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31st July 2006

COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENTS OFFICE

TECHNICAL REPORT - QUARTER ENDED 30th JUNE, 2006.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE QUARTER

The New Copper and Gold Frontier

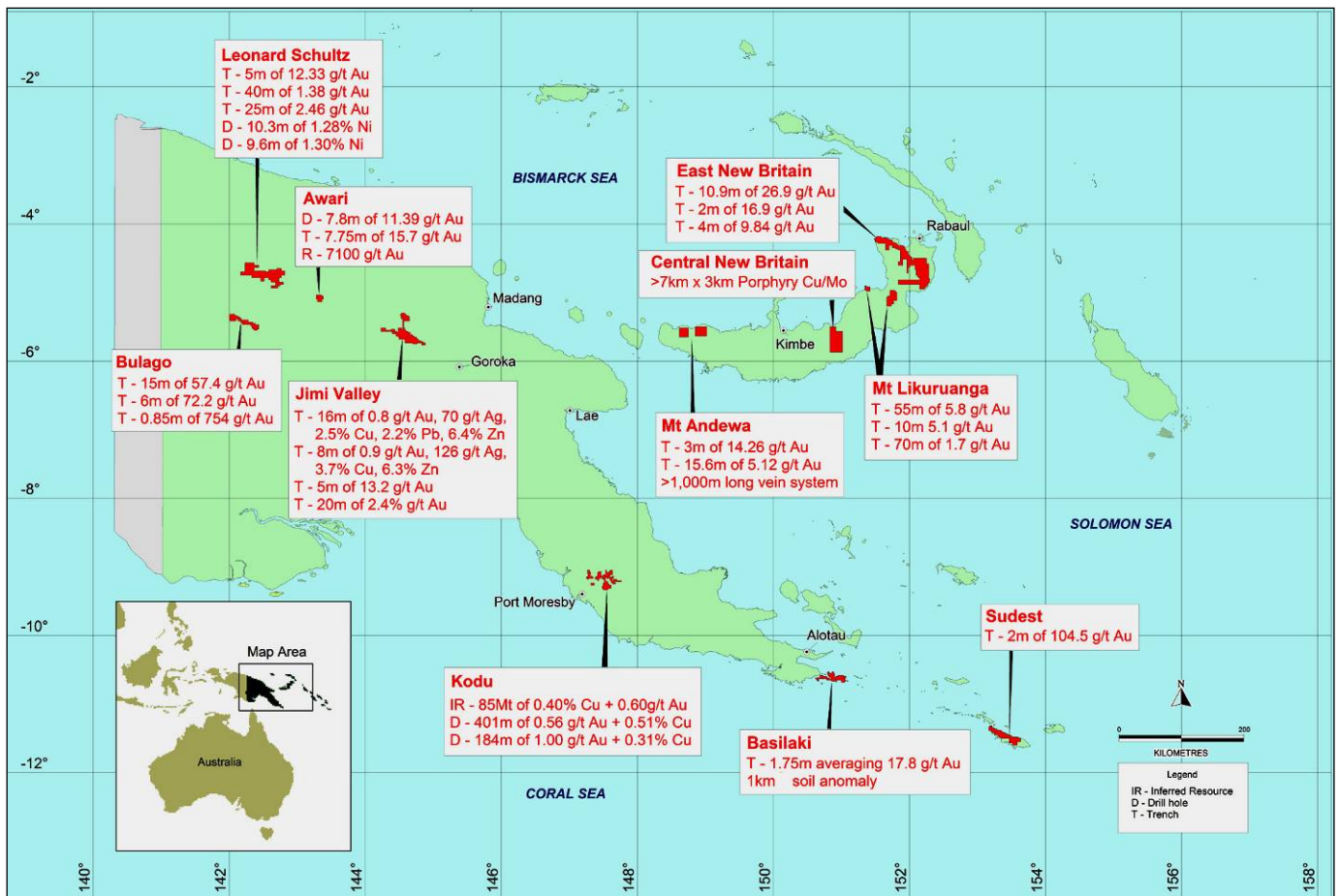
Frontier's prime corporate objective is to advance the major Kodu porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum Deposit in Papua New Guinea substantially, rapidly and cost effectively, by confirming, delineating and expanding the existing resource base. Then, subject to economic conditions and exploration results, undertake a pre-feasibility study to assess possible exploration and development paths forward. The company will also explore for commercial grade gold resources at the Andewa gold Project in New Britain, plus continue exploring and/or seeking joint ventures for all other PNG and Tasmanian properties.

