10 November 2015

ASX Announcement

2015 drilling provides strong encouragement

Highlights

- **BT-1 drilling results indicate uranium source under nearby sandstone.**
- **New targets identified at BT-2 and BT-9.**
- **Founding CEO & Director, Rob Sowerby, to step down**

2015 Drilling Program

Alligator Energy Ltd's (ASX: AGE) 2015 shallow air core drilling program on the Beatrice JV project in the Alligator Rivers region of the Northern Territory has been completed.

A total of 87 shallow (<50m) air core drill holes were completed testing the BT-1, BT-4 and Beatrice Prospect target areas. Initial reconnaissance drilling was also undertaken on newly identified target BT-9. Final assay results are awaited from laboratory analysis and will be provided in a subsequent release. Initial field results are provided below.

Target BT-1:
At **BT-1**, 52 widely-spaced, shallow holes were drilled over a five kilometre strike length of coincident and overlapping SAM geophysical conductor anomalies and air-borne survey radiometric anomalies. This was to determine if these responses reflected a large uranium occurrence and to obtain geochemical and geological data from basement rocks covered by thin alluvial silts and sands.

Broad areas of moderately radiometric anomalism were encountered in drilling, however this anomalism is primarily associated with radium in radiogenic groundwater. The primary uranium source producing the radiogenic groundwater is considered to be under the sandstone covered areas north of the Beatrice Fault. **The BT-8 uranium decay isotope anomaly in the covering sandstone immediately north of the BT-1 area drilled most likely reflects this source.**

Alligator Energy Ltd

ABN 79140575604

Suite 3
36 Agnes Street
Fortitude Valley,
QLD 4006

Ph: (07) 3852 4712
Fax: (07) 3852 5684

ASX Code: AGE

All holes that tested the SAM conductor anomalies at BT-1 encouragingly encountered chlorite alteration and brecciation, both of which are key features associated with the giant uranium deposits sought. More schistose and chlorite-altered basement rocks were encountered in the north western portion of the BT1 target, close to the Beatrice Fault and associated with peak SAM conductor responses. Holes BTA15-074 and 081, drilled 1.5km apart in the Beatrice Fault zone, intercepted moderately elevated radioactivity (>2 x background) associated with intrusive dolerites and chlorite-altered pelites, most likely of the Cahill Formation which is the host to all of the uranium deposits in the Province.

The uranium decay products, alteration and host rocks encountered at BT-1 all point to the BT-8 uranium decay isotope and SAM conductor anomaly in the covering sandstones north of BT-1 reflecting the uranium source. It makes it a powerfully attractive target for drill testing in 2016.

Chlorite alteration and low level radiometric anomalism in Cahill Formation schists were also intersected in hole BTA15-054 (>2x background) and in outcropping schist to the southeast of BT-1 at newly defined prospect BT-9. These prospective host formation Cahill Formation schists had not previously been recognised in this area nor in the vicinity of the Beatrice Fault. **This opens a large area of previously unrecognised and unexplored prospective host formation in the Beatrice JV Project area.**

These results are very encouraging.

Beatrice Prospect:
Shallow air-core drilling was undertaken at the **Beatrice Prospect** to test for a southerly extension of known high-grade mineralisation discovered by previous explorers. (19m@3,626ppm U_3O_8 - ASX announcement, 15th March 2015). Seventeen shallow air-core drill holes were completed on four traverse lines testing a 400m long, north-south trending, coincident soil uranium and SAM anomaly. Drilling intersected weak to moderately anomalous radioactivity, extending up to 100m south of known mineralisation. Spectrometer analysis reflects uranium but it is considered to be redistributed away from the higher grade mineralised system and to be confined to the upper, weathered, regolith.

The drill spacing (approximately 50 x 100m) is considered sufficient to preclude the presence of a large (>100Mlb U_3O_8) uranium deposit extending south from the known high grade mineralisation. No further work is warranted.

Because colluvial material and material transported in the 1971 exploration work now obscure the high-grade mineralisation, closely-spaced test pits were excavated to confirm it had no significant untested potential. These showed it to have dimensions of approximately 150m x 10m and to be confined to highly altered (sericite +/- ex-sulphide) and fractured granitic gneisses within a narrow NE trending structural zone. While additional narrow (<20m wide)

mineralised pods may be present along this structure**, Alligator concluded that no drilling was warranted as this style of mineralisation is unlikely to host large (>100Mlb U3O8) uranium deposits**.
SAM geophysical data indicates the presence of a number of areas which may host similar small-tonnage, high-grade deposits in this region similar to the Beatrice occurrence however these targets will not be tested by Alligator**.**

Target BT 4:
At BT4, eleven shallow air-core drill holes were completed on three traverse lines to test a SAM conductor covered by thin alluvial material. Drilling intersected a fault zone with associated alteration but without significant uranium mineralisation. While alteration and the fault zone were accurately defined by the SAM technology, the basement rock types are not considered optimal for uranium mineralisation. The highly-prospective Cahill Formation schists are interpreted to be north of the area drilled.

