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ASX Limited
Market Announcements Platform

15 June 2021

Fieldcrew Successfully Mobilised to the Saki Gold Project

- Frontier geologists have mobilised to the Saki gold prospect to continue with a trench sampling and mapping program to test and confirm continuity of the Saki I, II, III and IV veins as part of the preliminary process to achieve a JORC Resource.
- The program is expected to continue for six weeks to confirm drill targets. There are no landowner issues and weather has been fine with two trenches already mapped and sampled.

Frontier Resources Limited (**Frontier** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that a fieldcrew has been mobilised to the advanced Saki gold prospect (Figure 1) to undertake hand trenching, detailed geological mapping, outcrop rock and soil sampling.

Saki is interpreted to be a high-level epithermal vein system. The project has 6 main NNW structures, up to 1400 m of identified strike. Several structures are spread across a 700 m wide zone (Figure 2). A number of EW cross structures bisect the NNW structures; and a third set of NW trending tension gashes occur between the major NNW structures. All structures appear mineralised, with patch high grade mineralisation.

To determine a JORC resource estimate, key areas require attention prior to further drilling (refer to ASX Announcement dated 7 October 2019):

- Historical stage 1 Drill Program SK01 to 28 totalling 2318.4m (refer to ASX Announcement dated 7 October 2019). During this fieldwork program, Frontier will try to locate drill core within ML104. Collar locations need to be checked and drill core needs to be inventoried if available and a select proportion of 60-120 samples re-assayed.
- Historical stage 2 Drill Program SK09 to SK47 totalling 1877.0m (refer to ASX Announcement dated 5 August 2019). Frontier has catalogued the drill core currently stored at the Saki camp. Where required a select proportion of samples will be re-assayed.
- The project will require more detailed topographic data control through satellite imagery.
- A bulk density program needs to be initiated on drill core. Frontier has already completed a bulk density program for Stage 2 drilling core stored at Saki.
- Twin drill holes are required to determine if historical drill data is repeatable.
- Work up a drill programme to bolster current drill data. This will include further trench sampling (Figure 2), regional rock sampling and mapping as planned in the current fieldwork program.

