

# First Targeted Drilling Intersects 9.35m @ 2.7g/t Gold Arakaka Gold Project - Guyana

## HIGHLIGHTS:

- Exploration fully funded by Barrick Gold Corp. as part of their ongoing US\$10m funding requirement to earn-in to 65% of the Arakaka Gold Project.

### Arakaka Main Trend

- Assays received for a first targeted drill campaign on the 12km long Arakaka Main Trend included the following:
- The Concorde Prospect returned recent and previous assays intercepts of:
  - **9.35m @ 2.7g/t gold;**
  - **9.72m @ 1.44g/t;** and
  - **5.1m @ 3.97g/t gold.**

The above intercepts are up to 2km along strike from historical drilling which returned:

- **13.5m @ 7.36g/t gold;** and
- **48m @ 1.84g/t gold.**
- **This extends the known prospective strike length of the Purple Heart mineralized structure to >3.2km;**
- Prospect Review and ranking is ongoing ahead of future drilling targeting high grade shoots within the >3.2km of identified mineralised strike length.

### Xenopsaris Trend

- 2,500m Trench campaign in progress;
- Follow-up on 2017 reconnaissance channel sample assay results which included:
  - **37m @ 1.45g/t gold in XETR007;**
  - **6m @ 8.33g/t gold in XETR010.**
- **3,500m Diamond Drilling Campaign anticipated to commence in March 2018 testing tier one targets south of the Gomes Prospect.**

Alicanto Minerals Ltd (ASX: AQI) ("Alicanto" or "the Company") is pleased to report assay results received from the initial prospect scale drilling program on the Arakaka Main Trend. In addition, an extensive trenching program is on-going targeting the Xenopsaris Trend, a 15km long corridor of >100ppb gold anomalism within the 300km<sup>2</sup> Arakaka Gold Project.

A successful 2016-17 reconnaissance drilling programmes on the Arakaka Main Trend defined a highly prospective structural corridor and, generated numerous prospects over a 25km long, large scale, mineralised system.

Follow-up drilling that tested the top tier prospects identified as having resource potential was completed in the December quarter, 2017. The targeted drilling on the Arakaka Main Trend was funded by Barrick Gold Corp. ("Barrick") as part of their US\$10m funding requirement to earn-in to 65% of the Arakaka Gold Project (Refer to ASX announcement dated 11 December 2017).

#### CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue	112m
Share Price	A\$ 0.14
Market Cap	\$15.7m
ASX Code	<b>AQI</b>
Listed Options	9.1m
ASX Code	<b>AQIO</b>

#### BOARD & MANAGEMENT

Didier Murcia  
Non-Exec Chairman

Travis Schwertfeger  
Managing Director

Hamish Halliday  
Non-Exec Director

Marcus Harden  
Chief Geologist

Jamie Byrde  
CFO & Co. Secretary

#### TWO GOLD PROJECTS IN GUYANA

- ♦ Highly prospective Northwest Guiana Shield Greenstone Belt
- ♦ Mining friendly jurisdiction

#### ARAKAKA GOLD PROJECT

- ♦ +1 million ounce Au historical production in near surface
- ♦ Footprint of artisanal workings analogous to Las Cristinas / Las Brisas and Gros Rosebel Mines

#### IANNA GOLD PROJECT

- ♦ >12km of mineralisation on 3 corridors with drill ready targets
- ♦ Historical production dating back more than 100 years

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## Arakaka Main Trend

Alicanto's Arakaka gold project is located in Guyana's under-explored Northwest Mining District, host to the Barama-Mazaruni supergroup, within one of the last and among the least explored greenstone belts across the Guiana and West African Shields that is not yet host to substantial gold resources.

The Arakaka Gold Project comprises over 300km<sup>2</sup> of permits that are 100% held either directly by Alicanto's wholly owned Guyanese subsidiary, or subject to various underlying option agreements and the Barrick Earn-in Agreement announced by the Company 1 March 2016.

Drilling completed in December 2017 was the first phase of targeted prospect scale drilling following 1km spaced reconnaissance drilling within the 12km long and up to 2.5km wide anomalous gold corridor of the Arakaka Main Trend. (Refer to ASX Release dated 4 October 2016).

The bulk of the reported drilling was centred on the Concorde Prospect (22 holes for 3,089m) targeting the >2.5km Purple Heart structure as it merges with the mineralised Central Structure (Refer to Figure 3 and Appendix A below for locations). Recent and previously reported drill intercepts from drilling in the Concorde area included:

- **18m @ 1.63g/t Au** from 3m in ARDD267 including **9.35m @ 2.71g/t gold**;
- **9.72m @ 1.44g/t gold**;
- **5.1m @ 3.97g/t gold**;
- **2.1m @ 1.48g/t gold** from 50.1m in ARDD257 with visible gold;
- **1.7m @ 1.7g/t gold** from 77.5m in ARDD256 with visible gold;
- **7m @ 0.55g/t gold** from 116m in ARDD254.

