



# HANNA CAPITAL CORP

TSX.V:HCC, FRANKFURT : 04U1

## TECHNICAL SUMMERY ON JASPER PROPERTY

05 April 2021

**Salient Features:** Hanna Capital Corporation (TSX Venture Exchange: HCC, Frankfurt: 04U1) has 100% of the rights to a potential base metal (copper-gold) deposit on Vancouver Island (Canada) named Jasper. Over some time, the company has undertaken surface exploration work and several interesting copper-gold values were discovered. The surface sampling information was followed up with geophysical work which revealed a low resistivity sub-horizontal unit some 500m to 750m below surface and within the property. The intention is to understand the reasons for the low resistivity and specifically if it is related to a sulphides-type deposit.

**Ownership and Location:** The Jasper Property is in west-central Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and consists of 4 mineral claims covering 3978 hectares. See Figure 1 and Figure 2

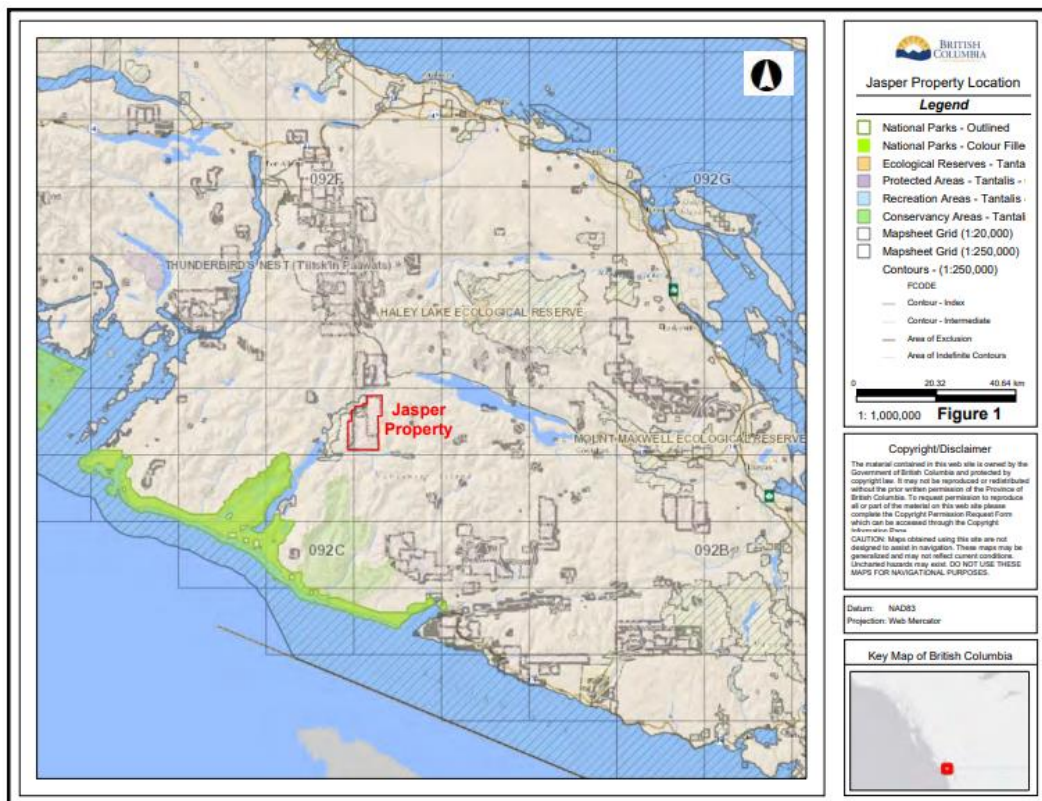


Figure 1: General location of the property on the Vancouver Island

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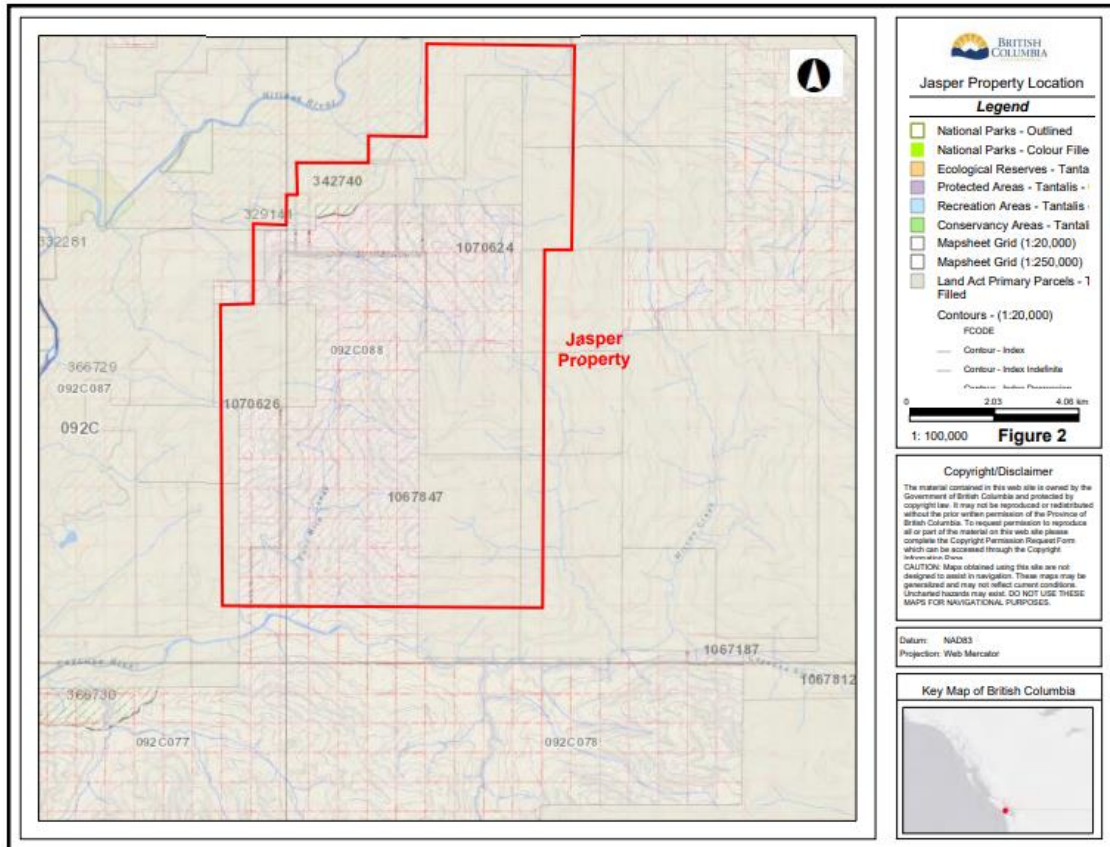


Figure 2: Property Rights

