

Target Testing Phase Drilling Commences, Arakaka Gold Project - Guyana

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Reconnaissance Phase drilling complete with multiple targets now defined over +8.5km of the Arakaka Main Trend;
- Three new Prospecting Licences granted for the Arakaka Gold Project;
- Barrick Earn-In exploration budget increased by 12% to US\$3m following mid-year review to provide for additional exploration activity, including advancement of Xenopsaris.

Arakaka Main Trend

- Reconnaissance drilling at 14-Mile completed for over 4km of strike extent on ~1km spacing intersected gold mineralisation on every section line;
- Compilation of results and ranking of numerous drill-ready targets completed;
- 3,500m of follow-up drilling on top tier targets has now commenced.

Xenopsaris

- A favourable structural setting for the formation of significant mineralisation was identified confirming a high-strain, regional scale antiformal fold hinge target, within the Gomes – Ianna structural corridor;
- 1,218m Maiden drilling at Xenopsaris completed for 9 holes on two section lines 650m apart.

Alicanto Minerals Ltd (ASX: AQI) ("Alicanto" or "the Company") is pleased to report targeted prospect scale drilling has commenced following the completion of prospect ranking work from compilation and integration of project datasets, including geology updates from reconnaissance drilling programmes.

Results of recent work have defined numerous targets with resource potential within the 12km long and up to 2.5km wide mineralised Arakaka corridor. Four prospects within the main trend have been highlighted for follow-up work involving targeted diamond drilling.

The successful reconnaissance drilling programmes at Arakaka have substantially expanded the footprint of known mineralisation over the past year, defining three major structures, each associated with gold mineralisation. A total of 25km of mineralised strike extent has been identified for potential follow-up work on the Arakaka Main Trend. Drilling has also identified numerous macro-scale folds within the metasediments which have historically been observed to host gold mineralisation on the Arakaka Main Trend, which again indicate a highly prospective structural architecture for focusing mineralising fluids.

Each section of reconnaissance drilling on approximate 1km spacing hosts favourable gold mineralisation and contributes to defining the tectono-stratigraphic controls on mineralisation and de-risks the exploration process, providing vectors for areas assessed to have the best bulk tonnage potential. These priority targets have been defined in collaboration with Barrick Gold Corp. ("Barrick").

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue	103.7m
Share Price	A\$ 0.14
Market Cap	\$14.5m
Listed Options	9.1m
ASX Code	AQI/AQIO

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

Didier Murcia
Non-Exec Chairman

Travis Schwertfeger
Managing Director

Hamish Halliday
Non-Exec Director

Marcus Harden
Chief Geologist

Jamie Byrde
CFO & Company 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

- ♦ >7km of mineralisation on 2 corridors with drill ready targets;
- ♦ Historical production dating back more than 100 years.

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14 Mile Area

The Arakaka Main Trend reconnaissance drilling program initiated mid-2016 is now complete. The recent 2017 drilling has extended first pass drilling over an additional +4km to define the tectono-stratigraphic controls to the extensive mineralised corridor and successfully defined multiple prospects for potential follow-up drilling on the Arakaka Main Trend, a 12km long zone of near continuous +100ppb Au in soil anomalism located along the northern extent of the >300km² Arakaka Gold Project (see Figure 2).

14 Mile is the north-eastern extent of the Arakaka Main Trend gold anomalism and is host to continuous +100ppb gold in soil anomalism **over >3.2km of strike on multiple mineralised structures across >1.5km width**. Limited RC drilling in 2014 confirmed targeting concepts intersecting two concurrent styles of mineralisation, returning both high grade vein hosted mineralised intercepts (**4m @ 21.1g/t gold**) and proximal, disseminated style mineralisation (**9m @ 1.89 g/t gold, 7m @ 1.81g/t gold and 2m @ 4.17g/t gold** at end of hole). (Refer ASX announcement dated 23 July 2014).