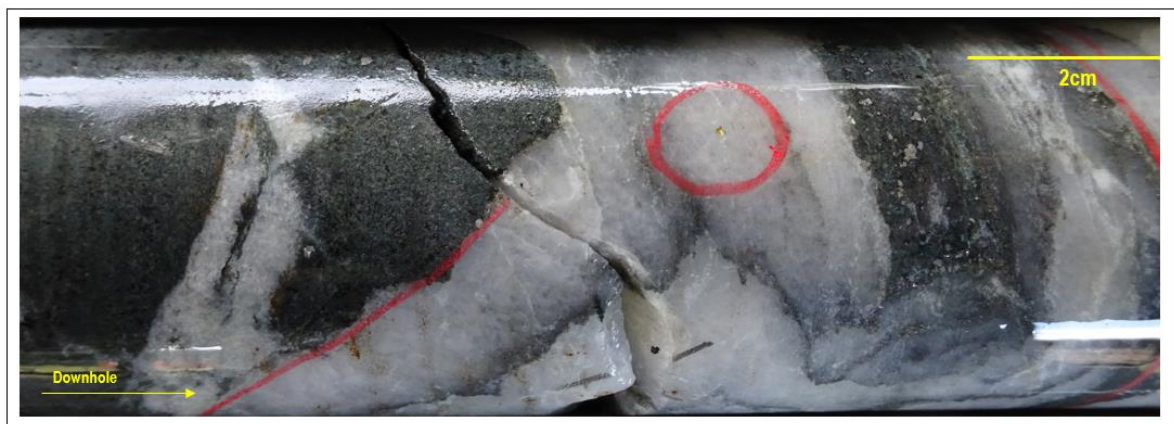


Figure 1 | ARDD256: 2mm gold grain observed within a Quartz-chlorite-arsenopyrite-gold, 19cm vein at 78.05m -interval 1.7m @ 1.7g/t Au.

Visible gold was observed in multiple holes including two locations in reported holes ARDD256 and ARDD257 (see Figures 1 and 2 below for examples). The reported results are >2km along strike of the Purple Heart Target area (Refer to ASX release dated 26 August 2015) where drilling includes results of up to:

- **13.5m @ 7.36g/t Au**;
- **48m @ 1.84g/t Au**.



Figure 2 | Cluster of visible gold grains observed at 50.76m depth of hole ARDD257 within a quartz-chlorite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-gold vein, located within a 2.1m interval averaging 1.48g/t gold

Concorde is located at the same structural horizon as the Purple Heart area and is centred on the Purple Heart Structure. This extends the known prospective strike length of the Purple Heart Structure to more than 3.2km. Work is now focused on integrating datasets ahead of a target ranking exercise and future drilling targeting high grade shoots within the identified >3.2km of mineralised structure (Refer to Figure 3 below).

