ALICANTO MINERALS LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13th July 2022

Sala Zinc-Silver-Lead Project, Sweden

Outstanding maiden Resource confirms Sala has global scale with immense scope for more growth

Inferred Resource of 311,000t of contained zinc, 15Moz of silver, 44,000t of lead; Mineralisation remains open in all directions with ongoing drilling aimed at delivering rapid inventory growth

Key Points

- **Independent Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 9.7Mt @ 4.5% Zn (Eq)** at the 2.5% Zn (Eq) reporting cut-off
- **Importantly, this includes a high-grade core from surface of 4.5Mt @ 6.0% Zn (Eq)** at the 4.0% Zn (Eq) reporting cut-off
- **The outstanding result was achieved in just over a year since Alicanto acquired Sala**
- **The Resource is considered to be of a Stage One nature, with substantial growth expected given the mineralisation is open in all directions and drilling is ongoing**

Independent JORC 2012 Inferred resource estimate at selected lower cut-off grades at the Sala Total Zn-Ag-Pb Project

Cut-off grade	Mass	Grade					Metal				
	Tonnes (Mt)	Zn Grade (%)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Pb Grade (%)	ZnEq (%)	AgEq (g/t)	Zn Metal (Kt)	Ag Metal (Moz)	Pb Metal (Kt)	ZnEq (kt)	AgEq (Moz)
>1.5% ZnEq	**15.5**	2.5	38.8	0.4	**3.6**	170	388.7	19.3	63.6	**558**	85
>2.5% ZnEq	**9.7**	3.2	47.3	0.5	**4.5**	214	311.3	14.7	44.2	**437**	66
>4.0% ZnEq	**4.5**	4.5	58.4	0.5	**6.0**	285	201.0	8.5	23.5	**270**	41

Figures have been rounded to 1 decimal place
ZnEq (%) = Zn (%) + ((Ag_rec x Ag$ x Ag(g/t) + (Pb_rec x Pb$ x Pb(%))/(Zn_rec x Zn$)
AgEq (g/t) = Ag (g/t) + ((Zn_rec x Zn$ x Zn(%) + (Pb_rec x Pb$ x Pb(%))/(Ag_rec x Ag$)

- **Sala now ranks as the largest active undeveloped zinc-silver deposit in Sweden, a country with a significant operating polymetallic base metals mining industry**
- **Further assays expected in coming weeks from the high-grade breccia zone which delivered recently reported results such as** (ASX 3 May 2022 and 28 June 2022)[4]**:**
  - **4.7m @ 24.4% Zn and 875gt Ag and 3.7% Pb from 258.6m**
  - **2.8m @ 12.7% Zn and 22g/t Ag from 516.9m**
  - **4.3m @ 20.7% Zn, 165 g/t Ag, 1.1% Pb from 76.4m**
  - **5.9m @ 20.2% Zn, 0.2% Pb from 63.5m**
- **Alicanto is well-funded to continue to grow the Sala deposit with $6.1M cash as at 31 March 2022**

Alicanto Managing Director Peter George said: "This is an outstanding maiden Resource which demonstrates the growing scale and quality of the Sala project.

"The fact that we established such a substantial Resource in just over a year of taking ownership also highlights the strength of the mineralisation and the immense ongoing growth potential.

"We believe there is significant inventory growth to come, with the mineralisation open in every direction and numerous highly prospective targets to drill.

"We will maintain the pace of drilling to unlock the full value of this asset, creating significant value for Alicanto shareholders in the process."

Alicanto Minerals Ltd (**Alicanto** or the **Company**) (ASX: AQI) is pleased to announce a maiden JORC 2012-compliant Inferred Resource its Sala Zn-Ag-Pb Project (**Sala**) in Sweden. The Resource estimate, which has been independently estimated by leading Perth-based Cube Consulting is based on the previously reported data by Alicanto which has included over 20,771 m of diamond drilling completed since the acquisition of the project in February 2021.

The Company has delivered the maiden Resource at the Sala Project in a little over a year since acquisition, with the mineralisation system remaining open for further growth both at depth below the Prince and Sala Lodes and from surface along the prospective lithological horizon.

The reported Maiden Resource comprises a total of **9.7Mt @ 4.5% zinc (Eq) containing over 311,000 tonnes of zinc, 15Moz of silver and 44,000 tonnes of lead;** reported at the 2.5% Zn (Eq) cut-off.

Included in the Maiden Resource is a coherent near surface high-grade breccia zone dominated by semi massive sphalerite which contains the majority of **4.5Mt @ 6.0% Zn (Eq) containing 8.5Moz of Silver and 201,000 tonnes of Zinc** reported at the 4% Zn (Eq) cut-off. The Company is continuing to target near surface and down plunge extensions of this area with ongoing diamond drilling with further results expected to be released to the Market as they become available.

Recent reported drill results from the breccia zone which have been included in the Maiden Resource include (ASX 3 May 2022 and 28 June 2022)[4]:

- 4.7m @ 24.4% Zn and 875gt Ag and 3.7%Pb from 258.6m in SAL22-26
- 2.8m @ 12.7% Zn and 22g/t Ag from 516.9m in SAL22-28
- 4.3m @ 20.7% Zn, 165 g/t Ag, 1.1% Pb from 76.4m in Gruvbyn J2
- 5.9m @ 20.2% Zn, 0.2% Pb from 63.5m in Gruvbyn O1

The Sala project is located in a world-class mining province which also hosts projects such as Garpenberg (Boliden: 172 Mt reserves and resources [1]) and Zinkgruvan (Lundin Mining: 46 Mt [2]). Production in the Sala region was last undertaken at the Bronäs mine (about 400m from Sala) in 1962, by which time more than 200Moz of silver had been produced at grades of up to 7,000 g/t[3] as well as 35,000 tonnes of lead (AQI:ASX 15th February 2021[4]).

The Sala system is a polymetallic skarn with geological similarities with major producing underground mines in the area such as Garpenberg operated by Boliden and Zinkgruvan operated by Lundin. With the maiden Resource the Sala Project now ranks as the largest active undeveloped polymetallic base metals deposit in Sweden[6].

Geology and Mineralisation

The Sala project consist of a zinc-silver-lead mineralised limestone-skarn hosted deposit in Bergslagen volcanic region. It has been interpreted as an intrusion-related Zn-Pb-Ag skarn deposit of Proterozoic age, hosted by a thick sequence of dolomitized stromatolitic limestone (Jansson et.al 2019[5]). There is sufficient confidence in the geological modelling of the deposit to enable Inferred resource classification.

- **Sphalerite dominated mineralisation** occur at a lower stratigraphic level as stratabound hydrothermal breccia lenses with local bonanza blow up structures.
- **Galena-Silver dominated mineralisation** occur in an upper stratigraphic level with hydrothermal alteration and mineralisation bleeding out from a vertical feeder fault (Sala main fault zone). A majority of the historically mined Silver occur in high-grade mineralisation along this fault.