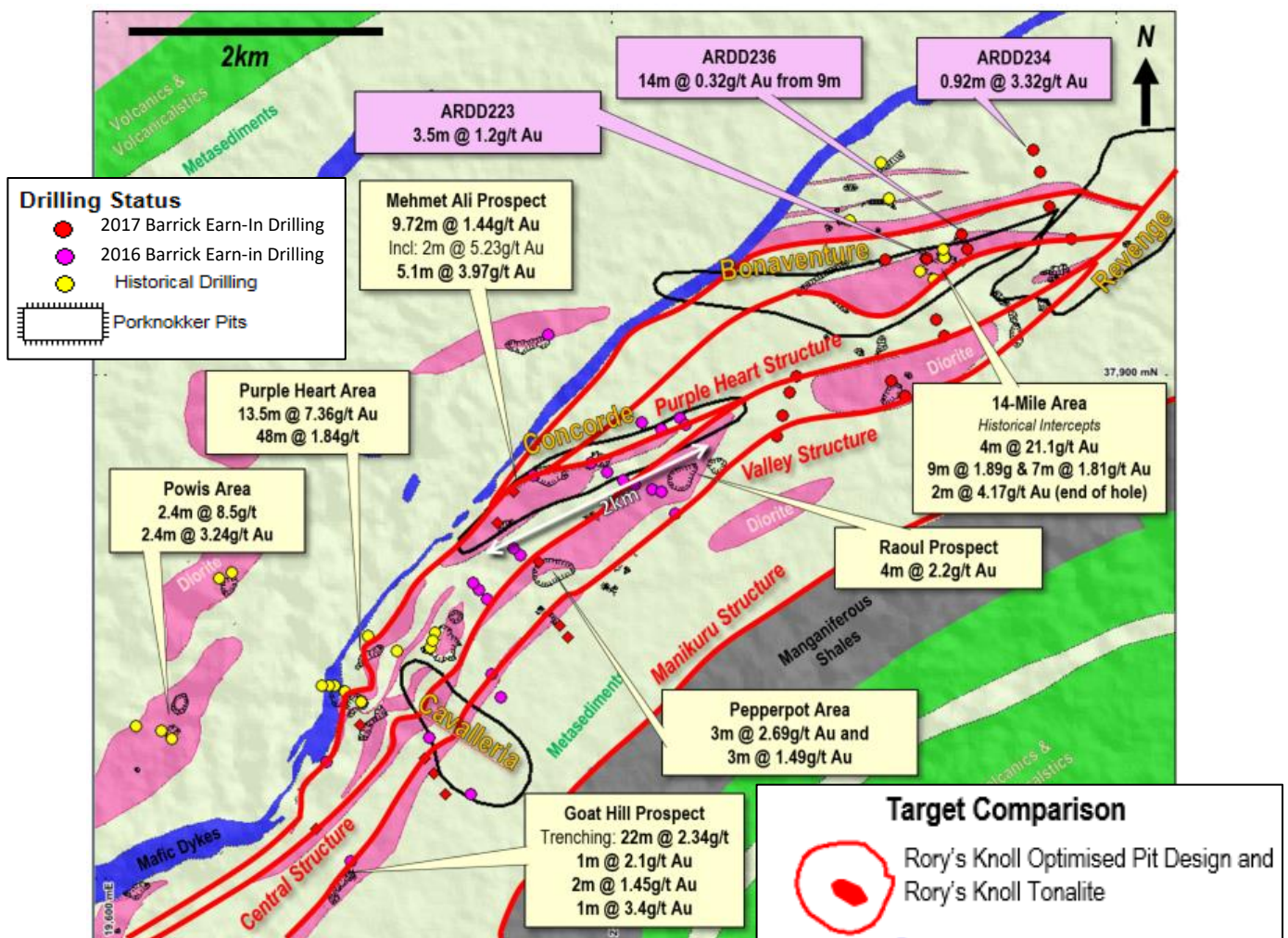


Figure 1| Arakaka Main Trend drilling locations with better intercepts labelled (previously reported results in yellow) over Alicanto interpreted geology.

The reconnaissance drilling recently completed is the first phase of the 2017 drilling campaign, and the completion of a broader 2016/17 reconnaissance phase of work on the Arakaka Main Trend funded by Barrick as part of their US\$10m funding requirement to earn-in to 65% of the Arakaka Gold Project (Refer ASX announcements dated 1 March and 7 December 2016).

