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ASX Limited
Market Announcements Platform

5 August 2019

Final Saki Drilling and Trench Results Reveal 535g/t Gold at Surface

- A review of the historical second phase of surface trench sampling was completed at the near mine Saki prospect. Results included:
 - **0.5m at 535 g/t Au** in Trench#29
 - **1.0m at 55.68 g/t Au** in Trench#11
 - **0.7m @ 30.90 g/t Au** in Trench#78
 - A review of the historical second phase of drilling demonstrated a 1.4km long by 700m wide system of gold veins. Results included:
 - **13.2m @ 5.38 g/t Au** from 75.1m downhole depth (SK033)
 - **9.5m @ 1.82 g/t Au** from 45.2m downhole depth (SK035)
 - **9.8m @ 2.94 g/t Au** from 80.4m downhole depth (SK041)
 - An independent review is currently underway to determine if a JORC-code compliant resource can be estimated.
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Frontier Resources Limited (**Frontier** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that it has completed its analysis of historical trench and drilling results at the Saki gold prospect (Figure 1) which hosts a 1,400m by 700m wide system of north-northwest trending gold veins (Figure 2) which occur along the Saki gold structure (Refer to ASX Announcement dated 10 July 2019).

In 2002, Tolukuma Gold Mines (**TGM**) completed a Phase 1 drilling program with an objective to supplement the ever-depleting ore at the Tolukuma Gold Mine (Refer to ASX Announcement dated 29 May 2019). A subsequent Phase 2 trenching program was completed with over 1,500 trench samples being taken resulting in 29 trenches anomalous in gold (Figure 2).

The Saki veins are up to 6m wide with best surface grades of **0.5m @ 535g/t Au** in Trench #29 in the Saki I vein and **1.0m @ 55.69g/t Au** in Trench # 11 in the Saki II vein (Table 1 and Figure 2). A number of these gold anomalous trenches were subsequently drill tested in 2009 with 17 diamond core holes (SK029 to SK045) for 1,873.5m (Table 3). As part of the Phase 2 drill program a total of 4,187.25m was drilled at the Saki prospect.

