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ASX Limited
Market Announcements Platform

1 December 2021

Taula Fieldwork Completed Showing Enhanced Exploration Potential

- **The Taula Vein has been mapped for over 750 metres sub-parallel to the mineralised Tolukuma mine structures and these extensions provide enhanced potential for developing near mine gold resources.**
- **A seven-week fieldwork program of mapping, rock chip sampling, soil sampling and trenching has been completed at the Taula Prospect.**
- **A total of 148 trench and rock chip samples are currently being analysed by ALS Laboratories with a further 207 trench, rock and soil samples ready to be dispatched from Port Moresby to ALS laboratories in Brisbane.**

Frontier Resources Limited (**Frontier** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of an exploration program at the Taula prospect adjacent to the Tolukuma gold mine in Papua New Guinea. The Taula prospect was discovered in 1987 by Newmont (Figure 1).

Frontier geologists have mapped the Taula Vein (Figure 2) as sub-parallel to both the Gulbadi and Tolukuma structures within the adjacent mining lease ML104 which form part of the Tolukuma minesite. The interpreted extensions of these structures into Frontier's EL 2531 now have enhanced the exploration potential. The Tolukuma extension is underlain by a chargeability anomaly which remains a separate sub-surface target zone. The proximity to the Tolukuma mine makes the Taula prospect area a **high priority**.

Historical results along the Taula Vein (refer to ASX Announcement dated 5 September 2019) include:

- Rock chip assays of **118 g/t, 66.6 g/t & 42.9 g/t Au**
- Trench assays of **1.2m @ 1,041.2 g/t Au** and **1.0m @ 80.5 g/t Au**
- Drillhole assays of **3.0m @ 16.19 g/t Au from 23m depth** and **5.3m @ 7.19 g/t Au from 37.6m depth**

A total of **17** hand trenches were dug (Figure 2) during the Taula program (TT001 to TT016) for a total of **630.70** meters with **249** channel samples taken (Table 1 and 2). In addition, **56** rock samples (51 outcrop, 5 float) were collected during the mapping/trenching program. Three ridge and spur soil lines were cut over the historical IP anomaly totaling **1,000 line metres** with a total of **50** soil samples collected at a sampling interval of 20 meters (Figure 3).

The mineralisation at Taula is associated with a high level multi-phase intrusive stock, composed of microdiorite, diorite, quartz diorite and feldspar porphyry, which intrudes a sequence of andesitic volcanics, predominantly tuffs. The Taula Vein has been traced for over 750 meters, hosted almost entirely within the intrusive body (Figure 2).