Mineralisation constraints were based on sulphide occurrence and geological observations such as stratigraphy (volcanic interbeds), alteration and micro-fossil textures (stromatolites). Structural observations in drill core were used to determine the overall structural pattern and subsequent fold events of the strata.

Two major folding events has been identified. An open to tight NNW-SSE trending F_1 (Fold generation one) refolded by an open SW-NE trending F_2. The first folding event is interpreted to be caused by inversion of synvolcanic faults. The folds are also thought to focus and remobilise mineralisation, creating high grade zones within the project area.

The maiden Resource estimate covers the Prince Lode; located immediately to the South of the historic Sala Mine. The Price Lode trends towards the north-northeast and has been defined over 950m of strike and 700m down dip. Previously reported drill results from the Prince Lode include (refer ASX 3 August 2021, 13 October 2021, 1 February 2022 3 May 2022 and 21 June 2022 [4]).

- 2.8m @ 12.7% Zn, 22 g/t Ag
- 3.8m @ 7.7% Zn, 9 g/t Ag
- 8.0m @ 4.9% Zn, 187 g/t Ag, 1.7% Pb
- 49.7m @ 3.9% Zn, 18 g/t Ag
- 4.4m @ 3.9% Zn, 283 g/t Ag, 1.9% Pb
- 6.4m @ 1.3% Zn, 120 g/t Ag, 0.5% Pb
- 1.4m @ 2.6% Zn, 413 g/t Ag, 1.3% Pb
- 4.7m@ 24.4% Zn, 875 g/t Ag, 3.7% Pb
- 2.2m @ 26.4% Zn, 0.3% Pb
- 1.2m @ 38.5% Zn, 2.4% Pb
- 2.2m @ 26.4% Zn, 0.3% Pb
- 32.7m @ 5.4% Zn, 0.4% Pb
- 35.1m @ 4.2% Zn, 0.5% Pb
- 15.2m @ 11.1% Zn, 0.7% Pb
- 5.7m @ 9.3% Zn, 0.6% Pb
- 5.1m @ 8.3% Zn, 0.3% Pb

The maiden Resource also covers the continuation of historic Sala mine, which sits immediately to the north of the Prince Lode. The Sala Lode, which is a Silver dominated, zone trends in toward the north-northwest and has been defined over 350m of strike and 485m down dip. Previously reported drill results from the Sala Lode include (refer ASX 4 May 2021, 3 May 2022 and 21 June 2022[4]):

- 3.8m @ 2.6% Pb, 653 g/t Ag,
- 1.9m @ 0.6% Zn, 164 g/t Ag, 2.3% Pb
- 1.3m @ 110 g/t Ag and 1.5% Pb
- 3.3m @ 3.6% Zn, 142 g/t Ag, 2.6% Pb
- 0.5m @ 292 g/t Ag, 1.3% Pb
- 1.4m @ 1.4% Zn, 160 g/t Ag, 2.2% Pb
- 3.9m @ 53 g/t Ag, 0.7% Pb
- 0.4m @ 242 g/t Ag, 2% Pb
- 0.7m @ 1.8% Zn, 844 g/t Ag, 16.3% Pb
- 3.3m @ 170 g/t Ag, 2.1% Pb

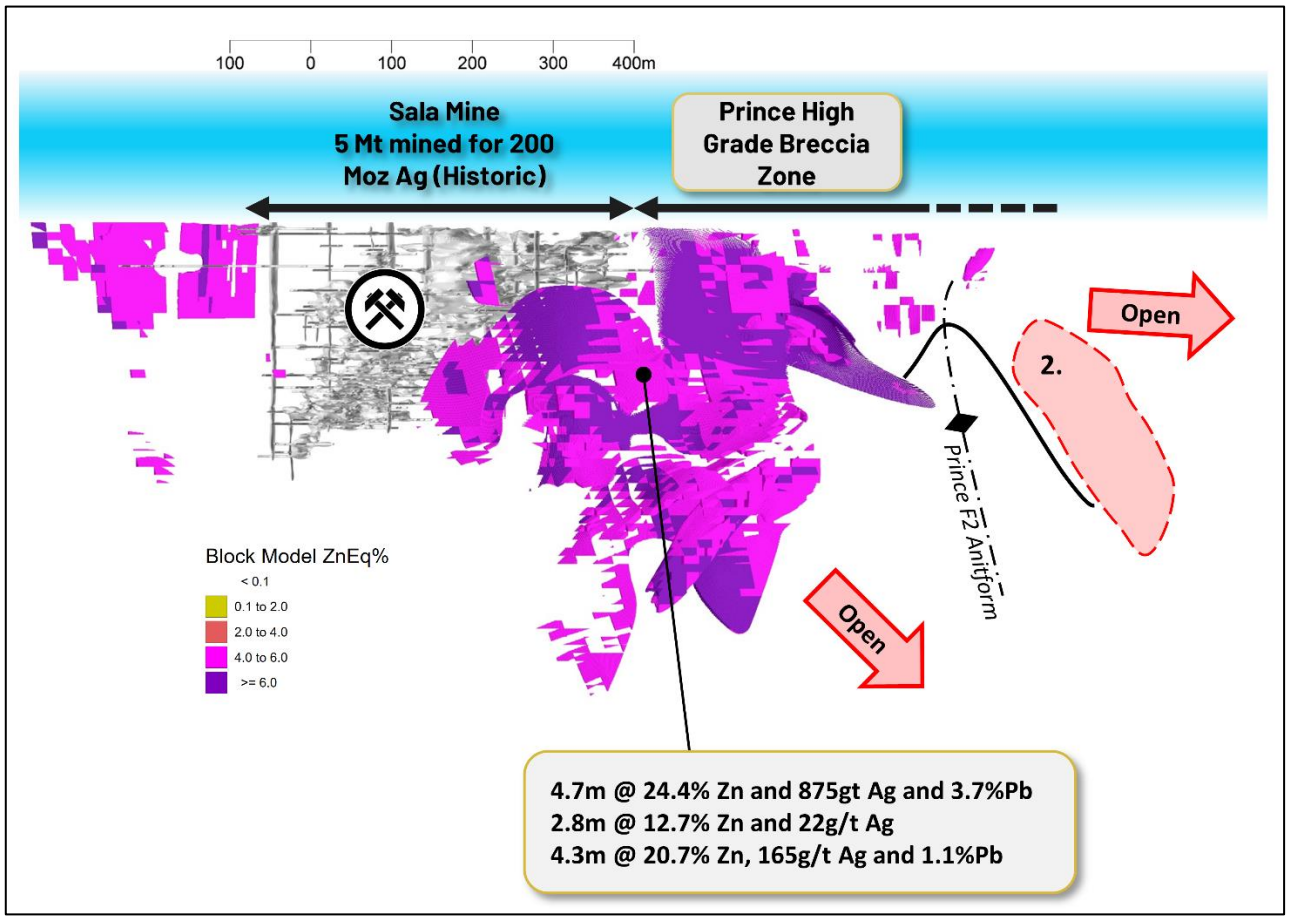

Figure 1: Long Section demonstrating the high-grade zone which totals 4.5Mt @ 6.0% Zn (Eq). The main portion of this material is related to the high-grade breccia zone consisting of massive to semi massive sphalerite, galena and native silver. The high-grade zone forms a coherent near surface zone which remains open. (ASX 3 May and 28 June 2022)[4]