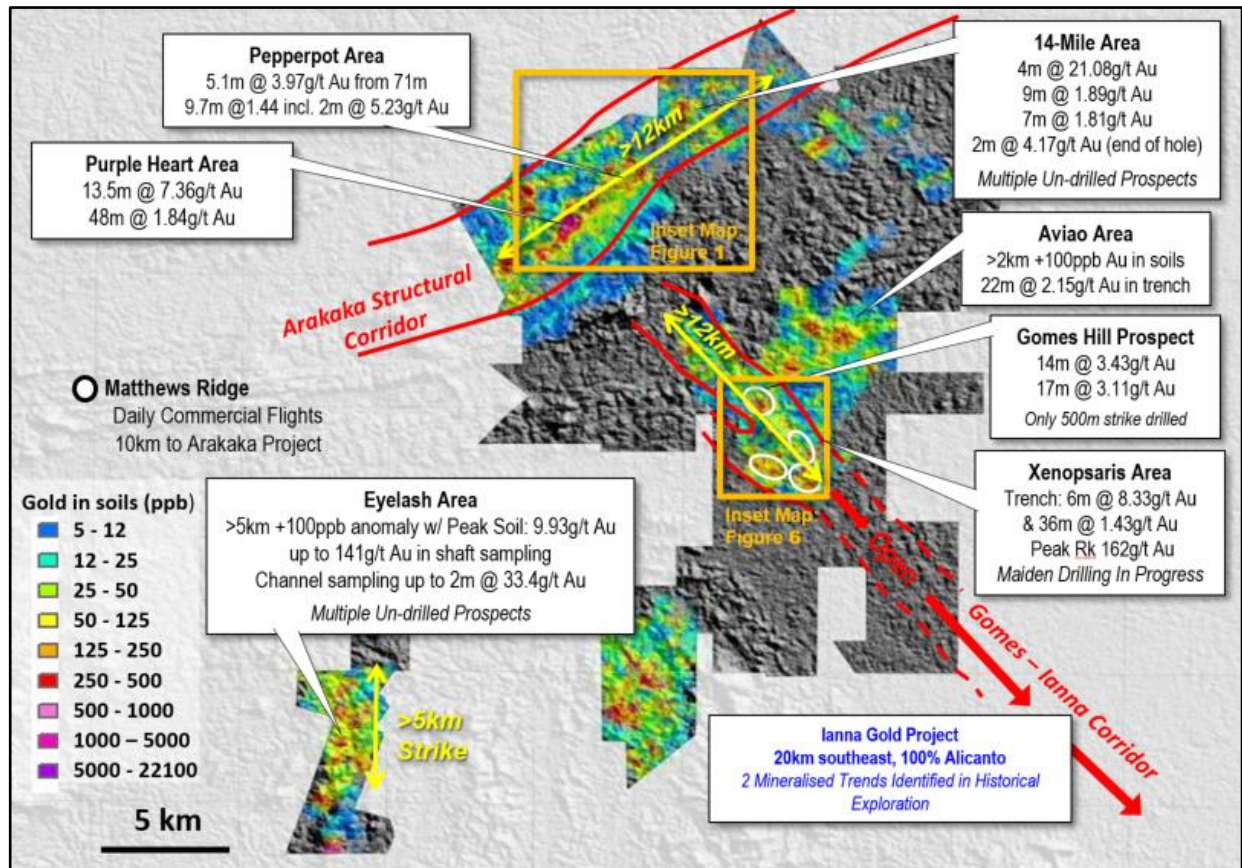


Figure 2 | Location of anomalous gold target areas and select Prospects within the >300km² Arakaka gold Project land position

In total, the seventeen reported diamond holes drilled at 14-Mile create four new section lines adding geological definition to an additional 4.5km of the Arakaka trend, and a width of >1.6km in an area of variable landform and regolith including extensive alluvial cover where surface sampling techniques have been assessed to have been ineffective.

The recent reconnaissance drilling at 14-Mile encountered Diorites and Feldspar Porphyry intrusive bodies on all section lines which are prospective for gold mineralisation along the entire Arakaka trend where they have been historically worked by small scale saprolite miners in more than 40 pits. The intrusives act as rigid bodies within the ductile metasedimentary country rocks focusing strain and mineralisation. All of the intrusives observed display extensive biotite and magnetite alteration which has been observed coincident with gold mineralisation throughout much of the Arakaka trend.

Quartz-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-gold veins were encountered from 101.7 to 105.28m in ARDD223 (see Figure 3 below). A second style of mineralised vein was also encountered, Quartz-pyrite-pyrrhotite-gold veining. This is the first visual association between pyrite and gold yet encountered and supports AQI's interpretation of an evolving multi-kilometre gold-bearing hydrothermal system showing variable oxidation rates and multiple styles of mineralisation. Significant gold assay intercepts include (Refer to Appendix A for complete list of significant intercepts;

- 3.5m @ 1.2g/t gold from 103.5m in ARDD223;
- 0.92m @ 3.32g/t gold from 132m in ARDD234;
- 14m @ 0.32g/t gold from 9m in ARDD236.

