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Market Announcements Platform

9th June 2017

Stoneleigh Regional Reconnaissance Exploration Planned

Frontier Resources Limited (**Frontier**) is pleased to announce that an exploration program has been planned for the Stoneleigh Project - Exploration Licence (EL) 2461, to commence subsequent to the finalisation of the PNG elections in July.

Managing Director Peter McNeil noted: *The virginal Stoneleigh region is a distinct 5.6 km diameter circular feature interpreted from drainages /topography, that is located at the intersection of crustal level WNW and ENE faults creating the perfect 'plumbing' system. Stoneleigh has excellent potential for epithermal gold, gold porphyry and porphyry copper – gold-molybdenum deposits, plus associated skarns. The limestones that overlie the volcanics are quartz veined and arsenic and molybdenum anomalous, demonstrating close proximity to a mineralising system.*

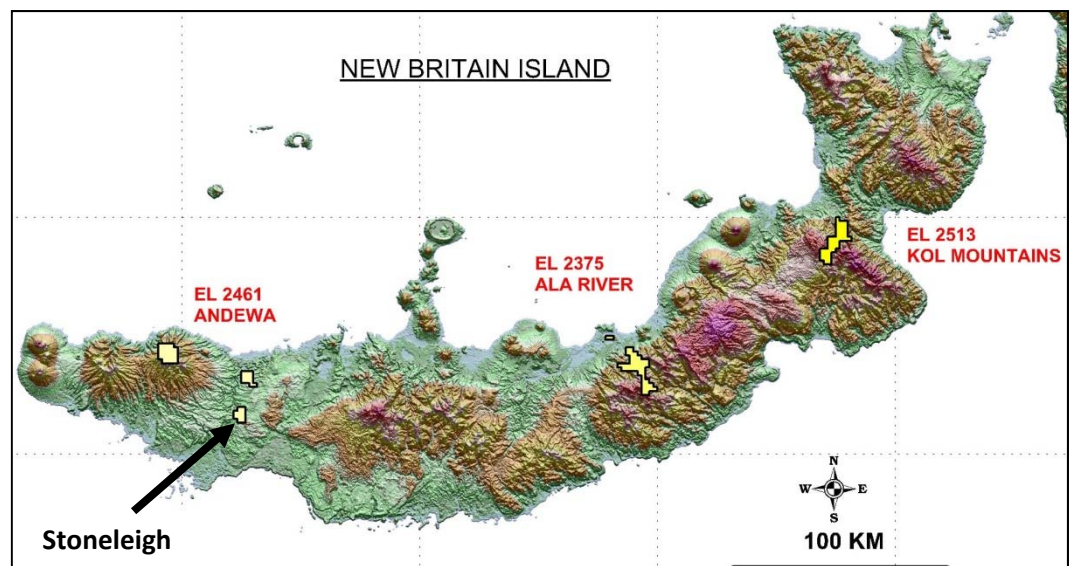
I intend to supervise the exploration that will target the copper, molybdenum and arsenic mineralised rocks and Frontier's 41 Aster satellite interpreted areas of alteration / potential mineralisation. Silicification and/or alteration targets are within or near the circular topographic rim and linear features may represent zones of epithermal activity along structures. Access is excellent on abundant forestry bulldozer tracks and this will help substantially to accomplish the rock, stream and soil sampling and geological mapping programs.

Note in the satellite topographic image below that the volcanics can be discerned as a brown colour in the bulldozer tracks and limestone is white. The pink dots are idealised stream sample locations based on drainage junctions and associated drainage basins.

