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ASX Limited  
Market Announcements Platform

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## Saki Trenching Confirms Continuity of Mineralised Veins

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- Frontier has completed 14 trenches with 121 trench samples and 33 rock chip samples dispatched to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane for analysis.
  - Mapping of trenches across Saki I, II and III veins confirm continuity of veining which will assist in the process to achieve a Mineral Resource.
  - An independent Mineral Resource consultancy group has been engaged to interpret historical data with an aim of defining a Mineral Resource and exploration strategy for continued project development at Saki.
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Frontier Resources Limited (**Frontier** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that its current fieldwork program at Saki has determined continuity of veins Saki I, II and II from the 14 trenches dug over 214 metres completed to date (Table 1). A total of 121 trench samples and 33 rock chip samples have been dispatched to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane for analysis from a total of 214 trench samples and 46 rock chip samples collected to date. Remaining samples will be sent to the laboratory at the end of the fieldwork program scheduled for 19<sup>th</sup> July.

An independent resource geological company has been engaged to review all historical drilling and trenching data with the objective of defining a Mineral Resource estimate. Frontier will re-sample select drill core from historical drillholes SK029 to SK045, currently stored at the Saki camp, as part of the process to verify historical assay results. Additional density measurements of various geology from the drill core will help provide the necessary information for a Mineral Resource estimate.

Over the past three weeks, the Saki geological team also completed 1.1km of reconnaissance geological mapping and detailed geological mapping along the Saki I and II veins between Degom and Mandi Creeks (Figure 1). Impressive vein exposures were located ranging in thickness from between 2 to 7 metres. At the Saki II vein outcrop in Degom Creek (Figure 1), the main vein is 5m wide with milky and translucent quartz where visible gold is exposed (Photo 1) in Outcrop Rock Sample #98159 (518278e, 9053345n)..

The Degom creek intersects the SAKI I, SAKI II and SAKI III veins in sequence following the Degom SW to NE drainage pattern (Figure 1). Andesite is the host rock to the Saki veins and was mapped along the entire length of the Degom creek. Several NNW-SSE quartz veins and stringers crop out along this creek. Competent andesite provides a good impermeable host and is a factor in confining the mineralising fluids to the fissure veins and enhancing the gold grade, rather than these fluids dissipating into permeable tuffs.