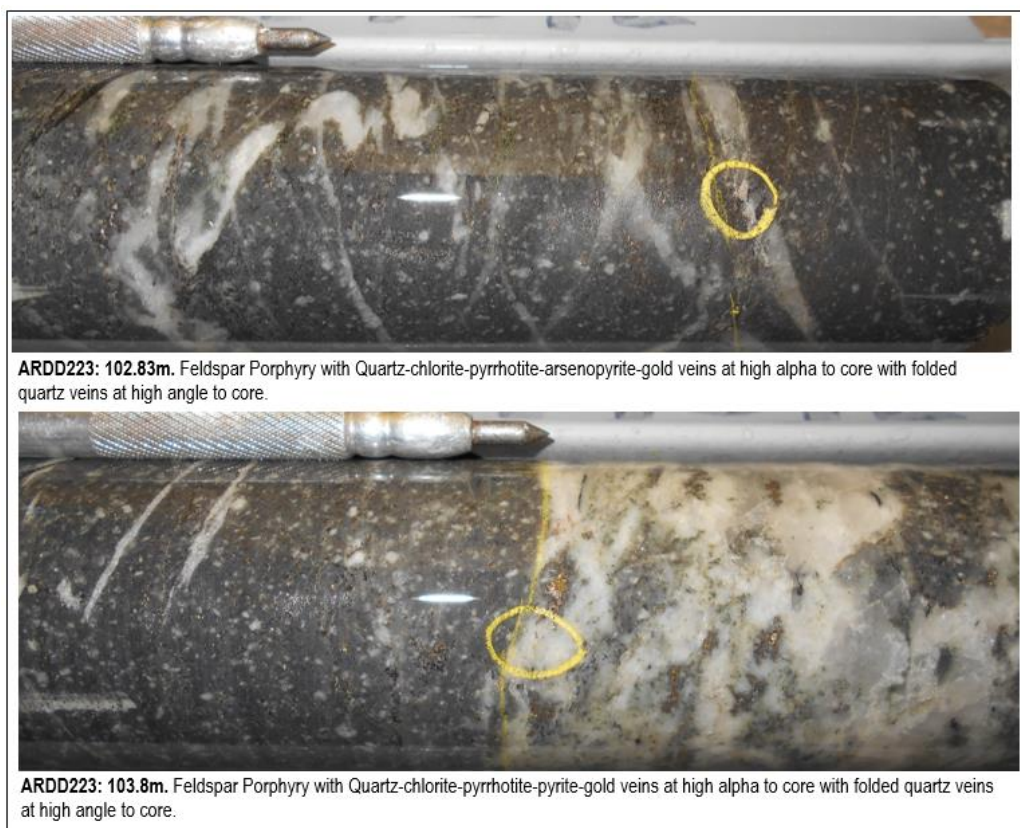


Figure 3: Examples of mineralised Feldspar Porphyry in hole ARDD223 (NQ diameter core), with visible gold encountered within the reported significant intercept (returning 3.5m @ 1.2g/t gold).

The 14-Mile reconnaissance drilling has successfully confirmed the NE continuation of the gold bearing Central Structure observed on the Arakaka trend for an additional 4.5km (in total >9km strike length) drilled on 1km spacing with almost every section line intersecting gold mineralisation. In addition, the 14-Mile drilling has intersected multiple, stacked, E-W trending high strain zones with coincident gold mineralisation.

The 14-Mile reconnaissance drilling also indicates the convergence of the mineralised Purple Heart and Valley structures with the mineralised Central structure in the 14-Mile area. These zones are tier one targets for follow up drilling with the convergence of structures acting both to structurally repeat mineralisation and focus mineralising fluids within the more permeable structural architecture.

The drilling has also identified numerous macro-scale folds within the metasediments which have historically been observed to focus gold mineralisation in the Purple Heart area of the Arakaka trend and again indicate a highly prospective structural architecture for the focusing of mineralising fluids.

In summary the recent 14-Mile drilling, in conjunction with 2016 reconnaissance drilling, has confirmed the highly prospective geological and geochemical continuity of the Arakaka Structural Corridor over more than 8.5km. Extensive alteration, prospective geology and gold mineralisation has been encountered on all section lines, which are currently spaced approximately 1km apart down the Arakaka trend, indicating a significant hydrothermal system of a scale capable of yielding multi-million ounce gold potential.

The 14-Mile drilling has been logged and analysed and the geological, structural, alteration, vein density and geochemical information incorporated into a target ranking exercise completed in July for the entire Arakaka trend.

With the level of understanding provided by the reconnaissance drilling all targets on the Arakaka Main Trend have been rated and ranked relative to one another on the basis of their potential to deliver significant gold resources. This work formed the framework for 3,500m's of targeted drilling which has just commenced in the area.

The top four ranking targets which are all being subjected to preliminary targeted drilling are:

- **Revenge**: Targeting the prospective Gold Hill Feldspar Porphyry unit folded into the mineralised Central Structure. Much of the area is buried beneath alluvial cover but small scale saprolite pits occur in areas of exposed upper saprolite. Rock chipping to date 5.7g/t Au and Auger results up to 6.52g/t Au. The >2km long target area is currently undrilled – four diamond holes will be drilled initially to confirm targeting concepts.
- **Bonaventure**: Targeting the extensions of significant drill intersections within the prospective Gold Hill Feldspar Porphyry unit. Drilling stepping out 850m to the West of existing drilling and 250m to the East within the >3.2km prospective corridor. Three holes are proposed to step out from intersected mineralisation at the Gold Hill pit including 4m @ 21.1g/t Au. The drilling is supported by extensive >500ppb soil anomalism, saprolite mining and mapping which define the current boundaries of the anomaly.
- **Concorde**: Targeting the >2,5km Purple Heart structure as it merges with the Central Structure. Significant drill intercepts to date include 9.72m @ 1.44g/t and 5.1m @ 3.97g/t Au. Significant intercepts in drilling are supported by extensive rock chipping, >500ppb Au in soil anomalism and mapping.
- **Cavalleria**: Targeting stacked flexures on multiple mineralised structural horizons. The target is currently undrilled as it lies beneath alluvial cover but drilling along strike shows increasing alteration and mineralisation vectors towards the area.

