



ADDRESS
Office J, Level 2, 1139 Hay St.
West Perth, WA, 6005, Australia

PHONE
+61 8 9486 4036
ABN
96 095 684 389

EMAIL
pmcneil@frontierresources.com.au
WEBSITE
www.frontierresources.com.au

ASX: FNT

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Market Announcements Platform

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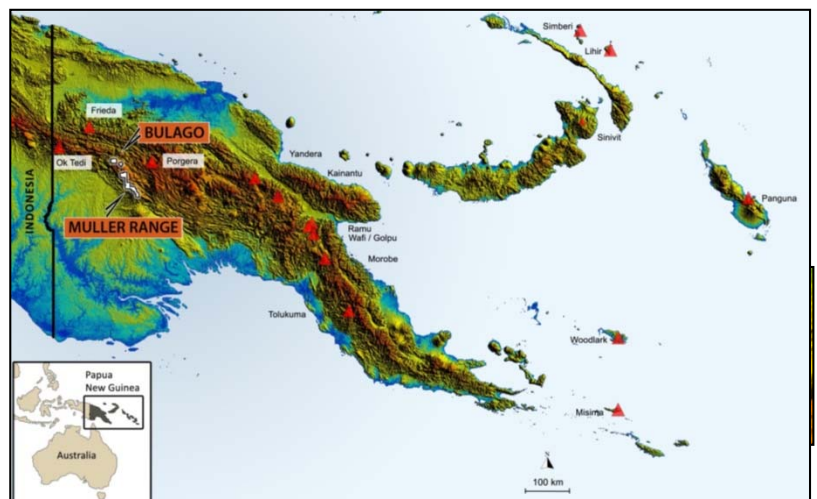
Drill Core Assay Results to 5m of 13.92 g/t Gold and Further Drilling Planned

Frontier Resources Ltd is pleased to announce that assays from recently completed drill holes EZU001, EZU002 and EZU003 from the Swit Kai East Creek Upper Zone, Bulago, Papua New Guinea, all show significantly elevated gold grades when associated with intrusives, quartz veining and brecciated zones.

