

Alligator expands Piedmont Project with new licence applications – rock chip samples up to 2.42% Ni and 0.19% Co confirmed - 23 August 2018

Highlights

Alligator Energy Limited (Alligator or the Company) has extended its northern Italian Piedmont Ni Co project opportunity with two further tenement applications. These applications are situated over geological continuations of the stratigraphy within licences currently operated by Alligator under a farm-in agreement. The applications contain known historic workings or mineral occurrences. Key points of interest include:

- **Initial reconnaissance has confirmed presence of massive sulphides;**
- **Application confirmation stage allows basic on-ground investigations;**
- **Rock chip samples with significant metal grades of 0.17 to 2.48% Ni, 0.02 to 0.19% Co and 0.05 to 0.37% Cu;**
- **Continuation of the geological setting which hosts the Alpe Laghetto, Alpe Cevia and La Balma prospects;**
- **These applications approximately double Alligator's land holding exposure in an exciting historic Ni Co mining province;**
- **Virtually no-modern exploration has been conducted on these application areas; and**
- **Confirmation of prospectivity by Alligator's Ni Co competent person following a recent field visit.**

Significant geochemical rock chip sample assays include:

Sella Bassa:	Sample P18-S033 – 2.42% Ni, 0.19% Co, 0.10% Cu
	Sample P18-S034 – 2.28% Ni, 0.17% Co, 0.25% Cu
	Sample P18-S032 – 0.95% Ni, 0.08% Co, 0.37% Cu
Isola:	Sample P18-S048 – 0.41% Ni, 0.05% Co, 0.05% Cu
	Sample P18-S050 – 0.17% Ni, 0.02% Co, 0.25% Cu

Since commencing exploration on 11th May, AGE has continued to assess the mineral potential of the greater Piedmont area. As a result of improved technical and geological understanding, the Company has lodged two new licence applications to expand the Piedmont Ni-Co project and continues to assess new ground for potential. Initial reconnaissance of the licences has been conducted with 10 grab samples taken on the Sella Bassa application, for which results have been received confirming the presence of historically indicated Ni-Co.

AGE's CEO Greg Hall commented today: *"Sample results from the vicinity of the historic Sella Bassa mine continue to demonstrate the exceptional broad mineral systems and potential of the Piedmont Ni-Co project. With these new applications, Alligator has now secured some of the most prospective ground across the district."*

The expanded Piedmont Project area continues to be an important future value addition to the Company's assets while we gear up for our upcoming Arnhem Land uranium drilling program at our TCC4 prospect."

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Number of Shares:
737.9 M Ordinary
Shares
165.4 M Listed
Options
4.2 M Unlisted
Options

Board of Directors:
Mr John Main
(Chairman)

Mr Paul Dickson
(Non Exec. Director)

Mr Peter McIntyre
(Non Exec. Director)

Mr Andrew Vigar
(Non Exec. Director)

Mr Greg Hall
(CEO & Exec.
Director)

Location:

Two new applications have been lodged by the Company across the Piedmont mineral district. These applications are the Sella Bassa and Monte Ventolaro applications shown below in **Figure 1**. The Galerno application shown on Figure 1 is under the Company's existing farm-in agreement with Chris Reindler Partners (CRP), as are the granted tenements.