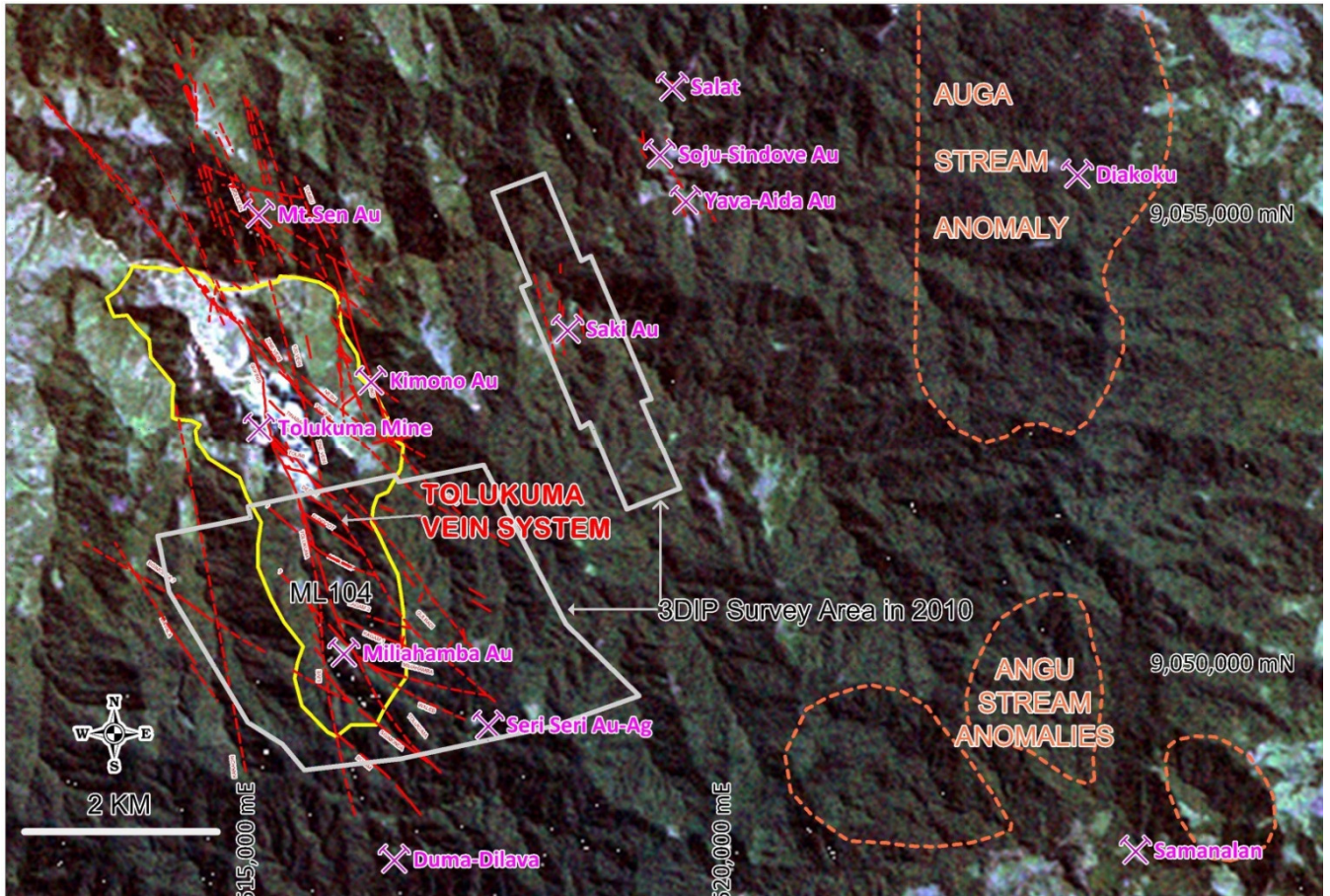


Figure 1: Gold Prospects Near the Tolukuma Gold Mine

The Phase 2 drilling also encountered gold grades that included **13.20m @ 5.38 g/t Au** from 75.10m downhole depth (SK033: Saki III vein), **2.5m @ 2.21 g/t Au** from 133.70m depth (SK034: Saki V Vein) and **1.85m at 4.17 g/t Au** from 51.15m (SK030: Saki vein III, Table 2).

The partly mined Tolukuma vein system occurs on a parallel structure 3km to the south-southwest of Saki. EL2531 totally surrounds, but excludes, the Tolukuma gold Mining Lease ML104 (Figure 1). The Tolukuma mine vein system contains high grade, narrow epithermal veins extending into Frontier’s tenement. These veins include historical exploration work that will be reviewed ahead of fieldwork planned for 2019.

Fieldwork is planned to include a geological mapping, trench and rock chip sampling program along the NW and SE extensions of the Saki prospect in order to expand on the area of known gold mineralisation and define additional drill targets.

Sampling and mapping will also be needed to define mineralised veins that extend along the Tolukuma fault structures from the Tolukuma mine and into our EL2531 tenement. These include the Bulum, Sisimonda, Tolukuma, Waleb, Miliahamba and Gulbadi veins and the Seri-Seri and Duma-Dilava prospects (Figure 1). Landowner meetings are being planned on-site ahead of the fieldwork so that local labour can help facilitate the exploration efforts.