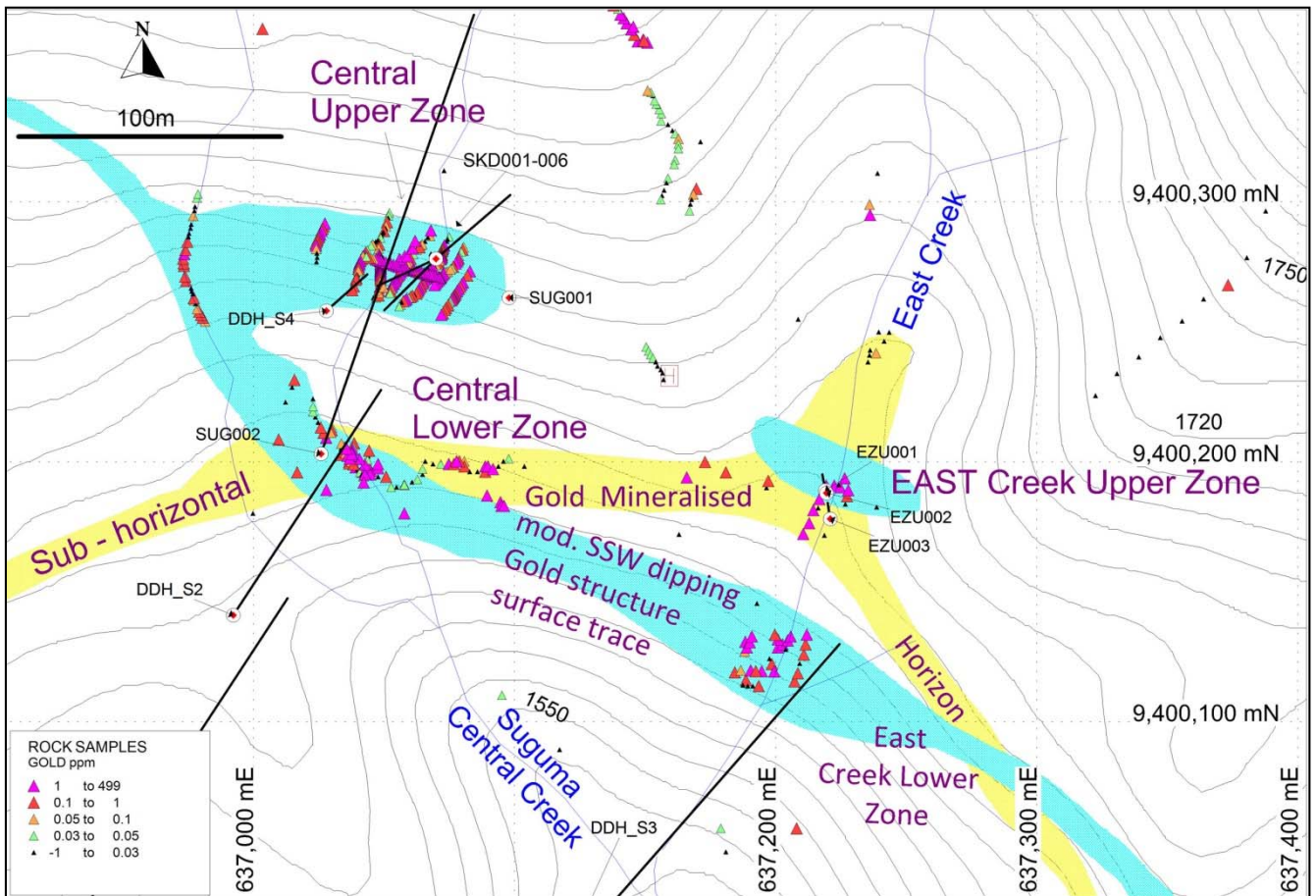
- Three diamond core holes (37.4m total of HQ TT) were completed that targeted a moderate-steep SSW dipping gold mineralised zone, with a previously released (11/6/14) jackhammer channel sampled intercept of 2.0m grading 195.0 g/t gold + 39.1 g/t silver. However, the gold encountered is primarily flat lying /conformable with the sediments, with a secondary association with the targeted dipping zone.
- The best intercept was in EZU001 with 5.0m grading a weighted average of 13.92 g/t gold, from surface. This includes a best intercept of 1.0m grading 29.7 g/t gold + 6.5 g/t silver, from 3.0 to 4.0m downhole.
- Hole EZU002 returned 3.6m grading 7.92 g/t gold, from surface and EZU003 had 2m grading 6.44 g/t gold plus 1m grading 4.79 g/t gold, from 1.0m downhole. The peak assay in EZU003 was 25.40 g/t gold, showing the nugget effect (grade variability) from very fine grained native gold.
- Drilling will continue at the high grade gold Swit East Creek Upper and Lower Zones plus newly advanced associated targets as soon as reasonably possible.
- The mineralisation model has been refined and there is excellent strike continuity potential that can now be easily drill accessed relative to the topography. Many new targets have been proposed from the topographic evaluation and its refinement is ongoing. Flat spots indicate resistance to erosion and silicified (possibly brecciated and gold mineralised) intrusive. Multiple horizontal and dipping levels of gold mineralisation are predicted over significant strike distances. Additional information relating to the strike potential of the project will be released when plans are generated.
- Assay results from the single line of ridgeline soil samples over 2 anomalies (located within fly camping distance from Swit Kai) each returned distinct zones with elevated zinc, silver, gold, arsenic, antimony but low copper. The assay results are still low order relative to the Bulago area norms and their relevance will be further evaluated, as we are attempting to 'see through' a sediment cap for the skarn and 'geochemical' leakage is an excellent vector to such a source.

DETAILS

Frontier's drilling program at the Swit Kai East Creek Upper Zone, Bulago EL in Papua New Guinea, targeted a 2.0m wide gold mineralised interval that graded 195.0 g/t in demolition jackhammer trench channel sampling (4/2014) that appeared to dip moderately south. It was noted by the current drilling, that it then comes from a sub-horizontal zone of gold mineralisation that is conformable with the sediments and the dip slope mineralisation does not extend further at that location.



