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**ASX : FNT**

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## **Lower Zone Jackhammer Trenching Results - Swit Kia Prospect**

### **9 Trenches + 4 Outcrops Demonstrate 180m Strike Length of Generally Very High Grade Gold with Possible Extensions to 470m and Further Possible Extensions to More Than 1,200m**

Frontier Resources Ltd is very pleased to announce that the Lower Zone of the Swit Kia Prospect, Bulago EL 1595 in Papua New Guinea, has returned very significant high grade weighted average and individual gold assay intercepts in 9 continuous Jackhammer trenches plus from 4 outcrop exposures (totalling 81.3m of excavated, cleaned outcrop and creek exposures).

The Lower Zone assay results included peaks of 0.4m grading 293.5 g/t gold and 0.3m grading 197.0 g/t gold (~30m apart on the same structure and neither location was sampled above or below them at those locations), plus 11 samples with >25 g/t gold and 13 additional assays > 1.0 g/t gold (see Tables 1 and 2). The host sedimentary rocks and intrusives were normally below detection (where not mineralised, brecciated/alterred).

Very high grade gold results from the Upper Zone - Swit Kia were reported to the ASX on 11/6/14, with 13 samples >100 g/t gold. The Upper Zone is located about 70m north of the Lower Zone and about 50m vertically higher in RL. The Lower Zone was not sampled as systematically as the Upper Zone due to the original exploration program planning and subsequent time constraints in the field.

Significant jackhammer sample length weighted assay highlights (most approximate true widths) in successive trenches over a 180m strike length of the Lower Zone from east to west) include:

- East Creek Extension** - 1.0m grading 79.35 g/t gold, within 3m grading 45.17 g/t gold (J303-305)
- East O/C - East** - 0.3m grading 37.05 g/t gold, within 2.8m grading 4.98 g/t gold (OG-005)
- East O/C -Middle** - 0.3m grading 50.0 g/t gold (\* No other samples at this location to evaluate thickness) (OG-006).
- East O/C West** - 0.4m grading 293.5 g/t gold\* (J416)
- Main O/C East** - 1.3m grading 43.44 g/t gold\* (J401-402)
- Main O/C East** - 0.3m grading 197.0 g/t gold\* (J400)
- Main O/C East** - 2.0m grading 35.70 g/t gold) (J423-424)
- Main O/C Central** - 2.0m grading 41.45 g/t gold\* (J404)
- Main O/C Across** - 2.0m grading 10.45 g/t gold (J391-392)
- Main O/C Central** - 3m grading 13.75 g/t gold (J382-384)
- Main O/C West** - 0.3m grading 63.9 g/t gold, within 1.3m grading 18.65 g/t gold (J375-376)
- West of Main O/C** - 1.3m grading 27.0 g/t gold (hole SUG002, 12-13.3m, at base of colluvium and base of LZ)
- West Creek Extension** - 2.0m grading 4.92 g/t gold (J407 proximal to 1.0m sub-vertical at 0.91 g/t gold (J408), but with 26 g/t silver and + 2.0% zinc /lead + arsenic. The western extension of the LZ requires additional cleaning downstream to get to a lower RL to sample where the higher grade mineralisation is projected/ expected to be located.

**The total inferred strike length of the Lower Zone is approximately 470m between gold in soil assays in both directions (consisting of a cluster of 3 soils to the west averaging 0.16 g/t gold and 1 at the eastern end of 0.24 g/t gold) and along the projected E-W structure that can be traced using geomorphology /debris slumps. The intrusives often form sills and also tend to form flatter spots at the base of steeper sections of sediments.**

The maximum strike length of both the Upper and Lower Gold Zones will be better defined with additional trenching. Drill testing is strongly warranted and will be undertaken when possible.