Xenopsaris Area

The Xenopsaris target area is located over 6km south of the Arakaka Main Trend on a separate mineralised structural corridor. Xenopsaris is the southern extension of the >15km long Gomes trend of anomalism (Refer Figure 2), located within the Gomes-Ianna corridor and is host to the Gomes Hill Prospect where significant historical drilled mineralisation includes better intercepts of **19.19m @ 3.4g/t gold** from 65m, incl. **6m @ 6.25g/t gold** in hole MD008, **17m @ 2.11g/t gold** from 46m, incl. **4.25m @ 6.12g/t gold** in hole MD002 and **11.0m @ 3.43g/t gold** from 62m in TAK9717 (Refer ASX release dated 9 February 2015).

The positive 2017 trench results at Xenopsaris confirmed significant gold mineralisation and identified three prospects for implementation of reconnaissance drilling (Refer ASX announcement dated 7 March 2017) within the extensive +7km extent of soil and auger anomalism identified by Alicanto over the previous two years (Refer ASX release dated 11 March 2015).

- **Beaker Prospect**: High grade **rock chips up to 162.23g/t gold** within a continuous zone of mineralisation including **22m @ 2.02g/t gold** within **37m @ 1.45g/t gold** in XETR007.
- **Gonzo Prospect**: High grade **rock chips up to 5.44g/t gold** within a zone of **6m @ 8.33g/t gold** in XETR010
- **Fozzie Prospect**: High grade **rock chips up to 33.68g/t gold** in XETR002 and **17m @ 0.69g/t gold** in XETR005.

Follow-up trench activity at Xenopsaris is ongoing and a nine-hole maiden diamond drilling program totalling 1,218m of reconnaissance drilling was completed in the previous quarter. The drilling amounts to two section lines spaced >650m apart. The drilling was designed to establish a geological framework for the significant surface anomalism. Significant results from the drilling include:

- XDD002: 5.78m @ 0.78g/t Au from 68m and 1m @ 4.23g/t Au from 78m;
- XDD005: 1.4m @ 9.14g/t Au from 23m;
- XDD006: 1m @ 4.25g/t Au from 30m and 2.25m @ 3.73g/t Au from 124m;
- XDD009: 3m @ 2.19g/t Au from 40m.

The drilling identified a regional scale alteration system around mineralisation with a wide zone of proximal sericite-ankerite-pyrite alteration proximal to mineralised intercepts. Mineralisation is related to quartz-pyrite-gold veins observed across all lithological units. The extent and geometry of the favourable intrusions interpreted to be a primary control on mineralisation are being assessed with ongoing exploration activity, and the mineralisation remains open in all directions with potential to increase in volume and tenor with improved definition and refined targeting of structural and lithologic controls at Xenopsaris.

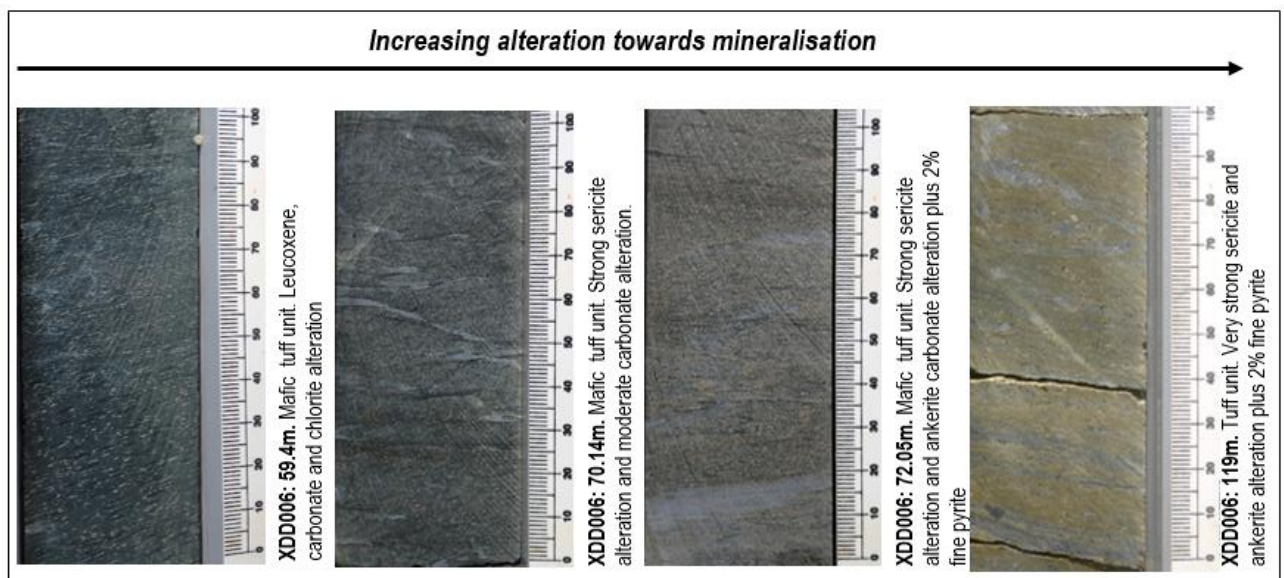


Figure 4: Example of alteration profile observed approaching mineralisation in XDD006 (NQ Core).

