Address
Level 11 BGC Centre, 28 The Esplanade, Perth WA 6000
Phone
+61 8 6424 9299

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

ASX Limited
Market Announcements Platform

4 June 2021

Kimono Drill Target Rock Samples include 38.2g/t Au and 470g/t Ag

- Final assay results for the second phase Kimono Central rock sampling received with results including **38.2g/t, 26.9g/t and 22.1g/t Au** occurring along the 340m long Kimono Vein Flexure Drill target where 10 rock samples returned greater than **10g/t Au**.

- Recent trench and rock sample results including **1m @ 148g/t Au** in Trench KC22 confirm the significant and continuous gold and silver mineralisation that now requires drill testing.

Frontier Resources Limited (**Frontier** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce final results from its Phase 2 trench sampling and mapping program at the Kimono Central gold and silver vein system.

A total of 19 outcrop rock samples were collected in the Kimono Central zone to assist in defining drill targets and continuity of mineralisation. Together with 218 chip-channel trench samples collected (refer to ASX Announcement Dated 31 May 2021), the rock sample results demonstrate a 340m length of significant grades of gold and silver within a 'Flexure Zone' requiring drill testing (Figure 1).

Significant Phase 2 rock sampling results (Table 1) include:

- **Sample #40251: 38.2g/t Au + 470g/t Ag**
  Taken near Trench KC22 where the main Kimono structure of quartz veining is 8-12m wide, returning results of 15.0m @ 13.89g/t Au, including **1.0m @ 148g/t Au + 413g/t Ag.**

- **Sample #40206: 26.9g/t Au + 52.9g/t Ag**
- **Sample #40205: 17.7g/t Au + 115g/t Ag**
- **Sample #40204: 10.8g/t Au + 79.5g/t Ag**
- **Sample #40203: 10.35g/t Au + 35.8g/t Ag**
  These samples were taken next to Trench KC24 where the main mineralised structure is 12-15m wide, returning results of 15m @ 2.49g/t Au, including 1m @ 13.4g/t Au.

- **Sample #40255: 22.1g/t Au + 123g/t Ag**
- **Sample #40210: 19.25g/t Au + 64.8g/t Ag (Photo 1)**
- **Sample #40254: 12.3g/t Au + 63.1g/t Ag**
  These samples were taken next to Trench KC25 with 8m @ 2.91g/t Au, including 2m @ 5.47g/t Au.

- **Sample #40211: 15.05g/t Au + 74.3g/t Ag (Photo 2)**
  Taken near Trench KC30 which intersected 4m @ 4.09g/t Au.

- **Sample #40252: 12.85g/t Au + 50.1g/t Ag**
  Taken next to Trench KC28 which intersected 5m @ 2.28g/t Au, including 1m @ 4.21g/t Au.