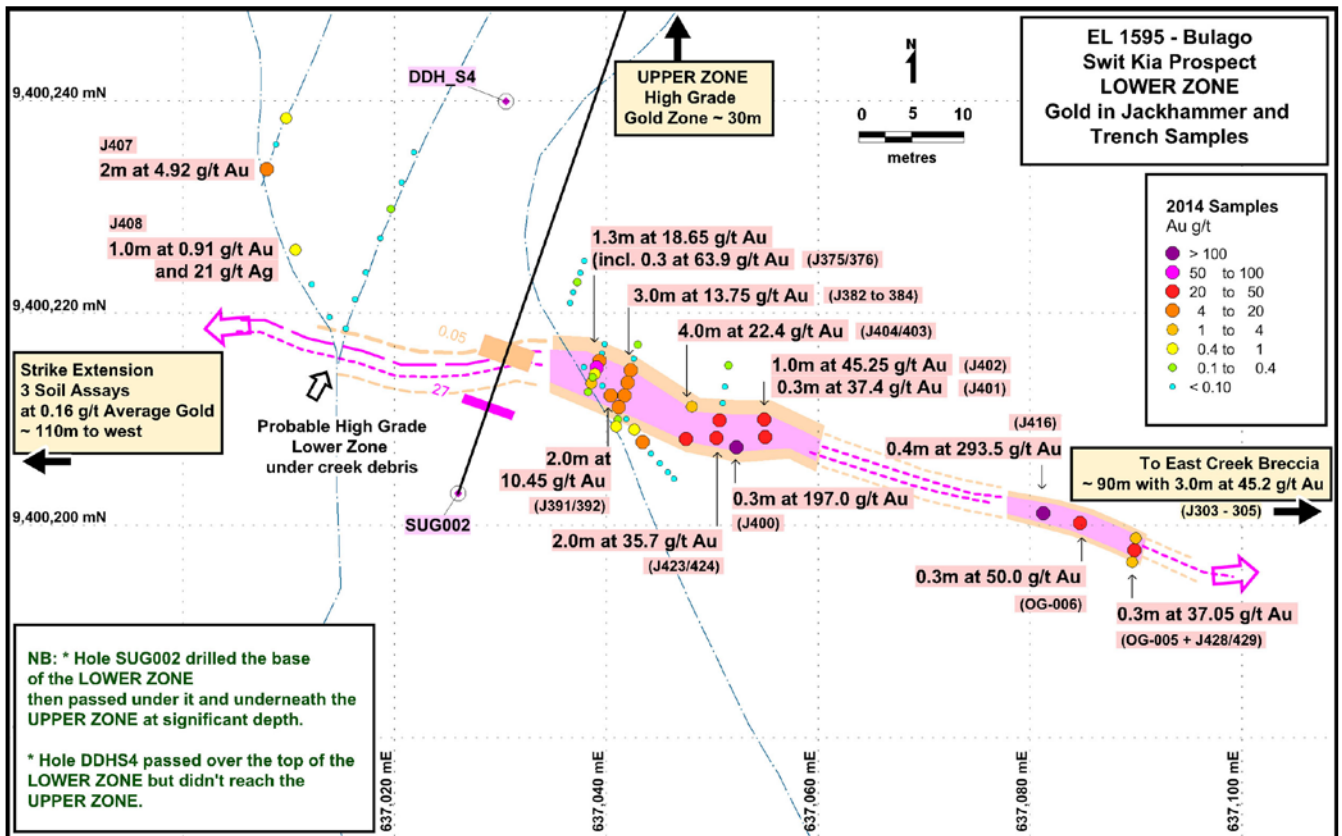


Table 1. EL 1595 Swit Kia Prospect - Lower Zone Trench Jackhammer Sample Weighted Assays (East to West)

Trench	Intercept Length		Average Gold (Fire Assay) (g/t)	Gold (gram/metres)	Ag (g/t)	Sample Number		Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)							
	Down Outcrop/Trench	Estimated True Width				From	To												
East Ck South Breccia	3.0 m	2.7 m	45.2	136	32.2	J-303	J-305	4,487	24,600	18,667	51400	113.0							
	incl. 1.0 m	0.9 m	79.4	79									58.9	J-305	7,230	40,500	28,100	63800	143.0
	<b>Gram-metres =</b>												<b>136</b>						
East O/C - East	1.0 m	0.9 m	1.21	1	11.0		J-428	1,040	23,600	2,420	220	-							
	Grab 0.3 m	0.3 m	37.05	11	41.3		OG005	1,140	43,100	484	17500	28.0							
	1.5 m	1.4 m	1.09	2	1.1		J-429	129	4,150	98	278	-							
East O/C - Middle	0.3 m	0.3 m	50.00	15	48.8		OG-006	1,180	34,300	624	32200	49.0							
East O/C West	0.4 m	0.4 m	293.5	117	190.0		J-416	4,820	35,000	7,800	38900	134.0							
Main O/C East	0.3 m	0.3 m	37.4	11	74.0		J-401	2,800	73,500	3,150	5450	7.0							
	PLUS 1.0 m	0.9 m	45.3	45	84.2		J-402	1,480	32,700	3,080	32900	39.0							
Main O/C East	0.3 m	0.3 m	197.0	59	135.0		J-400	1,180	59,500	3,730	41100	74.0							
Main O/C East	2.0 m	1.8 m	35.7	71	76.4	J-423	J-424	460	25,950	417	4960	21.5							
Main O/C Central	2.0 m	1.5 m	3.40	7	0.8		J-403	64	513	26	109	-							
	PLUS 2.0 m	1.5 m	41.5	83	56.4		J-404	1,370	23,100	6,730	5670	15.0							
	<b>Cumulative Gram-metres =</b>				<b>90</b>														
Main O/C Central	3.0 m	3.0 m	13.8	41	53.6	J-382	J-384	870	17,830	739	4393	6.7							
Main O/C West	3.3 m	3.3 m	7.96	26	20.1	J-375	J-378	610	7,468	1,092	6324	8.2							
	incl. 0.3 m	0.3 m	63.9	19	124.0		J-376	3,240	33,700	8,500	15400	33.0							
	<b>Cumulative Gram-metres =</b>				<b>26</b>														
Main O/C Across	2.0 m	1.8 m	10.5	21	6.2	J-391	J-392	244	1,884	311	2575	5.5							
	PLUS 1.0 m	0.9 m	4.56	5	58.4		J-395	508	33,000	452	67	-							
West Creek Extension	2.0 m	1.6 m	4.92	10	3.0		J-407	136	454	456	299	-							
	1.0 m	0.8 m	0.91	1	26.4		J-408	546	16,500	11,400	1190	7.0							
E Ck S Fault	1.0 m	1.0 m	0.72	0.7	12.9		J-311	289	4,660	177	28	5.0							

The JORC Code of 2012 defines an "Exploration Target" and the parameters that must be stated. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient work to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain that further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Frontier has compiled information to support our proposed Exploration Target /model from the more than 2,650 rock samples, the 4,450 soil samples and 14 drill holes at Bulago (but only 1 of the 7 holes at Swit Kia Prospect intersected part of the target Zone). Table 3 details the number of samples collected to date at Bulago. The geological evaluation of the mineralising system is based on my working for +3 weeks onsite this year and 4 weeks in the Swit Kia and general Bulago region in 2009.

To estimate an appropriate gold grade for the Exploration Target at Swit Kia, all the Jackhammer trench samples collected this year were utilised /evaluated (as they are a consistent sample set specifically from the Target Zones) and Table 4 shows arithmetic average grade

(no sample length weighting) and also gram-metre averages (weighted for the sample length- that should help remove high grade + short sample length bias). Importantly, there is good agreement between the two methods for samples greater than specific cut-off grades. The average grade effectively of every mineralised sample collected earlier this year is about 38 g/t and a 5 g/t cut-off increases the theoretical estimate 'average' to approximately 55 g/t.

The Exploration Target for the Swit Kia Prospect Upper and Lower Zones is high grade structurally and lithologically controlled gold mineralisation with 2m to 10m of true thickness (each Zone) and grades between 10 g/t and 500 g/t gold, with a possible average of approximately 38 g/t.