Drilling of these three targets conclude the follow up of unexplained and more easily tested uranium radiometric, geochemical and SAM conductor targets in basement host rocks not covered by thick Kombolgie Sandstone within Alligators title. Exploration in 2016 will be solely focussed on drilling for the uranium deposits below this covering sandstone generating the uranium decay element anomalies in the sandstone.

Emerging Targets:
A new high rank target area has been defined at BT-2. A very strong uranium decay element geochemical anomaly in sandstone coincident with a strong SAM conductor has been identified stretching over 1,400 metres. Radiogenic isotope values obtained to date in this area are the most anomalous encountered by Alligator anywhere in the Province. These very high values are indicative of a significant, proximal uranium source. Additional sandstone samples have been collected and submitted for analysis to fully define BT-2.

The BT-2 target is added to the other two first-class, sandstone-covered targets, BT-8, and TCC-4, to be drill tested in the 2016 exploration drilling program (Figure 2). It is the coincident anomalous uranium decay isotope responses (uranium metal proxies) and SAM conductors (representing the alteration and structures associated with these giant unconformity uranium deposits) which make these first class drill targets.

At these three targets Alligator has defined the anticipated responses from large uranium deposits in the basement through the covering sandstone. These are the most convincing sandstone covered targets yet defined in the Province. It will be exciting to test these in 2016.

There is reasonable expectation that the analytical results awaited from more than 200 sandstone samples collected around anomalous areas identified in the 2015 reconnaissance sampling, areas of newly-identified, altered, lower Cahill Formation rocks and other SAM conductor anomalies will yield additional first class targets.

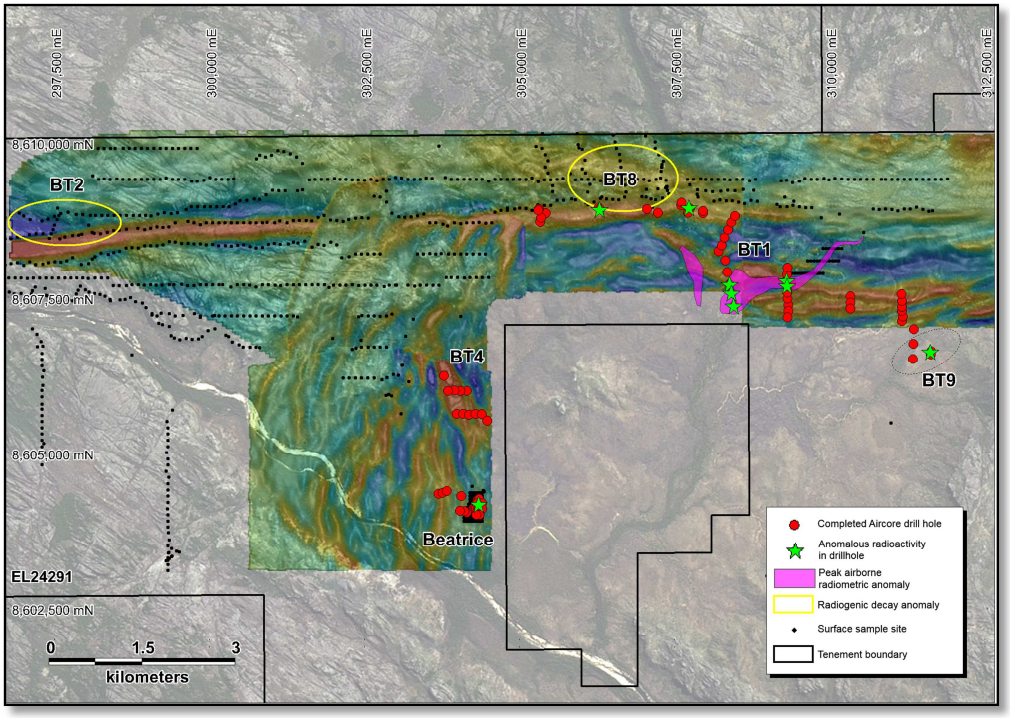


Figure 1: Aircore Drilling and Prospect Locations on SAM Conductivity responses
Anomalous radiometric responses in drill holes highlighted (>2 x background).

