

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 April 2016

Drilling has commenced on Southern Coromandel Gold Project

Highlights

- The first drill hole of the 3,000m Phase One drilling program at the Company's Southern Coromandel Gold Project in New Zealand has commenced on 28th April 2016.
- Soil sampling, geochemical analysis and the Induced Polarisation (IP) programs have recently been completed. The positive results from these programs have led to several anomalies / targets being identified some of which were followed up with a further IP program.
- The IP program was completed during March 2016 and confirmed the extension of the corridor of mineralisation from Golden Cross through to an area south of Karangahake (approx. 15km long). The program defined several anomalies along this trend which have been prioritized for drilling.
- Five priority drill targets have been identified from the soil geochemistry and IP data, drill testing of these targets has now commenced in conjunction with our joint venture partner, Newcrest.
- The Drilling contract was awarded to Alton Drilling a Waihi based company.



Southern Coromandel Gold Project

Laneway Resources Ltd (ASX:LNY) (“Laneway” or the “Company”) is pleased to advise that exploration activities are progressing well on the Southern Coromandel Joint Venture (SCJV) Gold Project area with an extensive geological mapping, rock chipping and geochemical soil sampling program completed in conjunction with joint venture partner, Newcrest. Drill sites for the Phase One drilling program have been selected. . The drilling contract has been awarded to a local Waihi company, Alton Drilling. The diamond drill program has now commenced and will continue throughout 2016.

The Phase One ridge & spur soil sampling throughout both EP53469 (Waitekauri) & EP54216 (Owharoa) was completed in November 2015. The program was designed on a nominal 500m line spacing with 100m sample spacing as topography allowed. In total, 932 Soil Samples and 80 Rockchip Samples were taken with breakdown between permits shown in Table 1 below. Results from surface sampling show several broad low level anomalies in the Waitekauri Valley within the NNE trending structural corridor which is host to the Jubilee, Grace Darling, Maoriland, Sovereign and Scotia Deposits.