**The estimated Exploration Target tonnage range is approximately 220,000 tonnes minimum to 20,000,000 tonnes maximum, at this stage of our understanding of the Swit Kia Prospect system.**

Table 5 lists parameters used to approximate the Target tonnage. The formula for estimated or approximate contained tonnage = specific gravity (density) times length times width times thickness. Contained gold (in ounces) is the tonnage times grade divided by 31.1.

Frontier's Exploration Target is reasonable because it reflects known individual weighted grades/thicknesses of gold mineralisation located at Swit Kia from Frontier's 2014, 2009 exploration (plus historic sampling) and actual measured, combined with realistic possible and estimated strike lengths / widths / thicknesses.

For example, in the Upper Zone, trench **T1** contained weighted internal intercepts of:

- 2.0m grading 252.3 g/t gold (505 gram-metres gold)
- Plus 1.5m grading 145.3 g/t gold (218 gram-metres gold)
- Plus 9.0m grading 104.8 g/t gold (943 gram-metres gold) - incl 5m grading 172.3 g/t gold
- Plus 2.0m grading 10.6 g/t gold (21 gram-metres gold) followed by 6m of 0.27 g/t gold then
- Plus 2.0m grading 33.5 g/t gold (67 gram-metres gold).

Trench Name	Sample Number (From)	Sample Number (To)	Sampled Length
Lower Zone		J-366	0.7 m
Central Ck	J-367	J-372	23.9 m
Main O/C West	J-373	J-379	6.3 m
Main O/C Central	J-380	J-387	8.0 m
Main O/C Across	J-388	J-399	11.4 m
Main O/C East		J-400	0.3 m
		J-401	0.3 m
		J-402	1.0 m
Main O/C Central	J-403	J-404	4.0 m
West Ck Extension	J-405	J-406	4.7 m
		J-407	2.0 m
		J-408	1.0 m
		J-409	1.5 m
		J-410	2.0 m
East O/C West		J-416	0.4 m
Lower Zone	J-417	J-421	5.3 m
Lower Zone		J-422	1.0 m
Main O/C East	J-423	J-427	5.0 m
East O/C - East		J-428	1.0 m
		J-429	1.5 m
Total=			81.3 m

	Soils	Rocks	Drill	Total
Historic	1467	1194	305	2966
FNT	2990	1462	1581	6033
Totals	4457	2656	1886	8999

Number of Samples > Specified Cut-off Assay Grade	Arithmetic Average Gold Grade	Composite Length of Samples > Specified Gold Assay Cut-off	Average Gram-metres gold	Total Contained Gram-metres gold
32 samples >50 g/t	140	28.0 m	142	3,982
66 samples >20 g/t	84	58.1 m	85	4,950
112 samples >5 g/t	54	96.0 m	56	5,344
162 samples >1.0 g/t	38	143.1 m	38	5,468

Postulated Ranges		
Criteria	Max.	Min.
Possible Strike Length Upper Zone	1,200	470
Possible Strike Length Lower Zone	1,200	470
Possible Width Upper	15	3
Possible Width Lower	10	1.5
Possible Depth Each	150	35
Possible Specific Gravity	4.5	3.0
Possible Grade Gold g/t	38	38
Possible Tonnes	20,250,000	222,075

The mineralised zone in T1 is 38.5m long down a small creek with a weighted average (no cutoff) of 45.8 g/t gold and peak gold of 1m grading 499 g/t, it contains a composite high grade weighted intercept of 20.5m grading 85.6 g/t gold (for a composite total of 1,754 gram-metres gold) and corresponding composite low tenor weighted intercept of 18m grading 0.43 g/t gold.

The maximum Target width used in the estimate is 15m and as a comparison, the average sampled (apparent) width of the 8 x N-S Upper Zone mineralised trenches was 13.25m. The orientation of the Upper Zone mineralisation in the third dimension is uncertain, so assuming 70% of the average mineralised length for all trenches it is could average about 9m 'wide' in True thickness (if sub-horizontal or sub- vertical, but not dip slope) and in the Lower Zone as currently known could average 2 to 3m of apparently conformable and associated with the dip slope mineralisation.

Details of all drill holes and a schematic section / mineralisation model have been released previously and the reader is referred to them. The gold mineralised intercepts quoted herein generally will not reflect true widths, as the geometry is uncertain and the samples were collected as possible 'down and/or across' the outcrops at least to some extent. However, some conformable and creek exposed samples do approximate true widths.

The gold mineralisation in the Lower Zone is conformable with a specific relatively flat lying sedimentary layer and below it and its intersection with the E-W trending and 45° south dipping fault. The Lower Zone is overlain by several about 1m thick, very strongly silicified, pyritised and sometime brecciated siltstones that looked prospective, but generally were not. The Lower Zone is then 'capped' by an unmineralised intrusive sill into unaltered sediments that helps act as a marker horizon (shown in photo 10).

Drill hole SUG002 appears to have drilled into the bottom then under the Lower Zone and returned an intercept of 1.3m grading 27 g/t gold. Erosion has removed part of the mineralised horizon of the Main Outcrop as is all colluvium until that intercept. No other drill holes at the Swit Kia Prospect have tested the concept of down plunge or conformable high grade gold mineralisation; they all targeted about 3m thick, stacked, dip slope mineralisation.

The measured thickness of an eroded exposure of E-W trending dip slope fault at East Creek South (the next dip slope located to the south of the Lower Zone Breccia in East Creek) was 2.8m. The fault zones small remaining outcrop contained low grade gold mineralisation such as 1m of 0.72 g/t and displayed significant brecciation but no silicification. The grade of the mineralised section that was eroded away (about 2.0m) is unknown. Frontier attempted to dig a trench along strike to the east to find a complete outcrop of the structure to sample, but the trench was terminated in colluvium.