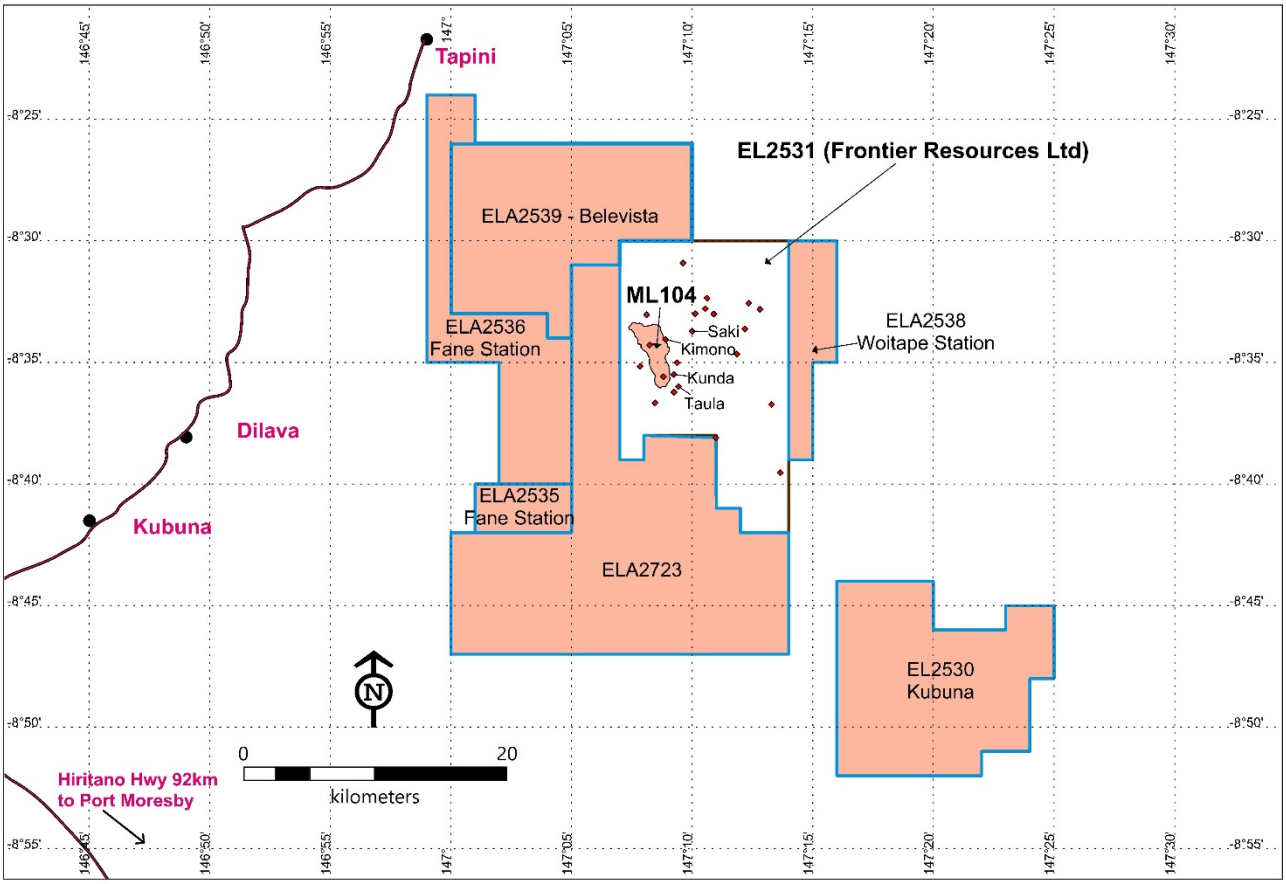

Figure 1: Frontier Gold Prospects Nearby Tolukuma Mine (ML104) and Associated ELs

