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

PHONE
+61 (08) 9295 0388

ABN: 96 095 684 389

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

ASX: FNT

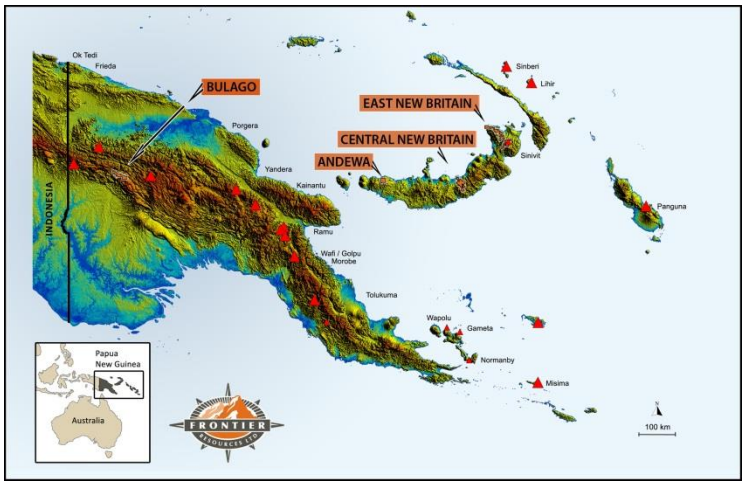
ASX Limited
Company Announcements Office

20th October 2014

DRILLING IS TARGETING THE VERY HIGH GRADE GOLD AT THE UPPER ZONE, SWIT KIA PROSPECT, EL 1595 – BULAGO, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

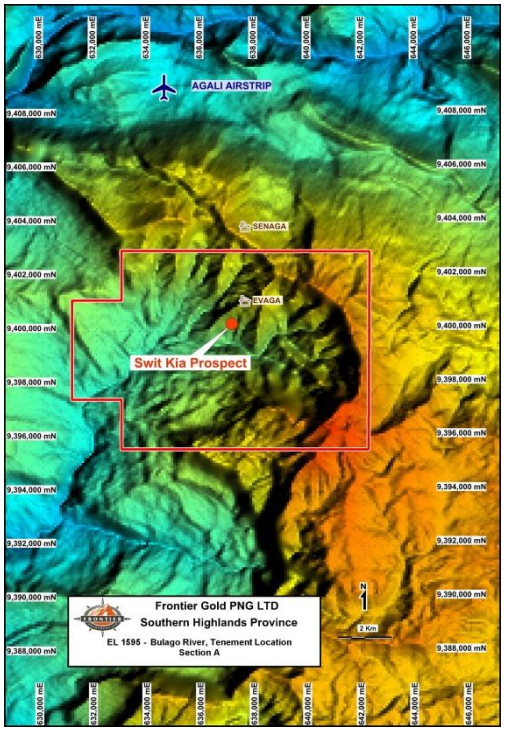
Frontier Resources Ltd is very pleased to announce that drilling commenced yesterday at the very high grade gold Upper Zone of the Swit Kia Prospect, EL 1595 – Bulago in PNG.

Chairman & Managing Director Peter McNeil M.Sc., commented:
Frontier has commenced its diamond core drilling program (HQ triple tube) at the very high grade gold Upper Zone of the Swit Kia Prospect and it should take 4 weeks to complete. Swit Kia is PNG Tok Pisin for sweet food, dessert or tasty food.



I was in PNG from mid-September and weather, a lack of general availability of aircraft and other challenges combined to produce a protracted and difficult mobilisation for our 18 tonnes of drilling equipment, fuel, food and people. I will now return to supervise the drilling program onsite.

Drill Pad 1 is located in the central sector of Swit Kia near the top end of Trench 1, which returned ***1.0m grading 499 g/t*** *gold in jackhammer trench intercept at the upslope intrusive /host siltstone contact. The first drill hole is targeting this and the other exceptional jackhammer gold assay intercepts downslope.*



There were 12 different jackhammer samples with >100 g/t gold in the target zone and others located ~125m to the east that graded 2m of 190 g/t gold and 20m to the west that graded 1m of 128 g/t gold. These strike extensions will be drill tested when possible.