The East Creek Breccia is north of that location and it also demonstrated a 3.0m intercept of high grade gold mineralisation at/above the angle of the dip slope, plus had a 4.0m thickness of low tenor gold (7m mineralised thickness). The Upper Zone East Creek Extension showed 8.0m of mineralisation in total, including 2.0m of very high grade gold (195 g/t). Zones with dip slope related, plunge and conformable mineralisation would however, be expected to have thicker zones of gold mineralisation where all the structures intersect and better fluid flow is developed enhancing the mineralisation process. These zones will be targeted by drilling that is proposed for later 2014 and will be undertaken after completion of a modest share purchase plan capital raising.

Geological modelling of the Swit Kia sub-region shows a large number of structural factors (E-W and N-S + other faults) interacting with receptive host lithologies to localise high grade gold with variable zinc, lead, copper, arsenic and antimony. This structural setting and geochemical 'pattern' is repeated many times within the Bulago EL in soil and rock geochemistry and is being further investigated and will be reported on.

The slope of the Lower Zone outcrop (E-W dip slope) is approximately 45 degrees, so if the mineralisation is sub-vertical or sub-horizontal, then it would equate to about 70% of the 'down outcrop' length quoted. The true width of the mineralised zone is then related to the orientation of the sampling line and the strike of the gold mineralisation (best is perpendicular). The actual orientation of the gold mineralisation at the Swit Kia - Lower and Upper Zones is yet to be confirmed by specifically targeted drilling.

Table 6 shows weighted average 50 gram fire assay gold intercepts in trenches (east to west) with repeat 50 gram Fire + Gravimetric gold and silver-copper-zinc-lead-arsenic-antimony ICP assays. All Lower Zone assays >0.10 g/t gold are included below, along with the gravimetric gold assays that were undertaken to check repeatability of high grade gold samples that contained high concentrations of arsenic.

Photo 1. The East Creek breccia looking along strike to the WNW showing the moderate-high angle plunge or dip (?) to the SW, with 1.0m grading 79.35 g/t gold, within 3m grading 45.17 g/t gold (J303, J304 and J305). Unfortunately, the photo didn't capture the highest grade zone very well.



Photo 3. The highly sulphidic breccia and quartz veining with 0.40m grading 297 g/t gold outcrop (J 416).



Photo 4. Senior Field Technician Ronnie Kevin preparing to sample number J400.



Photo 5. Strongly sulphidic (pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and galena) and silicified conformable gold mineralisation from the Lower Zone at J400, with 0.3m grading 197 g/t gold



Photo 6. The Lower Zone Main outcrop prior to sampling showing the high grade conformable and dip slope related gold mineralisation - the sub-horizontal layer is 0.3m grading 63.9 g/t gold, within 1.3m grading 18.65 g/t gold.

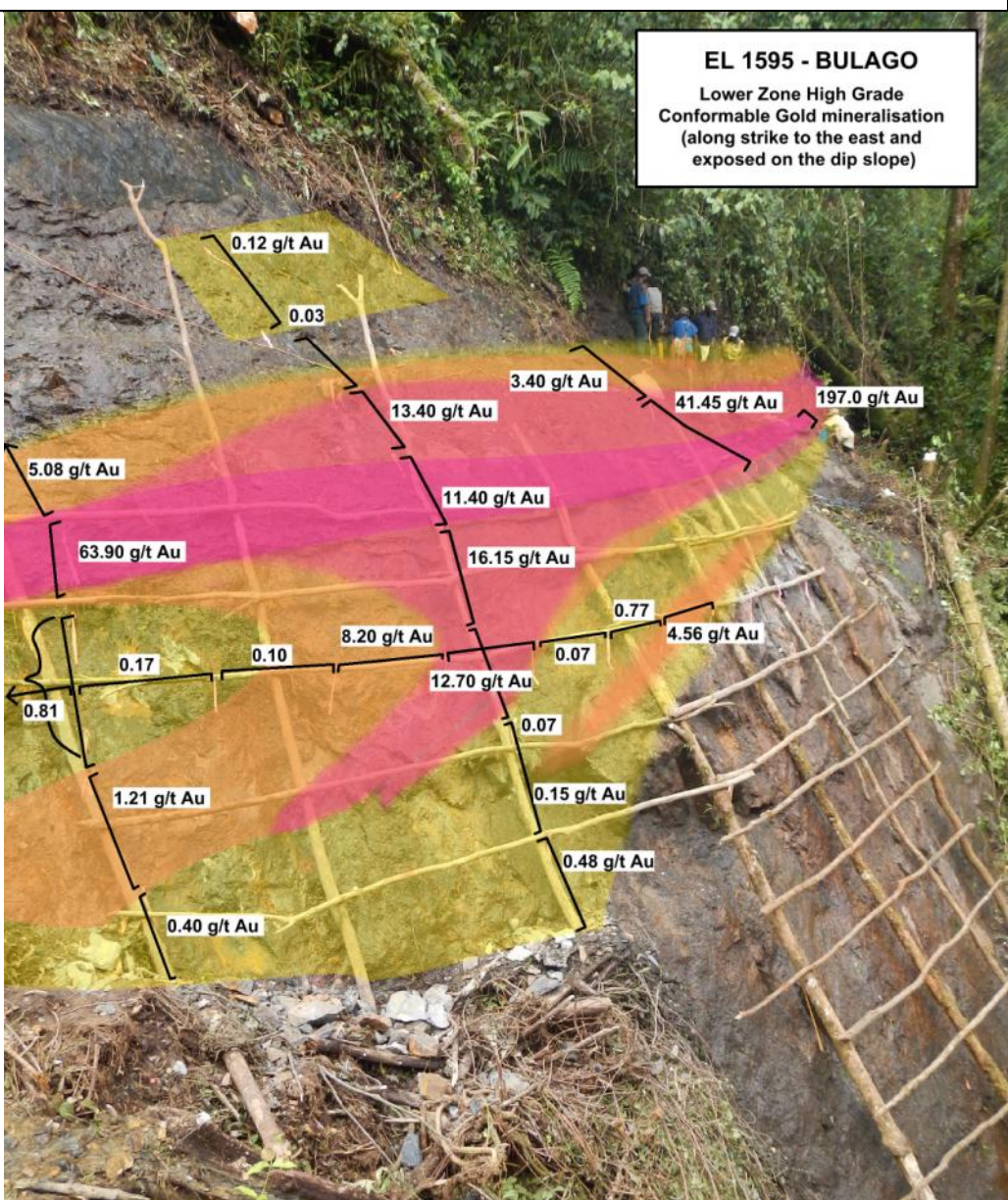


Photo 8. The Lower Zone Main outcrop with the high grade gold layer starting on the left about head height and looking along strike to the east where the field crew is jackhammer sampling. The Lower outcrop face remains unsampled at this time.

