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Market Announcements Platform

10th July 2017

Good Reconnaissance Gold Exploration Results

Reconnaissance stream sampling to the west and northwest of Swit Kai Prospect (EL 1595 -Bulago) has demonstrated strong gold anomalies in panned concentrate and silt samples. This exploration has significantly increased the EL's total gold anomalous drainage area and given us new areas to evaluate further for potentially economic mineral resources.

Managing Director Peter McNeil stated:

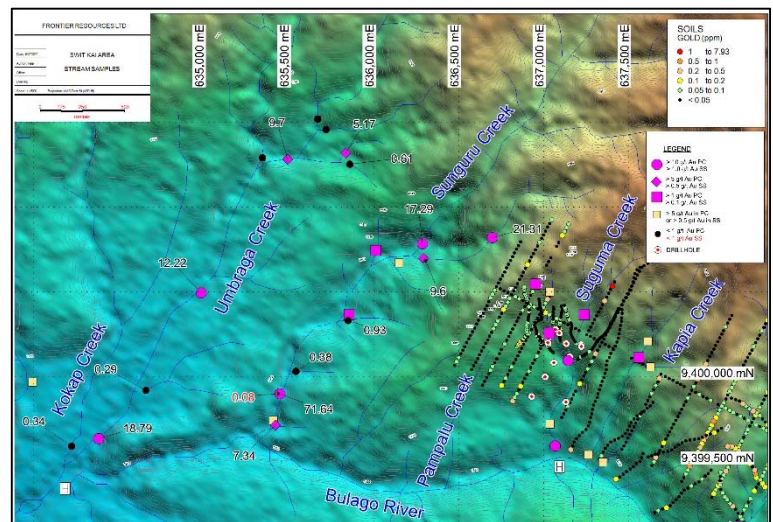
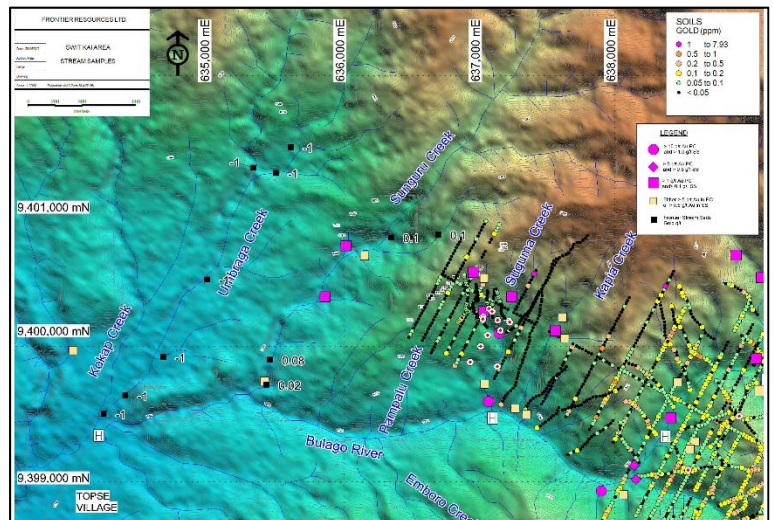
"This reconnaissance program has proven there is gold but apparently no copper anomalies in the region W and NW of the Swit Kai Prospect. Some of these drainage anomalies are related to the western Swit Kai strike extensions, but others must represent different zones of gold mineralisation. Additional reconnaissance drainage sampling is required to track the gold anomalies to their sources. Recon is still required north of Swit Kai, in the drainages of the Sunguru Skarn Magnetic Anomaly and at all the skarn targets around the limestone/ intrusive/sediment contact. Frontier's project portfolio still has many high-priority targets for evaluation.

While onsite in March, I proposed 3 possible long holes in the Bulago Valley, but due to the steep terrain, no suitable site could be immediately located in the vicinity of P1. As such, proposed hole P2 pad was surveyed and cut (with the rig to move to it), until it was deemed unstable and needed more clearing work. Pad P3 already existed and timing and logistics dictated we drill P3, which was only weakly mineralised.

I have a minimum of 4 additional high priority, long holes proposed to test large-scale copper- gold targets in the Bulago Valley (P1 and P2), between them and Swit Kai (on the largest /strongest arsenic anomaly on the grid) and the proposed Bulago River or gold Structure (south of Swit Kai).

