ALICANTO MINERALS LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
19th December 2022

Greater Falun Copper-Gold-Zinc-Silver Project, Sweden

High-grade drill results confirm discovery near historic Falun mine

Assay results from the Skyttgruvan-Naverberg prospect include up to 744g/t silver, 32.4% zinc and 1.9% copper, confirming significant mineralisation in same host horizon as the Falun mine

Key Points

- **Assay results from first drill hole (GRO22-19) confirm multiple zones of significant mineralisation, intersections including:**
  - **5.3m @ 6.8% Zn eq** (84g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu, 3.3% Zn, 1.2% Pb)
  - **2.9m @ 14.7% Zn eq** (194g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 4.9% Zn, 7.6% Pb)
  - **6.8m @ 9.7% Zn eq** (114g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu, 5.5% Zn, 1.0% Pb, 0.13g/t Au)
  - **3.9m @ 11.3% Zn eq** (20g/t Ag, 0.2% Cu, 9.5% Zn, 1.5% Pb)
- **Mineralisation includes native silver (assays up to 744g/t Ag), copper mineralisation (assays up to 1.9% Cu), anomalous gold values (assays up to 0.65g/t Au) within broader zones of zinc (assays up to 32.4% Zn)**
- **Follow up exploration activities including diamond core drilling will now be undertaken along key target areas of the 3.5km prospective mineralised limestone horizon that hosts the historic world class Cu-Au-Zn-Ag Falun mine**
- **A second step out diamond hole (GRO22-20) was recently completed which did not intersect the target limestone horizon, however stringer and disseminated copper (chalcopyrite) mineralisation was intercepted over 8.0 metres and down-hole electromagnetic surveying has allowed the refinement of a significant off-hole conductor interpreted to be the potential offset of mineralisation from that identified in GRO22-19** (assays pending – refer photo 1)
- **Alicanto geologists are now compiling and reviewing these latest results along with newly acquired historic data associated with the Falun mine. This analysis is driving the permitting for next stage follow up exploration activities at Falun**
- **At Alicanto's Sala Project, drilling has re-commenced, targeting step-out Resource growth and near mine targets associated with high-grade silver and zinc similar to the Sala mine which historically produced 200 million oz silver at an average grade of 1,244g/t Ag and up to 7,000g/t silver[1]**

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ASX: AQI

Alicanto Minerals Ltd (**Alicanto** or the **Company**) (ASX: AQI) is pleased to announce that it has received assay results from its initial drill hole at the Skyttgruvan-Naverberg target at the Falun Project.

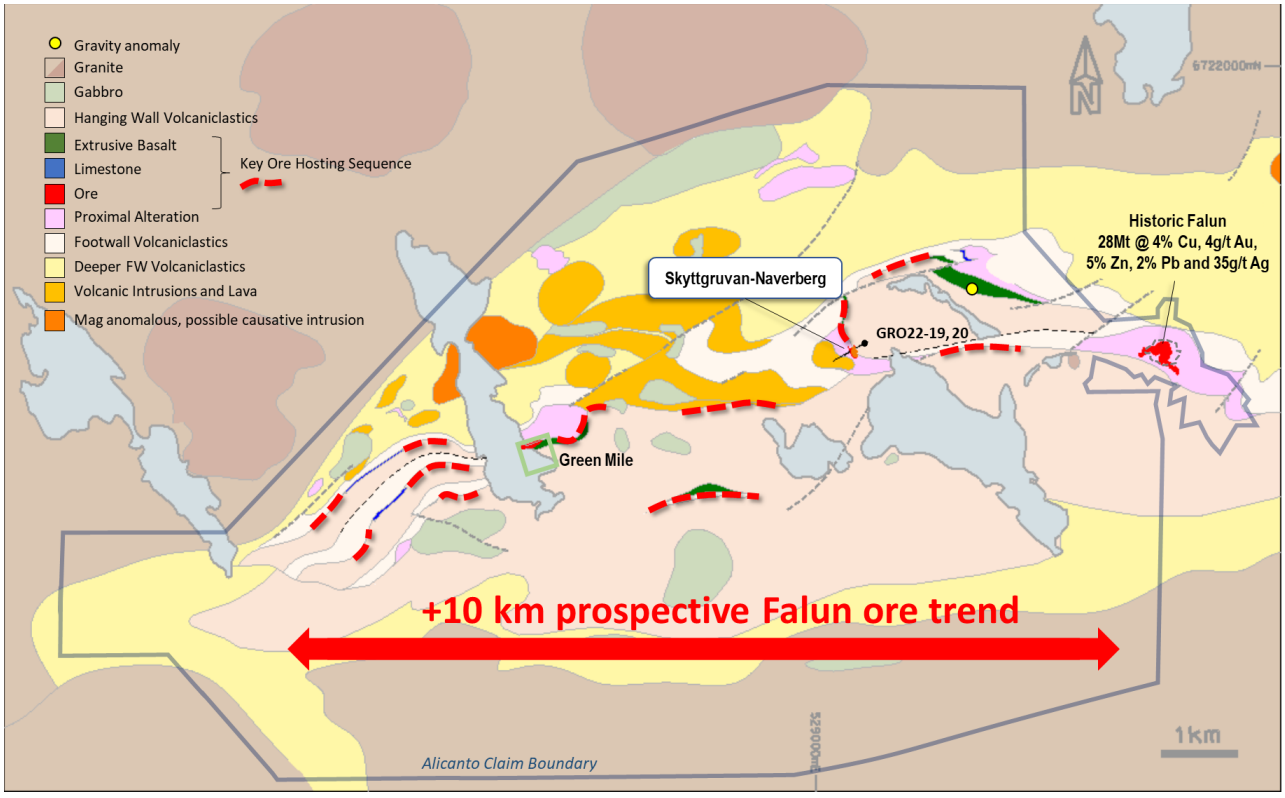
Alicanto Managing Director Rob Sennitt said: *"These are extremely encouraging results which suggest we have made an important breakthrough in our search of the extension of the rich Falun mineralised system.*

