



Address
Level 1, 89 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000
Phone
+61 8 9486 4036

ABN
96 095 684 389
WEBSITE
www.frontierresources.com.au

ASX Limited
Market Announcements Platform

2 July 2020

4km Zone of Gold Mineralisation Identified at Kimono

-
- An independent review of historical at the Kimono and Kimono South prospects has defined gold mineralised zones trending a length of about 4.0 km along the eastern boundary of the Tolukuma gold mining lease ML104.
 - Historical mapping, rock chip sampling and hand trenching has indicated high grade gold values of **13m @ 49.0g/t Au** from the 120 vein trenching and **8.25 g/t Au** at Kimono South with wide intervals of anomalous gold in soil samples.
 - A fieldwork program has been designed to define targets for first-pass scout drill testing.
-

Frontier Resources Limited (**Frontier** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that an independent analysis has been completed of historical trench, rock and soil sampling at the Kimono and Kimono South prospect areas. Preliminary discussions with landowners have commenced in anticipation for fieldwork to commence once Coronavirus entry restrictions into PNG have eased.

Historical mapping, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, trenching and airborne geophysics at Kimono have defined a mineralised/anomalous zone extending for about 4.0km from the Auga River at Kimono Central to upper Muile Creek at Kimono South (Figure 1). This zone encompasses the known Kimono Vein (Kimono Central), the 120 vein and Kimono South (formerly Dudu) where wide intervals of anomalous gold in soils partly coincident with airborne geophysical anomalies that require follow-up sampling (Figure 2).

An initial stage rock chip sampling program was completed at Kimono Central by Newmont in 1999 and Tolukuma Gold Mines (**TGM**) in 2000 (refer to ASX Announcement dated 22 November 2019).

Assay results include:

- **5.90g/t Au** in Outcrop#1,
- **6.68g/t Au** in Outcrop#2,
- **4.58g/t Au** in Outcrop#3,
- **12.90g/t Au** in Outcrop#4,
- **1m @ 30.10g/t Au & 1m @ 17.8 g/t Au** trench samples in Outcrop#5,
- **38.50g/t Au** in Outcrop#6,
- **34.40 and 26.2g/t Au** in Outcrop#7,
- **1m @ 4.45g/t Au** trench sample in Outcrop#8,
- **9.3g/t Au** in the Heineken Vein

