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Market Announcements Platform

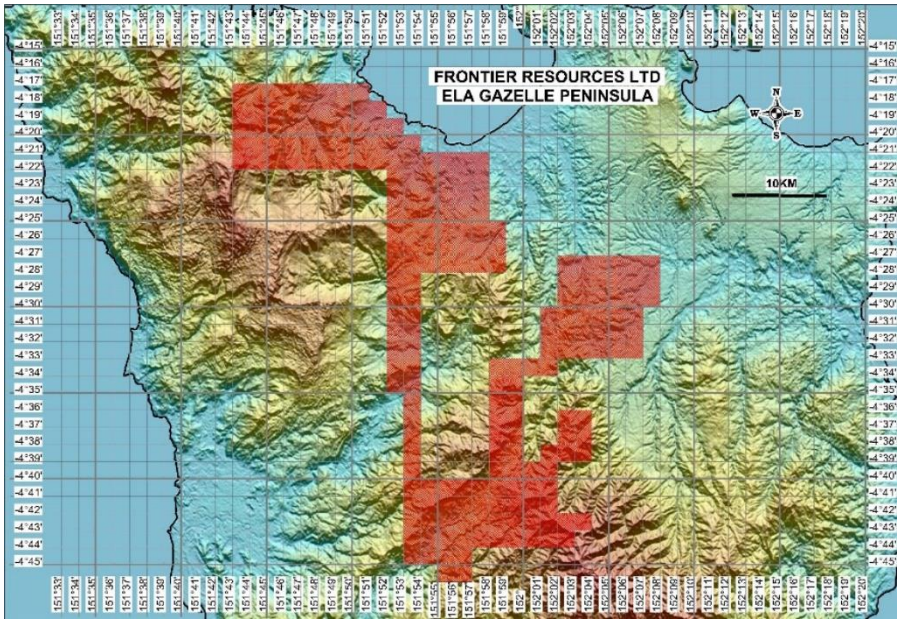
16th December 2016

# Frontier Wins Ballot for Former Sinivit Gold Mine ML / EL Areas
## Plus Highly Prospective Sections of our Former East New Britain EL

Frontier Resources Limited (**Frontier**) is very pleased to announce that it won the application ballot for the former Sinivit gold Mine (ML) and associated former Exploration Licence (EL), plus much of our former East New Britain EL (formerly Joint Ventured with Ok Tedi Mining Ltd), located on the Gazelle Peninsula, East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea.

The EL application area has excellent access with an all-weather road from Sinivit to Rabaul (located 50km to the NE) and has landowners that are supportive of exploration and mining. New Guinea Gold Corp (**NGG-TSX: V**) operated the modest vat leach gold Mine from late 2007 until 2011 and finished processing ore in early 2013.

The quartz vein system is present for about 10 km within the EL application, so exploration potential is excellent. In addition, the area covering Frontier's former EL 1592 contains two large aeromagnetic porphyry copper -gold signatures and various other copper and gold prospects that have never been really explored.




The Application will now go through the normal process involving a Warden's Court Hearing, review /evaluation by the Mining Advisory Council with their recommendation to the Minister for Mining who decides to grant or refuse. The Hearing will likely occur in early February 2017. The Mining, Easement Lease and Exploration Licences were refused renewal 1 month ago, by the Minister for Mining. The expenditure commitment offered is K100,000 in Year 1 and K150,000 in year 2 (about A$42,000 in Year 1 and A$53,000 in Year 2). There are no assumed liabilities.

The PNG Mineral Resource Authority Assistant Registrar informed me that NGG implied it would undertake a Judicial Review regarding the decision. However, NGG's last release to the TSX is dated November 20, 2015 (13 months ago), they have had multiple issues filing their required TSX regulatory documents, are yet to announce the refusal of the ML to the TSX / their shareholders and thus likely do not have the financial capability to undertake a Judicial Review.