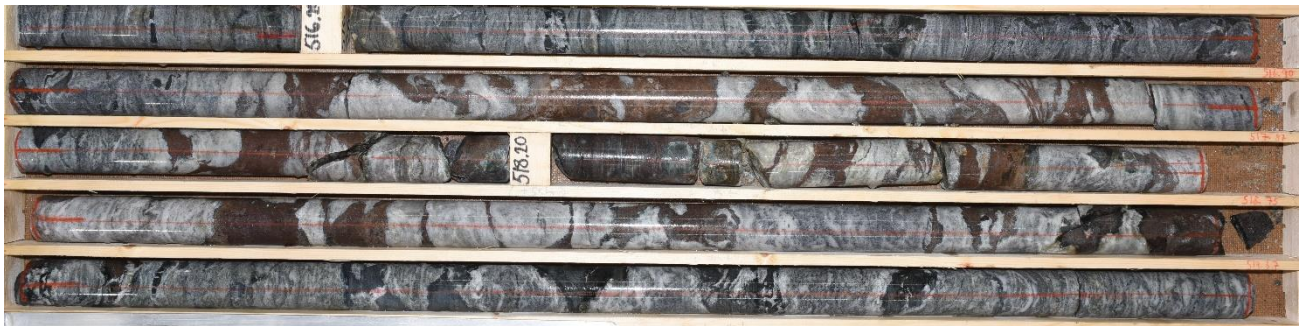

Figure 2: Sphalerite dominated breccia in hole SAL22-28. Interval assayed 2.8m@ 12.7% Zn @22g/t Ag from 516.9m (refer ASX 28 June 2022) [4]

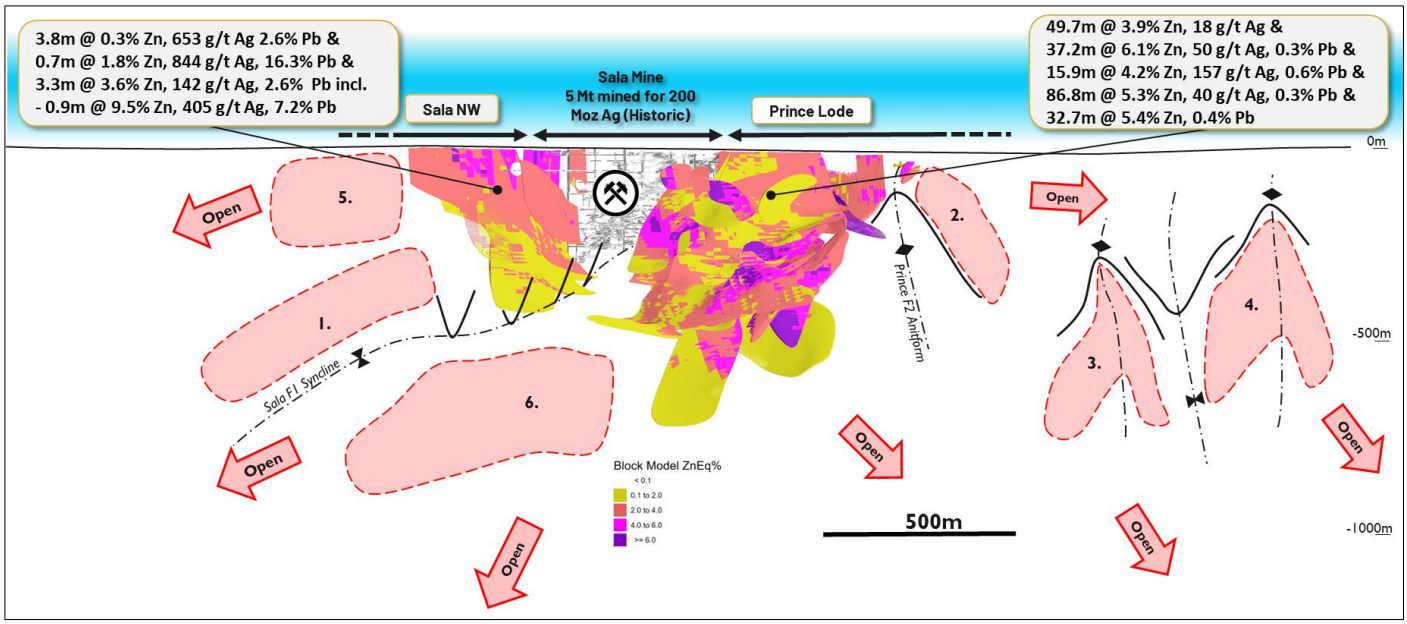

Figure 3: Long Section through the block model of Prince Lode and Sala NW Extension. Looking towards the east with the Sala Mine (200 Moz Ag produced historically)[3] in the background illustrated in grey and the multiple areas of high-priority step-out growth targets marked 1-6 in red. Highlight drill intersections (AQI:ASX 15 February 2021, 5 April 2021, 13 October 2021, 25 October 2021, 23 March 2022 and 21 June 2022)[4].