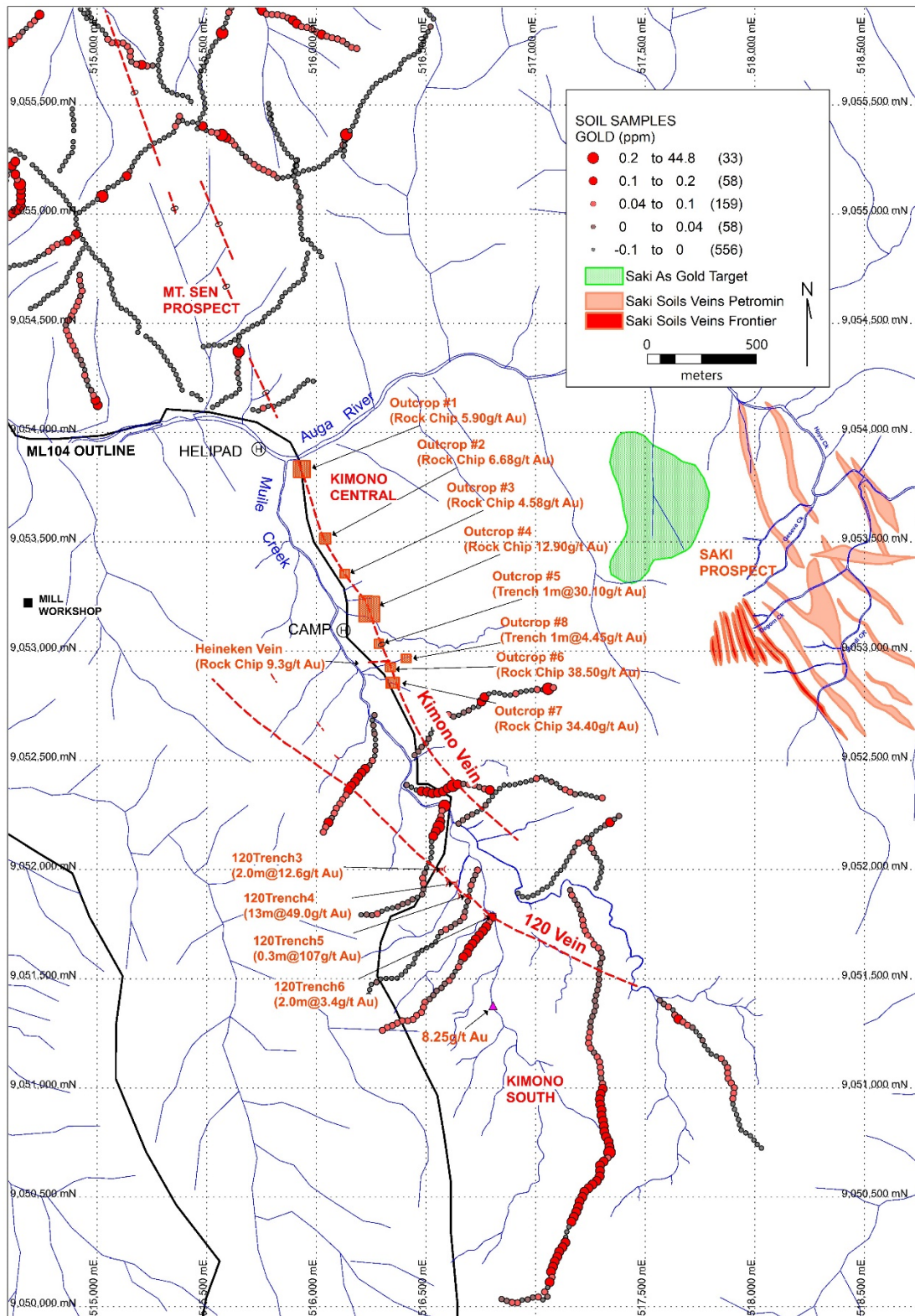


Figure 1: Kimono Central to Kimono South Zone of Gold Mineralisation

120 Vein

Newmont completed six trenches on the SE extension of the vein, including three trenches within Frontier's EL 2531 where high grade gold values have been indicated (Figure 1). Assay highlights include (refer to ASX Announcement dated 29 May 2019):

- 120 Trench 3: **2.0m @ 12.6g/t Au**,
- 120 Trench 4: **13m @ 49.0g/t Au**,
- 120 Trench 5: **0.3m @ 107g/t Au**,
- 120 Trench 6: **2.0m @ 3.4g/t Au**.

TGM collected a total of six rock chip and channel samples from the 120 Vein area (Table 1). The TGM trenching to trace the SE extension of the vein was unsuccessful due to thick soil overburden. Mapping has indicated the vein splits into three separate splays. The western splay dips to the east at 55 degrees and plunges to the south; the eastern and middle splays dip steeply to the west.

Table 1: 120 Vein Historical TGM Rock Assay Highlights (Figure 2)

Sample ID	Sample Type	Gold Assay (g/t)	Comments
			Eastern Splay
319738	Grab Chip	9.87	5cm quartz-pyrite-stibnite vein.
319739	Grab Chip	9.36	As above
319740	1.0m channel.	3.13	As above
319741	Grab Chip	8.22	As above
			Western Splay
319744	Grab Chip	9.68	20cm quartz after bladed calcite + MnO ₂
319745	Grab Chip	7.04	As above

The following work at Kimono Central and the 120 Vein has been recommended from an independent geological report to define targets for first-pass scout drill testing:

1. Re-excavate, map and re-sample selected historical trenches (to validate previous sampling, create accurate trench maps and obtain accurate structure-wide gold grades);
2. Dig, map and sample additional trenches on strike extensions of the target zone, the locations to be determined after a field inspection; and
3. Deep hand augering for tracing vein extensions in areas of thick overburden.