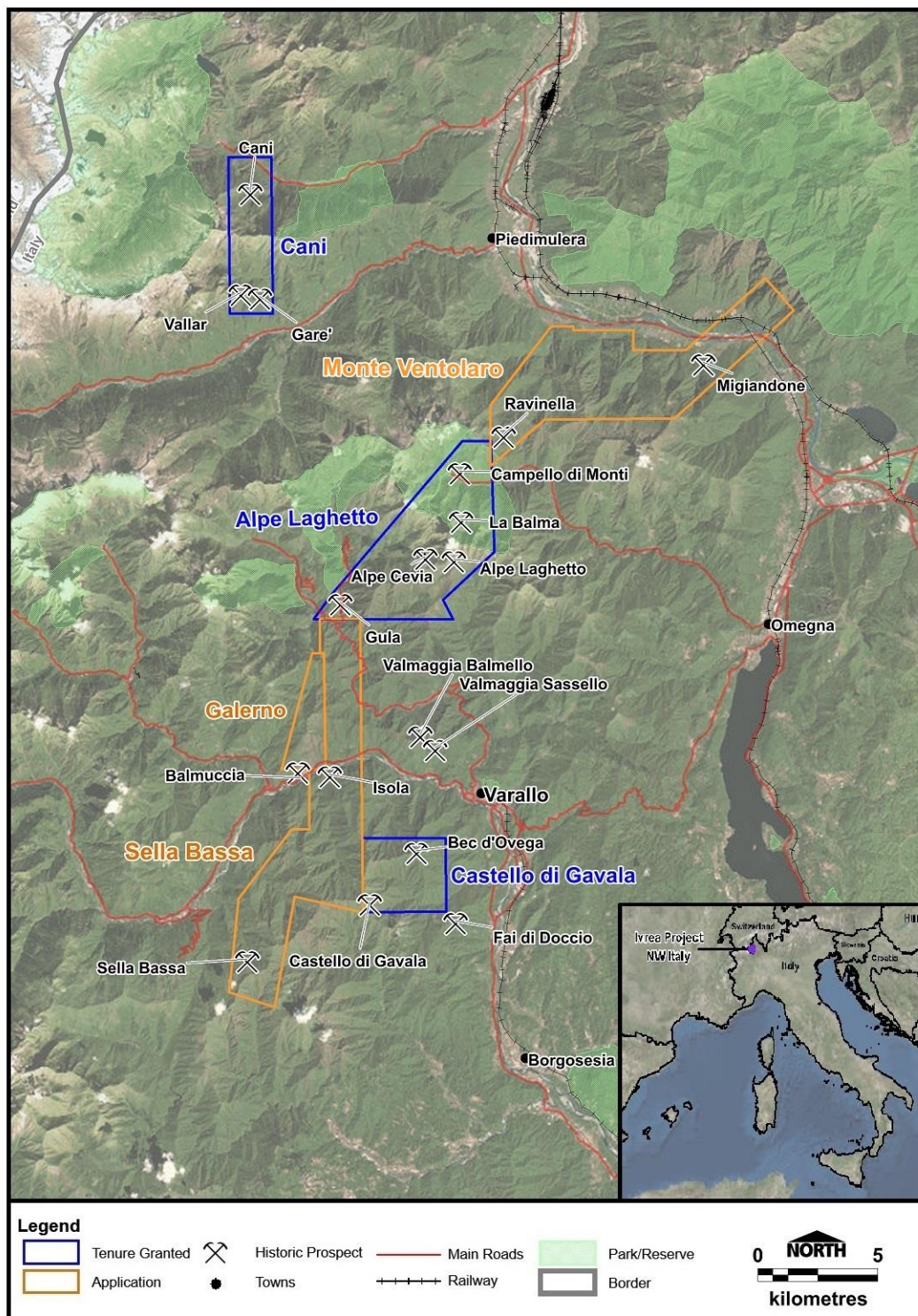


Figure 1 – Piedmont Project licences and applications

Geological Setting and Exploration progress

A review of historical results and technical papers, combined with on-ground observation, indicate the region is a major gabbroic mafic complex, with sub-volcanic layered intrusive structures leading down to depth. The region of interest appears to extend some 30kms in length, by 2 to 3kms wide. From previous work, the dominant sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite, with minor amounts of pentlandite and chalcopyrite.

The new applications were determined and located based on a series of criteria outlined below. From these criteria two additional applications have been lodged and confirmed based primarily on geological setting, historic exploration and workings with the potential to identify new deposits with modern exploration techniques.

Application Criteria:

- Correct geological setting along Gabbro/Peridotite contacts and Kinzingite lenses;
- Lower gabbroic sequence;
- Comparable structural settings to current farm-in licences;
- Known mineralisation and mineral occurrences;
- Only minor overlap within national parks and conservation areas, however this does not restrict exploration; and
- Concurrent with existing farm-in/joint venture interests.

Across these new applications at least 4 historic workings and mineral prospects are referenced in academic and mining documents with on-ground reconnaissance confirming the existence of two of these to date. The two main historic mines are Sella Bassa and Isola located on the “Sella Bassa” licence. The “Monte Ventolaro” application shown below in **Figure 2** has two unconfirmed mineral prospects and has had no reconnaissance work conducted since confirmation of application.