The three holes totalled 37.8m and were completed approximately perpendicular to the dipping mineralisation/ structure, on azimuths of 350° magnetic. Hole collar co-ordinates (handheld GPS- AGD66) and information is tabulated below. Drilling was suspended in May due to minor but debilitating rig hydraulic issues (easily fixed with new seals), but will continue at the Upper and Lower high grade gold Zones as soon as reasonably possible.



Hole EZU001 returned 5.0m grading a weighted average of 13.9 g/t gold from surface. Some grade variability / nugget effect was noted, with the average becoming 15.8g/t if the high assays are used and 11.9 if the low assays are used. EZU001 (8.1m) was inclined to 40° and collared 3m south of the waterfall face (or assumed north end of high-grade zone).

In EZU002 (11.3m) the skid position was the same but the inclination was 70° and the collar was further south 1.0m. Hole EZU002 returned 3.6m grading 7.92 g/t gold, from surface.

Hole EZU003 (18.4m) was collared a further 5.0m to the south and was also inclined at 70°; it contained 2m grading 6.44 g/t gold, plus 1m grading 4.79 g/t gold, from 1.0m downhole. The peak assay in EZU003 was 1m of 25.40 g/t gold, showing the nugget effect (grade variability) from very fine grained native gold.

The first native gold in rock for the Bulago EL ever was noted in hole EZU002 at 1.15m and at 3.00m downhole (peak gold assay from 1.0m to 2.0m = 6.11g/t and from 3.0m to 3.6m = 9.39g/t), then in hole EZU001 at 0.70m (0.0m to 1.0m = 7.37 g/t gold).

Gold mineralisation is hosted by narrow silica / quartz veins producing stock-workings, with multiple generations of intense brecciation, dogstooth quartz and lead + zinc sulphide minerals + semi massive sulphides that are located in intrusives proximal to large scale normal moderate to steep south dipping structures (faults) and conformable with the sub-horizontal host siltstone. The most strongly veined, brecciated and base metal sulphide mineralised intercepts are the most prospective for high grade gold mineralisation.

Frontier drilled under the gold mineralisation at the Central Upper Zone in late 2014, testing for sub-horizontal and north dipping possibilities to it. The drilling proved that all the Central Upper Zone mineralisation is related to fault/fracture fill /silicification on the 'dip slope' and is not sub-horizontal. It is therefore relatively thin (1 to 2m?) and to test it now would means drilling directly on the 50-degree dip slope (which would have been done if it were possible). That lesson was taken to East Creek and we focused on evaluating the south dipping

