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ASX Limited
Market Announcements Platform

26 July 2021

Saki Fieldwork Completed

- Frontier has completed its trench and rock sampling program at the Saki gold system. A total of 373 samples from 33 hand dug trenches and 76 outcrop rock samples have been collected to follow-up on historically defined veins to assist in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.
- The first batch of 121 trench samples and 33 rock chip samples are being analysed by ALS Laboratories in Brisbane with the remaining samples being dispatched this week.

Frontier Resources Limited (**Frontier** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of its fieldwork program at Saki. This system of gold veins forms part of the **3km x 1.6km Saki -Yava** vein system envelope (Figure 1). The Saki, Yava, Soju and Salat prospects were discovered and initially explored by Newmont during 1986-89 with most significant results of **5.4m at 8.7 g/t Au** and **1m at 32.5 g/t Au** at Saki and **2m at 5.3 g/t Au** and **1,750 g/t Au** in rock float at Soju (refer to ASX Announcement dated 28 May 2019).

During the recent six-week exploration program, Frontier collected 373 samples from 33 hand dug trenches (Figure 2) totalling 413.7m in length (Table 1). In addition, 76 outcrop rock samples were taken throughout the area (Figure 2) as part of the process to define vein continuity for estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The first batch of 121 trench samples and 33 rock chip samples are currently with ALS Laboratories in Brisbane with results expected in early August. Remaining samples will be dispatched from Port Moresby to ALS laboratories in Brisbane this week.

Final 1:500 scale detailed geological and vein mapping across Saki I, II and III veins are currently being finalised to help determine the extent of vein continuity between historical drillholes.

Ten core samples from five drill holes (SK033,35,39,41,42) and six drill samples from SK043 were collected from the year 2009 historical drill core that is stored at the Saki camp. The core sampling was taken from the upper or lower boundaries of previously known mineralised veins as part of quality assurance and re-assessment of mineralisation boundaries of the veins to help in the construction of a model of gold mineralisation used for resource estimation work.

During the fieldwork, a community relations consultant continued dialogue with the local community and landowners from the Saki, Kunda North and Seri-Seri prospect areas (Figure 1).

Preparations are now underway for a fieldwork program at the Seri-Seri prospect where historical results along the Taula structure include bonanza grades of **1.2m at 1041.2 g/t Au** from trenching and **3.0m at 16.19g/t Au** from 23m downhole drill depth (refer to ASX Announcement dated 5 September 2019).

