

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27 May 2019

Outstanding High Grade Gold Drilling Results as Mining Continues

Highlights:

- + Further significant high grade gold drill intercepts achieved during follow up RC Drill Program of 1,101m at 100% owned Agate Creek Gold Project.
- + A small RC drill program of 34 holes (1,101m) has recently been completed in and around the current pit area to extend and further define some of the mineralized zones previously identified, that could not be fully drilled during the November 2018 program due to terrain constraints and drill pad access, together with some additional targets identified by in pit mapping and interpretations of ore shoots.
- + Numerous and consistent high-grade gold intersections encountered including intersections exceeding 100 g/t in drillholes GC219 (**2m @ 125 g/t**) and GC215 (**1m @ 104 g/t**).
- + All assay results have now been received from this recent drill program and these results will likely extend the overall high-grade tonnage available to be mined as part of the current mining program.
- + Full assayed gold results >3.5 g/t can be seen in Table 1, with some of the high-grade intercepts as follows:
 - GC213 – **3m @ 34.1 g/t** from 26m & **2m @ 26.2 g/t** from 34m
 - GC214 – **2m @ 30.5 g/t** from 40m
 - GC215 – **2m @ 68.9 g/t** from 35m including **1m @ 104 g/t**
 - GC217 – **11m @ 19.8 g/t** from 26m including **1m @ 85.1 g/t** at 32m
 - GC218 – **2m @ 48.5 g/t** from 35m including **1m @ 85.5 g/t** at 35m
 - GC219 – **5m @ 54.8 g/t** from 25m including **2m @ 125 g/t** at 25m
 - GC221 – **2m @ 16.3 g/t** from 17m
 - GC225 – **2m @ 68.8 g/t** from 17m
 - GC229 – **1m @ 33.5 g/t** from 18m
 - GC233 – **3m @ 21.8 g/t** from 15m
- + These results highlight the significant potential of the Agate Creek Project in the longer term.
- + Gold mining and production is continuing. Unreconciled production to date is approximately 15,000t of ore processed at an average (unreconciled) head grade of approximately 10 g/t with plant recoveries continuing at over 98% resulting in almost 150kg of gold dore being recovered. Monthly and project to date figures will be released following refining and reconciliation assay data return expected in mid-June.

The Board of Laneway Resources Limited (Laneway, or the Company) (ASX:LNY) is pleased to announce the assay results from the recently completed drilling program at the Sherwood deposit within the Agate Creek Gold Project in North Queensland.

A small reverse circulation (RC) drill program of 34 holes (1,101m) was recently completed in and around the current pit area to extend and further define some of the mineralized zones previously identified including several that could not be fully drilled during the drilling program late last year due to terrain constraints and drill pad access. Additional drill holes were added for targets identified by in pit mapping and interpretations of ore shoots. The results of this program (outlined further in Table 1 below) has identified some further extremely high grade zones which will now be incorporated in updated pit designs to allow these further high grade zones to be incorporated as part of the current mining program.