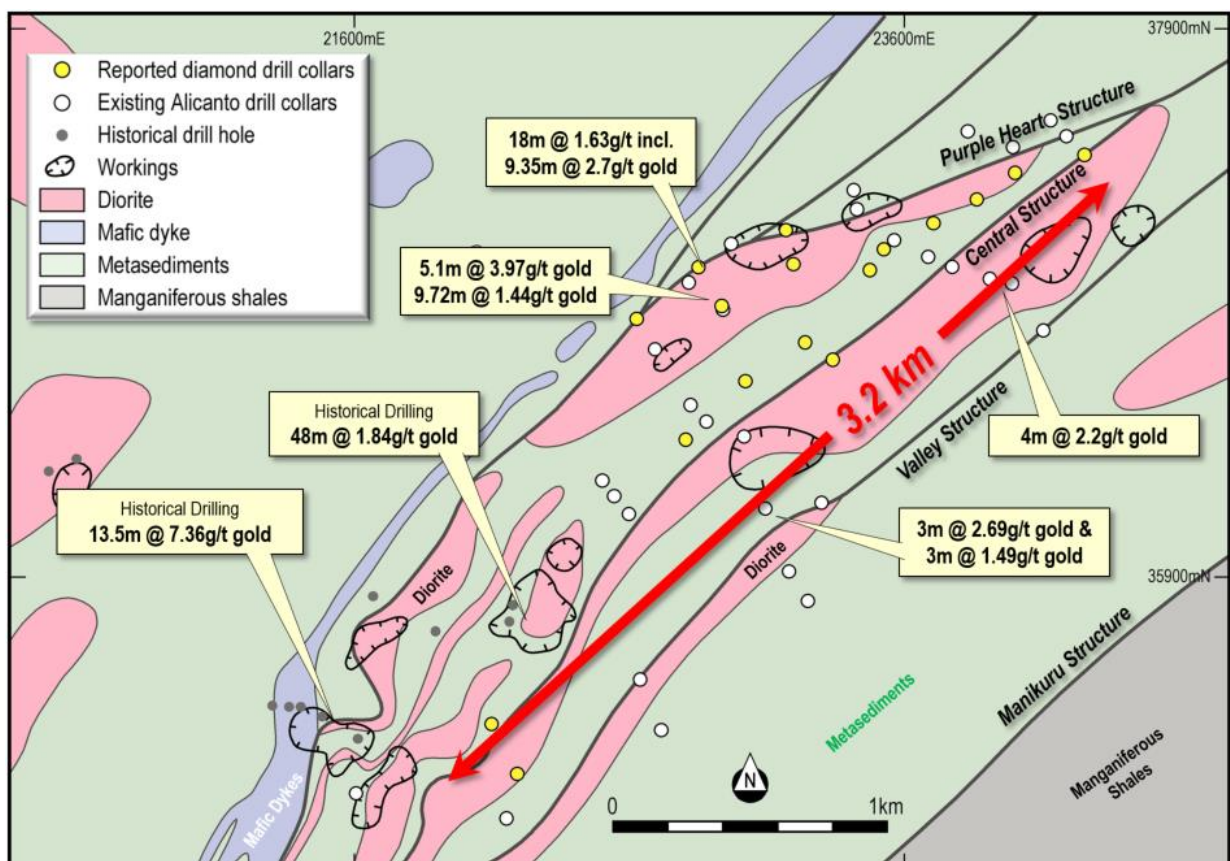


Figure 3| Arakaka Main Trend drilling locations with better intercepts labelled (previously reported results in yellow) over Alicanto interpreted geology.



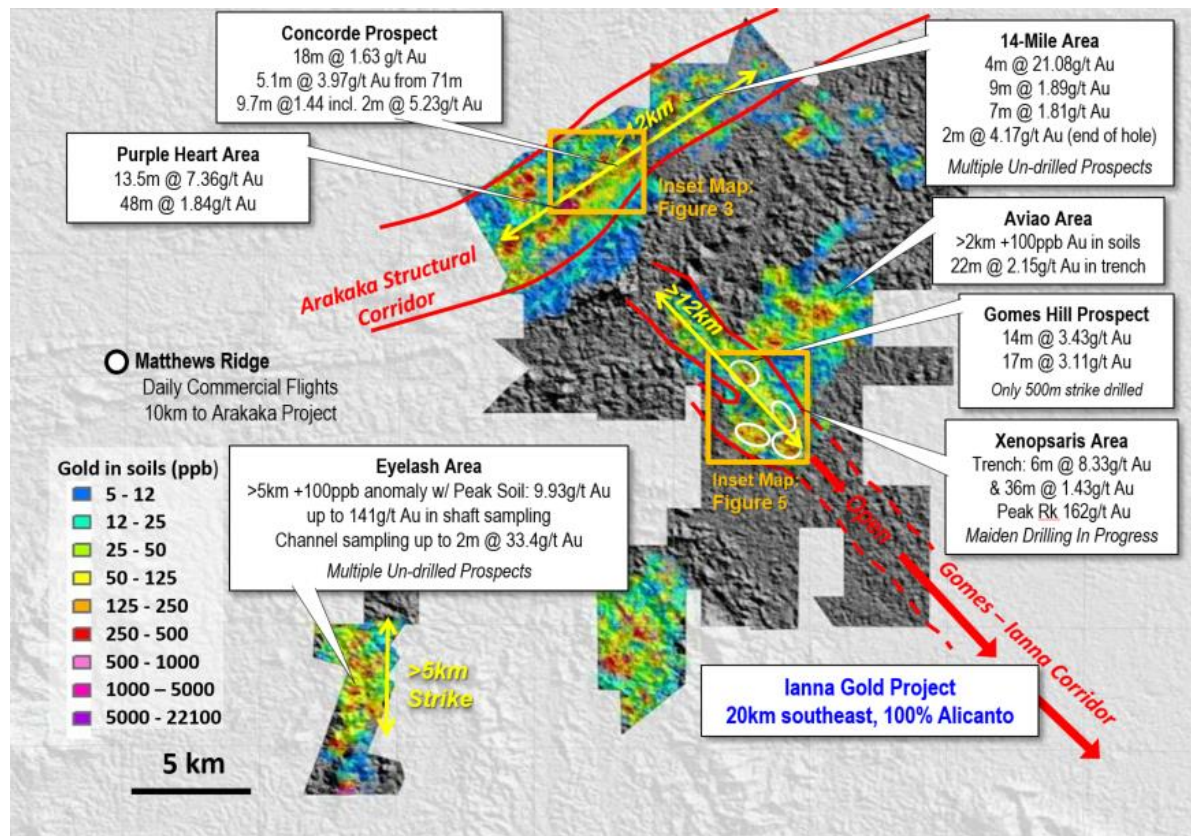


Figure 4 | Location of anomalous gold target areas and select Prospects within the >300km<sup>2</sup> Arakaka gold Project land position

## Xenopsaris Area

There is currently 2,500m's of further trenching ongoing in early 2018 to help define specific drill targets. The trenching is being completed ahead of a planned 3,500m Diamond Drill program scheduled to commence in March 2018.

