ALICANTO MINERALS LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

3rd August 2021

Bonanza silver and zinc grades in Alicanto's first hole at Sala project, Sweden

Assays up to 348g/t silver, 12.2% zinc, 5.9% lead 140m down-dip from historical intersection; Assays pending from second and third holes, which both contain visual mineralisation

Key Points

- **First assays from Alicanto's maiden drill hole (SAL21-01) confirm high-grade silver, lead and zinc from the Prince Lode at Sala. Intersections include:**
    - **3.8m @ 7.7% Zn and 9g/t Ag from 572.75m**
    - **6.8m @ 123 g/t Ag, 2.3% Pb and 1.4% Zn from 589.75m (Including 0.95m @ 348 g/t Ag, 5.9% Pb & 4.06% Zn) from 592.58m**
- **Mineralisation is adjacent to the historic Sala Mine which produced over 200Moz of silver at an average grade of 1,244 g/t Ag. This system is interpreted to be a polymetallic skarn with geological similarities with major producing underground mines in the areas such as Garpenberg operated by Boliden and Zinkgruvan operated by Lundin**
- **Alicanto intersections represent a 140m step out down-dip from historical drill intersection of 37.2m @ 50g/t Ag & 6.1% Zn and 15.9m @ 157 g/t Ag, & 4.2% Zn[2,7]. This includes high grade intervals of:**
    - **7.1m @ 81 g/t Ag, 10.4% Zn & 0.6% Pb[2]**
    - **5.5m @69 g/t Ag, 7.4% Zn & 0.8% Pb[2]**
    - **11.9m @ 15 g/t Ag, 8.1% Zn & 0.1% Pb[2]**
    - **9.85m @203 g/t Ag, 6.4% Zn 0.8% Pb[2]**
    - **0.8m @ 1,034 g/t Ag, 1.5% Zn, 2.4% Pb[2]**
- **Visuals from Alicanto's second and third holes (SAL21-02, SAL21-03) indicate similar style and tenor of mineralisation as SAL21-01 with multiple lenses of sulphide mineralisation. Assays are pending for SAL21-02 and SAL21-03**
- **The current drilling is some of the first modern exploration to be completed at the deposit and mineralisation remains open in every direction. Drilling is continuing on site with two diamond rigs operating on double shift**
- **20,000m drilling program continues in Sweden with hole 21-02 and 21-03 at Sala awaiting assays**
- **The Company remains well funded with $4.2 million in cash (30 June 2021) and proceeds from the sale of Guyana expected in the fourth quarter 2021**

CONTACT DETAILS
T: +61 8 6279 9425
E: info@alicantominerals.com.au
W: www.alicantominerals.com.au

ACN: 149 126 858
Principal and Registered Office
Ground Floor, 24 Outram Street
West Perth WA 6005

ASX: AQI

Alicanto Minerals (ASX: AQI) is pleased to report exceptionally high-grade assays from its maiden drill hole at the Sala-Silver-Lead-Zinc project in Sweden.

Three holes have now been completed to date with the remaining two awaiting assays.

Renowned internationally for exceptionally high silver grades, Sala produced more than 200Moz of silver at an estimated grade of 1,244 g/t with local grades reported as high as 7,000 g/t. Mining ceased in 1908 and no deep drilling has been completed at the project.

Alicanto Managing Director Peter George said: "We could not have hoped for a better start to our drilling program.

“The grades are exceptional and support our belief that there is a lot more mineralisation to be found at Sala.

“The fact that this hole is 140m down-dip of the previous intersection and that the mineralisation remains open in every direction also supports our view.

“With the second and third holes showing very similar characteristics to this first hole, we are looking forward to more assays over coming weeks”.

Update on Diamond Drilling at the Sala Project

First assay results for maiden diamond drill hole (SAL21-01) have been received. Results have confirmed two significant high-grade zones that represent the down dip continuation of historic intercepts. Significant intercepts from the maiden AQI drillhole include:

- **3.8m @ 7.7% Zn and 9g/t Ag from 572.75m**
- **6.8m @ 123 g/t Ag, 2.3% Pb and 1.4% Zn from 589.75m (Including 0.95m @ 348 g/t Ag, 5.9% Pb & 4.06% Zn) from 592.58m**

The reported drill results represent a step out of 140m down dip on the area known as the Prince Lode which has had a total of 12 diamond holes published previously drilled during the 1980’s and 2008. The historical results have never been followed up and Alicanto is targeting the down dip and along strike extensions of this zone (Figure 3,4). The recent step out has extended known mineralisation to an area of 400m by 500m by 200m which remain completely open. Historic results from the Prince target include:

- **7.1m @ 81 g/t Ag, 10.4% Zn & 0.6% Pb[2]**
- **5.5m @ 69 g/t Ag, 7.4% Zn & 0.8% Pb[2]**
- **11.9m @ 15 g/t Ag, 8.1% Zn & 0.1% Pb[2]**
- **9.85m @203 g/t Ag, 6.4% Zn 0.8% Pb[2]**
- **0.8m @ 1,034 g/t Ag, 1.5% Zn, 2.4% Pb[2]**

The two zones reported in SAL21-01 differ in style and sulphide mineralogy, representing a zinc rich lode and a silver-lead rich lode, which has been confirmed in the assays. The first zone from 572.75m-576.55m, characterised by semi-massive sphalerite veining, returned 7.7% Zinc and 9g/t Ag over 3.8m. The lower zone from 589.75 to 596.52m returned 123g/t Ag, 1.4% Zn and 2.3% Pb over 6.8m, is characterised by a silver-lead dominant sulphide mineralisation.