Chairman /Managing Director - Peter McNeil M.Sc. commented:
*Frontier is very pleased that we have the opportunity to obtain and potentially re-develop the former Sinivit Gold Mine and explore the surrounding areas to increase total contained resources / reserves to enable a*

*more efficient and profitable operation in the future. In addition, there are three porphyry copper targets that offer the Company excellent upside to the recently rapidly rising copper price.*

*I was a founding Director, Former President and Exploration Manager for NGG from 1996 until 2009, when I resigned to concentrate solely on Frontier Resources. The mineralisation was discovered by Esso in the early 1980s, where I started my career with in PNG in 1985. Sinivit was later drilled out by City Resources, for whom I supervised their Wapolu gold Project in Milne Bay. I have a very good understanding of the area and its gold and copper potential, plus already personally own virtually all existing digital and a lot of hard copy exploration data.*

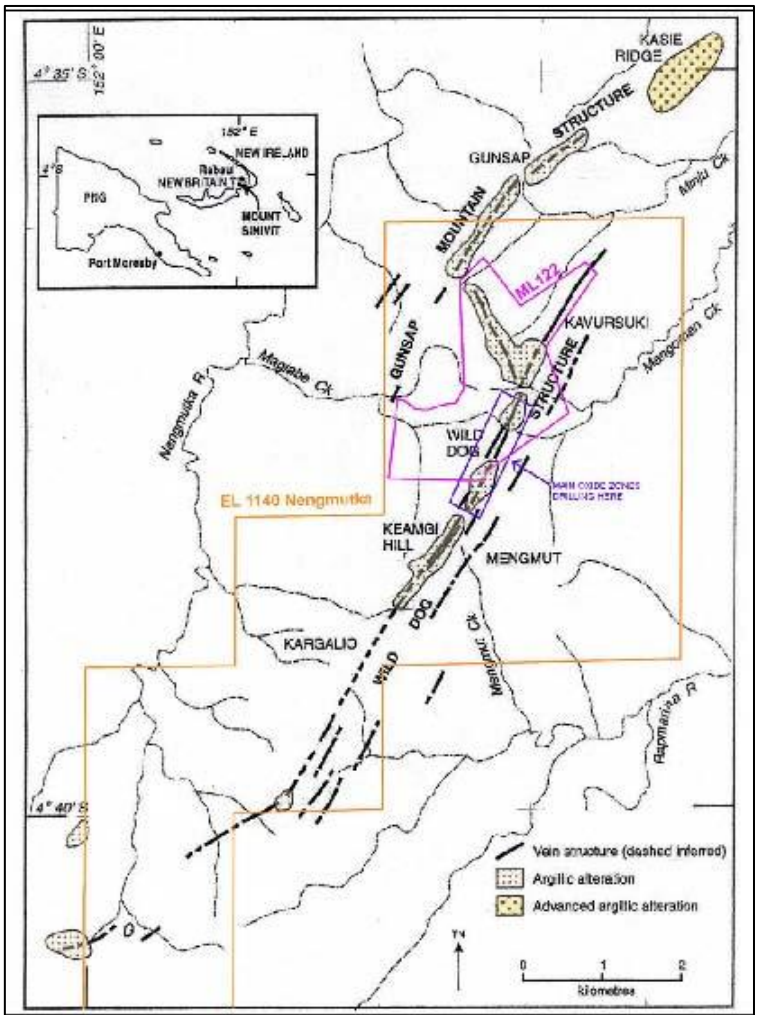
*The data and intellectual property is mine, hence it is proposed that Exploration & Management Consultants Pty Ltd (EMC -in which I have a 50% interest) will obtain a 10% free carried interest in the EL if it is granted (subject to FNT shareholder approval or reversion of the EL title 100% to EMC).*

Mining Associates Pty Ltd prepared an Independent Technical Report (called a 43-101) in October 2011 for NGG on the Indicated Resources on the Sinivit Gold Project, that covered an estimate of the mineral resources remaining at Sinivit Mine (also JORC compliant) and an appraisal of its exploration potential.

In addition, Mining Associates prepared a 43-101 report estimating an Indicated Resource at the Kavursuki gold Deposit (an unmined resource adjoining and to the north the Sinivit pits) in April 2013.

The 43-101 reports relating to the Sinivit and Kavursuki Resources can be obtained from the Canadian regulator SEDAR website, but have also been posted to the Reports section of the Frontier website (they are too large to include herein).