The Falun mine was one of the great mines of the world. For centuries it was the largest copper producer in the western world. We have always believed that there is significant potential for additional mineralisation in the region.

These results, some 3.5km from the historic Falun mine, continue to build on our thesis that the Falun system is much bigger than what was initially mined. The success of the two drill holes provides significant encouragement to progress with the design of a comprehensive program to continue our exploration at Falun.

Alicanto has now identified two high quality projects at Falun and Sala which provide significant upside and optionality for Alicanto shareholders."

Figure 1: *Map of Falun regional geology showing the locations of the Falun mine and the drill holes GRO22-19 and 20, assuming finalisation of the acquisition of the Falun mine.*



Technical description

The Skyttgruvan-Naverberg target is located 3.5km along the limestone sequence host to the historic Falun mine. Operations at Falun historically produced 28Mt at 4% copper, 4g/t gold, 5% zinc, 2% lead and 35g/t silver.[2] Falun was one of the great mines of Europe operating for nearly 1,000 years before it closed in 1992. The Company recently announced that it had signed a binding agreement to acquire the historic Falun mine and surrounding tenure (refer ASX announcement dated 9 November 2022). At Skyttgruvan historical mining between 1890 and 1908 targeted copper-zinc production from a small underground mine. No modern exploration has tested the mine horizon limestone since the mine closure, despite the close proximity and analogous lithostratigraphic position to Falun.

A recent drillhole targeted the down plunge continuation of the historic underground mine at Skyttgruvan and has successfully intersected semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization in the stratigraphic footwall contact to the regional Falun limestone unit. The intersected sequence mimics the stratigraphic location and asymmetric alteration in the host limestone of the nearby historic Falun Mine.

Multiple higher-grade intercepts were returned within a broader zone of elevated sulphide mineralization. Intersections are zinc dominated but include elevated silver, copper and lead grades and anomalous gold values. Individual assays of up to 744g/t silver, up to 1.9% copper and up to 0.65g/t gold are reported from the drillhole.

Assay results from drillhole GRO22-19 include:

- 5.3m @ 6.8% Zn eq (84g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu, 3.3% Zn, 1.2% Pb)
- 2.9m @ 14.7% Zn eq (194g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 4.9% Zn, 7.6% Pb)
- 6.8m @ 9.7% Zn eq (0.13g/t Au, 114g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu, 5.5% Zn, 1.0% Pb)
- 3.9m @ 11.3% Zn eq (20g/t Ag, 0.2% Cu, 9.5% Zn, 1.5% Pb)

The current modelling for Falun and Skyttgruvan-Naverberg is that they constitute a tight intrusion related skarn system without significant telescoping of copper-gold as proximal and silver-zinc-lead as distal, as can be seen for example at Sala. Instead, the Company has found a significantly higher endowment of gold and copper together with the silver-zinc-lead at the one limestone chemical trap.

A second drillhole (GRO22-20) has been completed which intersected strongly anthophyllite altered proximal footwall alteration. The host limestone sequence was not intercepted with the interpreted geology indicating that the hole has stayed in the footwall sequence. Stringer and disseminated copper mineralisation in the form of chalcopyrite was intercepted between 397.60-405.57 down hole. The location of the copper intersection correlates to the surface projection of the Naverberg deposit, a small, historic open pit copper mine, which constitutes the footwall copper-rich stringer zone to the Skyttgruvan deposit.