A third drillhole, SAL21-03, targeting the Prince lodes has also been completed intersecting multiple mineralised zones. Locally semi-massive sphalerite-galena mineralization was intersected over 4.85m from 489.58m to 494.43m (Figure 5), followed by another zone of veins and patches of sphalerite-dominant mineralization over 1.95m from 497.2m to 499.15m.

Assays are pending for holes SAL21-02 (refer ASX Announcement 07/07/2021 for geology log) and hole SAL2103.

Diamond drilling is continuing on site with two dedicated diamond rigs operating on double shift targeting the Sala mineralisation.

The Historic Bergslagen Mining District - host to a number of world class polymetallic skarns

The distinct differences in sulphide assemblage intersected in SAL21-01, being a Zinc rich and Silver/Lead rich end member is in line with the historically described, types of mineralisation at the adjacent Sala mine. Sala, once Europe's largest silver producer, produced more than 200Moz of silver at an estimated average grade of 1,244 g/t and grades reported as high as 7,000 g/t. Sala also produced over 35,000t of lead at 1 to 2% as well as mined zinc at an average grade of 12%.

A small drill program undertaken in 2012 demonstrated that the Sala mineralisation continues to plunge to the north from the historic mine area, with grades as high as **1.65m @ 463 g/t Ag, 0.9% Zn & 8% Pb**[2]. The historic Sala deposit remains open to the north and down-dip.

The Sala system is a polymetallic skarn 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 0.2% to 1.0%, the latter being one of the highest contents of silver in galena ever reported[2].

The Sala Project is located 50km from Boliden's operating Garpenberg Mine. Garpenberg has produced over 40Mt of ore and has a current resource of 151.5Mt @ 2.75% Zn, 1.3% Pb and 86.6g/t Ag[8].

Garpenberg mine which is currently being mined to a depth of 1250m below surface and has been operating continuously for over 64 years. Sala and Garpenberg are both limestone-skarn hosted replacement type deposits with several different style lenses along one major limestone unit.

The Sala system is completely untested below 500m and open in all directions. The company believes the polymetallic skarn system at Sala as highlighted by the high grade intercepts directly next to the Sala Mine combined with the lack of previous drilling presents a significant opportunity to target continuations of known mineralisation and to grow the mineralised footprint of a significant historic producing mine.