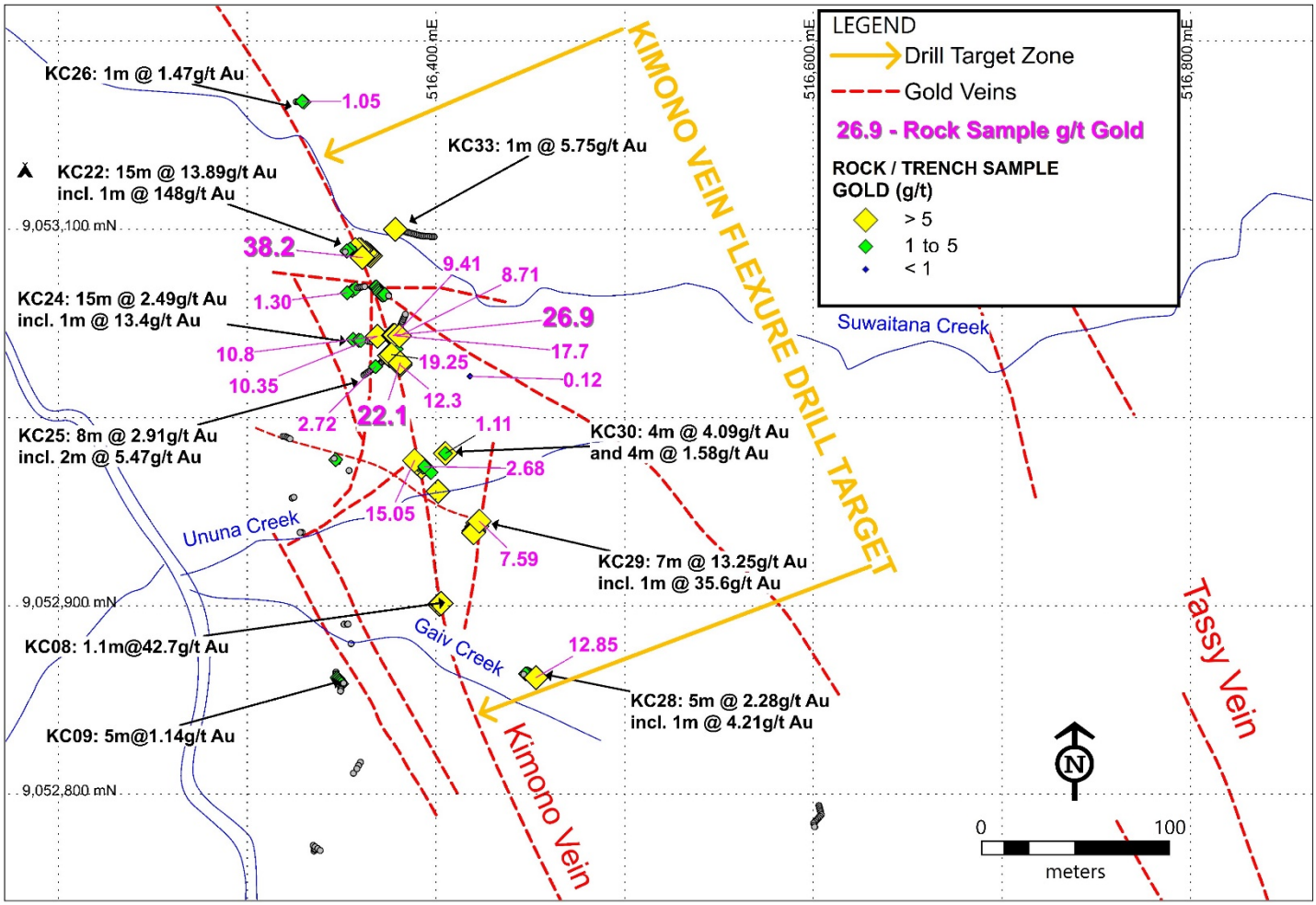

Figure 1: Kimono Central "Vein Flexure Zone" Drill Target with Trench and Rock Sample Highlights

Photo1: Qtz-Sulphide Vein 19.25g/t Au + 64.8g/t Ag

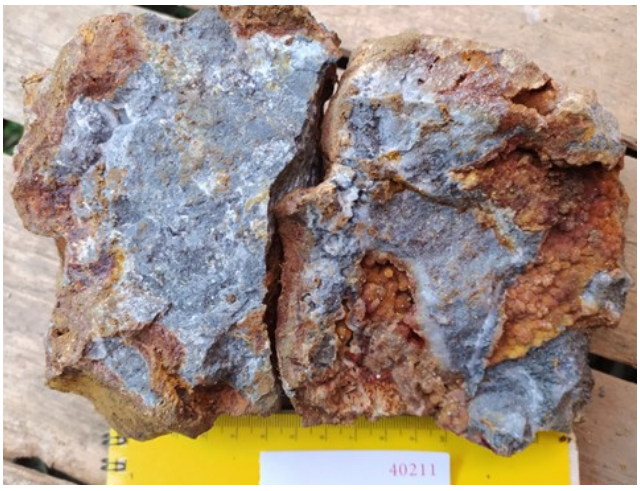

Photo2: Qtz-Sulphide Vein 15.05g/t Au + 74.3g/t Ag

The Kimono Central vein load width varies from 1 to 15 metres with sheeted quartz veining and stockworking with opportunities for Frontier to expand exploration further north along the interpreted 4km Kimono-Dudu vein system.