The Xenopsaris target area is comprised of a >15km long gold anomaly located approximately 6km south of the northeast trending Arakaka Main Trend gold corridor. (Refer to Figure 4). The mineralised corridor is associated with the northwest trending Gomes-Ianna structural corridor, which continues to the southeast to the Company's 100% held Ianna Gold Project.

Within the Gomes-Ianna structural corridor, Xenopsaris gold anomalism is associated with a high-strain, regional scale antiformal fold hinge (Refer to Figure 5). This structural setting is similar to those observed at other regionally significant gold deposits including the 13.7 Moz Au Gros Rosebel deposit (IAMGOLD) and 6 Moz Au Meriam deposit (Newmont) in Suriname.

The extensive Xenopsaris trend is also host to the Gomes Hill Prospect where significant historical drilled mineralisation includes better intercepts of (Refer to ASX release dated 9 February 2015):

- **19.19m @ 3.4g/t gold** from 65m, including, **6m @ 6.25g/t gold**;
- **17m @ 2.11g/t gold** from 46m, including, **4.25m @ 6.12g/t gold**;
- **11.0m @ 3.43g/t gold** from 62m.

Positive trench results at Xenopsaris in 2017 confirmed the significant gold mineralisation (Refer to ASX release dated 7 March 2017) identified in soil and auger sampling programs by Alicanto over the previous two years, with channel sampling in trenches returning up to:

- **37m @ 1.45 g/t gold**, with peak rock chips up to **162 g/t gold**; and
- **6m @ 8.33 g/t gold**;

The early 2017 exploration success at Xenopsaris prompted an initial reconnaissance phase drilling program to confirm the regional scale antiformal hinge target at Xenopsaris, interpreted by Alicanto Geologist. A nine-hole maiden diamond drilling program totalling 1,218m was completed in 2017 (Refer to ASX release dated 4 August 2017). The drilling amounted to two section lines spaced >650m apart.

The reconnaissance diamond drilling confirmed favourable structural setting for the formation of significant mineralisation interpreted from Alicanto's previous surface sampling and mapping campaigns. Reconnaissance drilling also confirms the highly favourable high-strain, regional scale antiformal fold hinge target, within the Gomes – Ianna structural corridor.

The mineralisation remains open in all directions with potential for substantial volume and tenor increases with improved definition and refined targeting of structural and lithologic controls at Xenopsaris.