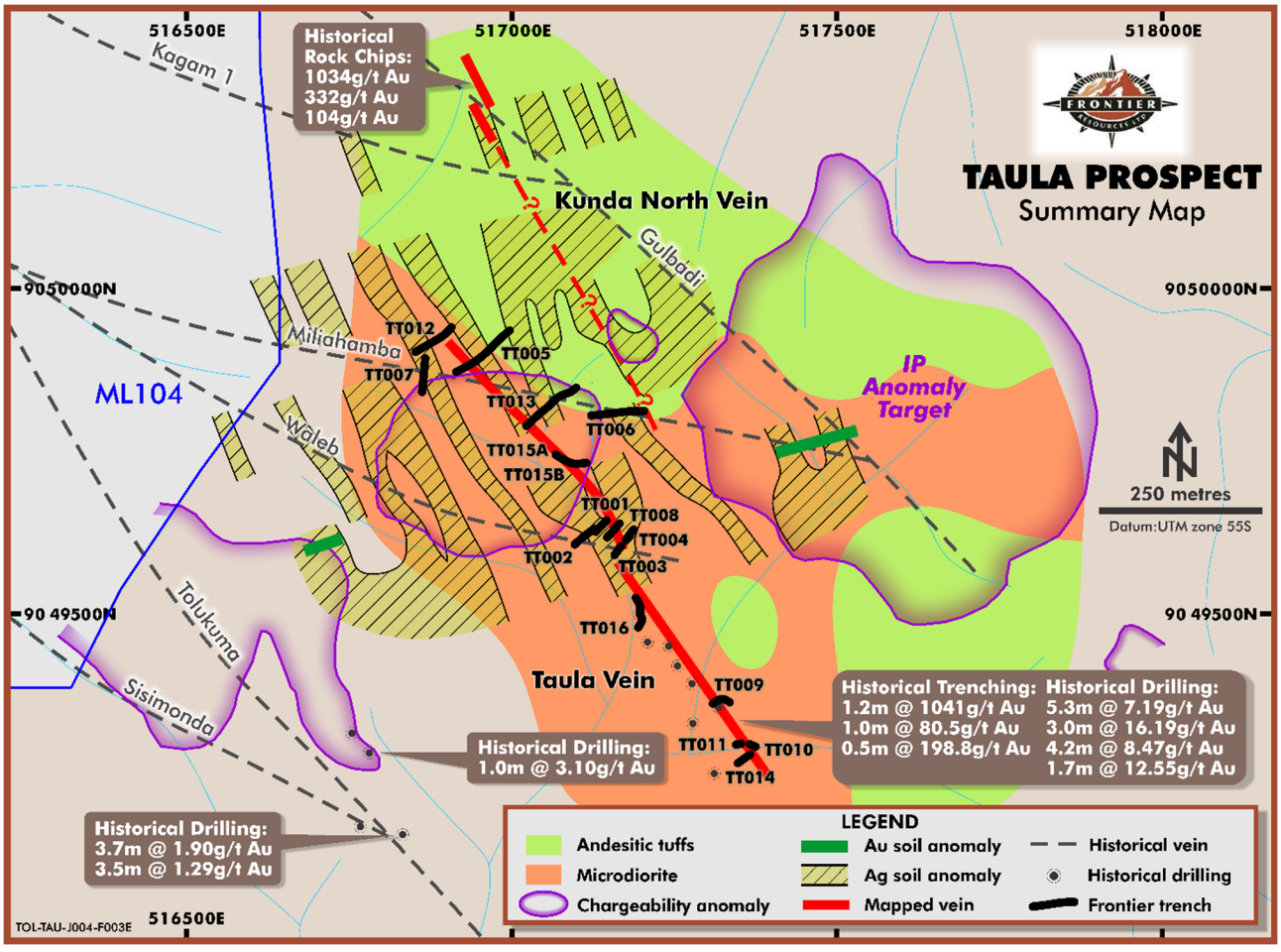

Figure 2: Taula Prospect Geology and Trench Sampling Locations

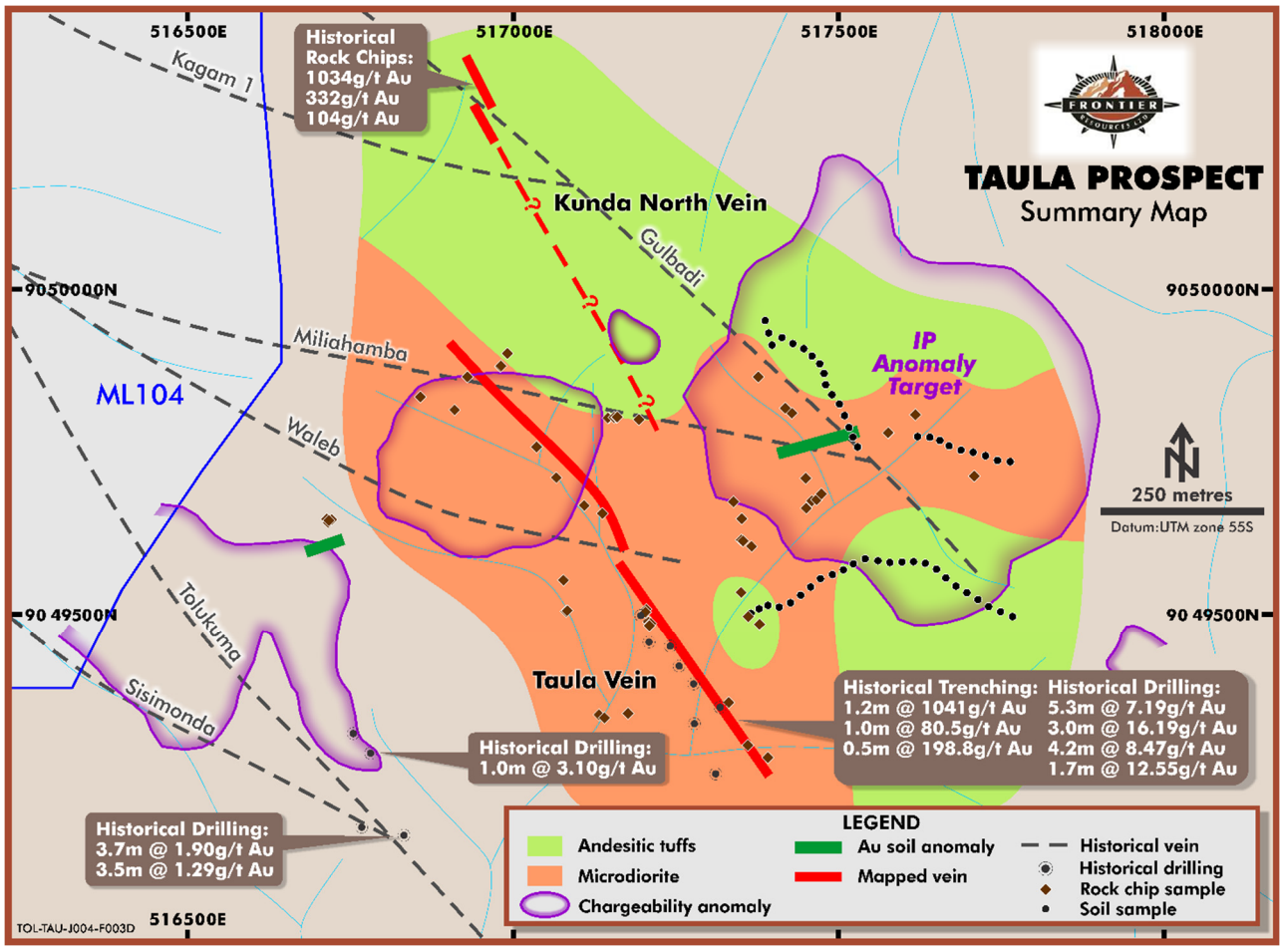

Figure 3: Taula Prospect Geology, Rock Chip and Soil Sampling Locations

The presence of intrusive rocks at Taula has not been previously reported and continues the trend of Frontier finding intrusive rocks associated with the mineralised veins at Saki and Kimono.

The Taula vein occurs as a 1m to 8m wide structure (Figure 4 and 4), comprising sheeted 20cm to 1.0m wide pinch and swell, massive and sheared-brecciated quartz-sulphide-manganese-limonite veins, which trends NNW to NW and dips steeply to the SW (Figure 6). Brecciated quartz fragments occur in between the sheeted parallel veins such as in Trench TT009.

The Taula vein is offset in places by cross cutting WNW structures including the Waleb Vein (Figure 3), and minor discontinuous parallel veins exist in the vicinity away from the structure. Porphyry style quartz stockwork with specular hematite has been observed to the northwest of the Taula Vein, and porphyry-style quartz-limonite-MnO stockwork in intrusive is reported from Trenches 7 and 12.

IP Anomaly Target

The IP chargeability anomaly (Figure 3) is associated with windows of argillic alteration of intrusive and volcanic rocks in a low lying swampy area with poor outcrop. Porphyry-style magnetite-biotite alteration and quartz-limonite stockworking in feldspar porphyry intrusive was observed which opens up the possibility that a porphyry-style target may be present, although no copper minerals have been reported.