Down hole EM measurements returned a significant off-hole conductor north of the hole. This conductor is interpreted to be the conductor detected in GRO22-19, with a refined strike from the original modelled plate. Hole GRO22-20 has not intersected the modelled plate and the target remains untested. The source of the conductor is interpreted to be either (i) displaced continuation of massive sulphides intersected in hole GRO22-19, or (ii) stronger copper stringer style mineralization associated with the Naverberg Mine.

The Company is currently progressing permitting with the department of mines to allow follow up surface electromagnetic surveys of the target host limestone horizon and further drilling to test the modelled down hole electromagnetic targets and continuation of the Skyttgruvan mineralization.

The drill rig has now returned to Sala while permitting progresses at Falun for further exploration activity, including follow up drilling. Drilling at Sala will initially test high priority targets in the vicinity of the Sala mine targeting structural analogues of the Sala system which historically produced 200Moz of high-grade silver.[1]

Figure 2: *Map of Skyttgruvan-Naverberg. Generalised geology with modelled plates of DHEM conductor modelled from results in GRO22-20.*

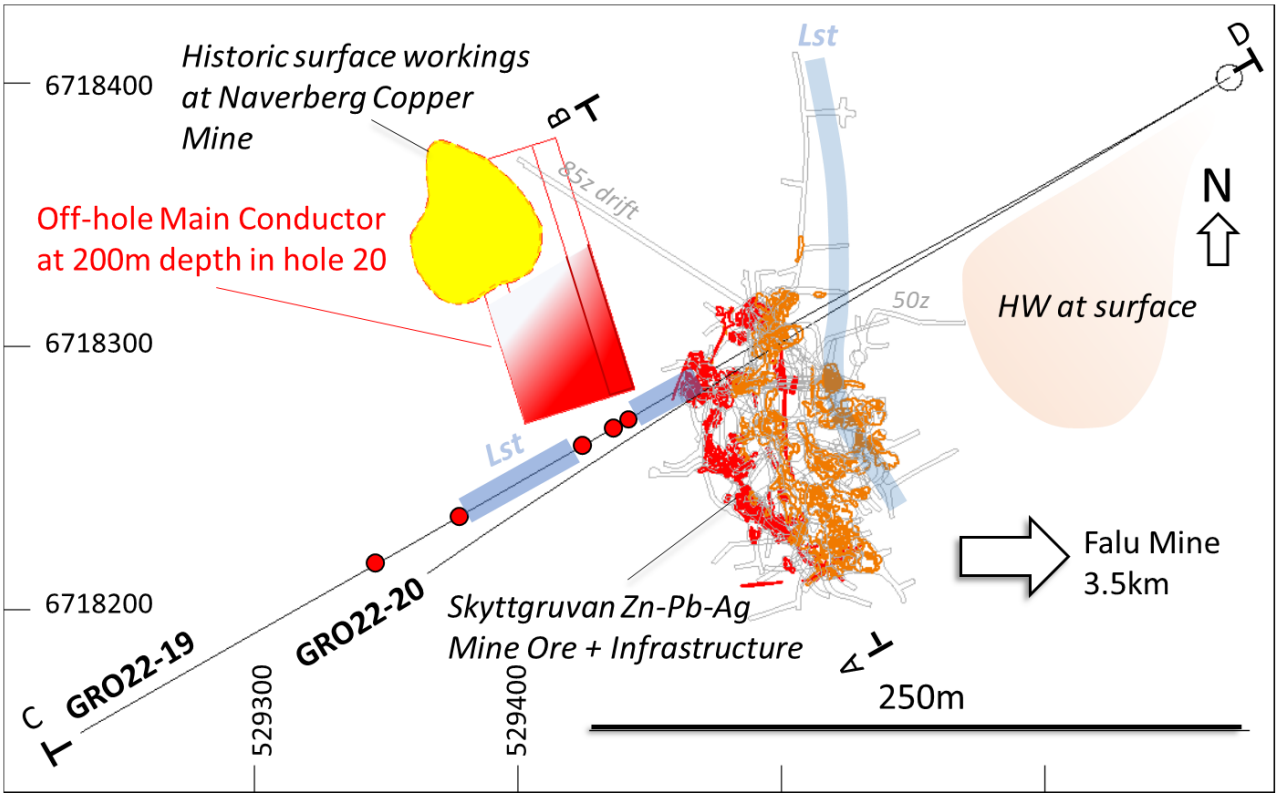


Figure 3: *Profile and section of Skyttgruvan-Naverberg. Skyttgruvan mine statistics from NLG.*[3]