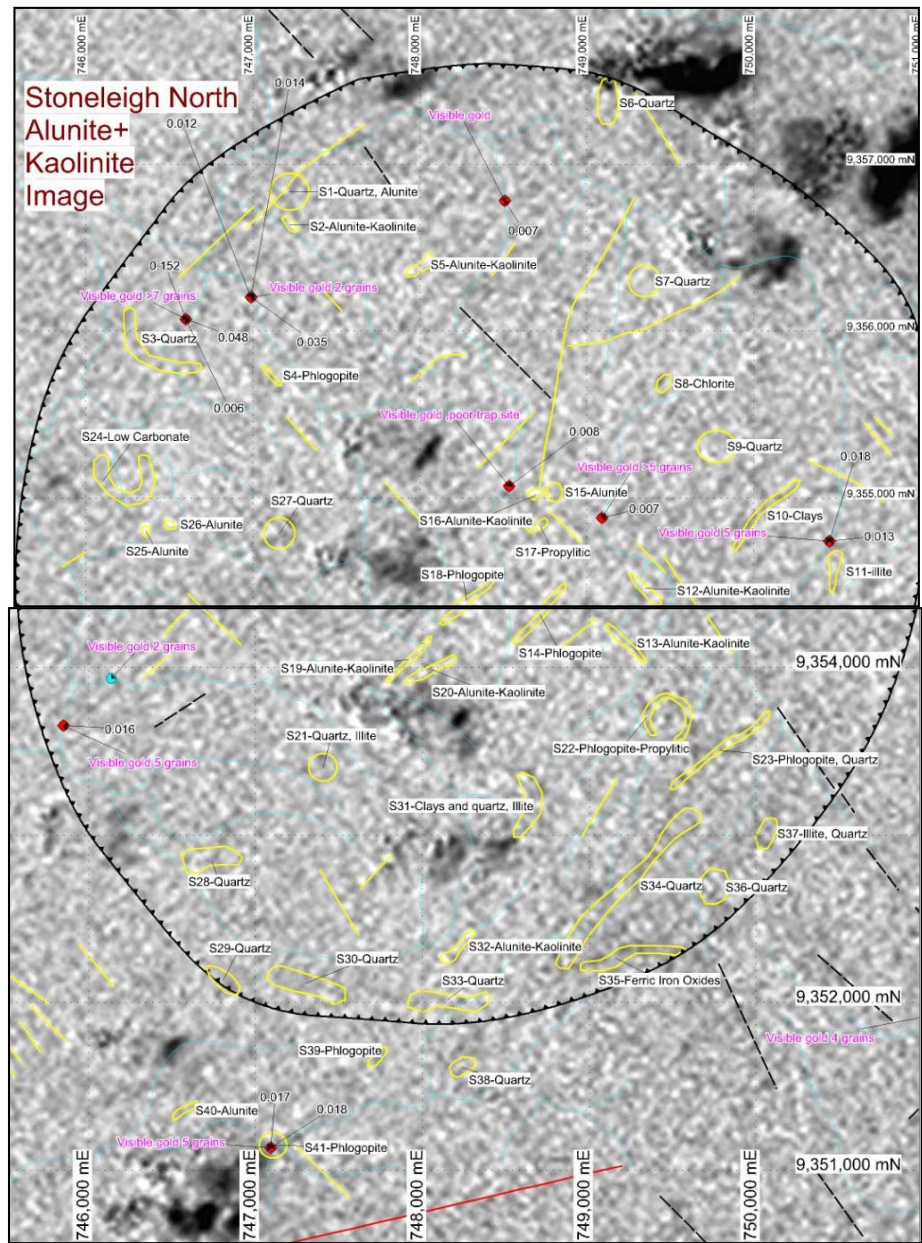
The Aster anomalies are tabulated and plotted below into large (>300m long) and prospective alteration types including alunite, sericite, illite, phlogopite, chlorite, quartz, carbonate, iron and circular features.

Only 2 days of basic reconnaissance were completed historically over this prospect. Stream sediment samples anomalous in arsenic (>100ppm) and gold occur throughout the area, with eight stream panned concentrate samples reporting visible gold. Thirty-six rock samples with five different mineralised rock types were sampled, plus epithermal vein quartz and strong silicification.

