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Market Announcements Platform

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Swit Kai – Central Lower Zone Drill Core Assays to 183 g/t Gold Downhole

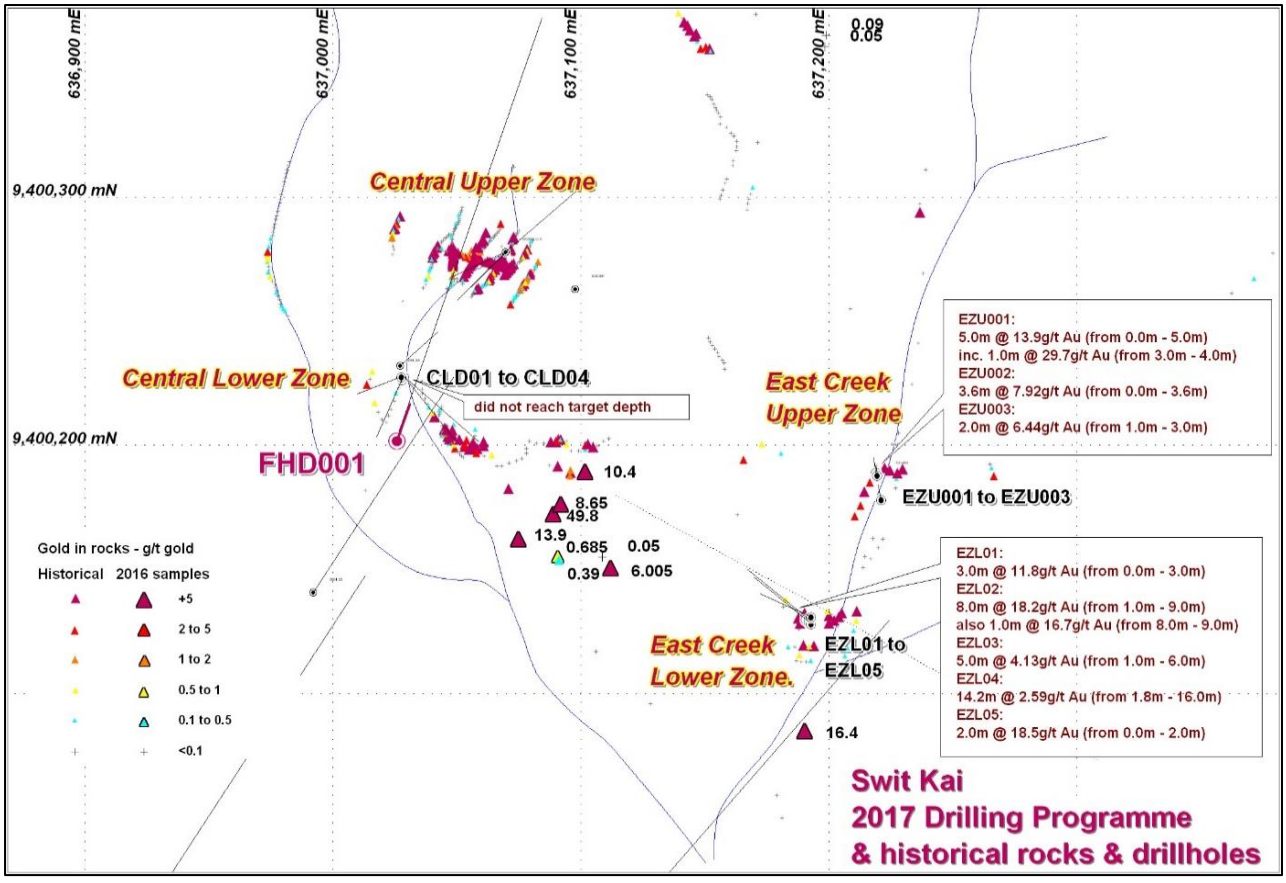
Frontier Resources Limited (**Frontier**) is very pleased to announce drill core assay results from the first hole drilled in 2017 at the Swit Kai Prospect's Central Lower Zone, EL 1595 – Bulago, Papua New Guinea.

