ALICANTO MINERALS LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27 January 2021

More promising visuals from initial drilling at Greater Falun copper-gold project, Sweden

Highlights

Drilling Update

- **Drilling resumes on second hole at The Swamp Thing following Christmas break**
- **75% of 4,000m drilling campaign complete; Program scheduled to finish next month**
- **Expanded phase two drill programme being planned on the back of the current 4000m phase one drilling, field-work and geophysical targeting results**

The Swamp Thing Prospect

- **First drill hole at The Swamp Thing prospect intersects 30cm semi-massive sulphide skarn mineralisation with visual chalcopyrite from 58.30m**
- **Although narrow this intercept is viewed as significant as it is located at the contact zone between limestone and one of a number of feldspar-porphyry apophyses, which are believed to be "feeders" for the mineralisation**
- **The hole intersected a 340m downhole sequence of limestones intruded by numerous granitic and feldspar-porphyry apophyses with extensive endoskarn and exoskarn contact alteration**
- **The combination of these factors highlights the potential for further high-grade copper-gold and polymetallic skarn to be discovered**

Wolf Mountain Prospect

- **Follow-up holes at Wolf Mountain targeting gradient IP anomalies intersect intense biotite-amphibole-garnet-(pyrite-pyrrhotite-trace chalcopyrite) alteration of similar style as Wolf Mt historical workings. Strong alteration footprint increased to at least 2.5km long and up to 1km wide at surface**
- **Strongest alteration containing distal copper-gold skarn located at original Wolf Mountain historical workings**
- **Exploration now vectoring in towards the causative intrusion driving the strong alteration which could be located at depth below the Wolf Mountain distal copper-gold skarn mineralisation**

Alicanto Minerals (ASX: AQI) is pleased to report that it has intersected a thin semi-massive sulphide skarn mineralisation with visual chalcopyrite in the first hole drilled at The Swamp Thing target within its Greater Falun copper-gold project in Sweden.

The Company has also intersected intense biotite-amphibole-garnet alteration footprint in all recently drilled holes at the Wolf Mountain Prospect, proving the area has hosted a larger active alteration system than previously demonstrated.

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Greater Falun is located in the Bergslagen region, which hosts world-class base and precious metals projects such as the Garpenberg mine operated by Boliden and the Zinkgruvan mine operated by Lundin.

Alicanto Managing Director Peter George said: *"These are more promising results which highlight the immense potential at Greater Falun.*

"While it is still early days in our exploration program, the latest diamond drill core suggests there could be proximal high-grade copper-gold or polymetallic skarn to be found nearby.

"We are extremely encouraged by the combination of the visible sulphides and chalcopyrite, the pervasive skarn alteration, the location of the mineralisation below old surface workings and the extensive sequence of limestones.

"We have now intersected copper-gold and polymetallic skarn mineralisation, including visible and/or assayed chalcopyrite/copper, at multiple targets (Wolf Mountain, Lustebo, Green Mile and Heden).

"There are also new surface targets we have yet to test (Stone Lake, Sagittarius, Oxberg 46 and Birch Mt), all of which sit within 15km of each other. With our fully funded initial diamond core and geophysical program expected to be completed in the coming weeks and look forward to generating strong news flow over coming months".

The Swamp thing - Technical Detail

One drill hole has been completed at The Swamp Thing (Enmyregruvan), ST20-01, targeting areas below the historical workings. Samples show zoned garnet-skarn alteration and pure limestone. Grab samples at waste piles from historical workings have previously assayed up to 1.81% Cu (ASX 18/07/2020).

The drillhole also intersected a thick sequence of limestone between 17.60-204.95m, 226.40-254.00m and 323.40-344.30m.

The limestone is locally intruded by granite and feldspar porphyry apophyses likely emanating from a Causative Intrusion.

Between 58.30-58.62m, the drillhole intersects a semi-massive sulphide skarn mineralisation with visual Chalcopyrite at the contact zone between limestone and a feldspar-porphyry apophysis (refer figure 4).

Overall, the intersected limestone varies between unaltered to completely skarn replaced near intrusive contacts.

Traces of sphalerite occur at 113-135m and disseminated magnetite at 159-200m.

Between 255.40-323.40m intense skarn alteration overprints what is interpreted as volcanic ash-silt-sandstones and granite.

The hole was stopped in an undeformed, magnetite bearing intermediate intrusion, interpreted to post-date mineralisation formation.

The thickness of the intersected limestone stratigraphy was significantly larger than expected, with a structural thickening process likely taking place.

The strength of the endoskarn in the granite at 255.40-323.40m is intriguing as primary rock textures are in parts completely obliterated.

The chalcopyrite mineralised skarn contact of the feldspar porphyry apophysis at 58.30-58.62 (ca. 30m from surface) shows what the potential target mineralisation could look like within this environment. This drillhole

is the best example of Skarn zonation within limestone (refer figure 1 and 2 below) that has so far been drilled in the Greater Falun project.