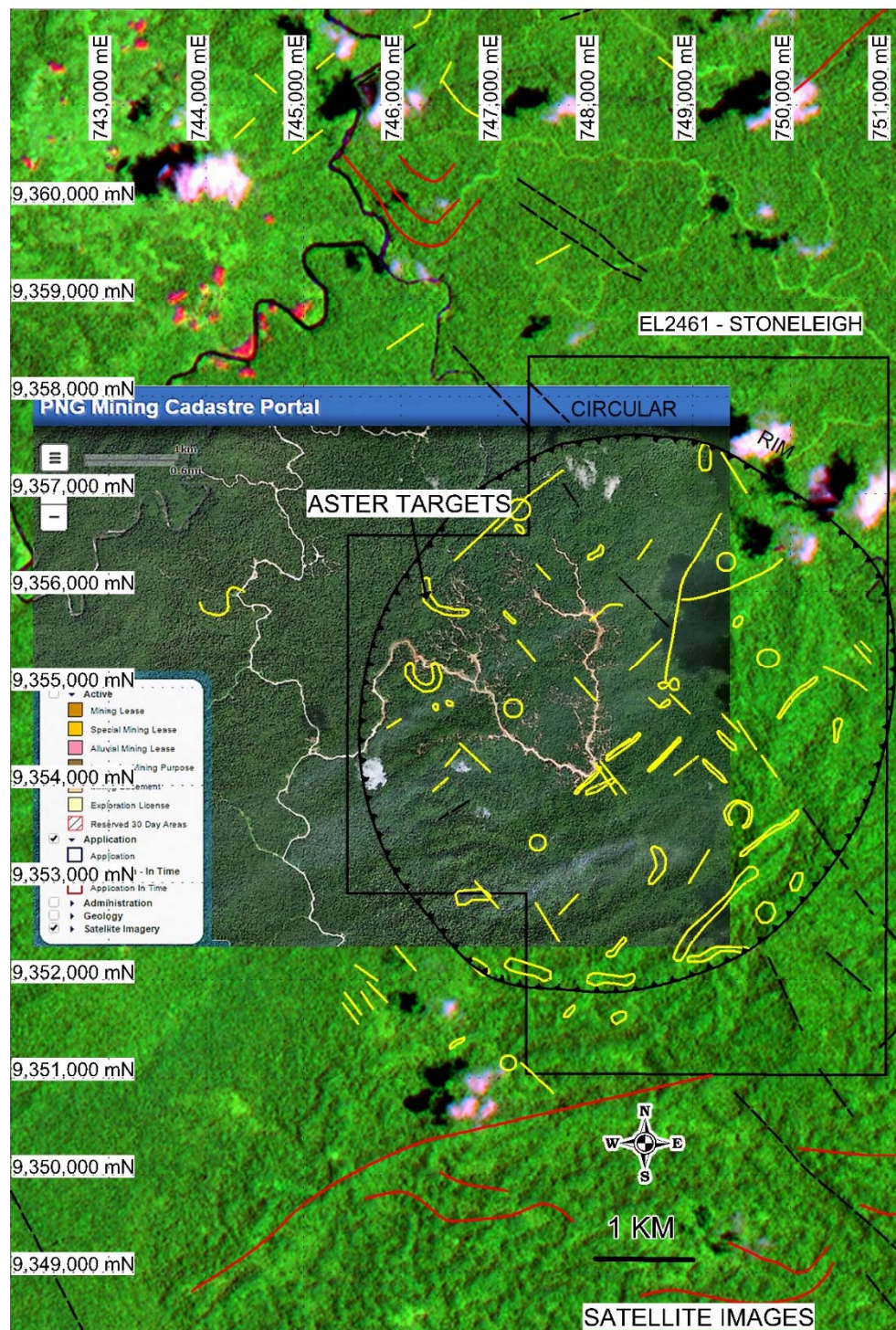
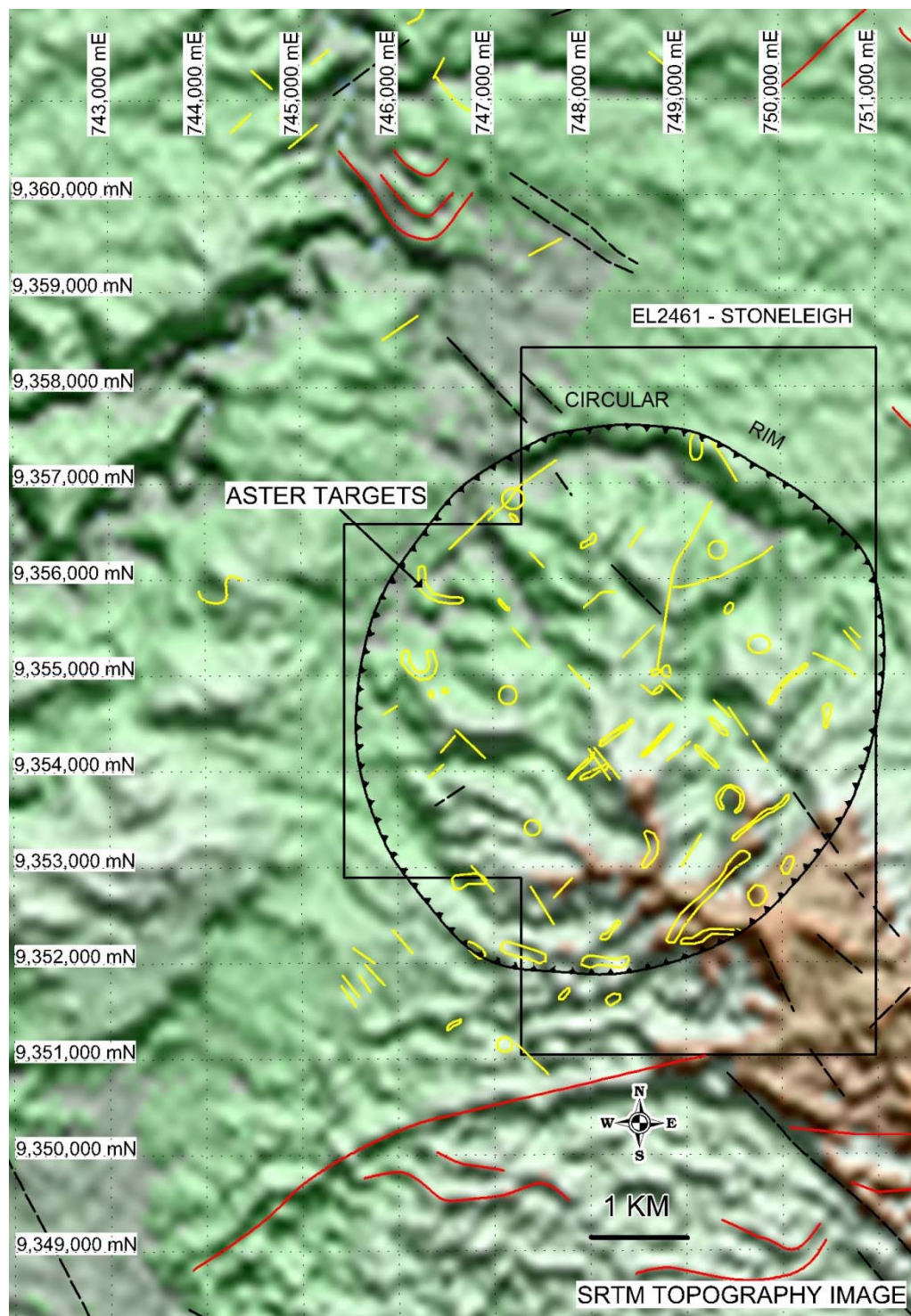
The average of the 36 reconnaissance samples was 165 ppm arsenic + 25 ppm molybdenum + 0.02 g/t gold + 96 ppm copper. Copper >0.1% was analysed in two different rock samples and types (but was not re-analysed by an over-range method). Effectively all the samples were anomalous in molybdenum and arsenic, with trace gold.