Only three mineralised / silicified /brecciated core samples were analysed from hole FDH001, as extensive previous assaying has shown that they are the only geological types that normally contain gold. The FDH001 samples covered a total of 1.7m, but were not all contiguous.

A 0.6m intercept returned 50.7 g/t gold, from 13.9m to 14.5m downhole (adjacent to landslide colluvium that may have removed some of that mineralisation when it slipped), plus a 1.1m intercept that returned a weighted assay average of 79.18 g/t gold (including a 0.4m intercept that averaged 181 g/t gold -individual assays were 179 g/t gold and 183 g/t gold). Assay information is tabulated below.

Three relatively short holes were drilled on the FDH drill pad, that targeted the steeply dipping and conformable high grade gold mineralised zone that was intersected by the former Frontier/Ok Tedi Joint Venture hole SUG002 (with 1.3m grading 27 g/t gold - announced to ASX on 4/7/2014).

Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Average Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Arsenic ppm	Copper ppm	Zinc ppm
FDH001-1	13.9	14.5	0.6	50.7	22.2	532	101	470
FDH001-2	15.4	15.8	0.4	181	40.4	5610	1450	12700
FDH001-3	15.8	16.5	0.7	21	3.6	54	58	1530
Weighted	15.4	16.5	1.1	79.18	17.0	2,074	564	5,592



The mineralised zone appears to be relatively tabular with an orientation of approximately 300 degrees magnetic and a dip of about 70 degrees to the south-west, sub-horizontal with a conformable component (to the sedimentary bedding). The precise orientation of the mineralised zone is not accurately known, but it is thought that the intercepts quoted represent about 90% of true width.

Hole depths, collar location and orientation information is tabulated below. Historical hole SUG 002 was drilled at a 50-degree inclination on azimuth of 025 degrees magnetic (same as holes FDH001-003) and its collar was situated 1m to the NNE of hole FDH001; as such the holes sampled a similar section of mineralisation, but SUG002 had poor sample recovery and FDH001 had good recovery. The samples from holes FDH002 and FDH003 are now in Kiunga and will be shipped to Australia for analysis as soon as possible.

EL 1595 - BULAGO DRILLING INFORMATION							
Hole ID	Co-ordinates (AMG066)			Azimuth °		Inclination (degrees)	End of Hole Depth (m)
	Northing	Easting	RL (m)	(AMG)	(MN)		
FDH001	9,400,202	637,024	1,619	30	25	-40	22.9
FDH002	9,400,201	637,024	1,619	30	25	-60	23.6
FDH003	9,400,200	637,024	1,619	30	25	-80	47.1
FNT Swit Kai Central Lower Zone (SUG002 Pad) Total Meters of Drilling							93.6

Basic geological logs are included below along with descriptions of the intervals sampled for analysis.

Hole FDH 001 0.0m to 13.9m - Landslide colluvium, 15.3m to 16.5m - Black mudstone with very little pyrite strongly weathered at top and bottom, 16.5m to 16.8m – mudstone breccia, 16.8m to 17.6m - Black mudstone weakly silicified quartz carbonate veinlets fracture fill pyrite. Schistosity increasing downhole, 17.6m to 22.9m - Grey to white bleached mudstone alternating zones of strongly bleached and silicified mudstone and a 5cm wide breccia with angular mudstone fragments and fracture.

Sample FDH 001-1 **13.9m to 14.5m** - Mudstone with quartz veinlets and fracture filled pyrite, plus disseminations and weak silicification.

Sample FDH 001-2 **15.4m to 15.8m -** Hydrothermal breccia dark angular mudstone fragments with quartz stockwork veinlets, pyrite veinlets and pyrite aggregates.

Sample FDH 001-3 **15.8 to 16.5m** - Footwall breccia zone with very weak silicification and minor quartz + pyrite veinlets and disseminations.