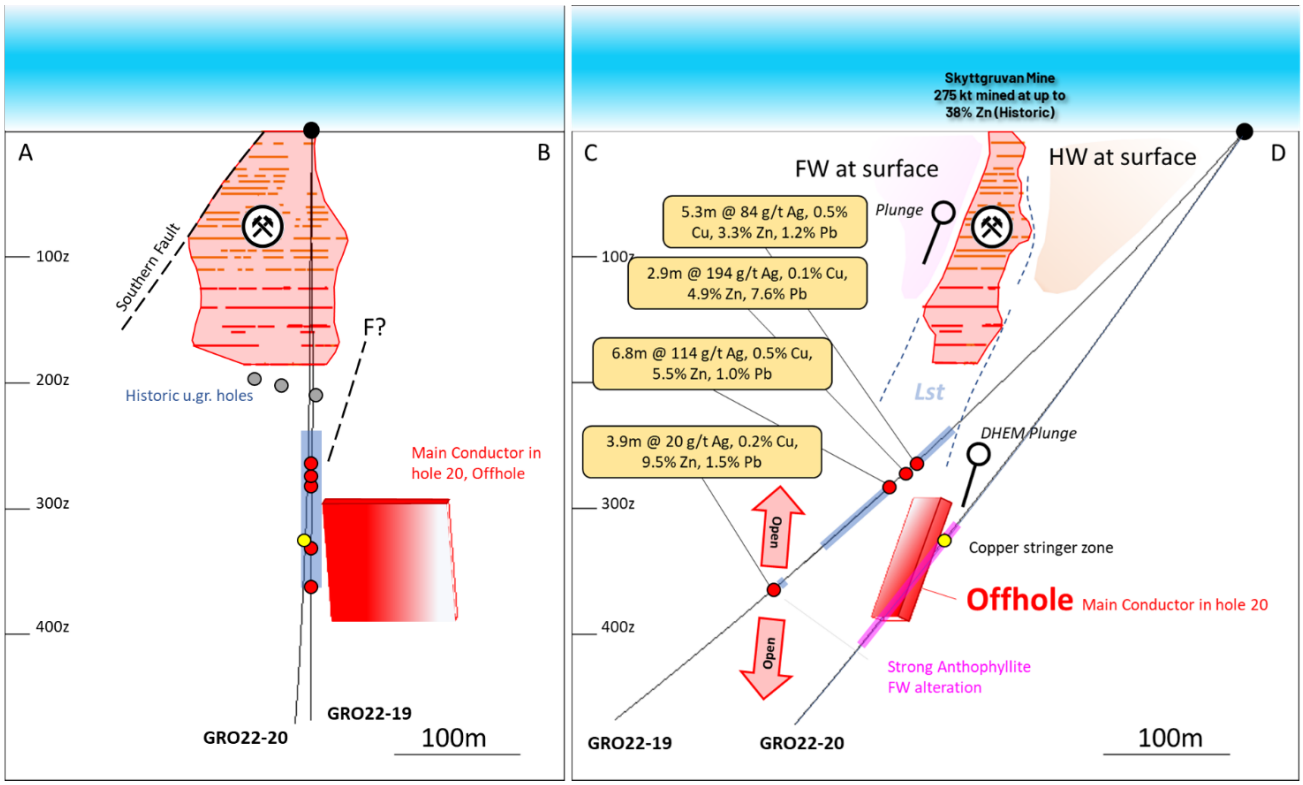


Photo of diamond drill core hole GRO22-20 (assays pending)

Photo 1: *Chalcopyrite stringer mineralisation with garnet alteration in strongly anthophyllite-chlorite altered rocks at 400.5m. Stringer and disseminated copper mineralisation in the form of chalcopyrite was intercepted over 8.0 metres between 397.6 – 405.6 down hole.*

The Company cautions that visual intersections of sulphides should never be considered a proxy or a substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to confirm widths and degree of visual intersections of sulphides reported in the preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

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

For further information regarding Alicanto Minerals Ltd please visit the ASX platform (ASX:AQI) or the Company's website https://www.alicantominerals.com.au/

Authorised by the Board of Directors.

About Alicanto Minerals

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

In July 2022, the Company announced its maiden Inferred Resource at Sala of 9.7Mt @ 4.5% ZnEq containing 311,000t of zinc, 15Mozs of silver and 44,000t of lead (reported at the 2.5% ZnEq cut-off) (refer ASX release dated 13 July 2022).

Alicanto is highly leveraged to exploration success and puts a strong emphasis on ensuring that drilling 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

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections, including statements regarding Alicanto's plans, forecasts, and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programmes. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this release reflect management's current beliefs based upon information currently available to management and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors many of which are beyond the control of the Company. The forward-looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved.

For example, there can be no assurance that Alicanto will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that Alicanto's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic, or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of Alicanto's mineral properties. The performance of Alicanto may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company, its directors, staff, or contractors. The Company does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws.

