ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20th November 2017

Ashford Coking Coal Project - Increased Resource

- The Directors of Laneway Resources are pleased to announce that following a detailed review and evaluation of the geological drill hole database and coal quality data from the Ashford Coking Coal Project a new global coking coal resource of 14.8 Million tonnes has been estimated.

- In order to upgrade the resource in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, the new global resource estimate of 14.8 million tonnes composes 6.5 Million tonnes of Indicated coking coal resources and 8.3 Million tonnes of Inferred coking coal resources within EL 6324.

- The increased global resource tonnage is principally due to extension of the down dip limit from the previous 200m depth of cover to the current limit based on a high-wall mining maximum penetration depth of 250m. A portion of the increased tonnage is also due to clearer delineation of the previously mined out area. Overall the resource compares well to previous estimates.

- As recently announced, Laneway has entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement to acquire the 50% of the Ashford Coking Coal project owned by Northern Energy Corporation Ltd (NEC) (a wholly owned subsidiary of New Hope Corporation (NHC). This acquisition will give Laneway, through its wholly owned subsidiary Renison Coal Pty Ltd, a 100% ownership interest in the project.

- Laneway aims to progress the project by converting the existing Exploration Licenses 6234 and 6428 to a Mining Lease Application within the next 12 months.

- Laneway also plan to commission a feasibility study during the Mining Lease assessment period focusing on the mining and transport to port of the Ashford premium metallurgical coking coal product.

Level 9, Waterfront Place, 1 Eagle St, Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 1164, Brisbane QLD 4001
Telephone: 07 3108 3500 Fax: 07 3108 3501
ABN: 75 003 049 714
Email: admin@lanewayresources.com.au
www.lanewayresources.com.au
ASX Code: LNY

Ashford Coking Coal Project (NSW)

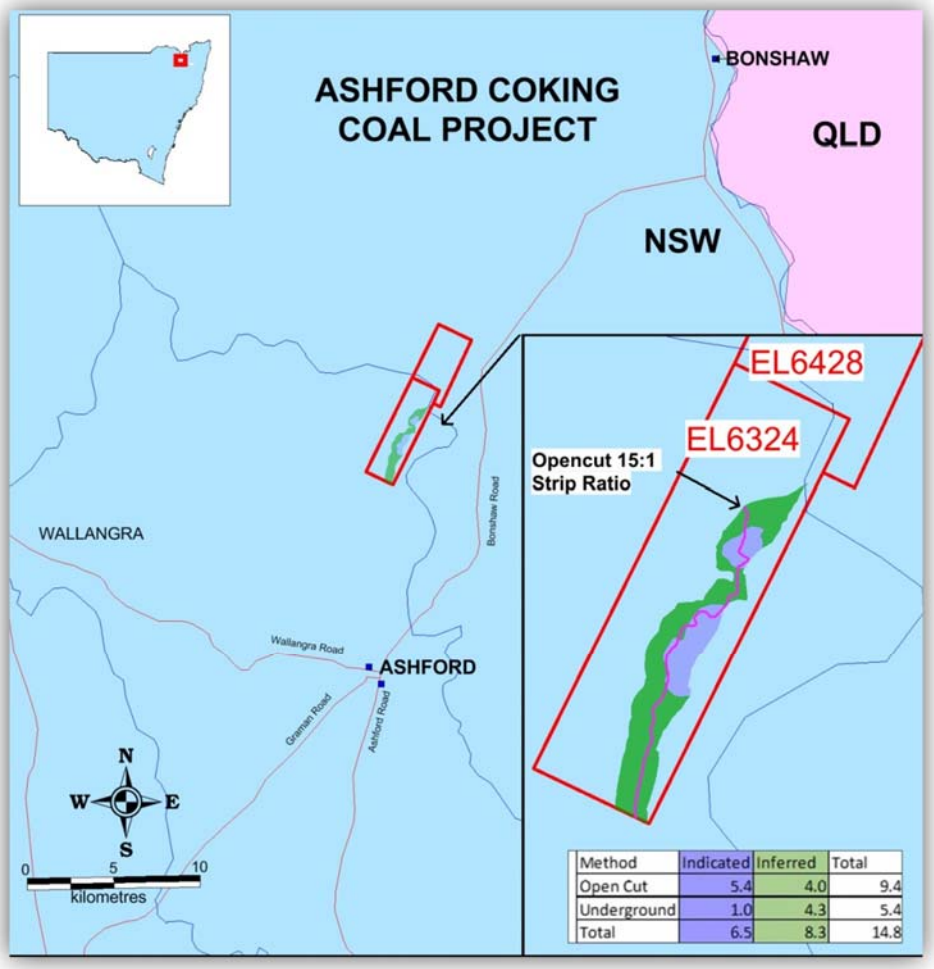
The Ashford Coking Coal Project is located approximately 60km north of Inverell (northern NSW) and, prior to the recently entered into Sale and Purchase Agreement, comprised a 50/50 joint venture with NEC, a 100% owned subsidiary of New Hope Corporation and Renison Coal Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Laneway Resources Ltd,

Pursuant to the Sale and Purchase Agreement entered into, NEC has agreed to sell its Participating Interest in the existing Joint Venture and Farmin Agreement to Renison Coal and to terminate the Joint Venture and Farmin Agreement. Completion of the acquisition is expected to occur in December 2017. At Completion, Renison Coal will be required to make a reimbursement payment to NEC and Renison Coal will assume the ongoing work program and rehabilitation obligations for the tenements.

Upon completion of the purchase of NEC's interest in the project, Laneway intends to progress the project towards a Mining Lease Application over the resource area within the next 12 months.

Quality test work indicates a potential semi hard coking coal product equivalent to some Queensland Bowen Basin medium volatile Rangal seam coking coals. Ongoing desktop studies are investigating the possibility of a small scale mining operation being started with low capex utilizing a small mobile washing plant following Mining Lease grant.

This resource estimate reconciles well with the previous coal resource estimates providing confidence in the geological interpretation and modelling. The current model caters for some minor tonnage loss due to cindering and is viewed as a robust model for future mine designs and feasibility studies. The resource areas can be seen below.



Ashford Project Resource & Tenure Map

Ashford Resource Estimate

The Ashford Coking Coal Project incorporates the historic Ashford Mine Area (EL 6234 and EL 6428). Total resources within EL6234 have been estimated at 14.8 million tonnes of in-situ coal with 6.5 million tonnes classified as Indicated and 8.3 million tonnes as Inferred. Of the total resource, 9.4 million tonnes are likely to be accessible by conventional open cut methods to a 15:1 vertical waste to in-situ coal tonnes stripping ratio cut off. A further 5.4 million tonnes are expected to be mined via high wall mining methods. These estimates are pursuant to the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the "JORC Code") 2012 Edition, and also Australian Guidelines for the Estimation and Classification of Coal Resources (2014)". The Table 1 information can be seen in Attachment 1.

The table below presents a summary of the results of the resource estimate across the Project.

Method	Indicated (Mt)	Inferred (Mt)	Total (Mt)
Open Cut	5.4	4.0	9.4
Underground	1.0	4.3	5.4
Total	6.5	8.3	14.8

Geological modelling and resource estimation has been carried out by the Competent Persons using Maptek's VULCAN 3-D geological modelling software. The model is of seams with waste modelled as a default. Seam structure modelling is based on triangulation of the structure roof and floor intercepts. Thick partings, intrusion and coked coal are excluded from the seam thickness model.

A number of contiguous coal seam samples have been composited on an industry standard length by density basis for Raw coal quality and length by density by yield basis for clean coal quality. Reported coal quality is for the whole seam section. The geological database contains 198 drill holes, 37 of which are within EL 6428.

The resources at Ashford are considered to have reasonable prospects of eventual extraction by open cut and underground (High-wall Mining) methods.

Resource constraints are as follows:

Open cut limits

- Up-dip limit as determined by full seam fresh lox line or mined out zones
- Minimum seam thickness of 1.0m
- Heat affected coal and thick partings are excluded.
- Down-dip limit as determined by 15:1 (BCM/in-situ Tonne) ratio cut off.
- Southern limit is the EL boundary
- Northern limit is determined by faulting and reduced seam thickness.

Underground (by High-wall Mining) Resource constraints are as follows:

- Up-dip limit as determined by Open cut down-dip limit 15:1 ratio
- Minimum seam thickness of 1.0m
- Down dip limit set by maximum length of HW mining penetration 250m
- Southern limit is the EL boundary
- Northern limit is determined by faulting and reduced seam thickness.

Ashford Coal Quality

Ashford seam coal can be classified as a "Medium Volatile Bituminous" coal using the ASTM Classification system. Volatile matter is in the order of 21-24% adb and the reflectance RoMax in the order of 1.15%. The seam has a moderate to high vitrinite content, and low sulphur. The CSN of the coal is moderate in the order of 5 - 6.5.

Raw Coal Quality analysis of the Ashford seam has been completed on 28 holes and a tonnes weighted average of the raw coal quality is as follows:

	Raw Quality adb			
In-situ RD	IM%	Ash %	Total Sulphur%	VM %
1.45	0.9	23.7	0.37	21.2

Clean Coal Composite analyses have been carried on 10 holes and is summarised in the following table.

Ashford Seam Clean Coal Composite	Units	Basis	Weighted Average 10 holes
Simprep Yield (no dilution)	mass %	ad	**72.4**
Simprep Ash (no dilution)	mass %	ad	**7.4**
Proximate Analysis			
IM	mass %	ad	**1.1**
Ash	mass %	ad	**7.3**
VM	mass %	ad	**23.6**
VM	mass %	db	**23.8**
VM	mass %	daf	**25.7**
FC	mass %	ad	**68.0**
Total Sulphur	mass %	ad	**0.43**
RD		ad	**1.35**
HGI		ad	**77**
Basicity Index			**0.161**
Modified BI			**1.56**
Total Alkalis	% in ash	db	**0.86**
Phosphorus	mass %	ad	**0.034**
CSN			**6.5**
Gray-King			**G4-G6**
Mean Max Vitrinite Reflectance	%		**1.14**
Total Vitrinite	vol %	aa	**48.9**

Coal Quality studies investigating the potential coking quality from a raw product found that the seam could qualify as a semi hard coking coal provided the raw ash is not above 10.5%.