Kimono South

At Kimono South (previously named Dudu Anomaly) TGM's follow up fieldwork consisted of creek mapping, rock chip sampling, ridge-spur soil sampling and checking three airborne geophysical anomalies (Figure 2).

Of 10 drainage rock chip samples collected at Kimono South by TGM, (Table 2) only one assayed greater than 1.0g/t Au (**8.25g/t Au**) but several creeks within the upper Muile drainage system remain unsampled.

From the ridge-spur soil sampling, wide intervals of weakly anomalous gold (>0.05g/t Au) were defined (Table 3), including separate intervals as stated by TGM including **150m @ 0.12g/t Au, 200m @ 0.17g/t Au and 175m @ 0.37g/t Au**. Additional broad anomalous zones identified include **200m @ 0.13g/t Au and 700m @ 0.15 g/t Au** (Figure 2).

Historical airborne geophysical data has defined weak irregular thorium anomalies in upper Muile Creek partly coincident with weak magnetic anomalies. There is some correlation between anomalous gold in soil, mapped alteration and the geophysical anomalies (Figure 2), emphasising the need to follow up the gold-in-soil anomalies at Kimono South.

The following fieldwork at Kimono South has been recommended to define drill targets:

1. Mapping and detailed rock chip sampling of all creeks in the upper Muile Creek drainage system;
2. Follow-up selected ridge-spur soil anomalies by deep hand augering and hand pitting and/or trenching; and
3. Spot ground check magnetic and radiometric geophysical anomalies.

Table 2: Kimono South Drainage Rock Samples

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au	Ag	Pb	Cu	Zn	Sb
220745	517267	9050848	0.01	1.3	62	11	38	8
220744	517152	9050907	<0.01	1.6	29	10	37	8
220733	517035	9051002	0.02	0.4	3	9	23	4
220741	516865	9051101	0.04	2.8	27	15	133	11
220740	516802	9051388	8.25	3.2	11	29	7	5
220746	516972	9051758	0.02	1.4	33	15	43	13
220739	516768	9051766	<0.01	0.9	18	10	81	7
220738	516797	9051790	<0.01	1.2	20	65	137	8
220725A	516687	9052056	0.04	0.9	16	19	54	13
220724A	516703	9052122	0.11	2.7	32	100	33	30