Hole FDH 002 0.0m to 15.45m - Landslide colluvium, 15.45m to 23.6m - Variably silicified mudstone with rare pyrite veinlets.

Sample FDH 002-1 **15.45m to 16.9m,** 15.45m to 15.65m -Strongly weathered grey mudstone with minor angular fragments, fracture oxidation at lower contact, 15.65m to 16.9m - Weakly silicified pale grey mudstone with minor quartz stringers and fracture fill and disseminated pyrite veinlets.

Sample FDH 002-2 **19.7m to 20.07m** - Weakly silicified grey to pale grey mudstone with stringers and veinlets of quartz carbonate locally and minor pyrite, 5cm thick breccia with quartz veinlets and angular mudstone clasts, fracture fill pyrite stringers and disseminated aggregates at 19.75m.

Hole FDH 003 0.0m to 18.5m - Landslide colluvium with medium grained diorite and mudstone boulders and fragments, 18.5m to 35.6m - Variably silicified mudstone with rare pyrite veinlets, 35.6m to 47.1m - Pale grey to green moderate to strongly silicified diorite locally with veinlets of quartz and pyrite.

Sample FDH 003–1 **18.5m to 19.2m,** 18.5m to 18.8m - Broken and weakly weathered grey mudstone, 18.8m to 19.2m - Broken and weakly weathered grey mudstone with weak pyrite.

Sample FDH 003–2 **33.0m to 33.5m** - Weakly silicified black mudstone with quartz veinlets and pyrite fracture fill, 5cm breccias with quartz veinlets and fracture filling pyrite at 33.45m.

Sample FDH 003-3 **35.9m to 37.1m** - Moderately silicified medium grained green to pale green diorite, pale green to weak yellow bleached alteration minor veinlets of quartz with fracture filling pyrite bleached.

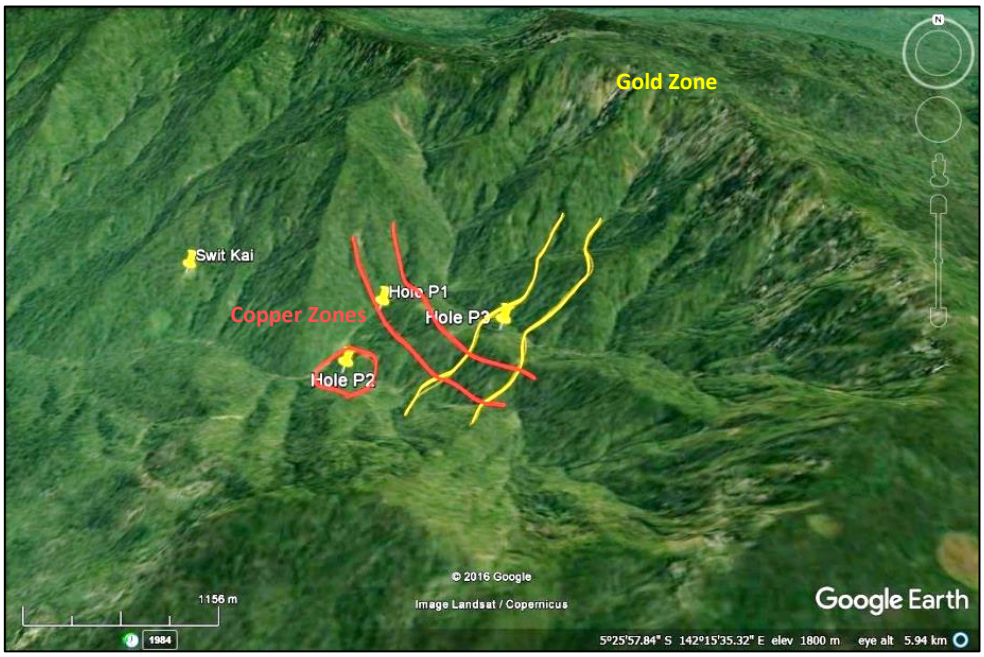
Sample FDH 003-4 **37.1m to 37.8m,** 37.1m to 37.3m - Milky colloform quartz with no sulphides, 37.3m to 37.8m - pale green moderate silicified medium grained diorite, weak bleaching and quartz veinlets with pyrite on fractures.