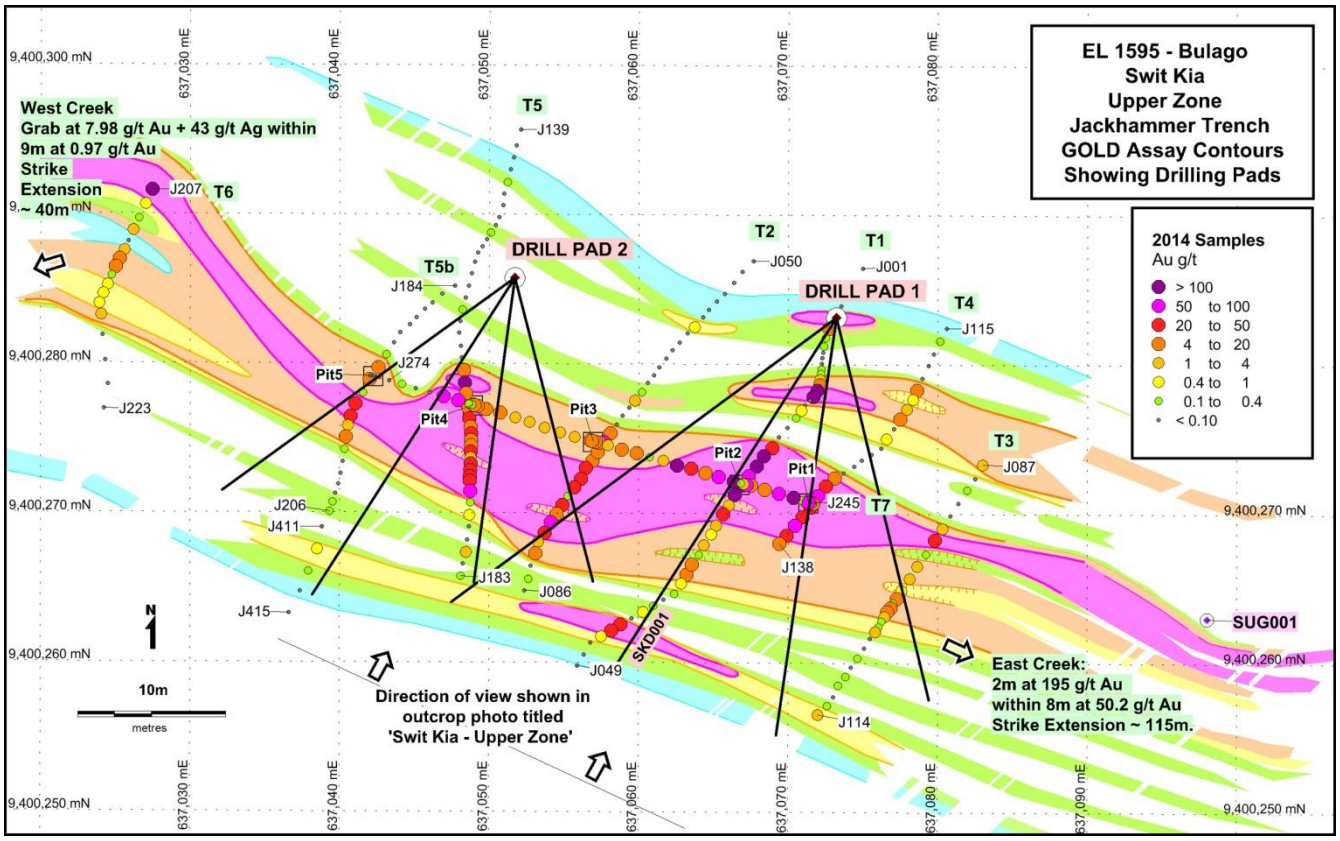
The very high grade nature of the gold requires that we obtain the best areal coverage of the mineralisation, given the difficult topographic constraints. Multiple rig shifts to produce a grid are not possible or cost effective due to pad construction/shift time.