- TasGold Ltd changed its name to Frontier Resources Ltd on July 7th, 2006.
- The directors of Frontier were pleased to announce finally regaining 100% of the portfolio of PNG properties from the former JV partner on July 13th. The Company then requested a trading halt to enable ASX to review the announcement. In response to a letter from ASX, Frontier noted that "the announcement of 13th July 2006 was factually correct" and provided specific answers to questions raised (reproduced herein starting page 7).
- Frontier has now positioned itself to become a major explorer in mineral rich PNG, owning 100% rights to 3 exploration licenses and 8 EL applications covering approximately 7,500km².
 - The Kodu copper /gold/ molybdenum Deposit contains 340,000 tonnes (750M lbs) of copper and 51 tonnes (1.64M oz) of gold, in an Inferred Resource of 85M tonnes grading 0.4% copper + 0.6 g/t gold.
 - The Kodu Deposit is noted to have good exploration potential and approximately 10,000m of resource delineation /expansion drilling program is planned to commence in the fourth quarter of 2006.
 - Four additional copper /gold molybdenum mineralised porphyries in the Kodu district are noted, but only 1 of them has been drilled.
 - A desktop study was completed.
- Teck Cominco (the largest zinc miner in the world, as well as sizeable producers of copper, gold and metallurgical coal) signed a letter of intent to option EL 1351 and ELA 1360.
- Two diamond drill holes were completed at Panama Prospect in the NE of Tasmania for a total of 311.8m and the rig moved to drill the Gold Crest Prospect on 28/7/2006
- Tenement positions /exploration land holdings were successfully consolidated around the SMRV and Lisle project areas in Tasmania, with 3 ELs granted.

DETAILS

Papua New Guinea

The company's Papua New Guinea projects are shown in the plan below.



The Kodu copper /gold/ molybdenum Deposit is estimated to contain 340,000 tonnes (750M lbs) of copper and 51 tonnes (1.64M oz) of gold, in an Inferred Resource of 85M tonnes grading 0.4% copper + 0.6 g/t gold.

A revised Inferred Resource for Kodu, utilising all drilling to date, is currently being estimated. An approximately 10,000m resource delineation /expansion drilling program is planned to commence at Kodu during the fourth quarter of 2006.

A desktop study was undertaken by Frontier, with different cost and production scenarios, to assess the possible economics of a hypothetical, modest grade (0.36% copper + 0.47% gold) and tonnage (120Mt), copper - gold 'body of mineralisation' in a reasonably accessible location in PNG. To test one of the main economic factors, copper and gold grades utilised were 10% and 20% lower respectively, than those estimated in the current Inferred Resource at Kodu. The study showed a possibly robust hypothetical project with an IRR of 55% and NPV of \$US516 million (using \$US2.80lb for copper and \$US640 for gold).