Metal Equivalent Calculations - Falun

Zn% (Eq) are based on recoveries at analogous mineralisation systems in Sweden, to calculate the Zn equivalent grades a recovery of 93.8% Zn, 76.7% Au, 82% Ag, 55% Cu and 89.9% Pb was applied.

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

- Zinc price of USD $2,976.24 per tonne
- Gold Price of USD $1,771 per ounce (being USD $56,938,972.17 per tonne)
- Silver Price of USD $22.62 per ounce (being USD $727,345.29 per tonne)
- Copper price of USD $8,400.00 per tonne
- Lead price of USD $2,259.07 per tonne

Equivalents were calculated using the following formula: ZnEq = Zn% + Zn% x [(56,938,966.3 x 0.767 x Au%) + (727,345.29 x 0.82 x Ag%) + (8,400 x 0.55 x Cu%) + (2,259.07 x 0.8990 x Pb%)] / (2,976.24 x 0.9380 x Zn%)

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, commensurate with the Company's stage of development at the Falun project. The Company cautions that it has not yet, in relation to the Falun project:

- disclosed a mineral resource estimate;
- undertaken a preliminary economic study; or
- undertaken its own metallurgical testing,

and therefore, there is a risk that the Company may not be able to achieve the recoveries observed in analogous mineralisation systems in Sweden.

Metal Equivalent Calculations - Sala

Zn% (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 $2,976.24 per tonne
- Silver Price of USD $22.62 per ounce
- Lead Price of USD $2,259.07 per tonne

Equivalents were calculated using the following formula: ZnEq = Zn% + Zn% x [(727,345.29 x 0.82 x Ag%) + (2,259.07 x 0.899 x Pb%)]/(2,976.24 x 0.9380 x Zn%)

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.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to **new 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 the 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 **previously reported Exploration Results** has been previously released by the Company in ASX announcements as noted in the End Notes below. The information in this announcement that relates to the **Mineral Resource Estimate** for Sala is extracted from the Company's announcement titled "Outstanding maiden Resource confirms Sala has global scale" which was released to the ASX on 13 July 2022.

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

Disclaimers

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

End Notes

1. Refer to Tumi Resources Ltd's (TSXV:TM) announcements dated 1 and 2 March 2012. Sala mine statistics obtained from a technical report written by Tegengren, 1924 "Sveriges Adlare Malmer och Bergverk".
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".
3. Report For Northern Lion's Skyttgruvan 1 Licence, Falun District, Sweden.

APPENDIX A

Locations and details for AQI Falun drillhole data. Coordinates Swedish grid SWEREF99.

Hole	E	N	m.a.s.l	Depth	Az	Dip
GRO22-19	529670	6718402	190	690	239	42
GRO22-20	529670	6718402	190	597.9	238	55

APPENDIX B

Highlights of significant intersections as composites. Metal equivalents rounded to reflect acceptable precision.

Hole	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	ZnEq (%)
GRO22-19	367.07	372.3	5.3	0.1	84	0.5	3.3	1.2	6.8
	382.96	385.85	2.9	0.0	194	0.1	4.9	7.6	14.7
	396.00	402.79	6.8	0.1	114	0.5	5.5	1.0	9.7
	523.65	527.57	3.9	0.0	20	0.2	9.5	1.5	11.3

APPENDIX C

Assay results from GRO22-19. The Company has reported all completed drill holes with assays received and intervals greater than 5 meters containing greater than 0.5g/t Au and/or 10g/t Ag and/or 0.5% Cu and/or 2% Zn and/or 1% Pb.

Hole	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
GRO22-19	327.93	328.88	0.95	<0.05	21	0.1	1.4	0.5
	328.88	329.73	0.85	<0.05	5	0.1	0.5	0.0
	329.73	330.6	0.87	<0.05	16	0.1	1.7	0.5
	330.6	331.4	0.8	<0.05	46	0.3	0.9	1.5
	331.4	332.3	0.9	<0.05	15	0.1	1.7	0.3
	332.3	333.04	0.74	<0.05	57	0.1	2.8	3.4
	333.04	334.1	1.06	<0.05	31	0.4	1.1	0.1
	334.1	334.95	0.85	<0.05	14	0.1	1.5	0.2
	351.04	351.79	0.75	<0.05	11	0.1	1.1	0.5
	351.79	352.91	1.12	<0.05	6	0.1	0.2	0.1
	352.91	353.5	0.59	<0.05	25	0.1	0.7	2.4
	353.5	354.56	1.06	<0.05	13	0.1	0.1	0.0
	354.56	355.3	0.74	0.5	25	0.1	5.5	2.0
	355.3	355.79	0.49	<0.05	10	0.1	0.3	0.1
	355.79	356.14	0.35	<0.05	13	0.1	0.7	0.2
	356.14	356.93	0.79	<0.05	11	0.1	0.6	0.5
	356.93	357.7	0.77	<0.05	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	357.7	358.69	0.99	<0.05	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
	358.69	359.67	0.98	<0.05	20	0.2	0.1	0.0
	359.67	360.63	0.96	<0.05	5	0.1	0.0	0.0
	360.63	361.55	0.92	<0.05	7	0.1	0.0	0.0