Sample FDH 003-5 **38.6m to 40.1m** - Moderately silicified medium grained green to pale green diorite with stringers and veinlets of pyrite locally, prominent massive pyrite veinlets (1cm thick) at 38.75m, breccia with quartz stockwork stringers + veinlets with fracture fill pyrite in quartz.

Sample FHD 003-6 **40.1m to 41.3m** - Moderate to strongly silicified and moderate to strongly altered medium grained pale green bleached diorite locally with pyrite stringers and veinlets, 40.9m to 41.2m - Strong pale green – weak yellow alteration with massive pyrite veining.

Sample FDH 003–7 **44.3m to 44.9m** - Moderately silicified medium grained diorite with quartz stringers / veinlets locally. Moderate to weak pervasive pyrite disseminations weak pervasive pale green weak bleaching/alteration.

Current hole GCZ001 (P3 on the plan) was drilled to 88.2m depth and suffered surficial caving challenges associated with the river gravels. There was no suitable equipment onsite to resolve this (casing + required components), so a week of productivity was lost while shipment of the equipment was organised and accomplished.



The hole is targeting the approximately 350m wide moderate /steep NW dipping gold (+copper) mineralised structural zone crossing the Bulago Valley – this is observed through an increased tenor of gold in soil geochemistry (bounded by the red lines on the gold in soil plan). Hole GCZ001 is drilling obliquely across the strike and across the dip from the pad of hole BUL002 towards the highest tenor/ most cohesive gold in soil anomaly on the grid. The basic log of hole GCZ001 is included below. Refer to ASX release dated 24/3/2017 for additional information.

Hole GCZ001

0.0 to 6.5m	Former Bulago river bed alluvium.
6.5m to 9.5m	Strongly weathered feldspar porphyry with pervasive fracture oxidation. Fractures filled with pyrite veinlets plus 1% disseminated pyrite.
9.5m to 10.9m	Strongly silicified feldspar porphyry fracture filled and disseminated pyrite 3%, poor core recovery.
10.9m to 13.3m	Moderate to strongly silicified feldspar porphyry with 3% fracture filled and disseminated pyrite.
15.8m to 35.9m	Pervasive strong to intense silicified porphyry to diorite, moderate to strong fracture intensity, strongly weathered in places, quartz veining with fractured fill and disseminated and veinlet pyrite, very weak molybdenite in quartz veinlets, vuggy

dogstooth quartz veinlets. Total 2 to 3%, minor breccia locally, alternating silicified fine grained dark grey weak feldspar- quartz porphyry.

21.8m to 24.3m Intense silicified porphyry with quartz, white with pervasive brown overprinting alteration and fracture fill veinlets and 2% disseminated pyrite.

29.6m to 30.2m Silicified porphyry breccia with up to 5mm quartz crystals in fine grained weak brown silicified matrix, pyrite replacing brown biotite. Fracture fill veinlets and disseminated pyrite -2%.

32.0m to 33.0m Silicified intrusive crackle breccia with brown overprinting alteration and 2% fracture fill and disseminated pyrite.

43.9 to 88.2m Light grey feldspar porphyry with sparse xenoliths of andesite, moderate -strong silicification, Sulphide intensity (pyrite + chalcopyrite) increasing downhole. Zones of intense silicification and weak pervasive brown alteration (biotite?). High fracture intensity throughout and local minor to moderate weathering.

For additional information relating to Frontier, please visit our website at www.frontierresources.com.au.