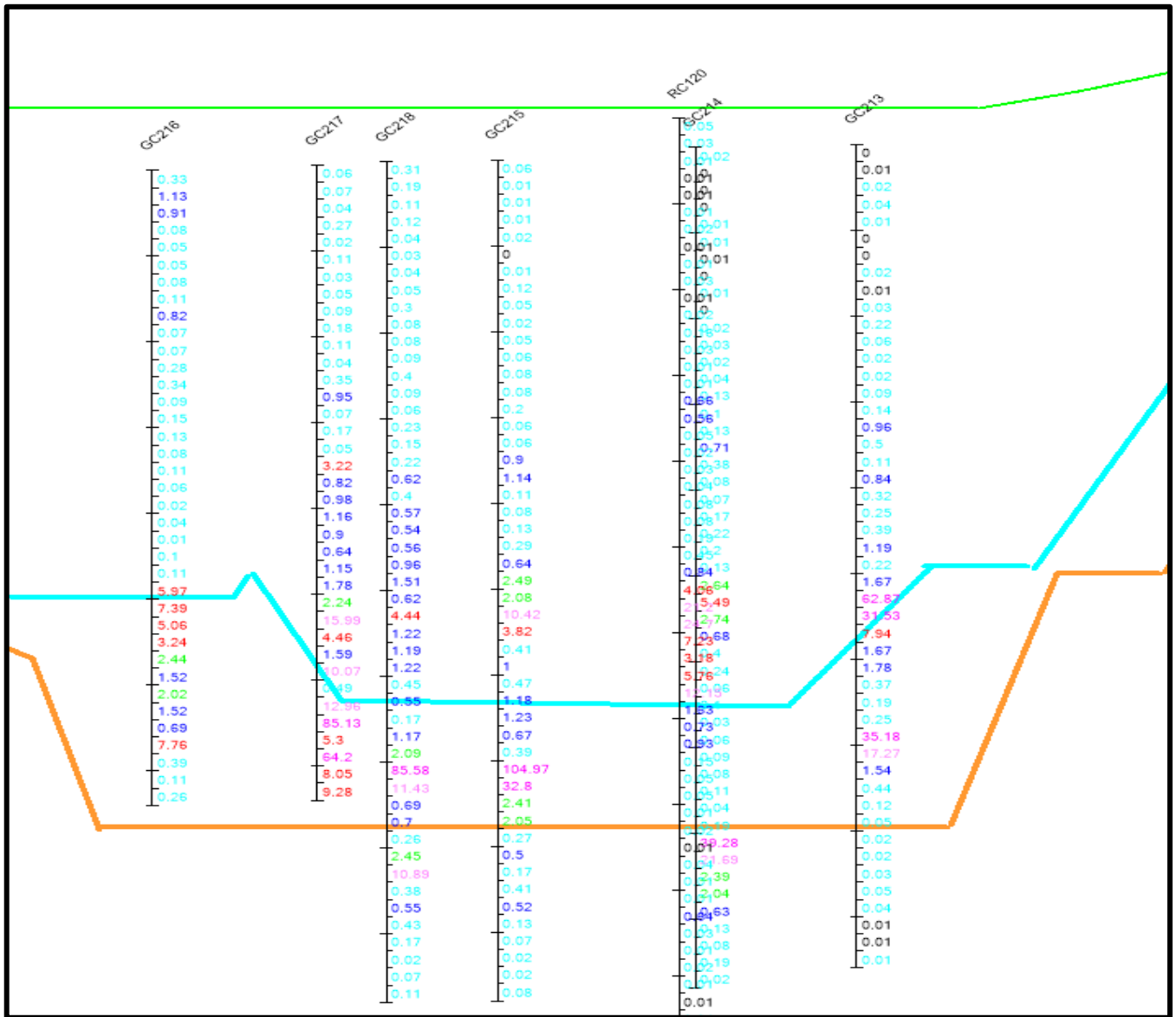
This will likely increase the tonnage to be mined and processed as part of the current on-going Mining and Processing Agreement. The current mining schedule, prior to the recent drilling, was expected to incorporate around 50,000t of high grade ore for processing. Initial estimates now suggest a further 10-15,000 tonnes may now be able to be mined with increased mining depths and associated updated pit designs.

Current mining and processing is progressing well at Agate Creek Mine and the Black Jack Plant with (unreconciled) production of around 15,000t of mined ore now processed at an average (unreconciled) head grade of approximately 10 g/t with high recoveries of over 98% continuing resulting in almost 150kg of gold dore being recovered so far. Full monthly production for May and project to date figures will be released following refining and reconciliation assay data return expected by mid-June.



Gold panned during the recent drilling program

These results are being incorporated into the current mine and pit design and it is expected this will result in some minor changes to the current pit design to incorporate the wider deeper high grade zones into the current mining period. A possible outline change of the pit in Section 7897835N looking North with 10m window North and South of Section line is shown below:



Section 1: 7,897,835N +/-10m window – (Light Blue) Current Pit Outline, and (Orange) Possible New Pit Outline

Chief Operating Officer Scott Hall commented

“These wide; high grade; continuous; mineralised zones show the potential to be upper portions of a deeper bonanza grade feeder system, often found under epithermal gold deposits. Whilst confirming further high grade ore for the current mining operations, these drilling results also encourage further deep exploration on the broader project area.”

