

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

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SHARE INFORMATION (12/31/10)

SYMBOL: TNRI
Shares O/S: 40,487,414
Recent Price: 0.004
Market Value: \$182,193

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Bill Akrivos,
President-CEO

RECENT HEADLINES

APRIL 29, 2011

Titan Commences 2011
Exploration Program on Its Dinty
Moore Property.

APRIL 27, 2011

Titan Resources International
Corp., Enters Into Option
Agreement For Additional Silver
Property.

MARCH 21, 2011

Titan Resources International
Corp. Announces LOI to Purchase
Additional Mining Claim in British
Columbia.

MARCH 17, 2011

Titan Resources Announces
Engagement of Mining Consultant
for Dinty Moore Project.

TITAN RESOURCES AT-A-GLANCE

Titan Resources International Corp., is a mineral resource exploration and development company committed to an aggressive strategy of acquiring precious metal and base metal properties in North America, specifically Canada. The Company is focused on building a diversified project portfolio of exceptional merit exploration and development projects, located in historic mining districts, each with the potential to prove up mineable reserves. Targeted districts have existing infrastructure, access to power sources, good road access, are in close proximity to processing and metallurgical facilities, as well as an experienced labor force. Titan believes in generating new exploration targets within its portfolio of properties through an ongoing program of reconnaissance, mapping, sampling, surveying and drilling, utilizing the most advanced and appropriate geophysical and geochemical surveying techniques available. Ultimately the Company seeks to provide shareholders with significant value from representation in a number of key mining districts, with a diversification of target minerals, within a single company. The extremely bullish outlook on the price of silver reflects the company's optimism for its Silver bearing properties.

Dinty Moore Project

The Dinty Moore Property is located in close proximity to two significant past producers for this area, The Wellington and Whitewater Mines situated approximately 1 km to the NE and 2 km to the southeast respectively. The Wellington Mine was active for 42 years from 1892 to 1934. A total of 1779 tonnes of ore produced 3,653,134 grams silver, 124 grams gold, 231,478 kilograms lead and 87,286 kilograms zinc. Whitewater production spans a period from 1892 to 1980. Records indicate about 108 tonnes silver, 54 kilograms gold, 23,132 tonnes zinc, 13,942 tonnes lead, 39 tonnes cadmium and 45 kilograms copper were recovered. Geological reports describing this area have indicated unexplored ore possibilities existing around past silver-lead-zinc producers in the region with the probability that the deposits extend beyond the main centers of mineralization. Recent work in the area has indicated that modern exploration programs such as geophysics, stream sediment sampling and diamond drilling have the potential to discover previously unknown mineralization.

Recent work on surrounding mining properties confirmed the occurrence of precious metal bearing veins, with potential to identify viable economic reserves. During an exploration program conducted by a neighboring company and reported in the BC Government files two samples of heavy mineral material were collected from two streams that drain the Dinty Moore Property. Results reported from the fine grained material showed 12.8 g and 12.2 g of gold respectively. Both samples gave over 21 g of silver.

The regional geology is part of well known and well documented northwest-trending belt of sedimentary rocks called the Slocan Group. These units host the mineralized veins in the area. Mines in the Slocan district exploited steeply dipping silver-lead-zinc veins and silver-lead-zinc veins and replacement deposits hosted in shales and limestone of the Slocan Group. The mineralization occurs in



quartz and calcite veins in shear zones that cut the Slocan sediments and trend northeast-southwest. The main mineralization includes galena, sphalerite with lesser pyrite, and chalcopyrite. Upper parts of the veins also contain ankerite. Silver is associated with the galena. Exploration work on inaccessible properties and properties without visible showings during the past two centuries was done in a traditional way by prospecting without application of advanced scientific knowledge and sophisticated exploration techniques. In addition, fragmented claim ownership and the presence of thick overburden slowed significant extensive exploration. As a result, the Dinty Moore Property has not been well explored and has potential for new discoveries. Expected mineable deposits will possibly be extensions of known near-surface veins or a new vein-hosted targets obscured by overburden.

WELL 2

The geology of the Well 2 Claim is part of well known and well documented northwest- trending belt of sedimentary rocks called the Slocan Group. These units host the mineralized veins in the area. Mines in the Slocan district exploited steeply dipping silver-lead-zinc veins and silver-Leadzinc veins and replacement deposits hosted in shales and limestone of the Slocan Group. The mineralization in the area occurs in quartz and calcite veins in shear zones that cut the Slocan sediments and generally trend northeast-southwest. The main mineralization includes galena, sphalerite with lesser pyrite, and chalcopyrite. Upper parts of the veins also contain ankerite. Silver is associated with the galena. The Well 2 Claim is located along strike from the Wellington Mine which is situated approximately 1 km to the east. The Wellington Mine was active for 42 years from 1892 to 1934 and produced a total of 1779 tonnes of ore which yielded 3,653,134 grams silver, 124 grams gold, 231,478 kilograms lead and 87,286 kilograms zinc. The Wellington lode is considered part of an east-west lode system consisting of the Wellington-Sunset-Colorado lodes. The Wellington lodes are strongly sheared, mineralized fissure zones, crosscutting at very shallow angles, mainly across slaty argillaceous sediments of the Slocan Group. At the Wellington occurrence, the lode comprises a hangingwall lode (south lode) and a footwall lode (north lode). The south lode strikes 050 degrees and dips 60 degrees southeast. The north lode strikes 090 degrees and dips 70 degrees north. Most the ore came from the north lode, where up to 1.5 metres of galena was mined in the winze between the 40 and 80 foot levels. The Matheson adit, intersecting the north lode, and located close to the Well 2 Claim, was extended to a total length of 660 metres by 1963. The lodes consist of stringers and pockets of quartz, siderite and carbonate which contain galena with lesser tetrahedrite and sphalerite and have good silver content. Geological reports describing this area have indicated unexplored ore possibilities existing around past silver-lead-zinc producers in the region with the probability that the mineralization extends beyond the main centers of mining. Recent work in the area has indicated that modern exploration programs such as stream sediment sampling and diamond drilling have the potential to discover previously unknown mineralization. Recent work on surrounding mining properties confirmed the occurrence of precious metal bearing veins, with potential to identify previously unidentified viable economic reserves. Trenching was done in the vicinity of the former Homestake adit in 1984, during an exploration program by Rex Silver Mines. Trench 84-2 was excavated to determine whether quartz veins increased in abundance. A gossan in phyllite was trenched and sampled. Sample SSRk 33 yielded 71.53 grams per tonne silver, 2.00 per cent lead and 4.00 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 13465). It was noted in the report of this work that while the source was considered close, the deep overburden in this area did not allow detailed investigation of this result. During an exploration program conducted by a neighboring company and reported in the BC Government files, two samples of heavy mineral material were collected from two streams that drain the Well 2 Property. Results reported showed 12.8 g and 12.2 g of gold respectively and over 21g of silver. Notably the results appear to be related to coarser grained material suggesting that the source is proximal to the sampling location. An airborne magnetic and Electromagnetic survey (AEM) completed over the claim by a neighboring company and reported in the B.C. Government