An additional 35 rock samples taken during the Phase 2 regional sampling program confirmed gold mineralisation along the Guima system of veins further to the northeast between the Kimono and Saki prospects (refer to ASX Announcement dated 14 May 2021).

Drilling Proposal

Due to the steep terrain, drilling is proposed from NE to SW (250° perpendicular to the vein strike), where it is safer and more cost-effective. The target depth will be around 60m down hole from the surface. Proposed drill pads will be located on a saddle, which is generally flat and therefore minimize manually digging the side of the steep ridges. Once the vein has been intersected at depth during drilling and its location determined, additional deeper drilling can be undertaken in the opposite direction from Muile creek, towards the NE.

Three drill pads have been proposed:

1. Proposed hole KD1 is located at the eastern end of trench KC25.
2. Proposed hole KD2 is located at the eastern end of trench KC29.
3. Proposed hole KD3 is located at the eastern end of trench KC28 (Figure 1).

These are to be drilled perpendicular to the main Kimono lode strike and planned to intersect the vein at 50m vertically. Additional short holes can be drilled from the same pads to test the lateral vein continuity.

Table 1: Kimono Rock Sample Results and Geology

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Geology Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
40201	516353	9053066	Outcrop rock chip sampled at trench KC23. Quartz vein. White rock with patchy brown and grey-black colorations. Strongly silicified sheeted-like quartz vein of milky and transparent quartz. Infilled by comb quartz. Visible sulphide and moderate to strongly oxidized.	1.30	40.8
40202	516329	9053168	Outcrop rock chip 5m from trench KC26. Quartz sulphide vein with surface weakly oxidised to yellowish brown. Sulphides to 30% disseminated with <1 mm wide sulphide stringers. Strongly silicified. Sulphides Asp>>py>mc>goe-hem-lim.	1.05	4.69
40203	516369	9053043	Outcrop rock chip at trench KC24. Quartz vein sampled at the 18 m interval of KC24. Massive and dense. Milky white strongly silicified quartz vein with minor clusters of sulphides. Druses filled by comb quartz. Weakly to moderately oxidised. 15 cm wide striking 315°, dipping 88°W.	10.35	35.8
40204	516369	9053043	Outcrop rock chip at trench KC24. Surface is weakly to moderately oxidised. Massive quartz sulphide vein with sulphides 30-35% disseminations. Strongly silicified. Qtz=sulphides>hem-goe-lim>ser>MnO. MnO as fracture fill at places. Sample 40203 and 40204 together taken over 30 cm of vein.	10.80	79.5
40205	516377	9053044	Outcrop rock chip at trench KC24. Strongly silicified, moderately-strongly oxidised. Sulphides to 20% in with asp>py. Crustiform>colloform banding. Drusy quartz. Very dense vein hosted in altered andesite. <1% jarosite in vugs. Series of <1 cm sheeted quartz and quartz-sulphide veins.	17.70	115
40206	516378	9053044	Outcrop rock chip at trench KC24. Series of sheeted, banded crustiform-colloform quartz veins with < 1mm sulphide stringers. Moderate to strongly oxidised. Visible sulphide's (py) < 1%. Drusy quartz vein with comb texture infill.	26.90	52.9
40207	516378	9053044	Outcrop rock chip at trench KC24. Oxidised quartz-sulphide vein. Massive and dense with sulphides up 30-40%. Strongly silicified with milky quartz vein at places.	9.41	80.6
40208	516381	9053043	Outcrop rock chip at trench KC24. Quartz-sulphide vein breccia 50 cm wide. Central portion brecciated with sulphide clasts. Sulphides 10-20% as clusters. Vein moderately oxidized but strongly oxidized at places. Vugs infilled by botryoidal-rosette like quartz textures. Qtz>sulphides>goe-hem-lim>ser>>MnO>jarosite.	8.71	42.9
40209	516368	9053027	Outcrop rock chip at trench KC25. Pinch and swell drusy milky quartz veins (1-4 cm) stockwork with strike 160°/dip 80°W.	2.72	19.1
40210	516376	9053034	Outcrop rock chip at trench KC25. Quartz-sulphide vein (10-30 cm).	19.25	64.8