Figure 1 Drill Hole Collar Map Overlay on Drone Image of Open Pit. N.B. Not to Scale

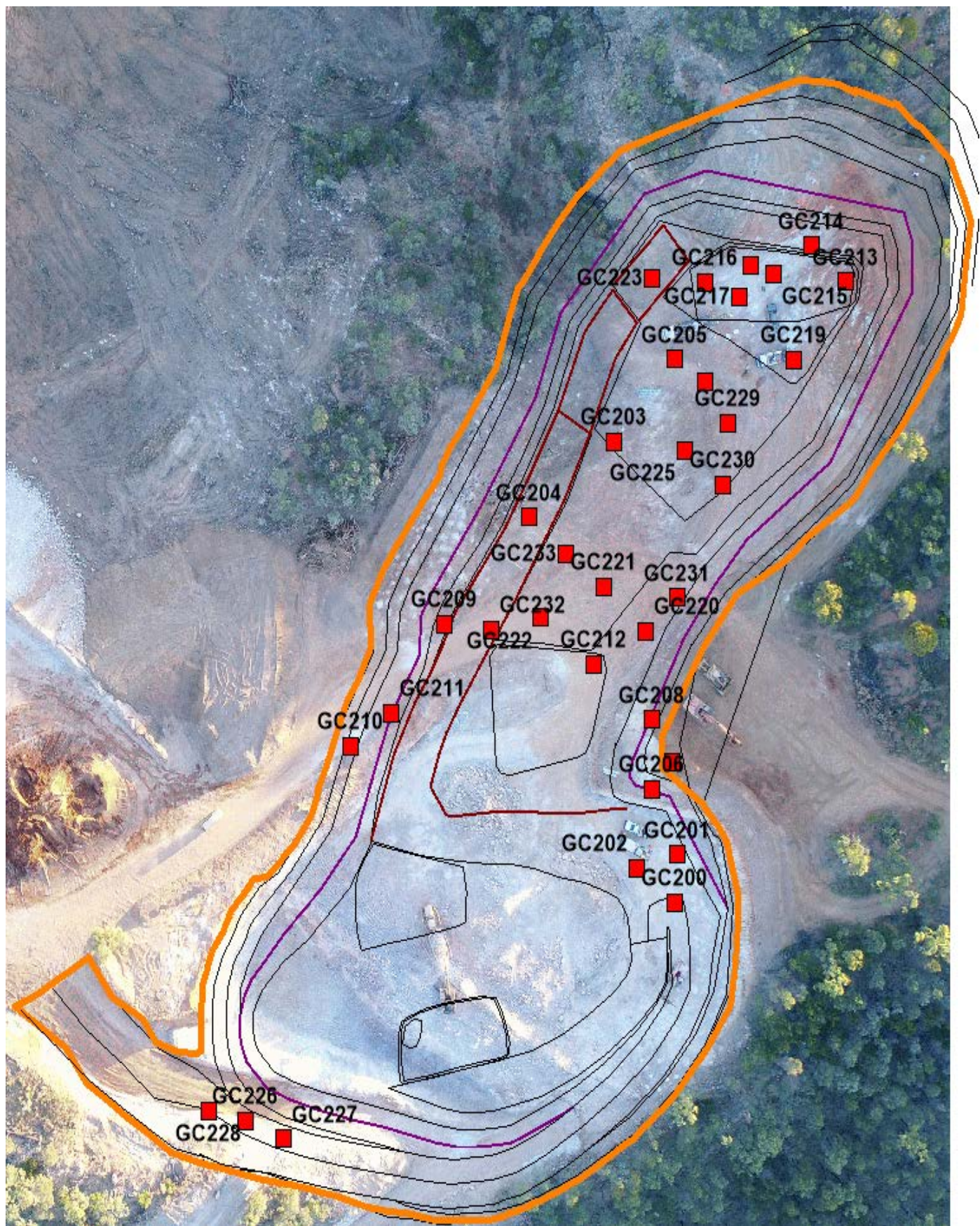


Table 1 Full Assay Listing over 3.5g/t Au (including any internal dilution of intervals)