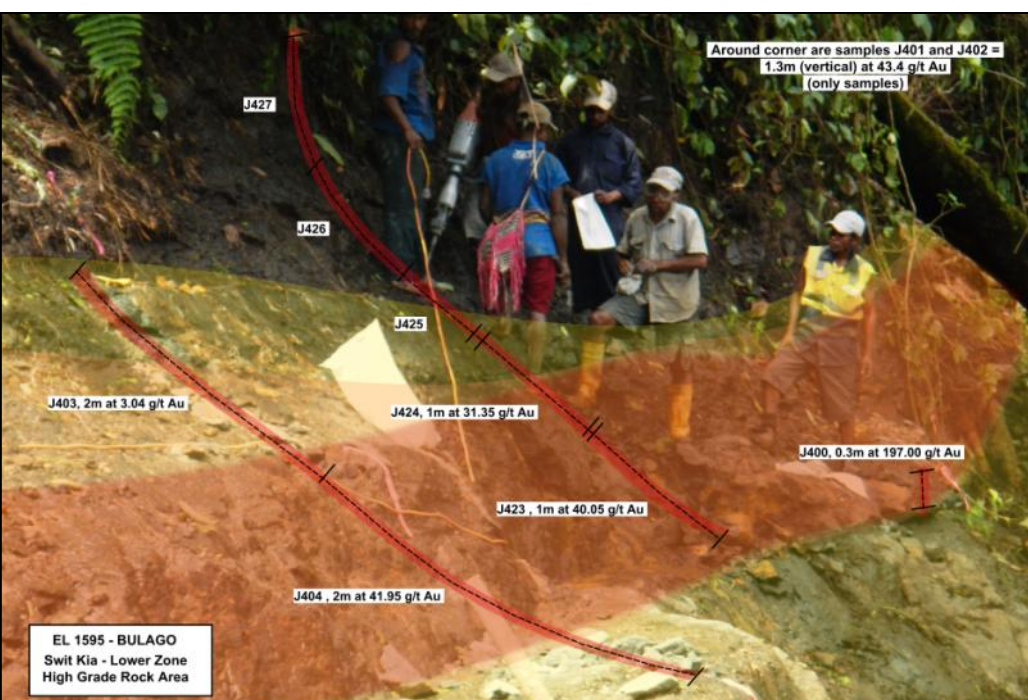


Photo 9. The Lower Zone Main outcrop with the Jackhammer Crew standing on and above the high grade gold layer. View is along strike to the east toward high grade gold outcrops (J416, OG 005 -006 and the East Creek Breccia). Ronnie Kevin is tying off a sample bag. The telephoto shot (from pad SUG002) produces a long field/depth of view or distorted distance effect that makes the sample lines appear very close together).



Photo 7. The Lower Zone Main outcrop on the high grade gold layer at the 197 g/t gold location and looking along strike to the west, at drill pad SUG 002 (located on slump colluvium). The Central-West then West Creeks are located on far side of the drill pad.