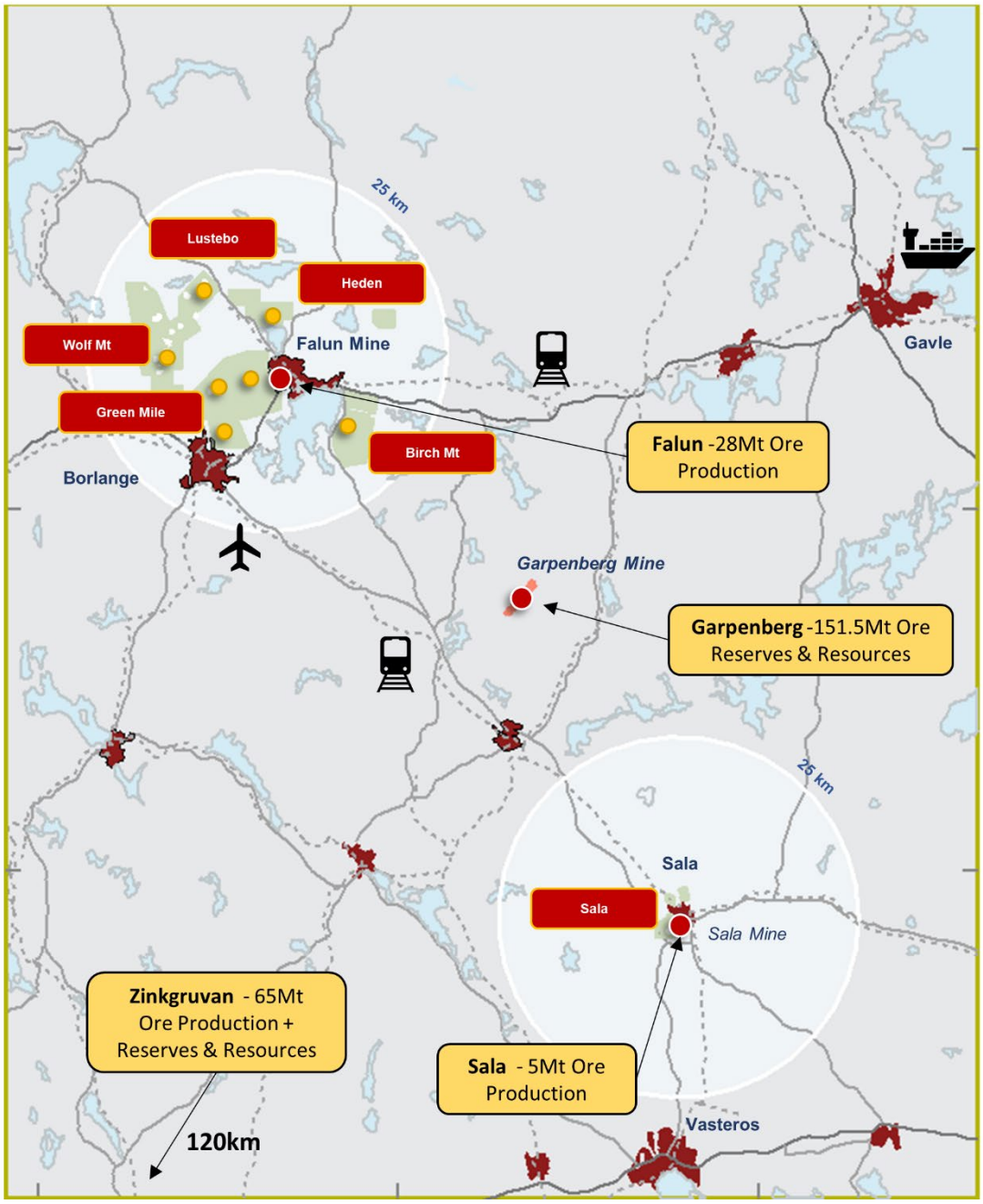

Figure 1: Overview map showing location of major polymetallic skarn deposits surrounding the Sala Silver-Lead-Zinc Project including Garpenberg and Falun. AQI tenements shown in green.