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Geology Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
40211	516389	9052977	Outcrop rock chip at trench KC30. Massive, strongly silicified, weakly to moderate oxidised. Druses infill by botryoidal rosette like quartz textures. Sulphides 30-40%.	15.05	74.3
40212	516418	9053022	Rock chip outcrop sampled at a dug pit along ridgetop walking trail (NW of Ununa creek). Partially/moderately oxidised quartz-sulphide vein with by strong phyllic-argillic clays. Pinch and swell vein (<1 cm to 15 cm wide) at strike 127°/dip 55° NE.	0.12	0.57
40251	516361	9053085	A 60cm wide strongly silicified quartz-pyrite vein with FeO and MnO coatings, pyrite over 15%, comb-saccharoidal, colloform & bladed quartz textures taken from the main Kimono vein near trench KC22.	38.20	470
40252	516453	9052862	A 1m wide massive strongly silicified quartz-pyrite vein, saccharoidal, comb quartz with abundant fine pyrite, minor jarosite coating vugs, trending 155°/dip 75° NE, hosted in ~7m wide argillic alteration zone within undifferentiated volcanics. Taken from the main Kimono vein near trench KC28.	12.85	50.1
40253	516423	9052945	A grab sample from trench KC29 in a 10cm quartz-pyrite vein. Chalcedonic, saccharoidal, comb quartz with colloform banded fine pyrite. Vein is parallel & adjacent to 2m wide massive main Kimono vein.	7.59	102
40254	516381	9053028	Massive strongly silicified quartz-pyrite vein outcrop, colloform, comb with weak brecciation in parts. Sample taken from the main Kimono vein near trench KC25.	12.30	63.1
40255	516381	9053029	Massive strongly silicified quartz-pyrite vein outcrop, colloform, comb with weak brecciation in parts. Sample taken from the main Kimono vein near trench KC25.	22.10	123
40256	516394	9052974	A 20cm quartz-pyrite vein with crustiform, colloform, comb quartz with banded fine pyrite, parallel to & ~10m west of the main Kimono vein, steeply dipping SW.	2.68	68.9
40257	516405	9052981	Massive strong silicification and quartz vein outcrop with limonite coatings, trending 140-150/88 SW. Taken from the Kimono vein north of trench KC18 in Ununa Ck.	1.11	2.47

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Directors of the Company. For additional information please visit our website at www.frontierresources.net.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 (sq.km)*	Grant Date	Expiry Date
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	130	441.72		