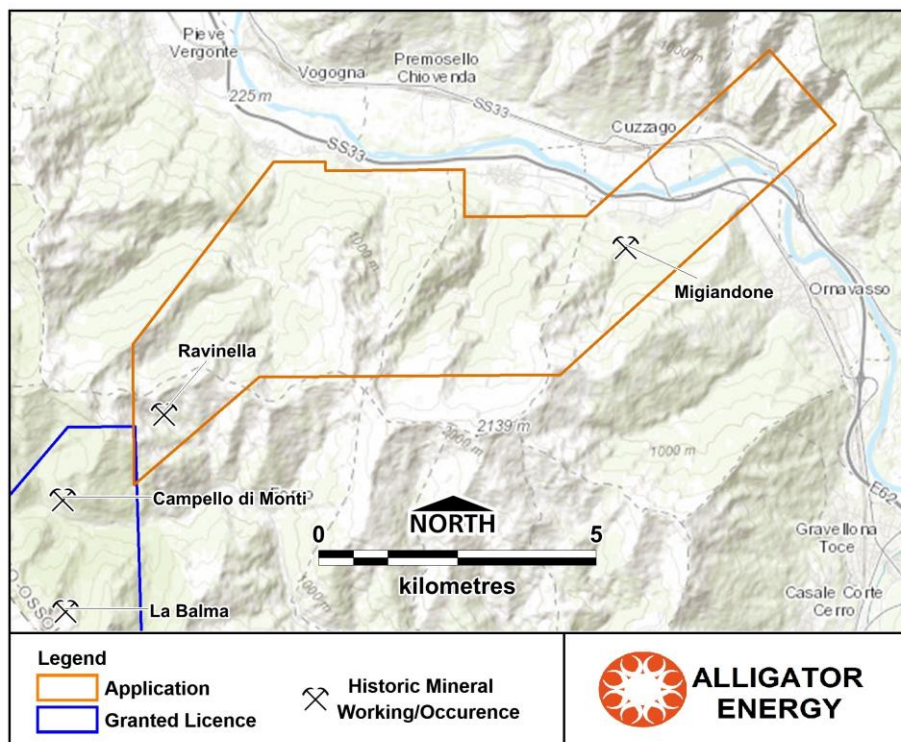


Figure 2 – Monte Ventolaro application licence and historic workings/mineral occurrences.

From initial inspection of historic workings on the Sella Bassa application, 10 samples have been collected to date. Of these samples, 3 are located at the Sella Bassa prospect itself and 7 at Isola. **Figure 3** below shows the distribution of these samples and assays plotted by Ni %. Two of the three samples collected at Sella Bassa exceed **2% Ni** and **0.17% Co** and match well with historically reported grades. Assay results from Isola returned maximum values of **0.41% Ni** and **0.05% Co** confirming significant sulphide mineralisation.