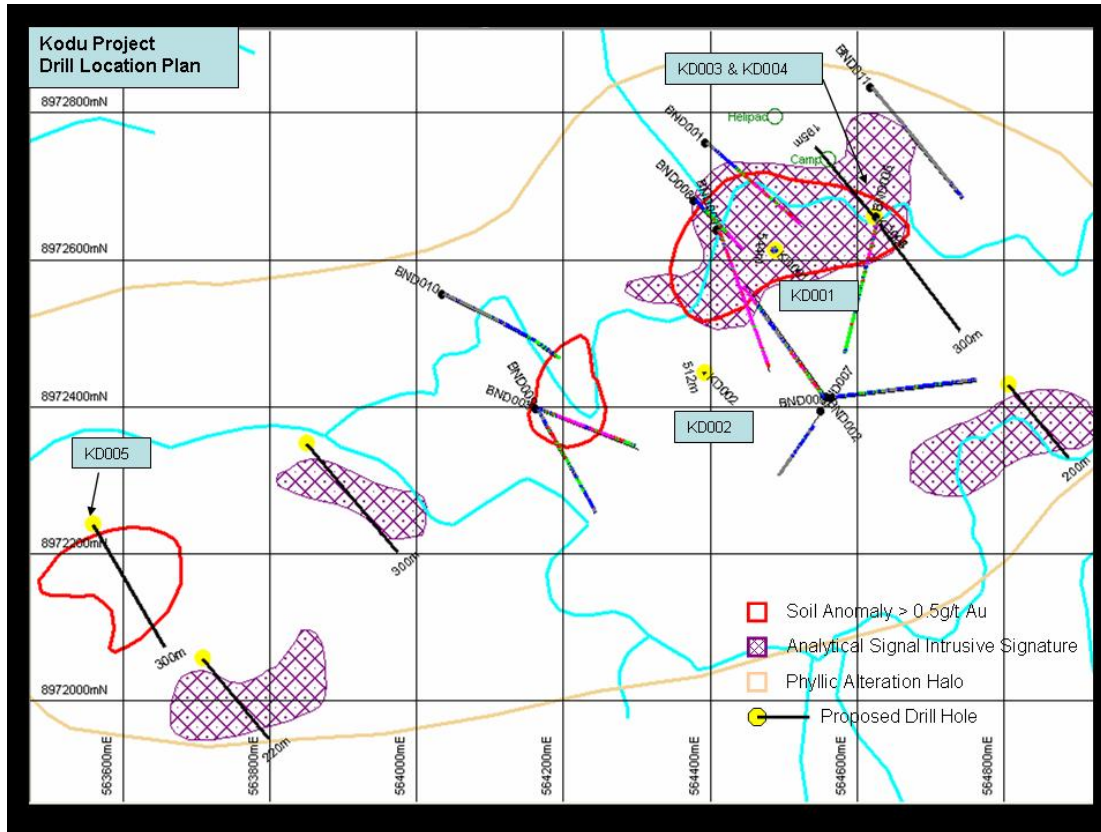


Hypothetical Deposit Grading 0.36 % Cu + 0.47 g/t Au	Throughput (TPA)	Capital Cost	Copper Price (lb)	Gold Price (Oz)	NPV	IRR	Cumulative Cash Flow
120 million	12 million	\$235 million	\$1.30 \$2.80	\$500 \$640	\$57 million \$516 million	16.3% 55.1%	\$481 million \$1,301 million
200 million	20 million	\$483 million	\$1.30 \$2.80	\$500 \$640	\$251 million \$1,015 million	22.3% 53.3%	\$1,230 million \$2,597 million

NB: All costs in United States Dollars

Note this is purely a desktop study evaluating possible order of magnitude, project costs and return based on a non-existent reserve, no metallurgical data etc and as such should be regarded with appropriate caution.

Frontier note that the Kodu Deposit has very good exploration potential, with the resource estimated



down to approx. 650m above sea level or about 340m below creek level. Copper and gold mineralisation was drilled by the JV to more than 100m deeper than that last year in hole KD002. This is 20 to 25% deeper overall (after consideration of the height of Kodu Hill), showing the resource has this possible magnitude of potential to be increased with depth.

The mineralisation is also apparently open around the annulus of the composite intrusion (as represented by magnetic signal anomalies - see plan above), is open along strike to the SW, into the wallrock in the east and is possibly fault offset in the north.



All the historic core is available for evaluation (see photograph to left).

In the Kodu region there are four additional copper /gold molybdenum mineralised porphyries, but only 1 has been drilled. One system called Elo covers a large mineralised area relative to Kodu, perhaps reflecting high copper - gold mineralisation potential. The Mt Bini exploration license is 540 square kilometres and effectively all the drainages are gold anomalous, showing potential for epithermal gold deposits as well.

Kodu is well placed geographically relative to most advanced projects in PNG for relative ease of exploration and possible development, being located 55km NE of Port Moresby. The project is serviced by foot or helicopter, but Frontier have pushed a track about 15km or ¾ of the way in, from the Hubert Murray Highway. When this is completed it will enable more cost effective drilling to be

conducted. The area is very sparsely populated and is not remote or particularly expensive to access, like some projects in the highlands.

The directors of Frontier were pleased to regain 100% of the portfolio of PNG projects. Frontier has positioned itself to become a major explorer in mineral rich PNG, owning 100% rights to a large and highly mineralised land /property holding, with several advanced projects with moderate and high-grade, insitu assay results and immediate drilling targets in a total property holding of ELs and ELAs covering approx. 7,500km².

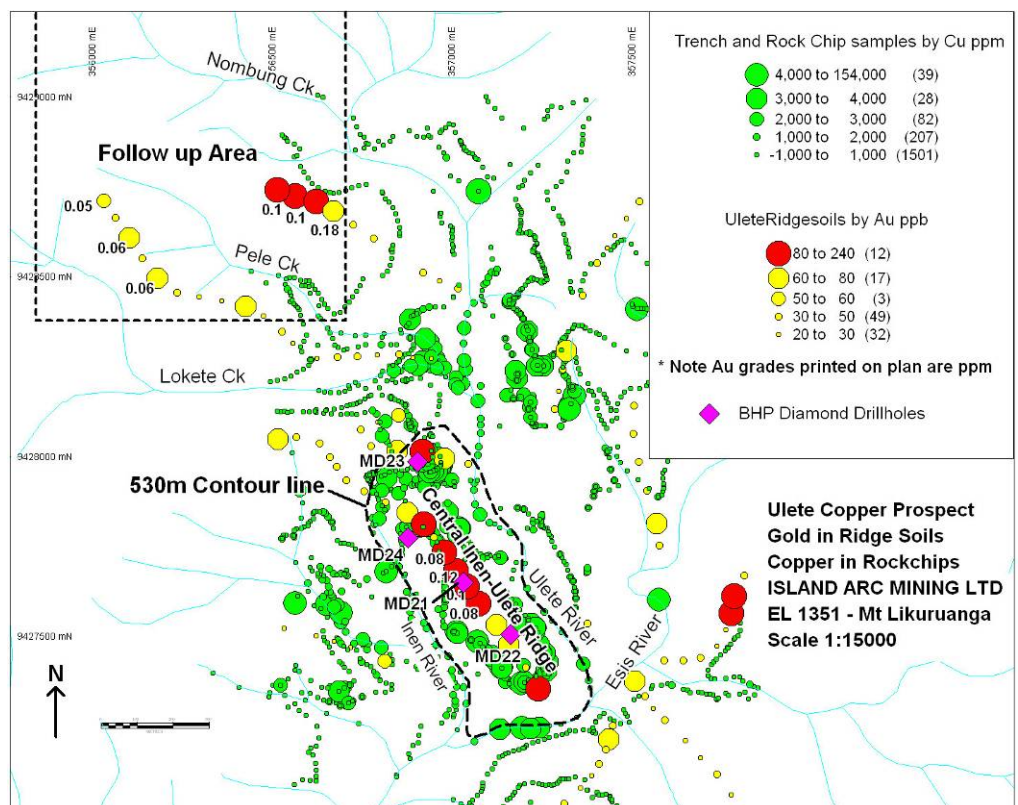
The company's properties have mineralisation potential for various combinations of very large epithermal gold/ silver, porphyry copper / gold/ molybdenum, various intrusive related gold skarn, gold quartz- sulphide vein, lateritic nickel and/or platinum group metal deposits, plus smaller to medium tonnage, medium to high grade gold deposits.