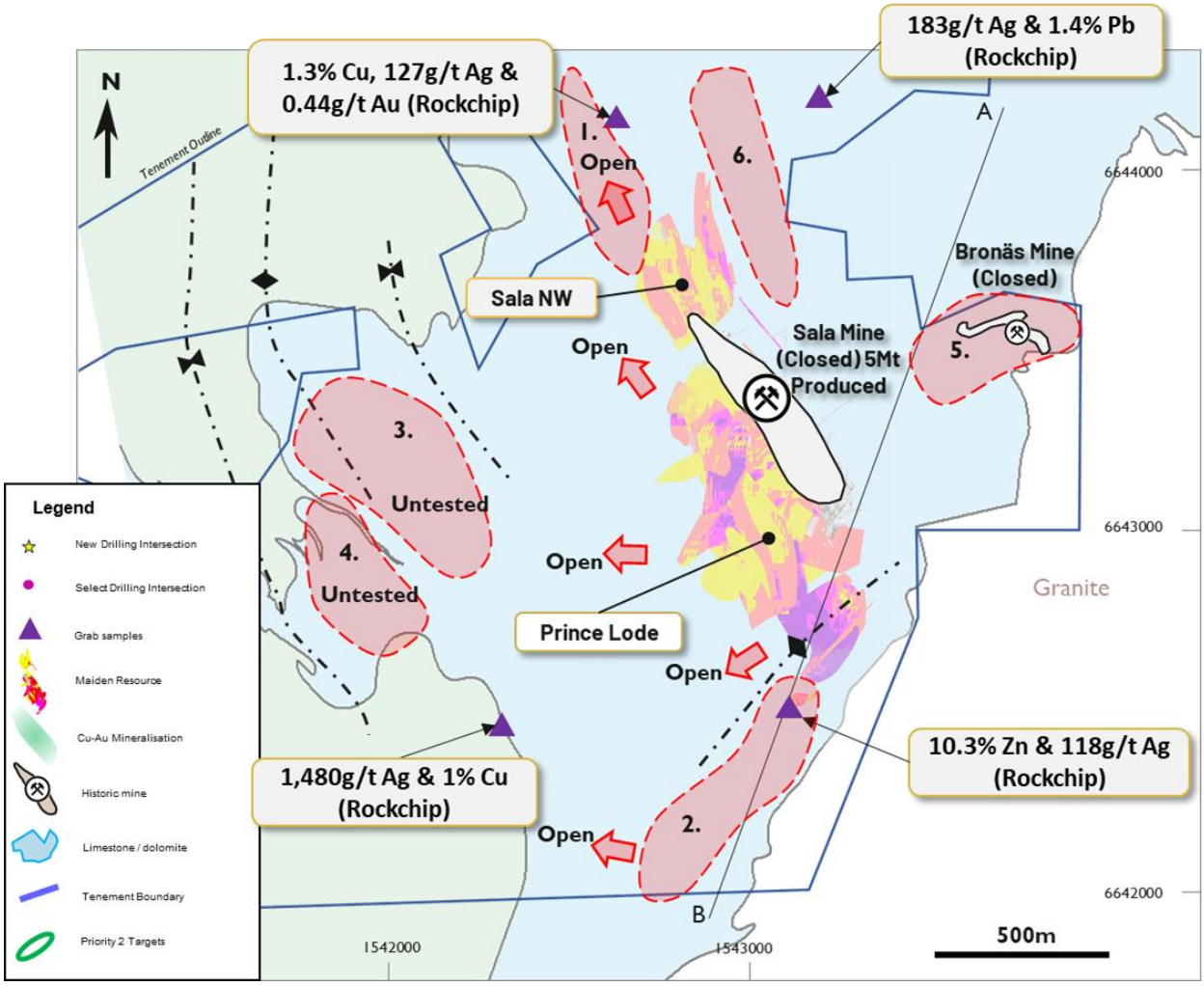

Figure 4: Plan view geology map over the Sala Zinc-silver Project showing the maiden resource, the multiple high priority step-out growth targets (1-6) as well as the historic The Sala Lode (shown in grey) which produced over 200 Moz of Silver[3] from 5 Mt mined from an underground mining operation. Image edited after Jansson et al 2019[5]. Long-section illustrated from A to B.

Resource Parameters

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1, the following summary information is provided for the understanding of the reported estimates of the Resources:

About the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) – Sala Zn-Ag-Pb Project

Table 1: Sala project resource statement June 2022

Independent JORC 2012 Inferred resource estimate at selected lower cut-off grades at the Sala Total Zn-Ag-Pb Project											
Cut-off grade	**Mass**	**Grade**					**Metal**				
	Tonnes (Mt)	**Zn Grade (%)**	**Ag Grade (g/t)**	**Pb Grade (%)**	**ZnEq (%)**	**AgEq (g/t)**	**Zn Metal (Kt)**	**Ag Metal (Moz)**	**Pb Metal (Kt)**	**ZnEq (kt)**	**AgEq (Moz)**
>1.5% ZnEq	**15.5**	2.5	38.8	0.4	**3.6**	170	388.7	19.3	63.6	**558**	85
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- 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
- No minimum mining SMU parameters applied to the Inferred Mineral Resources.
- Bulk density assignment used a slope of regression formula based on Zn grades from new 2021-2022 drilling within the mineralisation envelopes.
- Metal Equivalent calculations:
    - ZnEq (%) = Zn (%) + ((Ag_rec x Ag$ x Ag(g/t) + (Pb_rec x Pb$ x Pb(%))/(Zn_rec x Zn$)
    - AgEq (g/t) = Ag (g/t) + ((Zn_rec x Zn$ x Zn(%) + (Pb_rec x Pb$ x Pb(%))/(Ag_rec x Ag$)
    - Metal Recoveries: Zn = 93.8%; Ag = 82.0%;Pb = 89.9%
    - Metal Prices: Zn = US$2976/T; Ag = US$22.623/oz ; Pb = US$2,259/T

The Resource has been independently estimated by Cube Consulting Perth (see Competent Person statement). The estimate has been produced by 3D modelling of the lode systems and block model grade estimation using a combination of 3D accumulation estimation and 3D dynamic interpolation, using Ordinary Kriging (OK). A full summary of the resource methodology and validation is included in the Appendix A-Section 2 JORC table. All project resources have been classified as Inferred based on current drill density and the inclusion of historical drill results which will require further supporting verification drilling. It is anticipated that Infill drilling and verification drilling will support an increase in resource classification.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The host rocks have been folded and faulted with the overlying 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-west. Longitudinal sections indicate that the mineralized zone at Sala (as indicated by mined-out workings) also plunges gently to the north-west.

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-west from the historic mine area and remains open and untested to the north and down-dip.

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

Nominal initial drill patterning of 100 by 100 m. The total area of the resource covers 1,000 m (NNW) and 200 m (E) and extends to a maximum of 700m depth below surface.

Given the depth, width, and grade of the deposit Alicanto considers that the mineralisation has a reasonable prospect of eventually being mined. Particularly when considering that the resources are close to existing underground infrastructure and in proximity to world class surface infrastructure including highways and commercial hydro power lines and harbour. Additionally, there is presently a commercial underground Limestone Mine in production, less than 1km from the maiden resource.

It is anticipated that Infill drilling and verification drilling will support an increase in resource classification.

Updated Geological Review

Recently published academic research has outlined several stratabound medial magnetite-serpentine horizons in Sala closely associated with Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation.

The magnetite-serpentine represents targeting vectors for stratabound sphalerite dominated mineralisation and has a magnetic signature detectable with modern geophysical equipment from surface and air. Several branches of stratabound sulphide mineralised magnetite-serpentine horizons have been identified, interpreted to each represent different stratigraphic levels of the limestone sequence.

Classic Sala galena-silver dominated mineralisation is strongly structurally controlled to the proximity of Sala main fault zone. Locally the silver-rich mineralisation has a low content of sulphides, with silver occurring in sulphosalts.

A third mineralisation style represents more intrusion-proximal massive pyroxene with strong sphalerite mineralisation. This has only been identified at the Glas-workings in the southern part of the system and represent a highly attractive exploration target for future work.

In addition, newly published material by the government's geological survey covers all known sulphide showings in Sala Region, with published rock chip assay results further supporting the exploration potential elsewhere from Prince Lode.

Drilling Techniques, Sampling and assaying

The database consists of both historical data and that generated by Alicanto. For the Alicanto drilling since 2021, a total of 20,771m of diamond drilling has been completed from 32 holes. Holes were drilled BQ rod size. retrieving a 36.4 mm in diameter core. Contractor was Rockma Exploration Drilling AB.