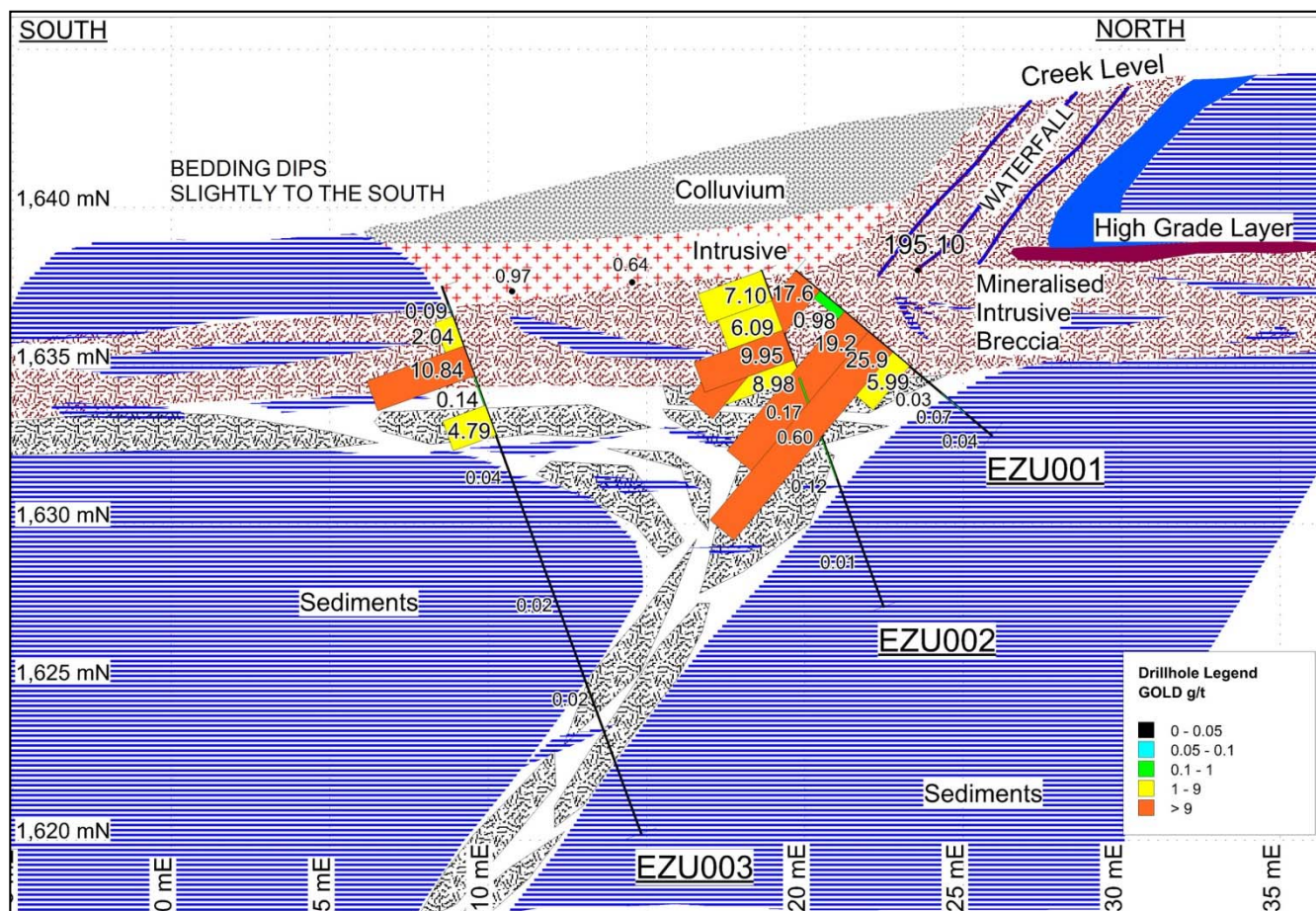
structure, but the mineralisation turned out to be predominantly flat lying. Gold mineralisation is undoubtedly also located in the dip slope structure targeted, but its size and tenor of the grade has not yet been determined.

East Creek Drill Hole EZU001									
From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Gold Average (g/t)	Gold Max. (g/t)	Gold Min. (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Arsenic (%)
0.0	1.0	1.0	17.6	21.0	14.2	10.2	0.45	0.09	0.27
1.0	2.0	1.0	0.98	1.29	1.02	4.1	0.06	0.09	0.03
2.0	3.0	1.0	19.2	20.9	17.4	8.8	0.37	0.11	0.15
3.0	4.0	1.0	25.9	29.7	22.1	6.5	0.25	0.05	0.13
4.0	5.0	1.0	5.99	5.52	6.46	2.1	0.08	0.02	0.06
5.0	6.0	1.0	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.0	7.0	1.0	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.0	8.1	1.1	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-

East Creek Drill Hole EZU002									
From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Gold Average (g/t)	Gold Max. (g/t)	Gold Min. (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Arsenic (%)
0.0	1.0	1.0	7.10	7.37	6.82	5.2	0.47	0.07	0.36
1.0	2.0	1.0	6.09	6.11	6.07	6.2	0.26	0.12	0.25
2.0	3.0	1.0	9.95	12.1	7.79	6.3	0.28	0.11	0.29
3.0	3.6	0.6	8.98	9.39	8.57	8.3	0.37	0.10	0.51
3.6	4.6	1.0	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6	5.6	1.0	0.60	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
5.6	7.0	1.4	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.0	9.0	2.0	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.0	11.3	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