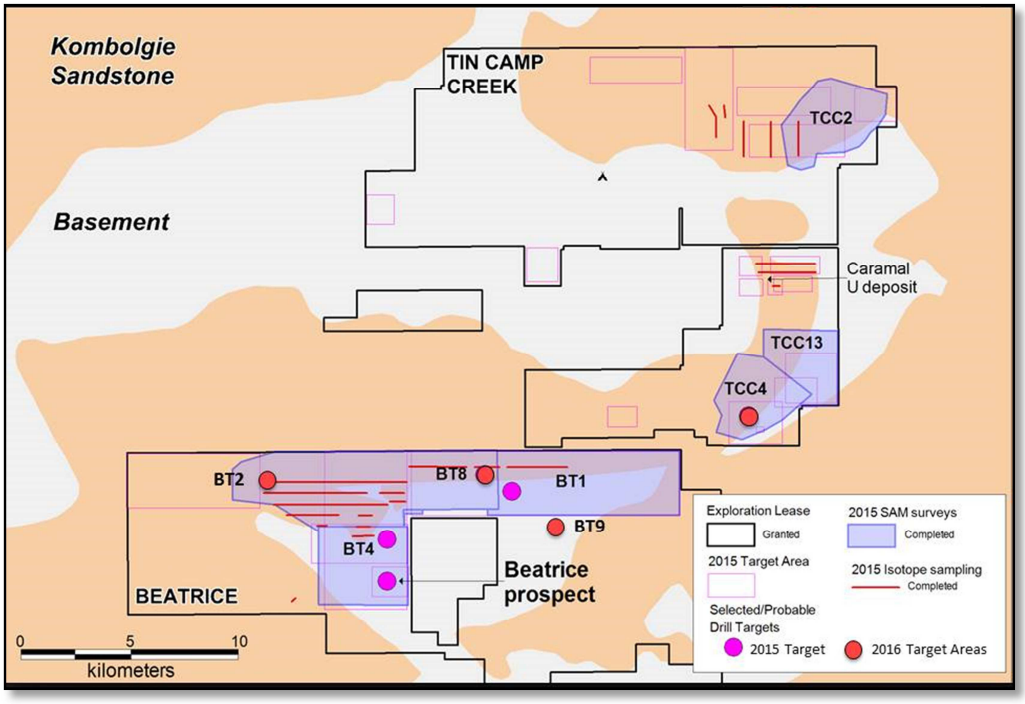


Figure 2: 2015 and 2016 priority target locations

Alligator Energy Ltd ACN 140 575 604
Website: www.alligatorenergy.com.au
Phone: +61 7 3852 4712 | Fax: +61 7 3852 5684
ASX Code: AGE

CEO and Executive Director, Rob Sowerby

Rob Sowerby, CEO and one of the founding directors of Alligator Energy, has given notice that he will cease full time employment with the company. He will remain with the company in a part time capacity and will be responsible for refining the application and interpretation of uranium decay geochemical techniques and SAM geophysical techniques as well as for ongoing engagement with Arnhem Land stakeholders.

Mr Sowerby, has been instrumental in developing the company's strategy and techniques for discovering large unconformity style uranium deposits under the sandstone in the Alligator Rivers Uranium Province and for developing relationships with Traditional Owners and other stakeholders in Arnhem Land.

He will stand down as a director after the AGM on 20 November, 2015 and will relinquish the CEO role on 31 December, 2015. As an interim measure the Board will assume the CEO's personnel, investor relations and funding roles while Peter Moorhouse, Senior Geologist will assume responsibility for all exploration management duties.

The Board acknowledges Rob's significant contributions since the company listed in February 2011. His innovation, commitment and passion together with his exploration knowledge and experience and his values have provided a great foundation for this company to build on.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT

Mr Rob Sowerby
Chief Executive Officer
Alligator Energy Ltd
Email: info@alligatorenergy.com.au

Ian Howarth
Collins Street Media
0407 822 319
ian@collinsstreetmedia.com.au

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Exploration update – November 2015.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample 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.* *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.*	• A total of 2281 Aircore drill samples were retrieved during this period of work, of these 760 were selected for laboratory analysis, assays are pending. • 1 metre composite drill chip samples were collected at in plastic sample bags via drill rig cyclone. • The samples obtained are considered to be representative of the intervals from which they were obtained and sampling and sub-sampling techniques were appropriate for the sample type and for exploration purposes. • A Radiation Solutions RS-125 spectrometer was used to measure radioactivity (in counts per second – cps) of each 1m sample. Samples are selected for laboratory based geological observation and radioactivity (cps) relative to background. No allowance is made for any potential disequilibrium of U within the weathered zone.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All drilling was conducted using heli-supported Aircore rig with either blade, blade-vacuum and tri-cone sampling bits.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have*	• Undersize drilling samples returned are recorded on drill hole sampling sheets.