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
GC201	16	17	1	18.20
GC201 Interval A	16	17	1	18.20
GC204	17	18	1	4.01
GC204 Interval A	17	18	1	4.01
GC205	17	18	1	5.24
GC205	18	19	1	1.03
GC205	19	20	1	7.63
GC205 Interval A	17	20	3	4.63
GC209	18	19	1	3.55
GC209 Interval A	18	19	1	3.55
GC211	20	21	1	6.01
GC211 Interval A	20	21	1	5.37
GC211	24	25	1	4.73
GC211 Interval B	24	25	1	5.37
GC212	17	18	1	20.20
GC212 Interval A	17	18	1	20.20
GC213	26	27	1	62.87
GC213	27	28	1	31.53
GC213	28	29	1	7.94
GC213 Interval A	26	29	3	34.11
GC213	34	35	1	35.18
GC213	35	36	1	17.27
GC213 Interval B	34	36	2	26.23
GC214	26	27	1	5.49
GC214 Interval A	26	27	1	22.15
GC214	40	41	1	39.28
GC214	41	42	1	21.69
GC214 Interval B	40	42	2	30.48
GC215	26	27	1	10.42
GC215	27	28	1	3.82
GC215 Interval A	26	28	2	7.12
GC215	35	36	1	104.97
GC215	36	37	1	32.80
GC215 Interval B	35	37	2	68.88
GC216	24	25	1	5.97
GC216	25	26	1	7.39
GC216	26	27	1	5.06
GC216 Interval A	24	27	3	6.14
GC216	33	34	1	7.76
GC216 Interval B	33	34	1	7.76
GC217	26	27	1	15.99
GC217	27	28	1	4.46
GC217	28	29	1	1.59
GC217	29	30	1	10.07
GC217	30	31	1	0.49
GC217	31	32	1	12.96
GC217	32	33	1	85.13
GC217	33	34	1	5.30
GC217	34	35	1	64.20
GC217	35	36	1	8.05
GC217	36	37	1	9.28
GC217 Interval A	26	37	11	19.77

Hole ID	From Depth (m)	To Depth (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
GC218	26	27	1	4.44
GC218 Interval A	26	27	1	4.44
GC218	35	36	1	85.58
GC218	36	37	1	11.43
GC218 Interval B	35	37	2	48.50
GC218	41	42	1	10.89
GC218 Interval C	41	42	1	10.89
GC219	25	26	1	128.15
GC219	26	27	1	122.35
GC219	27	28	1	14.40
GC219	28	29	1	5.17
GC219	29	30	1	3.89
GC219 Interval A	25	30	5	54.79
GC220	12	13	1	4.58
GC220	13	14	1	4.10
GC220 Interval A	12	14	2	4.71
GC220	17	18	1	5.43
GC220 Interval B	17	18	1	4.71
GC221	17	18	1	28.32
GC221	18	19	1	4.29
GC221 Interval	17	19	2	16.31
GC222	17	18	1	5.98
GC222 Interval	17	18	1	5.98
GC224	16	17	1	4.24
GC224	17	18	1	1.43
GC224	18	19	1	23.47
GC224 Interval	16	19	3	9.71
GC225	17	18	1	55.21
GC225	18	19	1	82.42
GC225 Interval	17	19	2	68.82
GC226	24	25	1	4.78
GC226 Interval	24	25	1	4.78
GC227	3	4	1	4.98
GC227 Interval	3	4	1	4.98
GC229	18	19	1	33.48
GC229 Interval	18	19	1	33.48
GC231	17	18	1	4.65
GC231 Interval	17	18	1	4.65
GC233	15	16	1	14.96
GC233	16	17	1	17.29
GC233	17	18	1	33.26
GC233 Interval	15	18	3	21.83