At nearby EL 2356 – Muller, the very brief recon program at Tinga only collected 13 samples a long way from the copper /potassic alteration zone. Somehow, rock samples 1-6 were left at Bulago, but weak gold, copper and arsenic was demonstrated in samples FT007-013. Frontier now has a rapport with the Tinga landowners and will establish a base camp in October, after the wet season in anticipation of drilling the potassic core or Joint venturing the property.

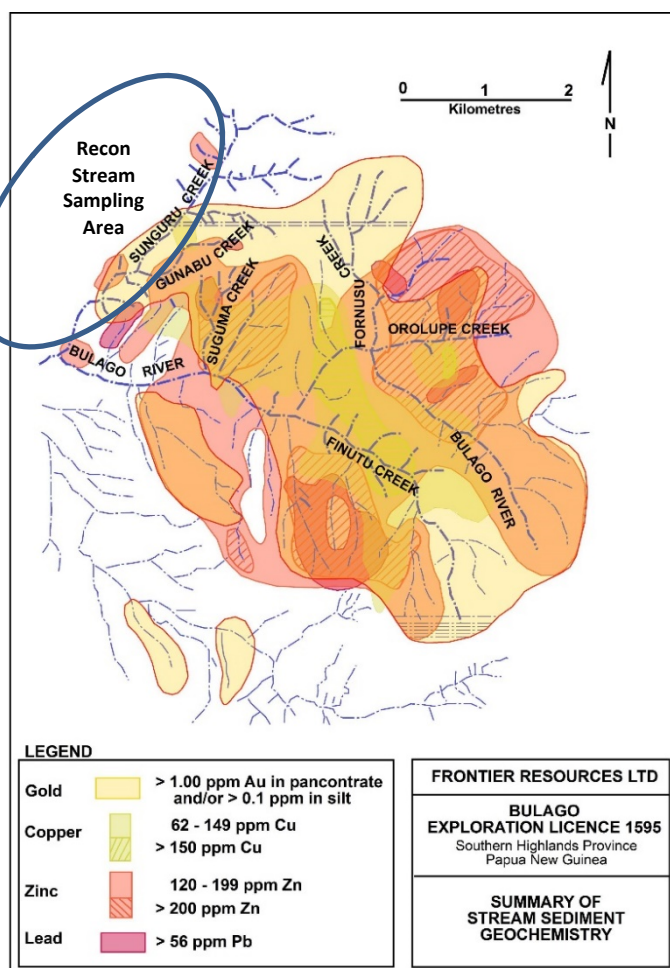
Seventeen Bulago panned concentrate samples are tabulated below with the assay and the contained micrograms of gold within the concentrate (the actual



gold assay is subjective and varies relative to the panned sample weight, but the contained gold is objective). Another table lists the 17 panned concentrate samples with corresponding 12 silt samples from the same sites. A total of 11 float rocks were collected and numbers 18 and 20 demonstrated weak gold, while other samples exhibited anomalous copper, silver, arsenic and zinc.

Peak values for the Bulago recon were 71.6 g/t gold and 382 micrograms gold in panned concentrate, 0.10 g/t gold in silt and 0.14 g/t gold in float rock.

Drainage Sample Information					
Number	Type	Gold Assay (g/t)	PC Gold (Micrograms)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
SUN001	PC	7.34	26.8	635422	9399716
SUN002	SS	0.02	NA	635422	9399716
SUN003	PC	0.38	1.2	635550	9399700
SUN004	PC	0.93	2.2	635600	9399700
SUN005	PC	71.64	382.4	635450	9399900
SUN006	SS	0.08	NA	635450	9399900
SUN009	PC	17.29	103.0	636344	9400803
SUN010	SS	0.10	NA	636344	9400803
SUN011	PC	9.60	23.8	636324	9400755
SUN012	SS	0.02	NA	636324	9400755
SUN016	PC	21.31	61.0	636692	9400825
SUN017	SS	0.10	NA	636692	9400825
SUN023	PC	0.34	2.7	634221	9399501
SUN024	SS	<0.01	NA	634221	9399501
SUN025	PC	18.79	199.9	634382	9399636
SUN026	SS	<0.01	NA	634382	9399636
SUN028	PC	0.29	2.1	634660	9399920
SUN029	SS	<0.01	NA	634660	9399920
SUN030	PC	12.22	18.6	634986	9400493
SUN031	SS	<0.01	NA	634986	9400493
SUN032	PC	0.02	0.1	635328	9401318
SUN033	SS	<0.01	NA	635328	9401318
SUN034	PC	9.70	36.4	635494	9401280
SUN035	SS	<0.01	NA	635494	9401280
SUN036	PC	0.61	2.9	635769	9401257
SUN037	PC	5.17	14.4	635768	9401326
SUN038	PC	0.01	0.0	635685	9401434
SUN039	PC	0.09	0.4	635602	9401471
SUN040	SS	<0.01	NA	635602	9401471