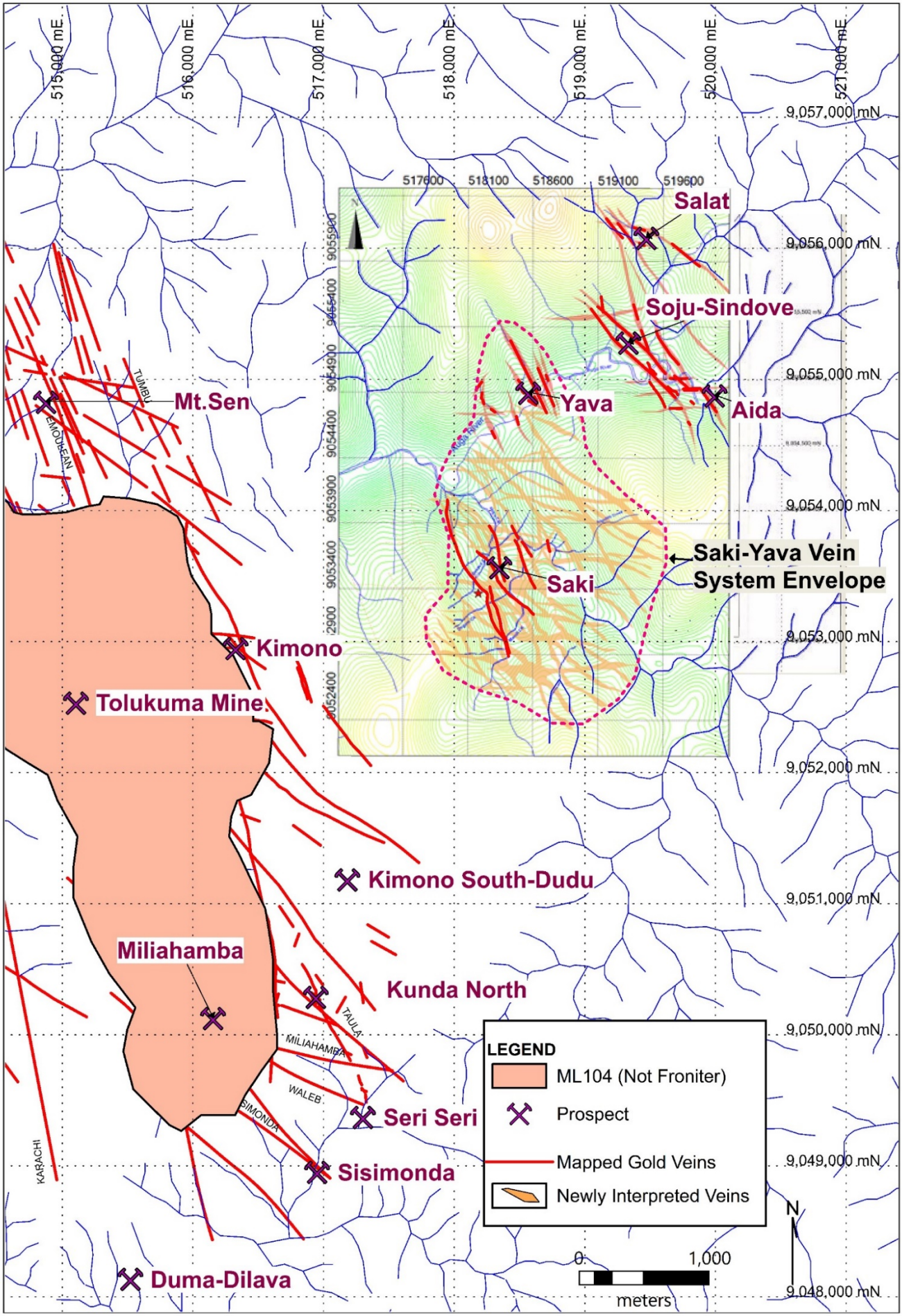

Figure 1: Saki-Yava Vein System

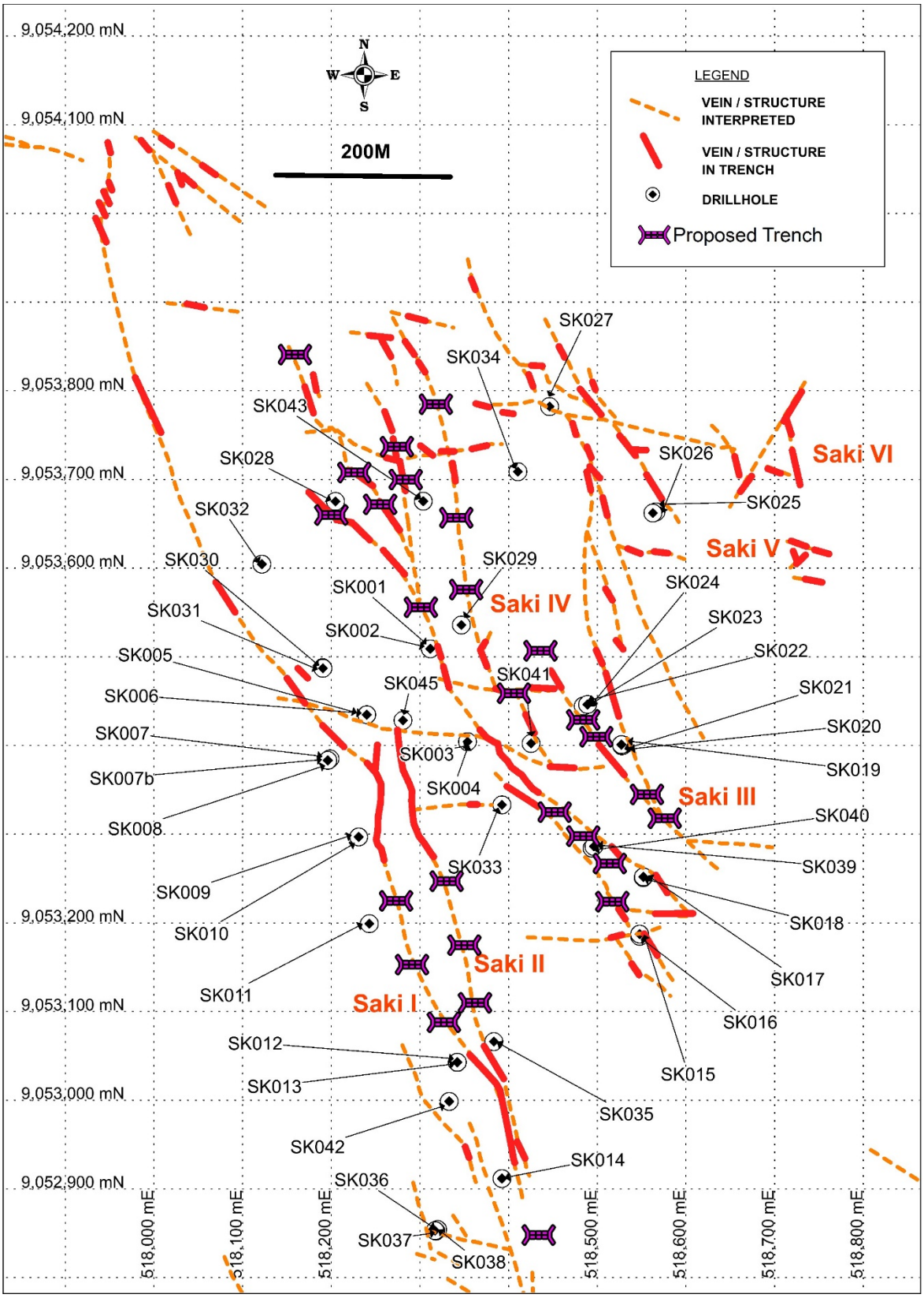

Figure 2: Saki Vein System Drill Holes and Proposed New Trench Locations

Trenching has commenced at the Saki I vein with two trenches ST1 (Photo 1) and ST2 (Photo 2) already mapped and sampled (Figure 3). Trench ST3 (Photo 3) has been cleared ready for mapping and sampling. Clearing of Trench ST4 has commenced, however thick soil cover has caused some delay with local workers needing to dig down to about 2m to get to bedrock in trenches ST2, ST3 and ST4.

A total of 28 trench samples collected so far.