N.B. Drilled Interval shown not True Width & No Top Cut applied to Au grades

For and on behalf of the Board

JPK Marshall
Company Secretary

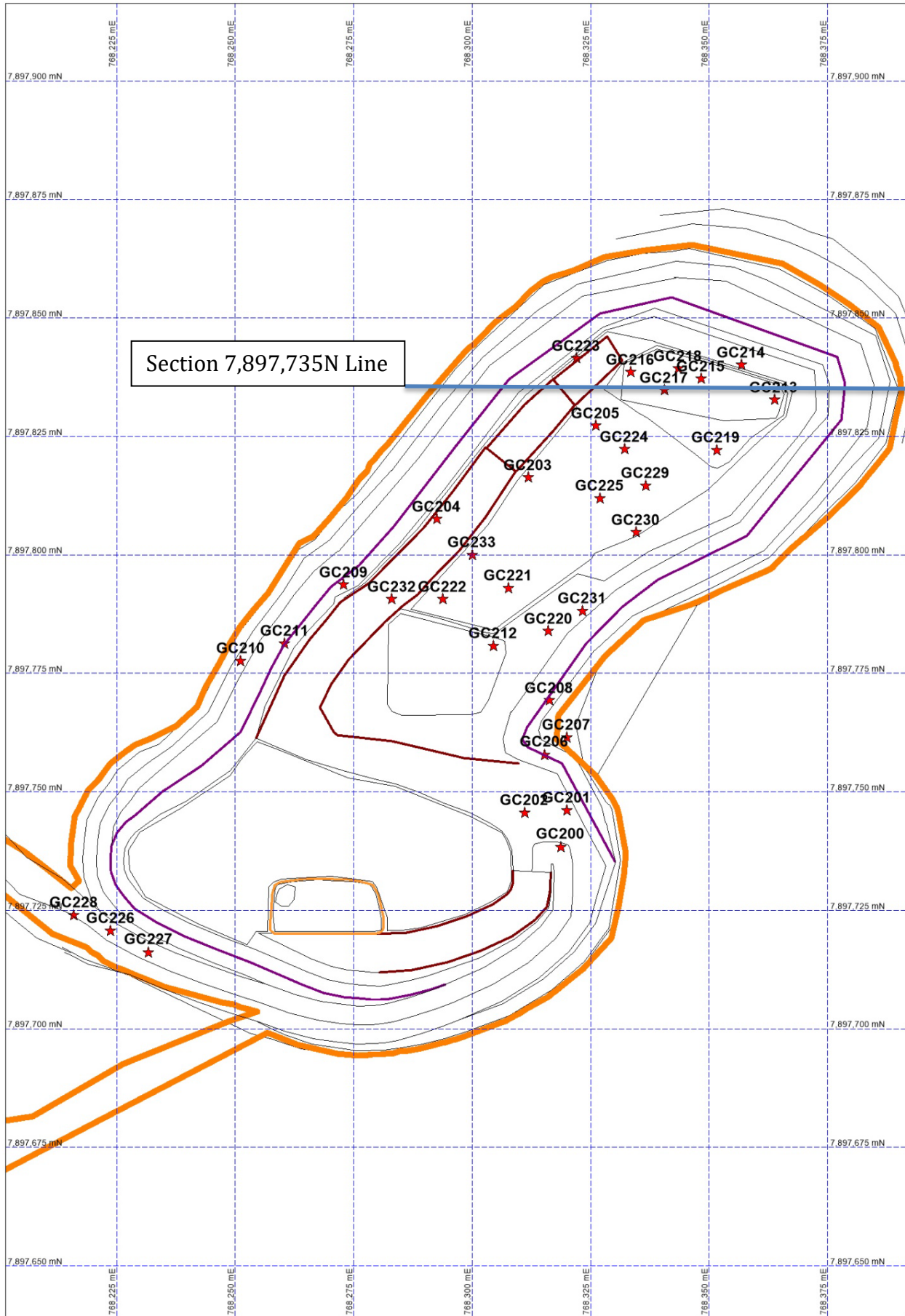
For further information contact:

