

***A Low-risk
Opportunity
Project with Solid
Zinc-Copper and
Strategic Metals
Foundations in
Spain***



Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains certain “forward-looking statements” and “forward-looking information” under applicable securities laws. Except for statements of historical fact, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are frequently characterized by words such as “plan”, “expect”, “project”, “intend”, “believe”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, and other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions “may” or “will” occur. Forward looking information may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial or operating performances of the Corporation, estimated of future capital, operating and exploration expenditures, the future price of copper, gold and zinc, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, specifically the updating of the mineral resource, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the costs and timing of future exploration, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of exploration, development and mining operations, environmental risks, reclamation and rehabilitation expenses, title disputes or claims, and limitations of insurance coverage. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the statements are made, and are based on a number of assumptions and subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Many of these assumptions are based on factors and events that are not within the control of the Corporation and there is no assurance they will prove to be correct. Factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from results anticipated by such forward-looking statements include changes in market conditions and other risk factors discussed or referred to in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in the Corporation’s most recently filed MD&A has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The Corporation undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management’s estimates or opinions should change except as required by applicable securities laws. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

The technical disclosure in this presentation has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Brian H. Newton P.Geo of Minroc Management Limited, a qualified person pursuant to the requirements of Rule NI 43-101 and a consultant geologist.

Project Highlights

Hispania will look to generate provincial and EU support for projects, infrastructure, employment & tax benefits in project areas

Strong Management team with 120+ years of mining exploration & production globally

Experienced team and pedigree in Spain should allow management to identify additional in country opportunities

Current Projects represent the Hispania focus on critical and strategic metals

The Company's projects are located in easily accessible areas with local infrastructure and logistical proximity to supply and employment resources

Infrastructure, such as road, highway, power and water access all built out

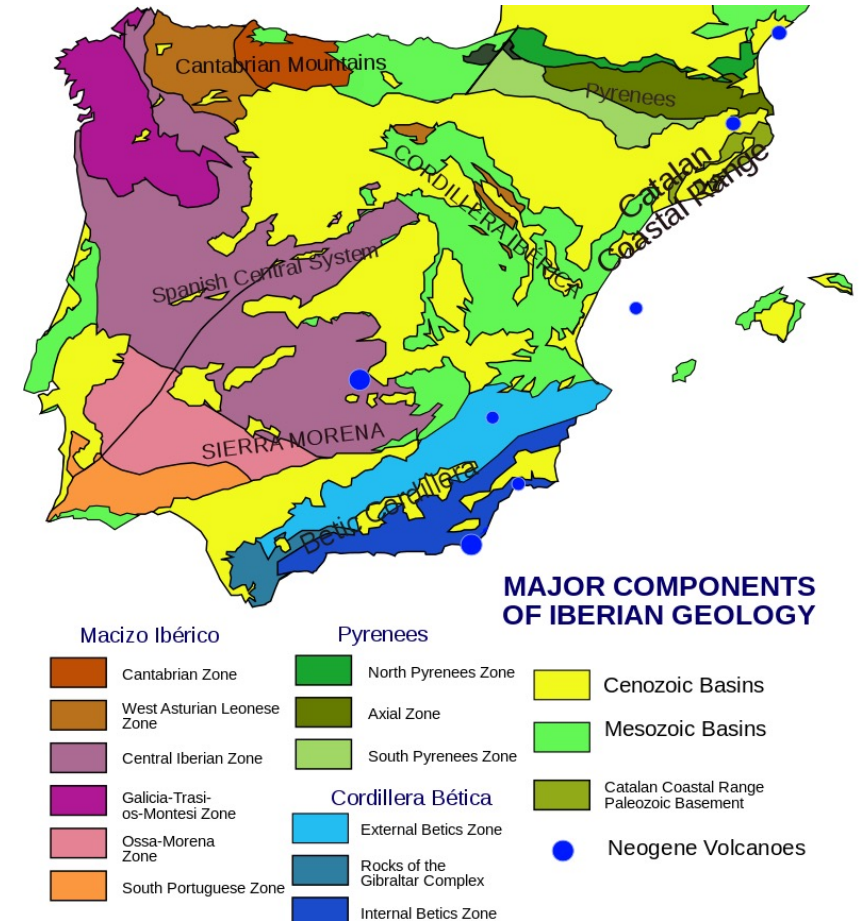


Mining in Spain

Spain is known as one of Western Europe's most diverse mining countries with:

- clear legislation and fiscal policies
- well-developed infrastructure and skilled workforce with a depth of mining knowledge

It comes as no surprise that Spain is seeing a new wave of gold and base metals exploration from international companies



Hispania Resources

The CEO of Hispania Resources is one of the founders of Iberian Minerals, which was acquired by Trafigura in 2012, for a total valuation of \$995.6M. In addition, Chief Legal Counsel for Hispania was instrumental in the Iberian transaction

Hispania has been active in Spain since 2018 and is accumulating a series of properties containing strategic and critical metals such as Tin, Copper and Zinc, all of which will fuel the green electrification and infrastructural industries



Copper in the Low Carbon Economy

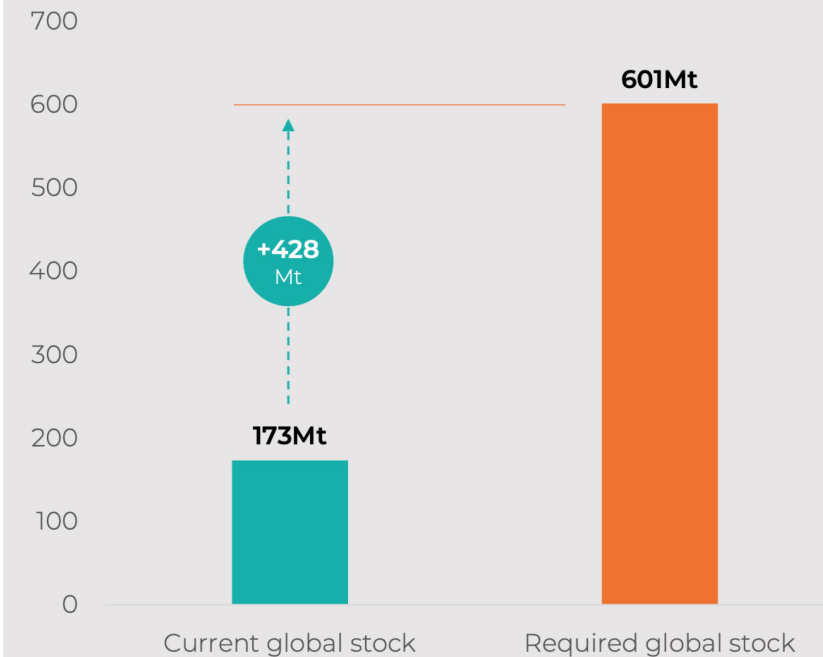
Copper is a high demand mineral due to the critical role it plays in the clean energy transition and EV manufacture. Copper is the best non-precious metal conductor of heat and electricity; Due to its malleability and durability there is no viable substitution for copper

As the transition to clean energy becomes more widespread copper will be in greater demand as it is used extensively in wind, solar, thermal and tidal energy. It is used for wiring both within the technology used to produce energy, as well as in the cables and grid networks that bring energy from power plants to homes.

Offshore wind energy will make the highest use of copper due to the need for copper cable to transport the energy generated offshore back to land. According to IEA, the need for copper in renewable energy systems as they expand will lead to a doubling of the demand for copper in the renewables sector by 2040.

An additional 428Mt of copper is required for living standards equivalence by 2050⁽¹⁾

Million tonnes copper



Source: (1) ESG: Beyond Ratings and sources – Fatalities, safety and artisanal mining. Assessing the social contribution of mining. Bernstein, 20 September 2018, population growth assumes global population of 9.8 bn people by 2050.

