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ASX: FNT

Market Announcements Platform

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## Swit Kai East Creek Program Drills Significant Quartz Veining and Sulphide Mineralisation

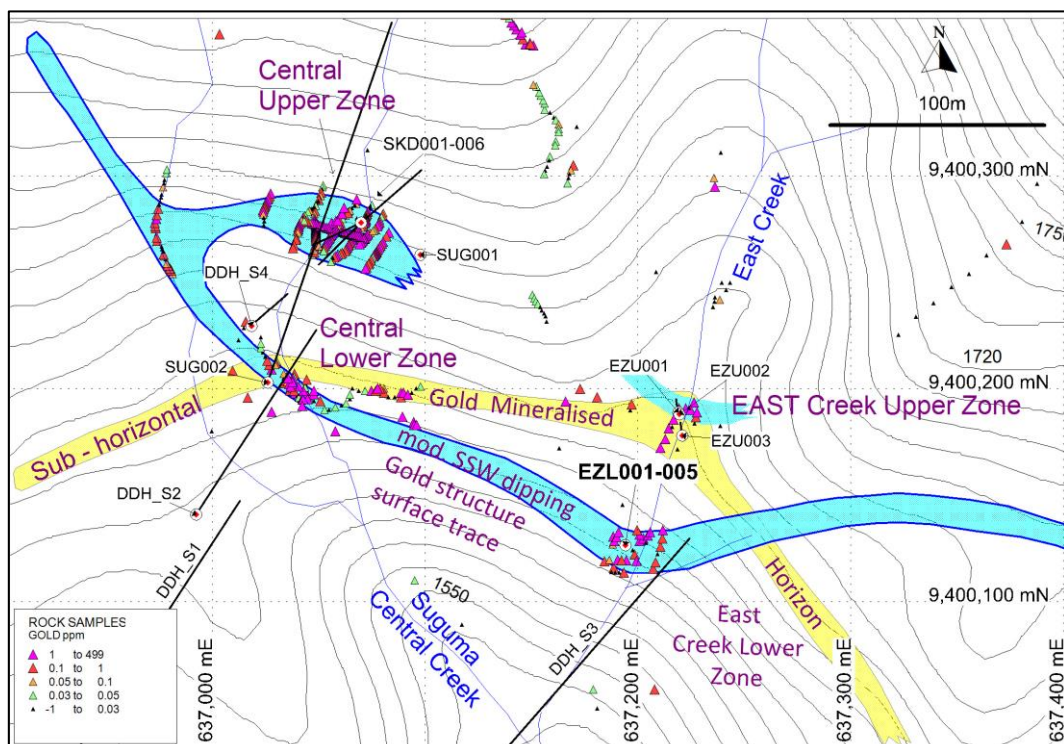
Frontier Resources Limited (**Frontier**) is pleased to provide an update on drilling progress and exploration at EL 1595 – Bulago, Papua New Guinea.

Managing Director Peter McNeil noted:

*"I am pleased to report that the drilling program at East Creek has proceeded very well from the same pad, targeting (generally both along strike and across dip) a 3.0m wide zone, approx. 50-degree south dipping zone, that graded 45.2 g/t gold in previous jackhammer channel samples (reported to ASX 4/2014). An along strike view to the NW of the outcrop being drilled is shown with the previously sampled intervals in pink tape."*

The brief geological logs available from each hole on Pad 2 indicate significant megascopic sulphide mineralisation and quartz veining has been intersected in the core in the upper parts of the holes. Intense quartz sulphide mineralisation and veining is concentrated along the contact zone of competent black mudstone and intrusive, primarily in the mudstone.

Five diamond core holes (153.7m total of HQ TT) have been completed on the East Creek Lower Horizon, targeting a moderate/steep SSW dipping gold mineralised zone. Hole EZL001 was reported to the ASX on 12/10/2016 and visual geological intersections of holes EZL002- EZL005 are summarised below.



The diamond core drilling program has been paused and field crew / samples will demobilise from site on Saturday. Samples will be transported as soon as possible via airfreight to the Townsville laboratory for analysis and subsequent reporting.

Exploration targeting a possible repetition of the Swit Kai mineralisation has been initiated. A hand trench was dug, based on lead/ zinc soil geochemistry and topographic analysis (flat spots). Gossan float was noted and this is encouraging (not random chance), but the trenches may not be deep enough and details will be reported when available. The main rig components (motors, control panels) will be lifted there for storage and possible future use.

#### Hole EZL 002

0.0m-8.4m: blk fractured mudstone mod-strong with multiple quartz- pyrite +/- galena +/- sphalerite vein with micro brecciation forming stock work. 5.0m-6.1m: clay- puggy shear zone.

8.4m-17.0m: pale potassic altered feldspar porphyry at 45° to core axis on top contact, silicified pale green with mod-strong quartz sulphide veining.

17.0m-34.6m: massive diorite with narrow (<30cm) quartz- sulphide breccia zone at 19.40m.

34.6m-39.0m: greenish grey siltstone with weak quartz- sulphide veining.

39.0m-49.6m: greenish massive propylitic altered diorite cut by weak /nil quartz sulphide.