The October 2011 43-101 report noted *Resources remaining within the current pit design total 135,000t at 4.44 g/t gold for 19,200 ounces. No mining dilution or loss has been applied. This comes with a penalty of 0.35% copper. These in-situ resources remaining have not been modified with mining or metallurgical factors.*



ML122 & EL1140 Location Map showing the Nengmutka vein system & Sinivit Mine location on the Sinivit (Wild Dog) vein
*(Source: Stagg 2006)*

The remaining resources and reserves at the 3 mined Sinivit deposits are unknown, but given the timeframes between issuing the 43-101 Sinivit Resource Estimation and the shutdown of mining, they cannot have been significantly depleted.

A comprehensive summary report will be complied by Frontier relating to the entire application area as soon as possible and will be posted on the Frontier website after completion. Facilities at site are believed to include an 80-man camp, office and core farm.

The EL application covers the strike extensions of the Nengmutka vein system to the north and south of the former ML, as well as a number of other exploration targets for precious and base metals.

In January 2006, NGG announced an Indicated Mineral Resource of 306,000 tonnes having an uncut grade of 5.3 g/t Au (4.0 g/t Au cut) covering the planned Southern, Central and Northern Oxide zone open pits. The Sinivit Gold Mine processed oxide ore from three shallow open pits within the Nengmutka vein system.

Commissioning commenced during the second half of 2007 and commercial production was achieved in April 2008. The mine produced approximately 23,550 oz. to the end of June 2011 and mining of oxide mineralisation was expected to be completed in that year. However, gold production was originally planned for 2,500 oz. to 3,000 oz. per month, but this was not achieved on a consistent basis due to issues with the VAT leach processing method.

**The figures tables and text below are derived /quoted from Mining Associates' 43-101 reports.**

**Geology and Mineralisation**

The mineralisation at Sinivit, with current resources, is considered to be an epithermal style vein system with both low and high sulphidation alteration and mineralogy styles. Low sulphidation gold-telluride mineralisation was deposited within fractured silicified host rocks that are more typical of a high sulphidation system.

The Sinivit gold project consists of the Nengmutka vein system, which is hosted by the Nengmutka Volcanics, a flat-lying, epiclastic sequence of volcanic sandstone and conglomerate. The Nengmutka Volcanics are thought to represent a caldera margin deposit. There are indications from mapping and sampling (e.g. circular breccia targets with advanced argillic alteration) within the larger Sinivit project that the area may be prospective for buried diatreme-related gold-copper mineralisation (e.g. Wafi, PNG).

The Wild Dog structure has been traced at surface over a strike length of about 3 km, of which a central 900m makes up the strike length of the Sinivit resource area (Sinivit Gold Deposit). This vein system is hosted within the regional scale Nengmutka vein system which has a strike length of at least 10 km. It is estimated that some seventy per cent of the Nengmutka vein system within a 3-km radius of the Sinivit resource is non-outcropping, being capped by hydrothermal clays and younger volcanic ash. The parallel Gunsap Mountain structure lies approximately 1 km west of the Wild Dog structure and is predominantly clay covered although outcropping veins are present at its southern mapped extent.

The mineralisation at Sinivit occurs in multi-phase steeply dipping hydrothermal quartz tension veins which cross cut the more moderately dipping northwest trending silicified zones. Mineralisation is best developed near local cross structures. Later mineralisation fills open fractures and cavities in the quartz veins as dark sulphide stringers comprising copper sulphides (chalcopyrite with minor bornite, chalcocite and tennantite) with local occurrences of a wide variety of Cu-Bi-Pb-Ag sulphide, telluride and selenide minerals. Gold generally occurs as Au-Ag telluride minerals, and native 'mustard' gold occurs as a weathering product of these tellurides.

Intense tropical weathering and leaching has developed a surface profile depleted in copper and silver minerals. The Sinivit operation is currently mining this oxide material in three pits (northern, central and southern) on the Wild Dog structure. Further oxide resources are currently being delineated along strike at the Kavursuki Vein.

**Exploration**

Recent exploration carried out by NGG includes a 3D IP (induced polarisation) survey to define zones of sulphide mineralisation (chargeability) and/or silica mineralisation (resistivity). This work has highlighted some areas for future exploration. The results of the 3D IP survey, when taken in conjunction with the previous mapping of geology and alteration and previous surface sampling, provide ample justification for a substantial drilling program targeted at:

- Magiabe anomaly (possible diatreme related copper gold mineralisation);
- Gorocha Hill anomaly (interpreted dilational jog);
- Wild Dog & Kavursuki (potential depth extent of hybrid high-low sulphidation mineralisation);

- Shallow fences across strike length of Nengmutka vein system penetrating clay alteration cap and targeting vuhgy silica alteration; and
- Further 3D IP should be extended south throughout the tenement based on Wild Dog structure as intrusive hosted mineralisation (i.e. Regess Intrusive) along the structure may be resistive to IP.