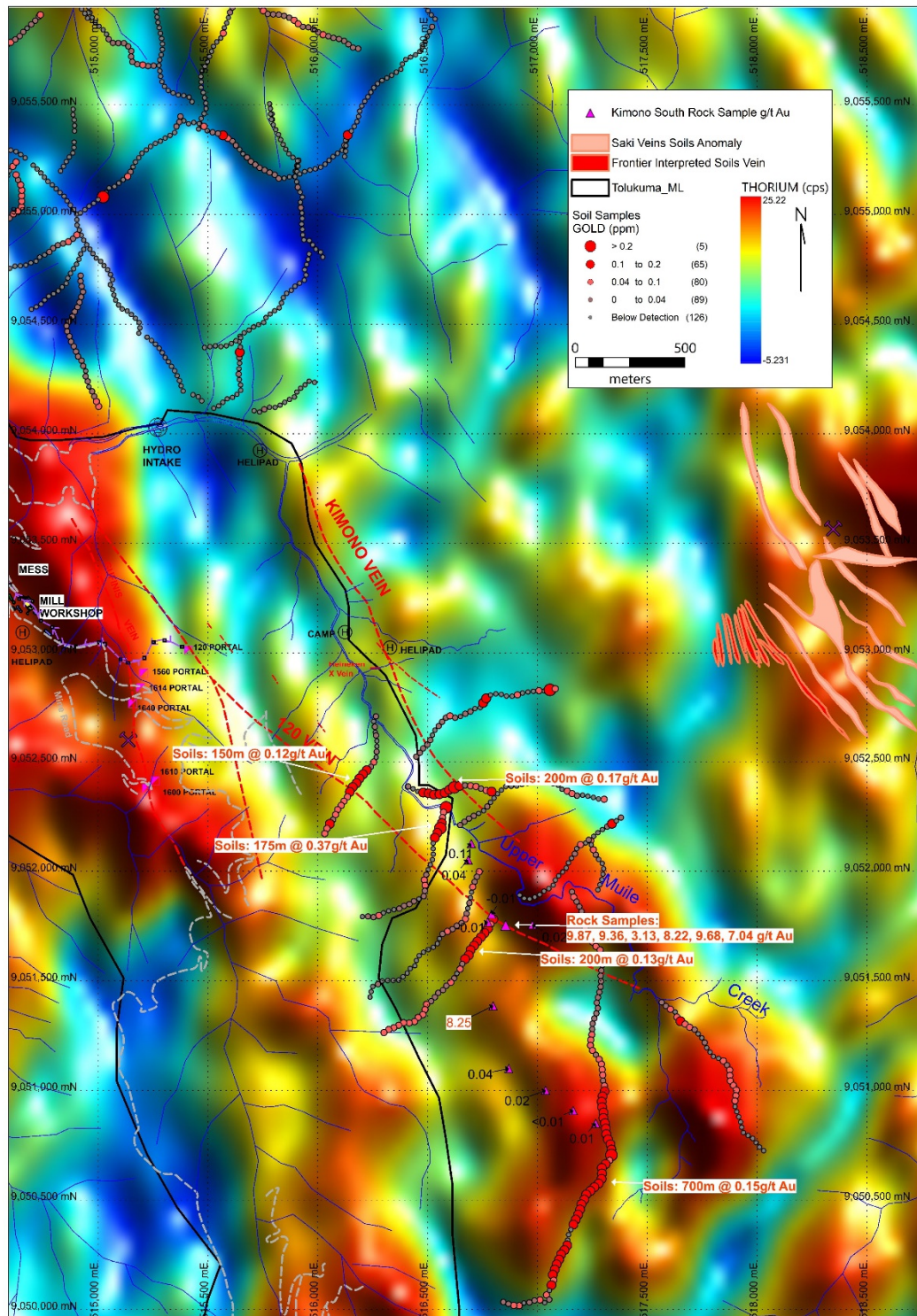


Figure 2: Kimono South Gold-in-Soils Target Areas on Airborne Geophysics Image

Table 3: Kimono South Ridge-Spur Soil Samples (cut-off 0.1ppm Au)