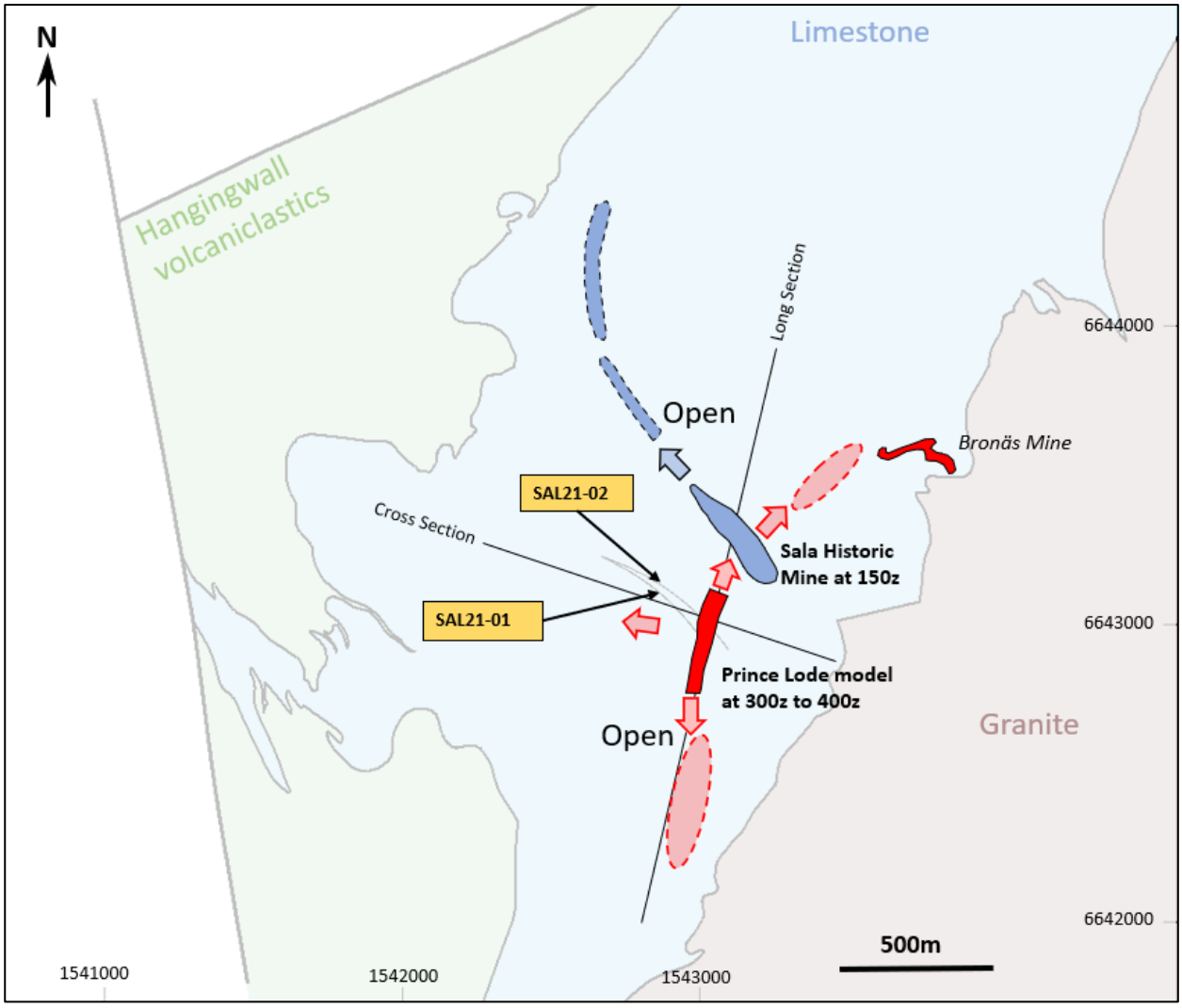

Figure 2: Plan view geology map over the Sala Silver-Zinc-Lead Project[4,5,6] The Sala Lode (shown in blue) historically produced over 200 Moz of Silver from an underground mining operation. The Prince Lode (shown in red) is the target of the current drilling program and has not been previously exploited. Limited drilling has been completed at the project to date. Location of cross section and long section are indicated on plan view map.

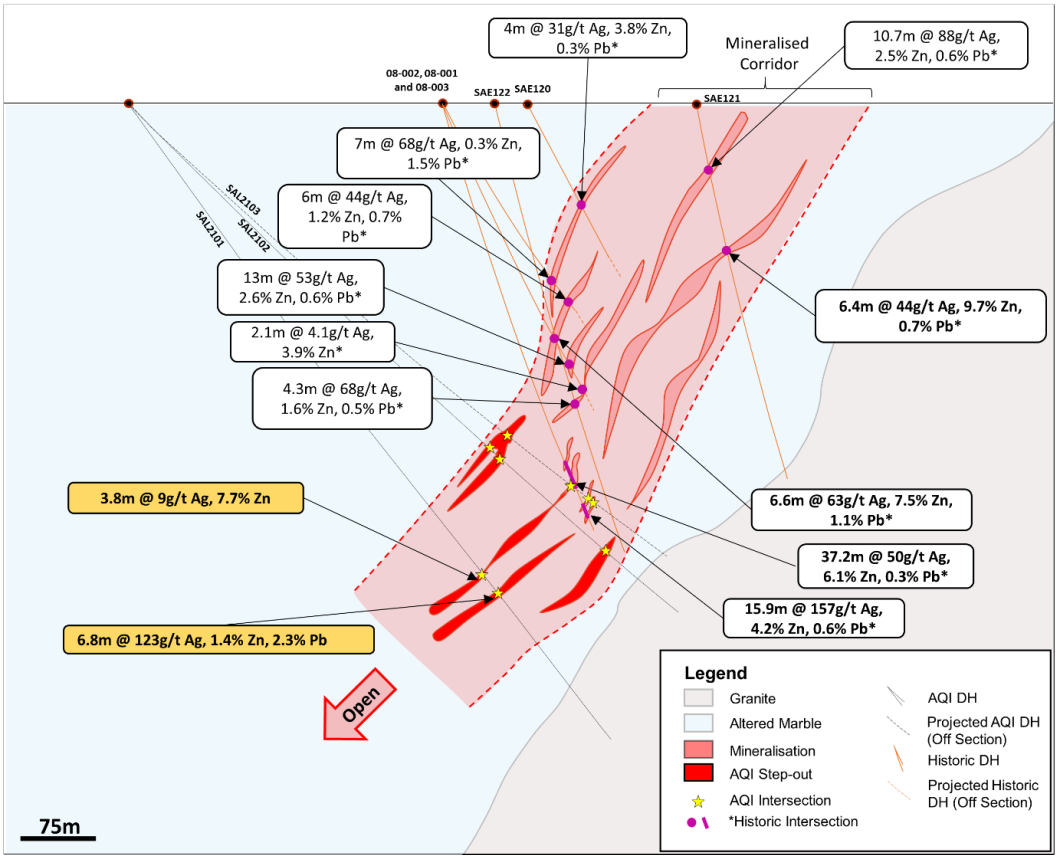

Figure 3: Cross section through the Prince Lode, looking towards the NE. Intercepts from historic drilling illustrated alongside recent Alicanto intercepts down dip of the known mineralisation. Results from drilling are consistent with interpretation of multiple lenses within a 200m wide mineralised corridor.