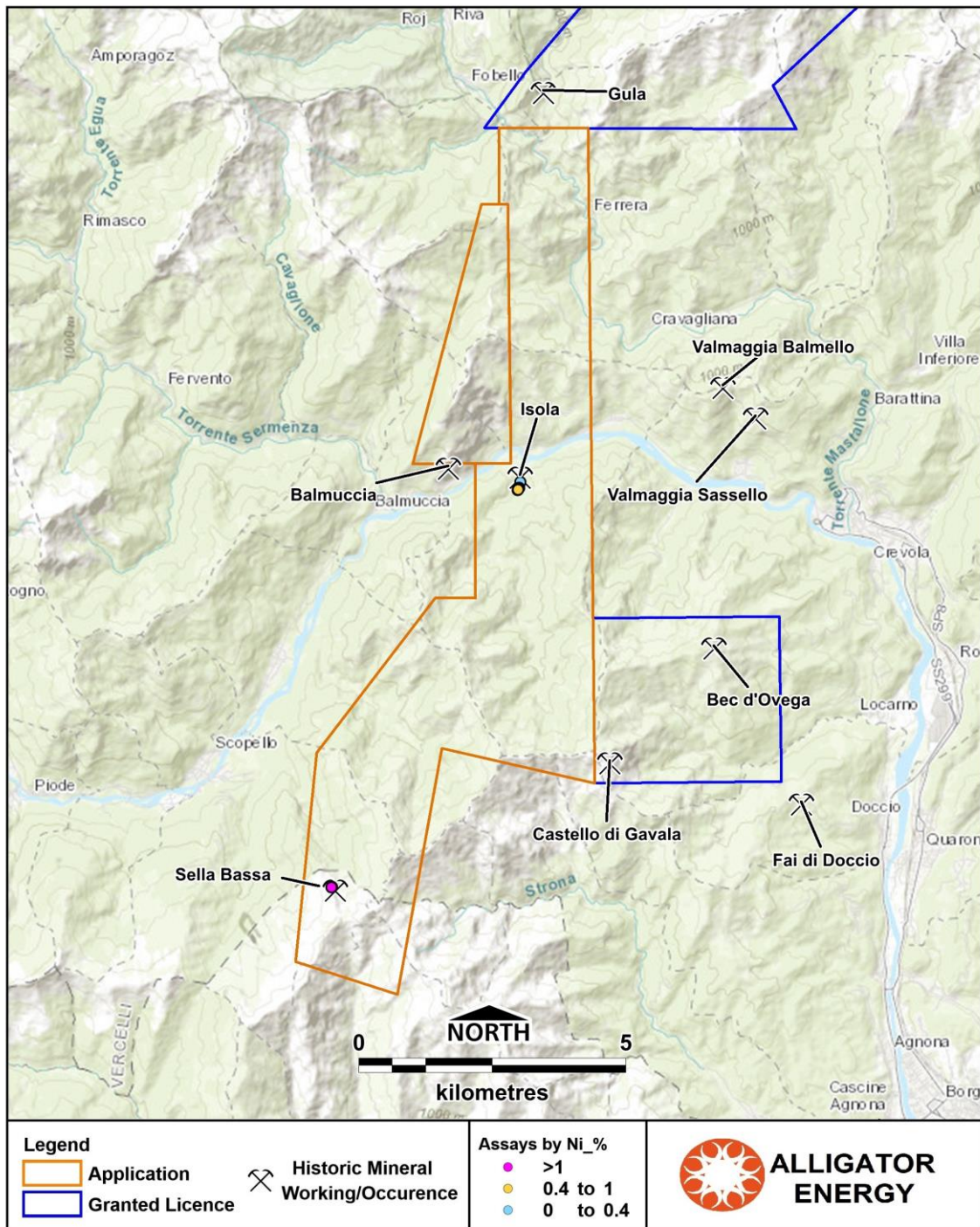


Figure 3 – Sella Bassa application licence grab sample results by Ni_ %.

Significant assay results from samples collected within the new Sella Bassa application can be seen below in **Table 1**.

Sample ID	Type	Ni_%	Co_ppm	Cu_ppm
P18-S033	Rock Chip	2.42	1890	1020
P18-S034	Rock Chip	2.28	1720	2510
P18-S032	Rock Chip	0.948	762	3690
P18-S048	Rock Chip	0.408	497	523
P18-S050	Rock Chip	0.171	205	2530

Table 1 – Significant assay results >0.4% Ni or >0.25% Cu

Samples were selected on a geological basis and collected as grab samples in a non-systematic nature as part of a reconnaissance mapping program around historic nickel prospects and mines within AGE application tenure. Sampling was completed using a geopick, with locations recorded utilising a hand held GPS. The program was designed to be representative of the variety of rock types and sulphide levels observed in the project area. Results are comparable to the previously unverified historic mining grades of the district and provide encouragement that, along with identification of lateral and depth continuation, potential exists for economic discoveries to be made within the district.

As part of the application process, the local mining office will likely request an environmental study commensurate with the low impact nature of planned exploration. Alligator is currently determining these requirements.

Project Background

The Piedmont Project area is located within an historic mining district with cobalt, nickel and copper mining taking place from the late 1800's to the end of WWII. Cobalt production grades of over 0.2% and nickel grades of over 2% were recorded as historic mine grade estimates within the Project area.

Alligator considers the Piedmont Project area prospective for Fe-Ni-Cu-Co massive sulphide deposits in gabbroic and mafic rocks. Previous work on the metallogensis of the Hercynian orogeny of the Alps completed by Omenetto and Brigo in 1974 drew strong similarities with Sudbury type ores regarding the sulphide assemblages. Bigioggero et al. 1979 made a division of the deposits within the project area based on the metal association and geological settings, these categories were:

- 1) Mineralisation in layers of the cyclic units, proximal to metasediments
- 2) Mineralisation in layers of the main gabbro
- 3) Mineralisation in pipes

Alligator are exploring for all 3 mineralisation types. Virtually no modern exploration has been completed within the district, until a recent EM survey highlighted targets proximal to historic workings.