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

Table 2 Full Drill Hole Collar Listing

Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA 94 North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
GC200	768,319	7,897,739	499.8	0	-90	19
GC201	768,320	7,897,746	499.9	0	-90	25
GC202	768,311	7,897,746	500.0	0	-90	19
GC203	768,312	7,897,816	501.0	0	-90	31
GC204	768,293	7,897,808	502.8	0	-90	31
GC205	768,326	7,897,827	500.1	0	-90	37
GC206	768,315	7,897,758	502.6	0	-90	25
GC207	768,320	7,897,762	502.6	0	-90	25
GC208	768,316	7,897,769	502.1	0	-90	25
GC209	768,273	7,897,794	505.6	108	-87	31
GC210	768,251	7,897,778	506.6	0	-90	37
GC211	768,260	7,897,781	506.1	0	-90	31
GC212	768,304	7,897,781	501.3	0	-90	25
GC213	768,364	7,897,833	504.9	0	-90	48
GC214	768,357	7,897,840	504.7	0	-90	49
GC215	768,348	7,897,837	504.0	0	-90	49
GC216	768,333	7,897,839	503.4	0	-90	37
GC217	768,341	7,897,835	503.7	0	-90	37
GC218	768,344	7,897,839	503.9	0	-90	49
GC219	768,352	7,897,822	503.6	0	-90	37
GC220	768,316	7,897,784	500.8	0	-90	31
GC221	768,308	7,897,793	501.4	0	-90	31
GC222	768,294	7,897,791	502.5	0	-90	25
GC223	768,322	7,897,842	500.5	0	-90	37
GC224	768,332	7,897,822	500.6	0	-90	37
GC225	768,327	7,897,812	500.4	0	-90	31
GC226	768,224	7,897,721	503.8	0	-85	31
GC227	768,232	7,897,716	502.4	313	-85	25
GC228	768,216	7,897,724	505.1	333	-85	31
GC229	768,337	7,897,815	500.6	0	-90	37
GC230	768,335	7,897,805	500.6	0	-90	31
GC231	768,323	7,897,788	500.6	0	-90	31
GC232	768,283	7,897,791	503.8	74	-84	25
GC233	768,300	7,897,800	503.3	0	-90	31
						1101

Figure 2 Drill Hole Collar Map





Attachment 1

Agate Creek Gold Project May 2019

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 Agate Creek Gold 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)*”.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Reporting Requirements

As an Australian company with securities listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (“ASX”), Laneway Resources Limited (Laneway) is subject to Australian disclosure requirements and standards, including the requirements of the Corporations Act and the ASX. Investors should note that it is a requirement of the ASX listing rules that the reporting of ore reserves and mineral resources in Australia comply with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the “JORC Code”) and that Laneway’s ore reserve and mineral resource estimates comply with the JORC Code.