Hole	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
	361.55	362.51	0.96	<0.05	18	0.0	0.0	0.0
	362.51	363.36	0.85	<0.05	51	0.2	0.0	0.0
	363.36	364.27	0.91	<0.05	26	0.1	0.0	0.0
	364.27	365.22	0.95	<0.05	24	0.1	0.0	0.0
	365.22	366.11	0.89	<0.05	30	0.2	0.2	0.1
	366.11	367.07	0.96	<0.05	22	0.1	0.2	0.1
	367.07	368.04	0.97	<0.05	97	0.6	1.3	0.8
	368.04	368.92	0.88	<0.05	56	0.3	2.7	1.2
	368.92	369.69	0.77	0.2	46	0.1	5.7	2.1
	369.69	370.15	0.46	<0.05	28	0.2	4.9	1.5
	370.15	370.66	0.51	<0.05	63	0.5	1.8	0.1
	370.66	371.35	0.69	0.2	72	0.4	7.6	2.8
Composite	**367.07**	**372.3**	**5.3**	**0.1**	**84**	**0.5**	**3.3**	**1.2**
	371.35	372.3	0.95	<0.05	174	0.8	0.6	0.2
	372.3	373.04	0.74	<0.05	43	0.2	0.1	0.0
	373.04	374.05	1.01	<0.05	25	0.2	0.1	0.2
	374.05	374.53	0.48	0.1	38	0.2	0.1	0.3
	374.53	375.08	0.55	<0.05	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
	375.08	375.55	0.47	<0.05	14	0.1	0.0	0.0
	375.55	376.51	0.96	0.1	27	0.3	0.0	0.1
	376.51	376.86	0.35	<0.05	30	0.3	0.0	0.0
	376.86	377.74	0.88	<0.05	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
	377.74	378.22	0.48	<0.05	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
	378.22	378.65	0.43	0.1	152	0.3	1.8	3.4
	378.65	379.4	0.75	<0.05	28	0.1	2.1	0.6
	379.4	380.02	0.62	<0.05	24	0.1	0.3	0.8
	380.02	381.04	1.02	<0.05	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	381.04	381.99	0.95	<0.05	4	0.1	0.1	0.0
	381.99	382.96	0.97	<0.05	16	0.1	0.1	0.0
	382.96	383.45	0.49	0.1	332	0.0	2.6	6.7
	383.45	384.42	0.97	<0.05	341	0.1	4.1	11.0
	384.42	385.07	0.65	<0.05	54	0.0	3.7	8.4
	385.07	385.85	0.78	0.1	42	0.1	8.2	3.3
Composite	**382.96**	**385.85**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**194**	**0.1**	**4.9**	**7.6**
	385.85	386.74	0.89	<0.05	6	0.1	0.3	0.1
	386.74	387.46	0.72	<0.05	12	0.2	0.0	0.0
	387.46	388.42	0.96	<0.05	11	0.1	0.2	0.1
	388.42	389.4	0.98	<0.05	48	0.3	0.3	1.1
	389.4	389.87	0.47	<0.05	67	0.8	1.4	0.3
	389.87	390.82	0.95	0.2	52	0.3	1.1	2.3
	390.82	391.21	0.39	<0.05	27	0.0	6.3	1.8
	391.21	392.1	0.89	<0.05	7	0.1	0.8	0.1
	392.1	392.7	0.60	<0.05	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
	392.7	393.4	0.70	<0.05	2	0.0	0.2	0.0
	393.4	394.15	0.75	<0.05	2	0.0	0.1	0.0