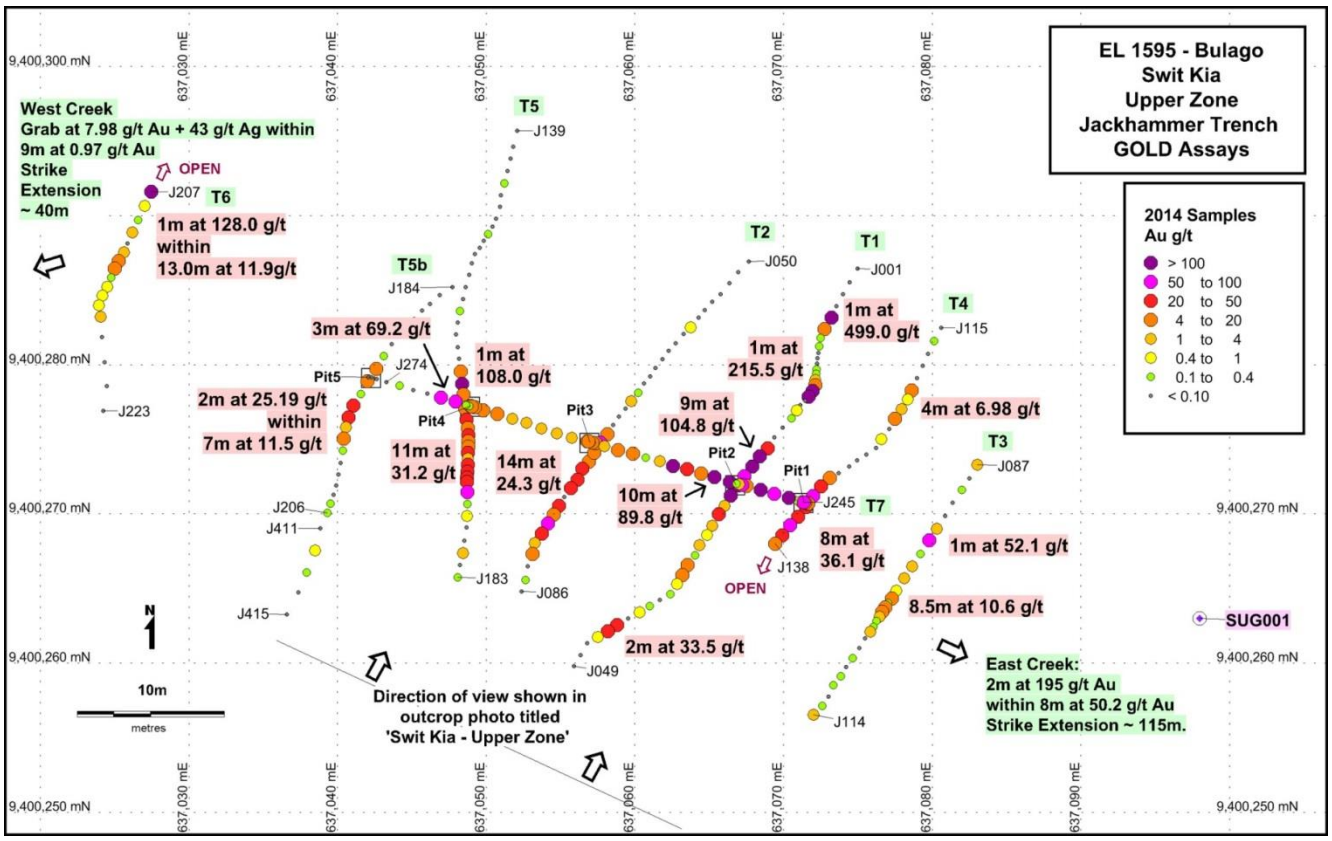
The orientation of the gold mineralisation at the Upper Zone will be determined by the drilling. Two fans of 12 or more holes are planned from two drill pads, for a total of 400m to 500m of drilling (approx. 6 drill holes from each pad, 25m to 60m in length).

The drill pads are located on the 'upslope' side of the Upper Zone and we will be drilling both down and across the dip of the mineralisation (down plunge?).

Summary of April 2014 Swit Kia Prospect Exploration Results

The Upper Zone was tracked and sampled in eight north - south trenches or mineralised outcrops over a 100m strike length, plus in one approx. east - west trending trench trending partly along strike. Another trench an additional 115m further east produced an excellent strike extension, to total over 215 metres.