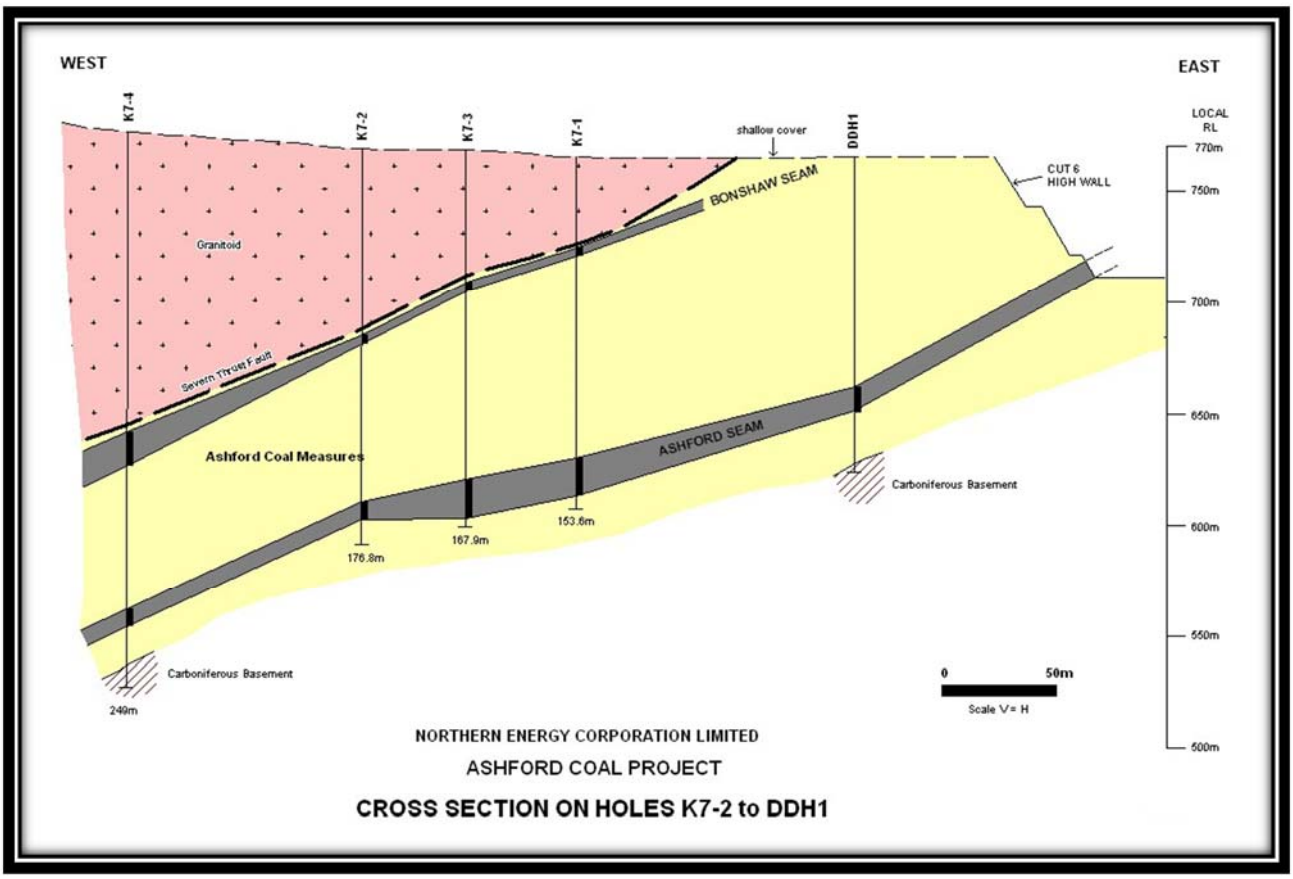
Details of geological, coal quality testwork and modelling information can be seen within Table 1 at the back of this document.

Geology

The Permian aged Ashford coal measures are expressed as a narrow (<10km) 80km long basin stretching from the Queensland border in the north to Inverell in the south. The Ashford coal measures unconformably overlie highly deformed late carboniferous sediments assigned to the Texas Beds. EL6234 overlies part of the outcrop of the Ashford coal measures which dip to the west at 15-35 degrees. The western margin of the coal measures is marked by a prominent west over east thrust fault– the Severn Thrust resulting in Carboniferous rocks overlying the Permian sediments.

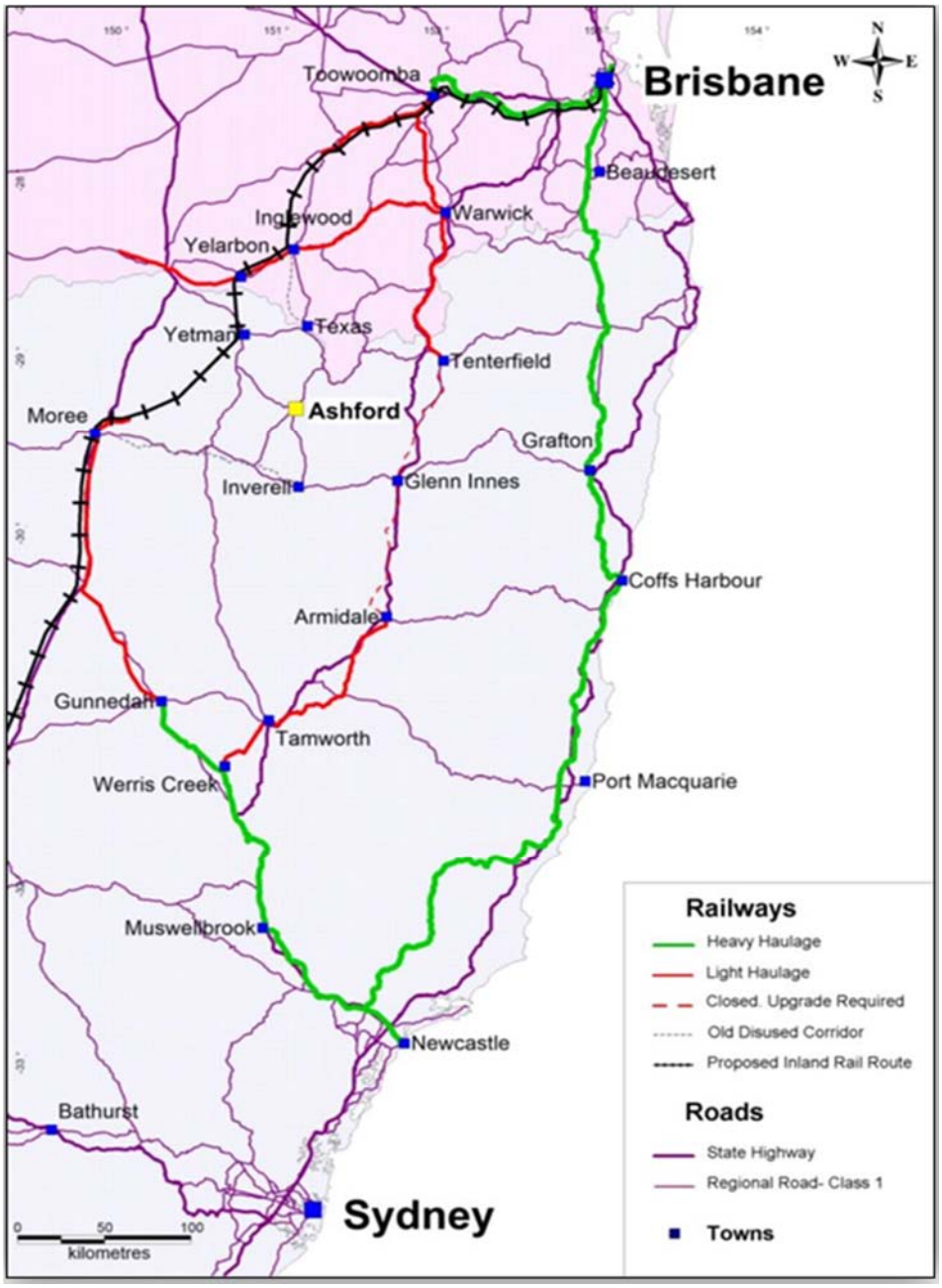
The Ashford seam ranges from 0.2m to 24.4m in thickness and makes up the principle resource within EL6234. The overlying Bonshaw seam also has been intersected in a number of drill holes but is not considered a viable resource at this stage due to erratic thickness and quality.

A cross section that demonstrates the structural setting within the Ashford deposit is shown below:



Infrastructure

Several options have been reviewed for transport solutions for coal from the project allowing for access to port which would be viable at current coking coal spot prices. Also the current Federal Government preferred inland rail route passes within 80km of the project, providing a further potential longer term transport option to port for the coking coal from the Ashford Project.



Haulage options to export ports include:

1. Road haulage to Port of Brisbane using covered B doubles. Maximum of 500ktpa.
2. Road haulage to Inglewood; then rail to port of Brisbane.
3. Road haulage to Moree; then rail to port of Newcastle.
4. Road haulage to Yetman; then rail to Port of Brisbane. Only when the Federal Inland Rail project is completed.

For further information contact:
Stephen Bizzell
Chairman, Laneway Resources
Phone: (07) 3108 3500
E-Mail: admin@lanewayresources.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this Announcement that relates to Coal Resources, at the Ashford Coking Coal Project, and is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Messer's Mal Blaik & Brian Roach who are members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), and have sufficient relevant experience to act as a Competent Persons, as defined in Clause 10 of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (The JORC Code, 2012). Messrs Blaik & Roach consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appear.

Mal Blaik is a Principal Consultant of JB Mining Services Pty Ltd. Mal Blaik is a qualified geologist (BSc App Geol (Hons) University of Queensland, 1979) with over 30 years' experience in coal geology and over 20 years' experience in resource evaluation. Mal is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and as such qualifies as a Competent Person under the JORC Code.

Brian Roach is an independent Consultant. Brian Roach is a qualified geologist (BA. Geol/ Geography University of New England, 1979) with over 30 years' experience in coal geology and over 20 years' experience in resource evaluation. Brian is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and as such qualifies as a Competent Person under the JORC Code.

This resource estimation is based on the "The JORC Code, (2012)" and also "Australian Guidelines for the Estimation and Classification of Coal Resources, (2014)"

Attachment 1

ASHFORD COAL RESOURCES

NOVEMBER 2017

JORC TABLE 1

CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA (THE JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION)

JORC TABLE 1 provides a summary of assessment and reporting criteria used for the ASHFORD Project in accordance with the Table 1 Checklist in "*The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition)*".