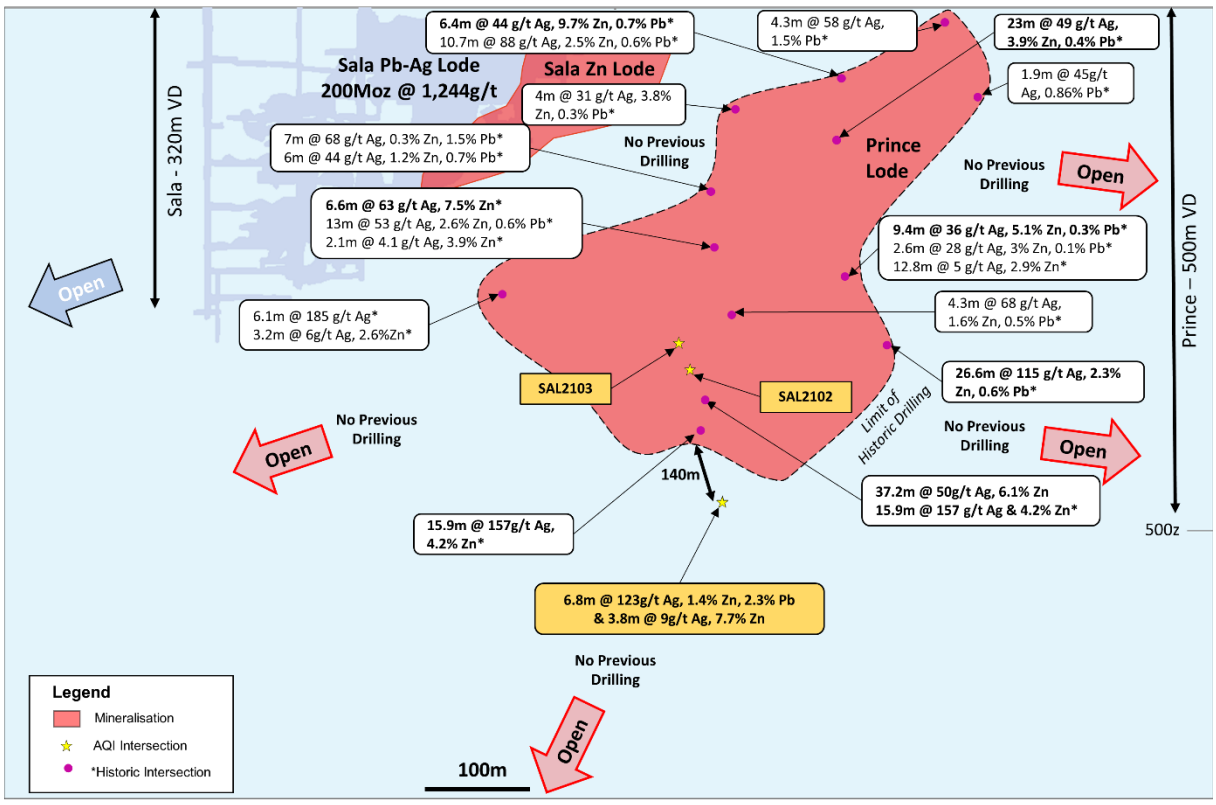

Figure 4: Long Section through the Prince Lode, looking towards the east. Images shows the Prince Lode in red with historic drill intersections and recent Alicanto intersections with the Sala Mine in the background illustrated in blue. Mineralisation at Prince is open in all directions.

Figure 5: Visual intercepts from SAL21-03, showing the semi-massive zone of sphalerite-galena mineralization encountered from 489.58m to 494.43m.