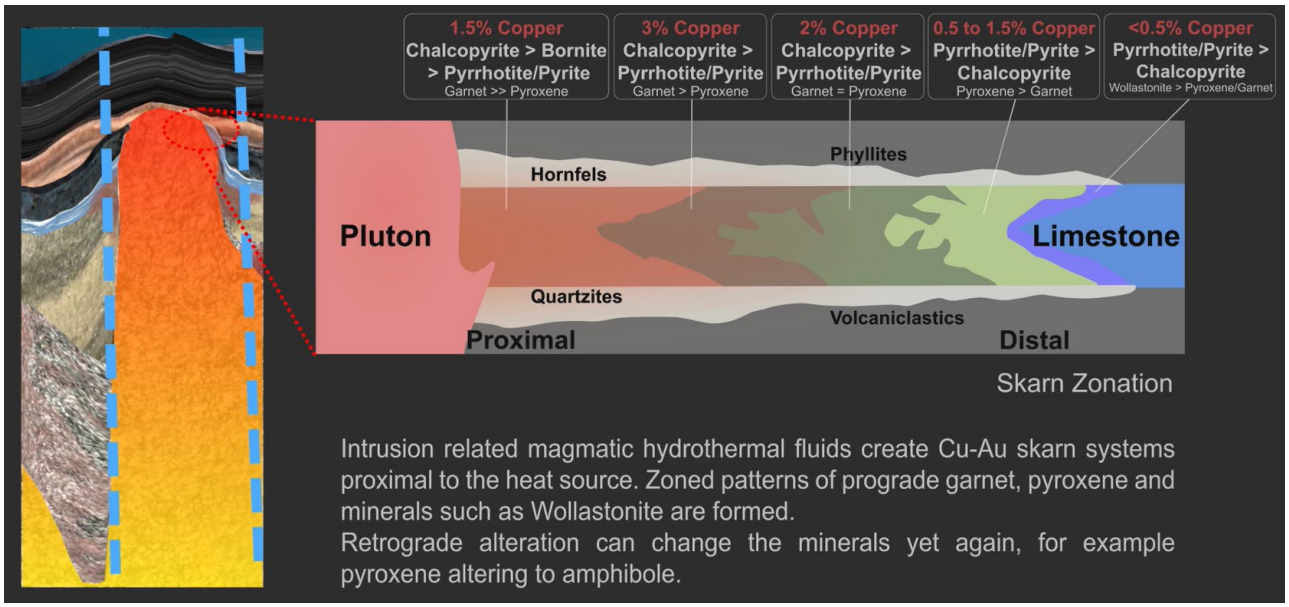

Figure 1: Model of Skarn Zonation (Einaudi et al) - the above model is provided as an example of skarn zonation only and is not intended to accurately reflect skarn zonation at the Greater Falun project.

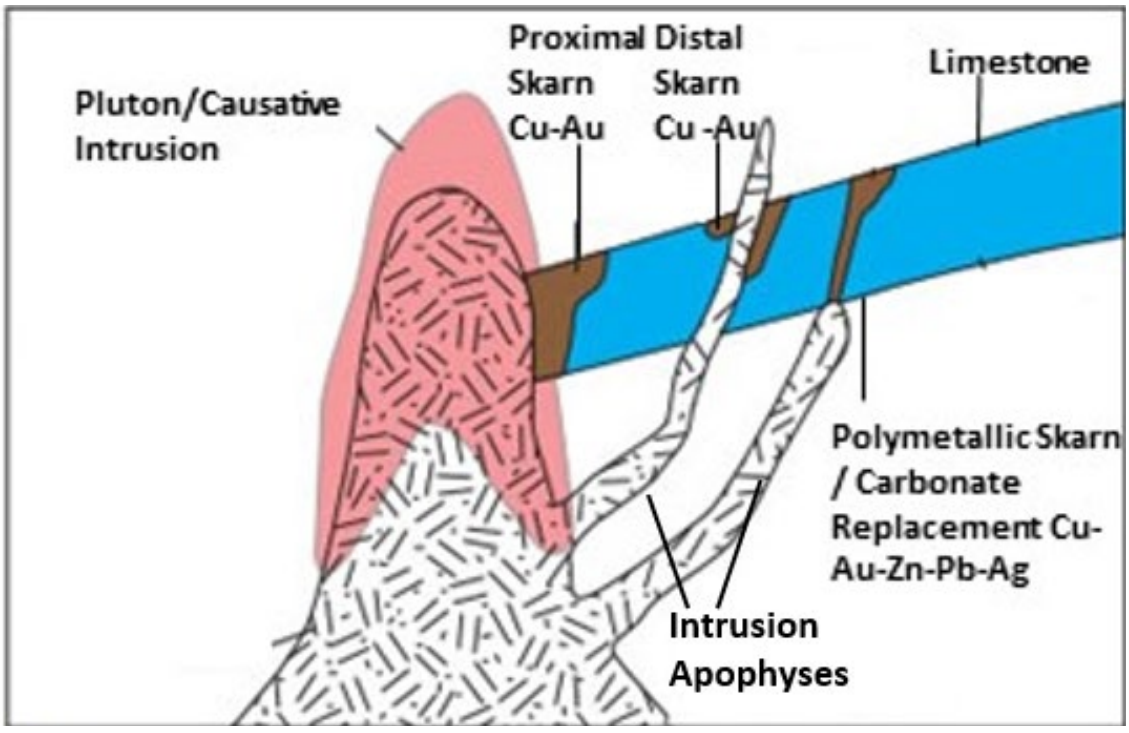

Figure 2: Model of Skarn Zonation within Limestone host including intrusion apophyses - the above model is provided as an example of skarn zonation only and has not intended to accurately reflect skarn zonation at the Greater Falun project.