Section 1	**Sampling Techniques and Data** (Criteria in each section apply to all preceding and succeeding sections.)
Criteria	**Explanation**
Sampling Techniques	Core holes were partly cored. Drilling rigs comprised both conventional and top head drive units providing 63.5mm (HQ) core for coal quality sampling. All NEC HQ cores were photographed, geotechnically logged, sampled and bagged in the field. Reverse Circulation drilling provided chip samples which were archived in 1m chip samples where seams were not cored. All holes were attempted to be drilled vertical. Most modern (NEC) holes were geophysically logged.
Drilling techniques	Wireline and conventional core drilling and Reverse Circulation drilling using a downhole hammer
Drill sample recovery	Core sample drilled and recovery noted by supervising geologist. Sample lengths are compared with estimated drilled depths to aid determination of sample recovery. Density logs used to check sample recovery. Redrills were required where core recoveries are <95%, except when due to adverse geological conditions.
Logging	Drill cuttings and cores were lithologically logged in the field. Lithological logs were encoded directly in the field on industry standard coding sheets. Coal seam intercepts were corrected to downhole geophysics. The more modern cores were photographed. Where possible, wireline logging of all drill holes has been routinely undertaken for the industry standard suite of logs - calliper, gamma and density. The level of detail is considered to be appropriate for coal resource definition.
Sub-sampling techniques and preparation	Full cores were used for sample testing. Core sampling was completed at the core shed. Samples have been crushed and sub-sampled in NATA registered laboratories using appropriate Australian Standards for coal testing. All samples are weighed, air dried then re-weighed before being crushed. . Raw coal analyses were carried out on 28 holes intersecting the Ashford seam. The analyses included Proximates, RD, total sulphur, SE and CSN The coking clean coal composites were carried out on 10 NEC holes intersecting the Ashford seam. The clean coal composite analyses included Proximates, phosphorus, total sulphur, CSN, Gray King Coke Type, Giesler Fluidity, Ash Analyses, Petrographic analyses and Reflectance Ro Max. CSR tests have been performed on 2 bulk samples. .
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	NATA registered laboratories have been used for all coal testing. Nata laboratories have quality assurance/quality control schemes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	On arrival at the laboratory, sample mass is compared with theoretical mass to check for recovery and thickness loss/inconsistencies. Samples are compared with geophysics to confirm to ensure consistency and check for core loss. If lithological logs are adjusted to geophysics, sample depths are adjusted accordingly.
Location of data points	The survey Datum is Australian Geodetic Datum GDA (94) and the height datum is Australian Height datum Drill hole collars are surveyed by registered surveyors post drilling. Many historic drill holes have been excluded due to lack of collar survey.
Data spacing and distribution	A total of 161 holes are in the lithological database of which 148 are used for structure modelling. Structural holes are approximately 100m – 150m (or less) spaced. Holes are up to 300m spaced in the southern downdip area. 28 cored holes are used in the coal quality model. Coal Quality cores are generally 150-200m spaced in the central part of the resource. In the north quality holes are approximately 350m spaced. There are few quality cores in the south. Some cores are excluded from modelling due to inappropriate sampling/ analyses and or core loss.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Drilling has attempted to maintain hole verticality. The general dip of the area is 20-25 degrees at the seam subcrop. Dips flatten downdip to approximately 15 degrees. Seam structure modelling is based on triangulation of the structure roof and floor intercepts. Seam thickness is derived by structure roof minus floor models.
Sample security	Core samples were bagged and labelled with a unique field sample ID. Field sample despatch records were compiled detailing the sample depths, general composition (coal/parting) and intended analyses instructions. On arrival at the laboratory field samples were re-weighed and confirmed against sample despatch advice data.
Audits or reviews	Coal seam intercepts were checked and corrected to downhole geophysics.

Section 2	Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria | **Explanation**

Mineral tenement and land tenure status

Tenure No.	Name	Date Granted	Expires	Area (ha)	Holder
EL6234	Ashford	19/04/2004	19/04/2018	792	Renison Coal Pty Ltd*
EL6428	Ashford III (Appletree flat)	07/06/2005	06/06/2019	587	Renison Coal Pty Ltd*

* The Ashford Coking Coal Project comprises the above 2 EL's 6428 & 6324. Located approximately 60km north of Inverell (northern NSW). The Project is a 50/50 joint venture between Renison Coal Pty Ltd (a 100% owned subsidiary of Laneway Resources Ltd) and Northern Energy Corporation, (a 100% owned subsidiary of New Hope Corporation). Laneway has announced its intention to acquire 100% of the Project from New Hope Corporation and dissolve the Joint Venture Agreement.

Exploration done by other parties

Coal was first discovered in in 1884. The Ashford seam was mined by underground methods in the early part of the 20th century. The Ashford open cut colliery operated from 1957 to 1988 supplying the local power station. Exploration has been carried out by various parties including the Bureau of Mineral Resources (BMR), The Joint coal Board (JCB), White Industries Limited (WIL), Earth Resources of Australia (ERA) and the Northern Energy Corporation (NEC). The following table provides a summary of the drilling

Company	Number of Holes	Date	Total Metres	Cored Metres
Mr White	9	1940's	NA	NA
BMR	15	1949-1950	NA	NA
JCB	4	1950's	452	362
WIL	9	1970's	NA	54
ERA	11	1970's	NA	NA
ERA	15	1980	NA	40
WIL	12	1987	1871	127
NEC	40	2005	5722	1073
NEC	73	2006	11355	519
NEC	2	2007	258	11
NEC	5	2012	650	0

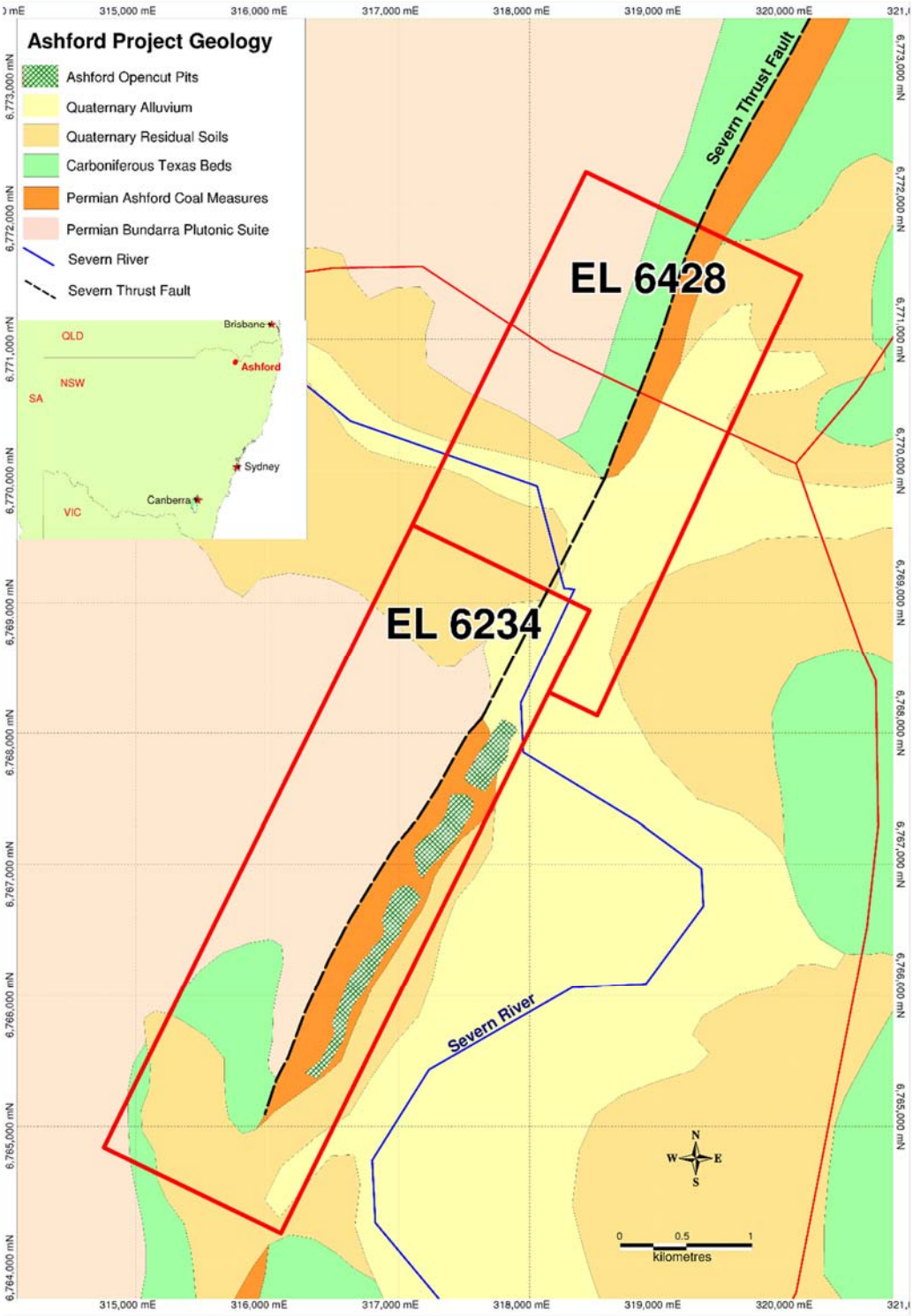
Geology

Regional Geology

The Permian Ashford Coal Measures are expressed as a narrow (< 10km wide) 80 km long basin, stretching from the Queensland border in the north to Inverell in the south, uncomformably overlying highly deformed Carboniferous age marine sediments (Texas beds) basement.
The coal measures may have been deposited in a west dipping half graben. The western margin of the coal measures is marked by a prominent west over east thrust fault– the Severn Thrust resulting in Carboniferous rocks overlying the Permian sediments. Intruding the overthrusted Carboniferous rocks is a leucogranite intrusive of the New England Batholith (Age Unknown).