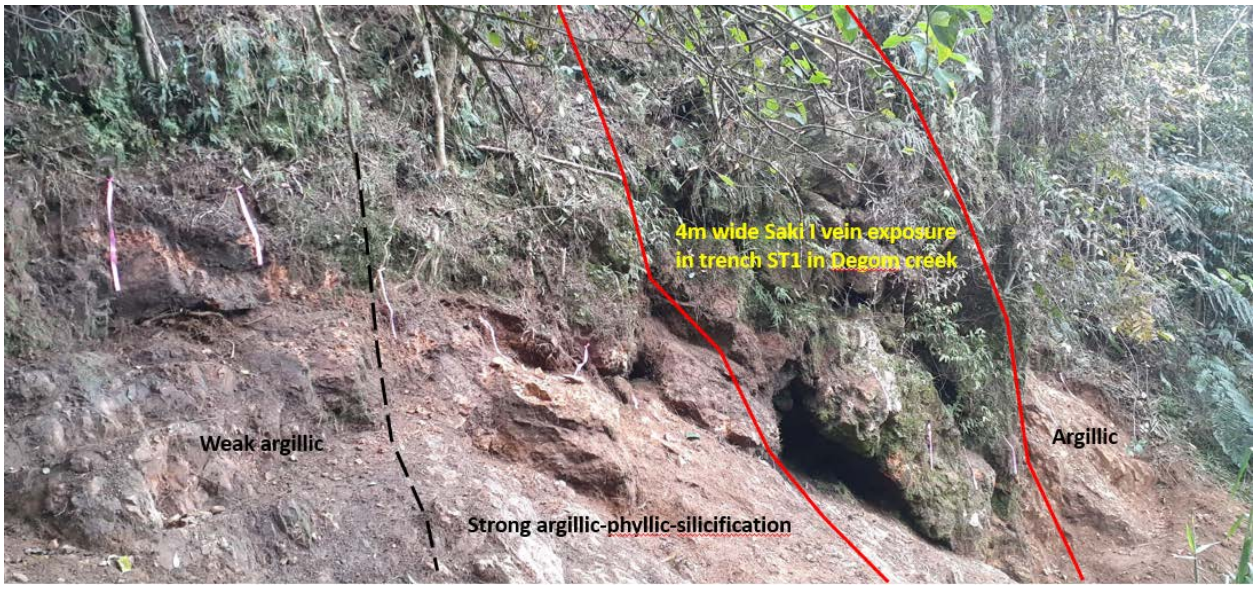

Photo 1: Saki I Trench ST1 in Degom Creek showing 4m wide exposure of massive crystalline quartz+pyrite+stibnite ± orpiment.

Photo 2 Far-left: Saki I Trench ST2

Photo 3 near left: Saki I Trench ST3

Reconnaissance geological mapping has been completed between Degom and Mandi Creeks (Figure 3). At Mandi Creek a 20m wide exposure shows three separate veins 30cm, 2m (Saki I) and 7m wide (Saki II) with strong argillic-phyllic alteration where 6 outcrop rock samples have been collected. Mapping has been completed at Geseva Creek with 13 rock samples taken.

Saki Prospect – Summary of Historical Drilling Results

To add clarity to the historical data, drilling results have been calculated in gram.metre values (gold assay value x true width metres) for all intersections with grades greater than 1.0g/t Au and widths greater than 0.5m (Table 1). Best gram.metre intersections are mostly confined to veins at Saki I (**37.1**), Saki II (**16.0**), Saki III (**82.8**) and Saki IV (**41.4**). These indicate areas where to focus additional fieldwork ahead of additional drilling (Figure 3).

Table 1: Gram.metres for Mineralised Drill Intercepts

(true width > 0.5 m or grade > 1.0 g/t Au)

Hole No	Interval True Width (m)	Start Depth (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gram.metres
Saki I				
SK007	2.9	51	1.04	**3.0**
SK008	8.8	62.4	1.63	**14.3**
SK009	21.21	7.0	1.75	**37.1**
SK010	1.16	47.1	0.1	0.1
SK011	2.2	56.9	1.26	**2.8**
SK012	2.25	41.1	0.96	**2.2**
SK013	1.93	71.75	0.18	0.3
SK030	3.38	50.4	2.89	**9.8**
SK032	3.3	13.4	1.48	**4.9**
	0.17	70.1	1.49	**0.3**
SK035	7.06	45.2	2.28	**16.1**
SK036	2.15	44.6	3.25	**7.0**
SK042	1.74	61.0	1.82	**3.2**
Saki II				
SK005	3.76	20.3	2.09	**7.9**
SK006	0.9	27.0	0.24	0.2
SK009	2.47	115.0	0.72	**1.8**
SK014	2.25	21.5	7.10	**16.0**
SK035	6.17	30.7	1.55	**9.6**
SK042	1.93	125.8	1.29	**2.5**
SK045	1.91	99.1	0.53	**1.0**
Saki III				
SK001	0.97	20.6	5.26	**5.1**
SK002	1.74	21.3	2.53	**4.4**
SK003	1.15	12.5	3.20	**3.68**
	3.5	44.6	3.36	**11.76**
SK004	0.69	50.2	2.32	**1.6**
	0.72	97.9	24.0	**17.3**
SK017	2.63	34.7	5.14	**13.5**
SK018	2.17	84.7	3.50	**7.6**
SK029	0.77	70.2	8.27	**6.4**
SK033	1.36	28.9	10.46	**14.2**
	2.72	38.8	1.59	**4.3**
	15.86	74.1	5.22	**82.8**
SK039	1.06	30.2	3.87	**4.1**
SK040	0.99	18.7	3.03	**3.0**
SK041	2.08	22.7	1.46	**3.0**
	9.7	79.0	2.45	**23.8**
Saki IV				
SK019	1.59	24.6	26.03	**41.4**
	1.36	34.1	2.36	**3.2**
SK020	0.86	31.8	12.29	**10.6**
SK021	7.37	49.3	4.21	**31.1**
SK023	7.53	25.9	1.59	**12.0**
SK024	1.84	40.0	0.73	**1.3**
SK026	2.12	109.8	2.56	**5.4**
Saki V				
SK025	1.06	19.8	1.02	**1.1**
SK027	0.64	23.5	2.82	**1.8**