Greg Hall

Executive Director & CEO

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT

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Competent Person's Statement

Information in this report is based on current and historic Exploration Results compiled by Mr Andrew Vigar who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Vigar is a non-executive director of Alligator Energy Limited, 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 Vigar 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 (Alligator or the Company) is an Australian, ASX-listed, exploration company focused on uranium and energy related minerals, principally cobalt-nickel.

Alligator's Directors have significant experience in the exploration, development and operations of both uranium and nickel projects (both laterites and sulphides)

Uranium

The Company's uranium exploration projects are in the world class Alligator Rivers Uranium Province in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory. The Alligator Rivers Uranium Province contains nearly 1 billion pounds of high grade uranium resources, including past production from the Ranger Mine and the undeveloped Jabiluka deposit. The company's Tin Camp Creek and Beatrice tenements form the focus of its exploration but the company also assesses other opportunities as they arise. The exploration target is a deposit containing no less than 100 million pounds of uranium preserved beneath covering sandstone.

The company is researching and developing novel uranium decay isotope geochemical techniques and has modified and is applying airborne geophysical techniques with the objective of detecting such concealed targets. The Company's high priority drill target is TCC4 on the Tin Camp Project. The previously drilled Caramal (6.5Mlb U₃O₈ at 3100ppm U₃O₈) and Beatrice deposits represent eroded remnants of once much larger deposits.

The Company also has in excess of 1000km² of Exploration Licence applications awaiting grant within the Alligator Rivers Uranium Province.

Cobalt- Nickel

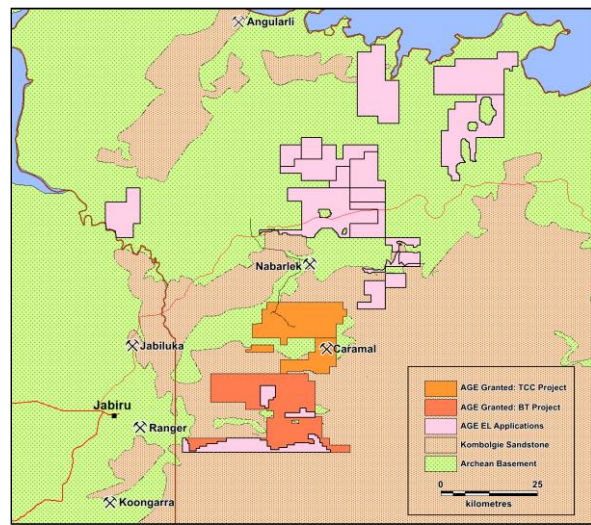
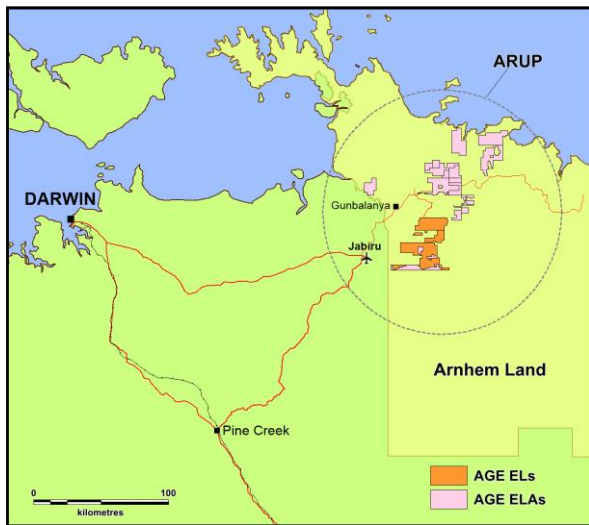
Alligator signed a binding Heads of Agreement with Chris Reindler and Partners (CRP) in January 2018 to earn up to 70% interest in the Piedmont sulphide cobalt – nickel project in Northern Italy.