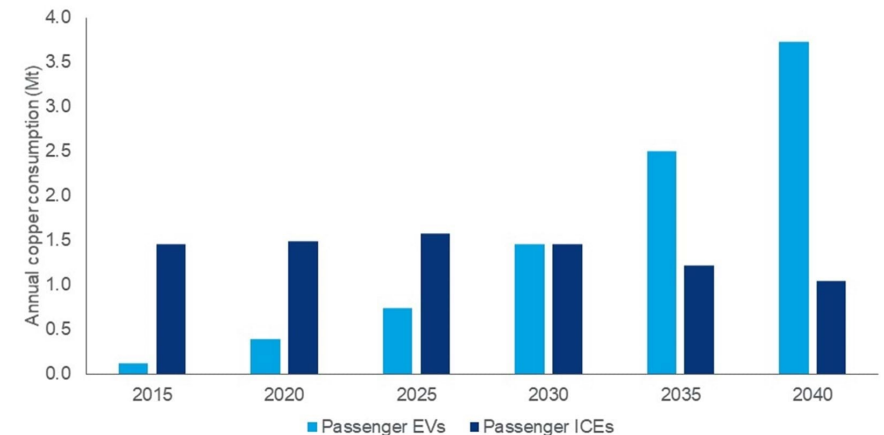
Metals for Electrification of Critical Infrastructure

Copper will play a crucial role in the energy transition. The increased demand for renewable technologies has led to an explosion in the demand for copper which is used as an electrical component in many green technologies and infrastructure. Copper is also a major component in electric vehicles (EV)

S & P Global forecast growth in the EV market to push the general demand for copper to 1.8 million tonnes per year

S & P Global Market Intelligence Forecast indicates that the demand for copper will grow by a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 15% based on projections of the rollout of solar and wind technologies, as well as EV's through 2025

Annual copper consumption in EVs and ICE vehicles



Source: Wood Mackenzie

Zinc in the Low Carbon Economy

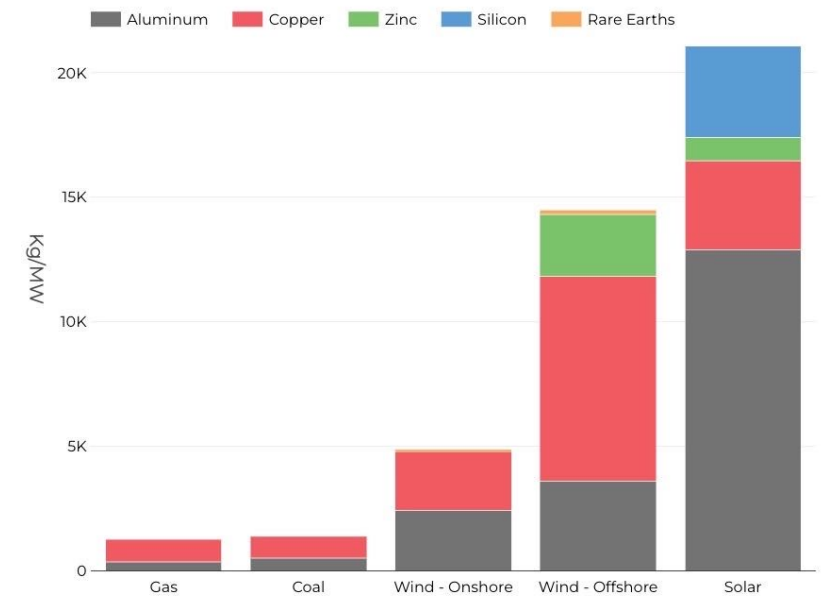
Zinc is the fourth most widely consumed metal and is listed as a critical mineral by Natural Resources Canada, due to its increasingly important role in the transition to a low carbon economy.