Local Geology

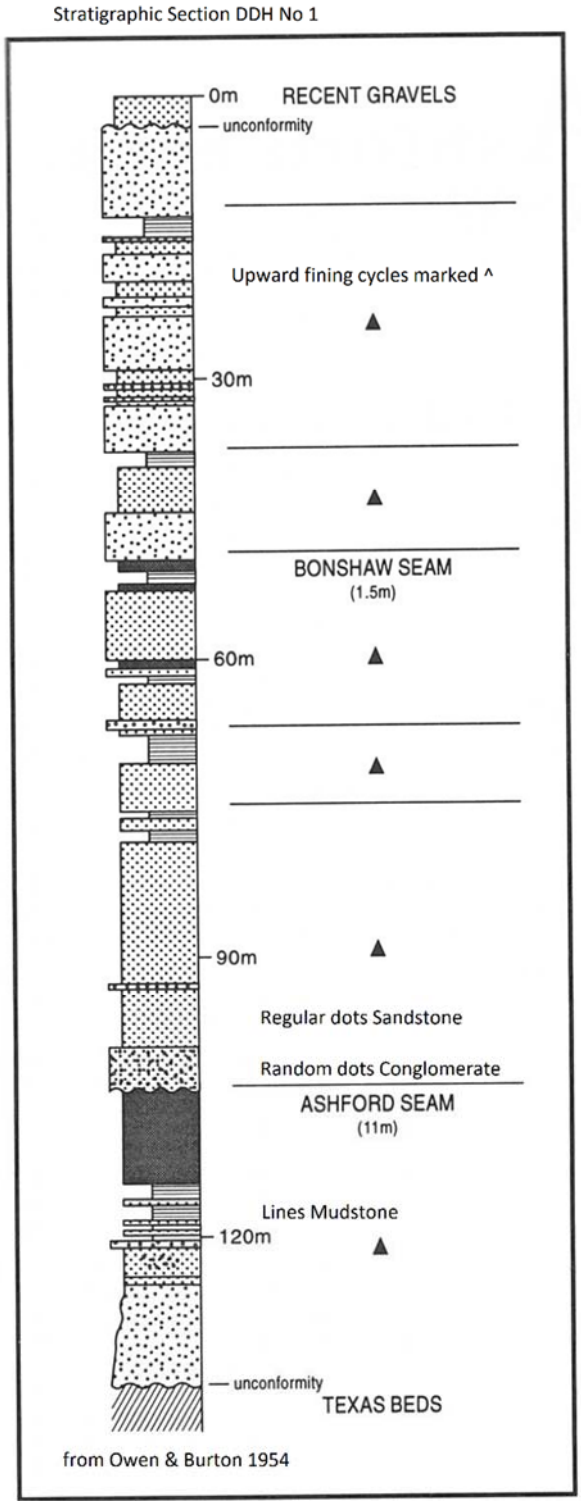
Quaternary alluvials from the Severn River overlie the Permian and carboniferous sequence. These unconsolidated materials include sand gravel and clay.
Depth of weathering is variable from about 4m to 50m. The average depth of weathering over the open cut area is in the order of 20 to 25m.



Ashford Coal Measures

The Ashford Coal Measures comprised up to 300m of freshwater lithic conglomerates to sandstones generally white in colour and grey carbonaceous shales and some coal. An upper carbonaceous shale and coal unit is referred to as the Bonshaw seam. Approximately 30-50m below the Bonshaw seam is the economic Ashford seam

The roof of the Ashford seam is a competent lithic conglomerate with a shaley and clayey matrix. Below the Ashford seam the conglomerates are comprised of rounded pebbles set in a grey shale matrix. Limited studies indicate the source of the Permian sediments appears to be the underlying Carboniferous age formation. The Carboniferous/Permian unconformity interface occurs between 10 to 30 metres below the Ashford Seam



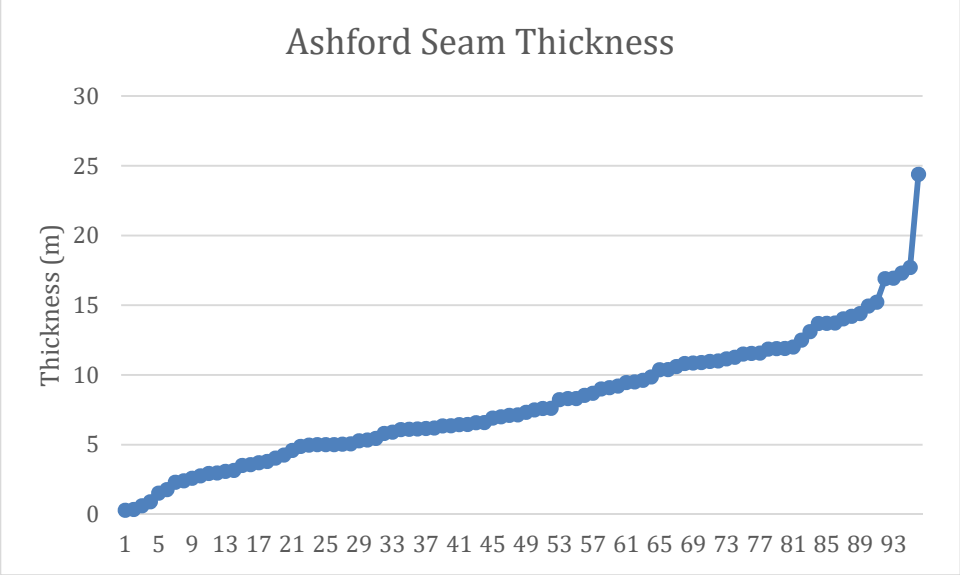
The Bonshaw seam

The Bonshaw seam is erratic in both thickness and location and is generally poor in quality. The seam consists of intercalated carbonaceous mudstone and coal is not viewed as economically prospective.

The Ashford Seam.

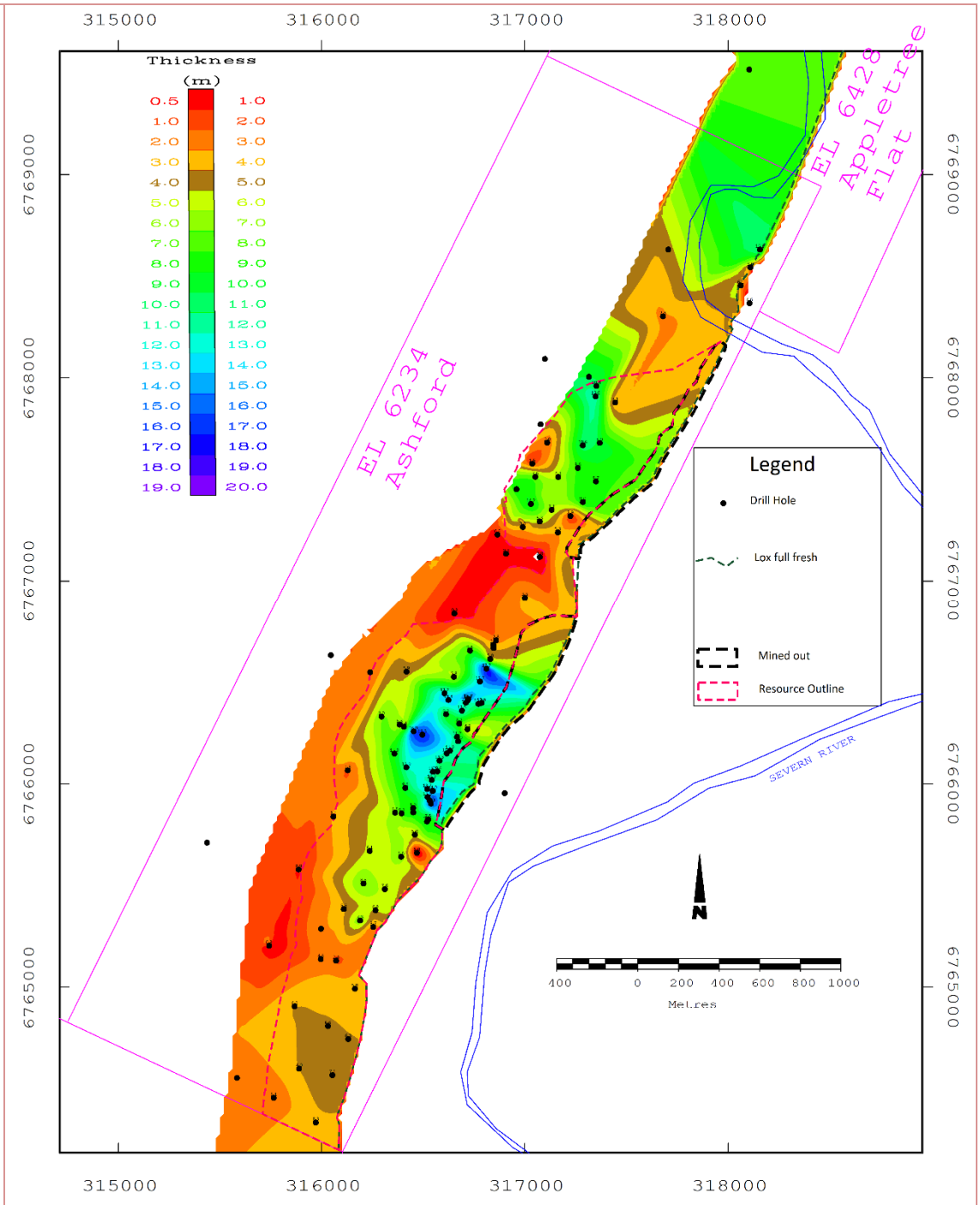
The Ashford Seam thickness varies from over 20 metres thickness to less than 3 metres. It is postulated that the "unfaulted" seam thickness is in the order of 9 metres, however it is difficult to prove given the degree of variation which is attributed to thrust faulting. Mylonite zones occur in the roof and floor of the seam- essentially the weaker coal taking the strain in preference to the stronger conglomeratic roof. The mylonite generally has a high ash due to fault dilution. In the pit it can be difficult to discern at times from coal, being similar in colour. It can be easily distinguished by its streak (Roach, pers com).

The following simplistic chart demonstrates the variability in seam thickness.