**Surface Economic Anomalies:** The surface sampling of outcrops within the property has shown interesting copper-gold anomalies. The type of geological work done on the property includes soil and rock sampling, geological mapping, limited and targeted drilling, and preliminary geophysical work. This work confirmed the presence of lower Jurassic Bonanza Group geological unit, which comprises predominantly of tuffaceous volcanic rocks.

Mineralization discovered in outcrop over a study area of about 2.5 by 0.5 km area on the property consists of 15 sulphide zones. The results include:

- Outcrop sampling included: zinc: 0.01% to 15.00%, copper: 0.09% to 8.38%, lead: 0.01% to 20.07%, gold: 0.019 g/t to 0.214 g/t and silver: 3.04g/t to 61.45g/t.
- Drilling results showed zinc: 0.146% to 11.570%, copper: 0.011% to 0.871%, lead: 0.003% to 6.330%, gold 0,006g/t to 0,05g/t and silver: 2.50g/t to 61.45g/t

**Theoretical Model:** In order to take the project forward, there is a theoretical model proposed for the property is a hydrothermally remobilized base metal mineralization which may relate to one of the following systems:

- Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au.
- Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu High Sulphidation.
- Cu+/-Ag Quartz Veins.
- Noranda/ Kuroko massive Cu-Pb-Zn.
- Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au.