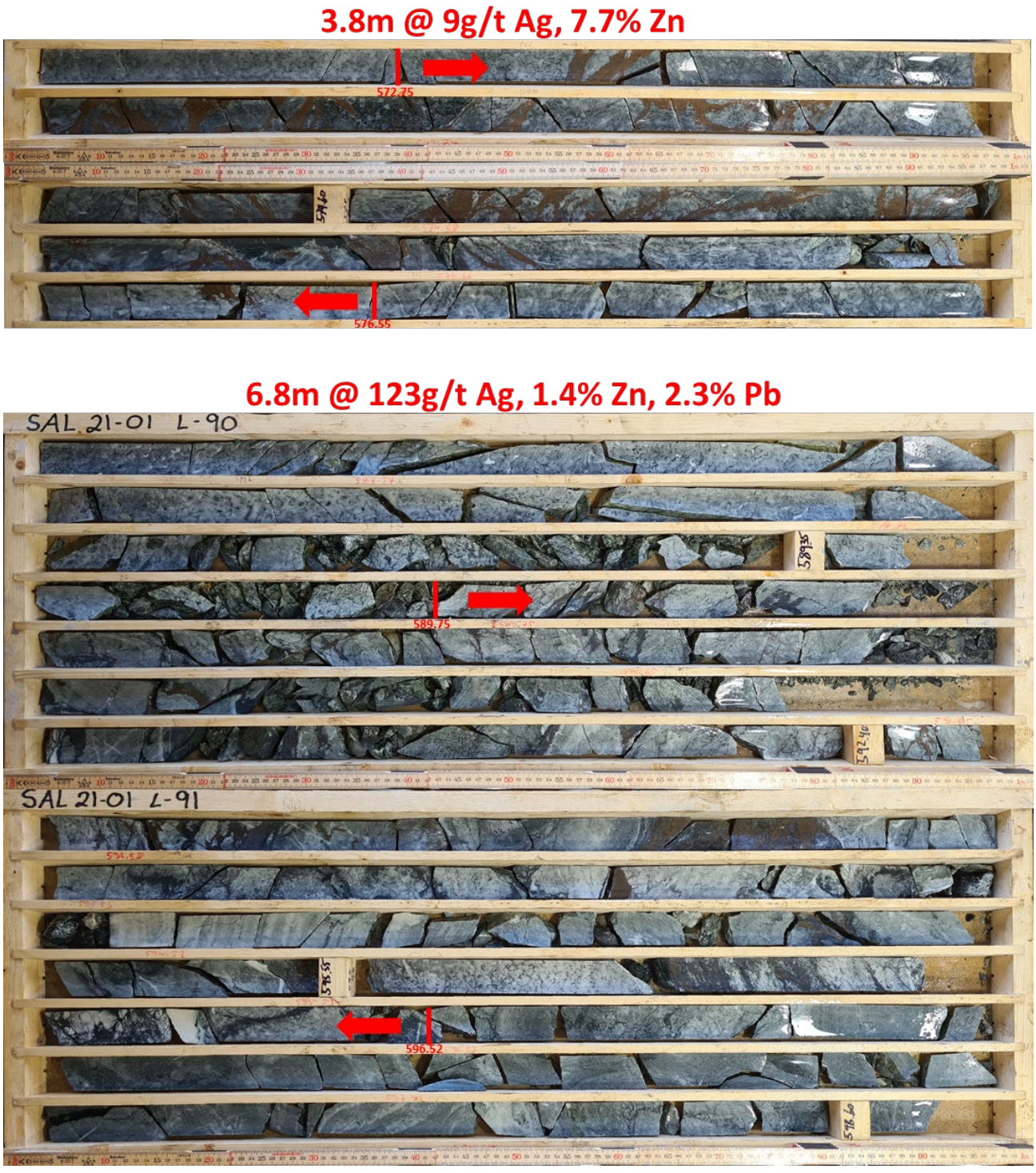

Figure 6: Cut core from SAL21-01 with composite intervals of the here reported 3.8m @ 7.7% Zn, 9g/t Ag, from 572.75m – 576.55m and 6.8m @ 123g/t Ag, 2.3% Pb, 1.4% Zn, from 589.75m- 596.52m.

Exploration Plan

Alicanto is currently undertaking a preliminary 20,000m drilling program which is the first modern exploration into the Sala Silver-Lead-Zinc and the Greater Falun Copper-Gold Project.

By authority of the board of directors - For further information please visit www.alicantominerals.com.au.

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.

Media

For further information, contact: Paul Armstrong - Read Corporate +61 8 9388 1474

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Erik Lundstam, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Lundstam is the Chief Geologist for the Company. Mr Lundstam has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Lundstam consents to their inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

End Notes

1. 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.
2. TSXV Announcements Tumi Resources 1st January 2009, 26th February 2009, 1st March 2012, 2nd March 2012 and 6th November 2012. For full details of these Exploration results, refer to the said Announcement on 15th February 2021. Alicanto is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.
3. Sala mine statistics obtained from a report written by Tegengren, 1924 "Sveriges Adlare Malmer & Bergverk". For full details of these Exploration results, refer to the said Announcement on 15 February 2021. Alicanto is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.
4. An updated genetic model for metamorphosed and deformed, c. 1.89 Ga magnesian Zn-Pb-Ag skarn deposit, Sala area, Bergslagen, Sweden by N.Jansson et.al 2019.
5. Petrography, Alteration & Structure of the Bronäs Zn-Pb-Ag deposits, Bergslagen, Sweden by T.Turner 2020.
6. Sala Mine Maps (Plankarta oever Sala Grufvefaelt 1891).
7. 15/02/2021 AQI secures historic high grade silver project in Sweden For full details of these Exploration results, refer to the said Announcement on 15th February 2021. Alicanto is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.
8. Garpenberg Mine statistics obtained from "Boliden Summary Report, Resources and Reserves, 2018" and https://www.boliden.com/operations/mines/boliden-garpenberg

APPENDIX A

Drill hole locations and assay results for 2021 the Sala Silver Project Drilling. Surveys by GPS system, all coordinates SWEREF 99TM.