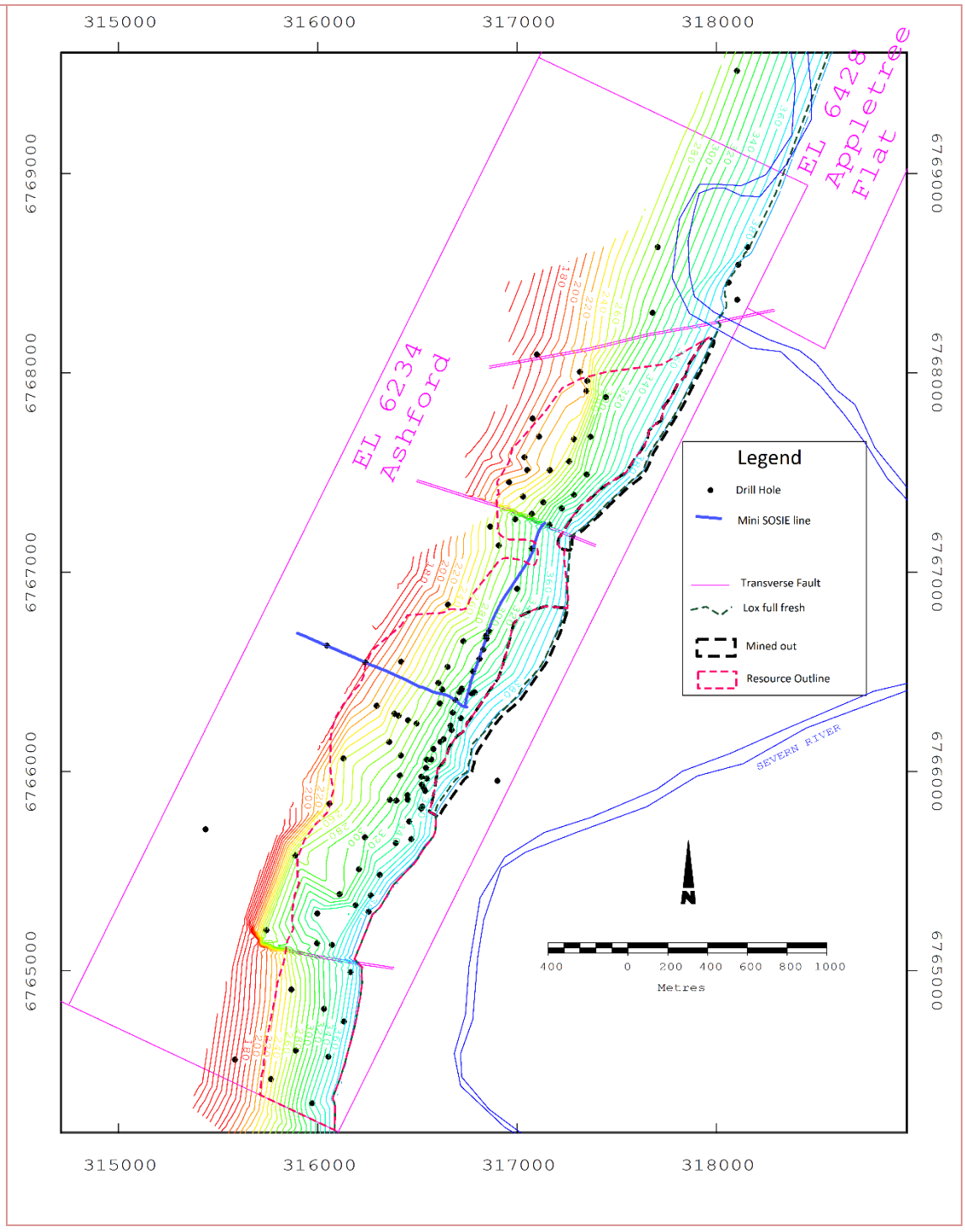
The seam contains moderately bright coal. Core logs indicate approximately 40% of the coal has >40% bright bands explaining the good caking properties of the coal. Partings >0.3m occur in the seam in places particularly in the southern portion of the deposit where the lower plies separate from the main body of the seam. Seam splitting in this southern area appears sedimentary. The sporadic occurrence of parting in the seam elsewhere, however, is likely to be introduced by thrust faulting. In order to exclude thick parting from resource tonnages the seam has been divided into 5 plies for modelling. It should be noted that the variability in seam thickness makes the allocation of the plies hazardous and the plies should only be viewed as useful for the purpose excluding thick parting.

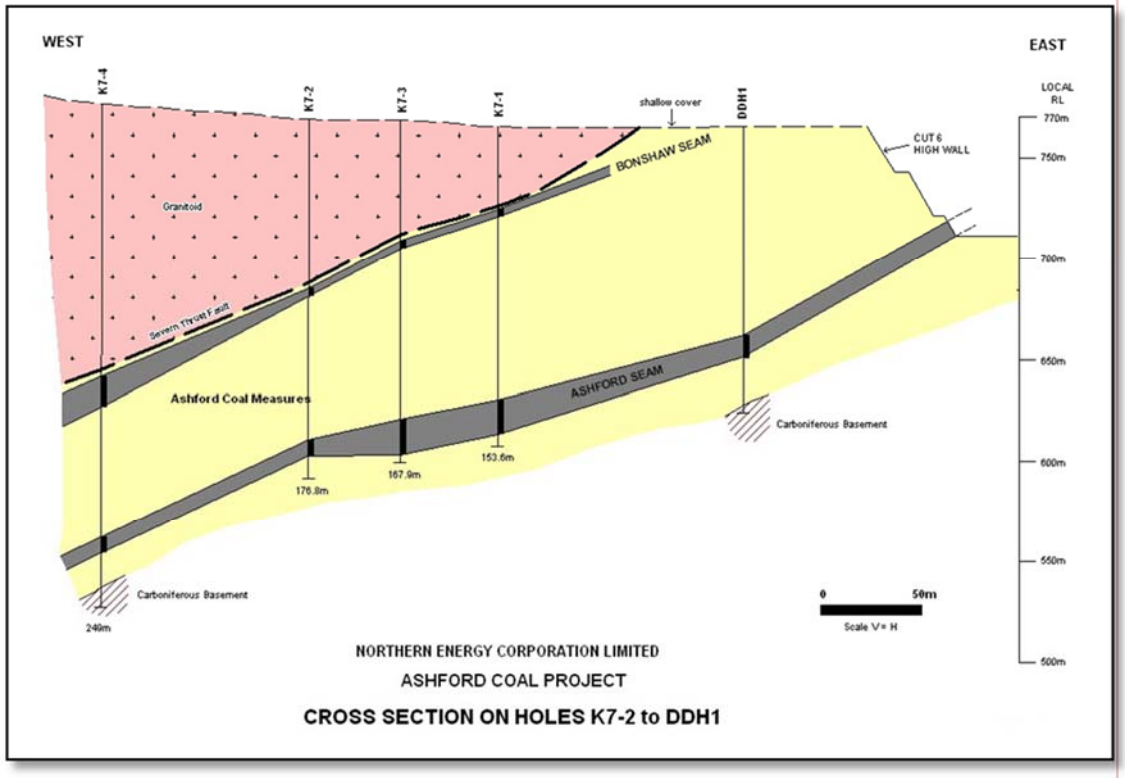
Seam Thickness contours are shown in the following figure



Structure and Faulting

The principal structural feature in the area is the prominent Severn Thrust which has thrust older Carboniferous rocks over the Permian sequence. The dip of the thrust is in the order of 20-25 degrees to the west. Owens & Burton in 1954 postulated that the throw of the thrust was in the order of 170m. Orthogonal to the thrust are tear faults which are largely strike slip.
Significant strain has been taken up by the ductile coal seams and results in mylonite zones in the Ashford seam. The Ashford seam strikes approximately 20 degrees from north in the resource area and is essentially parallel to the Severn thrust. Seam dip in the subcrop area is 25 to 30 degrees flattening out to approximately 15 degrees downdip under the Severn fault and granite to the west.
Seam structure floor contours and faults in the resource area are shown on the following Figure


315000
316000
317000
318000
6769000
6768000
6767000
6766000
6765000
EL 6234
Ashford
EL 6428
Appletree
Flat
Legend
Drill Hole
Mini SOSIE line
Transverse Fault
Lox full fresh
Mined out
Resource Outline
SEVERN RIVER
N
400 0 200 400 600 800 1000
Metres



Intrusives in the Permian Coal Measures

Limited intrusives in the Permian Coal Measures have been identified in drill holes. The age of the intrusives is unknown although they are thought to be Tertiary by the BMR.
Within EL6234 intrusives have been logged above and below the Ashford seam in 4 holes. Intrusive and or coked coal has been logged within the Ashford seam in 8 holes. It is assumed that the intrusives are thin sills – it is unclear whether a feeder dyke occurs. There is a zone of coking in Cut 9 where up to 2.7m of the seam has been coked/intruded. At the southern end of the open cuts the Ashford seam is fully coked in hole W41. To ensure that coked coal and intrusive within the seam is not included in the resource tonnages the thickness of this "waste" has been modelled and debited from the Ashford seam thickness

Coal Quality

Ashford coal can be classified as a "Medium Volatile Bituminous" coal using the ASTM Classification system. Volatile matter is in the order of 23-24% adb and the reflectance RoMax in the order of 1.15%. The seam has a moderate to high vitrinite content, and low sulphur. The CSN of the coal is moderate in the order of 5 - 6.5.

Weight averaged Raw coal Quality is summarised in the following table

Raw Quality adb				
Insitu RD	IM%	Ash%	TS%	VM%
1.45	0.9	23.7	0.37	21.2

Historically Ashford coal has been used principally for power generation. Studies by Minserve in 2006 and recently in 2017 indicate that the coal is well suited for the coking coal market. The studies indicate that washed Ashford seam could produce at least a semi hard coking product. In addition the studies considered the potential coking quality from a raw product and found that the seam could qualify as a semi hard coking coal provided the raw ash is not above 10.5%.
There are 28 holes with Raw quality data. Raw coal quality analyses included Ash, Inherent Moisture, Volatile Matter, Total Sulphur Specific Energy and Relative Density. Only 25% of the samples have Raw Coal Crucible Swell No, Giesler Maximum Fluidity was tested in 7 of the NEC holes.
Clean coal composite analyses performed on 10 NEC holes are as follows: Proximates, Total Sulphur, Ash Analysis, CSN, Giesler Fluidity, Gray King Coke and Petrographics. Coke oven testing has been carried out on samples from two holes.