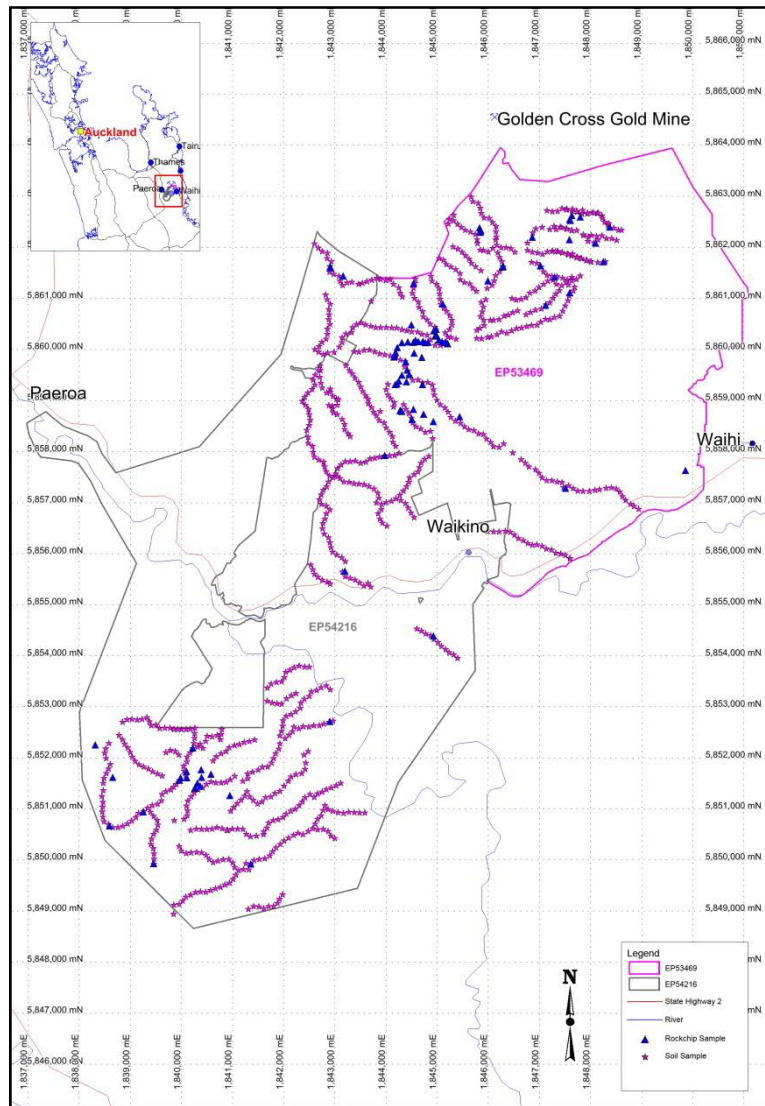


Figure 1: Phase one Soil Sample Ridge and Spur Lines Completed

	Soils Total	Rocks Total	January/February 2016
EP53469 (Waitekauri)	417	57	15
EP54216 (Owharoa)	489	22	6
Duplicates	22	0	
Standards (soils)	37	1	
Total	965	80	21

Table 1 : Surface sample breakdown across all permits.

A pole – di-pole Induced Polarisation (IP) survey was completed in March 2016 with 18.55 line km of data collected in total at 500 m line spacing - of which 6 line km (two lines) was from Owharoa and 12.55 line km (four lines) was from Waitekauri. As part of this program historical IP survey data was reprocessed and merged with newly acquired data. Targets generated from the IP survey are currently being assessed. Five priority drill targets have been identified drill testing of these targets has now commenced and will continue throughout 2016.