Supply and Demand

“Silver is still relatively attractive compared to gold. The more volatile the metal, the better it’s going to perform.”

World Silver Supply and Demand (in millions of ounces)										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Supply										
Mine Production	591.0	606.2	593.9	596.6	613.0	636.8	640.9	664.4	684.7	709.6
Net Government Sales	60.3	63.0	59.2	88.7	61.9	65.9	78.2	42.5	27.6	13.7
Old Silver Scrap	180.7	182.7	187.5	183.9	183.7	186.0	188.0	181.8	176.0	165.7
Producer Hedging	--	18.9	--	--	9.6	27.6	--	--	--	--
Implied Net Disinvestment	87.1	--	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Supply	919.1	870.9	853.1	869.3	868.2	916.3	907.2	888.7	888.3	889.0
Demand										
Fabrication										
Industrial Applications	374.2	335.6	340.1	350.8	367.6	407.0	427.0	456.1	443.4	352.2
Photography	218.3	213.1	204.3	192.9	178.8	160.3	142.4	124.8	104.9	82.9
Jewelry	170.6	174.3	168.9	179.2	174.8	173.8	166.3	163.5	158.3	156.6
Silverware	96.4	106.1	83.5	83.9	67.2	67.5	61.0	58.4	56.9	59.5
Coins & Medals	32.1	30.5	31.6	35.7	42.4	40.0	39.8	39.7	65.2	78.7
Total Fabrication	891.7	859.4	828.3	842.4	830.8	848.7	836.4	842.5	828.6	729.8
Producer De-Hedging	27.4	--	24.8	20.9	--	--	6.8	24.2	11.6	22.3
Implied Net Investment	--	11.4	--	6.0	37.4	67.6	64.0	22.0	48.2	136.9
Total Demand	919.1	870.9	853.1	869.3	868.2	916.3	907.2	888.7	888.3	889.0

In 1900 there were 12 billion oz of silver in the world. By 1990, the internationally respected commodities-research firm CPM Group says that figure had been reduced to around 2.2 billion ounces of silver. Today, that figure has fallen to about 300 million ounces in above ground refined silver. Silver production was flat this year and is expected to be flat again next year. Incredibly, the amount of mined silver has been less than its demand every single year for the last 15 years. This hasn't resulted in significantly higher prices yet because the world has been able to fill the gap from inventories and official government stockpiles. However, today the U.S. government's stockpile is all but gone, and sales from other official sources, such as China, Russia and India, are declining, too. The decline in refined silver stocks, from around 2.2 billion ounces in 1990 to around 300 million ounces today means that silver stocks are near an all time low. The overall global demand for silver continues to outpace supply. China is the country that is showing the highest demand of silver throughout the world as the country shows its fear of another major recession and global meltdown, the political unrest in the Muslim parts of the Middle East, and the overall demand of silver all over the world.

Investing in Silver

Although silver is relatively scarce, it is the most plentiful and least expensive of the precious metals. Besides signifying status and wealth, silver has been one of the most romantic and sought after of all the precious metals. From the beginning of time people have been enthralled by its beauty and drawn to remote areas of the world in search of this white, reflective metal. Silver has often been surrounded by mystery. The Incas of Peru called it "the tears of the moon" because they were awed by silver's strange gleam, and the Chinese believed that a silver locket hung around a child's neck would ward off evil spirits. Mankind's timeless fascination with silver stretches back 6,000 years. As early as 700 B.C., the Mesopotamian merchants used silver as a form of exchange. The ancient Greeks minted the drachma, which contained 1/8th of an ounce of silver; and in Rome, the basic coin was the denarius, weighing 1/7th of an ounce. And let's not forget the English pound "sterling," originally denoting a specific weight of silver, which has come to mean excellence. Today, millions of people throughout the world recognize silver's intrinsic value and have made it popular as an affordable investment. In the United States, Individual Retirement Account (IRA) participants can invest a portion of their investment portfolio in silver bullion coins and silver bullion bars provided that they are of fineness





TITAN

EXPLORING AND DEVELOPING MINERAL RESOURCE PROPERTIES

equal to or exceeding 99.9 percent silver. The silver can be an important store of value. For example, between 1971 and 1981, the U.S. dollar lost more than half of its value, while silver prices rose nearly five times. Although the value of silver may vary, it has an intrinsic value that is immutable and permanent. Accordingly, many experts suggest that investors should include it among their investment assets.