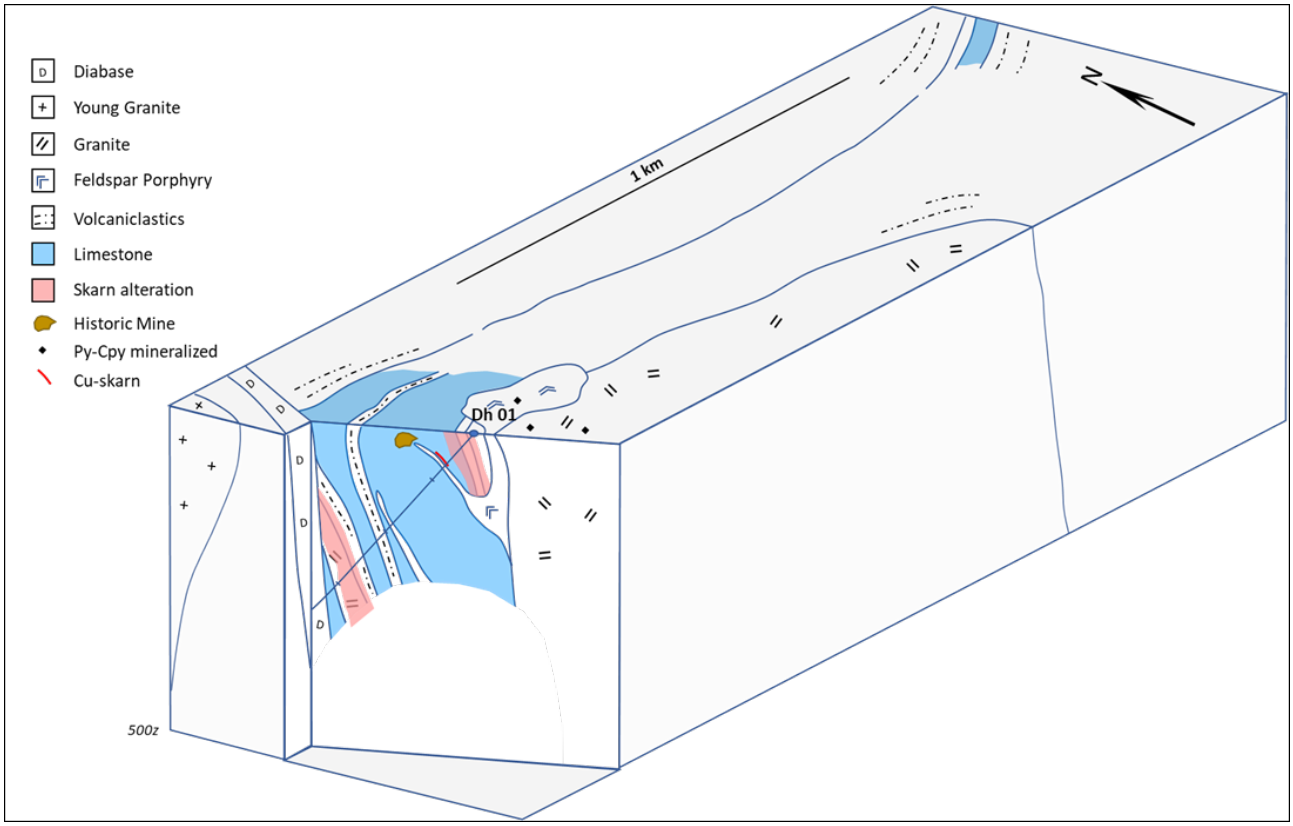

Figure 3: 3D Model based around interpretations from surface and drillhole ST20-01. Outline of underground workings of historic workings at The Swamp Thing (Enmyregruvan) is unknown.

Figure 4: Semi-massive sulphide mineralised skarn with visual chalcopyrite-pyrite-magnetite on the contact of a feldspar porphyry apophysis (right) in limestone (left) at 58.30-58.62m.

Wolf Mt South and the Creek showing - Technical Detail

The recently completed drilling campaign at Wolf Mt was designed to target the IP anomalies discovered through the expanded gradient IP survey undertaken in July 2020. Three anomalies IPB, IPC and IPD were targeted with one drillhole each to a maximum vertical depth of 280m.

In addition, a major question to answer with this drilling program was to determine if any intersected alteration could be caused by similar or the same alteration event as the one causing the copper-gold skarn mineralisation at Wolf Mt and to then assess the alteration footprint size in the area.

At IPC drillhole VB20-07 intersected intense biotite-amphibole-garnet alteration with pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralisation and minor chalcopyrite of Wolf-Mt style between 21.85 to 26.25m downhole. Remainder of hole shows alternating cordierite-silica and mica altered volcanic sediments with weak disseminated pyrite mineralisation throughout.

At IPD drillhole VB20-08 intersected an easterly dipping stratigraphy of volcanic derived sediments (ash-silt-sandstones), with moderate to strong sericite-silica-cordierite alteration with disseminated pyrite and trace chalcopyrite between 49.50-70.00m. The downhole intensifying alteration zone abruptly ends at 70m, where a dyke is emplaced between strongly altered and fresh volcanic sediments. Alicanto geologists currently

interpret the dyke to have followed a potentially mineralization displacing fault zone. A follow up down hole EM survey is currently underway.

At IPB drillhole VB20-09 intersected alternating cordierite-silica and mica altered volcanic sediments with weak disseminated pyrite mineralisation from start down to 168.5m. Intense biotite-amphibole-garnet alteration occur in a zone between 168.5 to 176.60m with pyrrhotite-magnetite and traces of sphalerite mineralisation. The following sericite-silica alteration ends at 194.75m, where the rocks consist of much less altered planar-bedded volcanic sediments. Sericite-silica alteration again at 234m with an intense biotite-amphibole-garnet alteration zone at 248 to 252m mirrors the pattern earlier in the drillhole. The rest of the drillhole accordingly goes through cordierite-silica and mica altered volcanic sediments with weak disseminated pyrite mineralisation. Another intense altered biotite-amphibole-garnet zone occur at 300.7 to 304m. The intersected sequence is interpreted to constitute a synform with two altered limbs and a low-alteration core, dipping 50 degrees to the east.

The intersected alteration in drillhole 7 and 9 together with previously drilled Wolf Mt is interpreted to constitute different parts of one larger alteration system. It seems IP has proven a good tracking tool that can trace the alteration system that is following stratigraphy as well as structures, over 2.5 km from North to South.

Recent outcrop mapping together with the intersected stratigraphy indicates that the stratigraphy in the area is dominated by planar bedded volcanic sediments with few intercalated limestone horizons. This is a similar setting to the Lustebo target 8 km to ENE where the Lustebo massive sulphide mineralisation occurs as replacement within a thin limestone unit (ASX 19/11/2019 - reconnaissance drill programme intersected shallow massive sulphides with grades of up to 9.5% copper, 16g/t gold, 285g/t silver, 3.9% lead and 8.2% zinc)[1].

Recent drilling at Swamp Thing target 4 km E has intersected causative intrusion-proximal setting with numerous porphyry and granite apophyses intruding into a thick limestone sequence, with intersected copper-skarn.

The Lustebo, Wolf Mt and Swamp Thing copper-gold mineralisations are interpreted to represent distal, medial and proximal settings respectively, to one or several causative intrusions.

The emerging understanding of the significant size and style of the alteration footprint in Wolf Mt area opens up for targeting intrusion proximal as well as distal replacement type mineralisation in the near area.