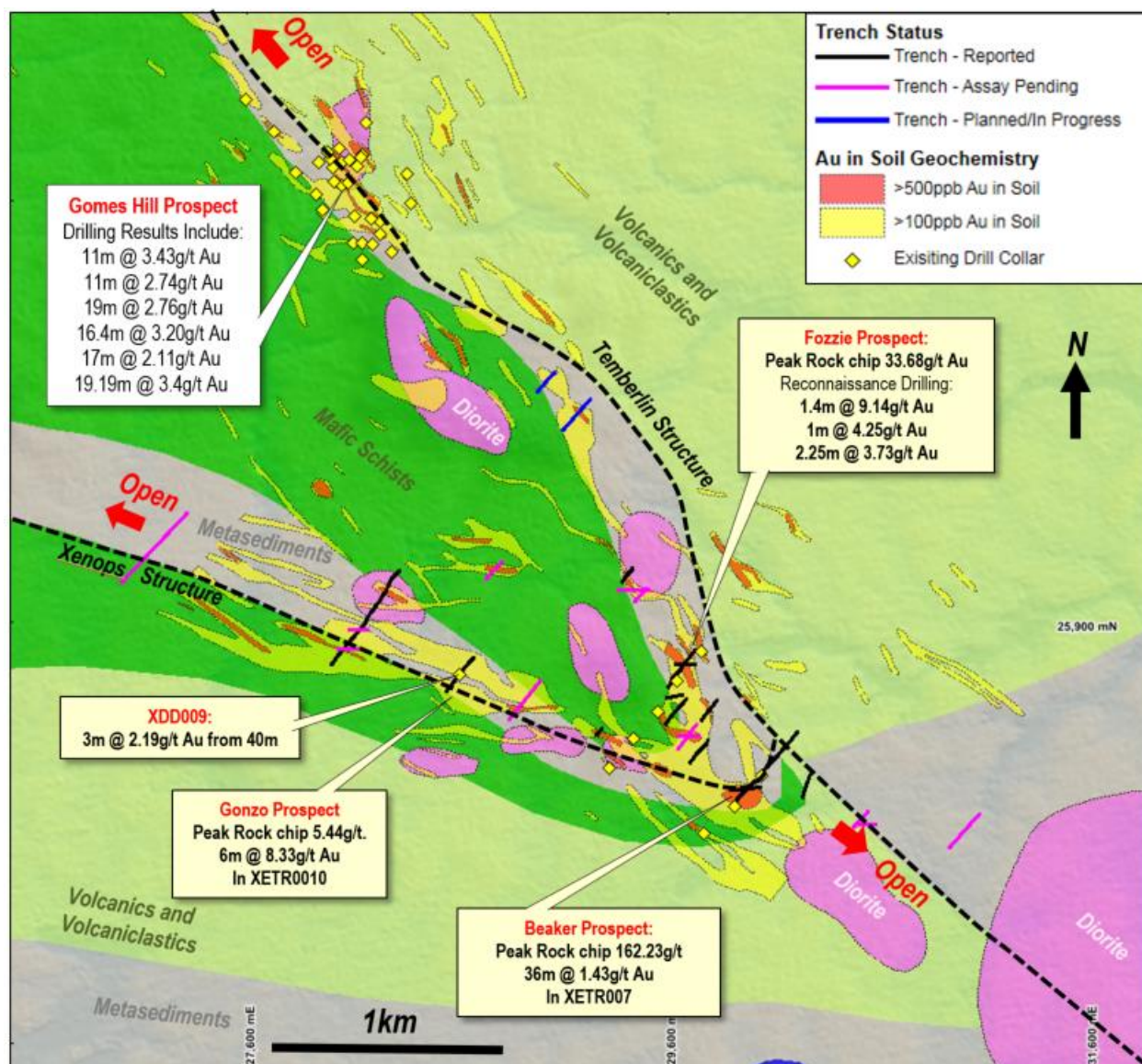


Figure 5 | Example of gold mineralisation observed in XDD006 (NQ Core), photo taken at x10 magnification of core at 126.0m from 2.25m @ 3.73g/t Au from 124m reported interval