Ashford seam Clean coal composites	Units	Basis	Weighted Average 10 holes
Simprep Yield (no dilution)	mass %	ad	**72.4**
Simprep Ash (no dilution)	mass %	ad	**7.4**
Proximate Analysis			
IM	mass %	ad	**1.1**
Ash	mass %	ad	**7.3**
Ash	mass %	db	**7.4**
VM	mass %	ad	**23.6**
VM	mass %	db	**23.8**
VM	mass %	daf	**25.7**
FC	mass %	ad	**68.0**
Total Sulphur	mass %	ad	**0.43**
RD		ad	**1.35**
HGI		ad	**77**
Basicity Index			**0.161**
Modified BI			**1.56**
Total Alkalis	% in ash	db	**0.86**
Minor/Trace Elements (in coal)			
Phosphorus	mass %	ad	**0.034**
CSN			**6.5**
Gray-King			**G4-G6**
Mean Max Vitrinite Reflectance	%		**1.14**
Total Vitrinite	vol %	aa	**48.9**

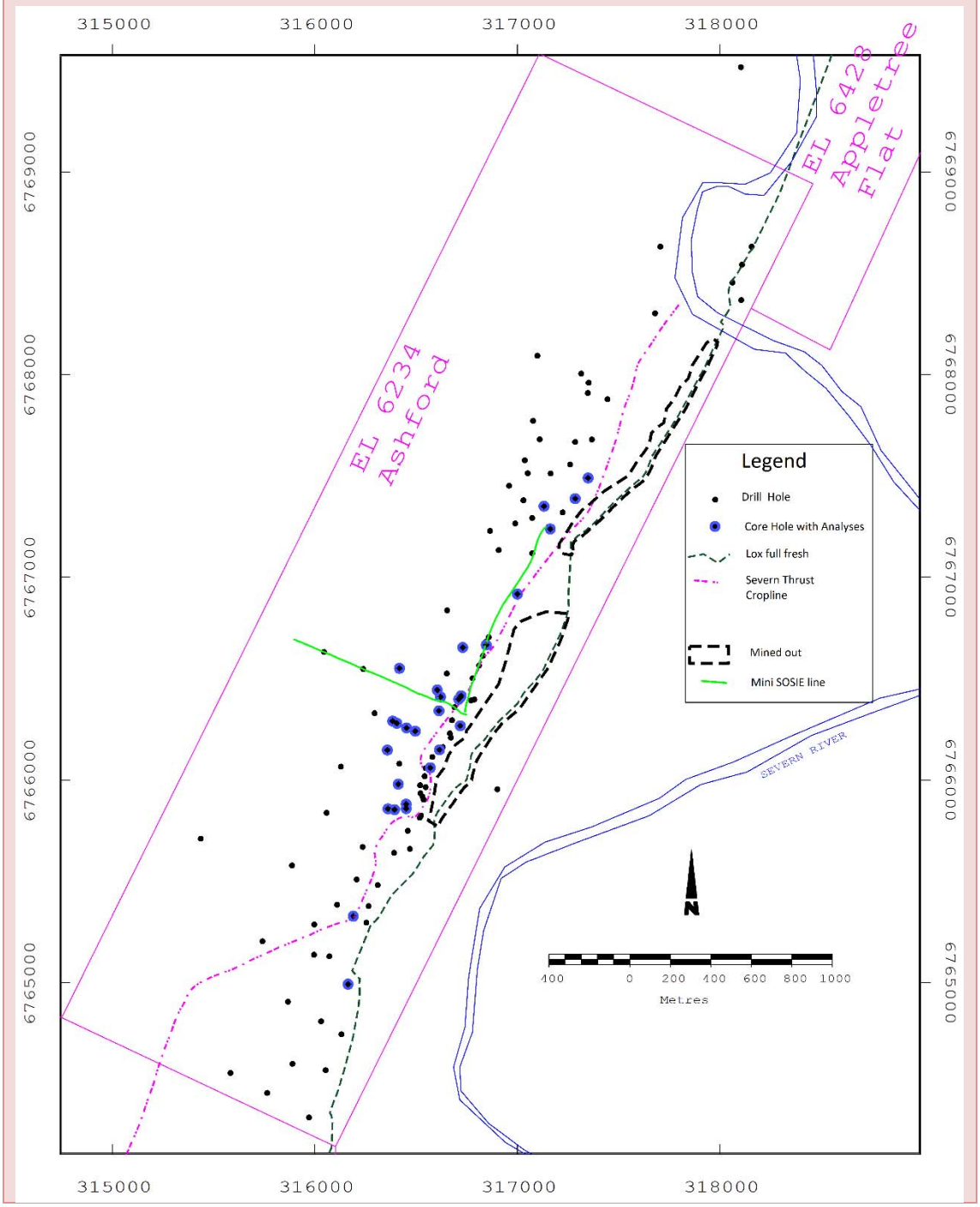
Drill hole information

Given the large amount of data as detailed in the following table- tabulation of all the drill hole locations and seam intercepts would overload this document with information of limited value. Instead, plots of the holes used for structural and quality modelling demonstrate the location and density of the drilling data.

Number	Details
161	Total Number of Holes in Database including barren holes
148	Holes in used in Structural Model
28	Holes in used in Quality Model

Note 37 drill holes lie in adjacent lease EL 6428

Drill hole locations are shown in the following diagram



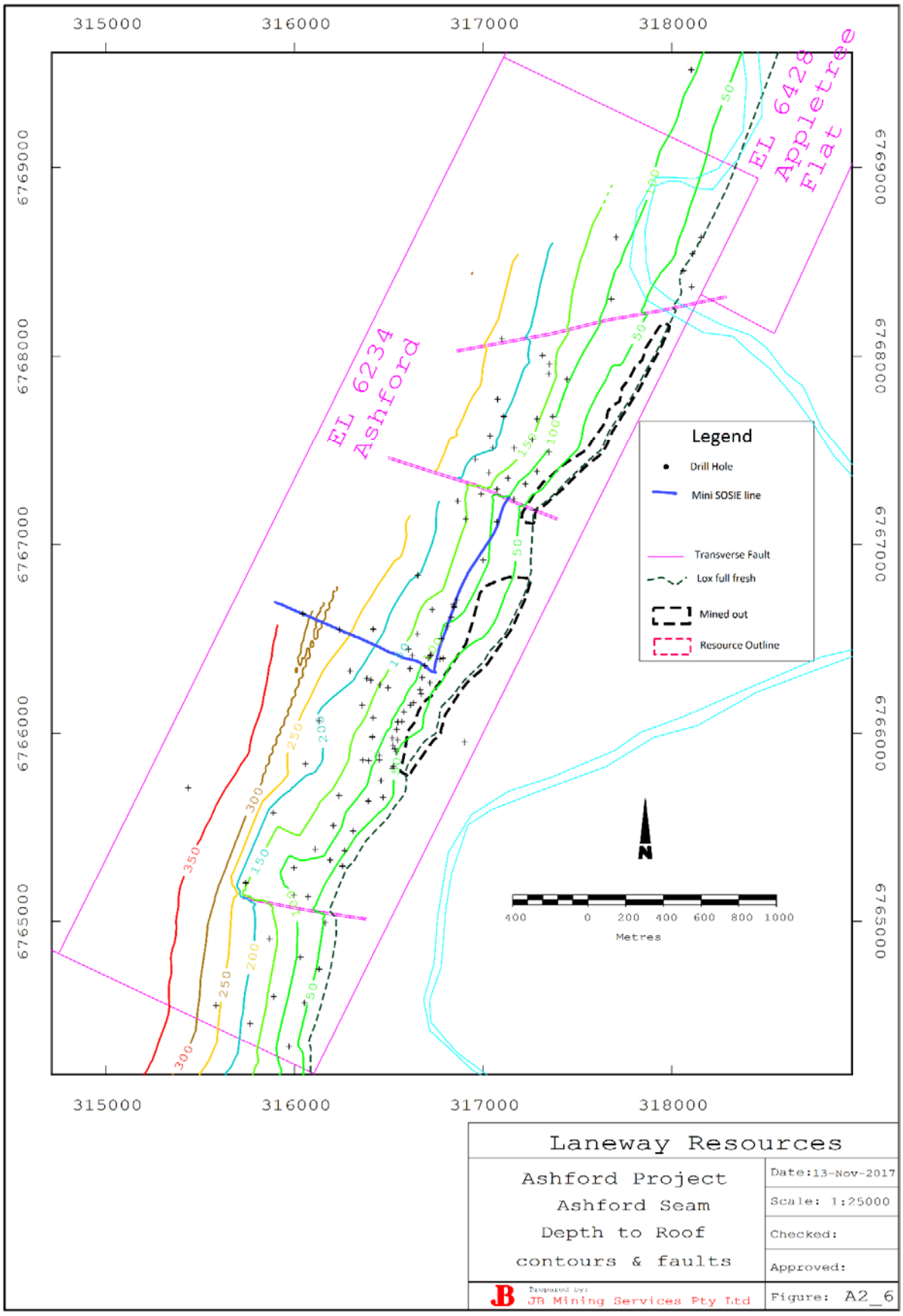
Data aggregation methods	A number of contiguous coal seam samples have been composited on an industry standard length by density basis for Raw coal quality and length by density by yield basis for clean coal quality. Reported coal quality is for the whole seam section.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept depths	Tabulated coal thickness are downhole thicknesses. Coal resource modelling and estimation methods adjust for seam thickness versus the apparent thickness. Seam structure modelling is based on triangulation of the structure roof and floor intercepts. Seam thickness is derived by structure roof minus floor models. Thick partings, intrusion and coked coal are excluded from the seam thickness model.
Diagrams	Apart from figures embedded in the text of this table, appended to the end of this document are the following diagrams: Seam Thickness contours, Seam structure floor contours and faults, seam depth of cover contours, Vertical Insitu Ratio contours, Resource outline plots, Raw ash coal quality plots.
Balanced reporting	All data and geological information is reported on. Where data has not been used an explanation is provided as to why the data has been excluded from the modelling and resource definition. Coal resources are reported by seam, confidence level (Indicated and Inferred) in depth categories.
Other substantive exploration data	A Gravity survey was conducted by the BMR in 1954 and a mini SOSIE trail survey was conducted in May 2006.
Further Work	To improve resource definition infill Coal quality and structural drilling is recommended.