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, alternatively a Gyro 330 by Xploration Products.

Alicanto's drilling has been logged for lithology, alteration and mineralisation using Alicanto's standard logging codes and format which is suitable for initial interpretation. The diamond core has not been geotechnically logged to date. All core was logged in full and photographed.

Continuous sample intervals were 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. or 50gFA ICP-AS finish (ME-GRA21. ME-GRA22). 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).

Data Compilation

In total, 135 holes for 35,909 metres has been used to inform the updated interpretation and assay data used for the July 2022 MRE. Since the commencement of new drilling by Alicanto, 20,771 metres of drilling information have been added to the Sala MRE drilling database. There were two (2) Alicanto holes awaiting assays by the close-off date for the updated estimate.

The drilling data has been relied upon as the source data for the July 2022 MRE work. Validation checks included the following work:

- Maximum hole depths check between sample/logging tables and the collar records
- Checking for sample overlaps
- Reporting missing assay intervals
- 3D visual validation in Surpac v7.4.1 of co-ordinates of collar drill holes to topography and drilling collar locations
- 3D visual validation of downhole survey data to identify if any inconsistencies of drill hole traces.

No significant errors due to data corruption and transcription have been found.

Estimation Methodology

Geological and mineralisation constraints were generated by Alicanto geological staff together with Impala Geomodelling in Leapfrog. The estimate has been produced by 3D modelling of the lode systems and block model grade estimation using a combination of grade x width accumulation composites and 3D dynamic interpolation (DK), using Ordinary Kriging (OK).

The estimation process included the following work:

- Sample lengths were noted to be highly variable. Therefore, estimation was run in accumulation (=grade * length). Interval composites were generated for the mineralised lode, which were then weighted by their respective widths to calculate an accumulation variable. When thickness was <1m and no sample before and/or after, samples have been artificially diluted with 0 grade.
- Most mineralisation domains display undulating of folded trends and require locally varying search ellipse and variogram directions. The dynamic anisotropy search feature in Isatis was used in which the search neighbourhood ellipse dip and dip direction are defined separately for each block approximating the orientation of each of the mineralised zones.
- The grade capping levels were determined using a combination of grade capping analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs). The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by grade capping where these were distinct. Otherwise, Cube has adopted a distance-based top-cut to allow extrapolation of high grade in a controlled volume for target drilling. Grade capping/ distance limiting was reviewed and applied on a domain basis.
- Most domains have limited number of samples, so they have been grouped based on their accumulation distribution and spatial proximity for variography.
- Accumulation Zn defines variograms orientations; all other variables (length, accumulation Ag and Pb) use same orientation except for selected groups of domains for Ag/Pb where plunge is different than Zn/length. Accumulation for Pb and Ag have very strong correlation (globally 0.716), their variograms are similar in ranges.
- QKNA was defined on accumulation Zn, per group of domains having the same variograms whenever possible. Same parameters have been used for all variables to ensure consistency. 4 estimation domains had less than 10 samples and could not be grouped with other domains, a mean raw grade (not accumulation) was assigned to them.
- Computer software used for the 3DM model conversion block construction was Surpac v.7.4.1; Snowden Supervisor v.8.13, was used to prepare variogram and search parameters for specific domains; and Isatis software used for grade and density estimation.
- Dynamic Kriging was performed to mitigate risk cause by sample selection when the orientation of the domain varies.

Block model validation was conducted by the following means:

- Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw assay data on a section by section basis.
- Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain.
- A global statistical comparison of input and block grades, and local composite grade (by northing, easting, RL, and along strike) relationship plots (swath plots), to the block model estimated grade for each domain.
- Comparison of the cut grade and the accumulation value from the drill hole composites with the block model grades for each mineralisation domain for Zn, Ag, and Pb.
- No selective UG mining records for the nearby historical workings are available and therefor no reconciliation analysis has been conducted. Most of the July 2022 MRE is located in areas not previously mined or discovered.

Bulk Density

Alicanto completed bulk density (BD) measurements on 399 samples of mineralised and unmineralised diamond drill core. The samples were measured by the principal laboratory using the water displacement method. BD was assigned within the block model attribute 'density' and estimated using a slope of regression formula applied to the Zn grade, i.e. BD = 0.01843 * Zn + 2.84121. BD was assigned for waste rock with a background value of 2.8tm^3.

Classification

The Mineral Resource has been entirely classified as Inferred. The Sala Property has been subject to mining in the Middle Ages and more recently from the 1930s. When assessing the combination of new drilling and historical drilling used in the July 2022 MRE, no particular common sample grid exists. While data quality control is lacking for the majority of historic UG drilling and sampling used, the well-controlled and industry standard recent drilling and re-logging and re-sampling of old core provides some validation of the information to support the estimation and classification of a Mineral Resource.

Mining factors or Assumptions

No rigorous application has been made of minimum mining width, internal or external dilution for interpreted mineralisation domains used for the July 2022 MRE.

Both Open Pit and Underground (UG) mining have been the historical mining activities at Sala. No assumptions on UG mining methods have been made for the July 2022MRE.

Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions

No testwork has been undertaken by Alicanto Minerals Ltd for the Sala or Prince Lodes.

Reporting Cut-Off grade

All resources are reported at a range of Zn% (Eq) cut-offs at 0.5% intervals for selected values from 0.5 % to 4.0% lower cut-off which is deemed acceptable based on approximate industry costings associated with the likely mining methods:

- Open Pit mining methods (shallow horizon broad Zn mineralisation assemblages).
- Deeper, narrow vein underground mining (high grade, narrow, steeply dipping mineralisation assemblages.

Metal Equivalent Calculations

Zn% (Eq) and Ag g/t (Eq) are based on recoveries at analogous mineralisation systems in Sweden to calculate the Zn equivalent grades a recovery of 93.8% Zn, 82% Ag and 89.9% Pb was applied.

The following price assumptions were used to calculate the Zn% (Eq):

- Zinc Price of USD $2,976 per tonne
- Silver Price of USD $22.62 per ounce
- Lead Price of USD $2,259 per tonne

Equivalents were calculated using the following formula

- ZnEq (%) = Zn (%) + ((Ag_rec x Ag$ x Ag(g/t) + (Pb_rec x Pb$ x Pb(%))/(Zn_rec x Zn$)
- AgEq (g/t) = Ag (g/t) + ((Zn_rec x Zn$ x Zn(%) + (Pb_rec x Pb$ x Pb(%))/(Ag_rec x Ag$)

It is the company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Nothing contained in this announcement constitutes investment, legal, tax or other advice. You should seek appropriate professional advice before making any investment decision.

Environmental Permitting

Alicanto has appointed international Engineering and Consulting firm Ramboll Sweden (Ramboll Sverige - Ramboll Sverige) to undertake the Environmental permitting process with work to commence immediately.

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

About Alicanto Minerals

Alicanto Minerals (ASX: AQI) is pursuing aggressive exploration campaigns in Sweden's highly-regarded mining region of Bergslagen. The first of these is targeting extensions of the historic Sala silver-zinc-lead deposit and the second involves greenfields exploration around the Greater Falun copper-gold and polymetallic skarn project.