FRONTIER RESOURCES LTD

P.A. McNeil, M.Sc., MAIG
Chairman and Managing Director

Competent Person Statement:
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Peter A. McNeil - Member of the Aust. Inst. of Geoscientists. Peter McNeil is the Chairman/Managing Director of Frontier Resources, who consults to the Company. Peter McNeil 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 McNeil consents to the Inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC CODE 2012			
Section 1 -- Sampling Techniques and Data			
Criteria		**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	o	Nature and quality of sampling	Core was drilled HQTT (triple tube) by a CSD500 rig and removed from the inner tube into core trays. The whole core was diamond saw cut to half core that was put into calico bags for analysis.
	o	Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Supervised by Senior Geologist, marked up for sampling taking structural orientations into account and attempting to bisect them.
	o	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Material aspects of the mineralisation are noted in the text.
Drilling techniques	o	Drill type and whether core is oriented.	HQ triple tube core drilling was un-oriented and not surveyed as the holes were all shallow and deviation would have been very minor.
Drill sample recovery	o	Method of recording and assessing core recoveries and results assessed	Linear arithmetic, good recoveries.
	o	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The remaining core was then geologically logged in detail. Downhole sample recovery was maximised by the drillers utilising appropriate downhole consumables at the appropriate times to 'consolidate' or hold the rock together combined with the fact that we utilise our own rig and drillers who are not paid meterage (speed) bonuses and are therefore more careful with core recovery than normal commercial drillers working on meterage bonuses. Supervised by Senior Geologist with sampling normally on a 1m or 2m basis, but lithologically, also depending on the site geologist's estimate of the intervals' mineralisation potential.
	o	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred.	No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Recovery was good. No sample bias has occurred due to preferential loss/gain of core or fine/coarse material.

Logging	o	Whether core samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Core samples were geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	o	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature and photography.	Core logging is qualitative in nature, the core was photographed, measured for recovery, rough logged and marked up for sampling.
	o	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All core was logged, but not necessarily all sampled.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	o	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core was diamond blade sawn to half core and sampled. The other half remained in the core tray on site.
	o	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Half core diamond blade cut core sampling is high quality and an appropriate sampling technique for all precious and base metal targets/deposits.
	o	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Standard laboratory procedures practised by ISO certified labs
	o	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.	Supervised by Senior Geologist and second half sampling is sometimes undertaken, but not herein due to the small number of samples.
	o	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Half core is an appropriate sample size for this type of investigation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	o	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The procedure undertaken were appropriate. Half diamond blade cut drill core was 50 gm fire assayed for gold +40 element ICP with near total 4 acid digestion Acceptable accuracy and precision levels were established and reported by the lab. Analysis was undertaken by SGS Australia – Townsville, Australia. Sample Preparation -Core PRP88: Dry, crush 6 mm, Pulverize, 75µm, <3.0kg. Gold by fire assay Code: FAA505: The gold is determined by fire assay by using lead collection technique with a 50-gram sample charge weight. Detection limits: Au 0.01– 10000 ppm Base metals by 4 acid ICP-OES finish Code: DIG40Q Total Geochem Digest: The sample is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. The solution from the above DIG40Q digest is presented to an ICP-OES for the quantification of the elements of interest. Code: ICP40Q: Detection limits: Ag 0.5 – 200 ppm, Cu 5 – 10000 ppm, Ni 5 – 10000 ppm, Te 10 – 10000 ppm, Al 100 – 400000 ppm, Fe 100 – 1000000 ppm, P 20 – 100000 ppm, Th 10 – 10000 ppm, As 3 – 10000 ppm, Hf 20 – 10000 ppm, Pb 5 – 5000 ppm, Ti 10 – 20000 ppm, Ba 5 – 10000 ppm, K 100 – 200000 ppm, Rb 5 – 10000 ppm, U 10 – 10000 ppm, Be 0.5 – 5000 ppm, La 0.5 – 10000 ppm, S 20 – 50000 ppm, V 1 – 10000 ppm, Bi 5 – 10000 ppm, Li 1 – 10000 ppm, Sb 2 – 5000 ppm, W 10 – 10000 ppm, Ca 50 – 400000 ppm, Mg 20 – 1000000 ppm, Sc 0.5 – 500 ppm, Y 0.5 – 5000 ppm, Cd 1 – 5000 ppm, Mn 5 - 10000 ppm, Se 10 – 10000 ppm, Zn 5 – 10000 ppm, Ce 10 – 10000 ppm, Mo 5 - 10000 ppm, Sn 2 – 1000 ppm, Zr 1 – 10000 ppm, Co 1 – 10000 ppm, Na 50 – 200000 ppm, Sr 1 – 10000 ppm, Cr 10 – 20000 ppm, Nb 10 – 10000 ppm, Ta 20 – 10000 ppm. If the sample contained more of the element than the method was capable of determining it was re-run using and 'Over-Range' method: 4 acid – ore grade, assay grade method Code: DIG41Q: The sample 0.2g (df=500) is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. Code: AAS41Q Description: AAS analysis following a DIG41Q digest.
	o	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.	Not applicable. None used. Improved surveying required for a resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	o	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Verified by Senior geologist Fred Iwei and all other geologists onsite at the time.
	o	The use of twinned holes.	Nil per-se, but these were very close to hole SUG002.
	o	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Normal field protocols were utilised whereby physical data was transferred into a laptop generally each day.
	o	Discuss any adjustments to assay data.	No adjustments made to assay data that are not reported in the if more than 1 assay exists, its average is quoted.
Location of data points	o	Accuracy + quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar + down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Hand held GPS at this stage.
	o o	Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Map datum is AGD 066. Topographic control is low with 40m contours from 1:100,000 plans and 10m contours from DTM contours.
Data spacing and distribution	o	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	As noted in body of text and refer to any attached plans for details.
	o	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	Hole collar 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. Additional drilling is required.
	o	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to	o	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures to the extent this is known, considering the deposit type.	Orientation of cut from the diamond blade saw achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures to the extent this is known and determinable, considering the deposit type.