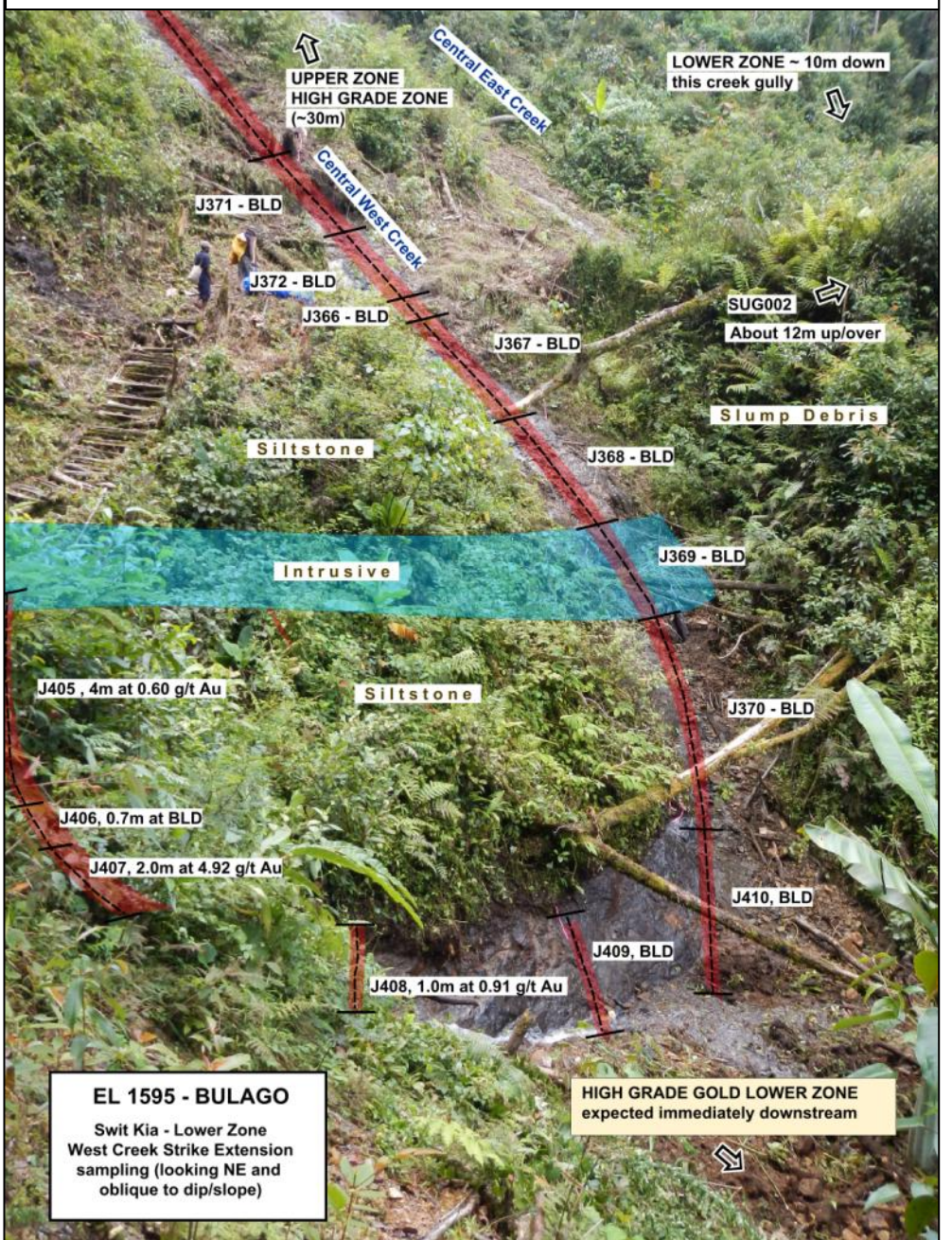


Photo 10. The intrusive caps the mineralised horizon and provided an impermeable barrier for subsequent mineralising fluids. The intrusive appears to be a 'marker' horizon for the Lower Zone as it was noted stratigraphically higher at each exposure sampled. It is shown terminating after sample J369 but it continues eastward under the slump debris on the E-W dip slope at that location.

The creek flowed both sides of the slump utilising /flowing down fault structures and scoured the Main outcrop exposure but the West Creek area was clogged with debris. The higher grade conformable gold region of the Lower Zone is expected to be located immediately downstream from the region cleaned /sampled in West Creek.

Table 6

	Sample Number and Length	Average Gold (FA50 - g/t)	Gold (Gravimetric) (g/t)	Gold (FA 50) (g/t)	Gold (FA 50) (g/t)	Gold (FA 50) (g/t)	Gold (FA 50) (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
	J-301 2.0 m	0.23	-	0.23	-	-	-	4.9	136	3750	25	201	X
	J-302 2.0 m	0.24	-	0.24	-	-	-	1.2	114	3500	122	47	X
	J-303 1.0 m	30.60	32.30	30.60	-	-	-	14.4	2240	13100	10200	29000	60
	J-304 1.0 m	25.55	32.50	23.90	25.55	27.20	-	23.4	3990	20200	17700	61400	136
	J-305 1.0 m	79.35	74.40	68.40	-	90.30	-	58.9	7230	40500	28100	63800	143
	J-310 1.0 m	0.42	-	0.41	0.42	-	0.42	3.7	104	514	89	14	X
	J-311 1.0 m	0.72	-	0.71	0.72	0.73	-	12.9	289	4660	177	28	5
	J-317 2.0 m	0.22	-	0.22	-	-	-	0.7	63	147	41	134	2
	J-318 2.0 m	0.17	-	0.17	-	-	-	0.9	66	147	37	12	X
	J-319 2.0 m	0.44	-	0.44	-	-	-	0.7	83	260	209	15	X
	J-323 2.0 m	0.47	-	0.47	-	-	-	X	43	45	19	12	X
	J-328 2.0 m	0.62	-	0.62	-	-	-	3.0	72	6480	366	33	3
	J-329 2.0 m	0.21	-	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	12.9	94	2790	943	41	X
	J-332 2.0 m	0.33	-	0.33	-	-	-	14.1	244	13400	1240	10	X
	J-333 1.0 m	0.67	-	0.67	-	-	-	9.9	291	9610	838	16	X
	J-334 2.0 m	0.70	-	0.70	-	-	-	16.0	383	13000	688	539	X
	J-335 2.0 m	2.86	-	2.86	-	-	-	11.8	132	5950	375	1540	9
	J-336 2.0 m	0.16	-	0.16	-	-	-	X	31	198	45	99	X
	J-338 2.0 m	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	-	X	29	171	60	40	X
	J-366 0.7 m	0.31	-	0.31	-	-	-	X	29	148	33	7	X
	J-375 1.0 m	5.08	9.90	5.08	-	-	-	2.4	93	616	41	11700	14
	J-376 0.3 m	63.90	74.60	62.60	63.90	65.20	-	124.0	3240	33700	8500	15400	33
	J-377 1.0 m	0.81	-	0.81	-	-	-	4.7	361	2820	126	2000	3
	J-378 1.0 m	1.21	-	1.21	-	-	-	22.2	588	11100	887	2550	
	J-379 1.0 m	0.39	-	0.39	-	-	-	1.5	100	723	143	756	X
	J-380 1.0 m	0.12	-	0.13	0.12	0.11	-	0.7	44	148	16	324	X
	J-382 1.0 m	13.40	-	13.40	-	-	-	4.7	237	2090	199	4630	6
	J-383 1.0 m	11.40	-	11.40	-	-	-	107.0	1670	37100	1120	3160	4
	J-384 1.0 m	16.45	23.10	17.60	16.45	15.30	-	49.1	703	14300	898	5390	10
	J-386 1.0 m	0.15	-	0.15	-	-	-	X	61	330	23	437	2
	J-387 1.0 m	0.48	-	0.48	-	-	-	X	68	204	47	1740	2
	J-389 1.0 m	0.17	-	0.17	-	-	-	1.1	61	1020	63	233	X
	J-390 1.0 m	0.10	-	0.07	0.10	0.13	-	1.7	90	1010	84	155	X
	J-391 1.0 m	8.20	-	8.20	-	-	-	X	71	598	56	1460	3
	J-392 1.0 m	12.70	-	12.70	-	-	-	12.4	416	3170	566	3690	8
	J-394 1.0 m	0.77	-	0.77	-	-	-	12.9	290	7370	320	30	X
	J-395 1.0 m	4.56	-	4.56	-	-	-	58.4	508	33000	452	67	X
	J-400 0.3 m	197.00	196.00	207.00	197.00	187.00	-	135.0	1180	59500	3730	41100	74
	J-401 0.3 m	37.40	47.50	37.30	37.40	37.50	-	74.0	2800	73500	3150	5450	7
	J-402 1.0 m	45.25	49.30	43.70	45.25	46.80	-	84.2	1480	32700	3080	32900	39
	J-403 2.0 m	3.40	-	3.40	-	-	-	0.8	64	513	26	109	X
	J-404 2.0 m	41.45	50.40	37.80	41.45	45.10	-	56.4	1370	23100	6730	5670	15
	J-405 4.0 m	0.60	-	0.60	-	-	-	X	30	131	32	29	X
	J-407 2.0 m	4.92	-	4.92	-	-	-	3.0	136	454	456	299	X
	J-408 1.0 m	0.91	-	0.91	-	-	-	26.4	546	16500	11400	1190	7
	J-412 2.0 m	0.58	-	0.58	-	-	-	1.1	88	1800	19	1180	4
	J-413 2.0 m	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	-	X	39	128	15	387	X
	J-416 0.4 m	293.50	288.00	312.00	293.50	275.00	-	190.0	4820	35000	7800	38900	134
	J-419 1.0 m	0.19	-	0.19	0.19	0.19	-	4.9	105	4650	135	356	X
	J-423 1.0 m	40.05	41.90	42.00	40.05	38.10	-	66.3	390	33000	626	5120	22
	J-424 1.0 m	31.35	31.40	30.00	31.35	32.70	-	86.4	530	18900	208	4800	21
	J-427 1.0 m	0.38	-	0.38	-	-	-	10.9	733	8520	579	51	X
	J-428 1.0 m	1.21	-	1.21	-	-	-	11.0	1040	23600	2420	220	X
	J-429 1.5 m	1.09	-	1.09	-	-	-	1.1	129	4150	98	278	X
	OG-005 0.3 m	37.05	38.60	39.70	37.05	34.40	-	41.3	1140	43100	484	17500	28
	OG-006 0.3 m	50.00	51.10	48.70	50.00	51.30	-	48.8	1180	34300	624	32200	49