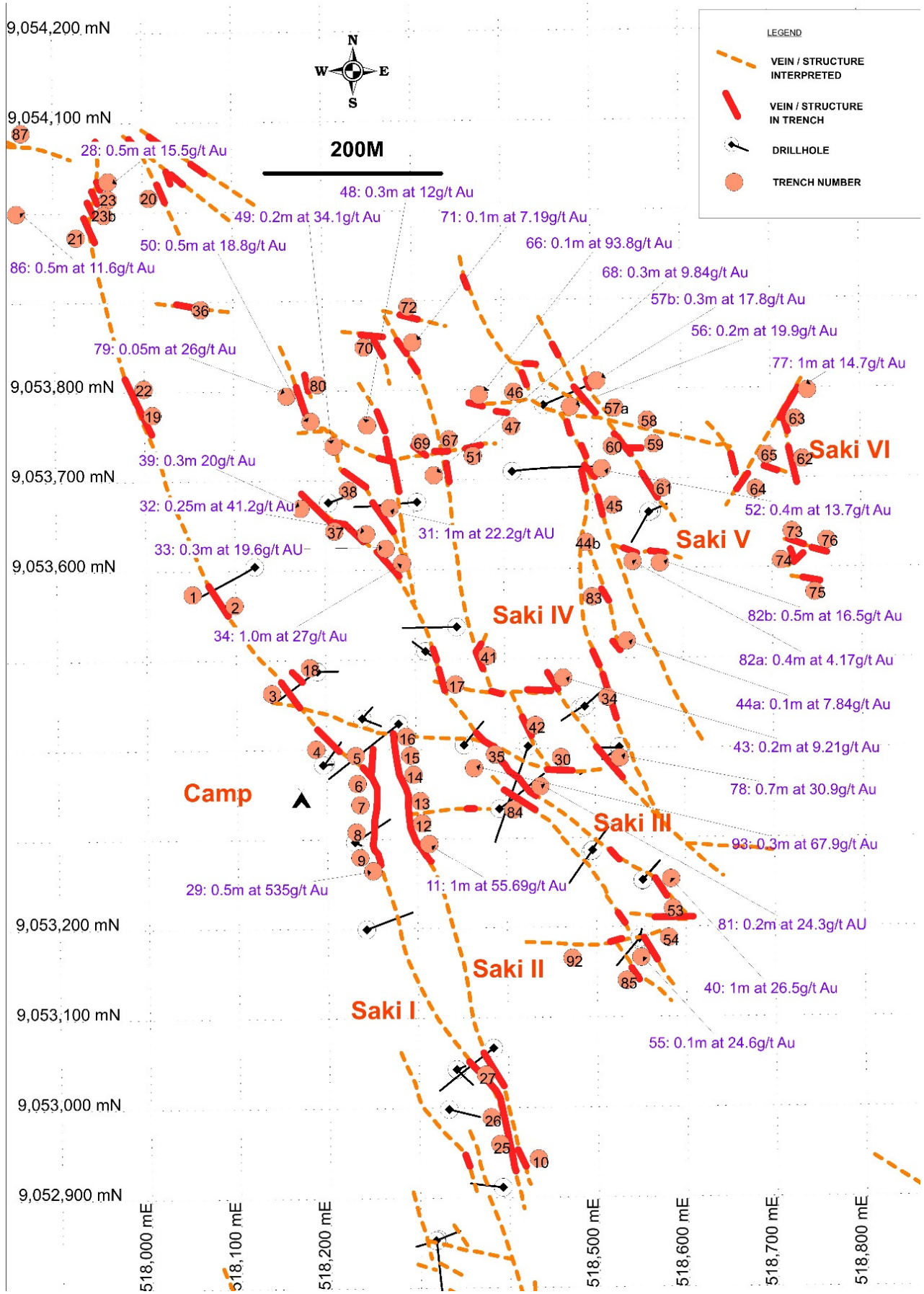


Figure 2: Phase 2 Saki Trenching Results (5g/t cut-off)

Table 1: Saki Phase 2 Trench Results (5g/t Au cut-off)