Chairman Bob McNeil noted "We had a good JV with a 15% free carried interest on all licenses, but getting the properties back was really great, because the JV partner had spent about \$2 million on them. In addition, Frontier were paid \$75,000 in cash and was given all the equipment purchased for the JV, which included a relatively new diamond drilling rig plus drill string, a D6H bulldozer, 30 tonne excavator, 4 tonne crawler carriers, a 2 tonne truck, 4wd vans, geological / camp equipment and computers / software. All this gear would have a replacement value of about \$600,000. Fortunately we had a tight JV agreement and for various reasons they could do very little except return the projects to us on our terms."

The Andewa Project has widespread gold in trenches /rocks plus substantial hydrothermal alteration of multi-phase, calc-alkaline rocks within a 7,000m x 2,500m structural zone. There are five known high stratigraphic level, undrilled prospects well located for possible project development near the northern coast of West New Britain Province.

Gold/ arsenic anomalous soil geochemistry covers an embayed triangular shaped area of approx. 18km² and trench assays include: 3m of 14.26 g/t gold, 15.6m of 5.12 g/t gold, 9m of 6.80 g/t gold and 9m of 6.06 g/t gold. Results have documented a 2,000m long vein system at the Komsen Prospect with immediate drilling targets, including vein and possible bulk mineable zones. Frontier intends to try to fast track evaluation of Komsen and attempt to define moderate grade, vat leachable gold resources, for possible near term development.

Teck Cominco (the largest zinc miner in the world, as well as sizeable producers of copper, gold and metallurgical coal) signed a letter of intent to option the Likuruanga EL and Central New Britain ELA in mid 2006. This includes the Bukuam skarn gold, Esis porphyry copper/gold, Uasilau porphyry copper/gold and Pelepuna zinc skarn Prospects. Uasilau is a very large mineralised system being approx. 9 x 2.5km in size and these projects have all only had very minimal drilling conducted.



Teck Cominco are jointly funding (\$37,000 contribution) an exploration program covering trenching and grid based soil sampling at Bukuam and a creek outcrop and trench sampling program at Esis in EL 1351. Teck are scheduled to review the results of this work and conduct a field visit in late August to determine if they will proceed with the option. Frontier Resources are pleased with the possibility that Teck Cominco would consider a JV with us in PNG on these projects and believe that it could also mark the start of a longer term and more extensive relationship. It is a possibility they could become interested in Kodu subject to success and after they have 'tested the waters' with us. I take it as a vote of confidence in Frontiers' properties and management, that Teck Cominco would consider us as a JV partner.

Frontier's Directors have extensive experience in mineral exploration, project development and financing; they are pleased to now be focussed on PNG and have a good understanding of exploration and country related issues. Peter McNeil first went to PNG about 26 years ago when Chairman Bob (who is also CEO of TSX-V listed New Guinea Gold Corp) established and ran Exxon Minerals PNG operation. Peter has worked as an exploration geologist in PNG for the past 21 years, with some of that time also spent in Tasmania and WA, where he was lucky enough to have been associated with 2 major gold discoveries / mines (Eagle Mining's Nimary and Delta Gold's Sunrise Dam that together total more than 15M oz gold). The field team is ably led by geologist and Exploration Manager - Rob Reid, with the Logistics /Drilling Manager - Trevor Grigson organizing all the logistics, heavy equipment, drilling and rig manufacturing. Frontier has a motivated and loyal exploration team, including many Nationals and 'Expatriates' that have worked with the McNeil's for much of their careers.