Sample Number	Contained Gold (Micrograms)	Gold Assay (g/t)	Sample Weight (grams)
SUN001	26.8	7.34	36.5
SUN003	1.2	0.38	31.8
SUN004	2.2	0.93	23.6
SUN005	382.4	71.64	53.4
SUN009	103.0	17.29	59.6
SUN011	23.8	9.60	24.8
SUN016	61.0	21.31	28.6
SUN023	2.7	0.34	80.4
SUN025	199.9	18.79	106.4
SUN028	2.1	0.29	74.1
SUN030	18.6	12.22	15.2
SUN032	0.1	0.02	56.3
SUN034	36.4	9.70	37.5
SUN036	2.9	0.61	47.9
SUN037	14.4	5.17	27.9
SUN038	0.0	0.01	23.7
SUN039	0.4	0.09	38.6

EL 1596 Reconnaissance Rock Assay Results						
Sample Number	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Moly (ppm)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (ppm)
SUN007	-	48	5	-	-	23
SUN008	-	35	6	-	-	49
SUN013	0.01	84	9	-	-	22
SUN014	0.02	376	7	20	0.7	46
SUN015	0.02	148	8	-	-	177
SUN018	0.11	101	8	-	-	21
SUN019	0.06	32	63	-	-	17
SUN020	0.14	367	12	-	-	109
SUN021	0.05	151	-	-	-	84
SUN022	0.05	220	6	-	-	76
SUN027	-	-	-	-	-	55

For additional information relating to Frontier, please visit the website at www.frontierresources.com.au

FRONTIER RESOURCES LTD



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

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.

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 hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	2 x 16 inch panned concentrates were collected from trap sites, panned and combined to produce approx. 60 grams of sample for multiple Fire Assays. Silt samples were collected from active silt and screened to passing 40 mesh. Outcrop grab and float samples were approx. 2 to 3 kg in weight.
	o	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Undertaken by 35-year experienced Senior Exploration Geologist
	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 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.	
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.).	
Drill sample recovery	o	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	
	o	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	
	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.	
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.	
	o	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	
	o	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	o	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	
	o	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	
	o	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	
	o	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	
	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.	
	o	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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. Rocks and silts were 50 gm fire assayed for gold +40 element ICP with near 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.	None used
Verification of sampling and assaying	o	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Not applicable
	o	The use of twinned holes.	
	o	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field notebook transferred to laptop
	o	Discuss any adjustments to assay data.	No adjustments

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.	Hand held GPS
	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, 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	No
	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.	Not applicable –stream and rock sampling only
	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.	Not applicable –stream and rock sampling only
Sample security	o	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Normal air 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.	EL 1595 renewed until 6/7/2018.
Exploration done by others	o	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration in the region in the late 1960s was part of a PNG porphyry copper deposit search. It was explored for gold initially in the mid 1980's. Refer previous comprehensive data summaries to the ASX for previous work
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 in the Fold belt of Papua New Guinea.
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:	
		Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
		Elevation or RL (Reduced Level- elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	
		Dip and azimuth of the hole	
		Down hole length and interception depth	
		Hole length	
	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.	
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.	
		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	
	o	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths	o	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Not applicable –stream sampling only
	o	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	
	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').	
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.	Appropriate maps and are included as possible.
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.	All results are reported.
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 many previous releases to the ASX.
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 program results and available capital.
	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 are included, as possible.