

March 2021 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Exploration results support exploration strategy at Greater Falun Copper-Gold Project, Sweden

Drilling reveals high grade copper, gold and silver from never before drilled targets

HIGHLIGHTS

Exploration - Greater Falun Project

- First holes at Greater Falun copper-gold-silver project in Sweden return shallow, high-grade assays
- The holes were drilled at the Swamp Thing and Heden prospects, which sit within 15km of the world-class Falun copper-gold mine (closed in 1992)
- The results are particularly important because they also support Alicanto's belief that Greater Falun is a Skarn system, not Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides (VMS)
- Multiple outcropping granitic intrusions or "heat engines" delineated in drilling believed to be the drivers of the proximal skarn mineralisation
- Structural folding of the newly defined stratigraphic sequence creating "bonanza" style widths at Falun, with the potential also seen in most recent drilling and field mapping within the Greater Falun project
- Further assays pending from the now-completed 4,000m drilling campaign
- New, 20,000m drilling campaign now underway with two diamond drill rigs in action and a third being mobilised to Sala
- The Greater Falun Project is located in the Bergslagen region, which hosts world-class base and precious metals projects
- Bergslagen is a tier-one location with a mining history of 1,000 years, producing over 100Mt of high-grade base and precious metals ore in modern times

The Swamp Thing, Sweden¹

- Four drill holes were completed at The Swamp Thing (Enmyregruvan), ST20-01 to ST21-04. ST20-01 intersected a mineralised zone with copper-gold skarn in the contact between limestone and an intruding apophyse of a feldspar porphyry, showing what the potential target mineralisation could look like within this environment. Assay results from 58.30-58.62m returned 3.25% Cu, 1.36 g/t Au, 31 g/t Ag and elevated Bi at 55 ppm.

Heden Target, Sweden¹

- The drilling campaign at Heden was designed to explore a more than three-kilometre-long trend of limestone strata (up to 200m wide sequence at surface) with zoned garnet-pyroxene skarn alteration and associated chalcopyrite.
- HED20-01 targeting the depth extension of Efrikgårds copper mine collared in moderate mica altered felsic volcanites. Assay results from 71.44-72.46m returned 3.04% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au and 37 g/t Ag and had strongly elevated Bi (240 ppm).

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High-Grade Sala Silver Project in Sweden²

- Alicanto has secured (100%) tenure covering the historic Sala silver mine in Bergslagen, Sweden
- Production at Sala ended in 1962, by which time more than 200Moz of silver had been produced at grades of up to 7,000 g/t as well as 35,000 tonnes of lead
- Sala was mined to only 318m below surface where it was believed at the time to have been mined out. Prior to closing, the Sala mine was one of the largest and highest grade silver mines in Europe
- Mineralisation appears to remain open with historic (2012) step out drilling intersecting 0.67m at 844 g/t Ag and 16.3% Pb at only 250m below surface
- Historical diamond drill holes at the parallel Prince Lode located 300m SW of Sala with multiple mineralised drill hits including 15.9m at 157 g/t Ag and 4.2% Zn as well as 37.2m @ 50 g/t Ag and 6.1% Zn
- Several new untested targets have already been identified by Alicanto to the south-west of Sala as a result of structural folding of the same stratigraphic sequence as the Sala orebody and the Prince mineralisation
- Sala is located 100km south-east of the Greater Falun Project (100% owned by Alicanto) with a major highway and railway linking the two projects and nearby port access available at Gavle
- The Company expects to commence drilling at Sala in the coming quarter

Exploration – Guyana

- Alicanto is continuing to review value add opportunities as it looks forward to progressing the project.

Corporate

- As at 31 March 2021, Alicanto held \$6.0m in cash (December 2020: \$7.5m)

Greater Falun Copper Gold Project, Sweden (AQI 100%)¹

A simplified model as a guidance for navigating the mineralised systems at the Greater Falun Project is shown in Figure 1 below.

The typical distance between the causative intrusion to distal Zn-Pb-Ag dominated skarn mineralisation can be in the range of hundreds of meters to several kilometres with the sulphide precipitation mechanism changing from a heat-gradient to a chemical-trap as fluids migrate from a proximal intrusion to a distal environment.

A “tight” system will demonstrate more of a high-grade polymetallic signature (Cu-Au-Ag-Zn-Pb) in one place, whereas a protracted system will be dominated by a larger Cu-Au versus Zn-Pb-Ag separation. The “tightness” of the system is often driven by the closeness of the Causative Intrusion and the Limestone (Chemical trap).

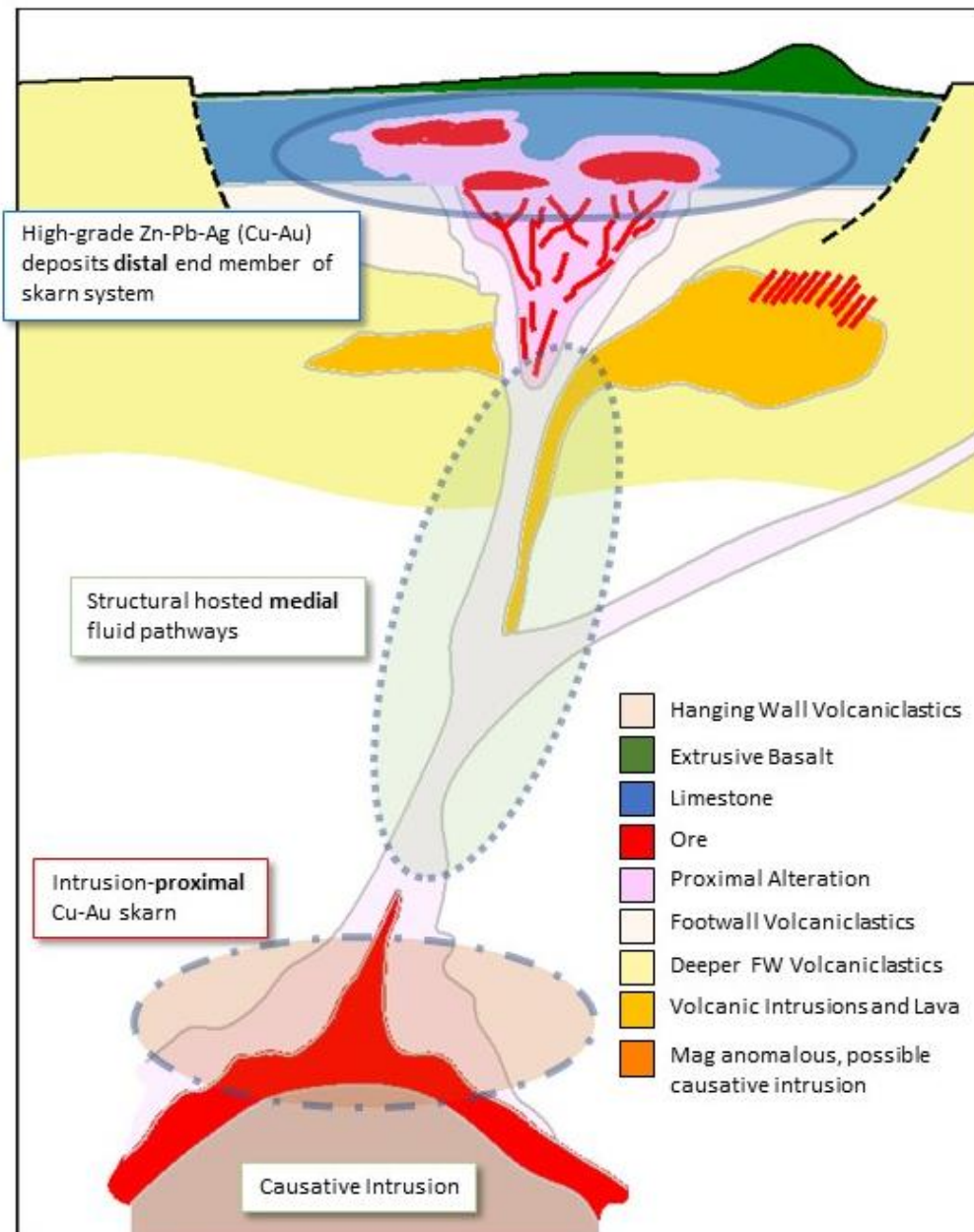


Figure 1: The Skarn Model

Application of the Skarn Model and recently discovered folding of the stratigraphic sequence driving exploration in the Greater Falun Project

Commonly in Bergslagen, limestone-skarn hosted (distal) massive sulphide deposits show a strong asymmetry in footwall versus hanging wall alteration of the volcanic stratigraphy. This implies a mineralising event prior to strong deformation and inversion of the stratigraphy.

Alteration patterns occur on two main levels, skarn zonation's and footwall alteration of the volcanic package. Both can be used to navigate from distal to a proximal setting (refer Figure 2).