PNG is a stable, democratic country with a long history of successful resource developments, including very large copper and gold deposits. To improve investment, they have recently improved their relative attractiveness, unlike the current trend in many other countries, such as Mongolia, China and Argentina. It can be difficult to work in PNG sometimes, but our team is experienced with the people, culture, business activities and geology and can operate effectively, and cost effectively because of that understanding. We use all our own heavy, drilling and exploration equipment so we don't have to rely on contractors at all.

Tasmania

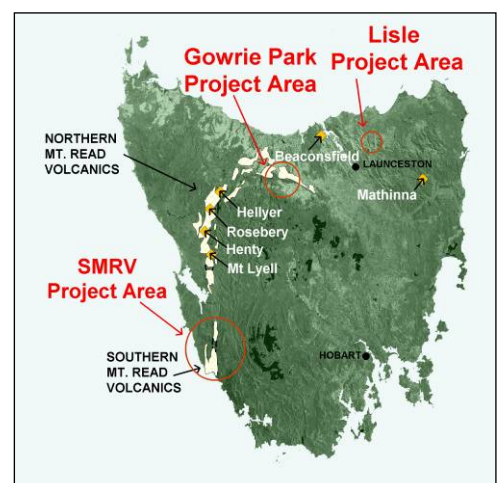
Tasmania has high mineral prospectivity, hosts several World Class deposits and has become a sought after exploration destination in Australia, because it has effectively no Native Title issues. Frontier holds 100% to 90% interests in 6 ELs and 2 retention licences (RLs).

TasGold has successfully re-consolidated its dominant land position at the SMRV Project in SW Tasmania's highly mineralised Mount Read Volcanic Province south of Macquarie Harbour, plus around the Lisle gold Project in the northeast of the state .

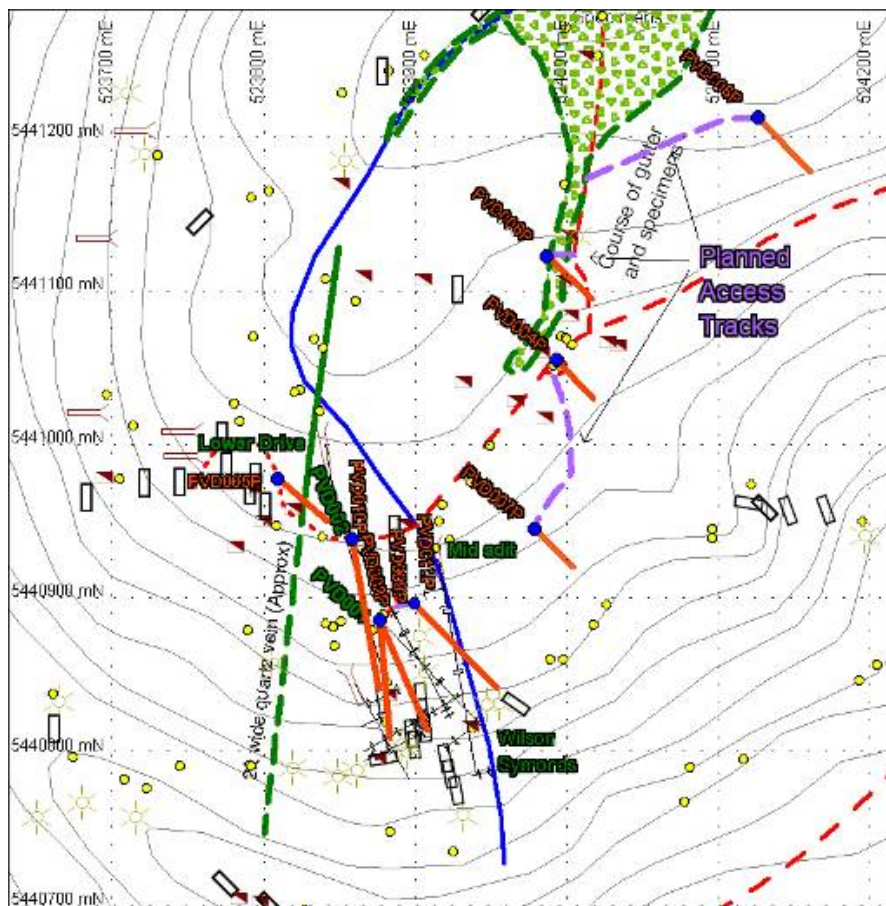
The Company re-acquired all the prospective area (137 km² in 2 ELs) and prospects peripheral to the SMRV (by a competitive tender process based on expenditure commitment and associated work program) that it had strategically and voluntarily relinquished in 2005, due to Tasmania's 5 year term policy on Exploration Licences.