The historical gold-in-soil anomaly over the IP anomaly appears to coincide with the intersection of the Miliahamba and Gulbadi veins which are interpreted to be southeastern extensions of veins within ML 104 which are well mineralised at the minesite. This enhances the potential of these vein extensions at Taula. Furthermore, the Tolukuma Vein extension is associated with a chargeability anomaly at depth.

Further Work Recommendations

Subject to assay results from the current program, further work at Taula will include:

- additional trenching and mapping of the Taula Vein to trace further strike extensions and to define drill targets;
- additional mapping, sampling and trenching at the IP Anomaly to define drill targets;
- initial follow up of the Waleb and Tolukuma/Sisimonda IP targets; and
- follow up at Kunda North.

Community Relations

Frontier's community relations officer conducted an awareness program during the exploration activities in the surrounding villages of Mondo, Tolukuma, New Gutiva, Udukuma, Saki and to the local casuals employed by Frontier at Seresere camp. The awareness program was mainly on Frontier's current work program at Taula and nearby ML104 to clear the difference between Frontier and work within the mining lease not owned by Frontier.

The awareness drive has helped to bring about a lot of positive response from the surrounding communities. As a result, Frontier has received letters from landowners at Mt Sen, Mt Olom, Samanalan, Kosipe and Garime requesting that Frontier conduct exploration in their areas. This is in addition to positive feedback from landowners at Mondo, Saki, Kimono and Yeme villages.

Further landowner meetings will be required before exploration work can commence at the Kunda North vein (Figure 1). To assist with local community sports equipment was purchased by Frontier and delivered to Seresere camp which was well received by Mondo village.