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. 	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill samples were submitted as 1 m intervals. These are considered to be representative of the interval drilled and appropriate for the mineralisation style.</p> <p>Individual samples were collected from the riffle splitter below the cyclone into calico bags for analysis and bulk plastic bags to be retained on site.</p> <p>Intervals were geologically logged by the geology team during drilling.</p> <p>No wet samples were drilled</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<p>Duplicates, blanks, and standards are submitted to ensure results are repeatable and accurate. Laboratory comparison checks will also be completed. With no statistically significant lab errors or biasing shown at this stage.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<p>RC drilling was used to collect 1 metre samples from which a representative 3-5kg sample is sent to an accredited laboratory for analysis. Samples are dried before being pulverised to -75 microns and analysed for gold by fire assay and as required a multi-element suite by mixed-acid digest – ICPMS/OES.</p> <p>Samples were sent to Intertek & ALS Townsville for analysis.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type 	<p>RC hammer size is 5 inch or larger. Drill samples are homogenised by riffle splitting prior to sampling and a 3-5g split sample is submitted for assay.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<p>RC samples are split on 1m intervals using a riffle splitter with the following data recorded at the time of sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sample recovery was visually estimated and documented; and <input type="checkbox"/> Any biases in sample recovery were observed and recorded; and <input type="checkbox"/> Samples were documented as being dry, moist or wet. No wet or moist samples were drilled
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<p>No poor RC sample recovery was encountered during drilling. Visual assessment is made for moisture and contamination. The cyclone and splitter were used to ensure representative samples were taken, with both being routinely cleaned and inspected for damage.</p>
	<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. 	<p>No obvious sample bias has been identified or is expected given the nature of the mineralisation and the sampling methods employed.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>All RC drilling is qualitatively and quantitatively logged for a combination of geological and geotechnical attributes in their entirety including as appropriate major & minor lithologies, alteration, vein minerals, vein percentage, sulphide type and percentage, colour, weathering, hardness, grain size.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> 	No core drilled in this current drill program.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> 	Drill samples are homogenised by riffle or cone splitting prior to sampling and a 3-5kg split sample is submitted for assay. No wet samples were encountered.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> 	Typically a representative 3-5kg sample has been sent to an accredited laboratory for analysis. Samples are pulverised to -75 microns and analysed for gold by fire - assay, and as required for a multi-element suite by mixed-acid digest – ICPMS/OES as determined by the onsite geologist. The sample preparation technique is appropriate for the style of mineralisation being analysed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected</i> 	Sampling is supervised by experienced geologists. Panning of drilled samples is also undertaken to allow additional comparisons as to expected gold grades
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> 	The method employed is industry standard and considered appropriate for the style of deposit and elements being assayed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> 	Sample batches generally have Certified Standard Reference Material and/or blanks inserted at start and end of every lab submission. Standards and/or blanks are inserted at least every 30m and sample duplicates are generally taken every 20m. Drilling was supervised by experienced geologists.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	All assay data received including significant intercepts are reviewed by at least 2 appropriately qualified persons for validation purposes. All reported significant intercepts are verified by at least 2 appropriately qualified persons and reviewed by at least one board member.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	Procedures are in place for data storage, manipulation, data entry, validation and verification which are considered industry standard. Samples are collected into pre-numbered bags at the place of sampling. A geologist or field assistant cross checks the bag numbers against the sample interval before recording them in duplicate into a sample submission book. Chain of custody is in place for the samples being delivered the sample submission form is signed by the geologist or senior field technician prior to delivery to the accredited laboratory. The laboratory validates the number of samples and sample identification codes against the submission form, with any errors being reported and rectified. Data is transferred to excel spreadsheets utilising data validation to improve data quality, prior to loading into Microsoft Access. Validation against assay, lithological and drill meta-data is completed by the software prior to consolidation within the main database. Hard copy data is collated and is stored in the Brisbane office. Electronic data is stored on the Company server, appropriate security controls being in place.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>No adjustment of assay data was considered necessary.</p> <p>The primary returned assay result is used for reporting of all intersections and in mineral resource estimation, no averaging with field duplicates or laboratory repeats was undertaken so as not to introduce volume bias.</p>