As the green transition progresses the need for zinc will increase.

Zinc is used for galvanizing steel to prevent corrosion and increase durability. This is particularly important for the generation of wind energy to ensure the longevity of wind turbines. It is projected that there will be an increased demand for zinc as wind energy becomes more widespread.

Zinc used in construction to further the lifespan of construction materials – a key component in the shift toward sustainable construction. Further it is a mineral that can be recycled without downgrading.

Electricity generation – metal intensity



Source: Fitch Ratings, CRU

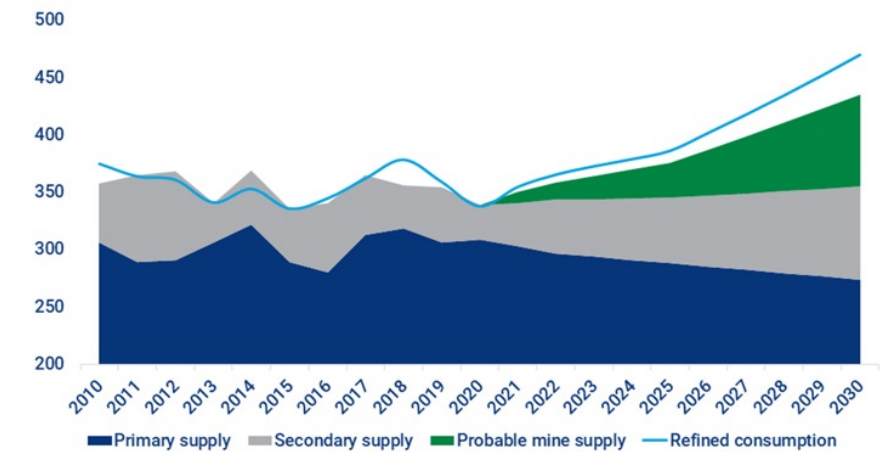
Tin in the Low Carbon Economy

Tin is often overlooked among the metals critical for the energy transition. However, tin has an essential role to play in both the transition to renewable energy sources, and to electric vehicles (EVs).

Tin is used in EV's both as a soldering material to hold electronic and battery components in place, but also there is emerging applications where tin is used in lithium-ion batteries to help increase the lifespan and performance of the battery.

It is anticipated that the next decade will see an increased demand for tin with up to 60,000 metric tons/year being needed by 2030.

Supply-demand balance for tin in kilotonnes, 2010-2030



Source: Wood Mackenzie, ITA, USGS, Metallum Commodity Consulting

The Herraris Permit

The Herraris Permit is a 9,600 Hectare property located in Extramedura province approximately 150 km southwest of Madrid, and contains the Puebla de la Reina prospect (PBR)

The PBR deposit represents a typical Cu-Zn-Pb volcanic- hosted massive sulphide orebody. It was discovered by the IGME (the National Institute of Mining and Geology in Spain) in 1981 and consists of several stratiform lenses up to 9 m thick and 150 m long set in syn-Cadomian felsic volcanoclastic sandstones and massive dacites



The Herraris Permit

The footwall and hanging wall of the deposit show a pervasive hydrothermal alteration dependent on the type of protolith. Felsic volcanic rocks are chloritized and sericitized and strongly silicified adjacent to the orebody which probably formed in a back-arc setting

Disseminated sulphides are common in the altered zones. The mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, with trace amounts of tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite, besides minor carbonates, quartz and illite. These deposits probably formed in an arc or back-arc setting and share many features with those of Kuroko-type, i.e., the bimodal-felsic type of deposits