Figure 4: Sampling Trench TT005

Figure 5: Taula Structure Exposure at Trench TT009

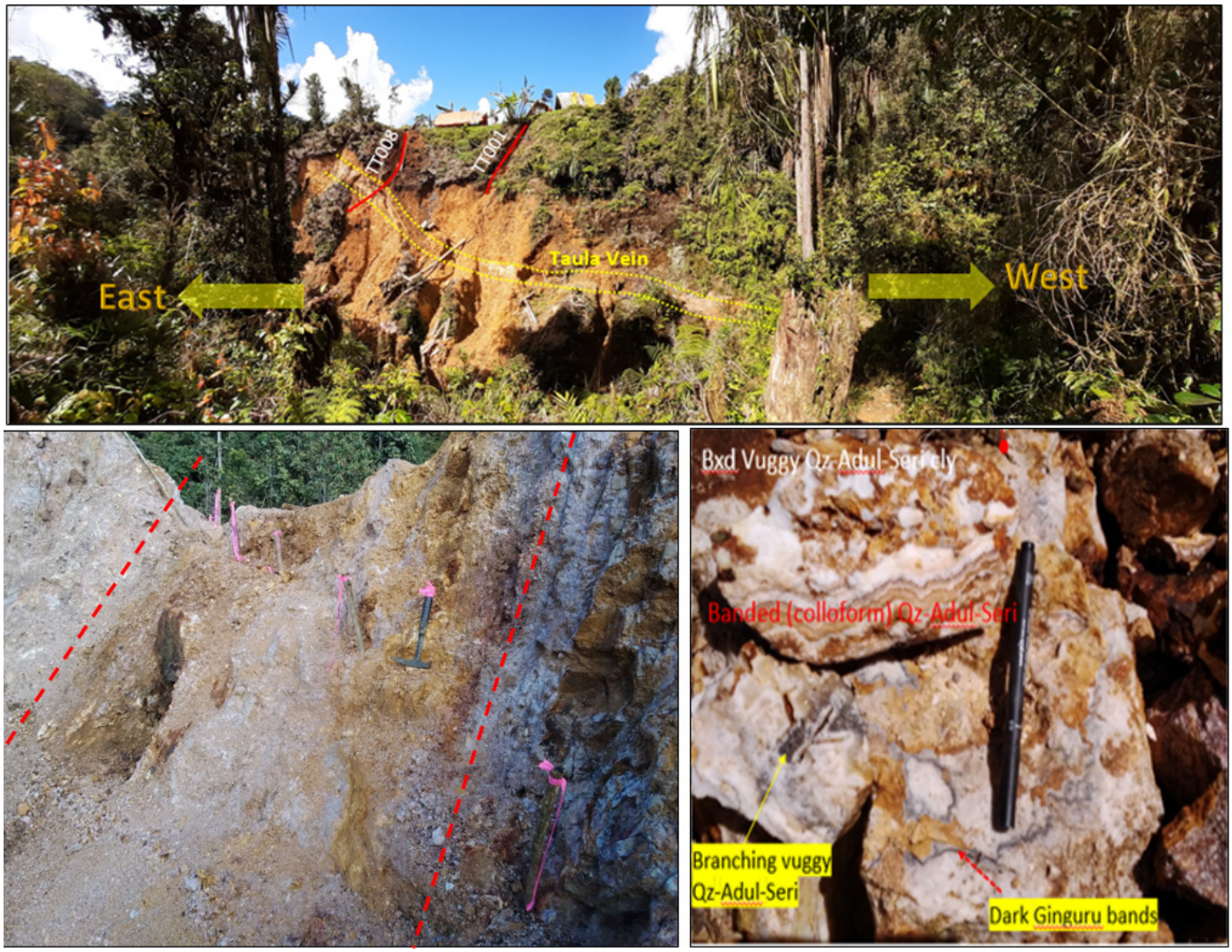

Figure 6: Top - Taula Vein Exposure at Trenches TT001 and TT008. Bottom Left – 4m Wide Taula Structure in Trench TT09. Bottom Right – Taula Vein Textures

Table 1: Taula Prospect Trench Geology Descriptions

Trench ID	Trench Length (m)	Trench Interval (m)	Vein/Zone Width (m)	Strike / Dip	Geology Description and Comments
TT01	9	4-5	0.1	343^0 / 70^0 NNW	Sheeted quartz vein in phyllic altered diorite intrusive host.
TT02	29	26-29	3		Zone of intense sericite-silica (phyllic) alteration in diorite intrusive; no quartz veins.
TT03	16	2-15 8-9	14 0.2	E-W / 75^0 S NE / SE	Zone of sericite-silica (phyllic) altered diorite with wide spaced E-W, WNW & NW quartz veins at the Waleb/Taula vein Intersection. A 20cm massive quartz vein within above zone.
TT04	18	0-18	0.1	WNW / 65^0 NE	Phyllic altered intrusive with widely spaced quartz veinlets.
TT05	107	0-105 2-4.5	105	 326^0 / 75^0 SW	Quartz-adularia-sulphide-clay altered diorite; quartz-sulphide stringers. A 2.5m wide Taula Structure; quartz-adularia+/-sulphide-clay; locally milled & brecciated; 50-80 cm quartz-clay veins.

TT06	75	5-8 0.5	3 0.5	 325^0 / 75^0 SW	Zone of strong phyllic alteration in volcanics with thin quartz stringers. A 50cm quartz vein within the above zone.
TT07	52	0-52 6-17 11	52 11		Sericite-silica (phyllic) altered diorite with **porphyry-style** stockwork of quartz-hematite-limonite-MnO veinlets. Zone of quartz veins trending WNW, NE, NW & NS.
TT08	19	12-19 18-19	7 0.5	295^0 / 74^0 SW 300^0 /73^0 SW	Zone of strong phyllic alteration in diorite with 6cm-50cm sheeted quartz veins. Massive quartz vein.
TT09	19	10-14	4	315^0 / 85^0 SW	Taula Structure of shearing/brecciation/quartz veins.
TT10	14	1-5 2.4-4 11-13	4 1.6 2	 321^0 / 85^0 SW	Taula Structure of veins and alteration Quartz-pyrite vein; comb & saccharoidal textures; Narrow quartz veins.
TT11	5	0-5	5	321^0 / 80^0 SW	Phyllic-argillic altered volcanics. 2 x 1.0m zones of silicified crackle breccia & quartz-sulphide veins up to 20cm; **Possible visible Au**.
TT12	69	4-18	14		Zone of phyllic altered diorite with **porphyry-style** quartz-limonite-MnO stockwork; 1-5mm veinlets.
TT13	98	0-18.5	18.5		Zone of phyllic altered volcanics; locally sheared with quartz-sulphide veinlets.
TT14	11	0-11 4-5 7.5-8	11 1.0 0.5	 345^0 / 65^0 SW 350^0 / 65^0 SW	Phyllic-argillic altered volcanics with quartz-pyrite-MnO-clay veins; Massive quartz-sulphide-MnO vein; saccharoidal; Massive quartz-pyrite-MnO-clay vein; saccharoidal.
TT15A	16	0-12.5	12.5	WNW-NNW	Sericite-silica altered intrusive hosting quartz veins.
TT15B	19	8-16 12-13	8 1	NNW / 54^0 ENE 305^0 / 75^0 SW	Phyllic altered intrusive hosting veins. A 1.0m sheeted quartz vein.
TT16	54.7	23-28	5	318^0 / 75^0 SW	Taula Vein hosted by weathered moderately magnetic microdiorite.