	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All chip samples are logged systematically recording lithology, alteration and mineralisation. Drilling was undertaken for exploratory purposes. • Lithological logging is qualitative. • All (100%) drill intervals have been logged by company geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The samples obtained are considered to be representative of the intervals from which they were obtained and sampling and sub-sampling techniques were appropriate for the sample type and for exploration purposes. • Field Blanks, duplicates or laboratory prepared standards were inserted into the sampling sequence for assay. • Samples chosen for assay are submitted for analyses to NTEL Laboratory in Darwin. Further sample preparation is undertaken by NTEL prior to assay. Drill samples are dried to a core temperature of approximately 100ºC. Dried samples are then coarse crushed using a Boyd crusher to a sizing of approximately 5mm. The total sample is then milled in an LM5 pulveriser to 85% passing 75µm. An analytical pulp of 250 g is taken from the bulk and the residue retained. The pulp sample is retained by the lab. • Sample sizes were considered appropriate for the type of material being sampled. .
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• A Radiation Solutions RS-125 spectrometer was used to measure radioactivity (in counts per second – cps) of each sample. Some samples are selected for laboratory assay based geological observation and radioactivity (cps) relative to background. • Geochemical assay of representative samples is undertaken at NTEL's Darwin laboratory. Uranium analysis is undertaken utilising ICP-MS using Lithium

	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.	Borate fusion of the pulp sample. This technique is considered a total analysis method and appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted. • Field Standards, blanks and duplicates were included in the samples submitted to the laboratory. • No assay data is provided in this report
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No assay data is provided in this report • No adjustment of assay data is undertaken
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Current sample locations were surveyed using GPS with accuracies of between 1-4 metres. • All samples have been surveyed on Map Grid of Australia 94 (MGA94 Zone 53).
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling was broad spaced for exploratory purposes to test new structural targets and until significant mineralisation is identified is insufficient to define mineral resources. • Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Current sampling is of an exploratory nature. There is generally insufficient data in the areas during this phase of work to determine the orientation of host structures. • No known sampling bias is known to have been introduced. • The majority of samples were taken from the weathered zone. No allowance is made for potential disequilibrium of uranium in this zone.
Sample	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples, each contained in calico and subsequent zip tied polyweave sample bags are delivered by Alligator

security		personnel with Chain of Custody documentation directly to NTEL laboratory in Darwin.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken for this phase of work.

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 work reported in this ASX release was undertaken on the Beatrice Project JV. • The Beatrice Project JV with Cameco which is comprised of exploration licences EL24291 and EL26796 in the Northern Territory. The tenements are held by Cameco Australia Pty Ltd. Alligator executed the Beatrice Joint Venture agreement with Cameco on 18 December 2014. • The key terms of the Joint Venture are as follows: Alligator may earn a Stage 1 interest of 51% of the project by exploration expenditure of $250,000 prior to 2 July 2016. Alligator may maintain its Stage 1 interest by sole funding to a total of $2.0 million for exploration activities prior to 2 July 2017 (Stage 2). Following completion of Stage 2, Cameco may elect to fund continuing exploration on a pro-rata basis to maintain a 49% interest or dilute its interest. If AGE fails to meet its expenditure commitments up to the end of Stage 2, AGE will forfeit its interest in the Project. On definition of a resource of 75Mlb U3O8 resource (inferred+indicated+measured), the JV must commence a NI43-101 compliant Prefeasibility Study (PFS) within 12 months of identifying a qualifying resource. Cameco may elect to manage and operate during the PFS stage and fund 51% of the PFS following making a payment of $2 million to AGE, provided they have maintained a 49% interest. Following completion of the PFS, Cameco may