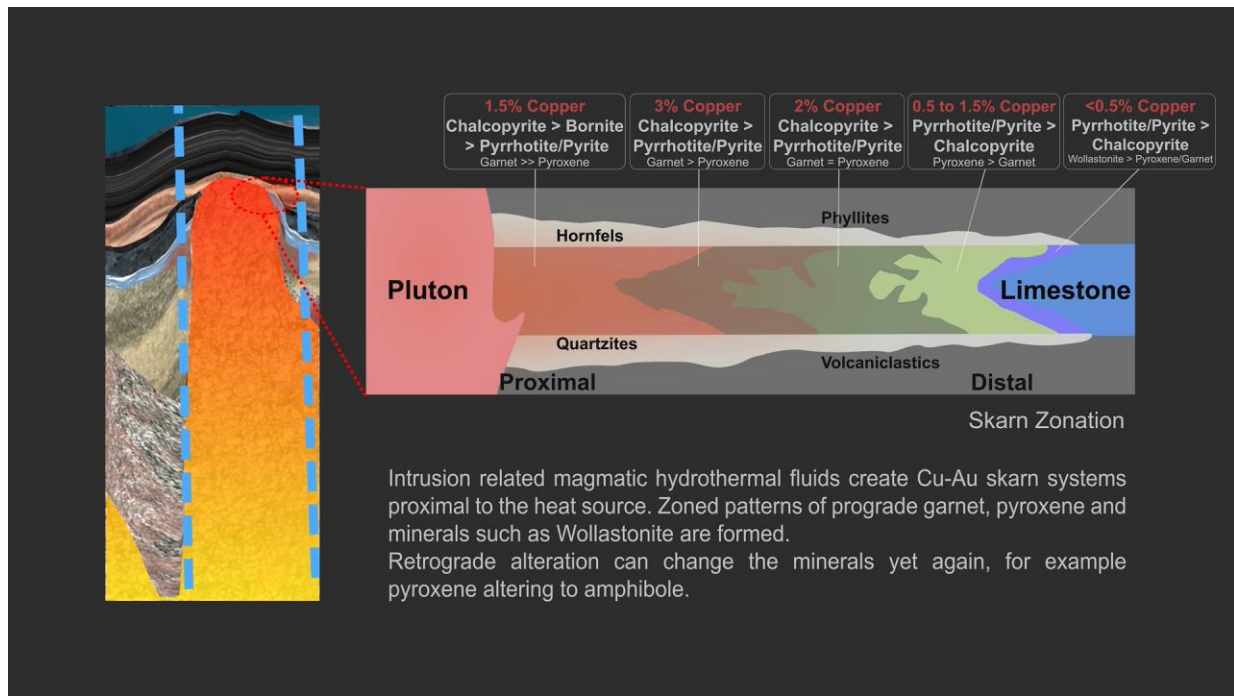


Figure 2: Zonation model for skarn systems

Practically, skarn zonation's involve abundance of garnet-pyroxene-wollastonite and dolomitization and their colour scheme. Massive garnet>>pyroxene indicating proximal to heat source, pyroxene>>garnet more medial, and pyroxene-wollastonite front at dolomite or carbonate boundary.

Alteration within volcanic footwall usually incorporates intensity of mica and silica alteration, abundance of base metals, depletion or addition of sodium, potassium, magnesium etc. Distinguishing the metamorphic overprint over a chemistry that was already in the rock versus true pro- and retrograde skarn alteration can be challenging. Zonation's of alteration occur on small scale as well as large scale.

As distal massive sulphide deposits are likely to be stratabound (within a chemical trap such as limestone), careful mapping of the stratigraphic sequence is essential in order to navigate towards potential mineralisation. Where hanging wall stratigraphy is present at the current surface, the mineralised stratigraphy is expected to be preserved at depth. Subsequent structural overprint includes compaction and following deformation event(s).

The volcanic rocks of Bergslagen have filled up an opening rift where subsidence has been matched by volcanic activity until this activity ceases, and deeper water sedimentation had taken over. First main deformation included inversion of the rift growth fault.

Evidence recently discovered during fieldwork and drilling has uncovered later folding events. Presently the stratigraphic sequence is thus undulating around in synclines (troughs) and anticlines (ridges) in a complex way.

Massive sulphides in a structural environment such as in the Greater Falun Project can be moved or squeezed around, much like toothpaste in a tube (refer Figure 3). Structural deformation can locally create "bonanza" style plastic enhancement or similarly remove/reduce sulphides (from the limbs of folds).

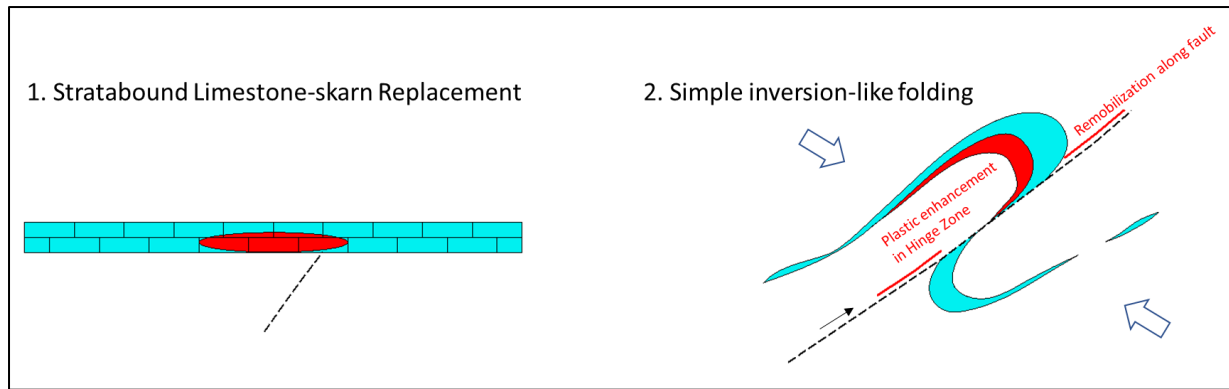


Figure 3: Example of simple inversion-like folding and plastic enhancement in hinge zone

Careful assessment of drill intersections needs to be undertaken when orientating around in this structurally complex regime, distinguishing between limb and hinge intersections and any intersection of sulphides within this contextual setting, should be investigated with great interest.

Geophysical and geochemical patterns are assessed contextually to the framework above.

For a detailed visual representation of the formation of the geology, structures and folding events within the Greater Falun Project over the last two billion years, please follow the link (<https://www.alicantominerals.com.au/>) to the animation “Two Billion Years in the Making – Greater Falun Project”.

The Historic Falun Deposit – An example of a folded & tight Polymetallic high-grade (Cu-Au-Ag-Zn-Pb) Skarn System

Recent work by Alicanto is leading the company geologists to believe that Falun is a good example of a “tight” skarn system with a strong polymetallic character. This could explain the deposits Cu-Au rich nature with massive limestone and skarn being preserved in the southern parts of the deposit.

Whilst no causative intrusion has yet been identified at surface in the near vicinities of the Falun deposit, a possible clue exists one kilometre West of the deposit where a small copper-galena mineralized granitoid outcrops.

Examining historical mining plans from the Falun Mine reveals a structural thickening of sulphides into a major hinge zone, with remobilisation/squeezing occurring along the limbs like “toothpaste” within a tube (refer Figure 4 and 4a).

The deposit shows a strongly asymmetric footwall versus hanging wall alteration. Strongly altered outcrops, with or without copper mineralization, can be found up to 750 meters away from the deposit.

The alteration footprint at surface is roughly 25 times larger than the actual deposit.

While the structurally thickened ore body is steeply plunging at Falun (refer Figure 5), current fieldwork is focusing on understanding if more gently plunging structures can be expected (and targeted) as well, within the Greater Falun area (refer Figure 6).

To the South West of Falun, thick packages of unaltered pyroclastic hanging wall mass-flows can be studied.

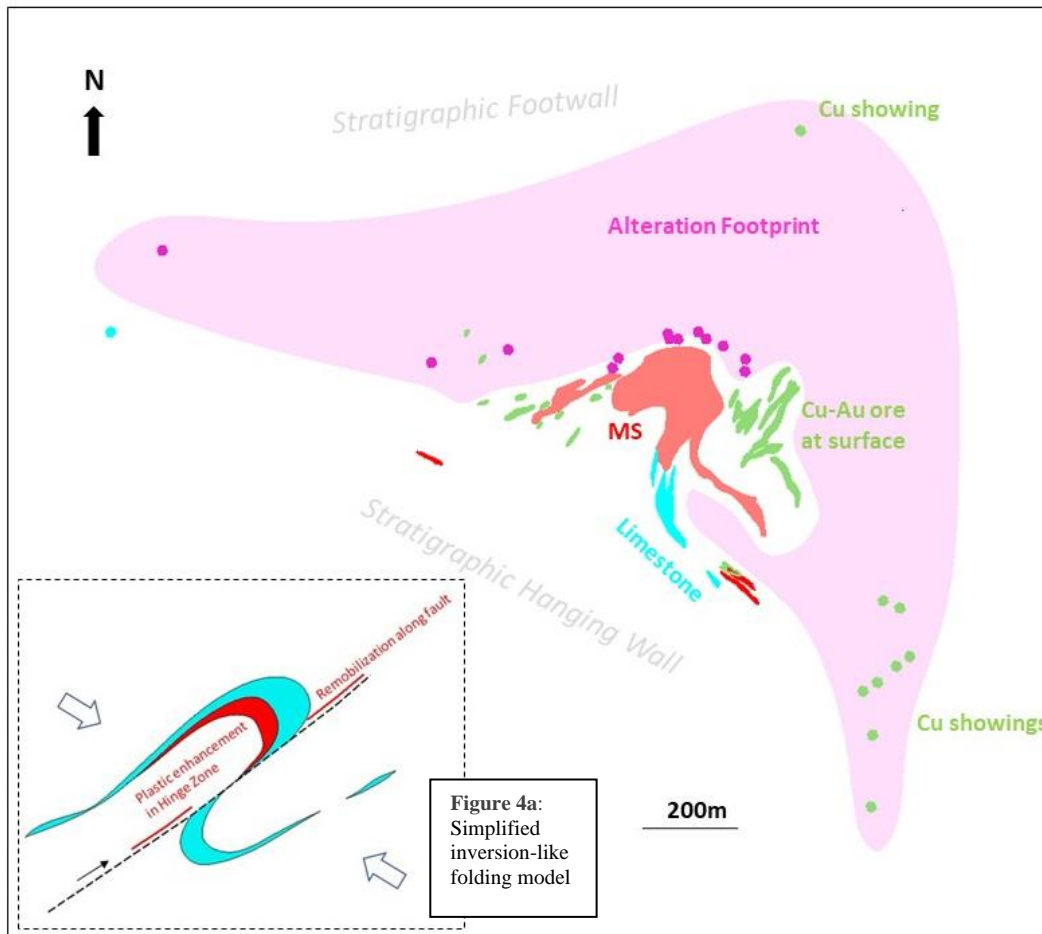


Figure 4: Simplified Alteration footprint map over Falun showing folding and structural thickening at surface.