Table 2: Taula Prospect Trench Sample Summary

Trench ID	Trench Length (m)	No. of Samples	Sample Numbers	Start Easting	Start Northing
TT001	9	9	106582-106590	517141	9049623
TT002	29	14	106591-106775, 106593-106595	517131	9049621
TT003	16	16	106597-106612	517177	9049600
TT004	18	18	106614-106619, 106621-106632	517185	9049606
TT005	107	20	106634-106639, 106641-106644, 106683-106692	516927	9049865
TT006	75	8	106715-106719, 106721-106723	517134	9049800
TT007	52	18	106726-106743	516879	9049879
TT008	19	19	106694-106699, 106701-106713	517159	9049616

Trench ID	Trench Length (m)	No. of Samples	Sample Numbers	Start Easting	Start Northing
TT009	19	19	106646-106659, 106661-106665	517320	9049361
TT010	14	9	106667-106675	517364	9049293
TT011	5	5	106677-106679, 106681, 106714	517365	9049300
TT012	69	20	106745-106754, 106777-106779, 106781-106787	516876	9049888
TT013	98	31	106789-106799, 106301-106319, 106321	517030	9049782
TT014	11	8	106756-106759, 106761-106764	517370	9049277
TT015a	16	13	106323-106335	517083	9049734
TT015b	19	12	106336-106339, 106341-106348	517102	9049722
TT016	54.7	9	106350-106358	517198	9049515
Total:	**630.70**	**248**			

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 (Papua New Guinea)

Exploration Licence Number and Name	Ownership	sub-blocks	AREA (sq.km)*	Grant Date	Expiry Date
EL2531 - Tolukuma	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	65	223.00	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	65	223.00		