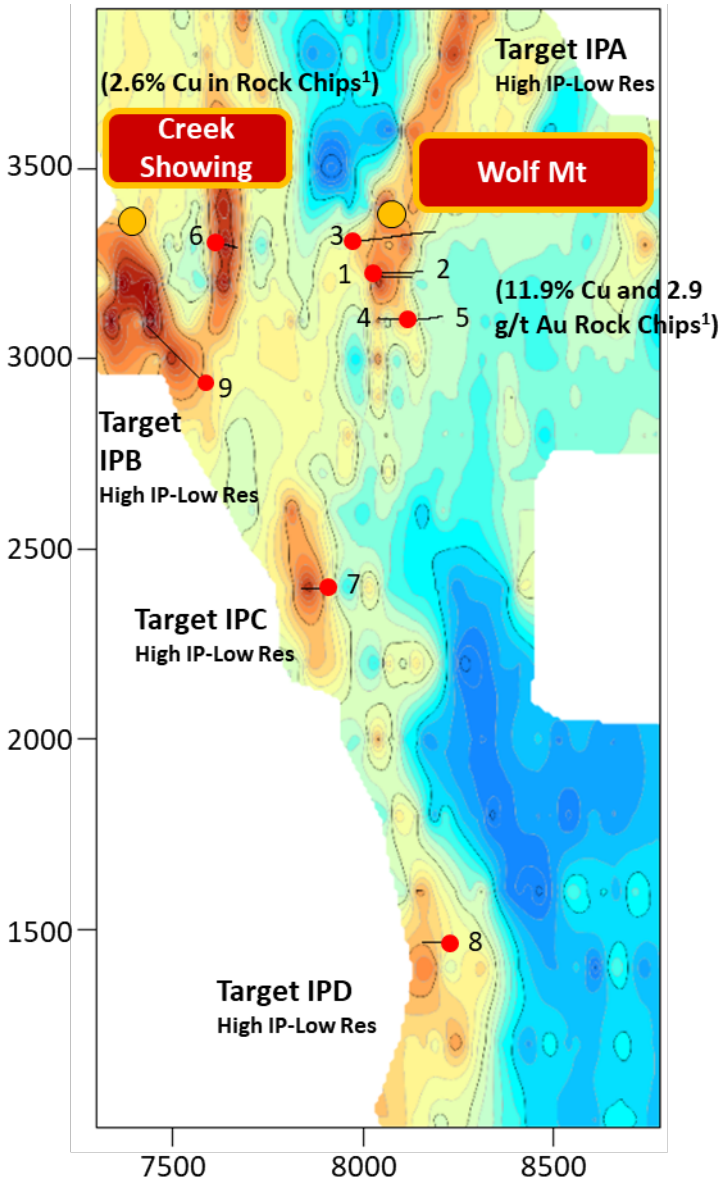

Figure 5: Wolf Mountain IP Survey area map showing location of recently identified IP anomalies (1 refer to ASX release 28 August 2019 for table of rock chips and grab sample results), previous Alicanto drillholes, and herein presented diamond drillholes.

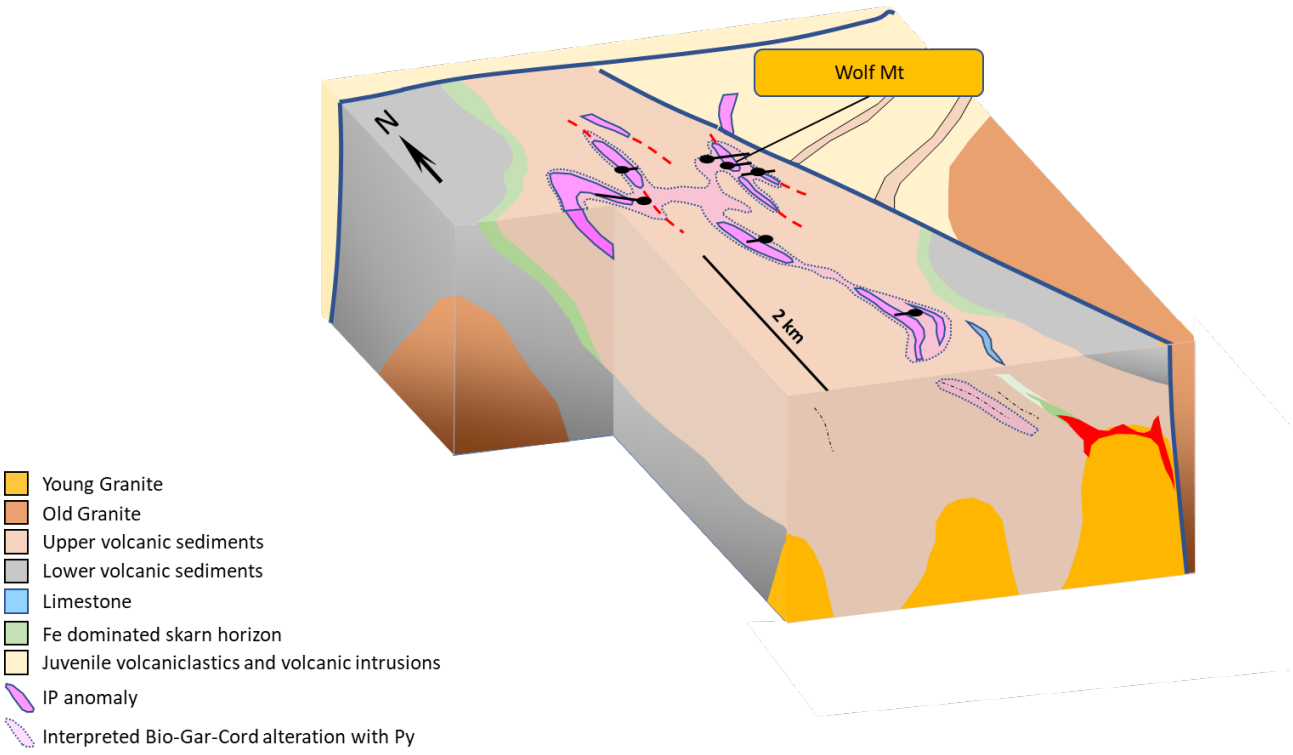

Figure 6: 3D Interpretation at depth of Wolf Mountain based upon currently available information and assumptions