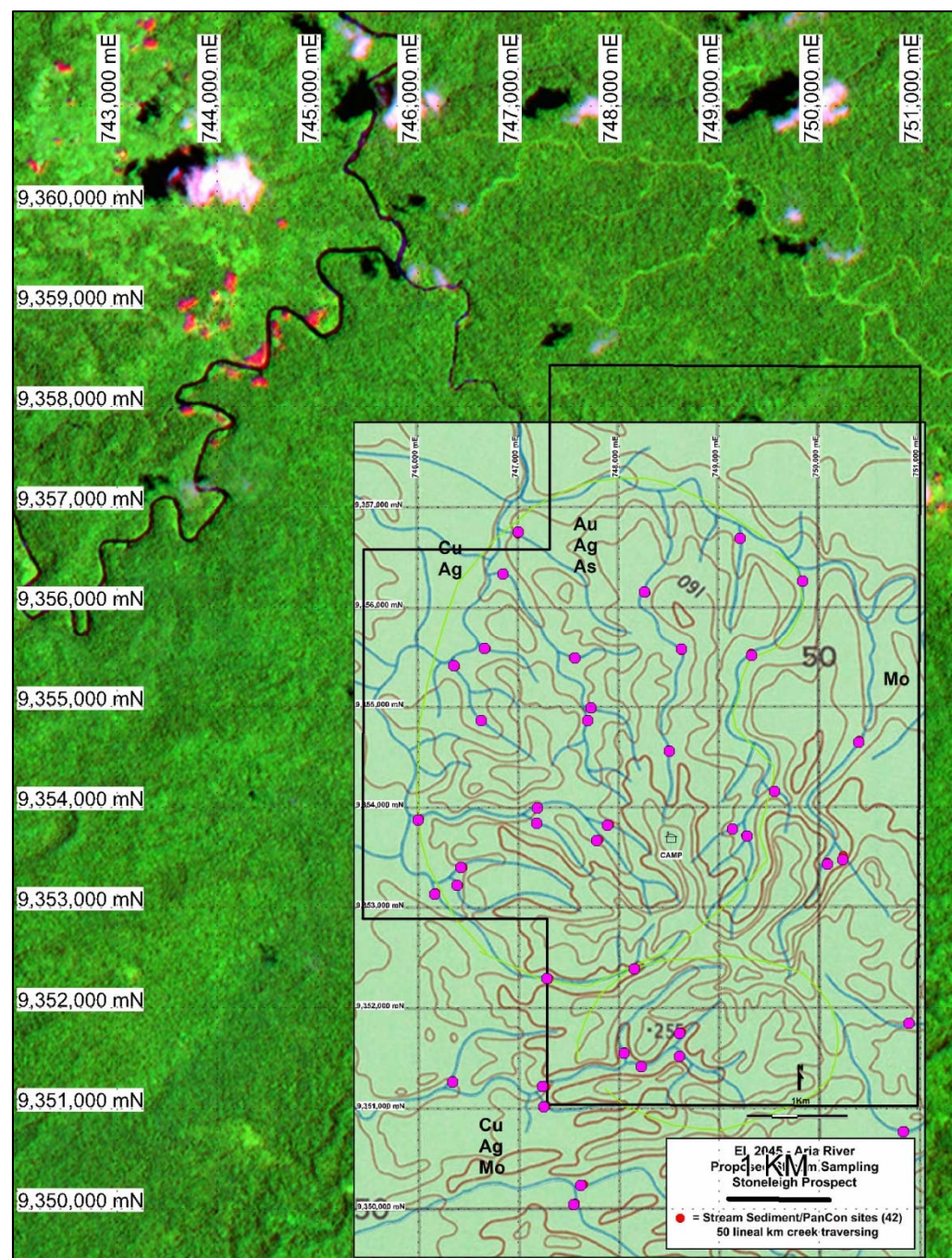
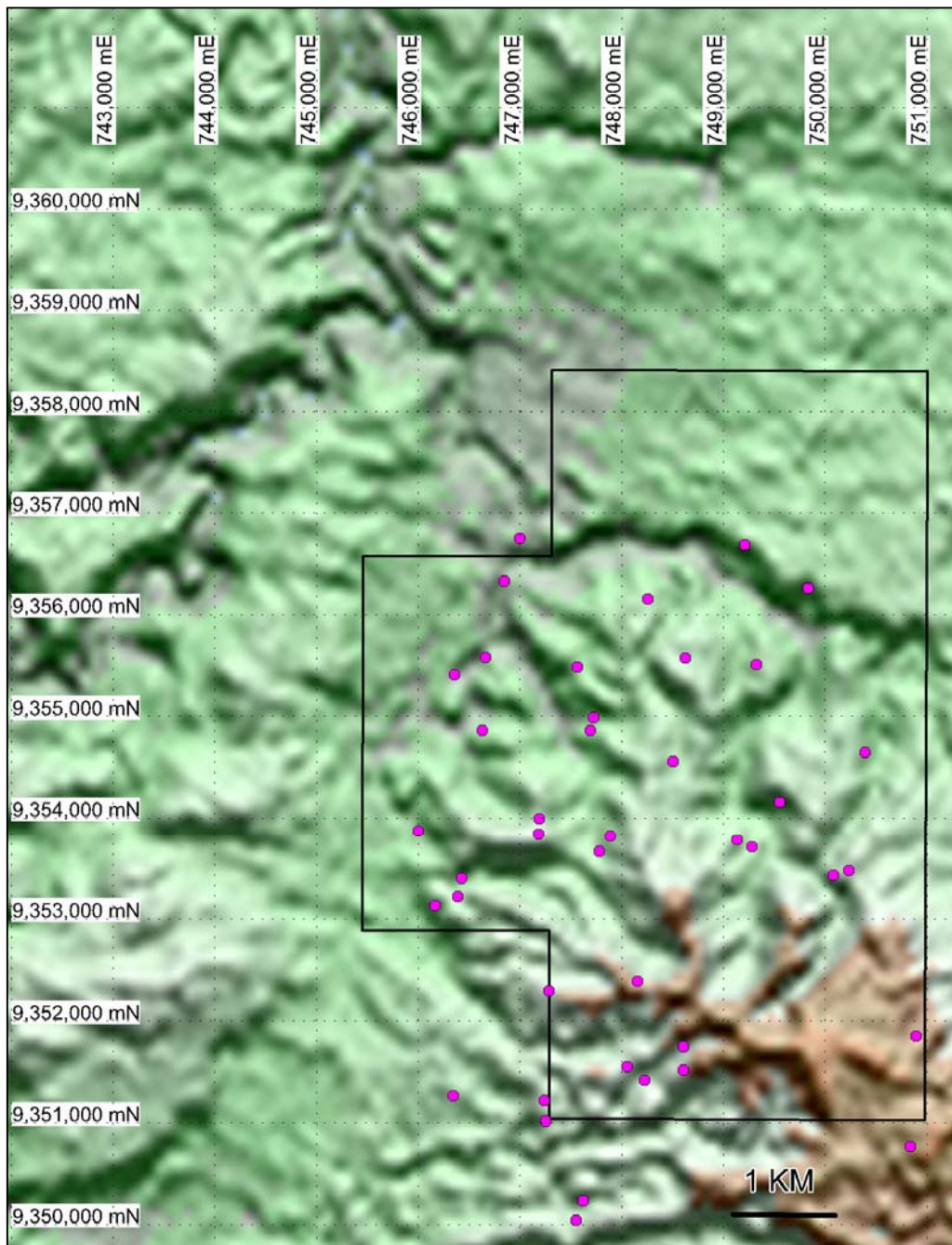