Upper Zone Trench 1 was sampled on a 1.0m and 0.5m down-outcrop basis and it has 5 zones for a cumulative total of 7m with >100 g/t gold (weighted average for the non-contiguous 5 zones =240 g/t gold). Trench 7 was slightly oblique to strike and it further defined the high grade zone with 10.0m grading 89.8 g/t gold (including 1.0m of 283.5 g/t), plus 3m of 69.2 g/t gold at its western end. The eastern outcrop strike extension of the Upper Zone returned 2m grading 195.0 g/t gold.

The Lower Zone of the Swit Kia Prospect also returned 9 demolition jackhammer trenches and 4 outcrop exposures. Gold in soil anomalies along trend to the east and west of the Lower Zone, indicate an excellent continuing strike length to more than 480m total.

The Lower Zone assay results included peaks of 0.4m grading 293.5 g/t gold and 0.3m grading 197.0 g/t gold (~30m apart on the same structure and neither location was sampled above or below them at those locations), plus 11 samples with >25 g/t gold and 13 additional assays > 1.0 g/t gold. The Lower Zone's East Creek strike extension returned 3.0m grading 45.17 g/t gold and there were also results such as 0.4m grading 293.5 g/t gold about 80m west, plus 2.0m of 37.0 g/t gold a further 40m west and 2.0m of 41.50 g/t gold 15m further west.

The relationship between the Upper and Lower Zones is not well understood. They are separated by relatively small distances vertically /laterally and both appear to have significant individual E-W strike lengths. The intensity of brecciation and alteration at the Upper Zone suggests it is closer to a major mineralising conduit, whereas the Lower Zone has significant widths of more 'passive' silicification, but also high grade conformable gold mineralisation. The very strongly brecciated and silica- sericite altered arsenopyrite- pyrite mineralised, E-W to ESE-WNW trending + moderate SW plunging zones are open along strike to the west and east and down dip/plunge. The host sedimentary rocks and intrusives were normally below detection (where not mineralised, brecciated/altered).

For additional information relating to Frontier please visit our 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, or compiled under the supervision of Peter A. McNeil - Member of the Aust. Inst. of Geoscientists. Peter McNeil is the 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.

Frontier Resources Ltd Exploration Licence Information

	Licence No.	Date From	Date To	Ownership	Current Area (SQ KM)	Latitudinal Sub Blocks
Bulago River	EL 1595	7/07/2012	6/7/2014	100% Frontier Gold PNG Ltd	100	30
East New Britain	EL 1592	21/03/2013	20/3/2015	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	493	148
Central New Britain	EL 1598	21/03/2013	20/3/2015	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	347	104
Mt Andewa	ELA			100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd - New Application	140	42
Cethana	EL 29/2009	13/09/2010	12/09/2015	10% Free Carried to BFS Frontier -Torque Mining Ltd JV	109	NA
River Lea	EL 42/2010	3/04/2011	2/04/2016	10% Free Carried to BFS Frontier -Torque Mining Ltd JV	9	NA
Narrawa Creek	RL 3/2005	12/05/2006	12/05/2014	10% Free Carried to BFS Frontier -Torque Mining Ltd JV	2.8	NA
Stormont Mine	ML 1/2013	3/11/2013	13/08/2018	5% Nett Profits Interest Frontier -Torque/BCD Mining	0.13	NA
Total PNG Area =				**1,080 SQ KM**	**1,201**	**SQ KM**

NB: 1. The Papua New Guinea Mining Act of 1992 stipluates that ELs are granted for renewable 2 year Terms (subject to Work and Financial Commitments)
2. The PNG Government maintains the right to purchase up to 30% project equity at "Sunk Cost" if/when a Mining Lease is granted.
3. BFS = Completion of a positive and hence "Bankable" Feasibility Study into the viability of any proposed mining operation