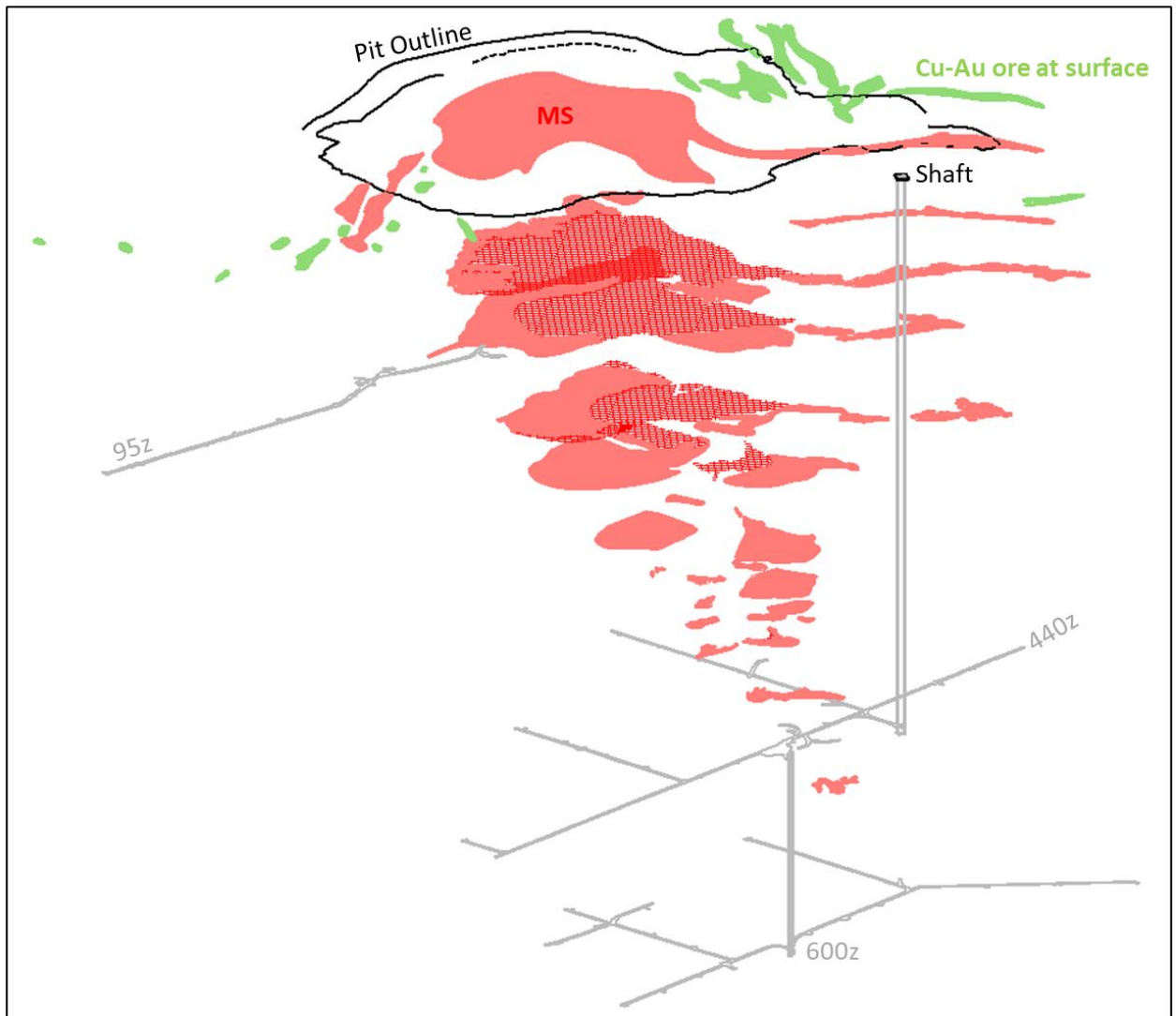


Figure 5: Iso view of selected levels of Falun Mine.

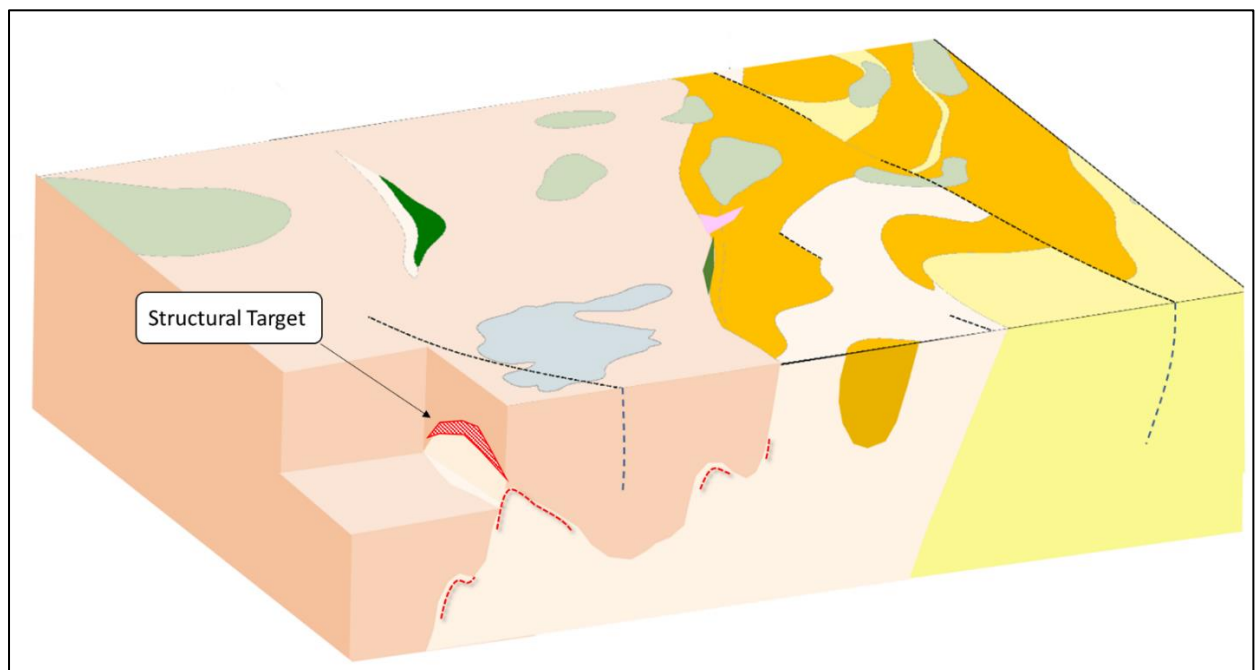


Figure 6: Example of possible structural blind Target based upon current interpretation in Falun area.

The Swamp Thing and Wolf Mountain Targets

A key development recently understood in the Wolf Mountain area is the relationship between the outlined extensive alteration system at Wolf Mountain and the recently discovered intrusion-proximal copper-gold skarn at The Swamp Thing.

The developing model is that the scale of the combined system is of a magnitude larger than what has previously been considered when looking at Swamp Thing or Wolf Mountain in their own right (refer Figure 7).

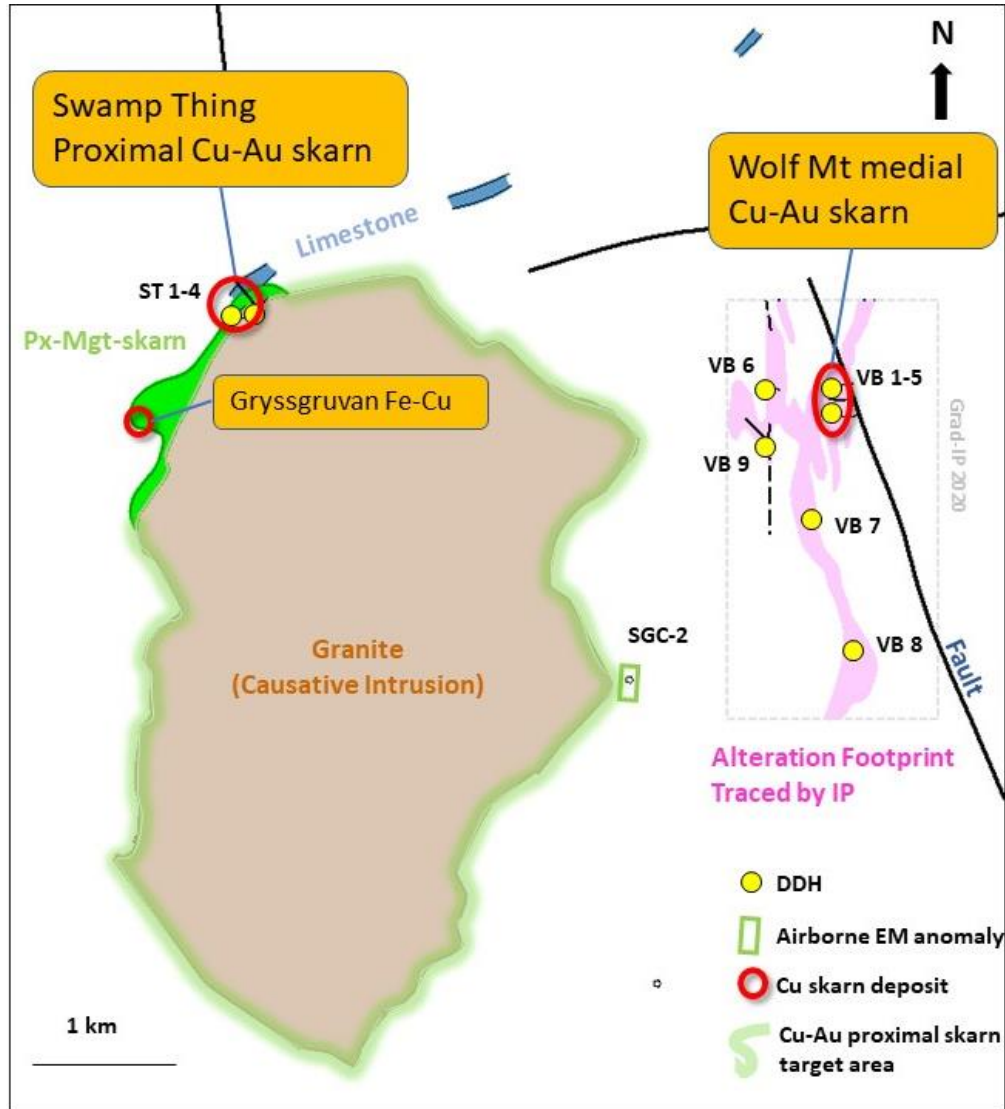


Figure 7: Combined Swamp Thing and Wolf Mountain map

The Swamp Thing

Four drill holes have been completed at The Swamp Thing (Enmyregruvan), ST20-01 to ST21-04. ST20-01 intersected a mineralized zone with copper-gold skarn in the contact between limestone and an intruding apophyse of a feldspar porphyry, showing what the potential target mineralisation could look like within this environment. Assay results from 58.30-58.62m returned 3.25% Cu, 1.36 g/t Au, 31 g/t Ag and elevated Bi at 55 ppm (refer Photo 1).