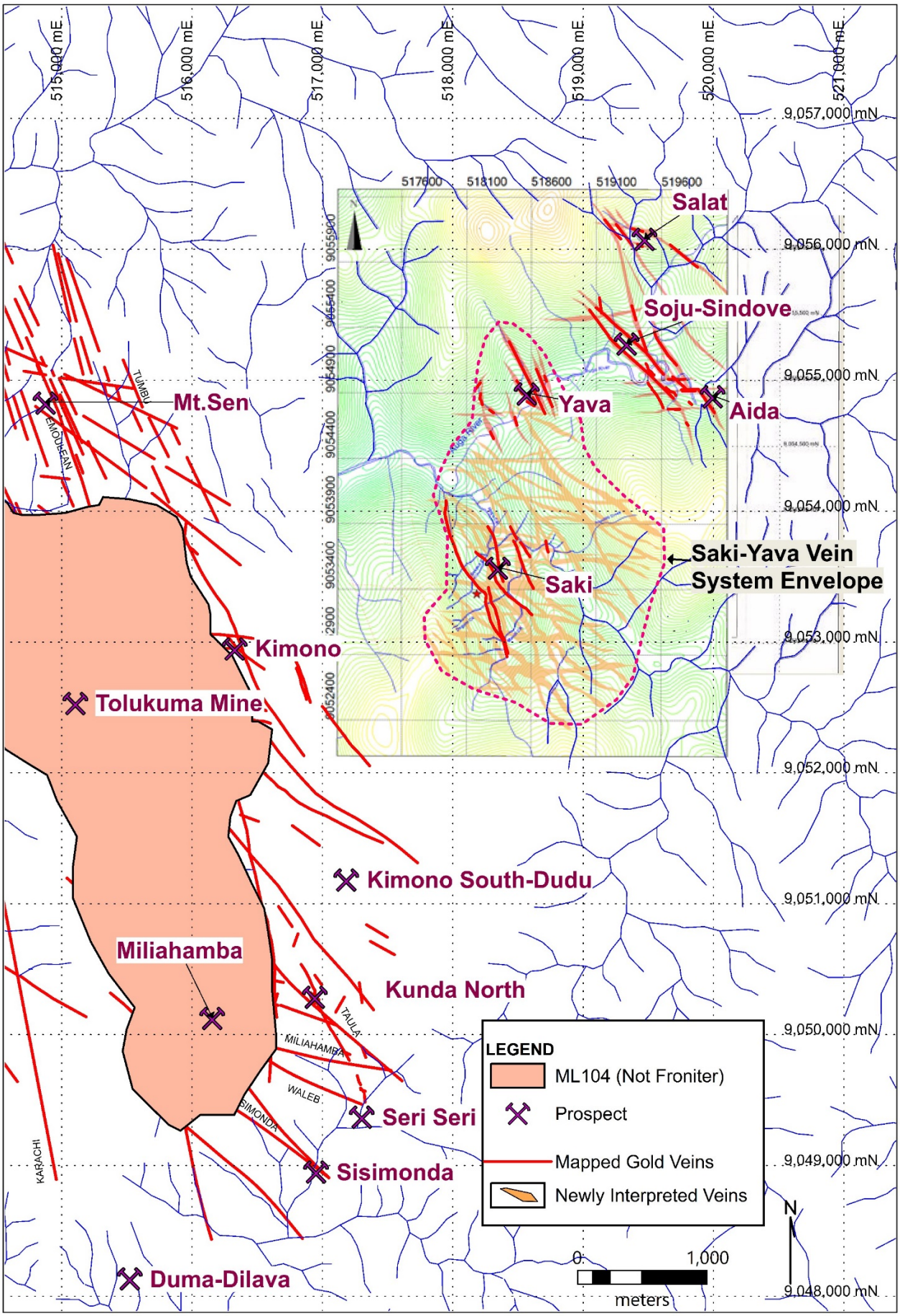

Figure 1: Saki-Yava Vein System

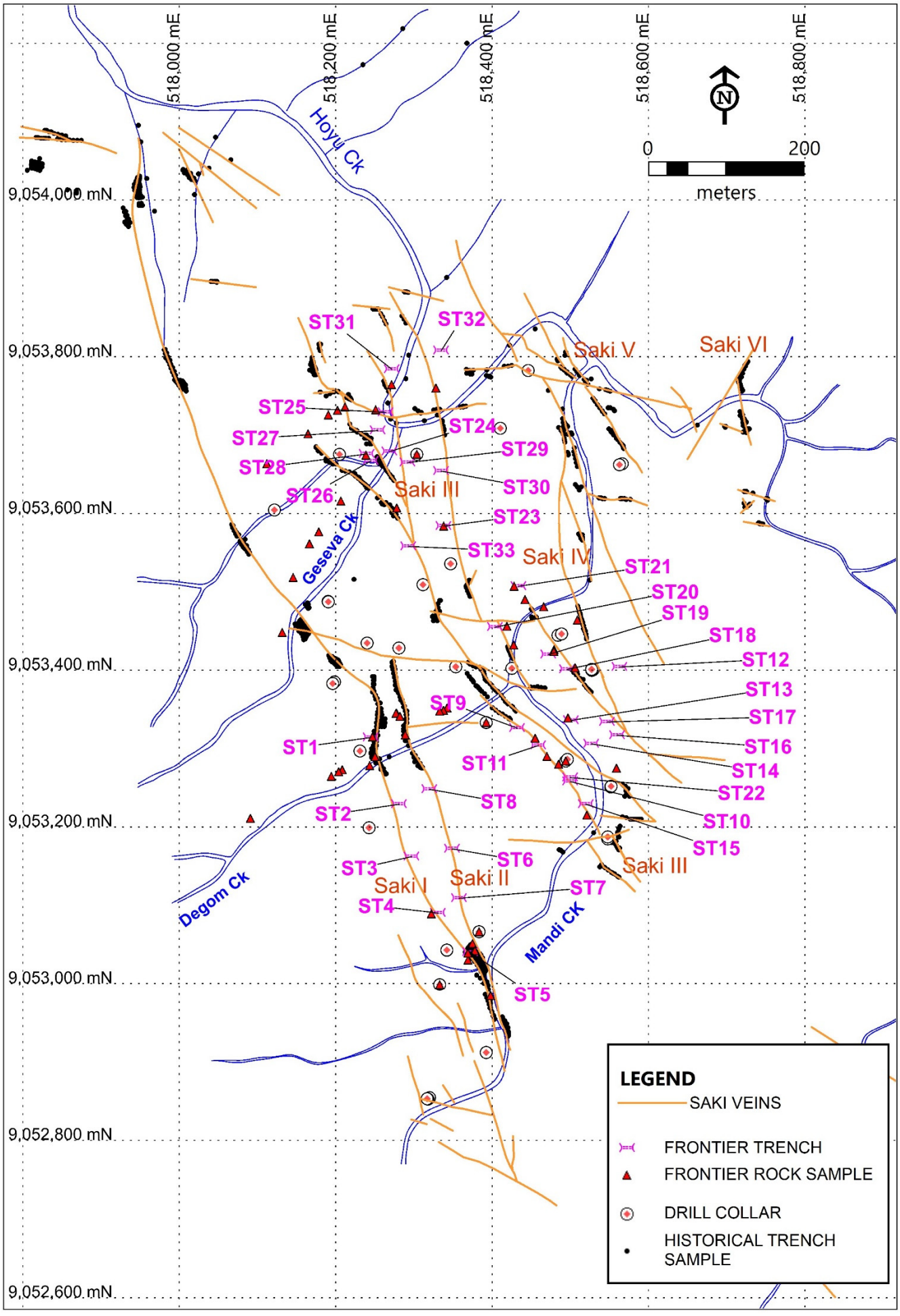

Figure 2: Saki Frontier Trench and Rock Sample Locations.

Table 1: Saki Trenching Summary (Refer to Figure 1)

Week	Vein	Trench No.	Trench central coordinate		No. of Meters	No. of Samples	Standards	Blanks
			Easting (m)	Northing (m)				
1	Saki I	ST1	518245	9053314	14	14	0	1
1	Saki I	ST2	518281	9053229	14	14	1	2
1	Saki I	ST3	518297	9053162	15	15	1	2
2	Saki I	ST4	518331	9053090	22	22	1	2
2	Saki II	ST5	518372	9053040	26	26	2	2
2	Saki II	ST6	518349	9053172	10	10	0	1
2	Saki II	ST7	518358	9053109	14	14	0	1
2	Saki II	ST8	518320	9053248	6	6	1	1
3	Saki III	ST9	518432	9053326	47	47	2	3
3	Saki III	ST10	518500	9053258	10	10	1	1
3	Saki III	ST11	518459	9053304	14	14	0	1
3	Saki III	ST12	518563	9053404	9	9	1	1
3	Saki III	ST13	518501	9053336	7	7	0	1
4	Saki III	ST14	518527	9053306	6	6	1	1