Chairman / Managing Director - Peter McNeil M.Sc. commented:

*The exploration program conducted at the Lower Zone of the Swit Kia Prospect, like the Upper Zone, was an outstanding success.*

*There were 9 excellent trench assay intercepts, plus 4 additional outcrop samples from a very high grade, sub-horizontal, gold mineralised horizon apparently localised at the juncture of an E-W trending dip slope fault. The very strongly sulphide mineralised, brecciated and silicified horizon was tracked laterally, cleaned, jack-hammered (broken) into channels, sampled, mapped and evaluated, as possible.*

*The Lower Zone's East Creek strike extension returned 3.0m grading 45.17 g/t gold and there were also results such as 0.4m grading 293.5 g/t gold about 80m west, plus 2.0m of 37.0 g/t gold a further 40m west, 2.0m of 41.50 g/t gold a further 15m west and other very good gold results.*

*The strike length of the Lower Zone will be properly defined with additional trenching in several maximum strike extension areas, plus infill trenching in known areas to better demonstrate the continuity and grade of the high-grade gold mineralisation. This work will further demonstrate the excellent overall prospectivity and ultimate resource potential of the Lower Zone.*

*The Upper Zone jackhammer sample results were reported to the ASX in mid-April and it returned results such as 9.0m grading 104.8 g/t gold, 11.0m grading 31.2 g/t gold, 26m grading 44.9 g/t gold and 14.0m grading 24.3 g/t gold*

*Drill testing is strongly warranted at the Swit Kia Prospect, in both the Upper and Lower Zones. Frontier will attempt to determine the dimensions of the high grade gold mineralisation as soon as possible and will accomplish this with one of the Company's diamond core drilling rigs (that will be shipped from Kimbe to Lae and on to Bulago). The new airstrip being built by the landowners is having necessary drainage ditches dug at the moment.*

Comprehensive historic exploration information regarding Bulago was released to the ASX on 11/6/14, 9/5/14, 1/4/14, 21/12/12, 18/10/12, 24/5/12, 17/5/12, 27/4/12, 28/2/11, 11/1/11, 15/1/10, 23/11/09, 11/9/09 & 2/9/2008 and for additional information relating to Frontier please visit our website at [www.frontierresources.com.au](http://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, or compiled under the supervision of Peter A. McNeil - Member of the Aust. Inst. of Geoscientists. Peter McNeil is the 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.

The information in this report that relates to an Exploration Target is based on information compiled by, or compiled under the supervision of Peter A. McNeil - Member of the Aust. Inst. of Geoscientists. Peter McNeil is the 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.



The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of exploration trenching results for Exploration Licence 1595 in Papua New Guinea.

<b>JORC CODE 2012</b>			
<b>Section 1 -- Sampling Techniques and Data</b>			
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	o	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.	Samples locations were surveyed (averaged) utilising a handheld GPS, with reference to topographic maps etc. Logging of outcrop and grab rock samples normally included mineralisation, lithology, weathering, alteration, structure, texture. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures.
	o	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Standard industry practice sampling procedures were followed.
	o	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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Swit Kia channel samples were collected in multiple metre, single metre and parts of metres relative to the intensity of mineralisation and alteration exhibited and time available.  The samples were driven to Lae Papua New Guinea for preparation by Laboratory SGS Australia Pty Ltd, then analysis in Townsville by fire assay (50g charge) for gold and ICP for copper, molybdenum, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony and other elements. Gravimetric gold analyses was subsequently undertaken for samples with high concentrations of arsenic, that may have but apparently didn't interfered with the gold analysis process.  Samples were collected in calico bags for despatch to the laboratory. Sample preparation was in 3-5kg pulverising mills, followed by splitting to a 140g pulp which was analysed by 50 gram Fire Assay and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	o	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).	No drilling.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	o	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	No drilling.
	o	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling.
	o	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.	No drilling.

