Cerro Domo - Contracted all-in service including field support (best estimate)	\$ 365,600
Estimated total cost of recommended exploration Program	\$ 841,300

Table 26-2: Estimated costs of contingent exploration drilling program

Description	Est. Cost US\$
Diamond Drilling - Cerro Domo and Other Targets (20 x 200m holes) - Assumed 50m/day - 40 Days	\$ 1,039,700
Contracted Service 4000m @ \$250/m	\$ 1,000,000
Assay (vein and shoulder samples 15 samples per hole \$35/Sample FA and ICP)	\$ 10,500
2 x Geologist (\$2500/month - 2 months)	\$ 10,000
Sample supplies (bags, tickets, ties, pens, augers, shovels)	\$ 2,000
4 x field technicians (\$25/per person/day)	\$ 4,000
Food and Accommodation for Geologist (\$15/day)	\$ 1,200
2 x Vehicle Hire (\$100/day)	\$ 8,000
Fuel (best estimate)	\$ 4,000
Estimated total cost of contingent exploration drilling program	\$ 1,039,700

REFERENCES

The following references were used when compiling the Technical Report:

Sales/Production Record Between Coriorcco Gold SAC and CIA Minera Caraveli SAC

June 10th, 2019 - "Coriorcco 2010 Campaign Ore Liquidation Minera Caraveli.pdf"

New Release via Australian Stock Exchange

Titan Minerals Limited – April 22, 2019 – "Titan to Acquire the Coriorcco Gold Project, Peru"

Titan Minerals Limited – September 25, 2019 – "Exploration Update for the Coriorcco Gold Project, Peru"

Map Sheet

INGEMMET - 1:100k map sheet 30ñ "Puquio" printed 2017

Bulletin

Bulletin N° 53 Serie A: Geología de los Cuadrangulos de Lomitas, Palpa, Nazca y Puquio. Informe y Evaluacion de Mina Coriorcco febrero 2016

Webpage

GEOCATMIN web-portal (<http://geocatmin.ingemmet.gob.pe/geocatmin/>)

Western Pacific Resources website (<https://westernpacificresources.com/>)

Titan Minerals website (<https://www.titanminerals.com.au/>)

APPENDIX 1 – ASSAY CERTIFICATE INDEPENDENT SAMPLE RESULTS



LABORATORIO DE ENSAYO ACREDITADO POR EL
ORGANISMO PERUANO DE ACREDITACIÓN INACAL - DA
CON REGISTRO N° LE 022



Página 1 de 10

INFORME DE ENSAYO N° AGO0006.R20

Solicitante : MINING PLUS PERU S.A.C

Dirección : Av. José Pardo 513, Oficina 702
Miraflores, Lima

Solicitado por : David Seers

Referencia : Solicitud de Análisis del 27-07-2020

Proyecto / Prospecto : -

Tipo(s) de Muestra(s) : Exploración Geoquímica

Estado de la Muestra : La muestras tipo Roca se recibieron en bolsas de Polietileno.

Número de muestras : 3

Fecha de Recepción : Lunes, 27 de Julio de 2020

Lugar de Recepción : S.J. de Miraflores, Lima

Fecha de Ejecución de Ensayo : 2020-07-27 al 2020-08-01

Fecha de reporte : Sábado, 01 de Agosto de 2020

Los resultados corresponden al ensayo solicitado en la(s) muestra(s) recibida(s)

Los ensayos han sido realizados en:

CERTIMIN S.A.
Av. Las Vegas 845.
San Juan de Miraflores - Lima.
Perú.
Teléfonos: (51-1) 205-5656.
Fax: (51-1) 205-5656.
Correo Electronico: certimin@certimin.pe

SANTOS OROYA ROJAS
Gerente de Laboratorios
Lima, 01 de Agosto de 2020

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INFORME DE ENSAYO
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01-Ago.-2020



RESULTADOS

Muestras		Elementos													
N°	Código de Servicio Elemento Unidad Límite Inferior Límite Superior	G0207 Weight* kg	G0107 Au ppm 0.005 10	G0137 Hg ppb 20 50000	G0176 Ag* ppm 0.1 100	G0176 Al* % 0.01 15	G0176 As* ppm 0.1 10000	G0176 Ba* ppm 1 10000	G0176 Be* ppm 0.5 10000	G0176 Bi* ppm 0.01 10000	G0176 Ca* % 0.01 15	G0176 Cd* ppm 0.05 10000	G0176 Co* ppm 0.1 1000	G0176 Cu* ppm 0.15 10000	G0176 Cr* ppm 1 10000
1	000201	3.11	0.250	38	0.3	1.18	27.8	97	0.8	0.03	>15	0.08	7.0	1.09	116
2	000202	1.58	0.050	179	0.6	5.42	256	334	1.2	0.23	4.47	0.21	20.0	14.03	123
3	000203														

[IC-VH-09] Los elementos Ba, Cr, Ge, Hf, Nb, Pb, Se, Sn, Te, Ti, W, Y, Zr en algunos spots de muestras tienen baja Recuperación.