**Metallurgy**

The oxide ore from the current operations is processed via vat and heap leaches. There are currently 17 vats and 2 heaps over vats reported by NGG to contain approximately 280,000 tonnes of material. Each vat has been leached with cyanide for varying time spans with gold recoveries estimated by NGG of about 66%.

Metallurgical testing was carried out in 2010 by a third party to determine distribution and possible recovery of gold remaining in the vat leached ore and to determine a recovery method for tellurium. Results indicated Tellurium would require an acid leach, subsequent gold leaching would require a basic leach.

There has been little metallurgical testing to determine the required process for optimum treatment of the primary sulphide ore, although recovery of this is likely to be based on a floatation circuit due to the copper and telluride mineralisation.

**Resource Estimates**

| Inferred Resources (above 1.5g/t) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vein | Tonnes | Gold (g/t) | Gold (oz) |
| Sinivit | 1,084,000 | 4.0 | 139,200 |
| Kavursuki | 613,000 | 2.3 | 44,500 |
| **Indicated Resources (above 1.5g/t)** | | | |
| Vein | Tonnes | Gold (g/t) | Gold (oz) |
| Sinivit | 354, 000 | 3.92 | 44,300 |
| Kavursuki | - | - | - |

The Mineral resources for the Sinivit Gold Project have been estimated by MA for the preparation of this report and quoted above a 1.5g/t Au cut off. Southern Oxide, Central Oxide, Western Oxide (part of central oxide pit) and Northern Oxide are equivalent to the Southern Area as quoted in the 2005 Resource Estimates. These resource estimate figures have been classified as defined in the Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

**Inferred Resources by Area above 1.5g/t cut off**

| Area | K tonnes | Gold capped (g/t) | Copper capped (%) | Gold (koz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern Oxide | 47 | 2.8 | 0.40 | 4.2 |
| Central Oxide | 26 | 5.5 | 0.32 | 4.6 |
| Northern Oxide | 7 | 2.8 | 0.08 | 0.6 |
| Northern Sulphide | 1,004 | 4.0 | 0.37 | 129.8 |
| Kavursuki | 613 | 2.3 | 0.03 | 44.5 |
| Total | 1,697 | 3.4 | 0.25 | 183.7 |

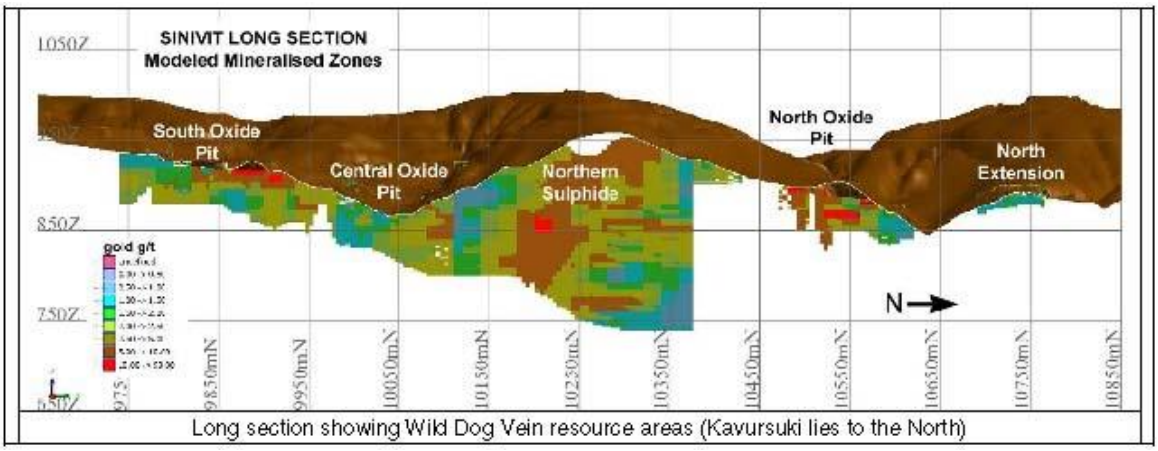
**Indicated Resources by Area above 1.5g/t cut off**

| Area | K tonnes | Gold capped (g/t) | Copper capped (%) | Gold (koz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern Oxide | 103 | 4.4 | 0.67 | 14.6 |
| Central Oxide | 184 | 3.8 | 0.17 | 22.7 |
| Northern Oxide | 67 | 3.1 | 0.06 | 6.5 |
| Northern Sulphide | - | - | - | - |
| Kavursuki | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 354 | 3.8 | 0.29 | 43.8 |