<b>Logging</b>	o	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.	No drilling.
	o	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	No drilling.
	o	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	No drilling.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	o	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No drilling.
	o	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling.
	o	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No drilling.
	o	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No drilling.
	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.	No drilling.
	o	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No drilling.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	o	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Assaying techniques utilised can be considered to be appropriate. For the ICP analyses, the technique is considered to be 'total'. Over-range elements were run to determine their actual values.
	o	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.	Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established with duplicate and repeat analyses by the laboratory.
	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.	No such tools
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	o	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Verified by P.McNeil and mapped / verified by Consultant Geologist Ken Igara.
	o	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned
	o	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected manually then loaded into the database.
	o	Discuss any adjustments to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
<b>Location of data points</b>	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.	Not applicable. A hand held GPS (waypoint averaged) was used to determine historical drill collar locations.
	o	Specification of the grid system used. o Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Map datum is AGD 066. 40m contours from 1:100,000 plans, 10m from SRTM contours.
<b>Data spacing and</b>	o	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Refer to the attached plans for details relating to the data spacing of exploration results.

<b>distribution</b>	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	The current data spacing and distribution is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation
	o	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied, but J416 was collected in 2 bags - double the normal sample volume /weight.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	o	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures to the extent this is known, considering the deposit type.	The orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures to the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type and outcrop available to sample.
	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 NOT considered to have introduced any sampling bias, but it has constrained the possible high grade mineralised region by establishing where it is NOT.
<b>Sample security</b>	o	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples were retained by Company personnel until they were despatched at the Lae laboratory. There are no issues with sample security or chain of custody.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	o	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No specific audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been undertaken, but a demolition jackhammer was utilised to create the channel for sampling in order to obtain 'more representative samples.

## Section 2 -- Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria		Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	o	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.	Exploration Licence (EL) 1595 - Bulago is located in Papua New Guinea's Hella Province and ELs are regulated under the Mining Act of 1992 (currently under review).  There no agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and/or environmental issues associated with the EL.  The PNG National government under the Mining Act of 1992 currently has the right to acquire up to 30% of any project at the time of granting of a mining lease for the 'sunk cost'.
	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.	The tenement is in good standing and FNT will seek renewal in July 2014. No known impediments exist apart from the geographic isolation and the necessity for creating and maintaining good relationships with amiable, strongly development minded local landowners.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	o	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration in the region was initiated in the late 1960s as part of a PNG porphyry copper deposit search. It was explored for gold initially in the early'/mid 1980's, with little work since 1988, except for FNT.
<b>Geology</b>	o	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	High grade gold intrusive -epithermal related targets, higher grade gold -silver-zinc-lead magnetite skarns and porphyry copper-gold - molybdenum targets.
<b>Drill hole information</b>	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:	No drilling.
		Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	No drilling.
		Elevation or RL (Reduced Level- elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	No drilling.
		Dip and azimuth of the hole	No drilling.

		Down hole length and interception depth	No drilling.
		Hole length	No drilling.
	o	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.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	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 in trench/channel samples etc. No top cuts have been applied. They are continuous samples and so are stated as continuous weighted assay results (length x grade summed for each sample / sum of total length).
		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	Is this occurs, it is stated in the text.
	o	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths &amp; intercept lengths</b>	o	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Well understood
	o	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.  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').	The 'down' outcrop or downhole sampled lengths have been reported because the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the sampling orientation has not been properly constrained by drilling.
<b>Diagrams</b>	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.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	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 previously completed and released.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	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 previous releases.
<b>Further work</b>	o	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Drilling is dependent on a Share Purchase Plan capital raising to be undertaken post-haste.
	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 will be included, as possible in a later release documenting approved future work programs.

Frontier Resources Ltd Exploration Licence Information						
	Licence No.	Date From	Date To	Ownership	Current Area (SQ KM)	Latitudinal Sub Blocks
<b>Bulago River</b>	EL 1595	7/07/2012	6/7/2014	100% Frontier Gold PNG Ltd	100	30
<b>Mt Andewa</b>	EL 1345	13/08/2012	12/8/2014	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	100	30
<b>Mt Likuruanga</b>	EL 1351	13/08/2012	12/8/2014	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	123	37
<b>East New Britain</b>	EL 1592	21/03/2013	20/3/2015	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	493	148
<b>Central New Britain</b>	EL 1598	21/03/2013	20/3/2015	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	173	52
<b>Leonard Schultz</b>	EL 1597	13/02/2013	12/2/2015	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	590	177
<b>Cethana</b>	EL 29/2009	13/09/2010	12/09/2015	10% Free Carried to BFS Frontier -Torque Mining Ltd JV	109	NA
<b>River Lea</b>	EL 42/2010	3/04/2011	2/04/2016	10% Free Carried to BFS Frontier -Torque Mining Ltd JV	9	NA
<b>Narrawa Creek</b>	RL 3/2005	12/05/2006	12/05/2014	10% Free Carried to BFS Frontier -Torque Mining Ltd JV	2.8	NA
<b>Stormont Mine</b>	ML 1/2013	3/11/2013	13/08/2018	5% Nett Profits Interest Frontier -Torque/BCD Mining Ltd JV	0.13	NA
<b>Total PNG Area =</b>					<b>1,580</b>	<b>SQ KM</b>
					<b>1,701</b>	<b>SQ KM</b>
NB: 1. The Papua New Guinea Mining Act of 1992 stipulates that ELs are granted for renewable 2 year Terms (subject to Work and Financial Commitments) 2. The PNG Government maintains the right to purchase up to 30% project equity at "Sunk Cost" if/when a Mining Lease is granted. 3. BFS = Completion of a positive and hence "Bankable" Feasibility Study into the viability of any proposed mining operation						