A favourable structural setting for the formation of significant mineralisation was established with the confirmation of a regional scale antiformal fold hinge against the high-strain Temberlin structure. This structural setting is similar to those observed at regionally significant gold deposits including the 13.7Moz Gros Rosebel deposit (IAMGOLD) and 6Moz Meriam deposit (Newmont) in Suriname.

With the level of understanding provided by the reconnaissance drilling at Xenopsaris further trenching is proposed of the >15km Gomes-Xenopsaris anomalous trend for 2017 to help define specific drill targets.

The quantity of trenching, mapping and sampling at Xenopsaris was not initially budgeted for at the beginning of the calendar year. Following a mid-year budget review, a budget variation has been approved by Barrick to increase the forecasted annual expenditure to approximately US\$3m to achieve revised exploration objectives for Xenopsaris following recent exploration success without detracting from Arakaka Main Trend exploration efforts being completed over an extended timeline with resources for the year being re-allocated on a results basis.

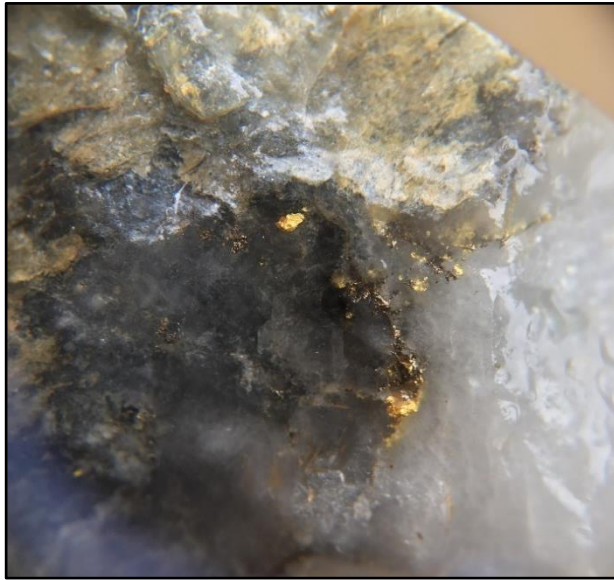


Figure 5: Example of gold mineralisation observed in XDD006 (NQ Core), photo taken at x10 magnification of core at 126.0m from 2.25m @ 3.73g/t Au from 124m reported interval.