Tension Gashes				
SK016	0.66	15	0.82	0.5
SK028	0.68	52	13.87	**9.4**
SK043	5.21	73.9	6.12	**31.9**

Gold mineralisation continues to depth in the Saki III vein with 0.72m at 24.0g/t Au from 97.9m downhole depth. Deepest intersections from drill holes include:

Saki I:	1.91m at 0.53g/t Au	from 99.1m
Saki II:	1.93m at 1.29g/t Au	from 125.8m
Saki III:	0.72m at 24.0g/t Au	from 97.9m
Saki IV:	2.12m at 2.56g/t Au	from 109.8m
Saki V:	0.64m at 2.82g/t Au	from 23.5m

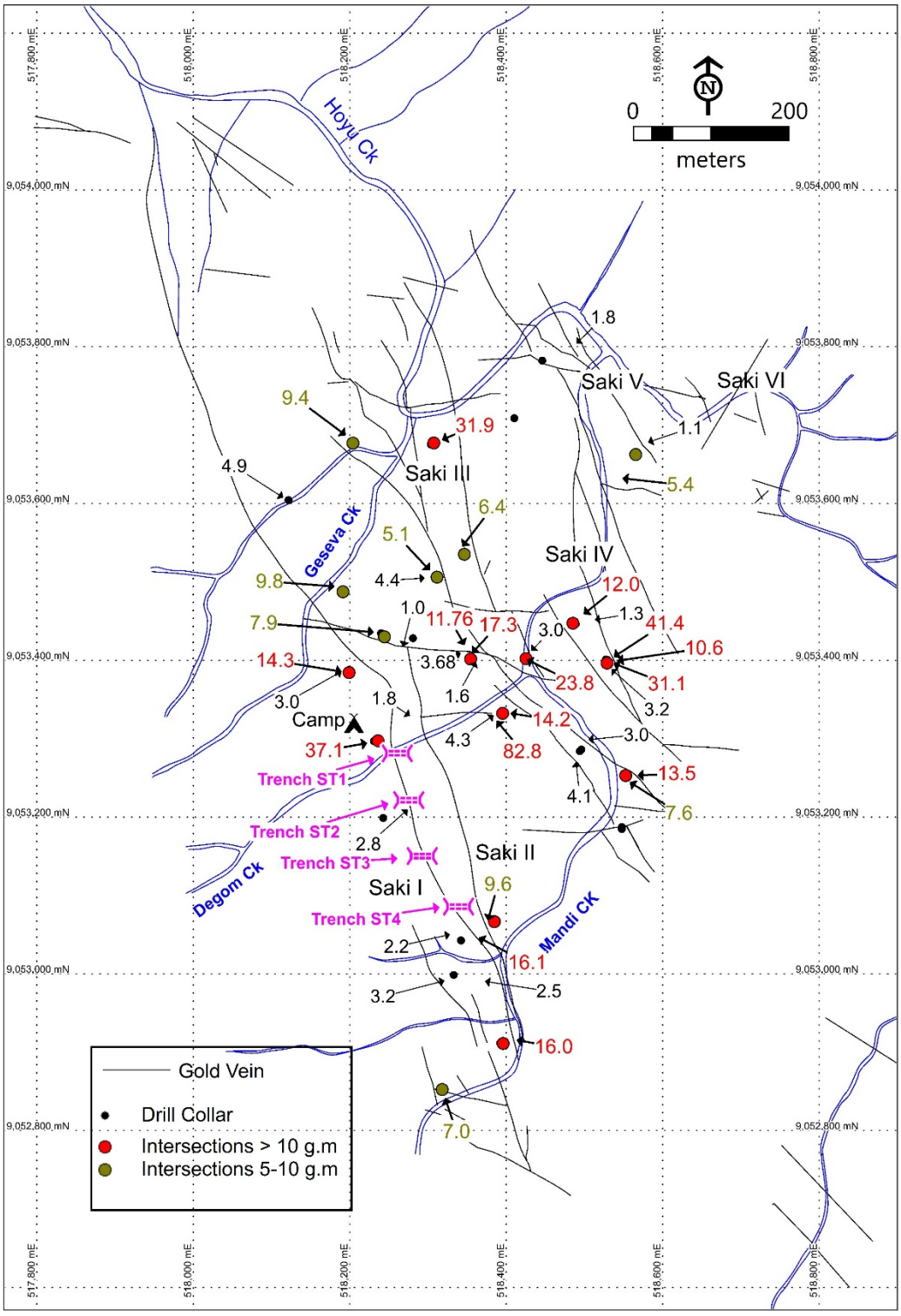

Figure 3: Saki Vein System Drilling Results (gram.m)

Frontier is committed to maintaining landowner relations (Photo 4 and 5) and will send in a professional landowner liaison officer to assist in any compensation payments and clear the way for future exploration at Saki, Kimono and Kunda North prospects (Figure 1)

Photo 4: Field team at Saki after morning toolbox meeting

Photo 5: Locals Receiving School Stationary

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.*	• Historical drill core samples were sawn in two, with half returned to the core tray for visual inspection and the other half sent to the Tolukuma Gold Mines (TGM) lab for assaying. Downhole surveys were completed. • Sampling was supervised and reported by on-site geologists to ensure sample representivity. • Historical diamond core HQ drilling was done to obtain mineralised vein sections in multiples of 50cm then to work back to the remainder of the core section to be assayed at intervals marked by the site geologist and separated by wooden core markers. 2kg samples were oven dried for 6-8hrs @ 120DegC, crushed to -2mm, split by Riffle Jones splitter. 300g were pulverised to <75microns with >95% passing with a final 20g submitted for assay. • All rock and trench samples were logged in a rock-chip sample ledger and assayed using standard laboratory techniques. All sampling were supervised and reported by on-site geologists. • 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).*	• Longyear38 man portable drill rig operated by United Pacific Drilling for historical drilling. • PQ and HQ diamond core was orientated. • No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier.
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.*	• Core was visually assessed on-site on tables constructed at the core shed at Saki camp. • Historical drilling recovery was essentially 98 – 100% with an average of over 99%. • Diamond impregnated bits and driller experience contributed to good core recoveries. No relationship exists between grade and recovery. • No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier.
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.*	• Drill core was sampled logged on paper by an experienced geologist for alteration mineralogy, lithology and mineralisation. Geotechnical parameters included recovery, compressive strength and RQD to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Core trays were photographed in two trays at a time. Part of the logging included unconfined compressive strength estimations. • Logging was qualitative in nature and based on geological observations. Detailed geological descriptions were hand-written into a drill log for each core section and transferred to spreadsheets. • The total length and 100% of all drill core was logged. • Trench samples geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier.