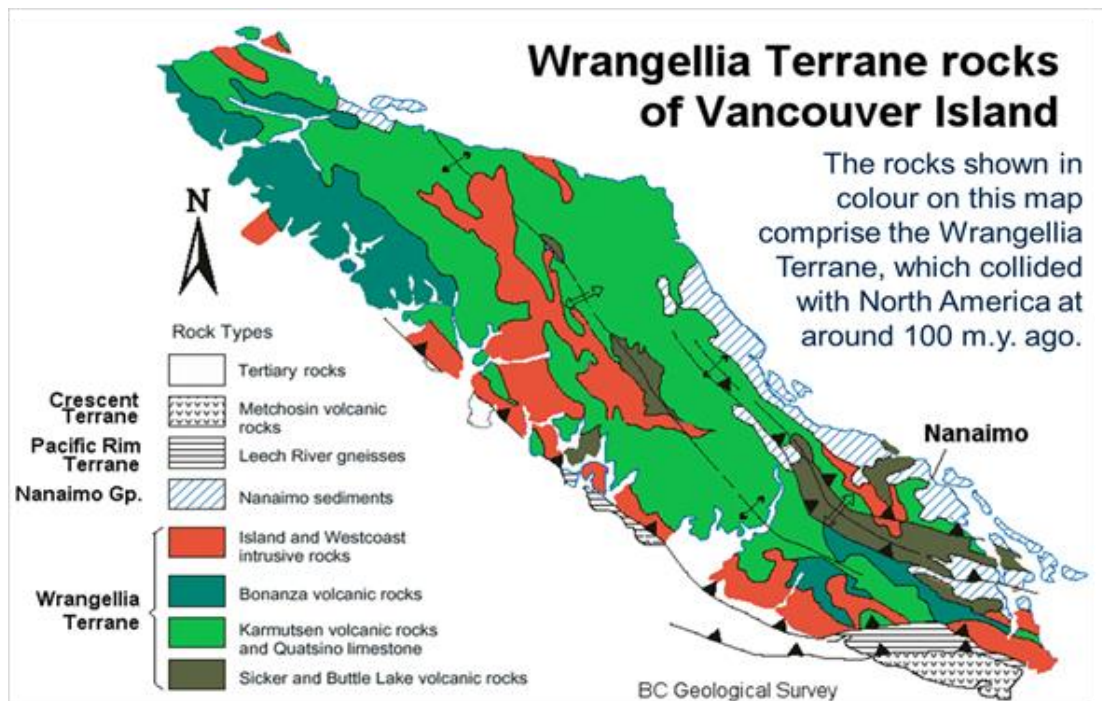


Figure 3: Presentation by S Earle, *The Geology and Geological History of the Vancouver Island*.

**Regional Historical Work:** The reasons for the suggested models mentioned above is that general models and interpretations for the potential mineralisation of the geology of the Vancouver Island have been detailed by S Earle in terms the geochronology of the Island. More specifically, the geology and potential reasons for the geological development of the project area include the following:

- Soils and clays in a preserved erosional surface beneath the Bonanza Group volcanics.
- A stratigraphic sedimentary horizon beneath the Bonanza Group volcanics, such as black argillites of the Triassic Vancouver Group Parson Bay Formation.
- Stratigraphically controlled replacement type or skarn mineralization, known to occur regionally within the limestones of the Triassic Vancouver Group Quatsino Formation.
- Blanket style high sulphidation epithermal mineralization, known to occur regionally within the volcanics of the Jurassic Bonanza Group.
- Volcanic hosted massive sulphides mineralization, known to occur regionally within the volcanics of the Upper Devonian Sicker Group.

The above is the basis on which the geological postulations for the property are based.