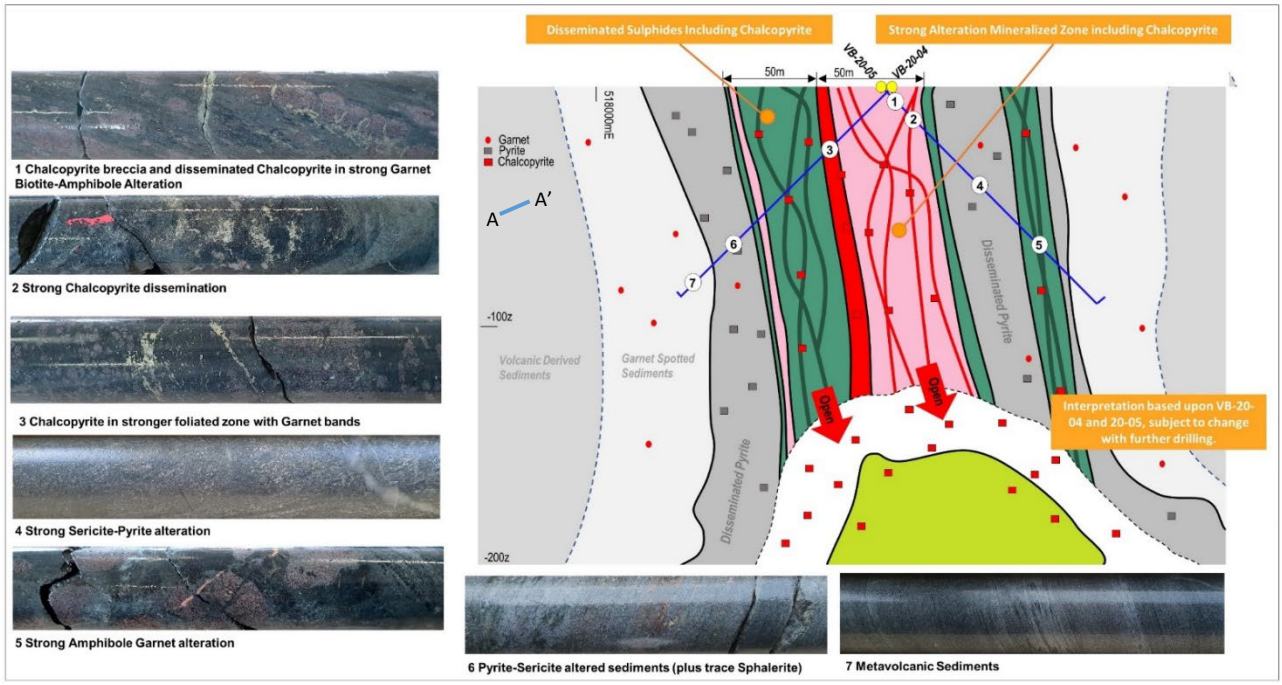

Figure 7: Diamond Drill Core photos from holes DD 20-4 and DD 20-05 and current interpretation of results on Section 6723100mN, looking North (*Refer ASX 20 April 2020*)[1]

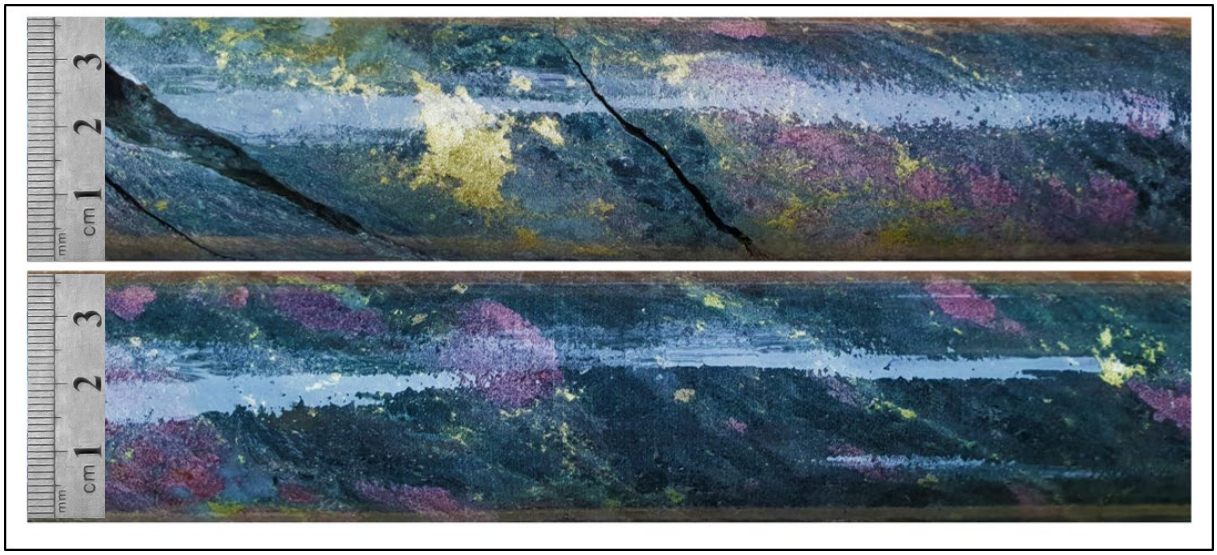

Figure 8: Photos of Diamond Drill Core - Mineralisation styles encountered in drill hole 20-02 at Wolf Mountain
Top: Chalcopyrite-Quartz-Garnet-Amphibole Breccia at 52.1m metres down hole, similar to mineralisation observed in historic workings at surface
Bottom: Chalcopyrite Veining, blebby and disseminated chalcopyrite in silica-biotite-garnet alteration, 52.6m down hole (*Refer ASX 4 March 2020*)[1]

Figure 9: Photos of Diamond Drill Core - Alteration style encountered in drill-hole 20-07 south of Wolf Mountain
Pyrite-Quartz-Garnet-Amphibole Breccia at 23.8m down hole, similar to alteration observed at Wolf Mt.

Figure 10: Photos of Diamond Drill Core - Alteration style encountered in drill-hole 20-09 south of Creek showing.
Pyrite-Garnet-Amphibole at 169.2m down hole, similar to alteration observed at Wolf Mt.