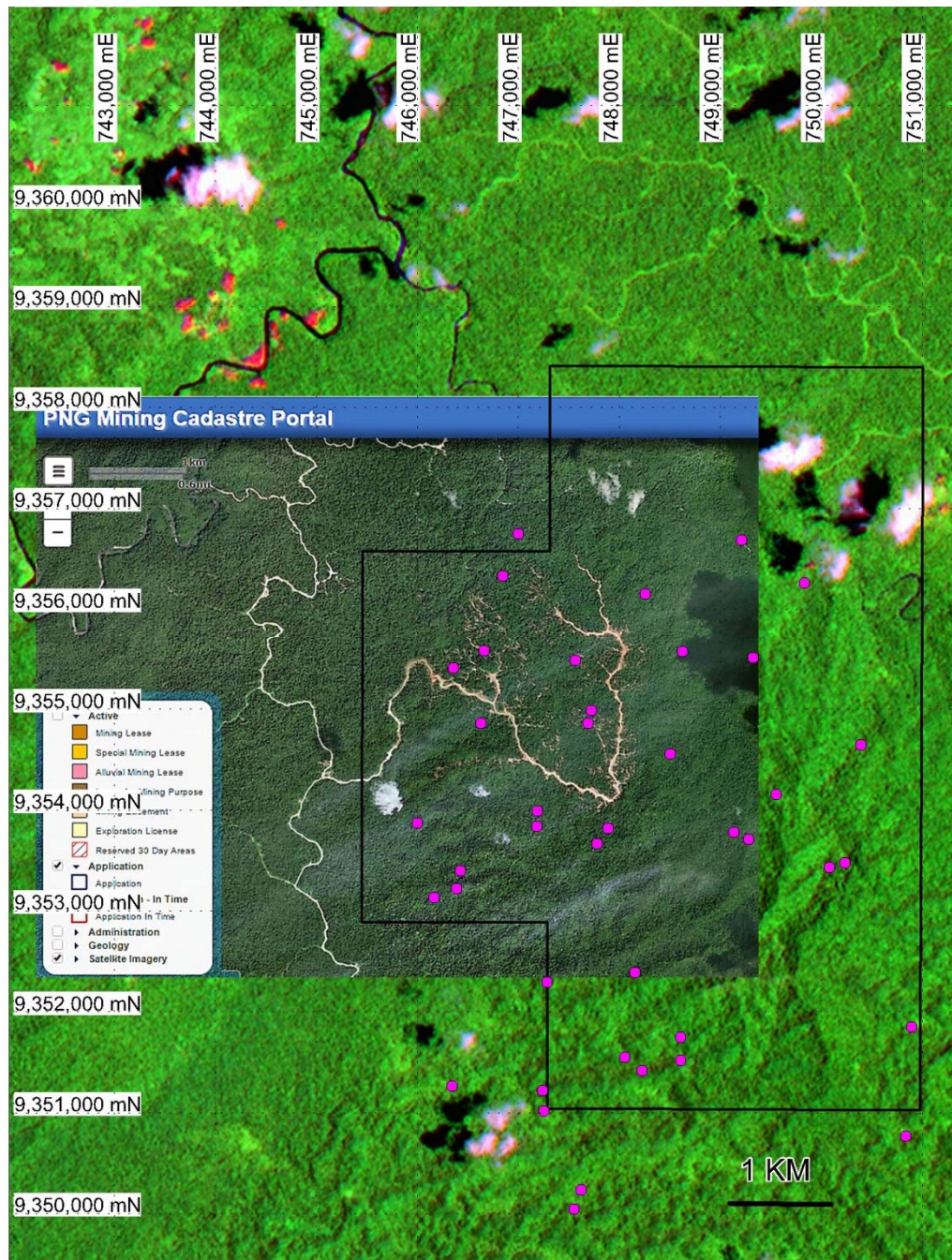
Aster Satellite interpreted target numbers and traces are plotted on an Alunite/kaolinite greyscale image.



