

## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 July 2015

### Farm-In Agreement with Newcrest Approved

#### Highlights

- + **All conditions precedent associated with the Southern Coromandel Farm-In have been satisfied or waived**
- + **On the ground exploration activity to commence imminently**

Following Laneway Resources Ltd (ASX:LNY) ("Laneway" or the "Company") announcement of 1 June 2015 the Company is pleased to announce that it has received confirmation from Newcrest New Zealand Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newcrest Mining Limited (ASX:NCM) ("Newcrest") that all of the conditions precedent under the Farm-In Agreement (the "Agreement") have been met or waived and the Agreement is now active with exploration activities planned to commence shortly.

As previously announced on 1 June 2015, the key terms of the Agreement include:

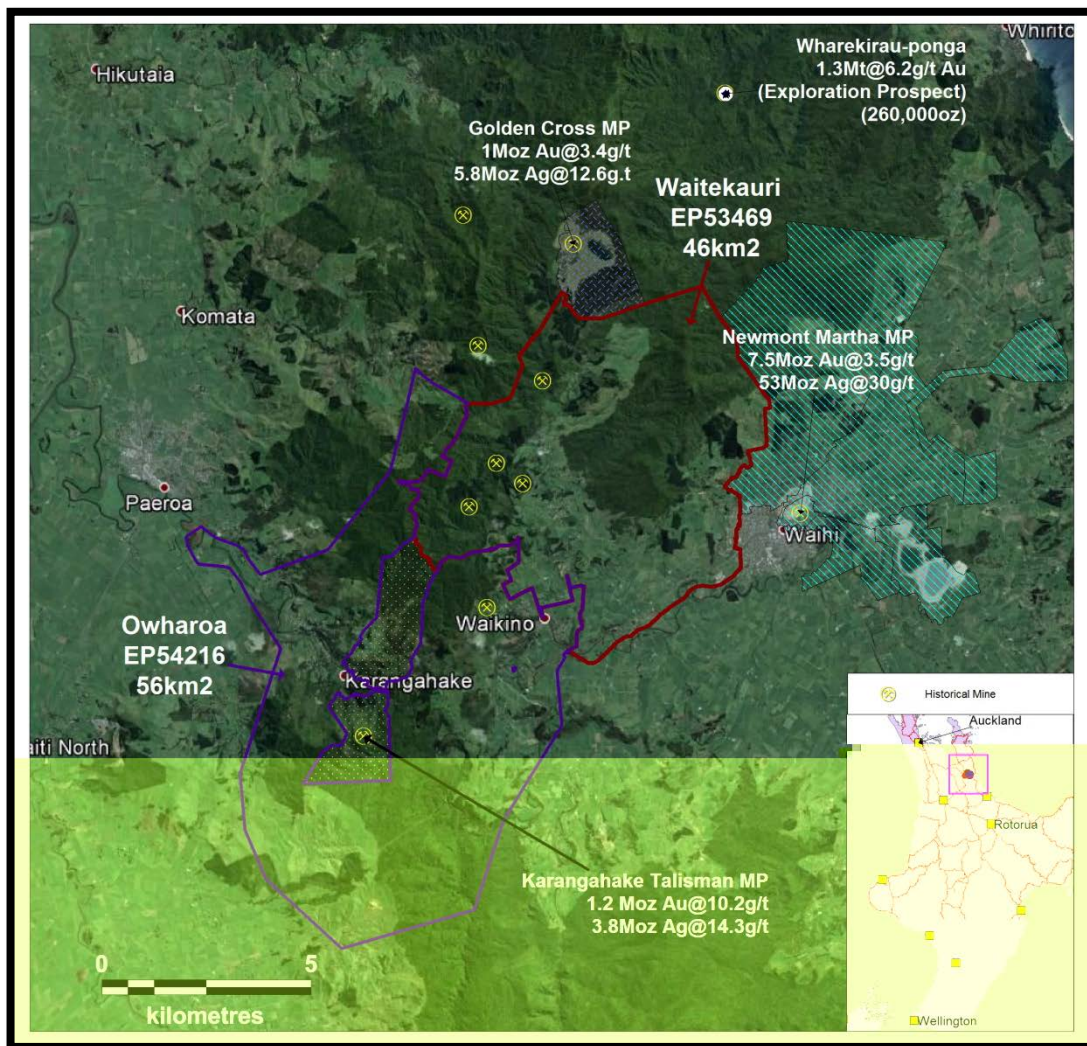
- Newcrest to solely fund two stages of Minimum Work Programs associated with the Permits, with the first stage forming a Minimum Commitment;
- Laneway will be the Manager of the Project during the Earn-in period and will earn a Management Fee. At its election Newcrest may elect to become the Manager;
- 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 the NSR for \$500,000 for every 1%.

Exploration activities will commence with an extensive mapping and geochemical soil sampling program across the Southern Coromandel Gold Project (the "Project") area. Whilst this program is underway approvals will be sort from landholders and other stakeholders to undertake a diamond drilling program that will target known mineralised structures. The diamond drill program will commence as soon as the relevant approvals are received.

## Background on Southern Coromandel Gold Project

The Southern Coromandel 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 Newmont's operating Waihi Mine. Newmont recently announced that it had reached a conditional agreement to divest Waihi to OceanaGold for US\$101million.

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.



**Figure 1 - Location of the Southern Coromandel Gold Project and Permits**

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 2- Martha Mine, Waihi New Zealand**

For and on behalf of the Board  
**JPK Marshall**  
**Company Secretary**

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