		acquire an additional 2% of the project (for a total of 51%) by paying AGE: For a total resource of less than 100Mlb U3O8, an amount equal to 2% x Total Resource (lbs U3O8) x $5/lb U3O8. For a total resource of greater than 100Mlb U3O8, an amount equal to 2% x Total Resource (lbs U3O8) x $6/lb U3O8 less the initial PFS payment ($2 million). • There are no known existing impediments to operating on any granted tenement within the Beatrice Project area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Regional exploration has previously been undertaken by other parties in the region by Queensland Mines Ltd (1970-1972), Afmeco (1996-2001) and Cameco Australia Pty Ltd (2001-2010).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Alligator is exploring for Unconformity Associated Style Uranium Deposits. The geology of the area being targeted is comprised primarily of Carpentarian aged sandstones of the Kombolgie Formation overlying multiply deformed meta-sediments of the lower-Proterozoic Cahill Fm and Archaean granite Gneiss Complexes.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the*	• Drill hole survey information is provided in the Appendix 1 of the ASX release. Collar positions were located by GPS with accuracies of 1-4metres. This accuracy is considered sufficient for exploration purposes and for the style of mineralisation targeted.

	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No mineralised intercepts have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No mineralisation widths have been reported.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer Figure 1
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.*	• All results of significance have been reported within this report.
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.*	• No significant exploration data has been omitted

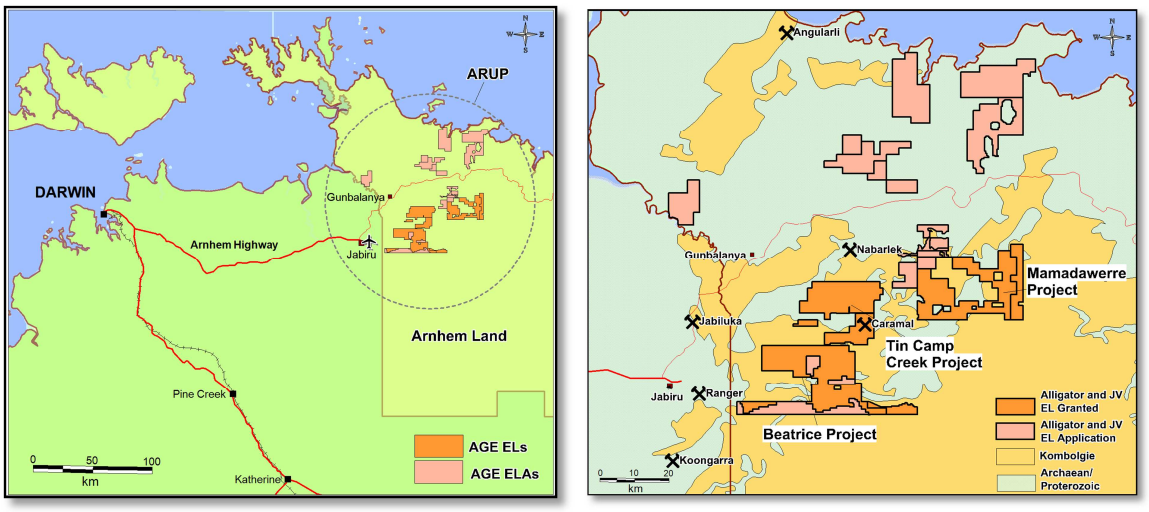
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• This document provides an early update on an ongoing shallow drilling program which is testing three exploration targets (BT-4, Beatrice Prospect and BT-1). Details of the proposed drilling program were provided in an ASX release on 9 September 2015.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this report is based on current and historic Exploration Results compiled by Mr Rob Sowerby who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Sowerby is CEO and Director of Alligator Energy Ltd, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Sowerby consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Alligator Energy

Alligator Energy Ltd is an Australian, ASX listed, company with uranium exploration tenements in the world class Alligator Rivers Uranium Province in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory. The Alligator Rivers Uranium Province hosts nearly 1 billion pounds of high grade uranium resources and past production, including the Ranger Mine and Jabiluka. The company's assets include the Tin Camp Creek Project and Joint Ventures with Cameco Australia Pty Ltd at the Beatrice and Mamadawerre Projects. Since listing in 2011, the company has defined the Caramal Resource (6.5Mlb U3O8 @ 3100ppm U3O8) and intersected high grade uranium at a number of prospects including Mintaka, South Horn and NE Myra. High Grade uranium mineralisation has also been confirmed at the historic Beatrice Prospect. The company has a strong pipeline of prospects with known high grade mineralisation and potential to discover large (>100Mlb U3O8) high grade resources.



Project Location Diagrams