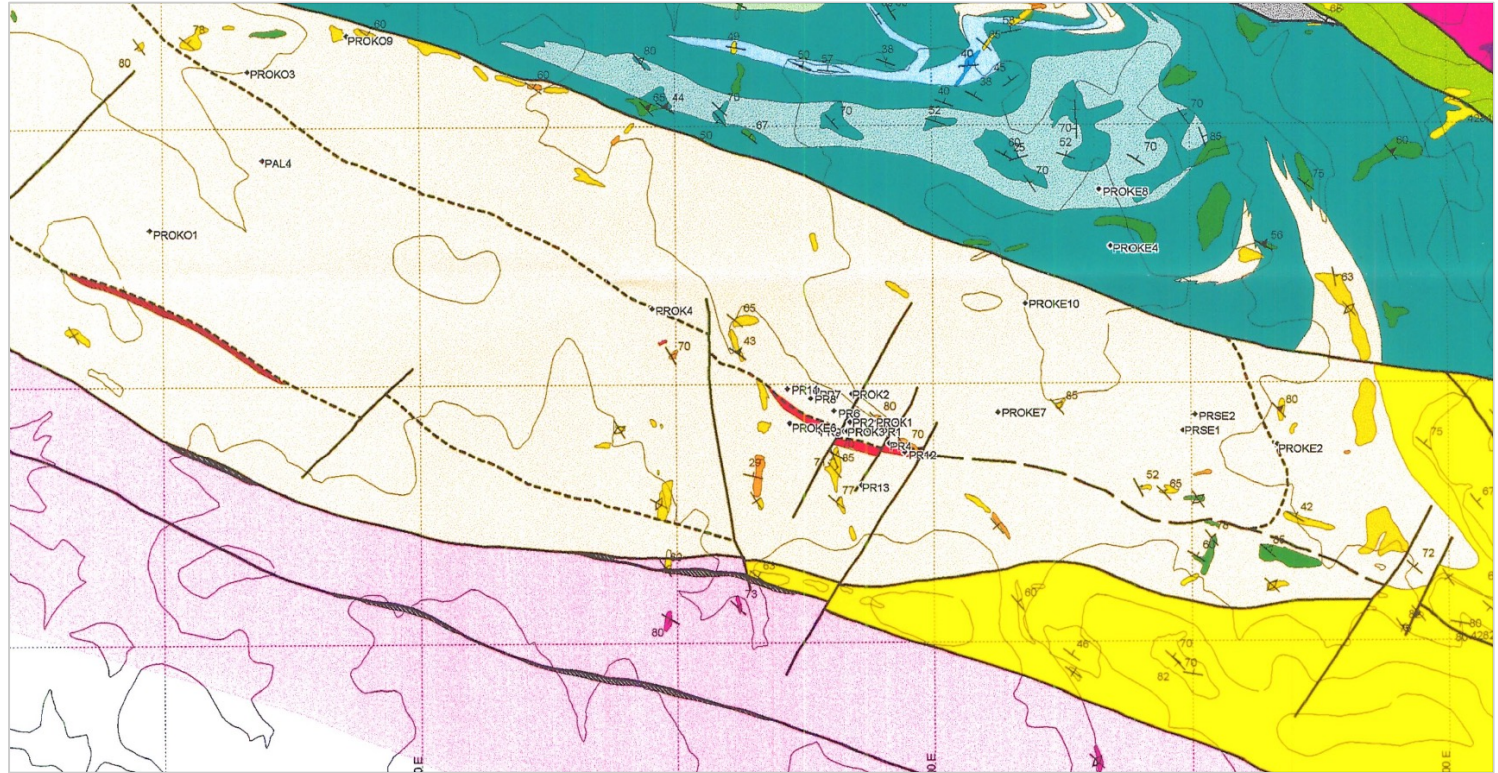


The PBR Project

Geology – Historical DDH

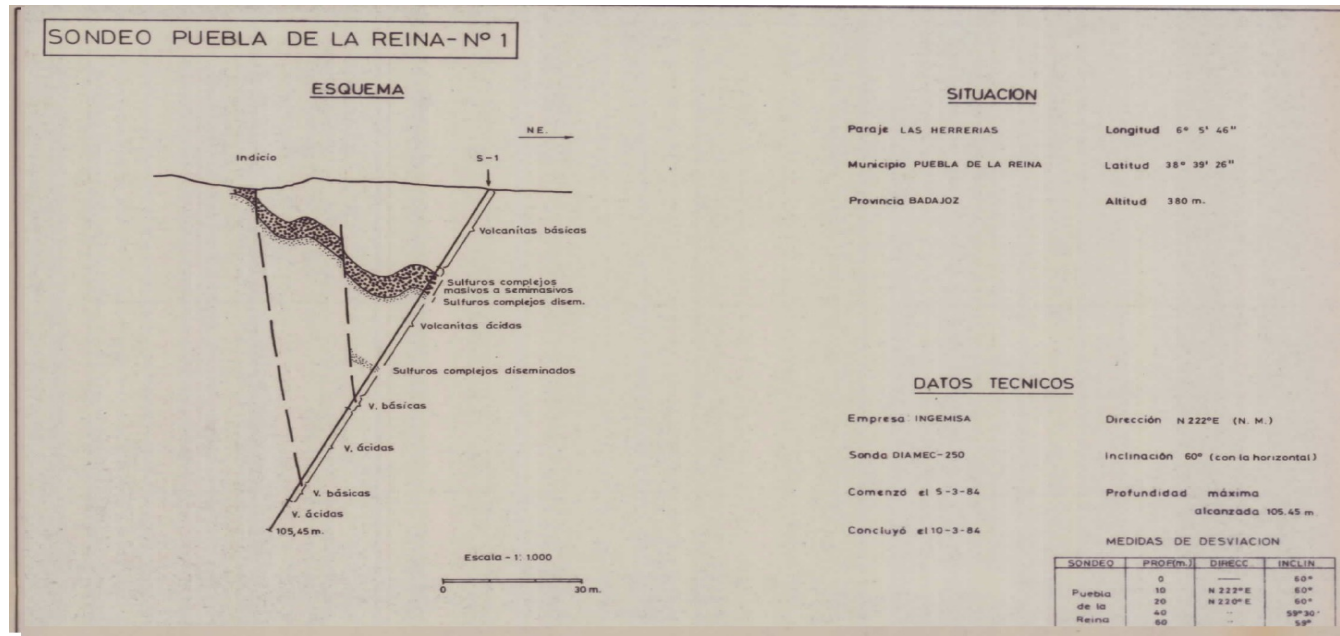
Historical DDH: 7,429.30 meter

Historical DDH: 7,429.30 meter



PBR – Typical Section

DDH Sections and Intercepts PR-01



SAMPLE N°	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGT H (m)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au
1	25.00	26.00	1.00	2,200	3,070	21,000	3	<0.05
2	26.00	27.00	1.00	13,585	7,570	131,000	32	0.09
3	27.00	28.00	1.00	67,000	18,570	200,000	71	0.58
4	28.00	29.00	1.00	16,000	69,285	353,000	262	0.84
5	29.00	30.00	1.00	57,000	35,715	376,000	140	0.18
6	30.00	31.00	1.00	53,000	33,570	342,000	92	0.18
7	31.00	32.00	1.00	17,000	34,285	187,000	66	0.44
8	32.00	33.00	1.00	6,610	4,715	30,000	17	0.16
9	33.00	34.00	1.00	1,200	2,715	34,000	10	0.11
10	53.50	54.50	1.00	3,520	1,000	14,000	1	0.16
11	54.50	55.50	1.00	4,180	2,145	18,000	1	<0.05

Estimated Resources at The Herraris

Outukumpu (1999-2001)

Outukumpu indicated a provisional estimated resource at the Puebla la Reina deposit,

500,000t @ 1.6% Cu, 11% Zn, 1.2% Pb and 32 g/t Ag

At present the structure was only recognized on the northeastern area of PBR. Further works to consider the extension of exploration toward the west and southwest area of volcano-sedimentary formation