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.*	• Drill core samples were sawn in two, with half returned to the core tray for visual logging and all the other half sent to the TGM lab for assaying. • Drill half core 2kg samples were submitted to the Laboratory for sample preparation and assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Sampling was supervised by TGM's Senior Geologist by visual inspection. Core sample sizes of 50cm as determined by the geologist by visual inspection are appropriate for the quartz vein material being sampled. • Core was transported to the on-site laboratory by helicopter. • Procedures of drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising was practiced by TGM local laboratories for analysis. Pulps were irregularly sent to an outside independent laboratory for quality checking. • Sampling has been supervised by TGM's Senior Geologist and sample 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.*	• Rock samples taken by Frontier have been sent to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane for preparation. All samples were sorted and pulverised (85%<75µm) up to 2kg. They were 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 (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). • Levels of accuracy obtained from ALS assaying results are Au 0.01 ppm, 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. • All samples have been stored at ALS laboratories for future re-analysis if required. • Duplicates and blank have not been used by Frontier due to the reconnaissance nature of the sampling program by Frontier. Duplicates have not been reported from historical reports. • Duplicates, Standards and Blanks have been used by ALS Laboratories for their own quality assurance procedures. • 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. • No Geophysical tools were used.
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.*	• Historical drill holes were located initially by tape and compass surveying for drill sections and long sections. • No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier. • Trench/costeans were located initially by GPS and tape and compass surveying of creeks taken. • 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 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*	• No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier. • Historical drill holes are designed to intersect known mineralisation from surface trench results in a nominally perpendicular orientation as much as is practicable. • Sample intervals are selected based upon observed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	geological features and the strike of the narrow quartz veins. • Trench samples are 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 quartz veins. • Trench/costean samples have been taken selectively within each trench.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Access to site is controlled and remote. Soil, 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 IPA Certification Number: 91414 was re-issued on 26th April 2019 and originally Certified 8th November 2005. An amalgamation of Frontier Copper (PNG) Ltd and Frontier Gold (PNG) Ltd has been approved by the PNG Investment Promotion Authority (IPA) and awaiting the issue of new certificate. • 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. A Warden's Landowner hearing was held on 24th May 2021 as part of the renewal process.
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. New investment is currently being sought to refurbish the mine and establish a resource drilling program on ML104. 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.*	• The Tolukuma group of vein systems are intrusive related epithermal Au-Ag quartz veins hosted within rocks of the Pliocene Mt Cameron Volcanic Complex. • The Mt.Davidson Volcanics are comprised of a complex