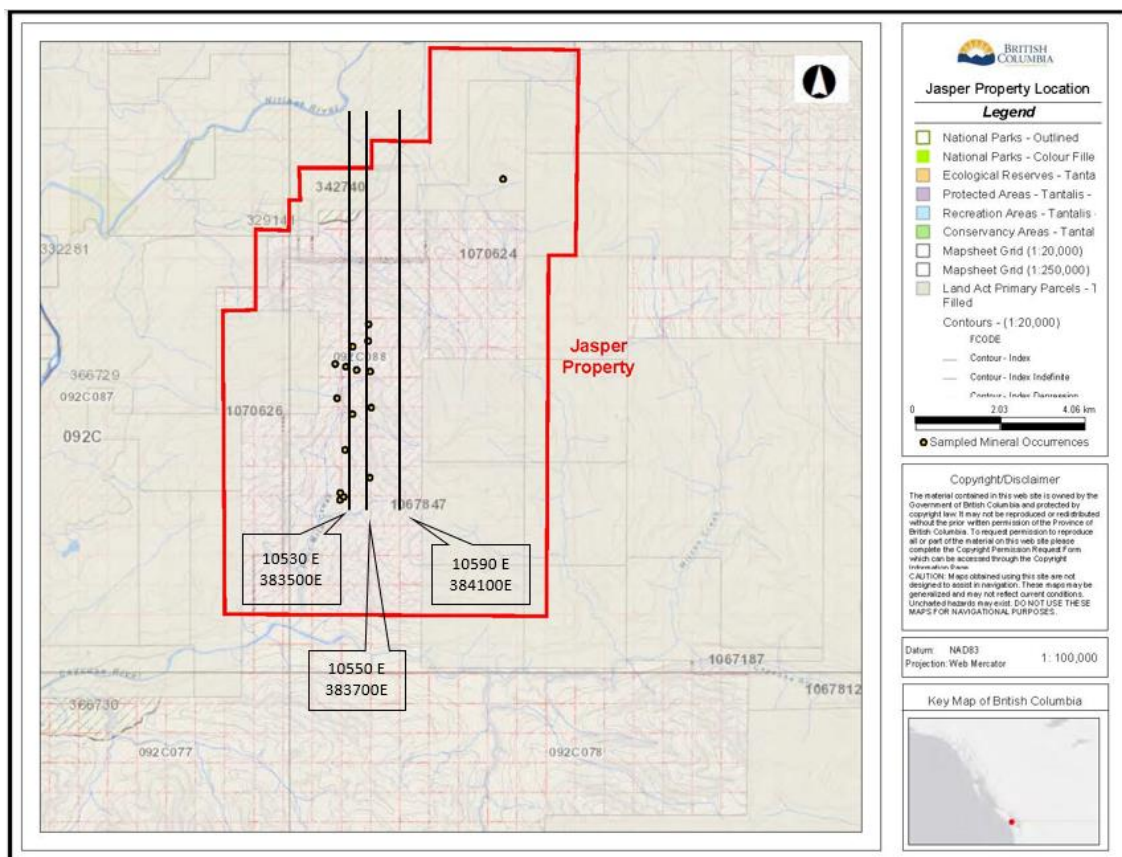
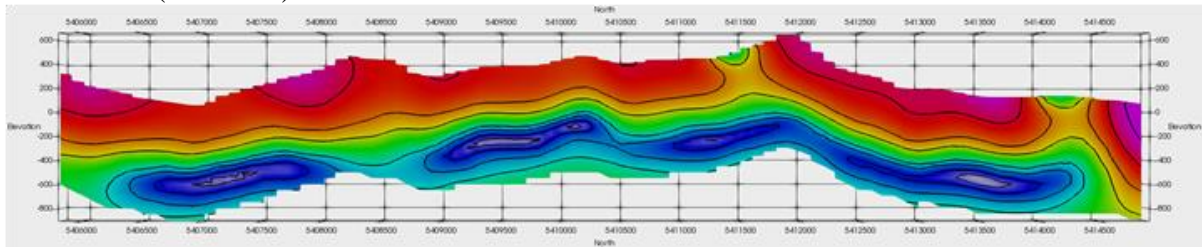
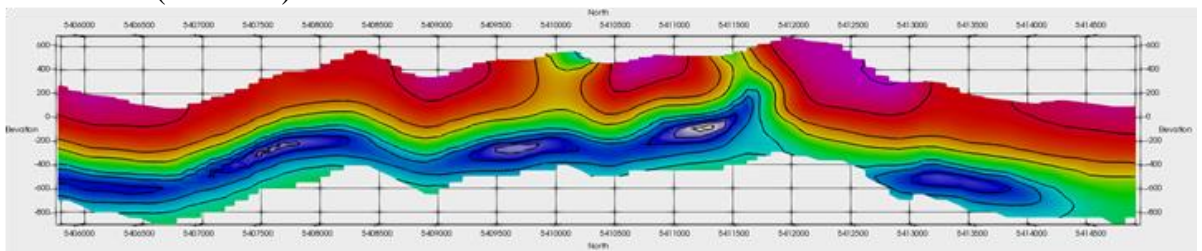