Hole	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
	394.15	394.53	0.38	<0.05	15	0.1	0.3	0.0
	394.53	395.16	0.63	<0.05	7	0.0	0.1	0.0
	395.16	395.67	0.51	<0.05	10	0.1	0.5	0.0
	395.67	396	0.33	0.1	73	0.4	2.2	0.6
	396	396.36	0.36	<0.05	77	0.6	11.1	0.5
	396.36	397.03	0.67	0.1	116	0.8	2.4	0.0
	397.03	397.62	0.59	0.3	66	0.3	4.2	0.8
	397.62	398.16	0.54	0.1	14	0.0	4.6	0.7
	398.16	398.77	0.61	<0.05	14	0.1	9.4	0.6
	398.77	399.27	0.50	<0.05	12	0.0	1.9	0.8
	399.27	400.18	0.91	<0.05	37	0.0	5.6	4.4
	400.18	400.98	0.80	0.1	37	0.3	7.9	0.0
	400.98	401.76	0.78	0.7	224	1.9	2.3	0.7
	401.76	402.32	0.56	0.1	39	0.3	3.5	0.7
	402.32	402.79	0.47	<0.05	744	0.4	10.4	0.6
Composite	**396**	**402.79**	**6.8**	**0.1**	**114**	**0.5**	**5.5**	**1.0**
	402.79	403.78	0.99	<0.05	22	0.2	0.9	0.3
	403.78	404.36	0.58	<0.05	23	0.1	1.7	0.4
	404.36	405.21	0.85	<0.05	5	0.1	0.3	0.0
	405.21	405.65	0.44	<0.05	3	0.0	0.6	0.1
	405.65	406.38	0.73	<0.05	8	0.1	0.7	0.2
	406.38	406.98	0.60	<0.05	26	0.1	2.2	1.0
	406.98	407.67	0.69	<0.05	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
	407.67	408.4	0.73	<0.05	3	0.1	0.5	0.0
	408.4	409.38	0.98	<0.05	22	0.1	0.2	0.3
	409.38	410.14	0.76	0.1	67	0.1	1.4	4.9
	460.9	462.83	1.93	<0.05	10	0.0	0.2	0.1
	462.83	463.4	0.57	<0.05	17	0.0	0.1	0.1
	463.4	463.86	0.46	<0.05	19	0.0	0.4	0.1
	463.86	464.37	0.51	<0.05	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	464.37	465.45	1.08	<0.05	5	0.0	0.1	0.1
	465.45	467.28	1.83	<0.05	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	467.28	468.2	0.92	<0.05	13	0.0	0.3	0.1
	468.2	468.6	0.40	<0.05	26	0.0	0.9	0.2
	468.6	468.9	0.30	<0.05	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	468.9	469.9	1.00	<0.05	16	0.0	0.0	0.0
	478.17	479.18	1.01	<0.05	14	0.0	0.0	0.0
	479.18	480.02	0.84	<0.05	17	0.0	0.0	0.0
	480.02	480.33	0.31	<0.05	39	0.0	0.4	0.0
	480.33	480.92	0.59	<0.05	28	0.0	2.1	0.8
	480.92	481.76	0.84	<0.05	76	0.0	4.1	1.7
	481.76	482.69	0.93	<0.05	33	0.0	0.3	0.4
	482.69	484	1.31	<0.05	23	0.0	0.0	0.0
	484	485.24	1.24	<0.05	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	485.24	486.94	1.70	<0.05	5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Hole	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
	486.94	487.53	0.59	<0.05	49	0.0	0.1	0.1
	523.65	524.61	0.96	<0.05	34	0.4	32.4	4.5
	524.61	525.1	0.49	<0.05	44	0.4	3.5	1.7
	525.1	526.06	0.96	<0.05	2	0.0	1.3	0.1
	526.06	526.71	0.65	<0.05	2	0.0	1.6	0.0
	526.71	527.14	0.43	<0.05	12	0.0	1.5	0.5
	527.14	527.57	0.43	<0.05	33	0.0	3.8	0.8
Composite	**523.65**	**527.57**	**3.9**	**0.0**	**20**	**0.2**	**9.5**	**1.5**

APPENDIX D

Geological log and significant intercepts for GRO22-20. Visual estimates only.

Hole	From m	To m	Interval m	Description	Visually estimated total sulphides
GRO22-20	0	376.06	376.06	Metamorphosed felsic volcaniclastics. Moderate to strong cordierite-silica-biotite alteration.	0
	376.06	397.6	21.54	Strongly anthophyllite altered footwall felsics	0
	397.6	405.57	7.97	Chalcopyrite stringers and dissemination	3%
	405.57	419.37	13.8	Strongly anthophyllite altered footwall felsics	0
	419.37	510	90.63	Moderately anthophyllite-cordierite altered footwall felsics	0
	510	597.9	87.9	Metamorphosed felsic volcaniclastics. Moderate to strong cordierite-silica-biotite alteration.	0