East Creek Drill Hole EZU003									
From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Gold Average (g/t)	Gold Max. (g/t)	Gold Min. (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Arsenic (%)
0.4	1.0	0.6	0.09	-	-	1.2	-	-	-
1.0	2.0	1.0	2.04	-	-	2.9	0.45	-	0.22
2.0	3.0	1.0	10.85	25.40	4.36	4.2	0.44	0.06	0.48
3.0	4.0	1.0	0.14	-	-	1.6	0.05	-	0.03
4.0	5.0	1.0	4.79	7.56	3.12	4.0	0.32	0.06	0.18
5.0	6.0	1.0	0.04	-	-	0.6	-	-	-
6.0	7.0	1.0	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.0	9.0	2.0	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.0	11.0	2.0	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.0	13.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.0	15.0	2.0	0.05	-	-	0.9	-	-	-
15.0	18.4	3.4	0.01	-	-	2.7	-	-	-

EL 1595 - BULAGO EAST CREEK PROSPECT DRILLING INFORMATION - MAY 2016						
East Creek Hole ID	Co-ordinates (AMG066)			Azimuth (degrees mag)	Inclination (degrees)	End of Hole Depth (m)
	Northing	Easting	RL (m)			
EZU001	9400189	637219	1638.0	350	-40	8.1
EZU 002	9400188	637220	1638.0	350	-70	11.3
EZU 003	9400178	637221	1637.5	350	-70	18.4
Total Meters of Drilling						37.8



The Central Lower Zone actually corresponds to the East Creek Upper Zone (both are sub-horizontal gold mineralisation on the same 'level') and the Central Upper Zone corresponds more to the East Creek Lower Zone (mod-high angle south dipping mineralisation). Conceivably, the highest grade mineralisation would be where they intersect.

The best immediate large /regional target is the next zone upslope from Swit Kai, according to the aeromagnetics. Another excellent new zone to test is downslope from Swit Kai and has very strong zinc and lead, plus gold anomalies in grid based soil sampling and an OTML rock outcrop sample to 27 g/t gold. Excellent drill targets are the junctions of the sub-horizontal mineralised layer on 1630m RL and the moderate south dipping structures. This creates a horizontal plunge possibility for higher grade mineralisation, that is apparent is EZU001.

Technical information regarding Bulago was released to the ASX on 10/5/16, 21/4/16, 12/12/14, 5/12/14, 4/7/14, 11/6/14, 1/4/14, 18/10/12, 24/5/12, 17/5/12, 28/2/11 and 16/3/10; it is also summarised in Quarterly Reports. For additional information please visit our website at www.frontierresources.com.au

FRONTIER RESOURCES LTD

P.A. McNeil

P.A. McNeil, M.Sc., MAIG

Competent Person Statement:

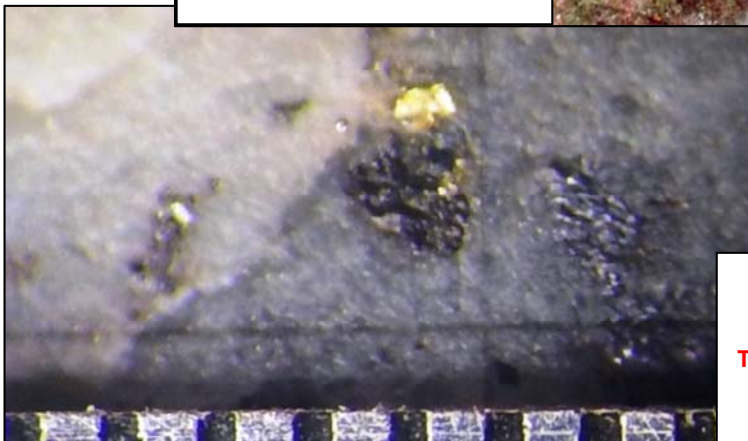
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Peter A. McNeil - Member of the Aust. Inst. of Geoscientists. Peter McNeil is the Chairman/Managing Director of Frontier Resources, who consults to the Company. Peter McNeil has sufficient experience which is relevant to the type of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Resources. Peter McNeil consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

	Licence No.	Date From	Date To	Ownership	Area (SQ KM)	Lat. Sub Blocks
Bulago River*	EL 1595	7/07/2014	6/07/2016	100% Frontier Gold PNG Ltd	100	30
Muller Range	EL 2356	31/12/2015	30/12/2017	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	330	99
* Under renewal					430	SQ KM
NB: The Papua New Guinea Mining Act of 1992 stipulates that ELs are granted for renewable 2 year Terms (subject to Work and Financial Commitments) and the PNG Government maintains the right to purchase up to 30% project equity at "Sunk Cost" if/when a Mining Lease is granted.						