**Indicated Resources Remaining within Designed Pit Shell**

| PIT | Weathering | Tonnes | Gold (g/t) | Au Oz | Copper (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oxide | 8,600 | 5.32 | 1,460 | 0.64 |
| SOX | Fresh | 29,300 | 6.77 | 6,370 | 0.97 |
| | Oxide | 33,200 | 3.06 | 3,260 | 0.10 |
| COX | Fresh | 54,600 | 3.91 | 6,860 | 0.16 |
| | Oxide | 1,500 | 2.52 | 120 | 0.03 |
| NOX | Fresh | 7,800 | 4.64 | 1,160 | 0.08 |
| TOTAL | | 135,000 | 4.44 | 19,230 | 0.35 |

figures have been reported to significant figures; (discrepancies may occur in the addition of rounded figures) No inferred or measured has been defined with the Designed Pit Shells



Long section showing Wild Dog Vein resource areas (Kavursuki lies to the North)

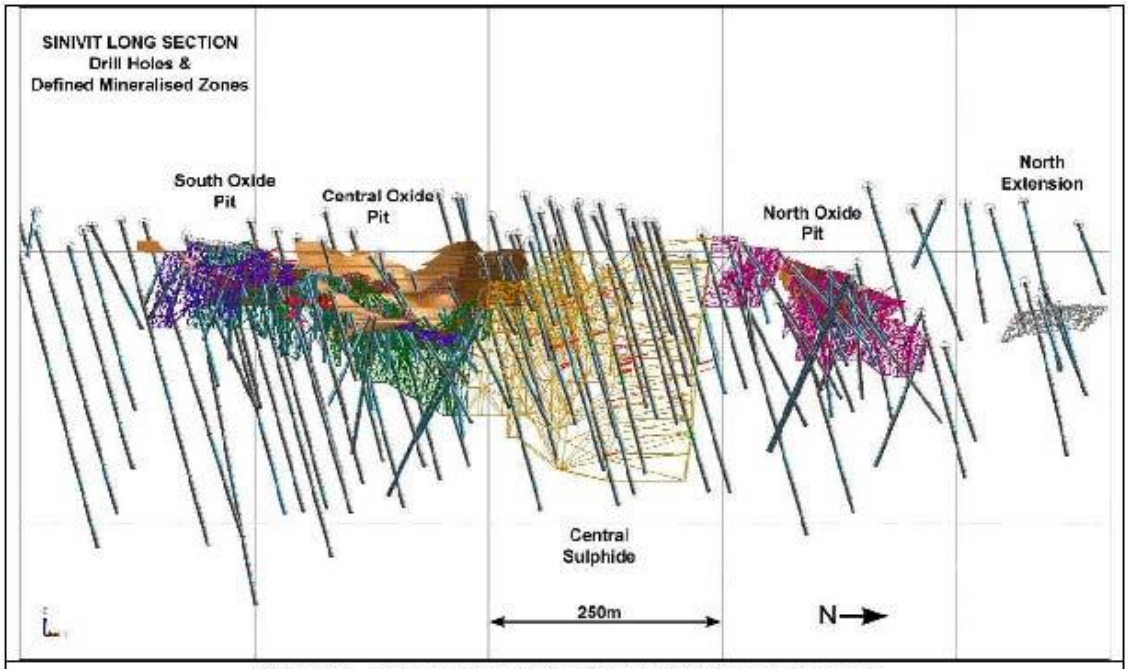


Figure 48. Long section showing drill holes and resource areas

Southern Oxide ("SOX"), Central Oxide ("COX") and Northern Oxide ("NOX") are equivalent to the 2005 Southern Area. The western oxide area is included Central Oxide.