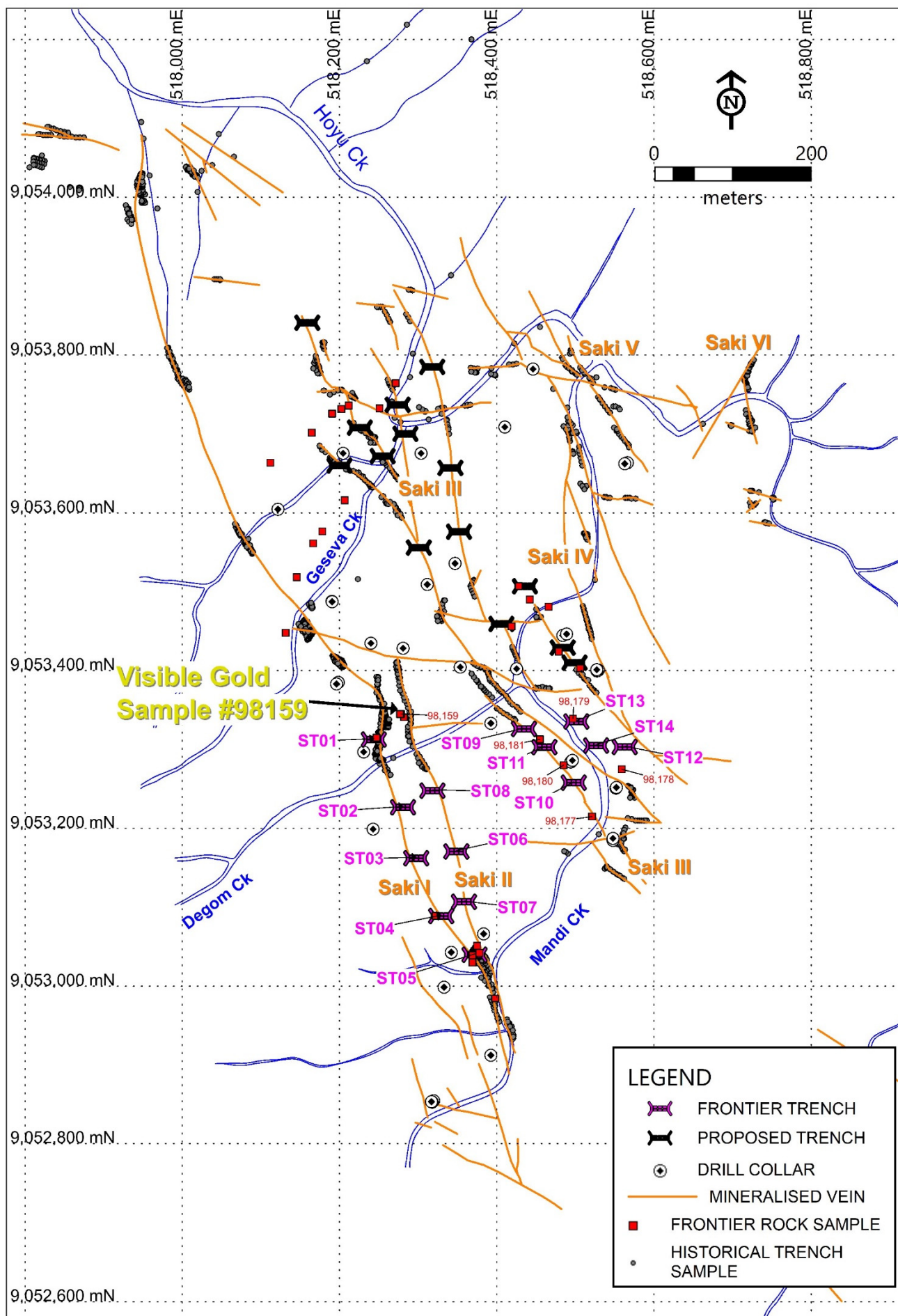


Figure 1: Saki Frontier Trench Locations.



**Photo 1:** Visible Gold from Saki II Vein Outcrop Sample #98159.

**Table 1: Trenching Progress Summary (Refer to Figure 1)**

Week	Vein	Trench No.	Trench central coordinate		No. of Meters	No. of Samples
			Easting (m)	Northing (m)		
1	Saki I	ST01	518245	9053314	14	14
1	Saki I	ST02	518281	9053229	14	14
1	Saki I	ST03	518297	9053162	15	15
2	Saki I	ST04	518331	9053090	22	22
2	Saki II	ST05	518372	9053040	26	26
2	Saki II	ST06	518349	9053172	10	6
2	Saki II	ST07	518358	9053109	14	14
2	Saki II	ST08	518320	9053248	6	6
3	Saki III	ST09	518432	9053326	47	47
3	Saki III	ST10	518500	9053258	10	10
3	Saki III	ST11	518459	9053304	13	13
3	Saki III	ST12	518563	9053404	10	10
3	Saki III	ST13	518501	9053335	7	7
3	Saki III	ST14	518527	9053306	6	6

**Trench ST01:** Completed to validate historical sampling of the Saki I vein outcrop. A 2m wide mapped strong kaolinite-illite-fuchsite zone is followed by 4m of strong silicification trending 330° with narrow quartz veinlets. The Saki I vein outcrop starts from 7m to 10.5m (3.5m in length).

**Trench ST02:** Trench geology is comprised of weathered propylitic pyroclastics from 0 to 6m and weak to moderate argillic altered pyroclastics from 6m to 14m. Narrow quartz-geothite-MnO veins/veinlets and strong fracturing are mapped from 6m to 12m.

**Trench ST03:** Mineralisation and alteration is more pronounced in the first two metre interval (Photo 2). Trench ST03 is composed of undifferentiated volcanic rocks. Two distinct fractures are prominent consisting of MnO<sub>2</sub>+quartz stringers. The two-metre zone is moderately oxidised but strong oxidation is pervasive along fractures. Mineralisation and alteration remains open towards the west.





**Photo 2:** Trench ST03 with a 4m Zone of Stockwork Veins

**Trench ST04:** Thick overburden soil material (over bedrock) varies in vertical thickness from about 1 to 2 metres. At about 16.0m to 22.0m sheeted veins are overprinted by strong supergene white clay alteration. Sulphides occur in very trace amounts as disseminations in both clay and veins. Mineralisation continues towards the west.