(*) Los métodos indicados no han sido acreditados por el INACAL-DA

Sample 005203 does not relate to Coriorcco Property

EL USO INDEBIDO DE ESTE INFORME DE ENSAYO CONSTITUYE DELITO SAMO ONADO CONFORME A LA LEY, POR LA AUTORIDAD COMPETENTE



LABORATORIO DE ENSAYO ACREDITADO POR EL ORGANISMO PERUANO
DE ACREDITACION INACAL - DA CON REGISTRO N° LE 022



INFORME DE ENSAYO
N° AGO0006.R20
01-Ago.-2020

Registro N° LE - 022

Muestras		Elementos													
Nº	Codigo de Servicio Elemento Unidad Limite Inferior Limite Superior	G0176 Ca* ppm 1000	G0176 Cu* ppm 10000	G0176 Fe* %	G0176 Ga* ppm 10000	G0176 Ge* ppm 10000	G0176 Hf* ppm 500	G0176 In* ppm 500	G0176 K* %	G0176 La* ppm 10000	G0176 Li* ppm 10000	G0176 Mg* %	G0176 Mo* ppm 10000	G0176 Na* %	G0176 Ni* ppm 15
1	005201	3.57	3.7	0.60	2.66	0.6	0.53	<0.1	0.98	3.9	44.7	0.20	1000	0.35	0.02
2	005202	15.98	35.7	4.37	12.75	2.6	2.28	<0.1	2.80	9.2	66.8	1.77	699	0.41	0.88
	005203														

Sample 005203 does not relate to Coriorcco Property



LABORATORIO DE ENSAYO ACREDITADO POR EL ORGANISMO PERUANO
DE ACREDITACION INACAL - DA CON REGISTRO N° LE 022



INFORME DE ENSAYO
N° AGO0006.R20
01-Ago.-2020

Registro N° LE -022

Muestras		Elementos															
Nº	Código de Servicio Elemento Unidad Limite Inferior Limite Superior	G0176 Nb* ppm 0.2 10000	G0176 Ni* ppm 0.1 10000	G0176 P* % 0.01 15	G0176 Pb* ppm 0.5 10000	G0176 Rb* ppm 0.1 10000	G0176 Re* ppm 0.002 50	G0176 S* % 0.01 10	G0176 Sb* ppm 0.05 10000	G0176 Sc* ppm 0.5 10000	G0176 Se* ppm 0.2 1000	G0176 Sr* ppm 0.3 10000	G0176 Tb* ppm 0.5 5000	G0176 Ta* ppm 0.3 10000	G0176 Tm* ppm 0.1 10000	G0176	
1	005201	1.0	3.1	<0.01	5.2	78.6	<0.002	0.02	8.06	1.4	0.3	0.6	259	<0.3	0.1		
2	005202	3.4	13.0	0.05	14.2	303	0.003	0.99	8.26	13.4	1.6	1.1	130	0.5	0.3		
3	005203																

Sample 005203 does not relate to Coriorcco Property



LABORATORIO DE ENSAYO ACREDITADO POR EL ORGANISMO PERUANO
DE ACREDITACION INACAL - DA CON REGISTRO N° LE 022

INFORME DE ENSAYO
N° AGO0006.R20
01-Ago.-2020



Muestras		Elementos											
N°	Código de Servicio Elemento Unidad Limite Inferior Limite Superior	G0176 Ta* ppm 0.01 500	G0176 Th* ppm 0.05 10000	G0176 Ti* g 0.01 15	G0176 Ti* ppm 0.05 10000	G0176 U* ppm 0.05 10000	G0176 V* ppm 2 10000	G0176 W* ppm 0.1 10000	G0176 Y* ppm 0.1 10000	G0176 Yb* ppm 0.1 1000	G0176 Zn* ppm 0.5 10000	G0176 Zr* ppm 0.5 10000	G0176 Ir* ppm 0.5 10000
1	005201	0.06	1.28	0.04	0.63	0.65	14	0.5	5.1	0.4	22.5	15.0	76.2
2	005202	0.17	7.96	0.27	1.89	3.40	112	2.5	12.0	1.2	72.1	76.2	
3	005203												

Sample 005203 does not relate to Coriorcco Property

I, Mr David Seers, AusIMM CP(Geo) do hereby certify that I am author of the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Coriorcco Property Southern Peru" with the effective date of August 21st, 2020:

1. My current address is: Avenida Jose Pardo 513, Office 702, Miraflores, Lima, Peru
2. I am currently employed as a Senior Exploration Geologist by Mining Plus in Lima, Peru.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Leicester and received an undergraduate Master's degree (MGeol) with Honours in Applied Geology in 2003.
5. I am Chartered Professional in the discipline of Geology and a registered member in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. MAusIMM CP (Geo) membership number 991014
6. I have practiced my profession continuously since September 2003. My relevant experience includes over 16 years' experience working for junior explorers focused on precious and base metal exploration, including epithermal deposits. I also have several years' experience independently reviewing greenfield projects for public and private companies.
7. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
8. I am wholly responsible for all completed sections of this Technical Report.
9. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, August 21st, 2020, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I am independent of Western Pacific Resources and Titan Minerals applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.
13. I visited the Coriorcco Property on July 23rd, 2020. This is the only time I have spent at the Property.

Dated August 21st, 2020.

"David Seers"

David Seers MGeol, MAusIMM, CP(Geo)