Photo 1: Drill core ST20-01 from 58.30m with visual sulphides of Chalcopyrite (visuals reported ASX:27/01/2021)⁵

A second hole, ST20-02, targeted the potential limestone contact zone to a larger body of a feldspar porphyry outlined at surface with an old showing North East of hole 01. From 3.20-45.40m a sequence of felsic volcanoclastics intruded by numerous granite apophyses was intersected, with a sharp contact to a feldspar porphyry at 45.40m. The hole ended in the feldspar porphyry at 121.80m without intersecting significant sulphides. Subsequent lithogeochemical analysis has revealed that the feldspar porphyry intersected in the deeper parts of ST20-02 represents a different rock than the Cu-Au skarn causing feldspar porphyry intersected in ST20-01.

ST21-03 was drilled semi-parallel to number 01 hole to the South expecting intersecting the limestone stratigraphy. The hole intersected an altered granite with disseminated pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite and molybdenite locally.

ST21-04 (refer Figure 8) finally intersected the contact zone between the granite in the south and the limestone succession to the north. The hole collared in altered granite and then intersected massive skarn between 48.50-104.20m down hole, with numerous altered granite apophyses. Magnetite-rich Fe-skarn dominates the core but with local pyrite-chalcopyrite bearing Mg-skarn zones (56.51-56.81m returned 1.16% Cu, 76.75-77.28m returned 1.06% Cu & 95.45-96.03m returned 0.41% Cu). Altered granite at 104.20-144.60m is followed by a gabbro down to 160.56m. Lithogeochemical analysis has revealed that the latter is very similar to the porphyry intersected in ST20-02, however clearly different to the more granodioritic, feldspar-porphyrific rock related to Cu-Au-Ag mineralization in hole ST20-01. A massive skarn zone at 160.56-175.80 has remnants of limestone, and disseminated magnetite, iron sulphides and chalcopyrite. Assays from 166.82-175.33m (0.30% Cu, 0.19 g/t Au, 3.6 g/t Ag) included a zone between 174.11-174.51m with 3.76% Cu, 2.36 g/t Au and 37 g/t Ag (refer Photo 2). A fresh diabase dike between 175.80-191.15m cuts off the skarn zone. The hole ends in an altered granite at 195.20m down hole.

The Swamp Thing project constitutes the best example encountered so far of intrusion-proximal limestone-skarn hosted setting of a copper-gold skarn within the Greater Falun Project. Further work is being planned.



Photo 2: Drill core ST21-04 from 174.4m with visual sulphides of Chalcopyrite and Bornite

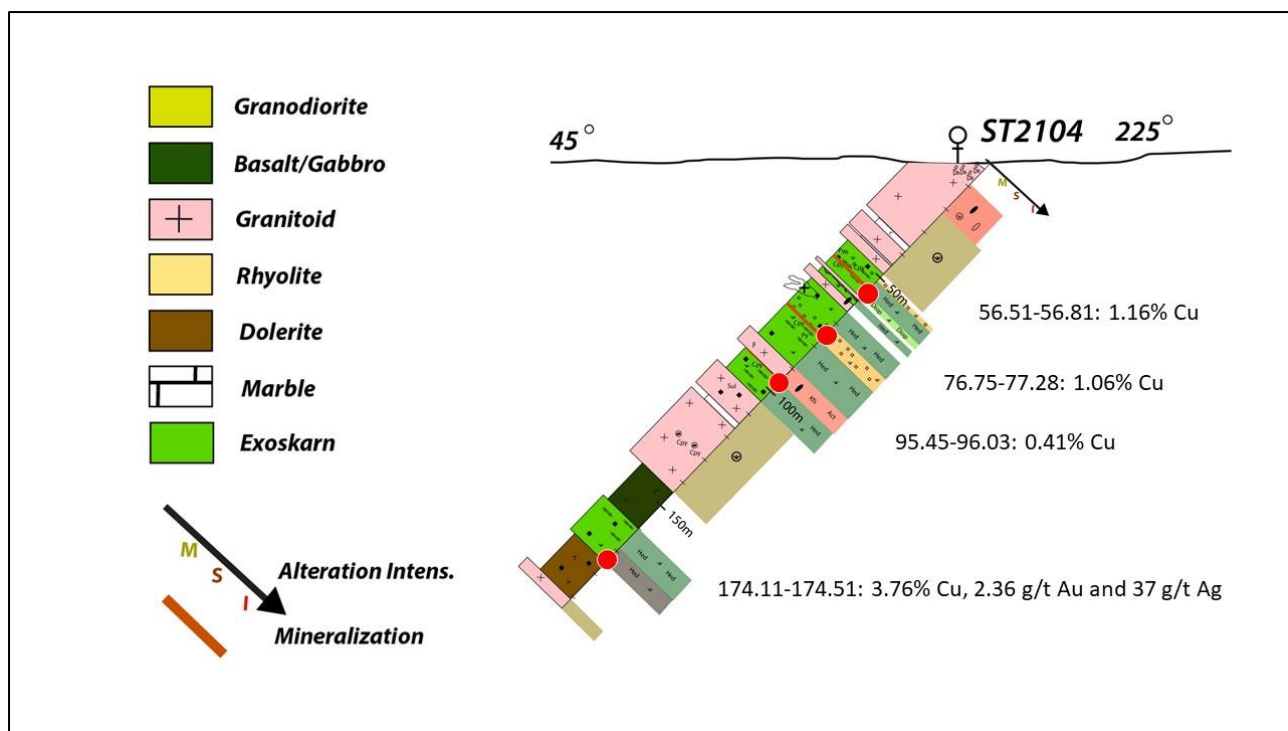


Figure 8: Profile of drill core ST21-04

Wolf Mountain

Distal Copper-gold skarn mineralization was drilled at the Wolf Mt prospect during early 2020 based upon a high IP, Low resistivity anomaly discovered in late 2019. Following the discovery of numerous IP anomalies in an expanded IP study in mid 2020, similar alteration styles have been intersected in recent drilling targeting IP anomalies to the West and South of Wolf Mt. The intersected IP anomalies, together with the previously drilled Wolf Mt copper prospect, are interpreted to be caused by the distal parts of a large hydrothermal alteration system at play.

At the IPC anomaly, drillhole VB20-07 intersecting intense biotite-amphibole-garnet alteration assayed 0.21 g/t Au from 23.80-24.83m, indicating the fluid's pathway. The alteration style has now been traced from Wolf Mt in north to IPD in South, a distance over two km's, with the historic record of copper and gold at Rullputt⁴ another two kilometres to the South West.

Volcanic stratigraphy in the area is dominated by thick sequences of resedimented silt and sandstones interrupted by minor juvenile pyroclastic mass-flow deposits. This is similar to the nature of the deeper footwall at the limestone-hosted high-grade Cu-Au-Zn-Pb-Ag Lustebo deposit in the North East.

The sub basin-like nature of the reworked ash-silt-sandstone volcanic strata in the Wolf Mt area could thus constitute the equivalent unit to the footwall of the Lustebo deposit. Given the distance between Wolf Mt and Lustebo being eight kilometres, it is most likely different causative intrusions to the two systems, which albeit could come from the same suite. Lustebo, similarly to Falun, shows a strongly polymetallic character indicating a "tight" system.

Heden Target

The drilling campaign at Heden was designed to explore a more than three-kilometre-long trend of limestone strata (up to 200m wide sequence at surface) with zoned garnet-pyroxene skarn alteration and associated chalcopyrite (refer Figure 9). Historical rock chip results of up to 3.1% Cu taken from historical workings at Heden East in pyroxene dominated skarn (see ASX release dated 15/06/2020)³ and 1.4% Cu from Heden Central within massive garnet skarn (see ASX release dated 15/06/2020)³ was interpreted to represent a larger skarn alteration zonation within a continuous limestone sequence.

At Heden East, copper has been mined near surface at the historic Efriksgårds mine. The alteration is dominated by pyroxene with minor garnet and retrograde amphibole-biotite with disseminated to strongly impregnated chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite mineralisation.

At Heden Central, limestone was mined in several small quarries where garnet skarn with impregnation of chalcopyrite can be seen in the waste dumps. Reoccurring limestone has been mapped across a 200m section at surface.

Several large, massive garnet-pyroxene boulders have been found in between Heden Central and East, thought to represent locally transported boulders from the same stratigraphy.

To the north the limestone is overlain by a thick package of quartz-feldspar crystal-rich rhyolite interpreted to possibly represent the equivalent pyroclastic sequence to what that can be found in the hanging wall to Falun deposit.

To the south biotite-amphibolite altered footwall volcanoclastic rocks have been mapped, as well as a potentially causative k-feldspar and epidote altered intrusion with endoskarn of magnetite and iron-pyroxene. Northeast of the intrusion a small showing, Upper Heden, has semi-massive magnetite-pyrrhotite with traces of chalcopyrite.

Gravity data provided by SGU (Swedish Geological Survey) has been reprocessed by SGC (Southern Geophysical Consultants) and show a residual gravity anomaly coinciding with mapped garnet-skarn alteration at Heden East to Central.

Airborne Magnetic data shows anomalies coinciding with interpreted strike of the target limestone sequence.

While drilling at Heden, two ground EM loops were surveyed. No major anomaly was detected, although a weak conductor at Heden East was later intersected.