Trench Id	Number of Samples	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Gold Intersections	Average Gold Grade (g/t)
11	26	518314	9053294	1.0m at 55.69 g/t Au	8.47
28	14	517962	9054035	0.5m at 15.50g/t Au	6.10
29	10	518251	9053264	0.5m at 535g/t Au	57.35
31	27	518273	9053669	1.0 at 22.20g/t Au	6.27
32	15	518247	9053640	0.25m at 41.20g/t Au	13.86
33	8	518268	9053624	0.3m at 19.60g/t Au	7.64
34	22	518286	9053607	1.0m at 27.00g/t Au	10.06
39	13	518173	9053669	0.3m at 20.00g/t Au	6.78
40	21	518584	9053253	1.0m at 26.50g/t Au	7.31
43	7	518465	9053478	0.2m at 9.21g/t Au	7.19
48	6	518249	9053761	0.3m at 12.00g/t Au	6.02
49	9	518211	9053738	0.2m at 34.10g/t Au	11.54
50	10	518186	9053766	0.5m at 18.80g/t Au	9.42
52	19	518511	9053711	0.4m at 13.70g/t Au	5.66
55	13	518549	9053166	0.10 at 24.60g/t Au	5.65
56	14	518476	9053781	0.20m at 19.90g/t Au	6.26
66	7	518374	9053794	0.10m at 93.80g/t Au	14.92
68	8	518323	9053705	0.3m at 9.84g/t Au	5.15
71	3	518300	9053853	0.10m at 7.19g/t Au	6.69
77	18	518741	9053797	1.0m at 14.70g/t Au	6.20
78	14	518528	9053389	0.7m at 30.90g/t Au	15.58
79	21	518159	9053794	0.05m at 26.00g/t Au	5.36
81	8	518439	9053358	0.20m at 24.30g/t Au	9.35
86	4	517859	9054000	0.50m at 11.60g/t Au	5.95
93	13	518365	9053379	0.3m at 67.90g/t Au	10.28
44a	2	518537	9053519	0.1m at 7.84g/t Au	6.00
57b	3	518505	9053809	0.3m at 17.80g/t Au	11.90
82a	5	518544	9053608	0.4m at 4.17g/t Au	8.49
82b	6	518575	9053606	0.5m at 16.50g/t Au	11.38