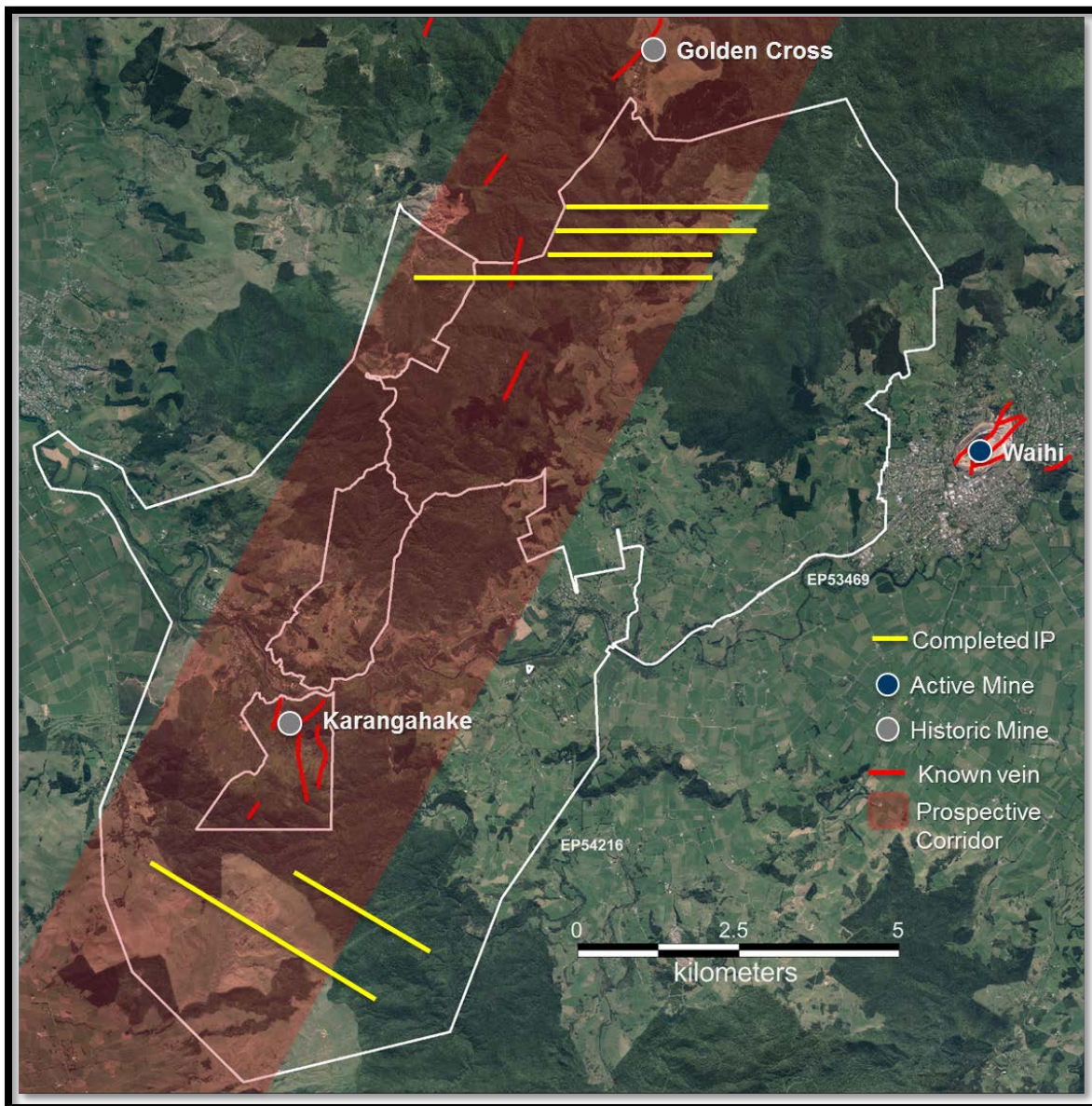


Figure 2 : Completed IP lines across both permits.

Background on Southern Coromandel Gold Project

As outlined in Laneway's announcements of 1st June 2015 & 13th July 2015, Laneway has entered into a farm-in agreement (Agreement) with Newcrest. The Agreement is now active and exploration activities have now commenced.

Key terms of the Agreement include:

- Newcrest to solely fund two stages of Minimum Work Programs associated with the Permits, with the first stage forming a Minimum Commitment;
- Laneway will be the Manager of the Project during the Earn-in period and will earn a Management Fee. At its election Newcrest may elect to become the Manager;
- Upon completing both Minimum Work Programs for either Permit Newcrest has the right to earn 80% of the Project/Permit and will be named on title;
- Following the Farm-In period, the parties may enter into a Joint Venture to jointly fund the future development of the Project in accordance with their equity position;
- If Laneway elects not to fund the ongoing development of the Joint Venture after the Farm-in period, its interest will be diluted through a mutually agreed formula. If Laneway's interest in the Project dilutes below 10% then it will convert to a Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) of 2%; and
- Newcrest may elect to purchase 1% of the NSR for \$500,000.

The Southern Coromandel Joint Venture Gold Project is located on the North Island of New Zealand in the Hauraki goldfield, within the mineralised corridor that is host to the historic Karangahake and Golden Cross gold-silver mines, and in the same district as Oceanagold operating Waihi Mine.