*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 completed to obtain mineralised vein sections in multiples of 50cm. 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. • Soil samples were collected using a soil auger in the C Horizon of the soil profile at 25m slope corrected distances with lines 100m apart. • 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. • Historical drilling recovery was essentially 90 – 100% with an average of over 95%. • 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 and 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 are 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.* • *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.*	• Historical 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 Geologists 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 vehicle or 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. Soil samples were submitted to the TGM local laboratories. • Sampling has been supervised by Senior Geologist and sample sized are appropriate for the quartz vein material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Historical procedures undertaken by TGM were appropriate. Half drill core samples crushed and prepared as 20g samples for assaying for a partial aqua regia digest and AAS for Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, Zn, Sb and Fe. 0.5g samples were submitted for Hg by cold vapor AAS. The principle of Aqua Regia digest is that gold can be dissolved by a mixture of 3 parts hydrochloric acid to one part nitric acid. • Trench/costean/soil samples were fire assayed for total gold and cyanide extractable Ag, Cu. Acceptable accuracy and precision levels were established and reported by the lab. • The 3DIP geophysics surveying was completed using a 64 channel survey by Search Exploration and data modelling was completed by independent consultants Southern Geoscience. • Acceptable levels of accuracy were obtained in the assaying results of Au 0.01 ppm, Cu 1 ppb & Ag 0.01 ppm. • Duplicates were not reported. • No Geophysical tools were used downhole.
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. • 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. • Drill hole locations and 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 have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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. Potential for sampling bias has been reported in the text of this report where relevant. • Soil samples have been taken along lines 100m apart close to perpendicular to known veins.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Access to site is controlled and rock trench and soil samples are stored on-site in a remote location. Site employees transport samples to the analytical lab. The laboratory compound 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 IPA company registration number 1-48997. • Frontier Resources Ltd have a 100% ownership of Southern Rare Earths Limited (SRE) which have four tenement blocks under application in South Australia. Tenements are expected to be granted in 2021. There are no known impediments to operate in the SRE tenements apart from conservation parks of the Jip Jip rocks. • 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 requires 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 (YEAR1&2) and TERM2 (YEAR3) work and expenditure commitments have now been met. Frontier awaits approval for renewal of the tenement for a further two years (TERM2) by the Mining Advisory Council.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• EL2531 Tolukuma was initially stream sampled by Kenecott in the 1960's afterwards by CRAE who completed both steam sediment sampling and rock chip sampling. • Newmont 1985-1988 discovered the Tolukuma vein and completed costean and soil sampling and diamond drill holes testing the NW-SE Taula Vein. Newmont completed resource drilling and mine feasibility studies. From 1989-1992 Newmont completed 2nd phase drilling. • Dome Resources purchased the Exploration license from Newmont in 1992 and completed feasibility studies in the ML104, granted in 1994, with first gold poured in December 1995. • In 2000, Durban Roodepoort Deep purchased Dome Resources and took over all its interests in PNG. TGM's work programs (now 100% DRD included trench sampling and mapping. Work commenced at Saki in 2002 with a programme of extensive trench sampling and mapping and drilling at the Kunda prospect both inside ML104 and within the current EL2531. • Petromin PNG Holdings acquired 100% of the Tolukuma projects from Emperor Mines in 2008. Singapore company Asidokona purchased Tolukuma Gold Mines Ltd from Petromin (PNG Government) in November 2015. • The Tolukuma gold mine is currently under control of the MRA and the appointed liquidator/administrator. New investment is currently being sought by the administrator to re-establish mining operations and re-commence resource drilling. • EL2531 was acquired by Frontier on a first application basis when it was offered by the MRA. • SRE applied for the South Australian tenement blocks earlier in 2021 following the discovery of a Total Rare Earths Elements (TREO) at the Yellow and Red Tail deposits 30km to the southeast along the same geological trend within clay lenses.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Taula/Kunda vein is a single epithermal vein system consisting mainly quartz with minor sulphides including pyrite, marcasite, cinnabar and associated mangano-carbonate and gold mineralisation. The quartz veins are hosted within rocks of the Pliocene to Miocene Mt.Davidson Volcanics comprised of a complex of Andesitic flow units and Pyroclastic flow units that have been subsequently intruded by quartz Diorites and Monzonites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The dominant lithology of Kunda is basaltic andesites with minor agglomerate breccias and tuffaceous volcanics, which are members of the Boundary Volcano Suite. • 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.

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.
		• A summary of all historical drillhole and geophysical anomaly information is noted within Tables in the text of this report or referenced reports.
		• Frontier has acquired historical reports with drillhole and trench information that have been reviewed and interpreted.
		• Digital databases have also been acquired over all known prospects within EL2531.

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 epithermal 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 well understood. • Historical drillholes are generally targeted perpendicular to known veins. True width projections are noted in Tables 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 ASX releases and reported here where appropriate.
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. • Strength classification has been completed on all drill core.
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 that form part of the Tolukuma gold mine mineralised vein system. • Appropriate plans are included where possible. • The nature of planned further work is provided in the body of text.