TasGold now holds the entire highly prospective 40 kilometre strike length of Mt Read Volcanics south of Macquarie Harbour to Elliott Bay and will likely seek a Retention Licence over the base + precious metal mineralisation the Company has defined at the Wart Hill Prospect.

In addition, the Company has acquired an additional Exploration Licence (37km²) by ERA/tender in the NE at the Lisle Goldfield to re-consolidate the Lisle gold Project area. The Lisle Goldfield produced about 250,000 ounces of gold, mostly from alluvial terrace deposits contained within the elliptical Lisle basin. There are numerous old workings and prospects to be further evaluated.



At the Gowrie Park Project in Tasmania's central north, a 3km² Retention Licence (RL) has been obtained over the Higgs Deposit (historic inferred gold resources are being re-estimated), Narrawa Prospect and additional surrounding gold, molybdenum and tungsten prospects. The second RL covering 4km² at the Stormont Deposit (historic inferred gold resources are being re-estimated) has been recommended for grant. When finalised, the Company will have 6 Exploration and 2 Retention Licences in Tasmania totalling approximately 248km² and it is our intent to continue to advance these projects through joint ventures (to be established) and/or sole funding.



Frontier commenced a diamond drilling program at the Panama Prospect, Lisle Project in NE Tasmania on July 10, to follow up previous relatively near-surface, high-grade gold drill intersections located beneath historical workings. The known vein intersections have good gold grade, occur between approx. 50 to 70m vertically below the previously known mineralisation and document vertical continuity of gold mineralisation in the thermally altered sedimentary host rocks. Additionally, they show that good potential exists at greater depth in these rocks, along strike on the structural trend and also in the proximal/underlying granodiorites for stacked or en-echelon vein arrays.

Historic Frontier hole PVD 001 returned 21.9g/t gold over 0.8m (from 107.2m downhole) plus

20.2g/t gold over 0.5m (from 85m downhole). Drill hole PVD 002 discovered previously unknown, stacked, near-surface, narrow gold bearing quartz veins near /in a granodiorite /hornfelsed sediments lithologic contact zone and returned 9.16g/t gold plus 35.8 g/t silver over 0.5m (from 61m downhole), 2.19g/t gold plus 16.5 g/t silver over 0.5m (from 97.25m downhole) and 1.77g/t gold over 0.6m (from 99.5m downhole). Hole PVD 002 targeted ~40m down dip from sub-parallel drill hole PVD 001.

These are the only drill holes to have tested these workings and the vein intersections have documented good gold grades and the nature of gold mineralisation in the intrusive and the thermally altered sedimentary rocks. Additionally, they show that potential exists at depth below PVD 002 and peripheral (along and across strike) to these recent intersections for similar quartz vein and/or stockwork/'disseminated' gold mineralisation, such as at Frontier's nearby Enterprise /Potoroo Prospects.

Two holes have now been completed during the current program at Panama for a total of 311.8m, being proposed holes PDV003P and 009P, that targeted the auriferous veining previously drilled associated with the Wilson Symonds workings and SW of PVD001. The drill rig then moved to nearby Gold Crest Prospect, under instruction from Mineral Resources Tasmania, because a pair of wedge tailed eagles might or might not soon decide to nest in that vicinity.

The veining/mineralisation at Panama has some similarities to the Tasmania Reef/Beaconsfield Mine (owned by a competitor and located approx. 41 km to the west), which has total current + historic resources of >2 million ounces of gold at approx. 27g/t in a narrow vein (width from 0.1 to 7m, averaging approx. 2.2m where mined) over a >1200m vertical extent (>1,400m actual down dip extent).

Corporate / General

The company announced to the Australian Stock Exchange on July 13th "Frontier Acquires 340,000t Copper + 51t Gold Inferred Resource". Trading in securities of the Company was then halted to enable ASX to review the announcement. The Company responded to questions raised by the ASX and trading resumed on Wednesday 18 July.

On the 18th of July 2006 the company clarified to the ASX (complete text included below)that:

- the announcement of 13th July 2006 was factually correct and was triggered by completion of the reacquisition of PNG exploration properties from former joint venture partner, South Pacific Minerals Corp. The reacquisition has been in progress for some months as per previous announcements.
- the Company stresses that the Inferred Resource is completely different to the "hypothetical reserve" and investors should not link or relate one to the other.
- as per previous references to the desktop study, the Company notes that this is purely a desktop study evaluating possible order of magnitude, project costs and return based on a non-existent reserve, no metallurgical data, etc and, as such, should be regarded with appropriate caution.
- the desktop study was initiated to determine the tonnage and grade parameters, in view of substantially increased metal prices, required at the location of Kodu for a financially viable mine development. The assessment clearly shows that a porphyry copper/gold/molybdenum project at that location as modelled [e.g. potential stripping ratios, metallurgical recoveries, concentrate factors, capital costs, tax/royalty/depreciation rates etc] could be financially viable/robust at copper and gold prices significantly lower than those at present.
- the Inferred Resource at Kodu is 85 million tonnes grading 0.4% copper plus 0.6g/t gold and the resource has been independently verified as per the attached report. There are no Ore Reserves at Kodu.