*1 sub-block approx. 3.41 sq.km

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 if 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.*	• All samples were collected, bagged and labelled onsite, and transported to the field Camp by or under the supervision of a geologist or experienced field assistant. • In camp, the samples were checked to verify numbers; sun dried and packed in sealed poly-weave sacks for consignment to the ALS laboratory in Brisbane where all samples are sorted, pulverised (85%<75µm) up to 2kg and fire assayed for total gold with a 30g charge. A 0.5g charge was used Aqua Regia analysis for gold and elements. Gold determinations by Aqua Regia are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used. • All sample locations and sample numbers were logged in a sample ledger. • 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 has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program.
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 has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program. • Sampling sizes, type and location are appropriate for the quartz vein material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *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.*	• Samples taken by Frontier have been sent to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane for preparation. All samples are crushed to 70% less then 2mm and rotary split off to 250g, sorted and pulverised (85%<75µm) up to 2kg with a final 30g submitted for assay. • Every 50samples is selected at random for routine Quality Control tests (LOG-QC).
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.*	• Rock samples taken by Frontier have been sent to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane for preparation. Prepared samples are fire assayed at the ALS laboratory for total gold with a 30g charge (FA50/AA). • All rock, trench and soil samples have undergone aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS Finish (ME-MS41) at the ALS laboratory in Brisbane for a suite of 51 elements (Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, Ln, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr). • For gold assays > 50 ppm, gravimetric assaying was completed with Au 50g FA-GRAV finish (Au-GRA22) and Ore Grade As – Aqua Regia (As-OG46) at the ALS Townsville laboratories. • Levels of accuracy are obtained in the ALS assaying results of Au 0.005 ppm (0.02 ppm for Aqua Regia), Ag 0.01 ppm, As 0.1 ppm, Ba 10 ppm, Cu 0.2 ppm, Mo 0.05 ppm, Pb 0.2 ppm, Sb 0.05 ppm and Zn 2 ppm. • Samples have been stored at ALS laboratories for future re-analysis if required. • Standard and blank samples (OREAS 62d) have been used by Frontier which have been inserted every 20th sample for the current fieldwork program. Final gravimetric ALS results indicate adequate assay comparisons of gold and silver from these standards used. • Duplicates, Standards and Blanks have been used by ALS Laboratories for their own quality assurance procedures.
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 has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program. • All assay data is stored as digital Excel spreadsheets and stored in reports submitted to the MRA library in digital PDF and Excel formats.
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 has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program. • Trench and rock samples were located initially by GPS and tape and compass surveying of creeks and GPS readings taken. Soil sampling was done at 20m spacing using corrected slope distance. Trench sample spacing was generally 0.5-1.0m. • 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 has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program. • 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	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	• *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.*	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 generally at 1m intervals.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Access to site is controlled and remote. Rock and trench samples are stored on-site in a remote field camp. Site employees transport samples to the PNG Capital of Port Moresby by helicopter. Local employees transport the samples to the analytical lab via air cargo. The laboratory compound in Brisbane, Australia 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 has been amalgamated with Frontier Gold PNG Ltd with effect on 31 December 2020 and has IPA company registration number 1-48997. • 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. • Frontier has applied for a two year tenement renewal due 24th February 2021 which required a 50% reduction in tenement size. As part of this renewal process, a landowner Warden's hearing was successfully completed on 19th May 2021 and the final Annual Technical report was lodged 21st May 2021. • All TERM1 commitments have been met and Frontier awaits a recommendation for renewal of the tenement for a further two years (TERM2) by the MRA, to be approved by the MAC for final signing by the Mining Minister.
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 steam sediment sampling and rock chip sampling. • Newmont 1985-1988 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. From 1989-1992 Newmont completed 2nd phase drilling. • Dome Resources purchased the Exploration license from Newmont in 1992 and completed feasibility studies in the ML104, granted in 1994, with first gold poured in December 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 the MRA and the appointed liquidator/administrator. New investment is currently being sought by the administrator to re-establish mining operations and re-commence 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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 has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program. • Frontier has acquired historical reports with drillhole and trench information that have been reviewed and interpreted. • Digital databases have also been acquired over most prospects within EL2531 and have formed part of the regional evaluation process used for the 50% tenement reduction process required for tenement renewal
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are reported typically within veins. Trench grades are compiled using length weighting. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The relationship between historical mineralisation widths & intercept lengths from trench/costeans is moderately well understood. • Historical drillholes are generally targeted perpendicular to known veins. True width projections are noted in Tables are noted where relevant within the text of this report. • No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program.
Diagrams	• *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 drillhole rock, soil and trench/costean intercepts are included where relevant.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *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 all drilling, trench and soil sample results has occurred in historical reports and reported here where appropriate. • Representative reporting of Exploration Results by Frontier is comprehensive.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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 to date has been included in this and previous ASX announcements. • Historical drill hole assay data from the Kimono prospect have yet to be acquired. Drill core from the Kimono prospect are currently stored at the Saki camp and have been re-logged. These may be re-sampled if assay results cannot be obtained.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Current Frontier exploration is aimed at testing for lateral extensions of known veins and interpreted vein systems at Kimono and Saki prospect areas. • Appropriate plans are included where possible. • The nature of planned further work is provided in the body of text.