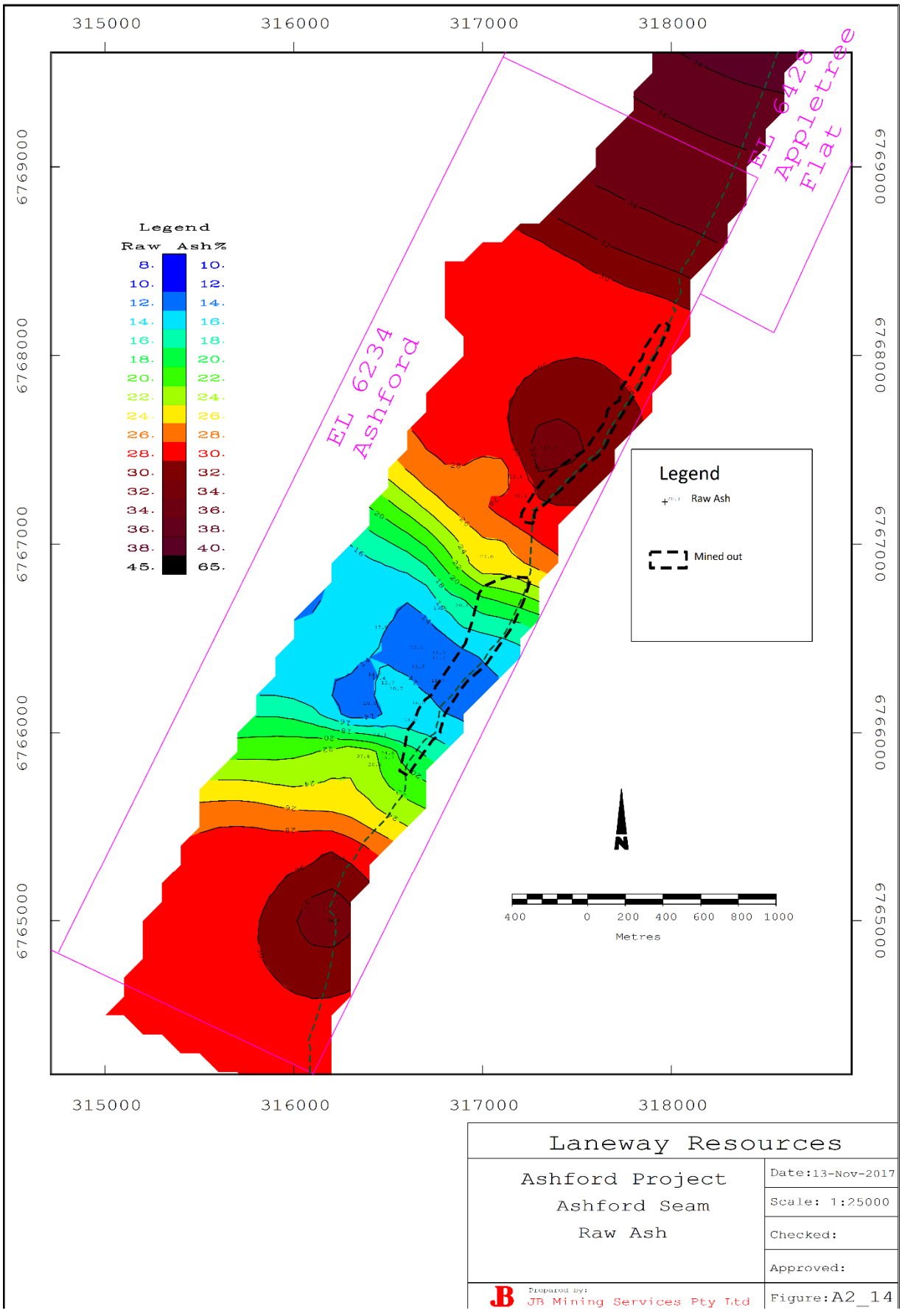
Section 3	**Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources** (Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)
Criteria	**Explanation**
Database integrity	Lithological logs, wireline geophysical logs, assay results and coal intersection depths have been reconciled in previous modelling and resource estimations. Random checks of seam intercepts depths with downhole geophysics show no inconsistencies.
Site visits	Brian Roach was the mine geologist and manager at the Ashford open cut mine. Mr Roach has been the custodian of all Ashford geological data since the EL was granted in 2004. Mal Blaik has not visited the site, however he has had previous experience in modelling and JORC resource estimation of similarly deformed coal deposits.
Geological interpretation	The geological interpretation for this resource estimate is based in the integration of all drillhole and coal quality data. There is sufficient drilling data to allow an unambiguous interpretation of the area. The interpretation is consistent with previous work on the deposit.
Dimensions	The dimensions of the Ashford resource are approximately 4.2 km north south by 500 m east west (downdip). The resource dips to the west at 15 to 25 degrees. The target seam ranges in depth from 10m to 200m. Approximately 5.7 Mt (40%) of the resource is shallower than 100m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Geological modelling and resource estimation has been carried out by the Competent Person using Maptek's VULCAN 3-D geological modelling software. The model is of seams with waste modelled as a default. Seam structure modelling (20x20m grid) is based on triangulation of the structure roof and floor intercepts. Seam thickness is derived by structure roof minus floor models. Coal quality models (100x100m grid) are generated using the Inverse Distance Algorithm.
Moisture	Air dry Relative Density and Inherent Moisture are modelled from directly from analytical data for each seam. In situ Moisture has been estimated in the order of 6% in previous work. For this resource assessment a 6% In Situ moisture value has been assumed.
Cut-off parameters	The resources at Ashford are considered to have reasonable prospects of eventual extraction by open cut and underground (highwall Mining) methods. Several detailed Concept studies indicate that the Ashford seam could be open cut mined economically to a vertical ratio limit of approximately 15:1 BCM/insitu tonne. This is based on the product being a coking coal with a sale price >AUS$150/tonne. Open cut limits • Updip limit as determined by full seam fresh lox line or mined out zones • Minimum seam thickness of 1.0m • Heat affected coal and thick partings are excluded. • Downdip limit as determined by 15:1 (BCM/insitu Tonne) ratio cut off. • Southern limit is the EL boundary • Northern limit is determined by faulting and reduced seam thickness. Underground (by Highwall Mining) Resource constraints are as follows: • Updip limit as determined by Open cut downdip limit 15:1 ratio • Minimum seam thickness of 1.0m • Down dip limit set by maximum length of HW mining penetration 250m • Southern limit is the EL boundary • Northern limit is determined by faulting and reduced seam thickness.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Open cut mining by standard truck and shovel methods • Underground mining by high-wall mining methods. Maximum length of HW mining penetration 250m. Minimum height of high-wall mining is assumed to be 1m.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	This coal resource estimation is based on the assumption that the coal will **not** require beneficiation prior to export. Previous mining experience in the area indicates that selective side-casting of the higher ash mylonite zones is generally successful in keeping ash levels within specification.
Environmental factors or assumptions	There are no known environmental factors or assumptions constraining the resource.
Bulk density	*In-situ* density is estimated using the Preston & Sanders formula. Air dry Relative Density and, Inherent Moisture are modelled directly from analytical data for each seam. *In situ* Moisture is assumed to be 6% for this assessment.
Classification	Resource classification is based on the density of Coal quality Points of Observation (POB) and Structural POB. As structural variability in terms of seam thickness is greater that quality variability in this deposit the principal confidence delimiter is the structural drilling density. **A quality point of observation** for each seam is defined as a cored hole with coal recovery of >90 % and having raw coal quality data. A **quantity point of observation** for the seam is defined as drill hole intercept with downhole geophysics or fully cored section. The majority of structural holes have downhole geophysics. Results from geostatistical studies have provided a basis for the following classification criteria. **Drill Hole Radius of Influence for Resource Classification** **Criteria** / **Measured** / **Indicated** / **Inferred** **Structure** / / 100m / 200m **Quality (Grade)** / / 200m / 800m Resource outline plots are attached to this table
Audits or reviews	Company internal reviews of previous resource assessments have been undertaken. The tonnages in this assessment is consistent with previous assessments.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	Confidence classification involves evaluation of both structural definition as well as grade definition. Confidence in structural definition involves confidence both in seam thickness consistency/continuity as well as confidence in seam location. Confidence in seam thickness prediction is moderate and is reflected by the lower resource status.

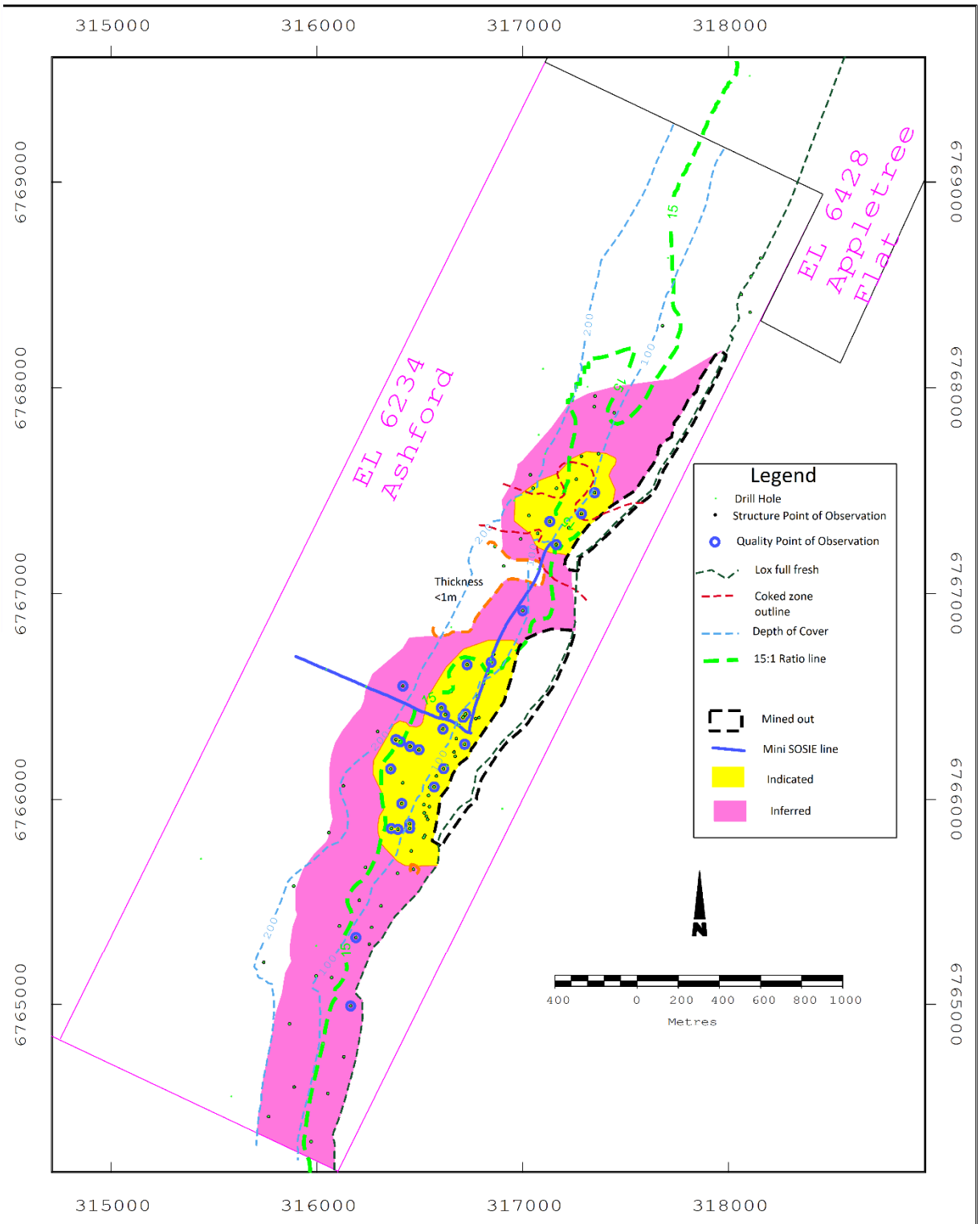
Attachments

- Ashford Seam Depth of cover Contours
- Ashford seam Raw Ash Contours
- Ashford seam Resource Outlines
- Ashford seam Ratio of Waste to coal tonnes BCM/insitu tonne
- Mini SOSIE line 2 image