In response to the points raised in your letter of 14 July 2006, we reply as follows:

1. The Inferred Resource originally estimated by BHP was re-estimated and verified by Dr Richard A. Keele and Dr Ian D. Lindley, under the supervision of Peter A. McNeil MSc, and documented in a National Instrument 43-101 compliant report (Canadian securities requirement) entitled "Technical Report on Mt Bini, Central Province, Papua New Guinea" and dated 27th July 2004. This report was lodged with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the TSX - V Exchange on or around that date. This report is available on the Company's web site with details of the Resource specifically detailed on page 21. Both Richard Keele and David Lindley are Independent of the Company, are self employed consultants and specifically consented to the release of the report and the Inferred Resource on page 38 of that report. Richard Keele (since deceased) was a Member of the Aust.IMM, Ian Lindley and Peter McNeil are Members of the AIG. Peter A. McNeil is Managing Director of Frontier Resources and also consents to the release of the Inferred Resource estimate. Keele, Lindley and McNeil have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation to qualify as competent persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

The Resource was first noted as an historical resource estimated by BHP in a release to the ASX dated 20 February 2004. As stated above, the report "Technical Report on Mt Bini, Central Province, Papua New Guinea" is available on the Company's web site and a copy is attached to this letter.

2. The Company considers there is good potential to convert resources to reserves with additional in-fill drilling as the drilling within the resource to date suggests continuity

of mineralisation between drill holes. The desktop study suggests that other parameters such as capital, operating costs, and metal prices will not inhibit the conversion and we have no reason to believe that the metallurgy of the mineralisation will differ from other porphyry copper systems in Papua New Guinea.

3. The terms “hypothetical reserve” and “assumed reserve” are not used in connection with the JORC Code. The terms “hypothetical reserve” and “assumed reserve” were used in respect of the desktop study, not in relation to Exploration Results, Mineral Resource or Ore Reserves. We confirm that they are not derived from the Inferred Resource referred to in the announcement.

The Company acknowledges that the terms “hypothetical reserve” and “assumed reserve” do not exist within the JORC Code and may cause confusion among investors if used in reporting desktop studies. In future, to avoid confusion, the Company will refrain from using these terms in relation to such studies and will ensure that only categories recognised by the JORC Code are included in public documents.

4. This hypothetical study has been referred to in previous releases dated 7th June and 23rd June. On the 7th June, when first released, we stated *“The assessment clearly shows that a porphyry copper/gold/molybdenum project at that location with reserves and other physical and economic parameters as modelled [e.g. potential stripping ratios, metallurgical recoveries, concentrate factors, capital costs, tax/royalty/depreciation rates etc.] could be financially viable/robust at copper and gold prices significantly lower than those at present.”*

TasGold notes that this is purely a desktop study evaluating possible order of magnitude, project costs and return based on a non-existent reserve, no metallurgical data etc and as such should be regarded with appropriate caution”

The Company did not link the 120 million tonne “hypothetical reserve” to the Kodu deposit other than to state that the desktop study “hypothetical reserve” uses similar, but lower, grades to the Inferred Resource and is based upon a development scenario in the same geographic area. The Company again stresses that the Inferred Resource is completely different to the “hypothetical reserve” and investors should not link or relate one to the other.

5. We believed the cautionary statement in the release in question was adequate in the circumstances, particularly as it had been noted in the release of 7th June, and as it specifically states that *“The desktop study is theoretical and based on an assumed reserve, capital and operating costs.”* It also states that *“These figures must be verified in a feasibility study before they can be relied on”*. The statement is in bold and is in the same font size as the table below it. The Company acknowledges that it may have been prudent for the cautionary statement to have been more prominent and has taken steps to ensure that cautionary statements are appropriately prominent in any future releases.
6. The “Competent Person statement” at the bottom of the release included a reference only to Exploration Results but the more generic format (“Exploration results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves”) should have been used. A corrected “Competent Person Statement” follows: *“The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by, or supervised by, Mr Peter McNeil of Exploration and Management Consultants Pty Ltd, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McNeil has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.’ Mr McNeil consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.”*

A result of the share price increase and ASX suspension was press attention, some of which was not factual or balanced. The Chairman Bob McNeil announced on July 27th that recent press reports, particularly in The Australian newspaper, on the Company's releases to the ASX have been factually incorrect (complete text is below) and the Company believes that for shareholders to be fully informed it must refute these comments.