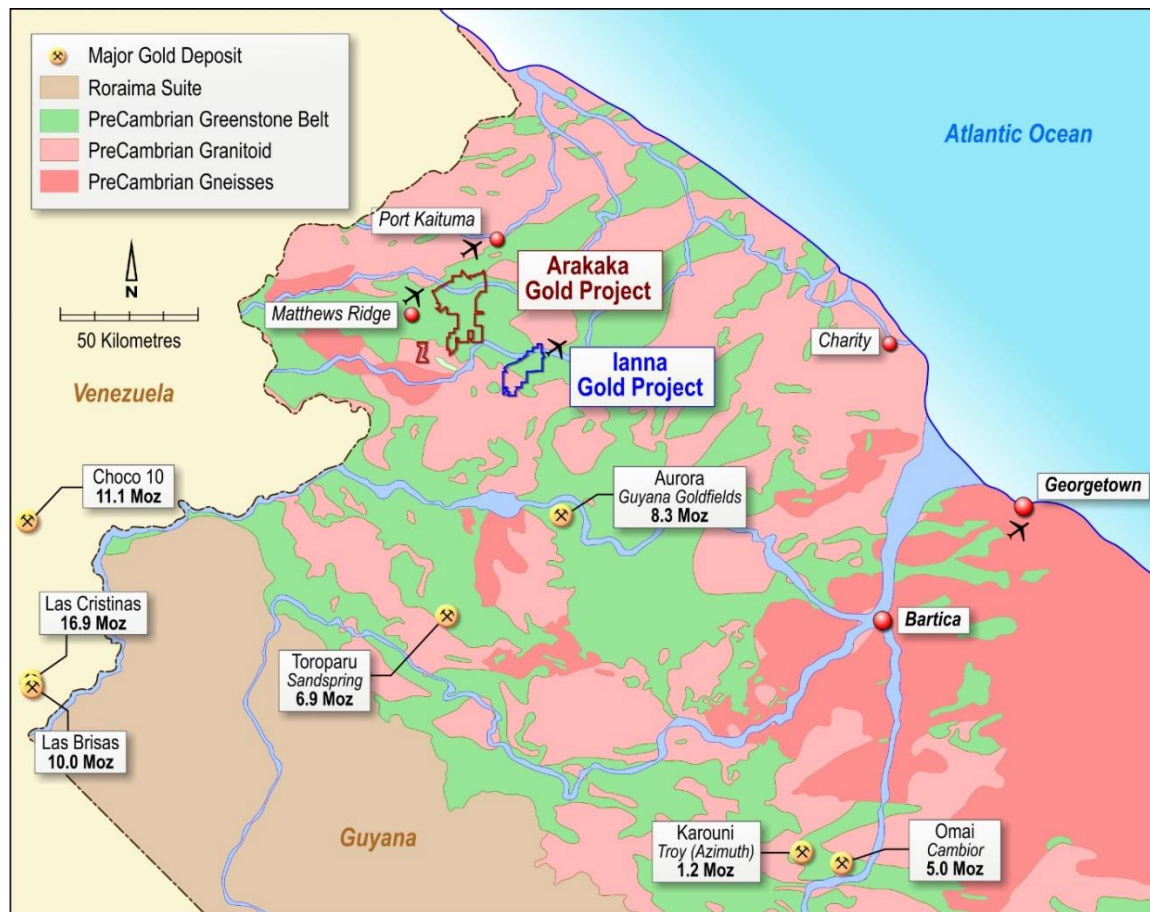


Figure 6 | Location of Arakaka and Ianna gold projects located in the Northwest Mining District of Guyana on modified geology from the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission's Geological Map of Guyana, 1987.

Ends

For detailed information on all aspects of the company and its project please visit:

[www.alicantominerals.com.au](http://www.alicantominerals.com.au) or contact:

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### About Alicanto Minerals

Alicanto Minerals Limited (ASX: AQI) is an emerging mineral exploration company focused on the exploration and development of the Arakaka and Ianna gold projects in the prospective geological province of Guyana's Northwest Mining District.

In addition to the exploration of its current Guyanese projects, the Company is continually evaluating additional projects in Guyana and elsewhere for potential joint venture or acquisition.

### Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Marcus Harden, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Harden is the Chief Geologist for the Company. Mr Harden 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 Harden consents to their inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

## APPENDIX A

Arakaka Table of Significant sample intervals at 0.2g/t Au cut-off.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Local Easting	Local Northing	RL (m)	Max Depth	Collar Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au Grade (g/t)
ARDD241	Diamond	26606	39006	30	154.7	210	-50	112	113	1	0.46
ARDD248	Diamond	23882	37268	35	143.2	210	-50	77	80	3	0.46
								126	127	1	0.32
ARDD250	Diamond	22855	37014	67	224.3	210	-50	28	29	1	0.21
								51.75	52.4	0.65	0.65
								54.8	60	5.2	0.31
								178	179	1	1
								182	183	1	0.57
								185	186	1	0.24
ARDD254	Diamond	23521	37089	40	125.4	210	-55	116	124	7	0.55
ARDD255	Diamond	23201	37024	50	119.2	210	-55	55.15	56.25	1.1	0.23
ARDD256	Diamond	23258	36749	40	140.4	210	-55	77.5	79.2	1.7	1.7
								80.6	83.5	2.9	0.71
								125.8	126.5	0.7	0.96
								131.9	132.6	0.7	0.87
ARDD257	Diamond	22931	36882	50	119.2	210	-55	50.1	52.2	2.1	1.48
								62.2	63	0.8	0.4
								74	75.2	1.2	0.57
ARDD264	Diamond	28463	39581	48	119	135	-50	71	72	1	0.73
ARDD267	Diamond	23346	36682	13	71.5	210	-55	3	21	18	1.63
							including	6.4	15.75	9.35	2.71
								24	25	1	0.31
ARDD268	Diamond	23027	36608	40	123	210	-55	94	95	1	0.22
ARDD269	Diamond	22799	36401	34	122.6	210	-55	100	101	1	0.22
								111.55	113	1.45	0.47