No.	Location	Stoneleigh Prospect -Aster Targets Grouped by Description
S10	749990e, 9354870n	A 500m elongated area anomalous clays indicating possible alteration. A 300m in length, elongated alunite-kaolinite anomaly which continues across a creek. Linear 400m long northeast trending structure anomalous in phlogopite and propylitic alteration ratio at headwater of a creek. Linear 350m long northeast trending structure anomalous in alunite-kaolinite at the headwaters of a creek. Linear 300m long northeast trending structure anom. in alunite-kaolinite at headwaters of creek, 70m south of anomaly S19. Linear 700m long zone of propylitic alteration trending northeast. Circular 410m zone of anomalous quartz and illite. Linear 250m long zone of anomalous alunite + kaolinite trending northeast and cutting through a creek. An east-west 400m long elongated zone, anomalous in the TIR quartz ratio. Linear 1,200m zone in the TIR quartz ratio, trending northeast. Linear 600m long zone anomalous in ferric iron ratio.
S13	749170e, 9354190n	
S18	748210e, 9354340n	
S19	747940e, 9354060n	
S20	748080e, 9354000n	
S23	749860e, 9353570n	
S31	748590e, 9353060n	
S32	748280e, 9352400n	
S33	748240e, 9352000n	
S34	748940e, 9352400n	
S35	749140e, 9352240n	
S2	747220e, 9356640n	Anomalous in alunite, kaolinite and illite, 80m in length trending northwest along the edge of a creek. Anomalous in alunite and kaolinite over 150m in length. Elongated alunite-kaolinite anomaly trending northwest, 200m in length and lying across a creek. A small 50m diameter circular alunite-kaolinite anomaly. Small discrete alunite anomaly. Small discrete alunite anomaly. A 160m long zone anomalous in alunite, trending east-northeast. Circular zone of anomalous alunite where 5 grain of visible gold were reported from a pan con stream sample.
S5	748040e, 9356420n	
S12	749320e, 9354480n	
S16	748690e, 9355020n	
S25	746350e, 9354800n	
S26	746500e, 9354840n	
S40	746570e, 9351360n	
S41	747100e, 9351150n	
S4	747080e, 9355760n	
S17	748730e, 9354840n	
S14	748620e, 9354210n	Anomalous in possibly phlogopite in a 150m long northwest trending anomaly 140m from a creek. A northeast trending anomaly in the propylitic ratio. Linear northeast trending structure anomalous in the phlogopite and propylitic alteration ratios. A 200m diameter annulus of phlogopite also anomalous in the propylitic ratio, next to a creek. A 100m long zone, anomalous in the phlogopite equivalent band.
S22	749580e, 9353750n	
S39	747710e, 9351650n	
S1	747220e, 9356840n	
S3	746500e, 9355790n	
S6	749110e, 9357360n	
S7	749340e, 9356300n	
S9	749770e, 9355320n	
S21	747420e, 9353400n	
S27	747150e, 9354800n	
S29	746820e, 9352130n	Circular anomaly in the TIR quartz image on a linear NE trending structure. Circular anomaly in the TIR quartz band 600m in length, cutting across a creek upstream from visible gold in pan con samples. Oval shaped anomaly in the TIR quartz band ratio and 200m in length. Circular 100m diameter anomaly in the TIR quartz band ratio. Circular anomaly in the TIR silica ratio band. Minor circular target anomalous in the quartz ratio. Discrete circular anomaly in the TIR quartz ratio. Discrete oval shaped TIR quartz ratio anomaly on the south-western section of the interpreted circular rim. Two discrete circular anomalies in the TIR quartz ratio. Circular zone anomalous in the TIR quartz ratio. Oval target anomalous in the TIR quartz ratio and illite. Discrete circular anomaly in the TIR quartz ratio.
S30	747410e, 9352100n	
S36	749720e, 9352700n	
S37	750040e, 9352980n	
S38	748220e, 9351600n	
S8	749470e, 9355690n	
S28	746630e, 9352830n	
S11	750490e, 9354630n	
S24	746220e, 9355010n	
S24	746220e, 9355010n	Low carbonate halo 370m in diameter cutting across a creek.