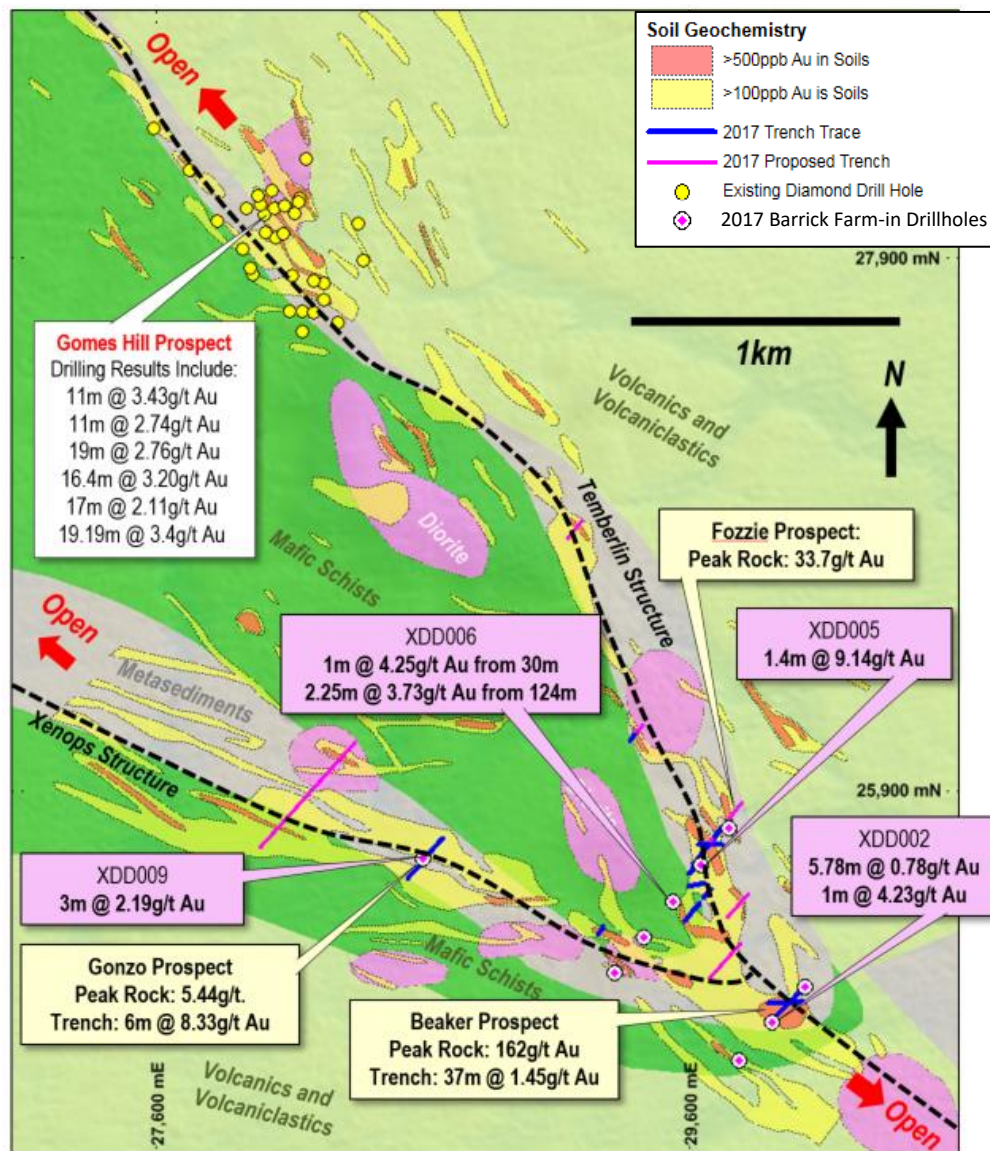


Figure 6 | Example of gold mineralisation observed in XDD006 (NQ Core), photo taken at x10 magnification of core at 126.0m from 2.25m @ 3.73g/t Au from 124m reported interval

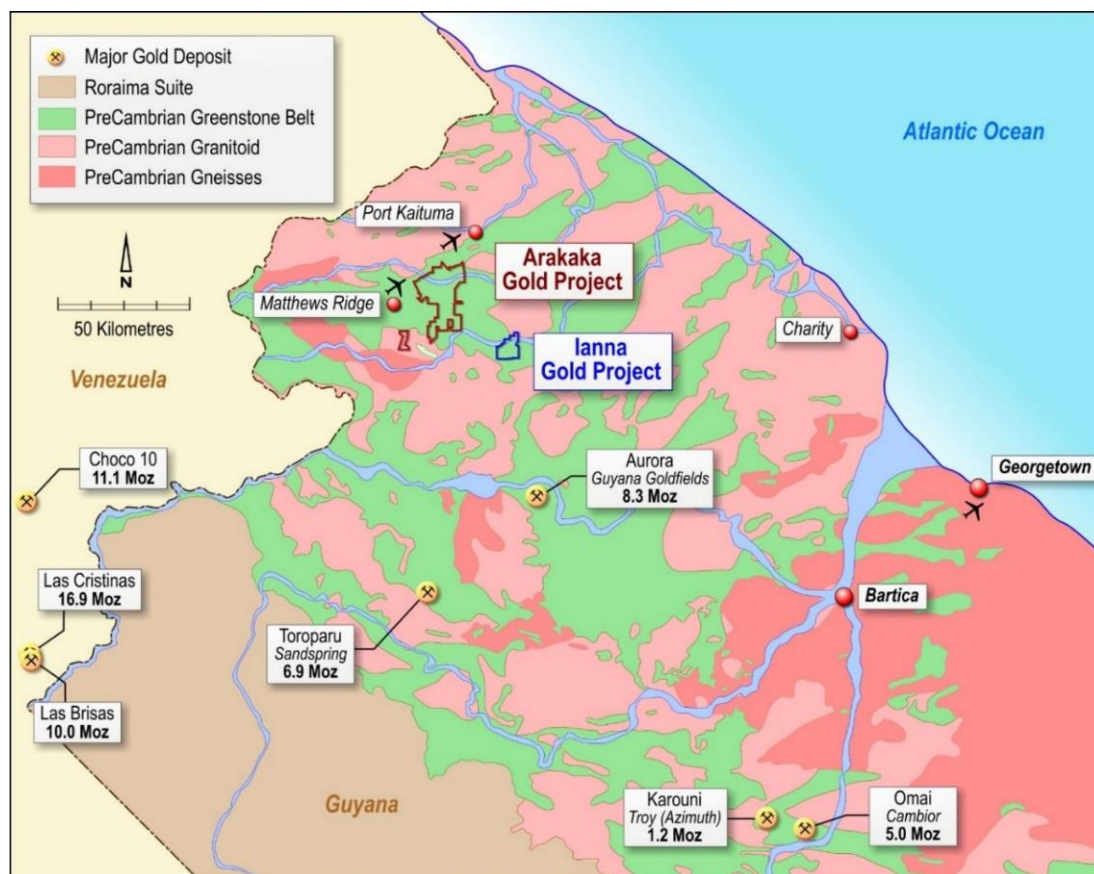


Figure 7 | Location of Arakaka and Ianna gold projects located in the Northwest Mining District of Guyana on modified geology from the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission's Geological Map of Guyana, 1987.