Sample Id	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Sb ppm
P220601	516800	9051784	0.12	4.7	36	38	91	15
P220603	516775	9051740	0.14	4.2	30	9	30	12
P220604	516759	9051720	0.13	3.5	26	10	26	12
P220605	516743	9051701	0.12	3.6	26	17	25	12
P220606	516727	9051683	0.14	4.0	31	30	33	13
P220607	516712	9051663	0.14	4.5	26	29	31	13
P220608	516696	9051643	0.13	4.0	29	15	22	13
P220609	516688	9051620	0.12	4.1	27	13	21	12
P220610	516670	9051602	0.11	3.2	26	23	23	11
P220832	516584	9052294	0.27	2.4	24	25	71	15
P220835	516565	9052222	0.15	2.6	28	8	23	11
P220836	516558	9052198	1.77	2.5	33	11	27	10
P220837	516545	9052177	0.11	1.6	20	6	41	8
P220838	516533	9052155	0.13	1.9	27	6	34	11
P220885	517339	9052219	0.13	1.7	25	6	16	13
P220891	516480	9052361	0.14	1.3	17	69	73	11
P220892	516505	9052359	0.16	1.2	14	56	50	9
P220893	516529	9052352	0.14	14.4	9	47	41	6
P220894	516554	9052354	0.18	1.4	27	46	59	7
P220895	516578	9052360	0.15	1.1	16	39	56	6
P220896	516599	9052374	0.16	0.7	19	40	68	7
P220897	516622	9052385	0.24	10.0	16	46	84	7
P220898	516645	9052392	0.18	1.2	17	4	27	4
P220904	516791	9052366	0.11	1.2	17	7	23	6
P220916	516223	9052464	0.12	2.5	24	51	30	4
P220917	516206	9052445	0.11	2.7	18	35	36	1
P220918	516191	9052426	0.13	2.5	19	41	43	0
P220919	516177	9052404	0.11	1.3	17	13	58	0
P220920	516160	9052386	0.1	1.7	17	19	56	0
P220921	516147	9052365	0.12	2.5	18	19	44	0
P220928	516056	9052218	0.1	3.0	21	4	18	0
P220948	516753	9052771	0.15	5.3	17	8	15	13
P220949	516767	9052792	0.15	1.4	15	10	25	12
P220961	517057	9052830	0.25	16.9	15	5	56	9
P319103	517306	9050999	0.12	2.1	32	9	16	12
P319104	517297	9050976	0.1	2.0	32	9	15	10
P319105	517293	9050951	0.12	2.1	35	10	15	11
P319106	517295	9050926	0.12	2.4	34	9	30	14
P319107	517301	9050902	0.14	1.5	33	22	20	10
P319108	517301	9050877	0.15	2.2	40	11	37	12
P319109	517308	9050853	0.14	1.4	46	31	42	10
P319110	517311	9050828	0.17	2.3	42	11	48	17
P319111	517314	9050803	0.16	1.7	26	22	77	15
P319112	517321	9050779	0.18	1.5	20	11	12	15
P319113	517332	9050757	0.18	1.7	28	13	17	15
P319114	517337	9050732	0.18	1.7	26	17	20	13
P319115	517337	9050707	0.2	2.4	38	12	21	17
P319117	517311	9050666	0.1	1.7	24	10	15	7
P319118	517293	9050648	0.14	1.0	20	17	17	4
P319119	517294	9050623	0.11	1.7	37	29	34	11
P319120	517292	9050598	0.14	1.3	25	31	50	7
P319121	517278	9050577	0.12	1.2	21	74	43	3
P319122	517259	9050561	0.14	1.4	26	20	34	3
P319123	517241	9050544	0.16	1.0	16	12	17	1
P319124	517222	9050528	0.16	2.4	39	10	28	13
P319125	517213	9050504	0.13	2.1	28	6	18	8
P319126	517200	9050483	0.18	0.7	15	8	23	3
P319127	517194	9050459	0.13	1.8	28	13	24	11
P319128	517185	9050435	0.15	0.7	13	9	21	3
P319129	517174	9050413	0.15	1.5	24	7	16	8
P319130	517163	9050390	0.17	1.3	21	14	45	8
P319134	517135	9050296	0.17	1.1	19	12	25	<1
P319135	517123	9050274	0.12	0.8	15	14	107	5
P319136	517108	9050254	0.11	1.0	13	16	72	3
P319137	517099	9050230	0.1	0.8	28	19	24	4
P319138	517087	9050208	0.14	1.7	24	9	23	2
P319139	517079	9050185	0.17	1.0	19	25	17	<1
P319140	517070	9050161	0.11	1.4	18	16	17	2
P319142	517064	9050114	0.1	1.0	17	24	66	<1
P319160	517651	9051318	0.1	2.0	37	15	27	6

For additional information please visit our website at www.frontierresources.com.au