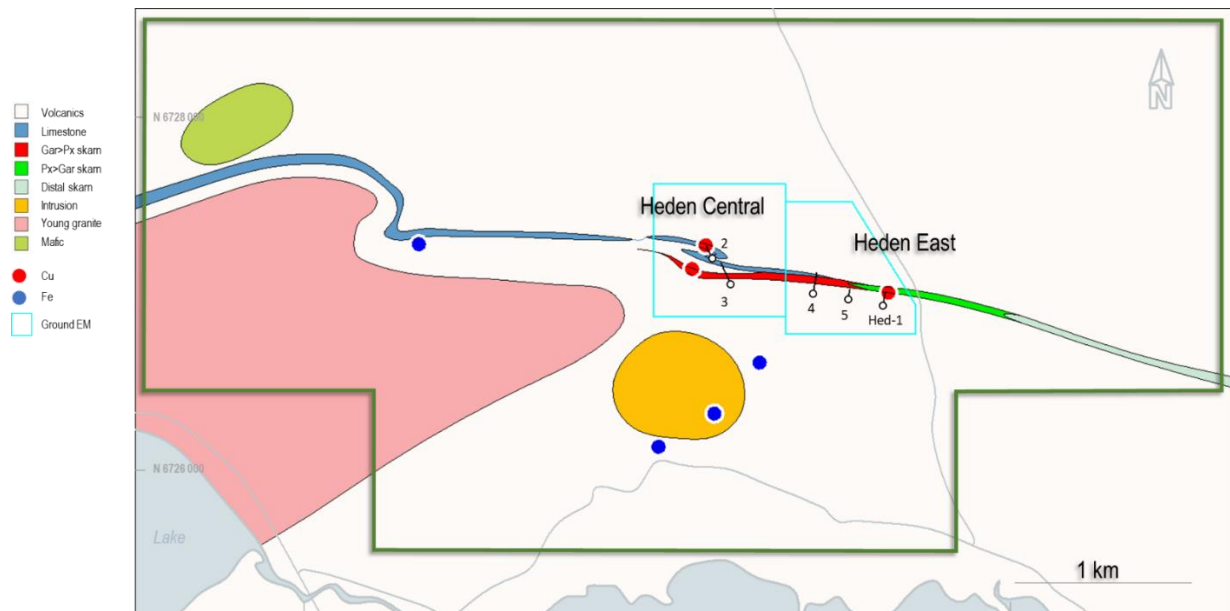


Figure 9: Heden plan map with drill holes 1 through to 5

HED20-01 targeting the depth extension of Efriksgårds copper mine collared in moderate mica altered felsic volcanites. At 39.30-40.30m pyrrhotite veins causes a weak EM anomaly seen with the ground survey. Light green pyroxene skarn at 67.00-72.46m is interpreted to constitute the depth continuation of the historic mine. Assay results from 71.44-72.46m returned 3.04% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au and 37 g/t Ag and had strongly elevated Bi (240 ppm) (refer Photo 3).



Photo 3: Drill core HED20-01 from 71.44m with visual sulphides of Chalcopyrite (visuals reported ASX:10/1/2020)

HED20-02 drilled underneath the main limestone quarry at Heden Central. The hole collared in moderately biotite-silica altered felsic volcanites with a pegmatite between 5.60-22.50m. A thin skarn altered limestone unit at 67.00-69.75m was followed by fresh, quartz-phyric rhyolites interpreted to constitute the stratigraphic hanging wall pyroclastics. The hole was stopped at 119.4 meters. No major sulphide bearing zone was intersected.

HED20-03 drilled in the same profile to the South of the HED20-02 hole, collared in similar biotite-silica altered felsic volcanites. A gabbro occurs at 15.95-25.85m followed by massive garnet-pyroxene skarn to 34.70m. Marble at 80.65-81.90m and 115.45-120.20m is followed by the hanging wall quartz-phyric unit. The hole was stopped at 176.75 meters. No major sulphide bearing zone was intersected.

HED20-04 was drilled in between the profile at Heden Central and Heden East (roughly 1.0 kilometre apart), targeting a magnetic anomaly. The drillhole intersected strongly altered felsic volcanites with intense pyroxene altered limestone at 95.40-101.40 and 163.00-167.50 separated by a diffuse textured, altered granite. The hole was stopped at 182.00 meters. No major sulphide bearing zone was intersected.

HED20-05 was drilled in between 04 and 01 hole. The hole intersected moderate to intense altered felsic volcanics. No limestone unit or major sulphide bearing zone was intersected. The hole was stopped at 102.50m.

The Heden area is interpreted to constitute of a semi-regional to regional limestone unit with intense and extensive footwall alteration and covered by a quartz-phyric pyroclastic rhyolite sequence. The central Heden is dominated by Fe-skarn while the East Heden shows pale green Mg-skarn associated with Cu-Ag-(Au-Bi) mineralization. Early mapping at the Central zone indicated a up to 200m thick limestone unit but drilling has revealed it is a couple of meters thick only, with folding repetition. The fold hinge dips 20 degrees (only) towards East, creating elongated rod like shapes of the limestone in hinges, easily missed with drilling (as was the case with the major limestone pit targeted by HED20-02 hole).

Green Mile to Falun Targets

Detailed outcrop mapping together with recent diamond drilling has shown that the targets spread out over 15 km from Falun through to the Green Mile (Zn-Pb-Cu-Au-Ag) are hosted by the same stratigraphic sequence constituting a regional limestone unit overlain by an extrusive basalt partly showing fire fountain textures.

Mineralisation sits in the proximal footwall of the limestone, within the limestone itself and within the basalt unit. The basalt unit is of a unique high chromium, primitive type, easily distinguishable with lithogeochemistry analysis from the numerous amphibolite and gabbro intrusions occurring in the area.

Strong footwall alteration can be seen in places as far as 10 kilometres West of Falun (refer Figure 10 & Figure 11). This is strongly indicative of at least several proximal hydrothermal centres along strike within the Falun volcanic inlier.

Footwall as well as hanging wall to the formation constitutes of felsic juvenile pyroclastics and reworked ash-silt-sandstones, which historically have hindered interpretability of the region. Numerous high level volcanic intrusions have been mapped out at surface, interpreted to represent deeper footwall.

A semi-regional rhyolite lava is yet to be allocated to the appropriate stratigraphic position. Later gabbro's and granites intrude into the volcanic sequence. The volcanic rocks are metamorphosed into amphibolite facies, but mostly still show distinguishable primary volcanic textures. Inversion of synvolcanic faults and folding has locally created repetition of the stratigraphy.

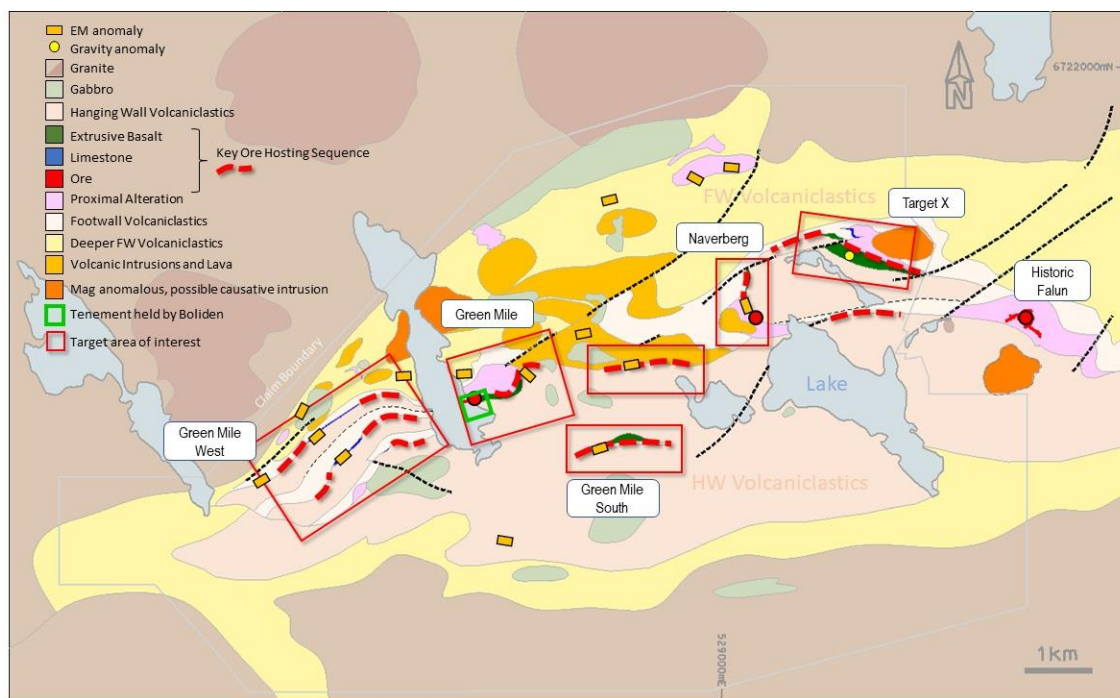


Figure 10: Falun geology (working map in progress)