Figure 11: Photos of Diamond Drill Core - Alteration style encountered in drill-hole 20-08 south of Creek showing.
Pyrite-Sericite-Silica-Cordierite at 49.1m down hole (*Refer ASX 20 April 2020*)[1]

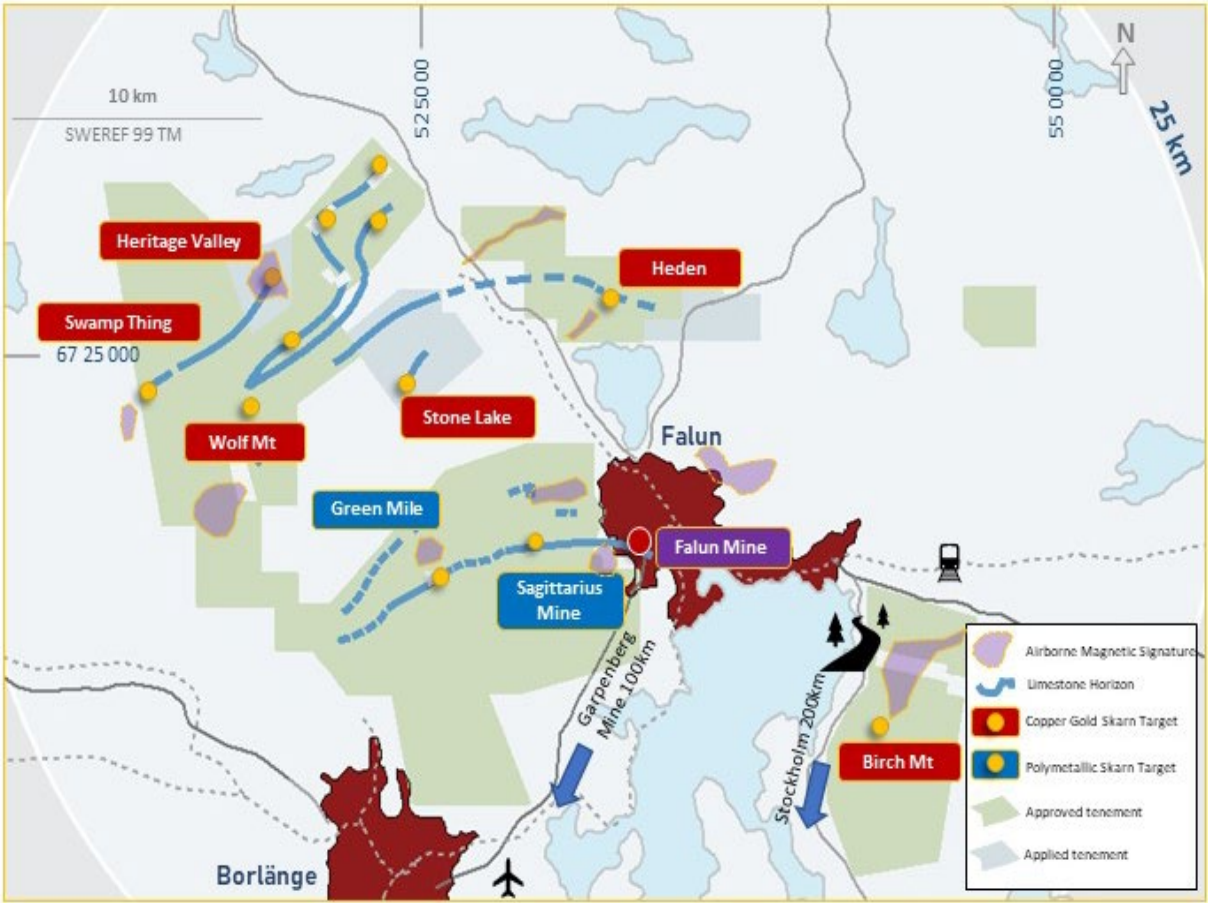

Figure 12: Location of targets and Magnetic Signatures1 within the Greater Falun Project area (1 Refer ASX release 15th September 2020)

Exploration plan

Alicanto is currently undertaking field work and an initial 4,000m drilling program within the Greater Falun Project and along strike from the historical Falun mine (produced 28 Mt at 4.0% Cu, 4.0 g/t Au, 35 g/t Ag, 5.0% Zn and 2.0% Pb)[2].

The 4,000m drilling program is 75% complete and is now scheduled to be completed in February 2021.

Assays for this program have been delayed due to unforeseen delays as a result of the COVID 19 pandemic and are now expected to be received in February 2021.

Phase two follow up targeting as well as further untested areas will be planned on completion of this initial programme. The Company is fully funded for these phases of exploration.

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. 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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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. Mr Lundstam holds securities in the Company.

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; risks associated with COVID-19 and political instability. 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. 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".

APPENDIX A

Drill-hole locations for 2020 Swamp Thing Drilling. Surveys by GPS system, all coordinates SWEREF 99TM.

Hole	E	N	Depth	Az	Dip
ST20-01	514008	6723862	373,4m	320	50

Drill-hole locations for 2020 Wolf Mt Drilling. Surveys by GPS system, all coordinates SWEREF 99TM.

Hole	E	N	Depth	Az	Dip
VB20-07	517906	6722395	100.00m	270	50
VB20-08	518218	6721466	100.90m	270	50
VB20-09	517580	6722939	332,40m	316	45

APPENDIX B

Geological log summary and visually estimated sulphide abundances for Swamp Thing.

Hole	From m	To m	Interval m	Description	Visually estimated sulphides
ST20-01	0.8	7.50	6.7	Moderately skarn altered planar bedded ash-silt-sandstone	0%
	7.50	10.30	2.8	Fine grained mafic volcanic	0%
	10.30	12.30	2	Feldspar porphyry	0%
	12.30	12.70	0.4	Granitoid	0%
	12.70	16.95	4.25	Strongly skarnified ash-silt—sandstone	Trace Py
	16.95	17.60	0.65	Feldspar porphyry	0%
	17.60	20.10	2.5	Locally skarnified, dolomitized marble	Trace Py
	20.10	33.30	13.2	Feldspar porphyry	0%
	33.10	47.70	14.6	Locally strongly skarn altered marble	0%
	47.70	49.95	2.25	Foliated, planar bedded, ash-silt-sandstone interbed	0%
	49.95	58.30	8.35	Strongly skarn altered and skarn veined marble	0%
	58.30	58.62	0.32	Cu skarn mineralization in skarn at contact between marble and feldspar porphyry	5-10%
	58.62	61.80	3.18	Weakly endoskarn altered feldspar porphyry	Trace sulphides
	61.80	195.65	133.85	Locally skarnified, magnetite altered marble	Trace Sp
	195.65	200.10	4.45	Weakly skarn altered feldspar porphyry	0%
	200.10	204.95	4.85	Magnetite altered (diss.) marble	0%
	204.95	226.40	21.45	Locally bedded ash-silt-sandstone intruded by granitoid	Trace Py

Hole	From m	To m	Interval m	Description	Visually estimated sulphides
	226.40	232.45	6.05	Marble	0%
	232.45	235.50	3.05	Weakly skarn altered feldspar porphyry	0%
	235.50	253.50	18	Marble with disseminated magnetite and trace sphalerite	Trace Sp
	253.50	254.00	0.5	Zoned skarn contact between marble and granitoid	0%
	254.00	259.00	5	Locally strongly skarn altered granitoid	0%
	259.00	276.20	17.2	Late, crosscutting mafic dyke	0%
	276.20	313.30	37.1	Strong to intense skarn alteration of possible ash-silt-sandstone precursor	Trace sulphides
	313.30	323.00	9.7	Endoskarn altered granitoid	Trace sulphides
	323.00	323.40	0.4	Late, crosscutting mafic dyke	0%
	323.40	344.30	21	Impure marble with diss. magnetite and trace sphalerite	Trace Sp
	344.30	373.40	29	Strongly magnetic, non-deformed, intermediate dyke/intrusion with extensive chilled margin	0%

Visually estimated sulphide abundances for Wolf Mt.