FRONTIER RESOURCES LTD

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by or compiled under the supervision of Peter Swiridiuk - Member of the Aust. Inst. of Geoscientists. Peter Swiridiuk is a Technical Consultant and Non-Executive Director for Frontier Resources. Peter Swiridiuk 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 Swiridiuk consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Swiridiuk confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

Frontier Resources Ltd Exploration Licence Information

Exploration Licence Number and Name	Ownership	Sub-blocks	AREA (km ²)	Grant Date	Expiry Date
EL 1595 - Bulago	100% Frontier Gold PNG Ltd	22	74.87	07-Jul-08	06-Jul-20
EL2531 - Tolukuma	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	130	441.72	25-Feb-19	24-Feb-21
ELA2529 - Gazelle	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	211	719.51	N/A	N/A
Total of Granted EL's		152	516.59		

NB: The PNG Mining Act-1992 stipulates that EL's are granted for a renewable 2 year term (subject to satisfying work and expenditure 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report of Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- 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. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - 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 (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'). 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Rock and channel samples were sent to the TGM lab for assaying. - Sampling was supervised and reported by on-site geologists to ensure sample representivity. 2kg samples were crushed to -2mm and split by Riffle Jones splitter then 300g were pulverized <75 microns with a final 20g submitted for assay. - All trench/rock samples were logged in a rock-chip sample ledger and assayed using standard laboratory techniques. - Material aspects of the mineralisation are noted in the text of the document.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	No drilling undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - 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 drilling undertaken.
Logging	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.	No drilling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - 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. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- No drilling undertaken. - Sampling was supervised by TGM's Senior Geologist by visual inspection. Samples were transported to the on-site laboratory by vehicle. - Procedures of drying, crushing, splitting and pulverizing is practiced by TGM local laboratories for analysis. Pulps are irregularly sent to an outside independent laboratory for quality checking. - Sampling sizes are appropriate for the quartz vein material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - 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. - 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.	- Historical procedures undertaken by TGM were appropriate. Samples were crushed and prepared as 20g samples for assaying for a partial aqua regia digest and AAS for Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, Zn, Sb. The principle of Aqua Regia digest is that gold can be dissolved by a mixture of 3 part hydrochloric acid to one part nitric acid. - Rock samples were fire assayed for total gold and cyanide extractable Ag, Cu. Acceptable accuracy and precision levels were established and reported by the lab. - No Geophysical tools were used - Acceptable levels of accuracy were obtained in the assaying results of Au 0.01 ppm, Cu 1 ppb & Ag 0.01 ppm. - Duplicates were not reported in historical reports.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Verified by senior geologist and other geologists onsite at the time. - No drilling undertaken. - All assay data is available on spreadsheets obtained from geologists working on the project. Trench assay data has been submitted to the MRA library as paper copies which were later scanned to digital format.
Location of data points	- 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. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- No drilling undertaken. - Trench/costeans were located initially by GPS and tape and compass surveying of creeks. - Map Datum is AGD66. - Topographic control is low with 40m contours from 1:100,000 plans and 10m contours from airborne DTM contours.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - 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. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Refer to any attached plans and tables for rock and trench/costean spacing. - No drilling undertaken. - Trench locations and hence data spacing and distribution is not yet sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures. - Sample compositing was not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - 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.	- Trench samples were taken to intersect known mineralisation from surface trench results in a nominally perpendicular orientation as much as practicable. Sample intervals are selected based upon observed geological features and the strike of the narrow quartz veins. - Sample intervals are selected based upon observed geological features and the strike of the quartz veins. - Trench/costean samples have been taken selectively within each trench. - No drilling undertaken.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Access to site is controlled and rock trench samples are stored on-site in a remote location. Site employees transport samples to the analytical lab. The laboratory compound is secured.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been performed.

