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Market Announcements Platform

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Evaluation of the Sinivit Mine Resource Estimates Shows Total Indicated and Inferred Resources of Approximately 217,000 Ounces of Gold Grading 3.93 g/t

Frontier Resources Limited (**Frontier**) is pleased to announce that evaluation of the resource estimations of the former Sinivit Mine, Gazelle Exploration Licence Application 2515 (ELA) has been undertaken which shows that the mine area contains approximately 217,000 ounces of Indicated and Inferred Resources of gold, grading 3.93 g/t, that is hosted in 1.7 million tonnes of ore. Resources are tabulated below as Indicated (showing individual area estimates) plus as Inferred (global).

Sinivit Gold Resources			
Zone	Tonnes	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (ounces)
*Southern Oxide (3/10/2011 estimate)	103,000	4.40	14,600
*Central Oxide (3/10/2011 estimate)	184,000	3.80	22,700
*Northern Oxide (3/10/2011 estimate)	67,000	3.10	6,500
** Kavursuki (11/4/2013 estimate)	283,000	3.70	33,000
Total Indicated Resources (1.5g/t cut off)	637,000	3.78	77,402
Total Inferred Resources - All Areas (1.5g/t cut off)	1,084,000	4.02	140,190
Total Indicated + Inferred Resources	1,721,000	3.93	217,592

Frontier's Gazelle ELA summary (released on 16/12/2016) contained the Indicated estimates above (*) by Mining Associates (3/10/2011) for the Sinivit Oxide Zones, plus Inferred Resources for the Kavursuki Zone. Mining Associates later re-estimated the Kavursuki Resources (11/4/2013) based on additional drilling and they were converted totally to Indicated status (** the table above). As such, the Inferred Resources for Kavursuki (estimated 3/10/2011) were removed from the total Inferred and its subsequent re-estimation (11/4/2013) as Indicated Resources are included above. No re-estimation of the resources by Frontier has occurred, just a merger of the information to reflect the revision. The Mining Associates' reports have been uploaded in their entirety to the Frontier website (as noted 16/12/2016) for review by interested parties.

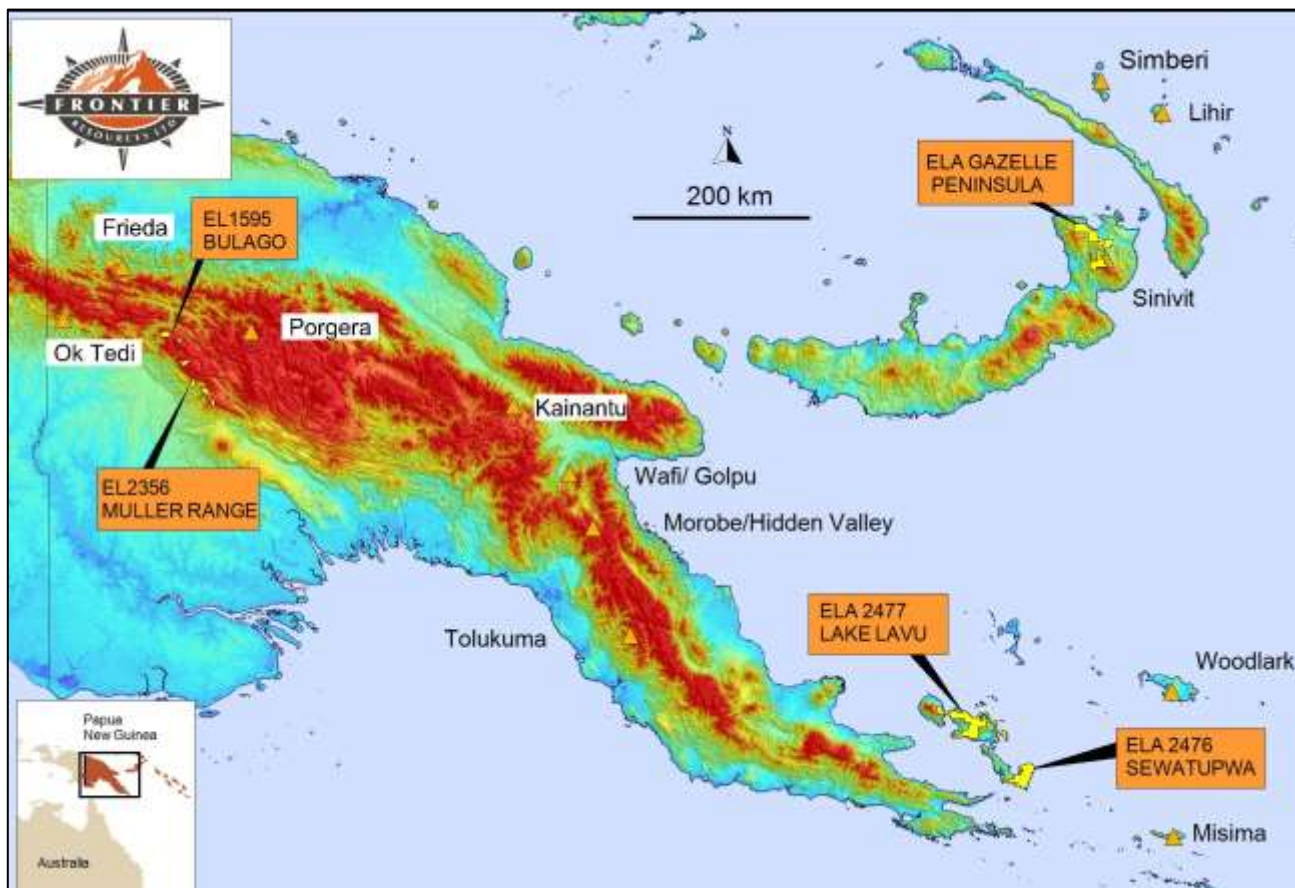
As noted in the general summary released on 16/12/2016, former operator at Sinivit supposedly re-commenced mining in late January 2012 and mined a fraction more of the oxide resources (subsequent to the 3/10/2011 estimation), but no production figures can be obtained; it is assumed to have been a very minor amount as the only production figures located showed 693 ounces extracted in Q2 2012.