Notes relating to the resource estimation:

1. The resource is based on holes drilled to August 31 2011;
2. The resource is depleted with mining to June 30th 2011;
3. East-west section interpretations at a 0.5g/t halo, from which three dimensional wireframes were constructed for each domain;
4. Assay results were composited to 2 metre downhole intervals;
5. Capped gold grade estimates were made, grade capping was varied for gold domains, between 97.5 and 99th percentile dependent on vein, Copper was estimated with uncapped data;
6. Base of Oxidation has been projected 10m below topography with local adjustments where drill data existed;
7. Block Model extents cover interpreted mineralisation with a block size of 20mN x 5mE x 8mRL for estimation with sub-blocking for volume to of 5mN x 1.25mE x 2mRL;
8. Grade interpolated into a constrained block model by domain using ordinary kriged estimation in one pass with anisotropy applied. Estimates were validated against informing samples and nearest neighbour estimates;
9. Historical Density records were not sighted, historical resources have used 2.5 and 2.6, and current resource uses 2.6 for fresh material and 2.5 for oxidised material. Average Kavursuki Ore measures 2.64;

10. Resources have been classified in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), as Indicated and Inferred. Categories are allocated by block by domain, based on sample spacing and type, number of informing samples, geological continuity and Krige estimate confidence.
11. Resources are reported above a cut-off of 1.5g/t Au;

Resources remaining within the current pit design total 135,000t at 4.44 g/t gold for 19,200 ounces. No mining dilution or loss has been applied. This comes with a penalty of 0.35% copper. These in-situ resources remaining have not been modified with mining or metallurgical factors.

**Interpretation and Conclusions**

The resource estimates reported here are reported in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 standards of disclosure of Mineral Projects (NI43-101). Classification of resource categories considered; sample density and type, geology continuity, density measurements, oxidation profile and Quality Assurance and Quality Control data.

The extensive grade control drilling available provides a high level of confidence in the estimate within the upper levels, at depth sparse diamond drill data is available.

This resource estimate has been constructed from "first principals" based on sectional interpretation of the geological controls and including the results of the recent grade control drilling at the Wild Dog Vein. Shallow diamond core data is available at Kavursuki.

The recently completed drill holes and the Sinivit Resource Estimate are focused on the areas proximal to the Sinivit Gold Mine to define the best potential for near-term production. Only limited exploration drilling of the total complex has been undertaken and there remains good potential for further discoveries of gold, particularly at nearby prospects of Kavursuki, Mengmut and Keamgi Hill.

In terms of extensions of mineralisation and new resources, the Northern Sulphide Mineralisation is only drilled with exploration data on a broad pattern, and is thus of less confidence; the high-grade section 10,300mN in particular, requires more drilling to determine the strike extent of the prospective high grade (>10 g/tAu) mineralisation. The additional mineralisation further along strike in the same structure outlined at the Kavursuki Project area where a new inferred resource of 613kt at 2.3g/t for 44,500 ounces of gold is based on 30 diamond holes (2,170m) as reported.

Regionally, exploration success relies on discriminating between clay caps that overlay barren veins versus those that overlie gold-mineralised veins; therefore, future work therefore requires a combination of very specific surface sampling, clay mineralogy sampling/mapping (e.g. Portable Infrared Mineral Analyzer "PIMA"), ground geophysics and drilling.

**Interpretation and Conclusions**

The Nengmutka Vein System, southerly extensions and lateral diatreme related copper style mineralisation, represent a major mineralised system containing both gold and copper mineralisation. Further exploration is likely to define significant gold and/or copper resources.

The presently defined Kavursuki mineralisation is hosted by the Nengmutka Volcanics, a flat-lying, epiclastic sequence of volcanic sandstone and conglomerate. The Nengmutka Volcanics are thought to represent a caldera margin deposit. There are indications from mapping and sampling (e.g. circular breccia targets with advanced argillic alteration) within the larger Sinivit project that the area may be prospective for buried diatreme-related gold/copper mineralisation (Sillitoe 2007).