This earn-in project covers four titles containing ultramafic-hosted nickel-cobalt sulphide deposits that were mined between the 1860's and the end of World War II. Sulphides in pipe-like intrusive bodies and massive sulphide accumulations at the base of large, layered ultramafic intrusions were mined. The cobalt to nickel ratio was high in these deposits. Airborne surveys obtained by CRP have defined a number of conductors potentially indicative of massive sulphides as well as a number of magnetic features which may represent the responses from intrusive bodies hosting disseminated sulphides. These represent very attractive targets in an area with clear cobalt-nickel pedigree untouched by modern exploration techniques.

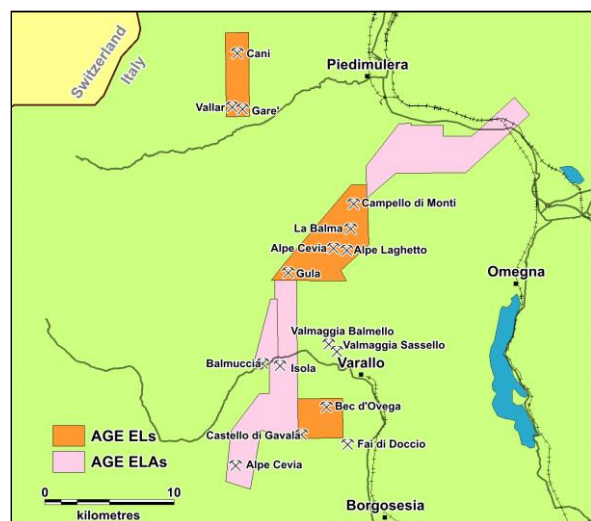
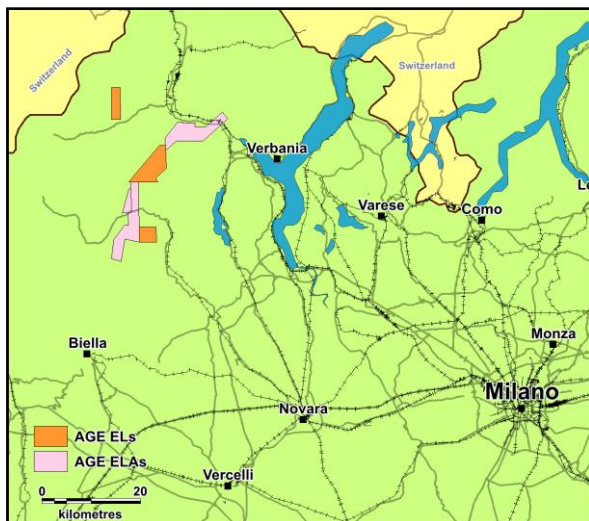
In addition to the Piedmont Farm-in and JV, Alligator through its Italian subsidiary – AGE EV minerale Srl also holds 2 additional licence applications subject to environmental assessments.

The combined interests are referred to as the Piedmont Project area.

NT Australia – ARUP U:



Northwest Italy – Piedmont Ni-Co:



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Alligator expands Piedmont project with scoping samples up to 2.42% Ni and 0.19% Co on new licence applications. - 23 August 2018

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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were collected using a geopick into individual calico sample bags, and transported daily back to the field base. Rock chip samples were completed as “Grab” samples, and non-systematic in nature as part of a reconnaissance mapping program around historic nickel mines within AGE / CRP tenure. Samples were designed to be representative of the variety of rock types and sulphide levels observed in the project area. Samples were taken from visually identified sulphide bearing rocks both massive and disseminated in nature. Additional samples were also taken of non-sulphide bearing rocks for lithological studies. Almost all samples were insitu Samples were subject to pXRF once returned to the field office however all samples were submitted for geochemical assay. No reliance on pXRF results is required in this release. Fresh samples were obtained where achievable
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"> Not applicable. No known drilling has been completed in the project area
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. No known drilling has been completed in the project area

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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"> All samples are geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation and alteration All samples are photographed.
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"> Duplicates approximately every 40 samples were obtained No other AGE implemented QAQC was completed Samples were prepared by ALS Romania Sample preparation completed in the laboratory prep facility was a Crusher/rotary splitter combo - Crush to 70% less than 2mm, rotary split off 250g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns.
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"> Samples were analysed by ALS Loughrea, Ireland Primary analysis was ICP <p>AU, Pt & Pd</p> <p>All samples were analysed for Au, Pt & Pd using fire assay process and results in total separation of gold, platinum and palladium in the sample. Metal contents are determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry</p> <p>Multi element analysis:</p> <p>All samples were analysed for multielement suite of 48 elements, This entails a four acid digest for "near total" digest coupled with multi element ICP analysis giving detection limits of 1-10,000 ppm for Ni, Co and Cu. Where levels exceeded these limits, samples were re-analysed using OG62 four acid overlimit method</p>