Hole	E	N	Depth	Az	Dip	From	To	Width	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
SAL21-01	587665	6641995	779.85	116	55	497.36	500.25	2.89	-	0.82	-
						511.42	522.54	11.12	15	0.5	-
						572.75	576.55	3.8	9	7.7	-
						589.75	601.06	12.14	74	0.8	1.4
					Including	589.75	596.52	6.77	123	1.4	2.3
					Including	592.58	593.53	0.95	348	4.06	5.9
						700.6	779.85	pending	pending	pending	pending
SAL21-02	587665	6641995	736.4	110	45	0	736.4	pending	pending	pending	pending
SAL21-03	587665	6641995	704.50	116	43.8	0	704.50	pending	pending	pending	pending

APPENDIX B

Geological log summary and visually estimated sulphide abundances for SAL21-03.

Hole	From m	To m	Interval m	Description	Visually estimated total sulphides
SAL21-03	0	1.85	1.85	Overburden	0
	1.85	489.58	487.73	Dolomitic and calcitic, locally magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered, stromatolitic marble with traces of pyrite, sphalerite and galena	Trace
	489.58	494.43	4.85	Locally semi-massive veins and patches of sphalerite dominant, locally galena and pyrite phyric mineralization in magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered calcitic, stromatolitic marble	10-20% Total Sulphides
	494.43	497.22	2.79	Calcitic, locally magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered, stromatolitic marble with traces of pyrite, sphalerite and galena	Trace
	497.22	499.15	1.93	Veins and patches of sphalerite dominant, locally trace galena and pyrite phyric mineralization in magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered calcitic, stromatolitic marble	1-5% Total Sulphides
	499.15	566.86	67.71	Calcitic, locally magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered, stromatolitic marble with traces of pyrite, sphalerite and galena	Trace

	566.86	569.28	2.42	Veins and patches of sphalerite dominant, pyrite phyric mineralization in magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered calcitic, stromatolitic marble	1-5% Total Sulphides
	569.28	589.16	19.88	Calcitic, locally magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered, stromatolitic marble with traces of pyrite, sphalerite and galena	Trace
	589.16	590.65	1.49	Massive sphalerite veins of breccia style mineralization in magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered calcitic, stromatolitic marble	5-10% Total Sulphides
	590.65	599.29	8.64	Calcitic, locally magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered, stromatolitic marble with traces of pyrite, sphalerite and galena	Trace
	599.29	599.82	0.53	Locally semi-massive veins and patches of sphalerite dominant, locally galena and pyrite phyric mineralization in magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered calcitic, stromatolitic marble	10-20% Total Sulphides
5	599.82	683.47	83.65	Calcitic, locally magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered, stromatolitic marble with traces of pyrite, sphalerite and galena	Trace
	683.47	684.20	0.73	Veins and dissemination of sphalerite in in magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered calcitic, stromatolitic marble	1-3% Total Sulphides
	684.20	695.30	11.1	Calcitic, locally magnetite (disseminated)-tremolite-olivine-serpentine altered, stromatolitic marble with traces of pyrite, sphalerite and galena	Trace
	695.30	704.50	9.2	Weakly foliated, medium grained, grey granitoid	Trace