**Trench ST05, 06 & 08:** These three trenches were hand dug with a total length of 42m. The dominant lithological unit hosting the veins is strongly altered, fined grained, equi-granular intrusive that is moderately to strongly weathered. Due to deep, intense weathering, most of the geological structures were completely obliterated. Trench ST05 is the only trench with limited weathering and thus the preservation of spectacular quartz veining.

**Trench ST07:** Mineralisation and alteration is hosted in andesite. From 0.0m to 4.0m, strongly weathered overburden soil material dominates above bedrock andesite. From 10.5m to 14.0m, moderate to strong silicification associated with quartz sulphide stockwork to sheeted veins occur. Mineralisation and alteration are open towards the west. The interval from 6.0m to 14.0m may represent the surface expression of the Saki I Vein.

**Trench ST09 (Photo 3):** Lithology is dominated by andesite which is moderately to strongly weathered and hydrothermally altered at places. A series of NNW-SSE quartz veins and stringers were intersected in this trench. A second major mineralised trend is mapped from 14.5m to 22.0m trending NW-SE to NNW-SSE. From 30.0m to 32.0m hematite altered and silica-clay altered clasts occur in a weathered andesite matrix with a clast of milky crystalline quartz vein. From 41.0m to 47.0m a third major mineralised trend occurs at 36.0m and is open towards the east.





**Photo 3:** Trench ST09 Looking West Towards the Start of the Trench.

**Trench ST10, ST11 and ST12:** Fine grained, equiangular andesite is the only bedrock rock type that was intersected. In areas where epithermal quartz veins intersect the andesites, strong pervasive silicification of the wall rock overprints the background alteration forming the vein alteration halos. Unlike the veins that outcrop in the creeks, deep intense weathering of the bedrock in the trenches has leached most of the sulphides resulting in the veins to be sulphide-poor and oxide-rich.

**Trench ST13:** Quartz>MnO veins (1 to 10 cm wide) associated with strong silicification. Sericite halos occur from 0.0 m to 3.0 m with veins trending 340-355°.

**Saki III and IV Reconnaissance Mapping and Sampling:** Approximately 750m of reconnaissance mapping was completed on Saki III and IV veins in the lower Degom-Mandi junction area. A total of 12 proposed trenches were marked with 11 rock samples collected. Five rock chip samples were collected from Saki III veins (98177-98181) with sample 98178 showing comb and colloform quartz with up to 10% Pyrite (Photo 3).



**Photo 3:** Rock Sample from Saki III Vein of Comb and Colloform Quartz with 10% Pyrite.

## Community Relations

Frontier is committed to continuing dialogue with the local community, landowners and the local Chiefs. A consultant Community Relations Officer has been appointed and is currently on-site at Saki. Numerous meetings have been completed with landowners from the Saki, Kimono, Seri-Seri and Kunda prospect areas in preparation for future fieldwork activities. Meetings are necessary to explain the national guidelines of compensation payments for land disturbance and the significance of the work Frontier is undertaking.

A community gathering was also held on the northern side of Hoyu Creek at Saki in relation to a newly established elementary school in the area. Frontier will continue to assist the local communities by providing educational books and school stationery.