For additional information please visit our website at www.frontierresources.com.au

FRONTIER RESOURCES LTD

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

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Peter A. McNeil M.Sc. - 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.



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	6/7/2016	100% Frontier Gold PNG Ltd	100	30
Muller Range	EL 2356	31/12/2015	30/12/2017	100% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	187	56
Sewatupwa River	ELA 2476	Application only		90% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	436	131
Lake Lavu	ELA 2477	Application only		90% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	839	252
Gazelle	ELA 2515	Application only		90% Frontier Copper PNG Ltd	703	211
* Under renewal - Hearing completed					2,264	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
Sampling techniques	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.	Historical data quoted
	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.	Historical data quoted
Drilling techniques	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.).	Historical data quoted
Drill sample recovery	o	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Historical data quoted

	o	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Historical data quoted
	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.	Historical data quoted
Logging	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.	Historical data quoted
	o	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Historical data quoted
	o	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	Historical data quoted
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	o	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Historical data quoted
	o	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Historical data quoted
	o	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Historical data quoted
	o	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Historical data quoted
	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.	Historical data quoted
	o	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Historical data quoted
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	o	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Historical data quoted
	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.	Historical data quoted
Verification of sampling and assaying	o	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Historical data quoted
	o	The use of twinned holes.	Historical data quoted
	o	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Historical data quoted
	o	Discuss any adjustments to assay data.	Historical data quoted
Location of data points	o	Accuracy + quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar + down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Historical data quoted
	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.
Data spacing and distribution	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	Historical data quoted
	o	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Historical data quoted
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	o	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures to the extent this is known, considering the deposit type.	Historical data quoted
	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.	Historical data quoted
Sample security	o	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Historical data quoted
Audits or reviews	o	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Historical data quoted

Section 2 -- Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Tenure	o The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	As noted herein
Exploration done by others	o Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical data quoted
Geology	o Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Gold epithermal related targets and porphyry copper-gold - molybdenum targets.
Drill hole information	o A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:	Historical data quoted
	o Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Historical data quoted
	o Elevation or RL (Reduced Level- elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	Historical data quoted
	o Dip and azimuth of the hole	Historical data quoted
	o Down hole length and interception depth	Historical data quoted
	o Hole length	Historical data quoted

	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.	Historical data quoted
Data aggregation methods	o	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Historical data quoted
		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	Historical data quoted
	o	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Historical data quoted
Relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths	o	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Historical data quoted
	o	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Historical data quoted
	o	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	o	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Historical data quoted
Balanced reporting	o	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Historical data quoted
Other substantive exploration data	o	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances	Historical data quoted
Further work	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 on the application being granted.
	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.	