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"> ALS lab standards were used in the assay set Sample duplicates were completed every approximately 40 samples and again after sample preparation Alligator has obtained relevant lab certification certificates All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets and validated Hard copies of field data are retained for future reference if required Field team are experienced project geologists continually supervised by a suitably experienced Exploration manager.
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"> Sample locations were recorded using a hand held GPS on WGS84, UTM zone 32N.
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"> Rock chip samples were completed as "Grab" samples, and non-systematic in nature as part of a reconnaissance mapping program around historic nickel mines within AGE / CRP tenure. Samples were designed to be representative of the variety of rock types and sulphide levels observed in the project area.
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"> Only non-directional grab samples were completed in this reporting period.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were transported by commercial courier to ALS sample preparation facility in Romania, and then pulps transported to ALS test facility in

		<i>Ireland.</i>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>No audits have been completed by Alligator for this phase of work.</i>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>AGE holds 100% of “Sella Bassa” and “Monte Ventolaro” application licences held under Italian subsidiary AGE EV Minerale SrL subject to environmental clearances.</i> <i>The very south-western part of “Monte Ventolaro” is covered by the Val Mastallone and Alta Valsesia natural park. Exploration and mining is not forbidden by these parks.</i> <i>AGE has the option to earn up to 70% of the 3 granted licences and “Galerno” application license within the project area under CRP earn-in venture.</i> <i>Licenses are valid for one year from issue, automatically extending to a second year upon payment of annual rents.</i> <i>A royalty based on 3% NSR applies from February 2017 on the license within the CRP earn-in venture. An option exists to buy-back the royalty stream in February 2019 for €200k or in February 2021 for €400k.</i>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>All sampling was completed by Alligator or contractors directly supervised by Alligator for this reporting period.</i>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature of the project area and mineralization is described in the announcement</i>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Not applicable. No known drilling has been completed in the project area</i>

	<p><i>interception depth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Not applicable</i>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Not applicable</i>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Figures 1 to 3 of the announcement show the location of the licenses, main infrastructure and historic mine locations where samples were collected</i>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All available data has been reported in the table at the end of this section</i>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All substantive exploration completed by Alligator has been documented in this release.</i>

	<p><i>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.</i></p>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Historic academic and exploration data assimilation will continue</i> <i>An initial trial ground magnetic survey has commenced</i> <i>Further sample results are expected in late August</i> <i>Further geophysical methods may be trialled to locate sulphide occurrences</i> <i>Drilling permits have been applied for to allow drilling during 2018 / 2019 if warranted.</i>

Appendix 1: Table of results for all significant elements

Sample ID	Prospect	Type	Ag_ppm	Co_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	V_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ni_%	Au_ppm	Pt_ppm	Pd_ppm
P18-S032	Sella Bassa	Rock Chip	-0.5	762	3690	23	154	98	0.948	0.067	0.283	0.303
P18-S033	Sella Bassa	Rock Chip	-0.5	1890	1020	46.6	33	18	2.42	0.037	0.387	0.44
P18-S034	Sella Bassa	Rock Chip	-0.5	1720	2510	41.8	52	22	2.28	0.018	0.432	0.379
P18-S046	Isola	Rock Chip	-0.5	60	80	6.03	149	63	0.0085	0.002	-0.005	0.001
P18-S047	Isola	Rock Chip	-0.5	150	974	12.8	212	151	0.108	0.014	-0.005	0.008
P18-S048	Isola	Rock Chip	-0.5	497	523	19.75	144	114	0.408	0.105	0.007	0.015
P18-S049	Isola	Rock Chip	-0.5	301	1200	16.05	192	142	0.245	0.014	-0.005	0.02
P18-S050	Isola	Rock Chip	-0.5	205	2530	13.4	223	148	0.171	0.014	-0.005	0.013
P18-S051	Isola	Rock Chip	-0.5	48	492	2.86	49	33	0.0405	0.006	-0.005	-0.001
P18-S052	Isola	Rock Chip	-0.5	317	404	15.4	216	159	0.284	0.005	-0.005	0.011