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	- 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.	- Frontier Resources Ltd have a 100% ownership of Frontier Copper (PNG) Limited, which hold 100% title to Exploration Licence EL 2531-Tolukuma. There are no joint ventures or partnerships in place. Frontier Copper PNG Ltd IPA Certification Number: 91414 was re-issued on 26th April 2019 and originally Certified 8th November 2005. - There are no known impediments to operate in the Tolukuma EL. Tenements are granted by the Minister of Mines for a period of two years and security is governed by the PNG Mining Act 1992 and Regulation.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- EL2531 Tolukuma was initially stream sampled by Kenecott in the 1960's afterwards by CRAE who completed both stream sediment sampling and rock chip sampling. - Newmont 1985-1989 discovered the Tolukuma vein and completed costean and soil sampling and diamond drill holes testing the NW-SE Taula Vein. Newmont completed resource drilling and mine feasibility studies. - Dome Resources purchased the Exploration license from Newmont in 1992 and completed feasibility studies at ML104, granted in 1994, with production commencing in 1995. - In 2000, Durban Roodepoort Deep purchased Dome Resources and took over all its interests in PNG. TGM's work programs (now 100% DRD included trench sampling and mapping. Work commenced at Saki in 2002 with a programme of extensive trench sampling and mapping and drilling at the Kunda prospect both inside ML104 and within the current EL2531. - Petromin PNG Holdings acquired 100% of the Tolukuma projects from Emperor Mines in 2008. Singapore company Asidokona purchased Tolukuma Gold Mines Ltd from Petromin (PNG Government) in November 2015. - The Tolukuma gold mine is currently under control of a newly appointed investor in which approximately A\$21million will be spent on refurbishing the mine, environmental work and resource drilling. EL2531 was acquired by Frontier on a first application basis when it was offered by the MRA.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- Kimono consists of narrow gold mineralised structures of mainly quartz with minor sulphides including pyrite, marcasite, stibnite and cinnabar and silica-sulphide banding. Mineralization is described as "poddy style" with higher gold grades located where cross-cutting clay-sericite altered cross structures containing local minor silicification and trace sphalerite intersect the main Kimono Vein. The Kimono structure was traced for about 1km SSE from the Auga River. The outcrops range from 20-40m in strike length and 0.1m-3.0m wide. - The quartz veins are hosted within rocks of the Pliocene to Miocene Mt.Davidson Volcanics comprised of a complex of Andesitic flow units and Pyroclastic flow units that have been subsequently intruded by quartz Diorites and Monzonites. - The dominant lithology of Kimono is basaltic andesites with minor agglomerate breccias and tuffaceous volcanics, which are members of the Boundary Volcano Suite. - At Kimono South, wide intervals of weakly anomalous gold (>0.05g/t Au) were defined by ridge-spur soil samples, including separate intervals of 160m and 140m. - Historical mapping, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, trenching and airborne geophysics have defined a mineralised zone extending for about 4.0km from the Auga River SSE to upper Muile Creek. - Mineralisation is described in the text.
Drill hole Information	- 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	- No drilling undertaken. - Frontier has acquired additional historical reports which have drillhole and trench information that are currently being reviewed. Digital databases have also been acquired over a number of prospects within EL2531 and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i>	form part of the on-going evaluation process of the tenement.
Data aggregation methods	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	• Exploration results are reported typically within veins. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	• The relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths from trench/costeans is moderately well understood • No drilling undertaken.
Diagrams	• <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>	• Appropriate maps and tabulations of trench/costean intercepts are included within this report.
Balanced reporting	• <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>	• Comprehensive reporting of all rock chip and trench results has occurred in historical reports and reported by Frontier where appropriate.
Other substantive exploration data	• <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>	• All meaningful exploration data to date has been included in this and previous ASX announcements.
Further work	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• On-going analysis of historical trench and drilling results on prospects within EL2531 is continuing with the next phase of fieldwork being planned at the Kimono, Kimono South and Saki gold prospects. • Appropriate plans are included where possible.