#### Hole EZL 003

0.0m - 6.50m: good stockwork again quartz sulphide veined black mudstone.

6.50m -14.0m: massive chloritised diorite with weak or nil veining.

#### Hole EZL 004

0.0m - 1.8m: pad fill

1.8m - 3.9m quartz-pyrite +/- galena-sphalerite veining < 1-5cm parallel core axis including some hairline veinlet forming stockworking.

5.05m - 9.15m: strongly silicified hydrothermal breccia its matrix - supported breccia with predominantly angular black mudstone coast + <1-2% intrusive set in fine grained milky to greyish chalcedonic quartz - sulphide+? k-feldspar /? adularia breccia matrix moderate stockworking.

9.15m – 9.54m: mudstone and strongly potassic altered feldspar porphyry intensely veined with multiple veining/veinlets of quartz-pyrite-galena-sphalerite with intense brecciation.

9.55m-12m: contact reign seemed to be focussed of intense vein + brecciation, veining occurs in the order of 2-3 cm wide cutting 10-15° to CA, certainly drilling down the structure out of mineralisation at 20.80m. terminated at 28.30m hole depth in solid mass porphyry altered Hornblende diorite.

#### Hole EZL 005

0.0m - 7.60m: black mudstone fractured cut by moderate quartz-pyrite- +/- galena-sphalerite veinlets + minor breccia zones at 0.0-0.30cm & at 0.70- 1.0m.

7.60m - 10.90m: potassic altered feldspar pervasively silicified and cut by veins/veinlets of quartz-pyrite-sphalerite-galena.

10.90m - 13.50m: black mudstone cut by weak- moderate multiple veins of quartz sulphide.

13.50m - 21.85m: black mudstone with weak quartz sulphide veining.

21.85m - 26.10m: propylitic altered massive diorite with no quartz sulphide veining.

For additional information 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

Hole Number	Azimuth (magnetic)	Inclination	End of Hole	Coordinates		
				Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)
CLD001	135° (M)	-43°	55.3m	637027	9400217	1627
CLD002	147° (M)	-45°	47.9m	637028	9400224	1627
CLD003	210° (M)	-43°	34.7m	637021	9400223	1627
CLD004	255° (M)	-40°	25.2m	637027	9400217	1627
EZL 001	315° (M)	-38°	35.7m	Coordinates being verified		
EZL 002	315° (M)	-50°	49.6m	Same pad		
EZL 003	315° (M)	-60°	14.0m	Same pad		
EZL 004	na	-90°	28.3m	Same pad, skid moved 2m to SE on 135°		
EZL 005	300° (M)	-30°	26.1m	Same site as above		

**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.

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.

Frontier Resources Ltd Exploration Licence Information						
	Licence No.	Date From	Date To	Ownership	Area (SQ KM)	Lat. Sub Blocks
Bulago River*	EL 1595	7/07/2014	6/07/2016	100% Frontier Gold PNG Ltd	100	30
Muller Range	EL 2356	31/12/2015	30/12/2017	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	187	56
* Under renewal					287	SQ KM

NB: The Papua New Guinea Mining Act of 1992 stipulates that ELs are granted for renewable 2 year Terms (subject to Work and Financial 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.

JORC CODE 2012			
Section 1 -- Sampling Techniques and Data			
Criteria		Explanation	Commentary
<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 whole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	As noted herein
	o	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Supervised by Exploration Manager
	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 11m 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.	
<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.).	As noted herein.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	o	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Linear arithmetic
	o	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	As noted herein.
	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
<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.	Yes
	o	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	As noted herein.
	o	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	o	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Quarter core sampled
	o	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	NA
	o	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Appropriate
	o	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Supervised by Exploration Manager
	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 Exploration Manager
<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. 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.	Appropriate. Quarter diamond blade cut drill core was 50 gm fire assayed for gold +40 element ICP with total 4 acid digestion. Acceptable accuracy levels established
	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.	As noted herein.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	o	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All by J. Kirakar
	o	The use of twinned holes.	Nil
	o	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	As noted herein.
	o	Discuss any adjustments to assay data.	None
<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.	NA

	o	Specification of the grid system used.	Map datum is AGD 066.
	o	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	40m contours - 1:100,000 plans, 10m -DTM contours.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	o	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	As noted herein 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	Yes
	o	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No
<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.	If and as stated in text.
	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.	If and as stated in text
<b>Sample security</b>	o	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Normal baggage-freight procedures
<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.

## Section 2 -- Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria		Explanation	Commentary
<b>Tenure</b>	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 herein
<b>Exploration done by others</b>	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.
<b>Geology</b>	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.
<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:	Drilling underway and Information tabulated herein.
		Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Information noted herein.
		Elevation or RL (Reduced Level- elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	Information noted herein.
		Dip and azimuth of the hole	Information noted herein.
		Down hole length and interception depth	Information noted herein.
		Hole length	Information noted herein.
	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.	Not applicable
<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.
		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.	Moderately understood.
	o	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	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').	
<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).	Future work is dependent capital and program results.
	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 soon as possible in a later release documenting approved future work programs.