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of Andesitic flow units and Pyroclastic flow units that have been subsequently intruded by quartz Diorites and Monzonites. • The Kagi Metamorphics comprise the basement rocks in the Tolukuma area. A sequence of subaerial volcanics of Middle Miocene to Early Pliocene age unconformably overlies the metamorphic basement rocks. Small stocks, 1-5km across, of diorite, porphyritic microdiorite, hornblende-feldspar porphyry, monzonite and granodiorite have been mapped intruding the Kagi Metamorphics and Mt. Davidson Volcanics in the licence area. • Saki Prospect lies entirely within the Mt. Davidson Volcanics unit and comprises a swarm of gold-bearing fissure veins located within a broad arcuate NNW-trending zone with approximate dimensions of 1,500m x 600m. The vein swarm may be localised within a large-scale dilational flexure of the overall regional NNW structural trend of the area. • Sheeted and stockwork veins and vuggy quartz structures are commonly observed in the West Saki area. Quartz vein textures include massive to coarsely crystalline quartz, microcrystalline quartz, comb and crustiform quartz infilling vugs, and subordinate blue-green chalcedony. Hydrothermal alteration of the pyroclastic sequence is widespread and intense and occurred in two main phases: an early regional propylitic phase and a later silica-argillic/phyllic phase which occurred in several pulses and is associated with the gold mineralisation.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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 been acquired over a number of prospects within EL2531 and form part of the regional evaluation of prospects within EL2531. This evaluation has been used for the 50% tenement reduction process as 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. Assay results from the Frontier sampling have been received and interpreted. • 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.
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*	• All meaningful exploration data to date has been included in this and previous ASX announcements. • All geochemical analysis has been completed by independent geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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. • A Warden's Hearing and all Expenditure and Work Commitments have been completed for the first term of the tenement (2 years). An application for a further two year renewal is pending MRA recommendations.