Hole	From m	To m	Interval m	Description	Visually estimated sulphides
VB20-07	3.45	19.90	16.45	Fresh ash-silt-sandstone	0%
	19.90	20.60	0.7	Massive, fine grained actinolite	0%
	20.60	21.85	1.25	Fresh ash-silt-sandstone	0%
	21.85	26.25	4.4	Strong biotite-amphibole-garnet alteration	3-5%
	26.25	41.05	14.8	Moderate silica-cordierite-phlogopite alteration	0%
	41.05	60.55	19.5	Moderate silica-mica-pyrite alteration	Trace %
	60.55	65.10	4.55	Pegmatite	0%
	65.10	87.40	22.3	Moderate silica-mica-pyrite alteration	Trace%
	87.40	91.00	3.6	Pegmatite	0%
	91.00	99.20	8.2	Moderate silica-mica-pyrite alteration after ash-silt-sandstone	Trace
	99.20	100.00	0.8	Pegmatite	0%
VB2008	2.5	25.00	22.5	Fresh ash-silt-sandstone intruded by numerous pegmatite apophyses	0%
	25.00	49.50	24.5	Moderate-strong silica-mica-phlogopite-cordierite-alteration with trace pyrite	Trace
	49.50	70.50	21	Intense silica-mica-cordierite alteration with trace pyrite	1-2%
	70.50	72.90	2.4	Mafic Dyke	Trace
	72.90	92.30	19.4	Fresh ash-silt-sandstone	0%

Hole	From m	To m	Interval m	Description	Visually estimated sulphides
	92.30	94.50	2.2	Pegmatite	0%
	94.50	100.90	6.4	Weakly mica-cordierite altered ash-silt-sandstone	0%
VB2009	9.00	20.50	11.5	Fresh ash-silt-sandstone	0%
	20.50	35.00	14.5	Locally moderately biotite-amphibole-garnet alteration	Trace
	35.00	80.50	45.5	Moderate silica-mica-pyrite alteration	Trace
	80.50	87.00	6.5	Strong biotite-amphibole alteration	0%
	97.00	100.90	3.9	Intense Mica alteration	0%
	100.90	168.50	67.6	Moderate biotite-actinolite-garnet alteration throughout	Trace
	168.50	176.50	8	Intense biotite-amphibole-garnet alteration with trace pyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite	Trace
	176.50	194.85	16.95	Moderate silica-mica alteration	0%
	194.85	248.00	53.15	Planar bedded ash-silt-sandstone	Trace
	248.00	252.00	4	Intense biotite-actinolite-garnet alteration	Trace
	252.00	272.00	20	Silca-pyrite altered ash-silt-sandstone	Trace
	272.00	300.70	28.7	Moderately silicified ash-silt-sandstone	0%
	300.70	304.00	3.3	Intense biotite-amphibole-garnet-pyrite alteration zone	Trace
	304.00	332.40	28.4	Silicified ash-silt-sandstone	Trace
HED20-01	6.00	39.30	33.30	Mica-Cordierite altered felsic volcanics	0%
	39.30	40.30	1.00	Partly skarn altered felsic volcanites with Pyrrhothite filled veins	5-10%
	40.30	49.35	9.05	Quartz-feldspar porphyritic dike	0%
	49.35	67.00	17.65	Mica-Silica altered felsic volcanics	0%
	67.00	67.75	0.75	Green Pyroxene skarn	0%
	67.75	69.65	1.90	Mica-Silica altered felsic volcanics	0%
	69.65	71.44	1.79	Green Pyroxene skarn	0%
	71.44	72.46	1.02	Green Pyroxene skarn with patches of equal amount of Pyrrhothite and Chalcopyrite	5-10%
	72.46	100.15	27.69	Mica-Silica-Cordierite altered felsic volcanics	0%

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.*	• No sampling results are included in this report.
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 906.7m of diamond drilling has been completed in four holse. 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.*	• No new assay results are incorporated in this release.