4	Saki III	ST15	518520	9053229	7	7	0	1
4	Saki IV	ST16	518560	9053317	5	5	1	1
4	Saki IV	ST17	518547	9053334	8	8	0	1
4	Saki IV	ST18	518496	9053401	10	10	1	1
4	Saki IV	ST19	518472	9053420	15	13	0	2
4	Saki IV	ST20	518404	9053455	9	9	1	1
4	Saki IV	ST21	518434	9053507	11	11	0	1
5	Saki III	ST22	518500	9053263	10	10	1	1
5	Saki IV	ST23	518338	9053584	16.1	5	0	1
5	Saki III	ST24	518269	9053679	12	12	1	1
5	Saki III	ST25	518264	9053729	9	6	0	1
5	Saki III	ST26	518245	9053667	16.1	11	1	1
5	Saki III	ST27	518254	9053706	5	5	0	1
5	Saki III	ST28	518240	9053676	6.5	6	1	1
5	Saki III	ST29	518292	9053665	9	9	0	1
6	Saki IV	ST30	518335	9053654	5	0	0	0
6	Saki III	ST31	518272	9053784	23	19	1	1
6	Saki IV	ST32	518335	9053808	13	13	1	1
6	Saki III	ST33	518293	9053558	10	0	0	0
Total:					**413.7**	**373**	**20**	**38**

Brief Trench Geology Descriptions:

For descriptions of Trenches ST01 to ST13, refer to ASX Announcement dated 5 July 2021.