Ends

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

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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

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

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	Local Easting	Local Northing	RL	Hole Length (m)	Collar Azimuth	Dip		From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)
Xenopsaris	XDD001	DD	29768	24896	37	137.4	40	-50		121.5	122.5	1	0.22
Xenopsaris	XDD002	DD	29912	25029	50	143.4	40	-50		68	73.78	5.78	0.78
										78	79	1	4.23
										114	115	1	0.27
Xenopsaris	XDD005	DD	29642	25619	72	133.5	40	-50		16	19	3	0.28
										23	24.4	1.4	9.14
Xenopsaris	XDD006	DD	29548	25474	83	134.7	40	-50		30	31	1	4.25
										105	106.15	1.15	0.53
										110.2	113.32	3.12	0.21
										116.27	120.56	4.29	0.36
										124	126.25	2.25	3.73
									including	125.75	126.25	0.5	12.8
Xenopsaris	XDD008	DD	29318	25209	102	132.9	40	-50		96	97	1	1.69
										99.56	101	1.44	0.31
Xenopsaris	XDD009	DD	28608	25650	66	131.3	40	-50		21.1	22	0.55	0.9
										40	43	3	2.19
										49	50.48	1.48	0.22
14 Mile	ARDD223	DD	26232	38900	27	253.6	180	-50		75	76	1	0.27
										102.5	106	3.5	1.2
										108	110	2	0.36
14 Mile	ARDD224	DD	24914	37413	30	110	180	-50		71	74	3	0.22
14 Mile	ARDD227	DD	25821	37831	27	131.1	180	-50		26	27	1	0.27
										33.8	35.5	1.7	0.42
										71.8	73.5	1.7	0.72
14 Mile	ARDD230	DD	26175	38333	40	118.9	135	-50		71.93	73	1.07	0.23
14 Mile	ARDD231	DD	27069	39235	39	119.3	180	-50		74	75	1	0.51
										95	98	3	0.21
										102	103	1	0.67
14 Mile	ARDD234	DD	26941	39685	38	140.3	180	-50		132	132.92	0.92	3.32
14 Mile	ARDD236	DD	26376	39018	22	119.2	135	-50		9	25	14	0.32
14 Mile	ARDD237	DD	25926	37733	18	113.2	135	-50		1	5	4	0.29

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"> 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 representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. <p>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 30g 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.</p>	<p>For Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ and NQ diameter core material was recovered from Diamond drilling. 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 >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 >10ppm Au are re-analysed by 50g fire assay for Au with a gravimetric finish. To assess the potential for issues relating to coarse gold: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1m samples returning >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.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No correlation between recovery and grade is observed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Samples include but are not limited to quantitative logging for lithology, mineralogy, sulphides content and veining and qualitative logging for alteration intensity, colour Logging is of a quality to support metallurgical studies; however, none have been initiated at this time. All core samples are photographed as dry whole core for geotechnical purposes, photographed whole core wet, and cut core wet. The total reported lengths of all drill holes have been logged geologically to a resolution of 1m. ½ cut core material is retained from diamond drilling for later re-logging and audit purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core is split or cut in weathered profile and cut in fresh rock with half core sent for analysis. 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. 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. 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No geophysical tools used in relation to the reported exploration results. 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. Alicanto's inserts its own certified reference materials, blanks, and field duplicates taken from the sample riffle splitter to assess both precision and accuracy of both the on-site sub-sampling 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. 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
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 in advance of, and in support of mineral resource estimation. 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. No adjustment to data is made in the reported results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and Diamond drillholes collars are located using a hand-held GPS 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. 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. 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.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reported Diamond drilling is irregularly spaced based on access and regolith and geomorphology with no defined drill spacing at this time. Exploration Activity is at a reconnaissance and target generation stage, and data spacing is inadequate for mineral resource estimation at this time. No compositing has been applied for reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No sampling bias is interpreted to be introduced from the reported exploration results at this time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 analysis.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alicanto Competent Person's regularly review's sampling techniques and data and has deemed it suitable for the current stage of exploration.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. In addition to the tenement listing in the most recent quarterly report, the Company has been granted three Prospecting Licences (referenced as the S-26, S-39 and S-31 licences) totalling over 19km² granted to the wholly owned Guyanese subsidiary that holds the Arakaka Project 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. 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. The Company is not aware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area at the time of this report.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 albitic alteration. Both the volcano-sedimentary packages and the intrusive rocks host mineralisation in the project area. Exploration is targeting orogenic gold mineralizing systems.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Appendix A for drill hole information for all 2017 campaign reported drill holes with significant intercepts >0.2g/t Au for this JORC 2012 Table 1 and in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.7.2
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported significant intercepts are aggregated from assays at a 0.2g/t Au cut-off over contiguous intervals of representative sampling, with up to 3m intervals of below cut-off material included in reported intercepts for the reported exploration results. No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Drill hole information section of this Appendix B, JORC Table 1, Section 2 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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaningful observations included in the body of the report No other available datasets are considered relevant to reported exploration results 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
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in body of report Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person