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.*	• No new assay results are incorporated in this release.
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.*	• No new assay results are incorporated in this release.
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 subject to this release were located with handheld GPS with accuracy <10m by suitably qualified Alicanto geologists.
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.*	• No new sampling is incorporated in this release.
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.*	• No new sampling is incorporated in this release.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No new sampling is incorporated in this release.
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 on a daily basis 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. • 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.*	• The Oxberg area has been subjected to exploration activities previously. The Floberget mine was in production in the late 17th century and was investigated by Boliden in campaigns from the 1930s to 1973. The Floholm Zn-Pb-Ag deposit was thus discovered in 1933, and Ärtsjön in 1965. The Oxberg Cu-Au-Zn mineralisation's as well as the above three, are all covered by mining leases, albeit unmined in recent times. Altogether 35 diamond drill holes have been officially reported from the Boliden's drilling, but there has probably been more drilling at the deposits than that. The most detailed mapping over the area was done by LKAB-BP in the 1980's. Initially the area was surveyed with airborne Mag and Slingram as part of a regional campaign. Follow up ground surveys (Mag, Slingram, VLF) was made over selected targets. LKAB-BP drilled 13 diamond drill holes at various targets in the area, among it the Byngsbodarna/ Lustebo mineralisation. They also conducted extensive till sampling in the region, with spade and tractor deep till sampling. In 2001-2005 Boliden-Inmet flew the area with Fugro TEM and Mag, with follow up ground PEM by Crown geophysics and Boliden inhouse EM3 to further define selected targets. A total of 12 diamond drill holes were drilled, including Ox-46 with the herein reported Zn-mineralisation. Northern Lion Gold was active in the area between 2006-2012. They flew airborne VTEM by Geotech. NLG used an enzyme leach program to further select targets and drilled 8 diamond drill holes, including a short hole in the vicinities of Target 46. Boliden maintained claims in the area until 2017, where additional drilling is not official as of today. • The Näverberg area has been subjected to exploration activities in the past. Start of mining at Falun is unknown. The oldest written document is from 1288, and mining has been ongoing to 1992. The records of the last operator, the company Stora, is not public although mine plans can be found at Bergmästaren (Inspector of Mines). Skyttgruvan was in operation between 1890 to 1908, although 8 underground diamond drill holes are reported from the 1940's. Surface drilling around Skyttgruvan seems to have been conducted by Stora in three campaigns in the 60's, 70's and late 80's with a total of 10 diamond drill holes Boliden discovered the Grönbo Zn-Cu-Pb mineralisation in 1933 with boulder hunting and drilled it between 1952 to 1974 with 42 diamond drill holes. Grönbo is today covered by a mining lease. LKAB conducted exploration in Falun area in the 1980's. The work mainly consisted of geophysics, geochemistry and mapping. The work did not result in any diamond drilling. The Falun volcanic belt was covered by airborne Slingram and Magnetics by LKAB in 1982 in a regional program. In 1990 SGAB (Swedish Geological AB) made 5 traverses N to S in the area between Skyttgruvan and Grönbo, sampling deep-till and rock chip with a tractor-mounted percussion drill Rigg. Viking Gold & Prospecting held a claim in 1998-1999 but no data has been disclosed. Boliden-Inmet flew the area in 2000 with Fugro TEM and Mag and drilled one diamond drill hole east of Skyttgruvan. Northern Lion Gold collected dump samples in 2006 and flew Geotech's VTEM and Mag over the area in 2008. Tumi Resources flew the northern part of Falun volcanic belt with Helicopter SkyTEM and Mag in 2007. Eastern Highlands held claims in part of the area in 2007-2010, and flew three campaigns with Helicopter SkyTEM.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.

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.*	• No specific drill assay results are incorporated in this release.
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 • No deleterious elements were detected in the visual inspection and all relevant materials identified in the visual samples have been fairly reported.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The Oxberg area has been subjected to exploration activities previously. The Floberget mine was in production in the late 17th century and was investigated by Boliden in campaigns from the 1930s to 1973. The Floholm Zn-Pb-Ag deposit was thus discovered in 1933, and Ärtsjön in 1965. The Oxberg Cu-Au-Zn mineralisation's as well as the above three, are all covered by mining leases, albeit unmined in recent times. Altogether 35 diamond drill holes has been officially reported from the Boliden's drilling, but there has probably been more drilling at the deposits than that. The most detailed mapping over the area was done by LKAB-BP in the 1980's. Initially the area was surveyed with airborne Mag and Slingram as part of a regional campaign. Follow up ground surveys (Mag, Slingram, VLF) was made over selected targets. LKAB-BP drilled 13 diamond drill holes at various targets in the area, among it the Byngsbodarna/ Lustebo mineralisation. They also conducted extensive till sampling in the region, with spade and tractor deep till sampling. In 2001-2005 Boliden-Inmet flew the area with Fugro TEM and Mag, with follow up ground PEM by Crown geophysics and Boliden inhouse EM3 to further define selected targets. A total of 12 diamond drill holes were drilled, including Ox-46 with the herein reported Zn-mineralisation. Northern Lion Gold was active in the area between 2006-2012. They flew airborne VTEM by Geotech. NLG used an enzyme leach program to further select targets and drilled 8 diamond drill holes, including a short hole in the vicinities of Target 46. Boliden maintained claims in the area until 2017, where additional drilling is not official as of today. • The Näverberg area has been subjected to exploration activities in the past. Start of mining at Falun is unknown. The oldest written document is from 1288, and mining has been ongoing to 1992. The records of the last operator, the company Stora, is not public although mine plans can be found at Bergmästaren (Inspector of Mines). Skyttgruvan was in operation between 1890 to 1908, although 8 underground diamond drill holes are reported from the 1940's. Surface drilling around Skyttgruvan seems to have been conducted by Stora in three campaigns in the 60's, 70's and late 80's with a total of 10 diamond drill holes. Boliden discovered the Grönbo Zn-Cu-Pb mineralisation in 1933 with boulder hunting and drilled it between 1952 to 1974 with 42 diamond drill holes. Grönbo is today covered by a mining lease. LKAB conducted exploration in Falun area in the 1980's. The work mainly consisted of geophysics, geochemistry and mapping. The work did not result in any diamond drilling. The Falun volcanic belt was covered by airborne Slingram and Magnetics by LKAB in 1982 in a regional program. In 1990 SGAB (Swedish Geological AB) made 5 traverses N to S in the area between Skyttgruvan and Grönbo, sampling deep-till and rock chip with a tractor-mounted percussion drill rig. Viking Gold & Prospecting held a claim in 1998-1999 but no data has been disclosed. Boliden-Inmet flew the area in 2000 with Fugro TEM and Mag and drilled one diamond drill holes east of Skyttgruvan. Northern Lion Gold collected dump samples in 2006 and flew Geotech's VTEM and Mag over the area in 2008. Tumi Resources flew the northern part of Falun volcanic belt with Helicopter SkyTEM and Mag in 2007. Eastern Highlands held claims in part of the area in 2007-2010, flew three campaigns with Helicopter SkyTEM. • In 2010 a ground gravity survey was undertaken by Golden Rim Resources in JV with Drake Resources at Falun deposit. Subcontractor SMOY used a Scintrex CG3 gravity meter, recording stations at 100m interval and 200m between profiles. The JV also drilled a number of diamond drillholes east of Falun pit. • The Rullput area, located 4.3km SSW of Wolf Mt, was investigated by SGAB (Sveriges Geologiska AB) with diamond drilling in 1983 (prap 83558 Rapport över dikesgrävning inom sheelitobjektet Rullputt). • Appropriate reconnaissance exploration plans are included in the body of this release.
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 geophysical campaigns are being planned. Appropriate drilling target plans are included in the body of this release.