Trench ST14: 2.0m vein (0-2m) – sheeted quartz veins + silicification + sericite.

Trench ST15: From 0.0 m to 1.0 m, series of quartz sulphide veins (Photo 1) are hosted in andesite. Quartz-sulphide veins + sulphides + silica-sericite alteration.

Trench ST16: From 0.0 m to 0.2 m, andesite is moderately weathered, weakly silicified and moderately altered. Stringers contain narrow haloes of smectite clays.

Trench ST17: No visible quartz vein or its associated sulphides are present in this zone.

Trench ST18: 9.0 m wide quartz veins + sericite-silica alteration + sulphides. Zone of epithermal quartz veining with strong comb/botryoidal texture.

Trench ST19: Targeting Saki III Vein, a mineralised vein was intersected with native gold intersected in Trench ST18. A 2.0m milky white quartz vein was sampled consisting of crackle breccia + quartz stringers + sulphides + silicification.

Photo 1: a) Trench ST15 from 0.0 m to 1.0 m dominated by quartz sulphide veins and b) close up image of a partially oxidised quartz sulphide vein.

Trench ST20: A 50cm quartz-marcasite-fine grey sulphide-stibnite-realgar vein with visible specks of gold is hosted within a strongly magnetic diorite with moderate argillic halos.

Trench ST21: 3.8m wide vein - argillic alteration + quartz-pyrite-limonite-MnO veins; trending NNW.

Trench ST22: Quartz veins hosted by micro-diorite trending in the northwest-southeast direction with a thickness ranging from 0.2-2.5m.

Trench ST23: 4.0m vein – zone of veining + silicification + quartz-sericite alteration.

Trench ST24: Mapping and sampling intersected a 50cm quartz vein oriented at 135 deg.

Trench ST25: The trench cuts perpendicular across Geseva creek due to NS veining observed on both sides of the creek. The main structure is part of the Saki III vein system located about 7m upstream from the Hoyu junction where a 2.5m vein was mapped – crackle breccia + stockwork + quartz-sulphide veinlets; N trending.

Trench ST26: Mineralisation is distributed throughout the trench. Strongly silicified zones hosting quartz oxide veins range from 12 cm wide to 70 cm wide.

Trench ST27: A trench to confirm a ~2m wide Saki III vein splay outcropping in Geseva creek. The trench intersected a 3cm qz-py-lim vein with visible gold.

Trench ST28: 2.5m vein – massive quartz-sulphide vein; trending NNW; partly mined. These veins are silicified and competent with sulphides up about 15%.

Trench ST29: 6.0m vein – sheeted quartz veins & stringers + stockwork + silicification + sericite. The veins commonly strike between 300-350°.

Trench ST30: Least altered andesite to basaltic andesite crop-out along the entire length of the trench. No quartz veins and/or associated alterations were mapped and as such no samples were collected.

Trench ST31: A total of 19 samples were collected from the 23.0 meters mapped. 6.5m vein - silicification + quartz-sulphide veins & stringers + sericite clay alteration + 5-10% sulphides; trending NNW.

Trench ST32&33: Only Trench ST32 was sampled. Visible quartz vein is intersected from 0-3m and is about 0.6m wide displaying a strong saccharoidal and botryoidal texture. Trench ST33 did not intersect the in-situ bedrock nor quartz vein/mineralisation.

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 trench and rock 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).*	• 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.* • *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.*	• 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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 sizes, type and location are appropriate for the quartz vein 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 50th sample at ALS 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 and trench 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. • 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 and rock samples were located initially by GPS and tape and compass surveying of creeks and GPS readings taken. Trench sample spacing was generally 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 may be 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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 geological features and the strike of the narrow quartz veins. • Trench samples were taken to intersect known mineralisation from surface trench results in a nominally perpendicular orientation as much as practicable. Sample intervals are selected based upon observed geological features and the strike of the narrow quartz veins. • Sample intervals are selected based upon observed geological features and the strike of the quartz veins. • Trench/costean samples have been taken selectively within each trench 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.*	• 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 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:*
	  ○ *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. 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*	• Appropriate maps, sections and tabulations of drillhole, rock, soil and trench/costean intercepts are included where relevant.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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. • All geochemical analysis has been completed by independent laboratories,
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.