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](http://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 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Sampling was supervised and reported by on-site geologists to ensure sample representivity.</li> <li>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 &lt;75microns with &gt;95% passing with a final 20g submitted for assay.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Material aspects of the mineralisation are noted in the text of the document.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Longyear38 man portable drill rig operated by United Pacific Drilling for historical drilling.</li> <li>PQ and HQ diamond core was orientated.</li> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core was visually assessed on-site on tables constructed at the core shed at Saki camp.</li> <li>Historical drilling recovery was essentially 98 – 100% with an average of over 99%.</li> <li>Diamond impregnated bits and driller experience contributed to good core recoveries. No relationship exists between grade and recovery.</li> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The total length and 100% of all drill core was logged.</li> <li>Trench samples geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</li> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Drill half core 2kg samples were submitted to the Laboratory for sample preparation and assaying.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Core was transported to the on-site laboratory by helicopter.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Sampling has been supervised by TGM's Senior Geologist and sample sizes are appropriate for the quartz vein material being sampled.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock samples taken by Frontier have been sent to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane for preparation. All samples were sorted and pulverised (85% &lt; 75µm) up to 2kg. They were fire assayed at the ALS laboratory for total gold with a 30g charge (FA50/AA).</li> <li>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).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>All samples have been stored at ALS laboratories for future re-analysis if required.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Duplicates, Standards and Blanks have been used by ALS Laboratories for their own quality assurance procedures.</li> <li>Historical procedures undertaken by TGM were appropriate. Samples were crushed and prepared as 20g samples for assaying for a partial aqua regia digest and</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Geophysical tools were used.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verified by senior geologist and other geologists onsite at the time.</li> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program.</li> <li>All assay data is stored as digital Excel spreadsheets and stored in reports submitted to the MRA library in digital PDF and Excel formats.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historical drill holes were located initially by tape and compass surveying for drill sections and long sections.</li> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier.</li> <li>Trench/costeans were located initially by GPS and tape and compass surveying of creeks taken.</li> <li>Map Datum is AGD66.</li> <li>Topographic control is low with 40m contours from 1:100,000 plans and 10m contours from airborne DTM contours.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to any attached plans and tables for rock and trench/costean spacing.</li> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Sample compositing was not applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier.</li> <li>Historical drill holes are designed to intersect known mineralisation from surface trench results in a nominally perpendicular orientation as much as is practicable.</li> <li>Sample intervals are selected based upon observed geological features and the strike of the narrow quartz veins.</li> <li>Trench samples are taken to intersect known mineralisation from surface trench results in a nominally perpendicular orientation as much as is practicable.</li> <li>Sample intervals are selected based upon observed geological features and the strike of the quartz veins.</li> <li>Trench/costean samples have been taken selectively within each trench.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been performed.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. An amalgamation of Frontier Copper (PNG) Ltd and Frontier Gold (PNG) Ltd has been completed by the PNG Investment Promotion Authority (IPA) and Certificate of Amalgamation issued 31 December 2020 with company registration number I-48997.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Frontier has applied for a two year tenement renewal due 24<sup>th</sup> February 2021 which required a 50% reduction in tenement size. A Warden's Landowner hearing was held on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2021 as part of the renewal process.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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 2<sup>nd</sup> phase drilling.</li> <li>Dome Resources purchased the Exploration license from Newmont in 1992 and completed feasibility studies. The Mining Lease ML104 was granted to Clayfield Pty Ltd on 29<sup>th</sup> August 1994, with first gold poured in December 1995. On 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1995, Clayfield Pty Ltd changed its name to Tolukuma Gold Mines Pty Ltd owned by Dome Resources Ltd.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>In 2006 DRD sold its interest to Emperor Mines Ltd.</li> <li>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. Asidokona went into liquidation in October 2015 and the Tolukuma gold project is now under liquidation.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Tolukuma group of vein systems are intrusive related epithermal Au-Ag quartz veins hosted within rocks of the Pliocene Mt Cameron Volcanic Complex.</li> <li>The Mt. Davidson Volcanics are comprised of a complex of Andesitic flow units and Pyroclastic flow units that have been subsequently intruded by quartz Diorites and Monzonites.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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/phyllitic phase which occurred in several pulses and is associated with the gold mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program.</li> <li>Frontier has acquired historical reports with drillhole and trench information that have been reviewed and interpreted.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	has been used for the 50% tenement reduction process as required for tenement renewal.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration results are reported typically within veins. Trench grades are compiled using length weighting.</li> <li>No metal equivalent values are used.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The relationship between historical mineralisation widths &amp; intercept lengths from trench/costeans is moderately well understood. Assay results from the Frontier sampling have been received and interpreted.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>No drilling has been undertaken by Frontier in this fieldwork program.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate maps, sections and tabulations of drillhole, rock, soil and trench/costean intercepts are included where relevant.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive reporting of all drilling, trench and soil sample results has occurred in historical reports and reported here where appropriate.</li> <li>Representative reporting of Exploration Results by Frontier is comprehensive.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All meaningful exploration data to date has been included in this and previous ASX announcements.</li> <li>All geochemical analysis has been completed by independent geologists.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current Frontier exploration is aimed at testing for lateral extensions of known veins and interpreted vein systems at Kimono and Saki prospect areas.</li> <li>Appropriate plans are included where possible.</li> <li>The nature of planned further work is provided in the body of text.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>