The Lumbrales Permit

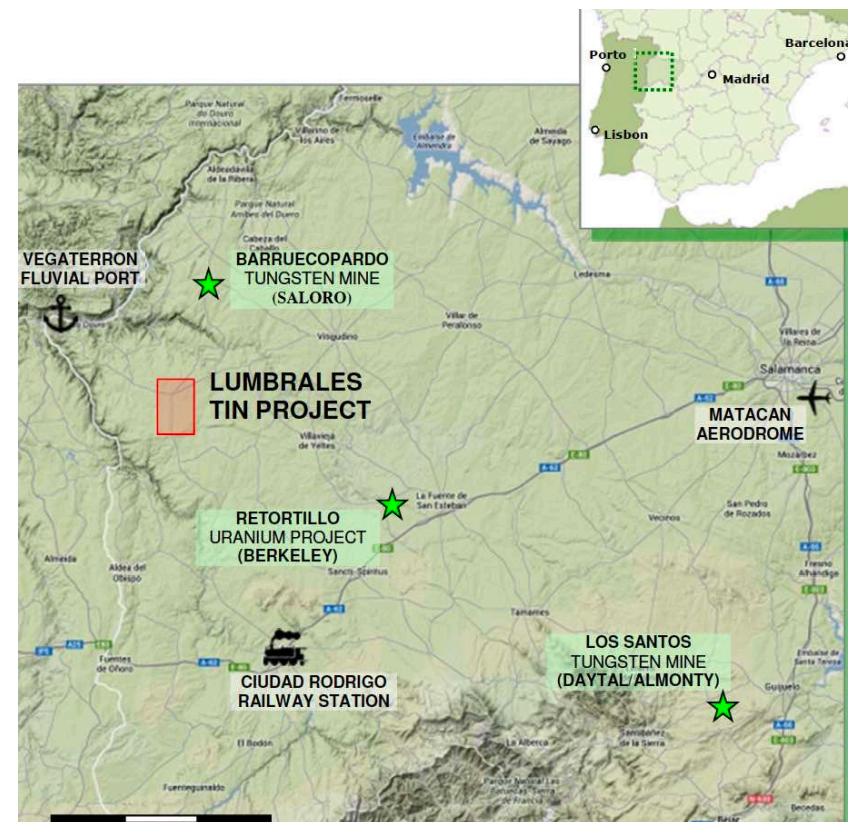
The 2,900 Hectare Lumbrales Permit contains the former Mari Tere mine and two other artisanal tin prospects situated in Castille, about 115 km west of Salamanca

As per Resource work by Simcalsa, there was an estimated resource of 3 million tons of 0.25% tin and 100 ppm Molybdenum at the time of operating mine closure

An additional 2 million ton exploration potential exists

A known 1,500 m vein length has been indicated by surface drilling and underground development