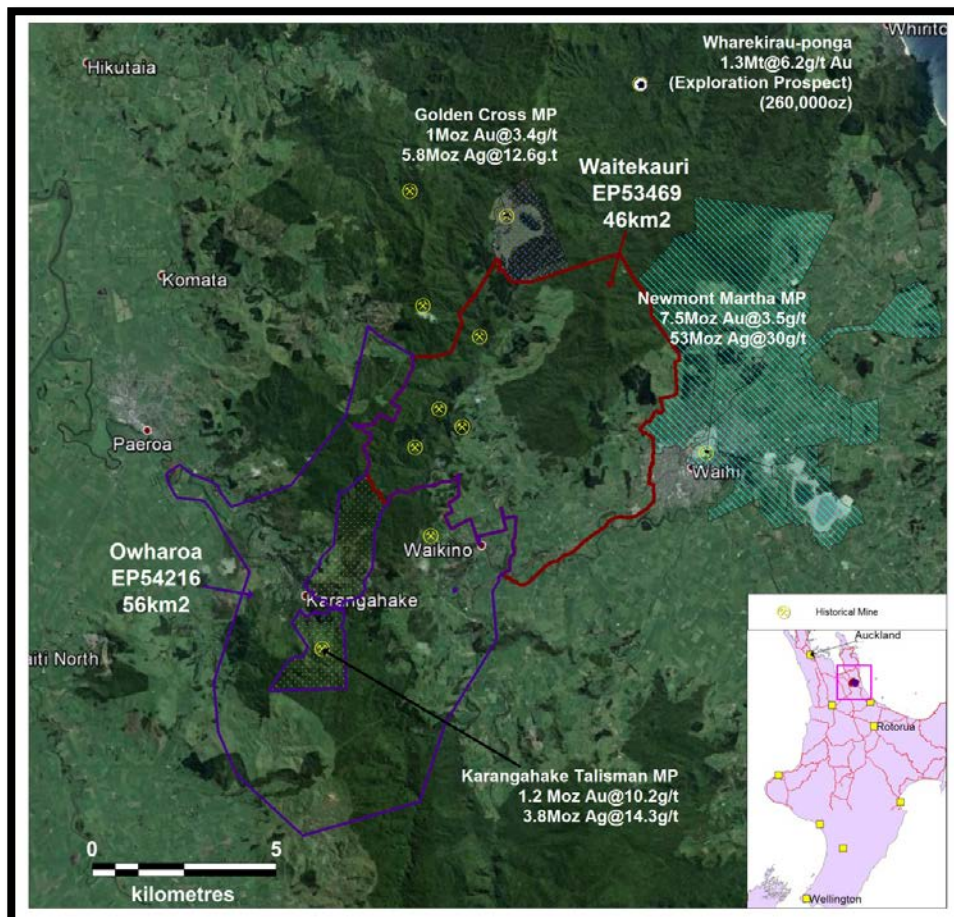


Figure 3 - Location of the Southern Coromandel Gold Project and Permits. Resource figures from New Zealand Petroleum & Minerals Open File Data.

The Hauraki goldfield is host to approximately 50 low-sulphidation epithermal prospects and deposits, and has yielded in excess of 45 million ounces of gold and silver.

Historic mining occurred in the Project area between 1860 and 1952, with workings reaching a depth of up to 140m from surface. There remains significant scope for down dip and strike extensions of this mineralization throughout a >7 km long prospective corridor. There is also the potential to delineate near surface resources that may be amenable to standard open cut mining techniques.

The geology of the Hauraki goldfield consists of a block-faulted basement of Jurassic greywacke (Mania Hill Group) overlain by a thick sequence of andesite and lesser dacite (Coromandel Group), and rhyolite and ignimbrite (Whitianga Group). Based on known occurrences of gold-silver deposits in the goldfield, two epithermal gold-silver mineral deposit models, andesite-hosted and rhyolite-hosted, are considered the most prospective.

Andesite-hosted deposits comprise about 95% of past gold production. Gold and silver are localised in quartz veins that range up to 30m wide and approximately 800m long. Rhyolite-hosted deposits have produced less than 5% of the total historic gold production, but they have potential as low grade, large tonnage deposits. Gold and silver occur in sheeted and stockwork quartz veins, breccia pipes and disseminated in hydrothermally altered wall rocks, typical of hot springs type epithermal gold deposits.



Figure 4- Martha Mine, Waihi New Zealand

For and on behalf of the Board
JPK Marshall
Company Secretary

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Scott Hall who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hall is a full-time employee of Laneway Resources Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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 Hall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.