APPENDIX E

Falun Project - 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• Core has been sawn in half with half core submitted to ALS laboratories.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample presentively and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Qualitative care taken when sampling diamond drill core to sample perpendicular to the main cleavage's dip direction as compared to the core.
	• *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sample length was determined by visually logging the core, while keeping lengths to approximately 1.0-2.5 meters.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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 1,287.9m diamond drilling has been completed in 2 holes. Holes were drilled, BQ rod size, retrieving a 36.4 mm in diameter core. Contractor was Rockma Exploration Drilling AB.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• No major core loss has been reported or identified within sections of importance.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Qualitative care taken when sampling diamond drill core to sample perpendicular to the main cleavage's dip direction as compared to the core.
	• *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.*	• There is no evidence of a sample recovery and grade relationship in the sampled core.
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.*	• 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. • The available information is not in and of itself considered adequate for Mineral Resource Estimation.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature, Core (or costean. channel. etc) photography.*	• All core was logged, and the logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • All core from recent drilling has been photographed
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split. Etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Not applicable as all samples related to core.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• 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)
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• The laboratory's standard QA/QC procedures were carried out.
	• *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.*	• The entirety of the visually established mineralised part of the hole has been sampled and assayed.
	• *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).
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.*	• 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.
	• *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.*	• Down hole deviation measurements were done repeatedly every 100 to 200 meters while drilling and results continually compared.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• In addition, this program relied on ALS internal QC program using Standards, Duplicates and Blanks. • No issues concerning sample quality or contamination were reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections have been logged by AQI geologist at site and verified by AQI competent person.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinning undertaken for drill holes for exploration holes.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Graphic drill hole logs are scanned and saved by Alicanto inhouse. Digital logs are saved after QAQC tests together with analysis results in a MX Deposit database.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The assay data obtained from recent AQI drilling has not been adjusted in any way except by rounding of decimal places.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Recent drill hole collars subject to this release were located with handheld GPS with accuracy <10m by suitably qualified Alicanto geologists.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• Down hole orientation data was retrieved by the drilling crew using an isGyro 330 by Xploration Products.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Results from handheld GPS compared with standard topographic maps, resulting in accuracy <5m.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Holes were drilled to provide sufficient geological knowledge to define follow up targets. No set spacing at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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.*	• Drillhole orientation was designed to test geological concepts and is not necessarily drilled perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation.
	• *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.*	• Given the preliminary and exploratory nature of historical drilling it is not possible to assess if any sample bias has occurred due to hole orientation at this stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• For recent AQI drilling samples the chain of custody was Rockma Exploration Drilling AB, to Alicanto core logging facilities, via transport with DB Schenker AB (in sealed core boxes), for core cutting at ALS Piteå, then dispatched by the lab to ALS Ireland.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The diamond drilling was conducted by subcontractor Rockma Exploration Drilling AB. The drill rig was visited regularly by AQI geologists. No specific external audits covering sampling techniques have been made.

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 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, are 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 1940s. Surface drilling around Skyttgruvan seems to have been conducted by Stora in three campaigns in the 1960s, 1970s and late 1980s 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 1980s. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.*	• Specific drilling details are incorporated in Appendix A, B, C and D above. • The locational information is considered sufficient to indicate potential for significant mineralisation.
	• *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.*	• All Alicanto's drillings at Skyttgruvan-Naverberg to date are included in appendix A above.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated*	• Appendix C indicates all assay intervals with high grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation reported as included intervals. • Here reported Ag values are based on 50g fire assay results (ME-GRA22) in combination with ME-ICP41 for composite calculation.
	• *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 stated composites herein mimic semi-massive to massive sulphide intersections that are easily identifiable in the core. The intersection at 523.65-527.57 incorporates a high-grade massive sulphide zone and its immediate stringer system in the footwall.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Zinc equivalent grades have been calculated based on the following assumed metal prices: zinc-US$2,976.24/t, copper-US$8,400.00/t, lead-US$2,259.07/t, gold-US$ 56,938,966.3/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%, copper-55.0%, lead-89.9%, gold-76.7%, silver-82.0%. The following formula was used to calculate the zinc equivalent grade, with results rounded to one decimal point: Zneq = Zn% + Zn% * [(56,938,966.3*0.767*Au%+727,345.29*0.82*Ag%+8,400*0.55*Cu%+2,259.07*0.8990*Pb%)]/(2,976.24*0.9380*Zn%). It is the Company's opinion that all elements included

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold, commensurate with the Company's stage of development at the Falun project. The Company cautions that it has not yet, in relation to the Falun project: • disclosed a mineral resource estimate; • undertaken a preliminary economic study; or • undertaken its own metallurgical testing, • and therefore, there is a risk that the Company may not be able to achieve the recoveries observed in analogous mineralisation systems in Sweden.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drilling intercepts herein refers to downhole length, true width not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• 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.
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.
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.*	• Appropriate plans are included in the body of this release. • Detailed information on Stora and Boliden drillings at Skyttgruvan are not within public domain. Surface maps with drill traces are available from SGU records. Core from a few of the old drillholes exist at SGU facilities in Malå but are in poor shape, and in several cases only 10-20% of core remains. Alicanto has relogged what is available and tried to reconstruct the geology for its internal use.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further exploration work at Falun, including diamond drilling, is being planned.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Any potential extension to mineralisation is shown in the figures in the body of the text.