geological structure	o	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.	The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to be appropriate as discussed and has not introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	o	Measures taken to ensure sample security	Sample were transported by the MD in checked baggage from site to Perth.
Audits or reviews	o	Results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No specific audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been undertaken.

Section 2 -- Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria		Explanation	Commentary
Tenure	o	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.	As noted in body of text.
Exploration done by others	o	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration in the region in the late 1960s was part of a PNG porphyry copper deposit search. It was explored for gold initially in the mid 1980's. Refer previous comprehensive data summaries to the ASX for previous work.
Geology	o	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Gold intrusive -epithermal related targets, porphyry copper-gold - molybdenum and higher grade gold -silver-zinc-lead skarns in the Fold belt of Papua New Guinea.
Drill hole information	o	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:	This drill Information is tabulated in body of text.
		Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	This information tabulated in the text of the release.
		Elevation or RL (Reduced Level- elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	Information tabulated in the text.
		Dip and azimuth of the hole	This drill Information is tabulated in body of text.
		Down hole length and interception depth	This information tabulated in the text of the release.
		Hole length	This drill Information is tabulated in body of text.
Data aggregation methods	o	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Tables of results included show data aggregation if applied. Core intercepts are weighted averages of the averaged (when possible or individual otherwise) assay results.
		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	If this occurred, it is stated in the text with appropriate cut off grades provided.
	o	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths	o	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths is moderately well understood.
	o	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle is known, it is reported in body of text.
	o	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	o	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 intercepts are included as possible.
Balanced reporting	o	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 Exploration Results has been undertaken.
Other substantive exploration data	o	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 has been included in this and many previous releases to the ASX.
Further work	o	The nature and scale of planned further work	Future work is dependent on available capital.
	o	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate plans are included, as possible.