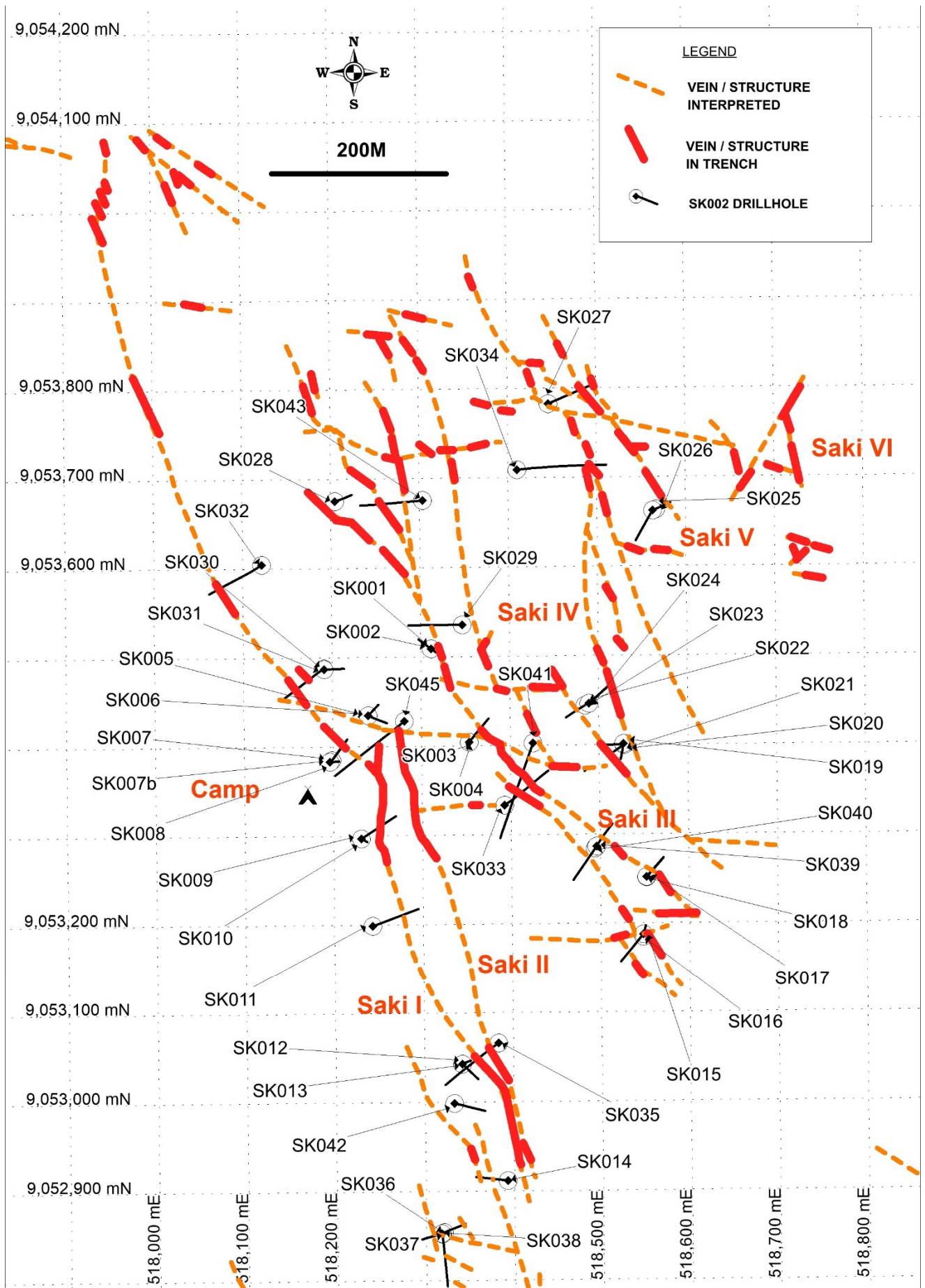


Figure 3: Saki Prospect Drill hole and Vein Locations

Table 2: Phase 2 Saki Drill hole Intersections and Weighted Average Grade (1 g/t Au cut-off)

Hole Id	From	To	Width (m)	Gold Grade g/t	Structure
SK029	21.50	22.70	1.20	2.89	Saki III
	38.02	38.13	0.11	4.14	Saki III
	42.45	42.55	0.10	1.58	Saki III
	70.20	71.20	1.00	8.27	Saki III
SK030	51.15	53.00	1.85	4.17	Saki I
SK032	14.10	15.10	1.00	1.75	Saki I
	15.50	15.60	0.10	2.45	Saki I
SK033	28.90	29.10	0.20	20.30	Saki III
	38.80	40.70	1.90	2.05	Saki III
	48.90	49.30	0.40	2.59	Saki III
	75.10	88.30	13.20	5.38	Saki III
	90.60	91.60	1.00	1.02	Saki III
	101.00	101.30	0.30	1.49	Saki III
	101.90	103.30	1.40	1.86	Saki III
	SK034	17.00	17.30	0.30	3.70
SK034	82.10	82.30	0.20	2.28	Saki V
	102.10	102.80	0.70	1.11	Saki V
	110.10	110.50	1.30	1.27	Saki V
	133.70	136.20	2.50	2.21	Saki V
SK035	31.70	39.00	7.30	1.65	Saki III
	45.20	54.70	9.50	1.82	Saki III
	58.50	59.60	1.10	1.48	Saki III
SK036	44.60	45.10	0.50	1.89	
	45.70	46.50	0.80	5.66	
SK039	30.20	30.60	0.40	2.29	Saki III
	31.00	31.70	0.70	5.45	Saki III
SK041	22.70	23.10	0.40	2.33	Saki III
	80.40	90.20	9.80	2.94	Saki III
	232.60	232.90	0.30	1.75	Saki III
SK042	61.85	62.80	0.95	1.88	Saki I
	125.80	127.80	2.00	1.29	Saki I
SK043	73.90	74.90	1.00	1.12	Saki III
	75.50	76.50	1.00	2.13	Saki III
	77.70	78.20	0.50	15.20	Saki III
	79.90	80.70	0.80	6.02	Saki III
	97.25	97.55	0.30	2.21	Saki III