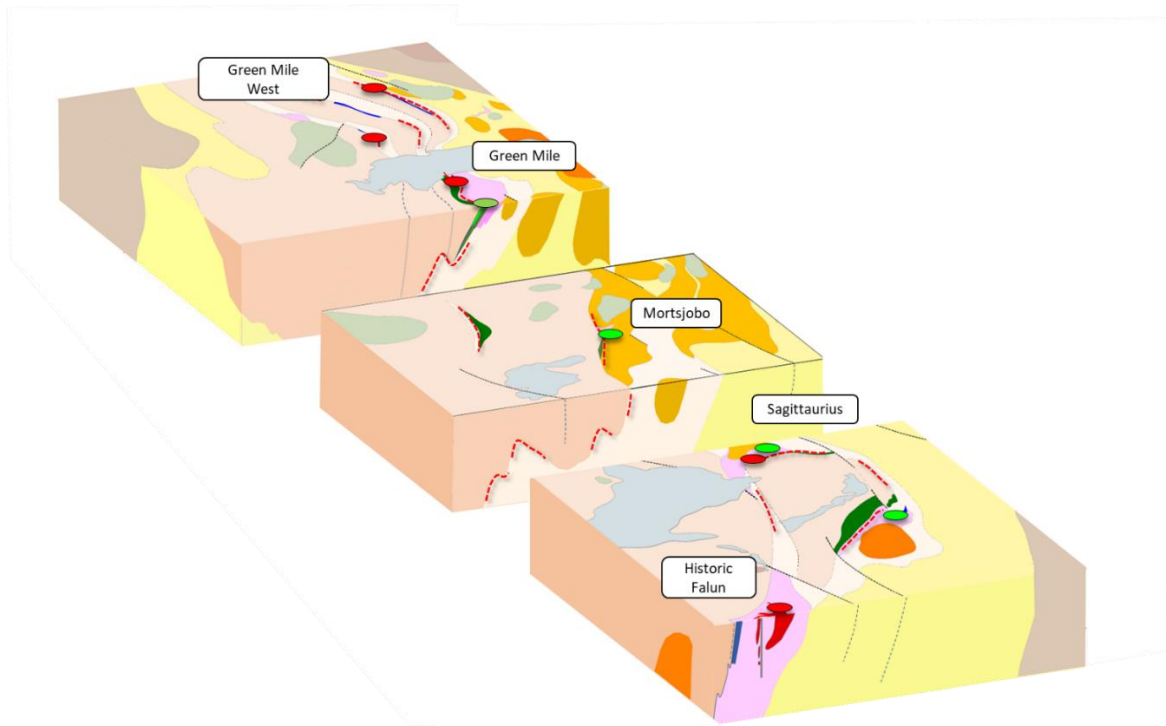


Figure 11: 3D Interpretation at depth of Green Mile project viewing West, based upon currently available information and assumptions. Existing mining tenure in red (Grönbo *Historical Boliden Application for Mining Licence, most recent estimate, based on 1998 diamond drilling by Boliden, not JORC 2012 compliant, not within AQI tenure or material to AQI, estimate reported 21/12/1998).

Drillhole GRO20-04 was a step out from the copper intersection in GRO20-02, towards the historic Gronbo deposit 500 meters to the West. The hole started in stratigraphic hanging wall pumiceous rhyolite between 3.90-34.20m, followed by a strong alteration zone down to 101.65m. The basalt formation was intersected between 101.65-110.55m followed by a mafic dike down to 115.40m. The dike is interpreted to occupy a fault. Strongly altered footwall rhyolites occur to end of hole at 189.40 m. No significant mineralisation was encountered in the drill hole.

Drillhole GRO20-05 was a step out to the East from the copper intersection in GRO20-02 hole. The hole collared in moderate to strongly altered stratigraphic hanging wall pumiceous rhyolite.

At 76.10m to end of hole at 189.30m, a basaltic sequence was intersected. Local swirly scoria-like textures are interpreted representing a fire fountain genesis. Strong epidote alteration occurs as local veins throughout the intersected basalt, accompanied by visual chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite at 91.22-94.6m.

Assay results show 3.41m with 0.20% copper including a vein with 1.12 % copper at 94.25-94.63m.

Assay results from drillhole GRO20-02 returned 2.78m with 0.89% copper between 24.58-27.36m hosted by basalt, included a higher-grade vein with 2.12% copper and 0.25 g/t gold at 26.75-27.36m. A second zone at 32.80-34.36 meter assayed 1.18% copper and 0.1 g/t gold.

Assays results from drillhole GRO20-03 drilled 2 km West of Green Mile shows anomalous copper values between 67.40-78.71 meters with highest grade at 72.04-72.29 with 0.15% copper.

The intersected zones 500m East of Green Mile deposit is interpreted as copper-gold bearing medial parts of an alteration system asymmetrically affecting footwall and hanging wall felsic stratigraphy, preferably precipitating the sulphides in the intersected basalt formation. True limestone strata has not been intersected, possibly due to a combination of faults and palaeo topography.

Structurally the Greater Falun area is quite complex, and more work remains to be done. South-west of the Green Mile deposit (owned by Boliden) a set of outcrops have been mapped with clastic basalt textures inferring

the target formation outcrops at surface in the surrounding hanging wall felsic pyroclastics, indicating dome or ridge-like structures occurring to the south.

This creates opportunities for near surface targeting within the more than 20 km² large area to the south consisting mainly of hanging wall pyroclastic rhyolites mapped at surface. Potential deposits would be blind and not have been touched by the inland ice with no traces in the form of boulders or metal anomalies in the till (refer Figure 6). If they occur at considerable depths, or have a steeply dipping rod like shape, they would be blind to most electromagnetic surveying attempts.

Exploration Plan

The Greater Falun and the Sala Projects are located in the Bergslagen region, which hosts world-class base and precious metals operating projects such as the Garpenberg mine owned by Boliden and the Zinkgruvan mine owned by Lundin (refer Figure 12).

The Greater Falun Project and the Sala Project are situated 100km apart and connected by a major highway and railway connecting them to each other and to a port at the town of Gavle which is located 90km to the East of Falun.



Figure 12: Location of targets and Magnetic Signatures¹ within the Greater Falun Project area (1 refer ASX release 15th September 2020)

Bergslagen is widely viewed as a Tier-1 jurisdiction based on its large mineralised systems, highly developed infrastructure and pro-mining regime.

The now-closed Falun Copper-Gold mine in Bergslagen has a long-established mining history dating back over the best part of 1,000 years, producing 28 million tonnes of high-grade ore at 4% copper, 5% zinc, 4 g/t gold, 35 g/t silver and 2.1% lead⁴.

Sala Silver Project (Sweden 100%)²

Alicanto Minerals secured tenure of the high-grade Sala silver project in Sweden.

Sala, which is located 100km from Alicanto's Greater Falun copper-gold project, was once Europe's largest silver producer. When mining finished in 1962, it had produced more than 200Moz of silver at an estimated average grade of 1,244 g/t and reported as high as 7,000 g/t².

The sulphide mineralisation is hosted in dolomitic marble and occurs dominantly as silver-bearing galena and to a lesser extent as complex antimonides, sulphosalts and native silver. The silver content of the galena was between 0.15% to 1%, the latter being one of the highest contents of silver in galena ever reported.

Four holes drilled in November 2012 suggest the Sala mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike having intersected high-grade mineralisation including 0.67m at 844 g/t silver and 16.3% lead at 250m below surface.

Historical and further drilling (300m to the South West of Sala) at the Prince lode has highlighted a very promising high-grade mineralisation including 37.2m @ 50 g/t silver and 6.1% zinc.

Over the last few months, Alicanto's competent person has undertaken a desktop review of the available information. While the competent person has applied his own skill and judgement in interpreting the results and commenting on the reliability of those results, Alicanto notes that its ability to date to undertake robust diligence of the results set out above has been limited. Accordingly, Alicanto cautions readers not to place undue reliance on the results and advises readers to consider the further information on the reliability of the results set out in Appendix C of the ASX announcement on 15 February 2021.

Alicanto intends to begin drilling at Sala as soon as drilling permits have been approved as part of its process to independently verify the above results.

Technical Detail

The host rocks have been folded and faulted with the underlying metamorphosed felsic volcanics and pyroclastics. The series of shafts along the Sala mineralization trend in a north-south direction, apparently controlled by fold structures gently plunging to the north. Longitudinal sections indicate that the mineralized zone at Sala (as indicated by mined-out workings) also plunges gently to the north.

Upon closure of the Sala mine in the 1950's, it was believed that the mineralisation ceased at the 320m level, but a drill program undertaken in 2012 demonstrated that the Sala mineralization continues to plunge to the north from the historic mine area and remains open and untested to the north and down-dip.

The Greater Falun Project and the Sala Project are located in the Bergslagen region, which hosts world-class base and precious metals operating projects such as the Garpenberg mine owned by Boliden and the Zinkgruvan mine owned by Lundin.