The mineralisation at Kavursuki is considered to be an epithermal style vein system with low sulphidation alteration and mineralogy styles. Low sulphidation gold-telluride mineralisation was deposited within fractured silicified host rocks

The Kavursuki resource model is currently extends to 650 mRL which is 150 m below surface on limited deep drilling. To sufficiently define mineralisation of the vein extents to indicated resource category, a minimum 30 angled holes totalling approximately 4500 m would be required. This would enable 15 deep holes, one every 50 m along strike (3000 m). In addition the southern extents of the main vein require infill drilling on a 25 m x 25 m pattern, approximately 14 holes for 1500 metres. Flexibility in hole location and orientation would be advantageous as drill holes can be prioritised and modified as the programme progresses.

The Kavursuki mineralised system has the potential to host a major orebody. The main potential is in definition of the sulphide resource:

- at depth below the known Sinivit and Kavursuki Zones
- in adjacent, known, diatreme copper mineralisation
- along strike to the south of the Sinivit Zone.

Definition of the potential of the system and the development of a process and mine plan for extraction of contained metals should be the main objective of the strategy forward.

The strategy could be achieved with a phased exploration/development plan as budgeted below. Phase 1 commences establishment of a new process plant and the related scoping study as well as further drilling. Phase 2 commences ongoing exploration related to successful Phase 1 drilling results.

The results of the 2010 Three Dimensional Induced Polarisation survey and exploration and drilling results at Kavursuki and elsewhere, when taken in conjunction with the previous mapping of geology and alteration and previous surface sampling, provides ample justification for a substantial drilling program and/or re-development program targeted at:

- Definite the oxide resource at Kavursuki.
- Complete a feasibility study considering the conversion of oxide gold processing from vat/heap leach to CIP/CIL or some variant thereof (currently underway).
- Test the Magiabe anomaly (possible diatreme related copper gold mineralisation).
- Test the Gorocha Hill anomaly (interpreted dilational jog, possible gold and/or sulphide mineralisation).
- Test potential depth extent of sulphide mineralisation Wild Dog Vein and Kavursuki Vein. This low sulphidation epithermal mineralisation, mainly gold and copper, plus the Magiabe diatreme mineralisation constitutes the major potential of the Sinivit Project. This type of mineralisation, both at depth below the Sinivit structure, at the adjacent Magiabe diatreme and possibly elsewhere on the property warrants a major drill testing program.
- Test the Southern Sinivit structure initially by trenching and shallow drill fences across strike length of Nengmutka Vein System to the south of the mine, penetrating clay alteration cap and targeting vuggy silica alteration.

Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

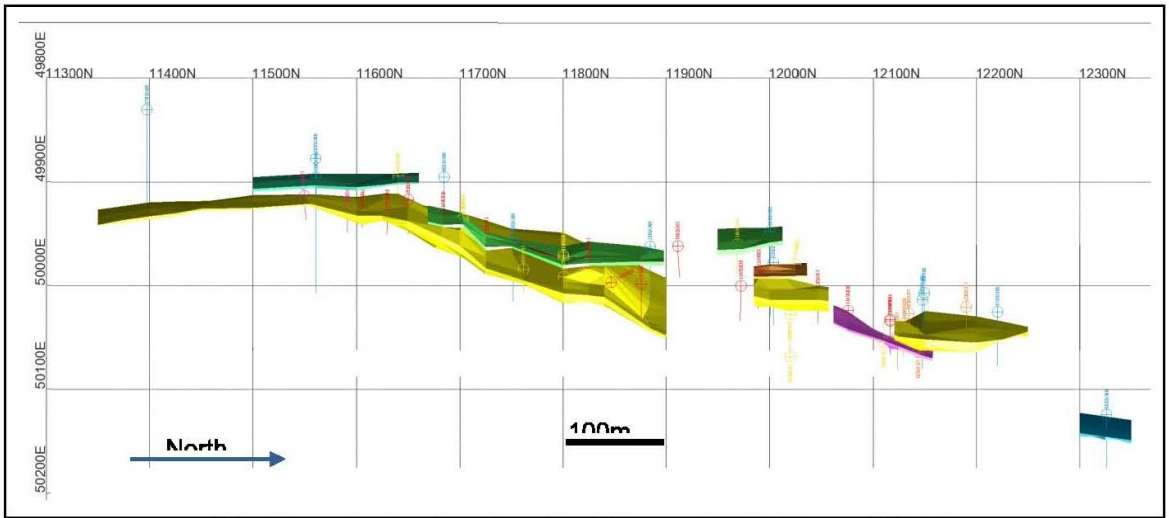
The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. Narrow vein gold systems are notoriously difficult to predict the grade of due to complexity from variable thickness and grade.