Table 3: Phase 2 Saki Drill hole Locations

Hole_id	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	EOH (m)
SK029	518346.85	9053535.84	1632.43	276.3	-50	96.6
SK030	518190.34	9053487.73	1621.73	243.3	-70	169.4
SK031	518190.58	9053487.18	1621.67	95.3	-72	72.9
SK032	518121.69	9053604.55	1617.18	246.3	-50	111.0
SK033	518392.51	9053333.10	1590.65	62.3	-65	159.4
SK034	518410.38	9053708.80	1560.62	90.3	-50	162.1
SK035	518383.40	9053066.15	1597.97	239.8	-48	118.1
SK036	518319.87	9052854.18	1632.50	74.8	-65	60.1
SK037	518317.89	9052852.52	1632.54	181.3	-49	90.2

SK038	518317.06	9052852.84	1632.53	260.3	-70	66.8
SK039	518494.12	9053284.17	1562.67	41.3	-45	49.1
SK040	518496.10	9053286.20	1562.61	221.3	-45	66.2
SK041	518425.26	9053402.40	1547.32	205.3	-60	235.8
SK042	518332.92	9052998.67	1644.13	110.9	-75	150.5
SK043	518303.70	9053675.48	1522.43	271.3	-50	109.9
SK044	518482.97	9053370.51	1578.28	70	-50	5
SK045	518280.80	9053428.25	1643.69	239.3	-49.5	150.4

For additional information please visit our website at www.frontierresources.com.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
EL 1595 - Bulago	100% Frontier Gold PNG Ltd	22	75.02	07-Jul-08	06-Jul-20
EL2356 - Muller Range	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	56	190.46	31-Dec-15	30-Dec-19
EL2351 - 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		208	707.20		

*1 sub-block approx. 3.41 sq.km

NB: The PNG Mining Act-1992 stipulates that EL's are granted for a renewable 2 year term (subject to satisfying work and expenditure commitments) and the PNG Government maintains the right to purchase up to 30% project equity at "Sunk Cost" if/when a Mining Lease is granted.

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of exploration results for Exploration Licence 2351 Papua New Guinea.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling was undertaken in the "B" Horizon and where the soil cover was extensive and outcrop is poor, soil samples returned low order gold anomalies. Trench samples were undertaken by conventional trenches dug to bedrock and outcrop samples taken along the veins. Drill core samples were sawn in two, with half returned to the core tray for visual inspection and the other half sent to the TGM lab for assaying. Downhole surveys were completed. Sampling was supervised and reported by on-site geologists to ensure sample representivity. 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 crushed to -2mm and split by Riffle Jones splitter then 300g were pulverized <75 microns with a final 20g submitted for assay. All rock samples were logged in a rock-chip sample ledger and assayed using standard laboratory techniques. All