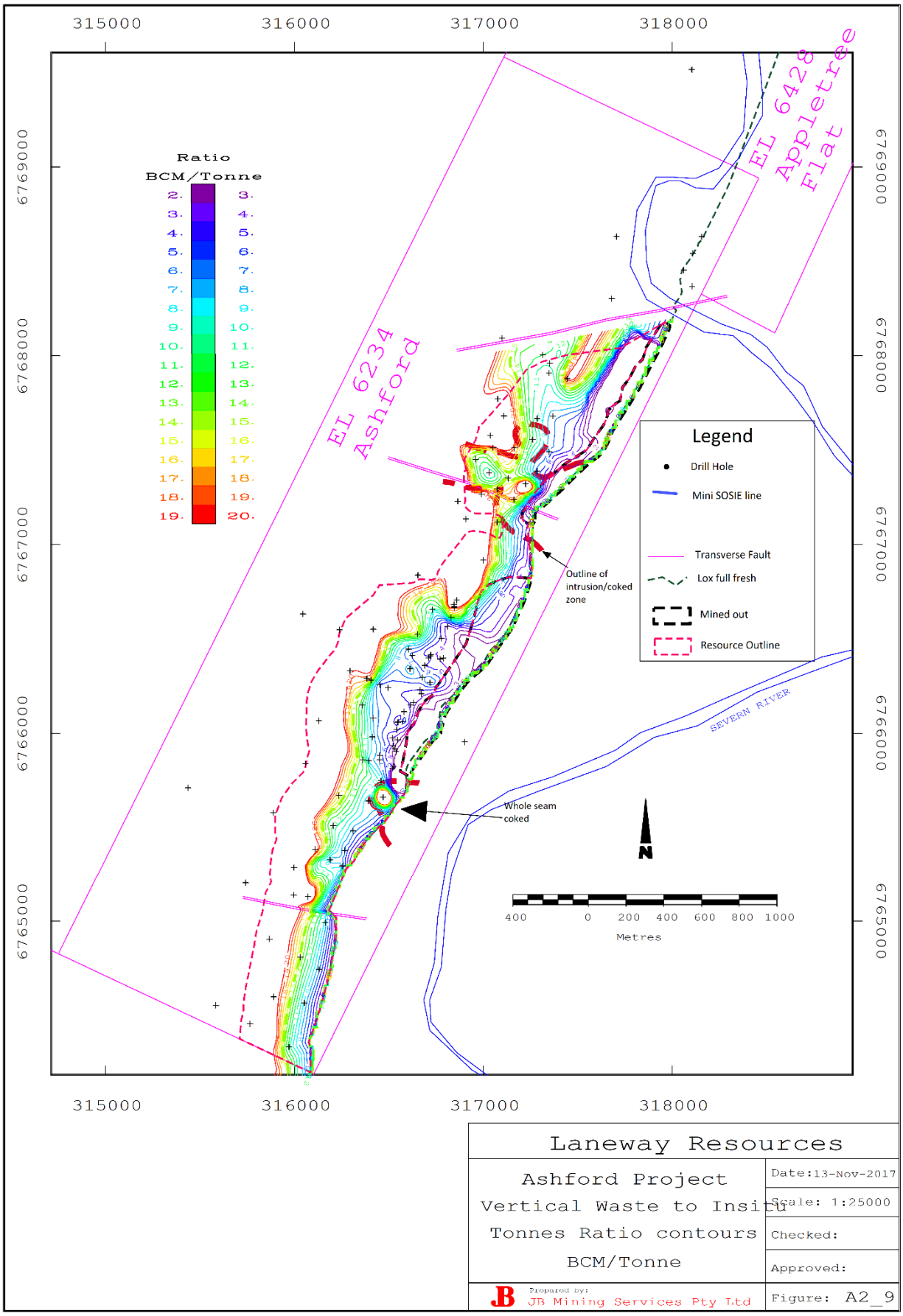

315000
316000
317000
318000
6769000
6768000
6767000
6766000
6765000
EL 6234
Ashford
EL 6428
Appletree
Flat
Legend
Drill Hole
Mini SOSIE line
Transverse Fault
Lox full fresh
Mined out
Resource Outline
N
400 0 200 400 600 800 1000
Metres
Laneway Resources
Ashford Project
Ashford Seam
Depth to Roof
contours & faults
Date:13-Nov-2017
Scale: 1:25000
Checked:
Approved:
Prepared by:
JB Mining Services Pty Ltd
Figure: A2_6

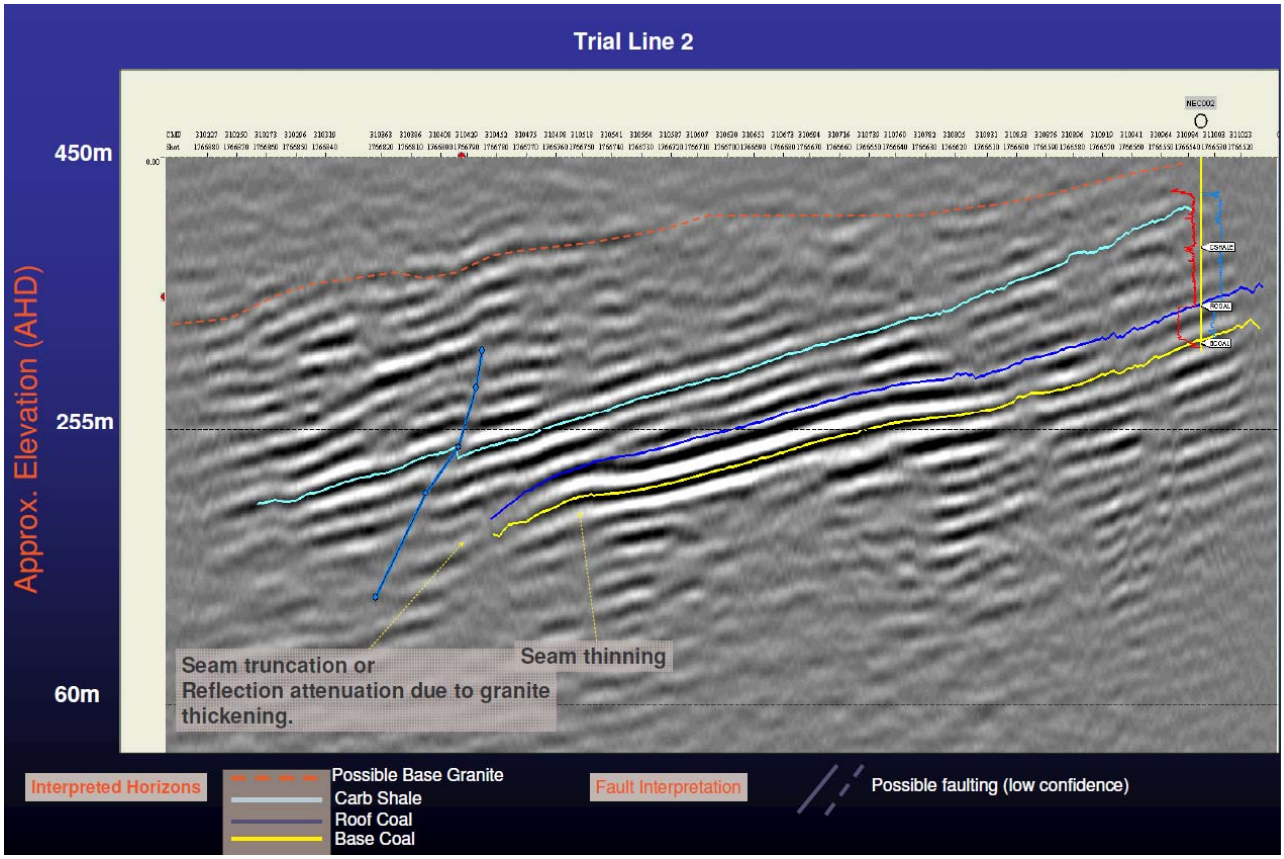


Laneway Resources	
Ashford Project Ashford Seam Raw Ash	Date:13-Nov-2017 Scale: 1:25000 Checked: Approved:
Prepared by: JB Mining Services Pty Ltd	Figure:A2_14



Laneway Resources	
Ashford Project Ashford Seam Resource Outlines	Date:13-Nov-2017
	Scale: 1:25000
	Checked:
	Approved:
Prepared by: JB Mining Services Pty Ltd	Figure:A2_18


315000
316000
317000
318000
6769000
6768000
6767000
6766000
6765000
Ratio
BCM/Tonne
2. 3.
3. 4.
4. 5.
5. 6.
6. 7.
7. 8.
8. 9.
9. 10.
10. 11.
11. 12.
12. 13.
13. 14.
14. 15.
15. 16.
16. 17.
17. 18.
18. 19.
19. 20.
EL 6234
Ashford
EL 6428
Appletree
Flat
Legend
Drill Hole
Mini SOSIE line
Transverse Fault
Lox full fresh
Mined out
Resource Outline
Outline of intrusion/coked zone
Whole seam coked
SEVERN RIVER
N
400 0 200 400 600 800 1000
Metres
Laneway Resources
Ashford Project
Vertical Waste to Insitu
Tonnes Ratio contours
BCM/Tonne
Date:13-Nov-2017
Scale: 1:25000
Checked:
Approved:
Prepared by:
JB Mining Services Pty Ltd
Figure: A2_9


Trial Line 2
450m
255m
60m
Approx. Elevation (AHD)
Seam truncation or
Reflection attenuation due to granite
thickening.
Seam thinning
Interpreted Horizons
Possible Base Granite
Carb Shale
Roof Coal
Base Coal
Fault Interpretation
Possible faulting (low confidence)