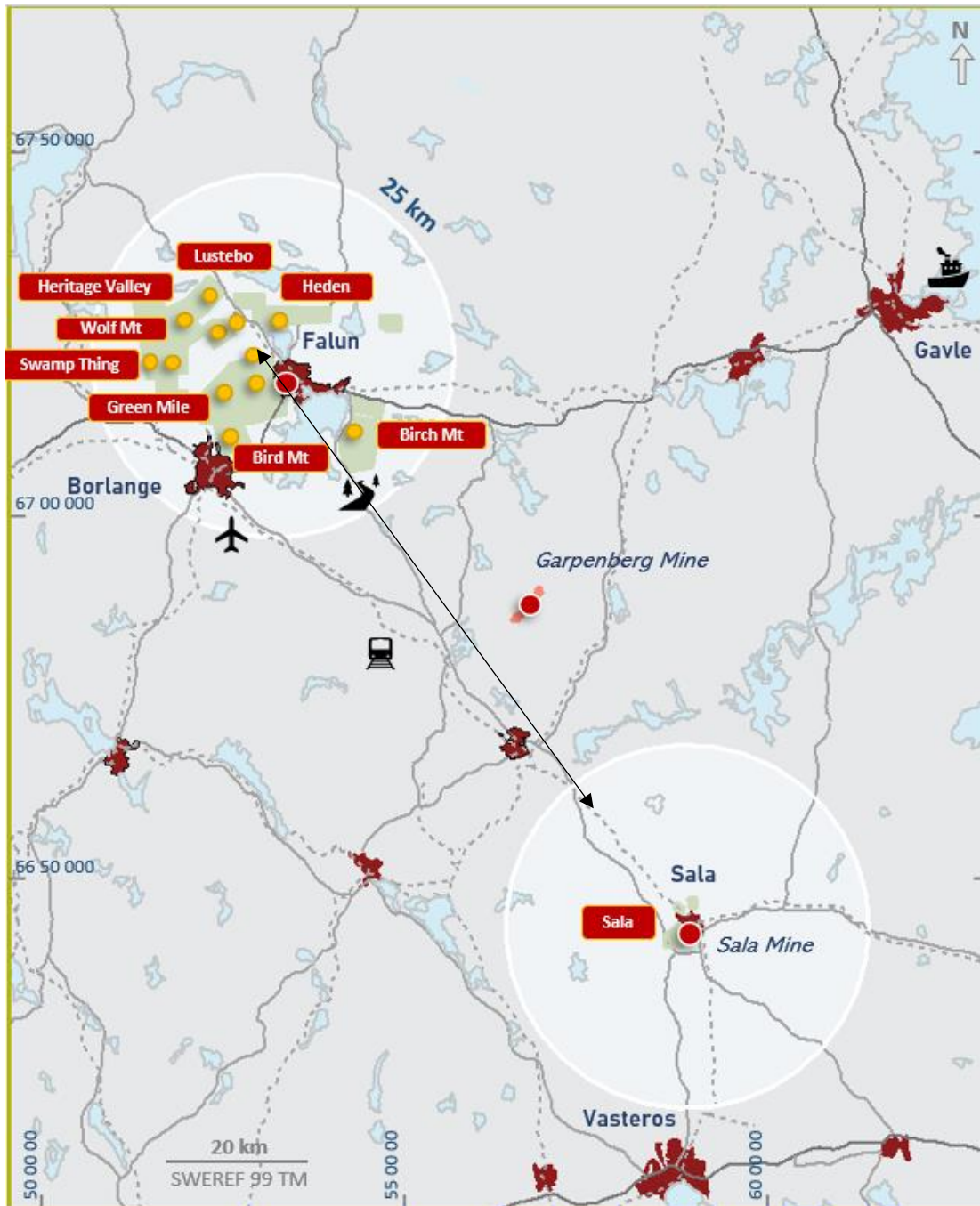


Figure 13: Map of the Falun Project (AQI 100%) - showing current drill targets in yellow dots, the recently acquired Sala Silver Project (AQI 100%) and the Garpenberg Mine (owned and operated by Boliden). The project is in close proximity to existing road, rail and airport facilities.

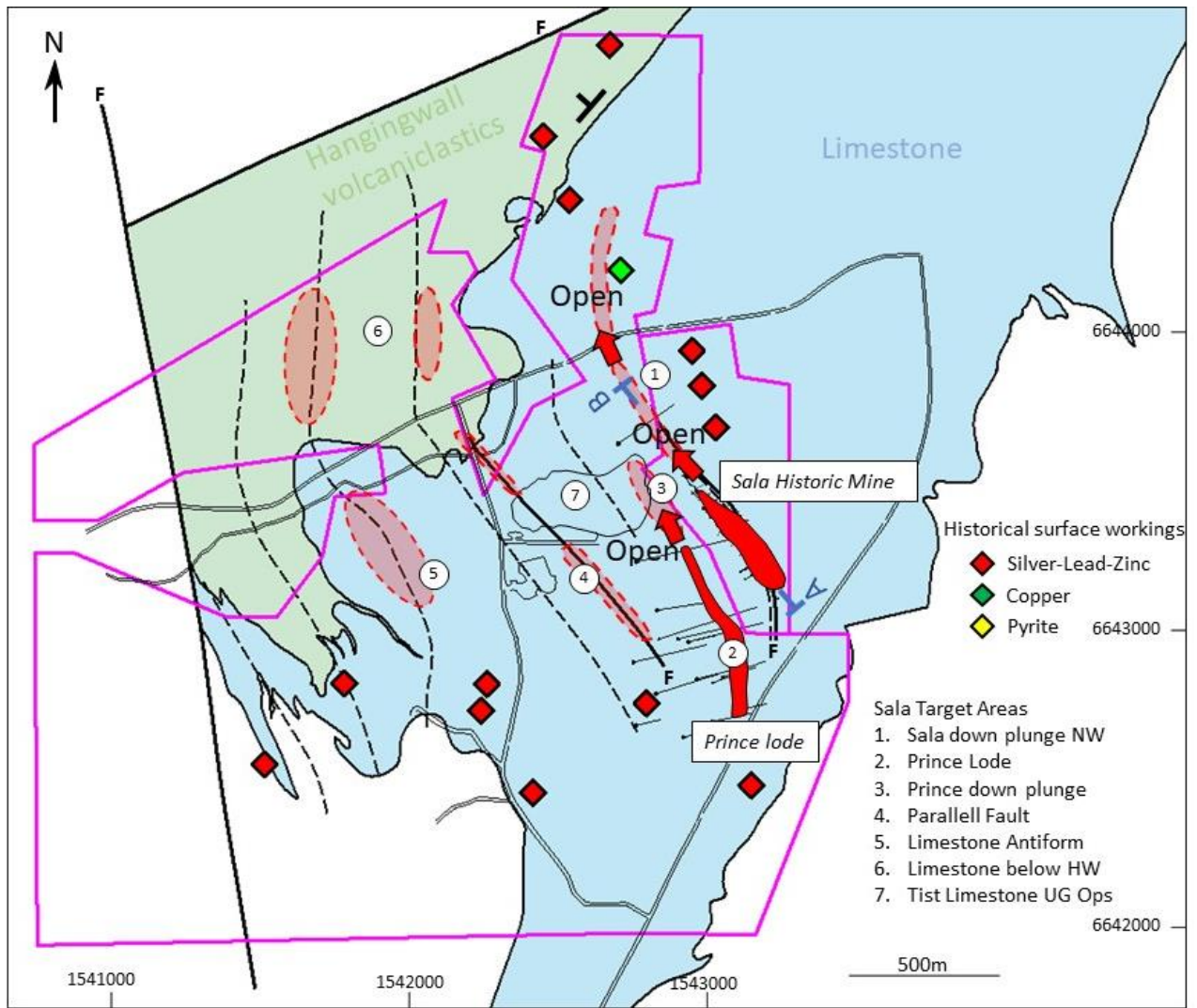


Figure 14: Plan view of the Sala Silver mine, the Prince mineralization and Target areas within the project. AQI 100% tenure shown in pink outline.



Figure 15: Long section of the Sala Silver mine looking west.

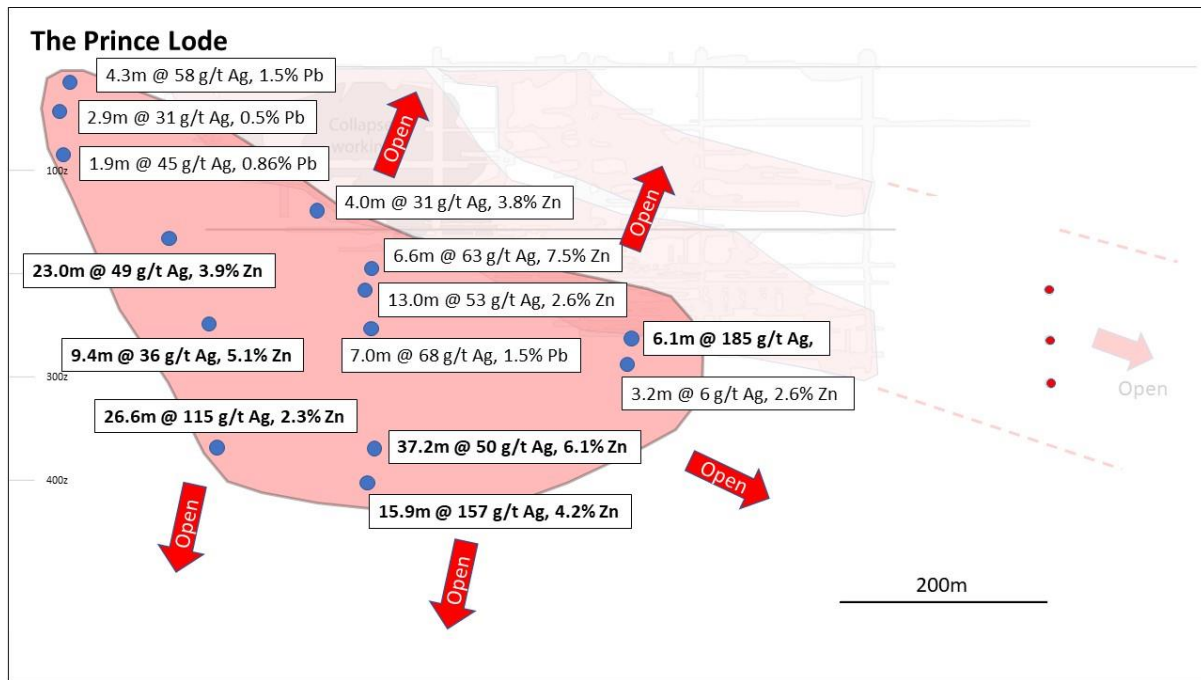


Figure 16: Long section of the Prince Lode (with the Sala Mine 300m in the background). Mineralisation is open in all directions. Potential repeat Lodes will also be targeted to the South West of the Prince Lode.

Gold Project Guyana, South America (AQI 100%)⁵

Arakaka is located in a world-class gold mining province which also hosts projects such as Las Christinas/Las Brisas (27Moz), Aurora (6.5Moz) and Gros Rosebel (13.7Moz) – (SGA Field Guide – Bardoux et al 2018).

The Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Arakaka Gold Project was released on 16 November 2020 and is taken from two separate domains, the Purple Heart and Gomes deposits located approximately 6km from one another.

Global Inferred Resources have been grouped into the table below. All resources are classified as inferred:

Independent JORC 2012 Inferred resource estimate at selected lower cut-off grades at the Arakaka Gold Project

Lower Cut-Off	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Gold g/t	Gold Million oz
0.5 g/t Au	13.2	1.4	0.61
0.8 g/t Au	9.1	1.8	0.52
1.0 g/t Au	6.0	2.2	0.43

- Figures may not add up due to rounding
- Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues
- Mineral Resources are reported at a block cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t Au
- No minimum mining SMU parameters applied to the Inferred Mineral Resources.
- The average bulk density assigned to the mineralisation is 2.7 g/cm³ for fresh rock, and variable within weathering zones (2.0 to 2.5 g/cm³).

Management continues to assess opportunities to extract shareholder value from the Company's Guyana assets.

Corporate

Cash at Bank

As at 31 March 2021, Alicanto Minerals held \$6.0m in cash (December 2020: \$7.5m). For further movements in cash during the quarter, refer to Appendix 5B.

Refer to Appendix 1 for the financial analysis of selected items within the Appendix 5B.

About Alicanto Minerals

Alicanto Minerals Limited (ASX: AQI) is an emerging mineral exploration company focused on creating shareholder wealth through exploration and discovery in world class mining districts of Scandinavia. The Company has a highly prospective portfolio in Sweden, including the Greater Falun Project containing high-grade Cu-Au-Zn-Pb-Ag in the highly endowed Bergslagen Mining District, Sweden.