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>sampling was supervised and reported by on-site geologists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material aspects of the mineralisation are noted in the text of the document.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DT250P man portable drill rig. HQ diamond core not orientated with no downhole surveys being undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was visually assessed on-site on tables constructed at the core shed Drilling recovery was essentially 70 – 95% with an average of 80%. A change of type of diamond impregnated bits and driller experience contributed to improved recoveries however the weather or altered nature of the rock made 100% recoveries virtually impossible. No relationship exists between grade and recovery.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core has been sampled logged on paper by an experienced geologist for alteration mineralogy, lithology and mineralisation. Geotechnical parameters included recovery, 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 are 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 has been supervised by Senior Geologist and 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 laboratory inside a helicopter. A suite of 33 core samples were submitted for petrological evaluation and native gold was sighted in one sample. Procedures of drying, crushing, splitting and pulverizing is practiced by certified labs including those of Astrolabe Analytical and Pilbara Laboratories (Niugini) Pty Ltd. Sampling has been supervised by Senior Geologist and sample sized are appropriate for the quartz vein material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 vapour AAS. 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. Trench/costean samples were fire assayed for total gold and cyanide extractable Ag, Cu by Pilbara Laboratories (Niugini) Pty Ltd. Soil samples were assayed by (FA2) Fire assay for gold and AS-H for As and SB-H for Sb by Astrolabe Analytical laboratories. Acceptable accuracy and precision levels were established and reported by the lab. Geophysical 3D modelling was undertaken on historical airborne magnetic data using standard cesium vapor magnetometers. Acceptable levels of accuracy were obtained in the assaying results of Au 0.01 ppm, Cu 1 ppb & Ag 0.01 ppm. Duplicates were used at Astrolabe Analytical laboratories.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verified by senior geologist and other geologists onsite at the time. There were no twinned drill holes. All assay data is stored on printed laboratory paper and stored in reports submitted to the MRA library as paper copies which were later scanned to digital format.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were located initially by GPS tape and compass surveying for drill sections and long sections. Trench/costeans were located initially by published 1:100,000 topographic maps and tape and compass surveying of creeks. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to any attached plans for drill hole collar locations, rock float, soil and trench/costean spacing. Drill hole locations and trench locations and hence data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures. Additional drillhole and trench/costean databases information is being reviewed prior to undertaking a resource estimate. Sample compositing was not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Drillhole samples have been taken perpendicular to known structures to reduce any sampling bias and all intercepts have been calculated to a true vein width. Sample intervals are selected based upon observed geological features and the strike of the narrow quartz veins. Trench/costean samples have been taken perpendicular to known structures to reduce any sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to site is controlled and rock and soil samples stores on-site in a remote location. Site employees transport samples to the analytical lab. The laboratory compound is secured.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frontier Resources Ltd have a 100% ownership of Frontier Copper (PNG) Limited, which hold 100% title to Exploration Licences EL 2531-Tolukuma and EL2356-Muler Range. There are no joint ventures or partnerships in place with these two projects. Frontier Copper PNG Ltd IPA Certification Number: 91414 was re-issued on 26th April 2019 and originally Certified 8th November 2005. 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. EL applications require landowner meetings and review by the Mining Advisory Council who make their recommendations to the Minister of Mines.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL2531 Tolukuma was initially stream sampled by Kenecott in the 1960's afterwards by CRAE who completed both stream sediment sampling and rock chip sampling. Newmont 1985-1989 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. Dome Resources purchased the Exploration license from Newmont in 1992 and completed feasibility studies in the ML104, granted in 1994, with production commencing in 1995.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 up for sale by its administrator. EL2531 was acquired by Frontier via a ballot process.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Saki group of vein systems are intrusive related epithermal Au-Ag quartz veins 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 Mineralisation is described in the text..
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all drillhole information is noted within Tables in the text of this report. Frontier has acquired additional historical reports which have additional drillhole information and have acquired the complete digital drillhole and trench databases at the Saki prospect.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results are reported typically within veins. The grades are compiled using length weighting. No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths from trench/costeans is moderately well understood Drillholes are generally targeted perpendicular to known veins. True width projections are noted in Tables within the text of this report.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps, sections and tabulations of drillhole and trench/costean intercepts are included.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive reporting of all drilling, trench and soil sample results has occurred in historical reports and reported here where appropriate.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful exploration data has been included to date in this and previous ASX announcements. 3D magnetic modelling results have been undertaken using University of British Columbia developed algorithms and applied by an independent geophysics consultancy. Ground geophysical 3DIP modelled results have been acquired and is currently being interpreted by Frontier. A petrological study of drillcore samples was completed by Terry Leach and Co in 2003.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future analysing trench and drilling results on all prospects within EL2531 is required before undertaking a fieldwork program. A resource estimate at the Saki

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<p>deposit is currently under review ahead of further drilling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate plans are included where possible. The nature of planned further work is provided in the body of text.