Figure 4: Geophysical lines of interest

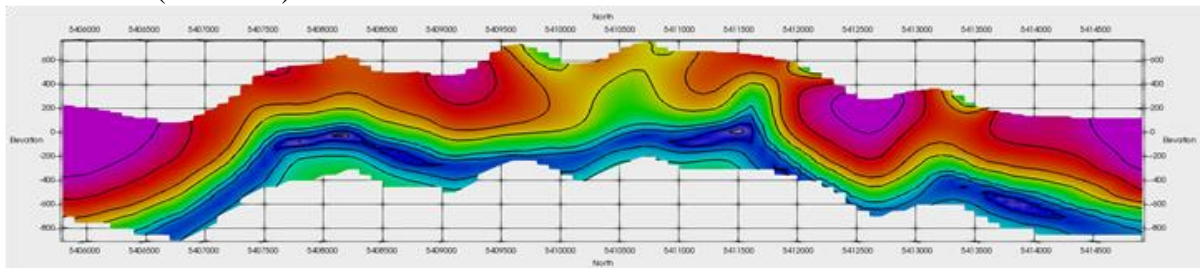
### 10530 East (383500E)



### 10550 East (383700E)



### 10590 East (384100E)



*Figure 5: Geophysical sections, the positions of which are shown in the orientation diagram above.*

The technical re-evaluation undertaken was to apply geophysical techniques to the property. The geophysical work has suggested the presence of a strong near horizontal unit and has been described (Houle and Pezzot, 2018) as:

“a pervasive near-surface high resistivity layer across the property, locally underlain by a flat-lying to undulating but overall, gently south-dipping low resistivity (conductive) layer at depths of 500 to 750 metres from surface may represent a metallic sulphide target, possibly a VMS, epithermal or volcanic horizon that acts as the source of the massive sulphide mineralization”.

Low resistivity geophysical signatures are shown in the three selected sections and the location plan above.

The low resistivity geophysical signature could be a measure of any of the following:

- Soils and clays which are of no economic importance.
- A black argillaceous sedimentary horizon beneath the Bonanza Group volcanics.
- Skarn mineralization, known to occur regionally.
- High sulphidation structurally controlled epithermal mineralization, known to occur regionally.
- Volcanic hosted massive sulphide mineralization, known to occur regionally.

**Exploration Strategy:** The latter three of these possibilities represent excellent exploration target. On this basis, the company has decided to initiate a drill program to test, and if necessary, modify the current thinking. The intention is to drill diamond core holes to intersect the low resistivity zone at about 750m from surface. The dip distance extent is at least 10 km in extent.

The reason for the drilling is to understand the reasons for the geophysical signatures as well as to understand the continuity of the signature in terms of a host to any mineralisation.

### **Bibliography/ References**

Earle, S. The Geology and Geological History of Vancouver Island., 25pp.

Houle, J. 2019. 2018 Assessment Report for Geophysical Modeling On the Jasper Property  
Victoria Mining Division.