Veins have width of 3-6 m each with average 4 m and are separated by 45 m



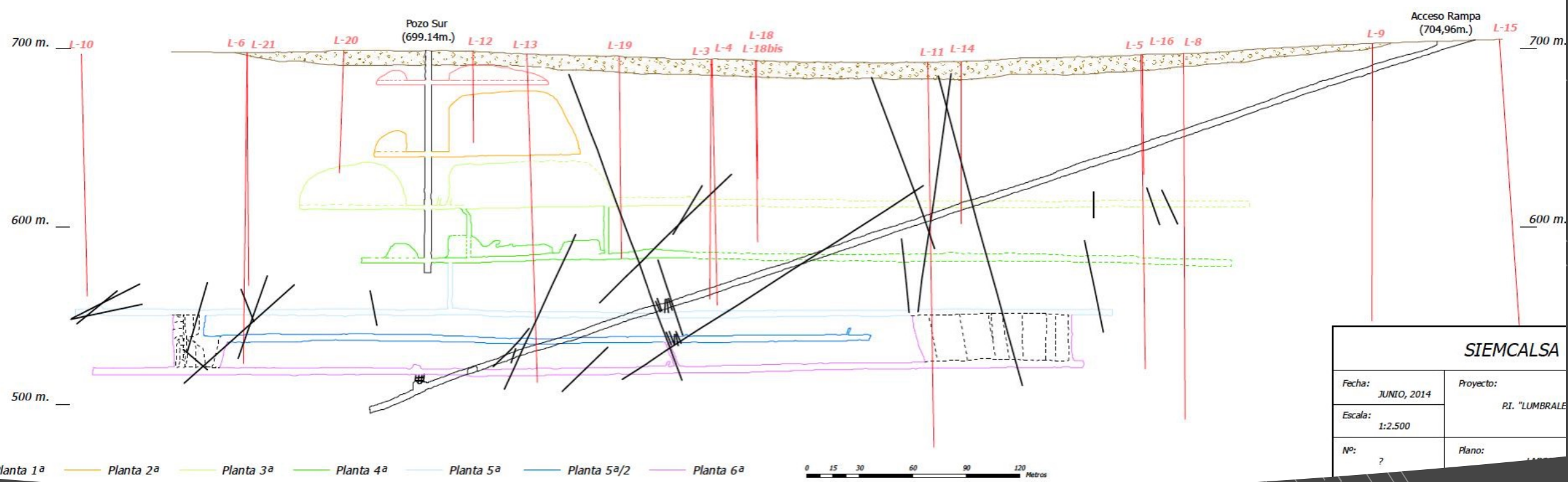
The Lumbrales Permit – Previous Work

Historically two periods of mining were undertaken at the Mari Tere mine
1941-1945 development total of 30,000 tonnes of material produced and processed on site

Mina Duro underground infrastructure completed in 1984 consists of 658 m long 4.5 by 4.5 m decline to a depth of 220 m and associated levels of 3,600 meters excavated at same time are in a state of good preservation

Modern decline connects two of four levels developed between 1941-1945





Lumbrales Longitudinal Section of a Mari Tere Mine

Surface projection of vein systems and decline ramp shows relationship of diamond drill holes, underground openings and surface decline.



Surface projection of Veins and
Decline of of Mari Tere Mine

Image surface projection of two vein systems
(green) and decline ramp (yellow)

Our Sustainable (ESG) Approach

1. High Operational Standards

Our prospecting, exploration, and development activities are conducted in a sustainable manner and are under strict standards for safety and sustainability, guaranteeing efficiency, and productivity.

2. Our People

Our people are our greatest value. We strive to develop our talent, create the best working conditions and be an attractive employer through working with local community and government.

3. Community and Regional Development

Our presence will promote community and regional development, which not only because we create jobs and business, but also because we carefully manage local impacts and maximize our contribution to the local community and social well-being of the region.

4. Environment

One recognizes that mining operations have impacts on the local environment, which must be authorized and carefully managed. Hispania especially focuses on managing water, agricultural land, and local biodiversity, having community participate and benefit from our conservation. In addition, construction will look to include clean energy where possible.

5. Institutional Strengthening and Relations

To maximize the benefits of the presence in the region of Extremadura, we have joint forces and cooperation with local institutions and communities. This allows us to generate favorable conditions and strengthen local capacities, and thereby promote our sustainable exploration and receive funding from sources such as royalties, as well as favorable policy supports from local authorities. We will empower them to construct a desired future for everyone.

Capital Structure

Share Price: \$0.15

Current Shares Issued and Outstanding*	58,510,159
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Options

(Hispania Management and Directors)	3,950,000 (\$0.10)
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(Winston CPC Directors)	750,000 (\$0.10)
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*Management and Insiders own 43% (25,423,775) of issued and outstanding shares post RTO with CPC and financing, and will be escrowed over 3 years as per TSXV



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