## Appendix B

### 2012 JORC Table 1, Sections 1 & 2

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>For Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HQ and NQ diameter core material was recovered from Diamond drilling.</li> <li>Cut ½ core was submitted for analysis on nominal 1m intervals. Samples were crushed to passing a 2mm mesh and split to produce a 250g charge pulverised to 200 mesh to form a pulp sample. 50g charges are split from each pulp and 3m composites are blended in the lab then a 50g charge is split from the composited sample for fire assay for Au with an atomic absorption (AA) finish. Composite samples returning &gt;200ppb Au, or intervals nominated by the competent person based on physical characteristics are nominated for further analysis and an additional 50g charge is split from the original pulverised sample pulp for fire assay with an AA finish, and samples returning &gt;10ppm Au are re-analysed by 50g fire assay for Au with a gravimetric finish.</li> <li>To assess the potential for issues relating to coarse gold, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1m samples returning &gt;0.5g/t Au or intervals nominated by the competent person based on physical characteristics in logging are re-submitted for splitting to produce a 500g charge for pulverising. 500g samples are screened through 150 mesh (106 µm) metallic screens producing 2 sample fractions for analysis. The coarse fraction is analysed in its entirety by fire assay for Au with gravimetric finish. The fine fraction is analysed by fire assay for Au with AA or ICP finish in duplicate at 30g charge weight. If values exceed 10ppm in the minus fraction the minus fraction is re-analysed by 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish. Gold values of both fractions are reported along with a total gold content of the sample.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drilling completed with an Orbit YS1500 drill rig, drilling HQ diameter core in weathered profile from surface, and reducing to NQ diameter core from the fresh rock interface to end of hole with standard tube core barrels retrieved by wire line. Orientation of diamond core is recorded with a Reflex brand, ACTIII downhole tool. Downhole surveys were completed for all holes with a Flex-It single shot downhole survey camera.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond sample recovery is recorded on a run by run basis and incorporated into geotechnical logging procedures. HQ3 diameter bits and triple tube barrels were available for drilling in saprolite, however overall recoveries were good in most cases and HQ3 was not utilised.</li> <li>No correlation between recovery and grade is observed.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond core and RC chip samples are logged to a level of detail to support appropriate mineral resource estimation in accordance with JORC 2012 if required.</li> <li>Samples include but are not limited to quantitative logging for lithology, mineralogy, sulphides</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<p>content and veining and qualitative logging for alteration intensity, colour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logging is of a quality to support metallurgical studies, however none have been initiated at this time.</li> <li>All core samples are photographed as dry whole core for geotechnical purposes, photographed whole core wet, and cut core wet.</li> <li>The total reported lengths of all drill holes have been logged geologically to a resolution of 1m.</li> <li>½ cut core material is retained from diamond drilling for later re-logging and audit purposes.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond core is split or cut in weathered profile and cut in fresh rock with half core sent for analysis.</li> <li>Sample sizes collected in field and subsequent sub-sampling and laboratory analysis are assessed to be appropriate in size and analytical method for the style and setting of gold mineralisation being assessed.</li> <li>Core material recovered in diamond drilling is consistently cut without bias, with samples being cut 1 cm off the bottom of hole orientation mark on the core, with the orientation mark on the right side of the cut line. The half core with the orientation mark is retained, and the other half of the core is consistently collected for shipment for analysis.</li> <li>In early stage, target definition diamond drilling, duplicate sampling of core is taken as ¼ core from the retained ½ core material, to retain a physical sample for archive. In follow-up and in-fill drilling, duplicate sampling of core is done as second half sampling.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>½ core samples from core recovered in diamond drilling are submitted for 50g Fire Assay, which is considered to be a total recovery technique for gold analysis. .</li> <li>No geophysical tools used in relation to the reported exploration results.</li> <li>In addition to the laboratory's own quality control procedure(s), Alicanto has its own certified reference materials and blanks which are regularly inserted into the sample preparation and analysis process with approximately 5% of all samples being related to quality control for reconnaissance stage diamond drilling sampling programs.</li> <li>Alicanto's inserts its own certified reference materials and blanks, as part of on-site procedures and assess lab performance with approximately 5% of all samples being submitted for analysis related to quality control for the reconnaissance stage drilling sampling programs.</li> <li>QaQc results are reviewed on a regular basis as samples are received prior to acceptance into the database, and reviewed on frequent intervals in context of lab performance over various periods of time. Reported results are deemed to have adequate levels of accuracy and precision to support mineral resource estimation in accordance with the Principles of the 2012 JORC Code</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logging, sampling and assay information is received/collected by a company geologist, the datasets are validated and uploaded to the database by the database manager, and results are reviewed by Company personnel qualified to be a competent person in accordance with the principles of the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.</li> <li>Twin holes are not used in the reported exploration results due to the early stage nature of the exploration program. The use of twinned holes is anticipated in follow-up drilling contingent on success and potential for economically viable mineralisation, and in support of mineral resource estimation.</li> <li>Primary data is acquired on ruggedized tablet computers into an Excel spreadsheet with look-up tables. Data is then uploaded into a self-validating Access Database. Database is stored on the Company server in Guyana, with redundant offsite back-ups of data loaded to a Perth based server via VPN or FTP site on a monthly basis.</li> <li>No adjustment to data is made in the reported results</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drill hole collars are located using a hand-held GPS</li> <li>All Diamond drillholes are monumented in the field so locations are preserved for re-survey with a differential GPS in support of mineral resources estimation on an as needed basis.