The Project is in a high risk seismic area and therefore future development must take into account appropriate building codes in terms of potential earth movement and landslips, particularly in regard of tailings dams and flood control.

**Recommendations**

Identified mineralisation controls within the Kavursuki vein system including a low grade halo mineralisation and regular spacing of high grade shoots has assisted in identifying the Kavursuki Resource. Based on the block model outcomes, MA makes the following recommendations and comments:

| Indicated Resources (above 1.5 g/t) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vein | Tonnes | Gold (g/t) | Gold (oz) |
| Kavursuki | 283,000 | 3.7 | 33,000 |
| Reported tonnage and grade figures have been rounded off from raw estimates to the appropriate number of significant figures to reflect the order of accuracy of the estimate. Minor variations may occur during the addition of rounded numbers | | | |




Plan View showing the mineralised Kavursuki Vein (Rotated Right)

For additional information please visit our website at www.frontierresources.com.au
**FRONTIER RESOURCES LTD**

P.A. McNeil, M.Sc., MAIG
Chairman and Managing Director

**Frontier Resources Ltd Exploration Licence Information**

| | Licence No. | Date From | Date To | Ownership | Area (SQ KM) | Lat. Sub Blocks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bulago River*** | EL 1595 | 7/07/2014 | 6/7/2016 | 100% Frontier Gold PNG Ltd | 100 | 30 |
| **Muller Range** | EL 2356 | 31/12/2015 | 30/12/2017 | 100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd | 330 | 99 |
| **Sewatupwa River** | ELA 2476 | Application only | | 90% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd | 436 | 131 |
| **Lake Lavu** | ELA 2477 | Application only | | 90% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd | 839 | 252 |
| **Gazelle** | ELA ? | Application only | | 90% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd | 722 | 217 |
| * Under renewal - Hearing completed | | | | | **2,427** | **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.

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.

| **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. | Historical data quoted |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | o | Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m 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. | Historical data quoted |
| ***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.). | Historical data quoted |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | o | Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed | Historical data quoted |
| | o | Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. | Historical data quoted |
| | 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. | Historical data quoted |
| ***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. | Historical data quoted |
| | o | Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. | Historical data quoted |
| | o | The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged | Historical data quoted |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | o | If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. | Historical data quoted |
| | o | If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. | Historical data quoted |
| | o | For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. | Historical data quoted |
| | o | Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. | Historical data quoted |
| | 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. | Historical data quoted |
| | o | Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | Historical data quoted |
| ***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.<br>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. | Historical data quoted |
| | 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. | Historical data quoted |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | o | The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. | Historical data quoted |
| | o | The use of twinned holes. | Historical data quoted |
| | o | Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. | Historical data quoted |
| | o | Discuss any adjustments to assay data. | Historical data quoted |
| ***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. | Historical data quoted |
| | o<br>o | Specification of the grid system used.<br>Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | Map datum is AGD 066.<br>40m contours - 1:100,000 plans, 10m -DTM 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 | Historical data quoted |
| | o | Whether sample compositing has been applied. | Historical data quoted |
| ***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. | Historical data quoted |
| | 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. | Historical data quoted |
| ***Sample security*** | o | The measures taken to ensure sample security | Historical data quoted |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | o | The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | Historical data quoted |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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 others*** | o | Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | Historical data quoted |
| ***Geology*** | o | Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | Gold epithermal related targets and porphyry copper-gold - molybdenum targets. |
| ***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: | Historical data quoted |
| | | Easting and northing of the drill hole collar | Historical data quoted |
| | | Elevation or RL (Reduced Level- elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar | Historical data quoted |
| | | Dip and azimuth of the hole | Historical data quoted |
| | | Down hole length and interception depth | Historical data quoted |
| | | Hole length | Historical data quoted |
| | 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. | Historical data quoted |
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | 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. | Historical data quoted |
| | | 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 | Historical data quoted |
| | o | The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | Historical data quoted |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths*** | o | These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. | Historical data quoted |
| | o<br>o | If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>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'). | Historical data quoted |
| ***Diagrams*** | 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. | Historical data quoted |
| ***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. | Historical data quoted |
| ***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 | Historical data quoted |
| ***Further work*** | o<br>o | The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).<br>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | Future work is dependent on the application being granted. |