The Company is highly leveraged to exploration success and puts a strong emphasis on ensuring that drilling and news flow is ongoing. This approach underpins its strategy of creating shareholder value by discovering, growing and developing precious and base metal resources in the tier-one location of Sweden.

The strategy is driven by a Board and Management team comprising a broad range of expertise, including extensive technical, operational, financial and commercial skills as well as experience in mining exploration, strategy, venture capital, acquisitions and corporate finance.

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.

The information in this announcement that relates to mineral resources has been reviewed and compiled by Mr Brian Fitzpatrick. Mr Fitzpatrick is a full time employee of Cube Consulting Pty Ltd, who specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation and exploration. Neither Mr Fitzpatrick nor Cube Consulting Pty Ltd holds any interest in Alicanto Minerals Ltd, its related parties, or in any of the mineral properties that are the subject of this announcement. Mr Fitzpatrick is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (or "CP") as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr Fitzpatrick has reviewed the contents of this ASX announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Disclaimers

References to previous ASX announcements should be read in conjunction with this release.

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. Garpenberg Mine statistics obtained from "Boliden Summary Report, Resources and Reserves, 2021 and https://www.boliden.com/operations/mines/boliden-garpenberg. Boliden method of reporting Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves intends to comply with the Pan-European Reserves and Resources Reporting Committee (PERC) "PERC Reporting Standard 2017".
2. Zinkgruvan Mine statistics obtained from NI 43-101 Tech Report for Zinkgruvan Mine (November 2017) obtained from https://www.lundinmining.com.
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. 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.
5. 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.
6. www.boliden.com/globalassets/investor-relations/reports-and-presentations/capital-markets- day/2021/4-new-opportunities-to-extend-our-reserves-p-mines.pdf.

APPENDIX A

Sala 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.*	• Surface diamond drill core sampling is the predominant sampling method used at the Sala Project. • The core was sawn in half following a sample cutting line determined by geologists during logging and submitted for analysis on nominal 1m (1ft for historical drillholes) intervals or defined by geological boundaries determined by the logging geologist. • Half core submitted to ALS laboratories. • Drilling since 1938 up to 1951, quoted with JONSON (Avesta Jernverk) has 22mm diameter core. Core with SAE prefix drilled by Boliden in 1981 to 1985, has 46mm core. Core with SAA prefix drilled by Tumi Resources in 2008 to 2012 with 40.3 mm. SAL-prefix by Alicanto was drilled with BQ (36.4mm core).
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 7.957.7m diamond drilling has been completed in 13 holes (excluding SAL2111 reported previously). Holes were drilled. BQ rod size. retrieving a 36.4 mm in diameter core. Contractor was Rockma Exploration Drilling AB. • Previous drilling quoted was carried out by Avesta Jernverk with 22mm drill core recovered from drilling. Boliden drilling retrieved 46mm core. Tumi Resources drilling recovered 40.3mm core.
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. • For drilling conducted by other operators, recoveries are unknown although reports do not highlight significant core loss. • A review of recoveries results does not highlight a relationship between sample recovery and grade or highlight any sample bias due to loss of material.
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. • Geological logging of Diamond Core samples is qualitative and descriptive in nature.
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*	• 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. or 50gFA ICP-AS finish (ME-GRA21. ME-GRA22). 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes follow appropriate industry standard (sample length vs core diameter). • This sampling techniques adopted for the 2021-2022 drilling are industry standard and deemed appropriate. • Sample size is deemed industry standard for the deposit type and styles of mineralisation. • All drilling quoted from Avesta Jernverk, Tumi Resources, Boliden and Alicanto exploration.
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.*	• 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. • Samples were submitted to ALS in Galway, Ireland (via sample prep at ALS in Piteå, Sweden), for analysis. Samples were crushed (CRU-32). split (SPL-21). pulverized (PUL-32). • Historical drill results prior to 1981 are Fire Assay conducted by unknown laboratories (most likely the mine laboratory during the operational life of the Sala Mine) and with unknown preparation methods and assay charge. Drill results between 1981 and 1985 conducted by Boliden in-house laboratory. Recent sampling by Alicanto minerals on drill holes subject to this release (prefix SAL**) were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Galway, Ireland for analysis. • QA/QC work is industry standard and acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. Selected samples were sent to MSAnalytical AB to verify results from ALS and all samples passed within tolerable values. Also, a Metallic screening test was performed on selected samples, with no major variances detected.
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. • There are no twinned holes in the dataset but a comparison of the results of different drilling generations shows that results were comparable. • Alicanto records new drilling data in Excel spreadsheet format synchronized with Maxgeo server in Perth, Australia. • No adjustments were made to assay data but the procedure to determine which assay to enter into the database is as follows. Assay results are automatically sent from ALS laboratory to Maxgeo DataShed5. Automatic parameters check each batch to pre-set standard deviation. Flagged deviations must be manually checked. Loaded values are a combination of ICP and FA results.
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. alternatively, an isGyro 330 by Xploration Products. • All location data is in SWEREF99TM except where noted. • Topographic Control for Alicanto drilling (SAL prefix) is from precision measurement with Leica TS30. For all other collar data elevation was estimated from contours provided from DTM. Topographic control for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		underground drillhole collars has been digitised from level plans or converted from mine grids. All surface collars have now been projected to a DTM generated from a LIDAR survey and are to an accuracy of <1m.
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 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. Continuous sampling has been used in between most significant intercepts of mineralisation. • 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 to test 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. • Drill hole orientations were designed to test perpendicular or sub-perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. Drilling was typically oriented perpendicular to the trend of geophysical anomalism and the mapped strike and dip of observed mineralisation on surface and elsewhere in the project area. • Due to the density of drilling and the orientation of drilling perpendicular to mineralized bodies there is limited bias introduced by drillhole orientation.
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. • An additional audit and review of sampling techniques and data was conducted by Cube Consulting as part of the Resource Estimation subject to this release.