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.	Samples locations were surveyed (averaged) utilising a handheld GPS, with reference to topographic maps etc. Logging of outcrop and grab rock samples normally included mineralisation, lithology, weathering, alteration, structure, texture. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures.
	o	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Standard industry practice sampling procedures were followed.
	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.	Swit Kia channel samples were collected in multiple metre, single metre and parts of metres relative to the intensity of mineralisation and alteration exhibited and time available. The samples were driven to Lae Papua New Guinea for preparation by Laboratory SGS Australia Pty Ltd, then analysis in Townsville by fire assay (50g charge) for gold and ICP for copper, molybdenum, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony and other elements. Gravimetric gold analyses were subsequently undertaken for samples with high concentrations of arsenic that may have but apparently didn't interfere with the gold analysis process. Samples were collected in calico bags for despatch to the laboratory. Sample preparation was in 3-5kg pulverising mills, followed by splitting to a 140g pulp which was analysed by 50 gram Fire Assay and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids.
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).	No drilling.
Drill sample recovery	o	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	No drilling.
	o	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling.
	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 drilling.

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.	No drilling.
	o	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	No drilling.
	o	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	No drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	o	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No drilling.
	o	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling.
	o	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No drilling.
	o	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No drilling.
	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.	No drilling.
	o	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No drilling.
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.	Assaying techniques utilised can be considered to be appropriate. For the ICP analyses, the technique is considered to be 'total'. Over-range elements were run to determine their actual values.
	o	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.	Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established with duplicate and repeat analyses by the laboratory.
	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.	No such tools
Verification of sampling and assaying	o	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Verified by P.McNeil and mapped / verified by Consultant Geologist Ken Igara.
	o	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned
	o	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected manually then loaded into the database.
	o	Discuss any adjustments to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
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.	Not applicable. A hand held GPS (waypoint averaged) was used to determine historical drill collar locations.
	O	Specification of the grid system used.	Map datum is AGD 066.
	O	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	40m contours from 1:100,000 plans, 10m from SRTM contours.
Data spacing and	o	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Refer to the attached plans for details relating to the data spacing of exploration results.

distribution	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	The current data spacing and distribution is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation
	o	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied, but J416 was collected in 2 bags - double the normal sample volume /weight.
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.	The orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures to the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type and outcrop available to sample.
	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.	The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is NOT considered to have introduced any sampling bias, but it has constrained the possible high grade mineralised region by establishing where it is NOT.
Sample security	o	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples were retained by Company personnel until they were despatched at the Lae laboratory. There are no issues with sample security or chain of custody.
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, but a demolition jackhammer was utilised to create the channel for sampling in order to obtain 'more representative samples.

Section 2 -- Reporting of Exploration Results			
Criteria		**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	o	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.	Exploration Licence (EL) 1595 - Bulago is located in Papua New Guinea's Hella Province and ELs are regulated under the Mining Act of 1992 (currently under review). There no agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and/or environmental issues associated with the EL. The PNG National government under the Mining Act of 1992 currently has the right to acquire up to 30% of any project at the time of granting of a mining lease for the 'sunk cost'.
	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.	The tenement is in good standing and FNT will seek renewal in July 2014. No known impediments exist apart from the geographic isolation and the necessity for creating and maintaining good relationships with amiable, strongly development minded local landowners.
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 early'/mid 1980's, with little work since 1988, except for FNT.
Geology	o	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	High grade gold intrusive -epithermal related targets, higher grade gold -silver-zinc-lead magnetite skarns 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:	No drilling.
		Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	No drilling.
		Elevation or RL (Reduced Level- elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	No drilling.
		Dip and azimuth of the hole	No drilling.

		Down hole length and interception depth	No drilling.
		Hole length	No drilling.
	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.	No drilling.
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.	Tables of results included show data aggregation if applied in trench/channel samples etc. No top cuts have been applied. They are continuous samples and so are stated as continuous weighted assay results (length x grade summed for each sample / sum of total length).
		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.
	o	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths	o	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Well understood
	o o	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 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').	The 'down' outcrop or downhole sampled lengths have been reported because the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the sampling orientation has not been properly constrained by drilling.
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, 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 O	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Drilling is dependent on a Share Purchase Plan capital raising to be undertaken post-haste. Appropriate plans will be included, as possible in a later release documenting approved future work programs.