In addition to the exploration projects in Sweden the Company holds a portfolio of gold projects in Guyana, South America, including the Arakaka Project and the Ianna Gold Project.

Media

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Authorisation

Authorised by the Board of Directors.

Competent Person's Statement

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements above, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors constitute, among others, continued funding, general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of exploration activities; changes in project parameters as exploration strategies continue to be refined; renewal of mineral concessions; accidents, labour disputes, contract and agreement disputes, and other sovereign risks related to changes in government policy; changes in policy in application of mining code; political instability; as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Company's rights issue prospectus. The Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward looking statements, however there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this news release and the Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results, except as may be required by applicable securities laws. 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.

New Information or Data

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement.

Notes

¹ For full details of these Exploration results, refer to the said Announcement on 20 April 2021. Alicanto is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.

² Sala mine statistics obtained from a technical report written by Tegengren, 1924 "Sveriges Adlare Malmer och Bergverk".

³ For full details of these Exploration results, refer to the said Announcement or Release on the said date. Alicanto is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.

⁴ Falun Mine statistics obtained from Doctoral Thesis by Tobias Christoph Kampmann, March 2017 "Age, origin and tectonothermal modification of the Falun pyritic Zn-Pb-Cu-(Au-Ag) sulphide deposit, Bergslagen, Sweden".

⁵ For full details of these Exploration results, refer to the said Announcement on 16 November 2020. Alicanto is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.

Appendix 1

Financial Analysis of selected items within the Appendix 5B

Appendix 5B reference	ASX description reference	Summary
1.2(a)	Payments for exploration and evaluation (expensed)	During the quarter, Alicanto's expenditure related to exploration and evaluation activities primarily related to the Wolf Mountain, Oxberg and Naverberg Projects in Sweden.
1.2(d)	Staff costs	Relates to Perth office staff and director costs.
1.2(e)	Administration and corporate costs	This item relates to costs for and associated with operating the Company's Perth office and includes listing and compliance costs (ASIC, ASX and share registry), audit fees, insurance, travel and marketing, office occupancy and legal costs.
2.1(c)	Property, plant and equipment	During the quarter Alicanto acquired (through a commercial hire purchase agreement) and transported a Drill Rig to be located in Sweden to be used to expediate exploration activities.
2.1(f)	Other non-current assets	Alicanto transferred funds to a Term Deposit to provide security for Bank Guarantee required to secure finance obtained to acquire Drill Rig referred to at 2.1(c). These funds are not at call and therefore not treated as cash.
2.3	Cash flow from loans	Loan proceeds (commercial hire purchase) related to the acquisition of Drill Rig referred to at 2.1(c) and 2.1(f).
2.5	Other (loan repayments)	Deposit and instalments paid with relation to the acquisition of Drill Rig referred to at 2.1(c), 2.1(f) and 2.3 above.
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates	Payments relate to an apportionment of the executive directors salaries and superannuation for corporate activities, and non-executive director fees.

Appendix 2 - Tenements

Mining tenements held at the end of March 2021 quarter

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at end of quarter
Arakaka	Guyana	Y-33/000/04, PPMS/680/04	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	Y-33/001/04, PPMS/681/04	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	Y-31/000/04, PPMS/463/04	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	Y-31/001/04, PPMS/464/04	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/002/94, Ituni #1	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/003/94, Ituni #2	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/324/74, May	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2014/731	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2014/732	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2014/733	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-33/MP/000/11	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-33/MP/001/11	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-33/MP/002/11	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/235, Dennis #1	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/236, Dennis #2	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/237, Dennis #3	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/238, Dennis #4	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	S-182/MP/000/2014 PPMS/631/07	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-39/MP/000/11	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-39/MP/001/11	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-39/MP/002/11	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	Y-1/MP/000/06, MP 91/2007	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	K-1004/MP/000/2017 MP085/2017	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	K-1004/MP/001/2017 MP086/2017	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-175/MP/000/2015	80% ₁
Arakaka	Guyana	P-175/MP/001/2015	80% ₁
Arakaka	Guyana	P-175/MP/002/2015	80% ₁
Arakaka	Guyana	P-184/MP/000/2015	80% ₁
Arakaka	Guyana	PL-09/2011, GS14: B-22	80% ₁
Arakaka	Guyana	PL-10/2011, GS14: B-23	80% ₁
Arakaka	Guyana	P-633/000, PPMS/1190/2015	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-633/001, PPMS/1191/2015	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-633/002, PPMS/1192/2015	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-633/003, PPMS/1193/2015	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-633/004, PPMS/1194/2015	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-633/005, PPMS/1195/2015	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	P-642/000, PPMS/123/2016	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1989/104	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1989/105	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1989/106	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2011/519	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2011/520	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2011/521	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1983/038	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1984/023	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2010/311	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2010/312	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2010/313	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1979/020 (No. 56812)	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1988/058 (No. 84091)	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1990/025	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1990/026	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2004/036	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2004/037	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2004/038	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2008/004	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2008/005	100%

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at end of quarter
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2008/006	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2008/007	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2008/008	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2008/009	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2008/010	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2008/011	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	53/2011/518	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1992/149	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1992/150	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2010/325	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2010/326	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2010/327	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2010/329	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2010/330	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2010/331	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2010/332	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1982/028	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1986/020	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1986/021	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1986/022	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1986/023	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1986/024	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1986/043	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1987/093	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1987/094	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1987/101	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1987/102	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1987/110	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1988/104	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1988/136	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1989/259	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1993/005	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1993/006	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1993/007	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1993/008	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1981/019	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1981/020	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1981/021	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1981/022	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1981/023	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	J-18/MP/000/12	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	J-18/MP/001/12	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	J-62/MP/002/13	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	J-62/MP/003/13	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2004/184	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/019	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2004/185	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/020	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2002/031	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1994/118	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2002/33	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2002/34	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2002/35	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2002/36	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1994/112	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2002/32	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1994/111	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2001/09	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/01	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/02	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/03	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/04	100%

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at end of quarter
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/05	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/06	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2005/07	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	Rose 8	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	Rose 9	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/2002/27	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1981/022	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1981/023	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	Javid #1	100%
Arakaka	Guyana	Javid #2	100%
Tassawini	Guyana	V-04/MP/000, MP 47/98	100%
Tassawini	Guyana	V-5/MP/000, MP 23/01	100%
Tassawini	Guyana	V-5/MP/001, MP 24/01	100%
Tassawini	Guyana	V-5/MP/002, MP 25/01	100%
Naverberg	Sweden	Naverberg nr 1, 2,3,4,5,6	100%
Oxberg	Sweden	Oxberg 101	100%
Oxberg	Sweden	Oxberg 102	100%
Dunderberget	Sweden	Dunderberget nr 1,2	100%
Sommarberget	Sweden	Sommarberget nr 1	100%
Uvbränna	Sweden	Uvbränna nr 1	100%
Björkberget	Sweden	Björkberget nr 1	100%
Heden	Sweden	Heden nr 2,3	100%
Harmsarvet	Sweden	Harmsarvet nr 1	100%
Fågelberget	Sweden	Fågelberget nr 1	100%
Stensjön	Sweden	Stensjögruvan nr 101	100%
Vattholma	Sweden	Vattholma nr 1	100%
Morgonrodnad	Sweden	Morgonrodnadsgruvan	100%
Vegerbol	Sweden	Vegerbol nr 101	100%
Naverberg	Sweden	Naverberg nr 1, 2,3,4,5,6	100%
Oxberg	Sweden	Oxberg 101	100%
Oxberg	Sweden	Oxberg 102	100%
Dunderberget	Sweden	Dunderberget nr 1,2	100%
Sommarberget	Sweden	Sommarberget nr 1	100%
Uvbränna	Sweden	Uvbränna nr 1	100%
Björkberget	Sweden	Björkberget nr 1	100%
Heden	Sweden	Heden nr 2,3	100%
Harmsarvet	Sweden	Harmsarvet nr 1	100%
Fågelberget	Sweden	Fågelberget nr 1	100%
Stensjön	Sweden	Stensjögruvan nr 101	100%
Vattholma	Sweden	Vattholma nr 1	100%
Morgonrodnad	Sweden	Morgonrodnadsgruvan	100%
Vegerbol	Sweden	Vegerbol nr 101	100%

Mining tenements acquired and disposed during the March 2021 quarter:

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
Mining tenements acquired				
Heden	Sweden	Heden nr 3	0%	100%
Oxberg	Sweden	Oxberg nr 102	0%	100%
Stensjön	Sweden	Stensjögruvan nr 101	0%	100%
Vattholma	Sweden	Vattholma nr 1	0%	100%
Morgonrodnad	Sweden	Morgonrodnadsgruvan	0%	100%
Vegerbol	Sweden	Vegerbol nr 101	0%	100%
Sala	Sweden	Sala nr 101	0%	100%
Sala	Sweden	Sala nr 102	0%	100%
Sala	Sweden	Sala nr 103	0%	100%
Sala	Sweden	Sala nr 104	0%	100%

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
Mining tenements relinquished				
Arakaka	Guyana	J-81/000/02, PPMS/884/02	100%	0%
Arakaka	Guyana	J-81/001/02, PPMS/885/02	100%	0%
Arakaka	Guyana	J-81/002/02, PPMS/886/02	100%	0%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1983/034, Wintime	100%	0%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1983/035, Intime	100%	0%
Arakaka	Guyana	51/1984/028, Ester aka Esta	100%	0%
Arakaka	Guyana	PL 10/2014, GS14: S-62	100%	0%
Arakaka	Guyana	PL 11/2014, GS14: S-63	100%	0%

Beneficial percentage interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements at the end of the December 2020 quarter:

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at end of the quarter
Nil			

Beneficial percentage interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements acquired or disposed of during the March 2021 quarter:

Project	Location	Tenement	Interest at beginning of the quarter	Interest at end of the quarter
Farm-in or farm-out interests acquired				
Nil				
Farm-in or farm-out interests disposed				
Nil				