The Stoneleigh Project is the SE section of 3 non-contiguous tenement blocks relating to the Option Agreement for FNT to earn a 90.1% interest in EL 2461, by exploration expenditure totalling \$100,000 (released to ASX 28/4/2017) (approval of the Option requires a 'fairness report' and shareholder approval).

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

FRONTIER RESOURCES LTD

P.A. McNeil

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
Frontiers historical data from 2004 to 2014 is presented herein.

SECTION 1 -- SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.

BHP undertook the exploration that generated these results in 1996.

DRILLING TECHNIQUES

Not drilled

MEASURES TAKEN TO MAXIMISE SAMPLE RECOVERY AND ENSURE REPRESENTATIVE NATURE OF THE SAMPLES

Not drilled.

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.

Not drilled.

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

Not drilled

Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.

Not drilled.

The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged

Not drilled.

SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION

If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.

Not drilled.

For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.

Not drilled.

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.

Not drilled.

Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Not drilled.

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.

BHP undertook the exploration that generated these results in 1996. All analyses were appropriately requested relative to the target type and expected assay ranges. Sample Preparation for core and rocks was by drying, crushing to 6 mm and pulverizing to 75µm on a 3.0kg or less sample weight. Gold was determined by fire assay, using lead collection technique with a 50-gram sample charge weight. Detection limits are 0.01– 10,000 g/t

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.

BHP undertook the exploration that generated these results in 1996.

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.

These machines were not utilised by BHP and the laboratory is accredited and has its own internal procedures and parameters to ensure representative readings are made and reported.

VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING

The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.

BHP undertook the exploration that generated these results in 1996.

The use of twinned holes

No drilling.

Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.

BHP undertook the exploration that generated these results in 1996.

Any adjustments to assay data.

No adjustments were made to any assay data, however, where available the assay results were averaged and the average result was reported.

ACCURACY + QUALITY OF SURVEYS USED TO LOCATE DRILL HOLES (COLLAR + DOWN-HOLE SURVEYS), TRENCHES, MINE WORKINGS AND OTHER LOCATIONS USED IN MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

No Mineral Resource has been estimated.

Specification of the grid system used.

Map datum is AGD 066 and PNG is covered by 1:100,000 topographic plans that have 40m contour intervals. DTM plans from SRTM or aeromagnetics have 10m contour intervals.

Quality and adequacy of topographic control

Topographic control was determined from topo plans and was adequate at this stage of exploration.

DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION

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.

No Mineral Resource has been estimated.

Whether sample compositing has been applied.

No sample compositing was undertaken.

ORIENTATION OF DATA IN RELATION TO GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures to the extent this is known, considering the deposit type.

Plans and sections are included as possible, that highlight the areas of possible extensions to mineralisation and show the main geological interpretations.