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.*	• 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. While most of this data is not in the public domain. recent findings in SGU's archives have now been made available. Boliden AB acquired the exploration and mining rights and later discovered the deep parts of the Prince Lode.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		seemingly parallel to the Sala Silver Mine. The bulk of the diamond drill holes were drilled between 1981 and 1985. Some information concerning these exploration efforts were made public by Tumi Resources (TSXV) in 2012. Detailed drilling and assay information was 2021 released by SGU (Swedish Geological Survey). Since early 1990's only a small drilling campaign by Riddarhyttan Resources (1998) targeting IP anomalies north of Sala town and by Tumi (2008 and 2012) targeting Prince 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.*	• The locational information is considered sufficient to indicate potential for significant mineralisation. • Refer to Appendix A in ASX release 04/05/2021, 03/08/2021, 13/10/2021, 25/10/2021, 01/02/2022, 23/03/2022, 03/05/2022 and 28/06/2022 as well as the current release for drill hole information for all reported drill holes for this JORC 2012 Table 1 and in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.7.2.
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.*	• Here reported Ag values are based on 50g fire assay results (ME-GRA22) in combination with ME-ICP41 for composite calculation. • All drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.1% Zn, no upper cut off grade has been applied. A maximum of 1m internal waste was allowed. Tabulated results are presented in ASX announcements 04/05/2021, 03/08/2021, 13/10/2021, 25/10/2021, 01/02/2022, 23/03/2022, 03/05/2022 and 28/06/2022. • Zinc equivalent grades have been calculated based on the following assumed metal prices: zinc-US$2,976.24/t, lead-US$2,259.07/t, silver-UD$727,345.29/t. Potential metallurgical recoveries have been included in the calculation of zinc equivalents with recoveries of zinc-93.8%, lead-89.9%, silver-82.0%. The following formula was used to calculate the zinc equivalent grade, with results rounded to one decimal point: Zneq = Zn% + Zn% * [(727,345.29*0.82*Ag%+2,259.07*0.8990*Pb%)]/(2,976.24*0.9380*Zn%).
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*	• The majority of the drill holes are drilled as close to orthogonal to the plane of the mineralized lodes as possible. A number of drill holes have intersected the mineralisation at high angles. • Only down hole lengths are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported. there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole 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.*	• Reported intervals are length down hole, true width of reported mineralisation is not established. Appropriate maps and sections (to scale) are included in the body of this release. • Maps and sections are included in the body of this release as deemed appropriate by the competent person.
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. • Any significant higher-grade zones in historical drilling quoted in this release have been reported in ASX announcements 04/05/2021, 03/08/2021, 13/10/2021, 25/10/2021, 01/02/2022, 23/03/2022, 03/05/2022 and 28/06/2022. • All results above 2.5% lower cut-off ZnEq quoted in this release have been reported in ASX announcements 04/05/2021, 03/08/2021, 13/10/2021, 25/10/2021, 01/02/2022, 23/03/2022, 03/05/2022 and 28/06/2022.
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.*	• In November 2021. the SGU (Swedish Geological Survey) published a report describing mineral and bedrock deposits in Sala municipality. The fieldwork was conducted between 2017 and 2021. • Appropriate 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 exploration work at Sala. including diamond drilling. is being planned. • Alicanto Minerals Limited is currently conducting drill testing of additional lodes as well as step out and infill drilling of existing lodes to further enhance the resources quoted in this release. More information is presented in the body of this report. • Diagrams in the main body of this release show areas of possible resource extension on existing lodes. The company continues to identify and assess multiple other target areas within the property boundary for additional resources.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• The Cube CP for the Mineral Resource estimates (MRE) has not undertaken an independent data verification of the data supplied in the databases pertaining to this project. Data compilation and verification was undertaken by company employees. Cube accepts that the work was diligently undertaken and does not represent a material risk to the project. • The drilling data was supplied to Cube in a CSV format. This data has been relied upon as the source data for the July 2022 MRE work. Cube compiled the data for importing into a standard resource database in MS Access. Validation checks completed by the Cube included the following work: o Maximum hole depths check between sample/logging tables and the collar records o Checking for sample overlaps o Reporting missing assay intervals o 3D visual validation in Surpac v7.4.1 of co-ordinates of collar drill holes to topography and drilling collar locations o 3D visual validation of downhole survey data to identify if any inconsistencies of drill hole traces. • No material issues were identified by Cube. No significant errors due to data corruption and transcription have been found. • Since the commencement of new drilling by Alicanto, 20,771 metres of drilling information have been added to the Sala MRE drilling database. There were two (2) Alicanto holes awaiting assays by the close-off date for the updated estimate. • In total, 135 holes for 35,909 metres has been used to inform the updated interpretation and assay data used for the July 2022 MRE.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Brian Fitzpatrick (Principal Geologist at Cube Consulting) who is the Competent Person for the July 2022 MRE has not undertaken a site visit to date. • Western Australia hard border restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, have prevented the CP from undertaking a site visit at a convenient date prior to the completion of the July 2022 MRE. For the July 2022 MRE, the CP has relied upon information provided by Alicanto Geologists, and data room documentation provided by Alicanto.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Geology, structural and mineralisation 3DM wireframes based on Leapfrog software models were provided to Cube by Alicanto for use in the July 2022 MRE. • The confidence in the geological interpretation is moderate as a result of the current knowledge from adjacent historical Open Pit and UG workings, and recent diamond drilling from surface. Mineralisation trends are open along strike and down plunge, so continuous review and understanding of lithological and structural controls are being undertaken to further increase the degree of precision and accuracy of the geological interpretation beyond the limits of the current information. • The data used for the July 2022 MRE was comprised of surface and UG diamond drill holes. No other sample types were used in the July 2022 MRE. UG mining and sampling locations have not been verified. Most of the development and possible stoped out areas from previous historical mining areas are not located in the current July 2022 MRE area and are not material to the depleted Resource Estimate. • Alicanto has reported earlier in 2022 that recently published academic research has outlined several stratabound medial magnetite-serpentine horizons in Sala

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		closely associated with Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation. Classic Sala galena-silver dominated mineralisation is strongly structurally controlled and crosscuts the stratabound type. Locally the silver-rich mineralisation has a low content of sulphides, with silver occurring in sulphosalts. A third mineralisation style represents more intrusion-proximal massive pyroxene with strong sphalerite mineralisation. This has only been identified at the Glas workings in the southern part of the system and represent a highly attractive exploration target for future work. • The current geological interpretation is based on the above observations from the recent studies along with logged diamond drill core, and re-logging of historical diamond drill holes, drilled between the 1930s to 2008. • Grade distribution plots were created in Surpac to assist with assessing grade continuity along strike, down dip, and to assess if any down plunge component was apparent. A major zone of Zn-Pb mineralisation appears to plunge to the NE and currently open at depth. • The 3DM wireframing has been constructed showing that all the mineralisation is hosted within a broad dolomite unit, with individual mineralisation 3DM domains mostly striking north to north-westerly, dipping moderately to steeply to the west/northwest. The staked series of mineralisation domains mostly follow the stratabound sequence and culminating with tightly folded antiformal mineralisation zone at depth. Domain interpretations have been modelled to abruptly pinch out passed the last drilling intersection for this interpretation. A major granite intrusive bounds the mineralisation to the south and southeast. • The stacked mineralisation domains are separated by 2 planar major fault structures separating the north zone (Nygruvan zone), Main Zone, South Zone mineralisation. The fault zones trend NE-SW and are interpreted as steep to sub-vertical. Another fault structure lies further to the south of the Sala Zn-Ag-Pb mineralisation. • A horizontal glacial till overburden 3DM surface was provided across the resource area interpreted from geologically logging of the surface drill holes. The thickness of the overburden varies from 0m thick (where there was ground disturbed by old surface mining activities, to 20m vertical thick. As all of the overburden is assumed as waste material, this has been depleted from mineralisation volumes during the wireframing process.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• Known Zn-Ag-Pb mineralisation within the July 2022 MRE area has overall dimensions of approximately 1,500m strike (in NNW direction), 400m width and has been interpreted to extend to maximum of 700m vertical depth (VD) for the Main Zone, 420m for the Nygruvan Zone, and 200m for the South Zone. Multiple lode systems exist within this area, predominantly within and in close proximity to the historical workings and to the SE of previously mined Open Pit workings.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource Estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or	• The estimate has been produced by 3D modelling of the lode systems and block model grade estimation using a combination of grade x width accumulation composites and 3D dynamic interpolation (DK), using Ordinary Kriging (OK): o Sample lengths were noted to be highly variable. Therefore estimation was run in accumulation (=grade * length). Interval composites were generated for the mineralised lode, which were then weighted by their respective widths to calculate an *accumulation variable*. When thickness was <1m and no sample before and/or after, samples have been artificially diluted with 0 grade. o Most mineralisation domains display undulating of folded trends and require locally varying search