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. 	<p>All drill hole collar surveys were completed utilising industry DGPS survey equipment. Generally vertical holes less than 60m have not been downhole surveyed.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<p>All data has been converted to MGA 94 (Zone 54). Elevation values are in AHD RL. meters</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>Elevation control is based data provided by a licensed surveyor.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<p>Current drilling was used to assist grade control and pit design for mining so was drilled at close spaced centres <10m this is considered geologically sufficient for the high grade vein system which is being targeted.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Drill hole spacing on average is less than 10m x 0m within the current mining areas. This drilling density is considered appropriate to establish the continuity of the mineralisation. Additional Grade Control Drilling is undertaken where necessary to define higher grade zones as deemed geologically necessary.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>Sample compositing has and is not expected be undertaken.</p>
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. 	<p>Wherever possible drill holes have been planned to intersect the interpreted mineralised structure as near to perpendicular as possible (subject to dill collar access constraints). No sample biasing due to drill orientation has been observed.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Drilling orientations are considered appropriate to the mineralisation type with no bias observed as a result of the drill orientation.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>The chain of custody is managed by the project geologist who generally dispatches the sample bags directly from site to the lab by an authorised company representative. Sample dispatches by others have historically been similar in nature.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>In 2008 a complete data review was completed up to hole 333, including a thorough QA/QC audit. Relogging and checking of all historical data was completed during the same period. The results of the 2008 review included updated geological logging and additional QA/QC procedures as part of the continuous improvement process.</p> <p>A database audit will be undertaken prior to compiling any new JORC Resource</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<p>The entire Agate Creek Resource and current drilling program lies within Mining Lease 100030 (ML100030) which is located approximately 50 km South of Forsyth (QLD). held 100% by Laneway Resources, but is subject to a Royalty Agreement based on gold production.</p> <p>ML100030 has a current ILUA and CHMA for mining & exploration activities with the determined Native Title group. Current Conduct and Compensation Agreements are in place with the underlying land holders.</p> <p>Mining Lease 100030 was effectively granted on 1st March 2019 covering 689.3 Ha and also the primary areas of the mineral resources. The ML is granted for 20 years.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>All historical data has been reviewed and as necessary relogged and validated so it is now considered equivalent to current geological logs and data quality across the project</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>Gold mineralisation at Sherwood is a low-sulphidation, adularia-sericite type epithermal system genetically related to the emplacement of Permo-Carboniferous porphyritic rhyolite and andesite extrusives and intrusives. Most mineralisation occurs and is spatially associated with (and often within) rhyolite. The mineralised zones are seen as boiling outflow zones, likely fossil geysers. The Agate Creek Fault forms the eastern boundary to mineralisation but remains open in all other directions and at depth.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level –) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 	<p>Location of the data in relation to the Drilling is located in Figures 1-2, Tables 1-4 and Section 1.</p> <p>All intervals reported can be located in Figures 1-2, Tables 1-4 and Section 1. Data shown are drilled intervals not true widths and all grades are reported as received from laboratory, no top cut has been applied</p>
Data aggregation methods & Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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’). 	<p>Significant intervals are reported as drilled widths, quoted intervals may contain up to 2 m of internal dilution (below 3.5g/t) and have not had a top cut applied</p> <p>The current data set has only been reported above 3.5g/t due to this material being subject to the Maroon Toll Treatment agreement which costs have been fixed at 3.5 g/t. Further Information on this agreement can be found in ASX Announcement “Mining and Processing Agreement for Agate Creek Gold Project” Dated 8th October 2018</p> <p>All intervals reported can be located in Figures 1-2, Tables 1-4 and Section 1.</p> <p>The apparent dip of the vein is ≈10 degrees, accordingly there is only minor variation expected between drill intervals reported and true widths.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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> 	<p>All intervals reported can be located in Figures 1-2, Tables 1-4 and Section 1. Data shown are drilled intervals not true widths and all grades are reported as received from laboratory, no top cut has been applied</p> <p>Only 1 Sectional view has been presented in this document.</p>
<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> 	<p>Assay results have only been reported above 3.5g/t due to the Tribute and Toll Treatment Agreement with Maroon Gold as this is expected to be the cut-off grade applied to the selective high grade mining scenario envisaged which is the current mining plan and thus the drill target.</p>
<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; 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>The Mined area (5,472 tonnes at 11.2g/t gold) shown in figure 3 taken as a metallurgical sample and processed during 2013 / 2014. This area is immediately adjacent to the drilled area (see figure 3). The results of the metallurgical sample have been announced in detail previously.</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> 	<p>Figures shows the approximate current open cut pit contours (Brown pit shell) as part of the mining program expected as part of the Toll Treatment and Tribute Agreement with Maroon Gold. This design may change due to the current results.</p>

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, and other scientific and technical information, is based on information compiled by Scott Hall, Exploration Manager for Laneway, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full-time employee of Laneway. Mr Hall has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Hall consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the results.