APPENDIX B

Great Falun Project - 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample presentively and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Core has been sawn in half with half core submitted to ALS laboratories.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• For this release, a total of 2220.75m diamond drilling has been completed in three holes. Holes were drilled, BQ rod size, retrieving a 36,4 mm in diameter core. Contractor was Rockma Exploration Drilling AB.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No major core loss has been reported or identified within sections of importance.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• AQI drilling included in this report has been logged for lithology, alteration and mineralisation using AQI's standard logging codes and format which is suitable for initial interpretation. It has not been geotechnically logged. All core was logged, and the logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • All core from recent drilling has been photographed • All drill holes were logged in full, summary logs are included in the body of this release. • The available information is not considered adequate for Mineral Resource Estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *The AQI core subject to this release was logged systematically and continuous sample intervals selected by mineralisation style and hosting lithology. The core was sawed by ALS Scandinavia in Piteå and half core analysed by accredited ALS in Galway, Ireland. Samples were crushed (CRU-32), split (SPL-21), pulverized (PUL-32). Each sample was analysed for 35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES (ME-ICP41) and mineralized intervals additionally for gold and silver 30g FA ICP-AS finish (ME-GRA21). Samples above ore grade threshold were in addition analysed using Ore grade Element Aqua Regia with ICP-AS (ME-OG46, Ag-OG46, Pb-OG46, Zn-OG46)* • *Sample sizes follow appropriate industry standard (sample length vs core diameter).*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *QAQC systems and the use of blanks, assay standards and sample duplication are not disclosed in historical reporting, but results are consistent with visual observations of mineralisation recorded in logging in terms of qualitative percentages of Zinc, Lead and Silver bearing minerals. Results are also consistent with the style of mineralisation.* • *Certified standard material was inserted after approx. every 20 samples and additionally after sections of interest. Blank materials were inserted after approx. every 50 samples by ALS. In addition, this program relied on ALS internal QC program using Standards, Duplicates and Blanks. No issues concerning sample quality or contamination were reported.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *Significant intersections have been logged by AQI geologist at site and verified by AQI competent person.* • *The assay data obtained from recent AQI drilling has not been adjusted in any way except by rounding of decimal places.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Locations and azimuth of surface drill hole collars subject to this release were located with Leica TS30 system with precision of <1 cm by WSP sub contractor. • Down hole orientation data was retrieved by the drilling crew using Devico Non-Magnetic survey equipment.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *Holes were drilled as an initial exploration test to provide sufficient geological knowledge to define follow up targets. No set spacing at this stage.* • *Sampling was not continuous throughout drillholes but was selectively sampled based on observed and logged mineralisation as the drilling was of a reconnaissance nature.* • *Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient at this stage to allow the estimation of mineral resource.* • *No sample compositing was applied in the field. The reported drill intersections are composites calculated from several adjacent individual samples in order to create an intersection number*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drillhole orientation was designed as an initial test of geological concepts and is not necessarily drilled perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. • Given the preliminary and exploratory nature of historical drilling it is not possible to assess if any sample bias has occurred due to hole orientation at this stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• For recent AQI drilling samples the chain of custody was Rockma Exploration Drilling AB, to Alicanto core logging facilities, via transport with DB Schenker AB (in sealed core boxes), for core cutting at ALS Piteå, then dispatched by the lab to ALS Ireland
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The diamond drilling was conducted by subcontractor Rockma Exploration Drilling AB. The drill rig was visited regularly by AQI geologists.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All claims are owned 100% by Zaffer (Australia) Pty Ltd or Zaffer Sweden AB – both 100% subsidiaries of Alicanto Minerals Ltd. In addition, this press release references additional claims which have not been granted yet, application lies at Swedish Inspector of Mines, these include Sala nr 107 and Sala 108 claims. On Sala nr 101, a 7 Ha area has a conflicting claim just West of Finntorpsbrottet. • All the granted Exploration Licenses are in good standing and no known impediments exist on the tenements being actively explored. Standard governmental conditions apply to all the licenses.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mining at Sala dates back to 15th century. The Swedish Crown had a large interest up until late 19th century when the operation was privatized. Mining of zinc ore was introduced during a short period before closure in 1908. Up until 1962 surface exploration by Avesta Jernverks AB included the discovery of Bronäs Mine which was mined up until 1962. Boliden AB acquired the exploration and mining rights and later discovered the deep parts of the Prins Lode, seemingly parallel to the Sala Silver Mine. Details of these exploration efforts have not been made public. SInce early 1990ies only a small drilling campaign by Riddarhyttan Resources (1998) targeting IP anomalies north of Sala town and by Tumi (2008 and 2012) targeting Prins Lode and Sala Silver Mine's northern extension has been reported. Only three hundred meters West of Sala Silver Mine an active underground operation is mining limestone as of today.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The areas occupy the northern parts of Bergslagen volcanic belt, a productive iron, base and precious metal mining district dominated by felsic metavolcanics and metasediments. The mineralisation style is Stratabound Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu-Au Massive Sulphide hosted by crystalline limestone and skarn in extensive successions of metamorphosed and hydrothermally altered felsic volcanic rocks. Individual deposits are often later tectonically affected and enriched. Garpenberg ore system hosts at least nine polymetallic ore bodies along 7 km strike length and are currently explored down to 1.5 km depth, with a combined tonnage well above 100 Mt.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Specific drilling details are incorporated in Appendix A and B above.
		• The locational information is considered sufficient to indicate potential for significant mineralisation but is in no way of sufficient quality for detailed geological modelling or resource estimation.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *Appendix A indicates all assay intervals with high grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation reported as included intervals.* • *Metal equivalent values are not reported.* • Here reported Ag values are based on 30g fire assay results (*ME-GRA21). For results below detection limit (<5ppm Ag), Ag values obtained through ME-ICP41 were used for composite calculation.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drilling intercepts herein refers to downhole length, true width not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• The trend of mineralisation at the targets/prospects described is not known at present and so the true width of reported mineralisation is not known. Appropriate maps and sections (to scale) are included in the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Appropriate exploration plans, and sections are included in the body of this release. All information available to Alicanto has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Mining at Sala dates back to 15th century. The Swedish Crown had a large interest up until late 19th century when the operation was privatized. Mining of zinc ore was introduced during a short period before closure in 1908. Up until 1962 surface exploration by Avesta Jernverks AB included the discovery of Bronäs Mine which was mined up until 1962. Boliden AB acquired the exploration and mining rights and later discovered the deep parts of the Prins Lode, seemingly parallel to the Sala Silver Mine. Details of these exploration efforts have not been made public. SInce early 1990ies only a small drilling campaign by Riddarhyttan Resources (1998) targeting IP anomalies north of Sala town and by Tumi (2008 and 2012) targeting Prins Lode and Sala Silver Mine's northern extension has been reported. Only three hundred meters West of Sala Silver Mine an active underground operation is mining limestone as of today.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further exploration work at Sala, including diamond drilling, is being planned.