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the Resource Estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	ellipse and variogram directions. The dynamic anisotropy search feature in Isatis was used in which the search neighbourhood ellipse dip and dip direction are defined separately for each block approximating the orientation of each of the mineralised zones. ○ The grade capping levels were determined using a combination of grade capping analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs). The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by grade capping where these were distinct. Otherwise Cube has adopted a distance-based top-cut to allow extrapolation of high grade in a controlled volume for target drilling. Grade capping/ distance limiting was reviewed and applied on a domain basis. ○ Most domains have limited number of samples, so they have been grouped based on their accumulation distribution and spatial proximity for variography. ○ Accumulation Zn defines variograms orientations; all other variables (length, accumulation Ag and Pb) use same orientation except for selected groups of domains for Ag/Pb where plunge is different than Zn/length. Accumulation for Pb and Ag have very strong correlation (globally 0.716), their variograms are similar in ranges. ○ QKNA was defined on accumulation Zn, per group of domains having the same variograms whenever possible. Same parameters have been used for all variables to ensure consistency. 4 estimation domains had less than 10 samples and could not be grouped with other domains, a mean raw grade (not accumulation) was assigned to them. ○ Computer software used for the 3DM model conversion block construction was Surpac v.7.4.1; Snowden Supervisor v.8.13, was used to prepare variogram and search parameters for specific domains; and Isatis software used for grade and density estimation. ○ Dynamic Kriging was performed to mitigate risk cause by sample selection when the orientation of the domain varies. • For the July 2022 MRE, ID2 estimation was used as a check estimate against the OK estimation, with no significant variations in global estimate results. • Cube is not aware of any previously reported resource estimates for the specific area modelled for the July 2022 MRE. • No by-product recoveries were considered • Estimation of deleterious elements was not completed for the July 2022 MRE. • The parent block size used is 10mE, 20mN and 10m RL and sub-blocked to 0.625mEN x 1.25mN x 0.625mRL. The data spacing has relied on a combination of recent and historic surface diamond drilling, with no particular common sample spacing. • No assumptions of selective mining units were made. • A moderate to weak correlation between zinc and other elements has been noted. A strong directional control was observed during variography analysis between Pb and Ag. • The mineralised domains acted as a hard boundary to control the July 2022 MRE. Two separate Ag domains were modelled for this MRE, one Pb domain and one Pb-Zn domain modelled. All other mineralisation domains were modelled to Zn lower grade thresholds. • Block model validation was conducted by the following means: ○ Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw assay data on a section by section basis. ○ Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		volume to that of the block model volume for each domain. ○ A global statistical comparison of input and block grades, and local composite grade (by northing, easting, RL, and along strike) relationship plots (swath plots), to the block model estimated grade for each domain. ○ Comparison of the cut grade and the accumulation value from the drill hole composites with the block model grades for each mineralisation domain for Zn, Ag, and Pb. ○ No selective UG mining records for the nearby historical workings are available and therefor no reconciliation analysis has been conducted. Most of the July 2022 MRE is located in areas not previously mined or discovered.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• The tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• All resources are reported at a range of Zn cut-offs at 0.5% intervals for selected values from 0.5% to 2.5% lower cut-off. • These cut-off limits are deemed acceptable based on approximate industry costings associated with the likely mining methods: ○ Open Pit mining methods (shallow horizon broad Zn mineralisation assemblages). ○ Deeper, narrow vein underground mining (high grade, narrow, steeply dipping mineralisation assemblages).
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• No rigorous application has been made of minimum mining width, internal or external dilution for interpreted mineralisation domains used for the July 2022 MRE. • Both Open Pit and Underground (UG) mining have been the historical mining activities at Sala. No assumptions on UG mining methods have been made for the July 2022 MRE.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• No metallurgical factors have been considered as part of the July 2022 MRE • The historical performance of the Sala mine have not been made available at this stage.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well	• No environmental factors have been considered as part of the July 2022 MRE. No assumptions have been made in regard to possible waste and process residue disposal options or the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. • The project is the site of historic mining activity, located within an existing mineral field

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Bulk density (BD) assignment was determined by laboratory BD sampling. • Alicanto completed BD measurements on 399 samples of mineralised and unmineralised diamond drill core. The samples were measured by the principal laboratory using the water displacement method. BD was assigned within the block model attribute 'density' and estimated using a slope of regression formula applied to the Zn grade, i.e. BD = 0.01843 * Zn + 2.84121. BD was assigned for waste rock with a background value of 2.8. • There were no considerations required for BD based on weathering profiles or porosity, as the mineralised quartz veins domains interpreted for the July 2022 MRE lie entirely within the primary or fresh sulphide rock.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The Mineral Resource has been entirely classified as Inferred. The Sala Property has been subject to mining in the Middle Ages and more recently from the 1930s. When assessing the combination of new drilling and historical drilling used in the July 2022 MRE, no particular common sample grid exists. While data quality control is lacking for the majority of historic UG drilling and sampling used, the well-controlled and industry standard recent drilling and re-logging and re-sampling of old core provides some validation of the information to support the estimation and classification of a Mineral Resource. • The July 2022 MRE results appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource Estimates.	• Internal peer review has been completed by Cube which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource Estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• It is the CP's opinion that reported Inferred Resources are appropriate for the level of accuracy and confidence in the July 2022 MRE for the Sala Project. The depletion solid provided for the July 2022 MRE contains mostly broad shapes indicating a sterilisation domain has been used to define previous mined areas, so there is potential for some inaccuracy with the depletion volume excluded from the July 2022 MRE. Most of the depletion area is located above or on the perimeter of the July 2022 MRE are and therefore it is expected that the grade and tonnage discrepancies are minimal, and therefore the depleted material margin of error is within reasonable limits for Inferred Resource category. • Modelling for the July 2022 MRE has provided an understanding of the global grade distribution but not the local grade distribution The Mineral Resources constitute a global Resource Estimate. • Historical production data for the nearby mining area on the Sala property is not available at this stage.