In The Weekend Australian on 22nd July 2006 on pages 31 and 34 and The Australian on 19th July 2006, the following statements were printed:

- *"..... Frontier Resources whose stock was suspended after a bullish drilling report. Shares in both companies collapsed this week after they were forced to admit gilding the lily on their exploration results".*
- *"Frontier Resources had disclosed to the Exchange that it had discovered a hypothetical reserve of copper in PNG" under the JORC Code there is no such thing as a hypothetical reserve..... Frontier was promptly suspended, and chastised for sloppy reporting.*
- *"Frontier Resources admitted it too had taken liberty with JORC code regulations in reporting a big copper resource etc. Frontier admitted it should not have included desktop modelling to determine a potential resource at the Papua New Guinea deposit of 120Mt of ore, grading 0.4% copper."*

These statements are incorrect.

The facts are:

- in the release of the 13th July 2006 and the clarification of the 18th July 2006, the Company released an inferred resource for the Kodu deposit of 85Mt at 0.4% copper and 0.6g/t gold.

This resource has been independently verified and was estimated in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code. The Company confirms this is a valid resource and that we have not been forced to retract or amend this resource in any manner.

- the ASX on Friday 14th July 2006 requested, by way of a series of questions, a clarification of the Company's release of Thursday 13th July 2006.
- these questions were answered and released to the market on Tuesday 18th July 2006.
- in the clarification of 18th July, in the first line, the Company stated *"the release of 13th July was factually correct"*.
- the Company was not forced to admit "gilding the lily" and made no such admissions. As stated above, the release of 13th July was *"factually correct"*.
- the Company did not release exploration results in the release of 13th July and thus could not be *"gilding the lily on exploration results"*.
- the Company did not disclose to the Exchange that we had discovered a hypothetical reserve of copper in Papua New Guinea. The Company disclosed the conclusions of a desktop study into the potential viability of a hypothetical copper deposit of between 120 and 200Mt at a grade of 0.36% copper and 0.47g/t gold. The Company needed this information to give it a benchmark to continue the exploration and/or development of the Kodu porphyry copper/gold system.

In the clarification we stated:

- *"The desktop study was initiated to determine the tonnage and grade parameters,*

in view of substantially increased metal prices, required at the location of Kodu for a financially viable mine development. The assessment clearly shows that a porphyry copper/gold/molybdenum project at that location as modelled [e.g. potential stripping ratios, metallurgical recoveries, concentrate factors, capital costs, tax/royalty/depreciation rates etc] could be financially viable/robust at copper and gold prices significantly lower than those at present”.

“The terms “hypothetical reserve” and “assumed reserve” are not used in connection with the JORC Code. The terms “hypothetical reserve” and “assumed reserve” were used in respect of the desktop study, not in relation to Exploration Results, Mineral Resource or Ore Reserves, (JORC Code terms apply only to the reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves). We confirm that they are not derived from the Inferred Resource referred to in the announcement.

The Company acknowledges that the terms “hypothetical reserve” and “assumed reserve” do not exist within the JORC Code and may cause confusion among investors if used in reporting desktop studies. In future, to avoid confusion, the Company will refrain from using these terms in relation to such studies and will ensure that only categories recognised by the JORC Code are included in public documents”.

The Company did not link the 120 million tonne “hypothetical reserve” to the Kodu deposit other than to state that the desktop study “hypothetical reserve” uses similar, but lower, grades to the Inferred Resource and is based upon a development scenario in the same geographic area. The Company again stresses that the Inferred Resource is completely different to the “hypothetical reserve” and investors should not link or relate one to the other.”

We made no claim as stated in The Australian that “the hypothetical target was based on a resource of 80Mt of ore for 340,000 tonnes of copper and 51 million ozs of gold”.

The Company also wishes to refute distorted and incorrect comment by various media channels as to the effect of our program on the Kokoda Track. Frontier’s work has not impacted on the track in the past and we have no plans for our future work to impact on the track.

I regret the incorrect reporting by some media outlets in respect to Frontier Resources and the fact that it is necessary to issue an ASX release to refute such reporting.

Frontier manufacture, own and operate their own diamond drilling rigs, which allows a great deal of flexibility in all terrains and work programs, plus provides the best possible exploration cost effectiveness. The company has also undertaken drilling on a commercial basis in Tasmania during the quarter to assist cash flow, keep staff productive and allow geologists and management time to compile data and reports from the previous exploration programs.

For additional information relating to the Company and its projects please visit our website at www.frontierresources.com.au or feel free call me on +61 (0) 8 9295 0388, or email me on pmcneil@frontierresources.com.au.



Frontier Resources Ltd
P.A. McNeil, M.Sc.
Managing Director

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Peter McNeil of Exploration and Management Consultants Pty Ltd, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McNeil has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.’ Mr McNeil consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appear.