</li> <li>All surveyed data was collected and stored in WGS84 z20N. Data is also stored in a local grid, and drilling surveyed data is converted to local grid for data integration and reporting purposes in the Alicanto database.</li> <li>Topographic control is based on contours generated from either WorldDEM™ datasets or SRTM stereoscopic for processed image coupled with handheld GPS readings. This method of topographic control is deemed adequate at this exploration stage of the project.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reported Diamond drilling is irregularly spaced based on access and regolith and geomorphology with no defined drill spacing at this time.</li> <li>Exploration Activity is at a reconnaissance and target generation stage, and data spacing is inadequate for mineral resource estimation at this time.</li> <li>No compositing has been applied for reported results.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The orientation of drilling is perpendicular to regional foliation and regional structural orientations to achieve a representative sample across the interpreted dominant vein orientation. However, mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and there is a number of quartz vein orientations on the project and assessing orientation of mineralised vein sets is an ongoing process in exploration and the need for varying drill orientations is being assessed.</li> <li>No sampling bias is interpreted to be introduced from the reported exploration results at this time.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples are collected by company personnel and held in a secured camp prior to shipment for laboratory analysis. Sample shipments are accompanied by Alicanto personnel at all stages of transport and chain of custody documentation maintained through to delivery for sample</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysis.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alicanto Competent Person's regularly review's sampling techniques and data and has deemed it suitable for the current stage of exploration.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alicanto, through a directly held, wholly owned Guyanese subsidiary, retains direct ownership or exclusive option to acquire mineral title in Guyana covering various mining licences issued under the Guyana Mining Act as listed in the Company's most recent quarterly report and are subject to regulations and requirements under the Guyana Mining Act.</li> <li>Alicanto has granted Barrick Gold Corporation the exclusive right to acquire a 65% interest in the Arakaka Gold Project by sole funding US\$8,000,000 in exploration expenditure within a four year earn-in period ("Earn-in Right"). At completion of the earn-in period, Barrick can elect to pay an additional US\$2,000,000 to Alicanto to exercise its Earn-In Right to acquire a 65% interest in the project, as announced to the ASX by Alicanto on 1 March 2016.</li> <li>Alicanto holds an 80% interest in the Prospecting licences B-22 and B-23 and the option to acquire permits P-175/MP/000/2015, P-175/MP/001/2015, P-175/MP/002/2015, and P-184/MP/000/2015 subject to terms of a Joint Venture Agreement with Greenstone Gold Inc. as announced to the ASX on 5 February 2016.</li> <li>The Company is not aware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area at the time of this report.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration completed by previous explorers Newmont Exploration Ltd, StrataGold Ltd, Sacré Coeur Ltd. and Takara Resources Inc. has included soil sampling, geophysical data collection and drilling, and compiled results from the various exploration methodologies is considered to be completed in accordance with best practices at the time of data acquisition, and reported drilling results have been reviewed by a person considered competent under 2012 edition JORC Code and confidence in historical data is assessed in compilation of datasets.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Arakaka Gold Project covers greenstone belts and intra belt granitoids of the Barama-Mazaruni supergroup of the Paleo-Proterozoic Guiana Shield. It is hosted in the Arakaka Greenstone Belt. The oldest rocks within the concession are interpreted to be tholeiitic to calc-alkaline basalts, andesites and volcanoclastic sediments. Predominately mafic, volcano-sedimentary packages dominate the younger parts of the local stratigraphy. Numerous phases of plutonic activity have intruded the earlier sequences ranging from gabbroic to granitic in composition. Known mineralisation is structurally controlled and widely associated with arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, iron carbonate, sericite, pyrite and locally albite alteration. Both the volcano-sedimentary packages and the intrusive rocks host mineralisation in the project area. Exploration is targeting orogenic gold mineralizing systems.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Appendix A for drill hole information for all 2017 campaign reported drill holes with significant intercepts &gt;0.2g/t Au for this JORC 2012 Table 1 and in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.7.2</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported significant intercepts are aggregated from assays at a 0.2g/t Au cut-off over contiguous intervals of representative sampling, with up to 2m intervals of below cut-off material included in reported intercepts for the reported exploration results.</li> <li>No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the early stage of exploration at the Arakaka project and ongoing process of defining key structural controls on mineralisation, the determination of true widths and definition of mineralized directions encountered is not always possible.</li> <li>All reported intersections in the body of the report and in Appendix A are measured sample lengths and true widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures. True widths to be estimated with completion of more advance exploration and modelling work with project advancing to a pre-development stage.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Drill hole information section of this Appendix B, JORC Table 1, Section 2</li> <li>All drilling locations are indicated on diagrams to illustrate distribution of historical datasets being included in this report and all material significant intercepts are included in Appendix A.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meaningful observations included in the body of the report</li> <li>No other available datasets are considered relevant to reported exploration results</li> <li>Limited Regional scale geophysical datasets are available over the project area, but are not deemed to be meaningful and material in context of the scale and context of the exploration results being reported</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Included in body of report</li> <li>Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person</li> </ul>