View to NNE from helicopter, with drill rig starting hole EZU003 on Pad 1.
Drill Pad 2 will be tested after drilling re-commences.

Pad 1 targeting previously
released trench sample
result = 2m of 195 g/t gold.

Pad 2 targeting previously
released trench sample result
3m of 48.2 g/t Au



Visible gold in hole EZU002 through a
binocular microscope
The scale is in increments of 0.5mm (1 alum. +
1 black). Field of view is 8.0mm and
magnification is about 40 times.

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of exploration trenching results for Exploration Licence 1595 in Papua New Guinea.

JORC CODE 2012			
Section 1 -- Sampling Techniques and Data			
Criteria		Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	o	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down whole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	As noted herein
	o	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Supervised by Exploration Manager
	o	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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 11m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	o	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).	As noted herein.
Drill sample recovery	o	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Linear arithmetic
	o	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	As noted herein.
	o	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.	No
Logging	o	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.	Yes
	o	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	As noted herein.
	o	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	o	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Quarter core sampled
	o	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	NA
	o	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Appropriate
	o	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Supervised by Exploration Manager
	o	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.	Supervised by Exploration Manager
	o	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Supervised by Exploration Manager
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	o	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Appropriate. Quarter diamond blade cut drill core was 50 gm fire assayed for gold +40 element ICP with total 4 acid digestion Acceptable accuracy levels established
	o	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.	As noted herein.
Verification of sampling and assaying	o	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All by J.Kirakar and K.Igara
	o	The use of twinned holes.	Nil
	o	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	As noted herein.
	o	Discuss any adjustments to assay data.	None
Location of data points	o	Accuracy + quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar + down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	NA
	o	Specification of the grid system used.	Map datum is AGD 066.
	o	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	40m contours - 1:100,000 plans, 20m -SRTM contours.
Data spacing and distribution	o	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	As noted herein and refer to any attached plans for details.
	o	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	Yes
	o	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	o	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures to the extent this is known, considering the deposit type.	If and as stated in text.
	o	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 and as stated in text

Sample security	o	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Normal baggage-freight procedures
Audits or reviews	o	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No specific audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been undertaken.
Section 2 -- Reporting of Exploration Results			
Criteria		Explanation	Commentary
Tenure	o	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.	AS noted herein
Exploration done by other parties	o	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration in the region was initiated in the late 1960s as part of a PNG porphyry copper deposit search. It was explored for gold initially in the mid 1980's.
Geology	o	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Gold intrusive -epithermal related targets, porphyry copper-gold - molybdenum and higher grade gold -silver-zinc-lead skarns.
Drill hole information	o	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:	Drilling underway and Information tabulated herein.
		Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Information noted herein.
		Elevation or RL (Reduced Level- elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	Information noted herein.
		Dip and azimuth of the hole	Information noted herein.
		Down hole length and interception depth	Information noted herein.
		Hole length	Information noted herein.
Data aggregation methods	o	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.	Not applicable
	o	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Tables of results included show data aggregation if applied.
		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	Is this occurs, it is stated in the text.
Relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths	o	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.
	o	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Moderately understood
	o	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Reported
Diagrams	o	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
	o	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.	Appropriate maps, sections and tabulations of intercepts are included.
Balanced reporting	o	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.	Comprehensive reporting of Exploration Results has been previously completed and released.
Other substantive exploration data	o	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	All meaningful exploration data has been included in this and previous releases.
Further work	o	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Future work is dependent on a capital raising to be undertaken in mid-2016.
	o	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate plans will be included, as possible in a later release documenting approved future work programs.