



CONTACTS
PO Box 52
West Perth
WA 6872 Australia

ABN 96 095 684 389

ASX : FNT

PHONE
+61 (08) 9295 0388
FAX
+61 (08) 9295 3480

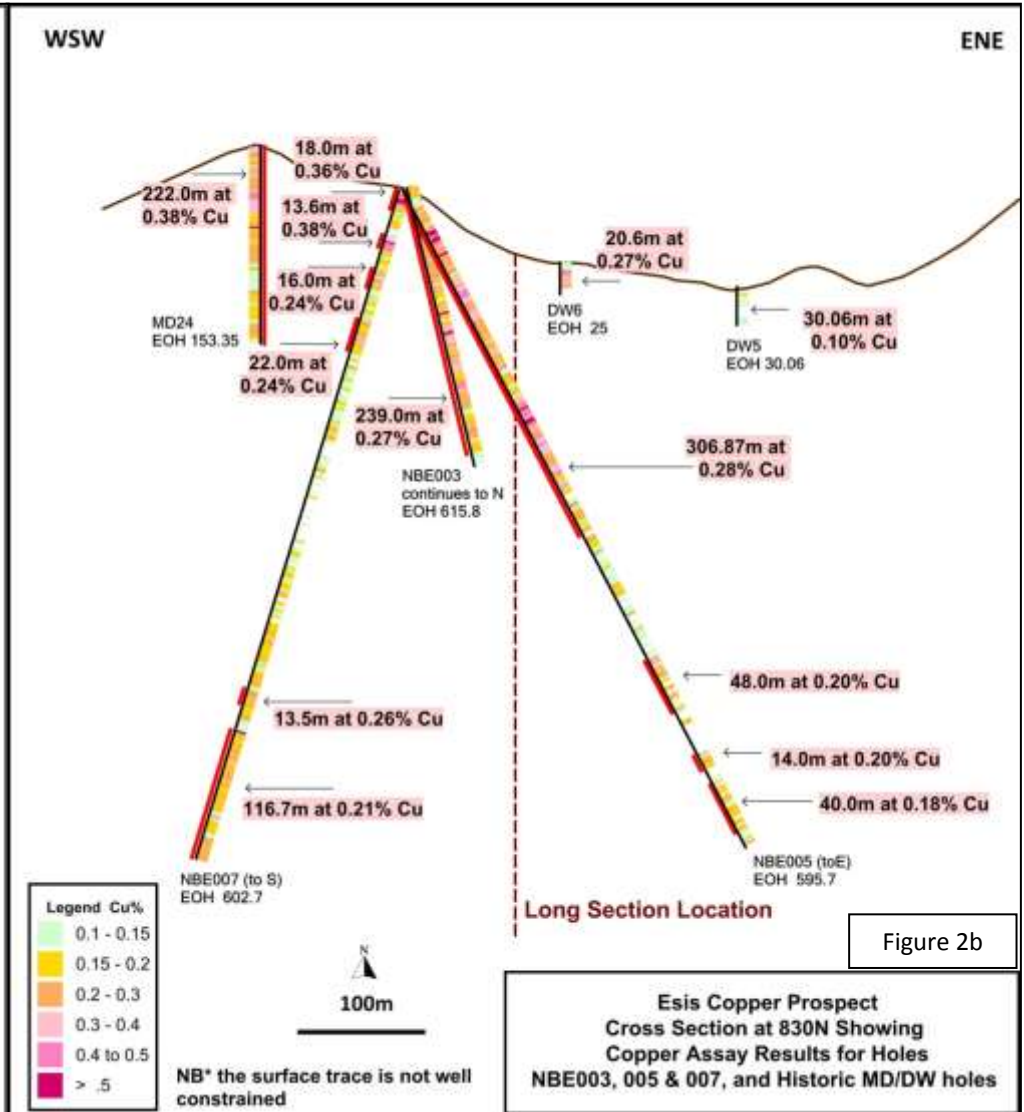
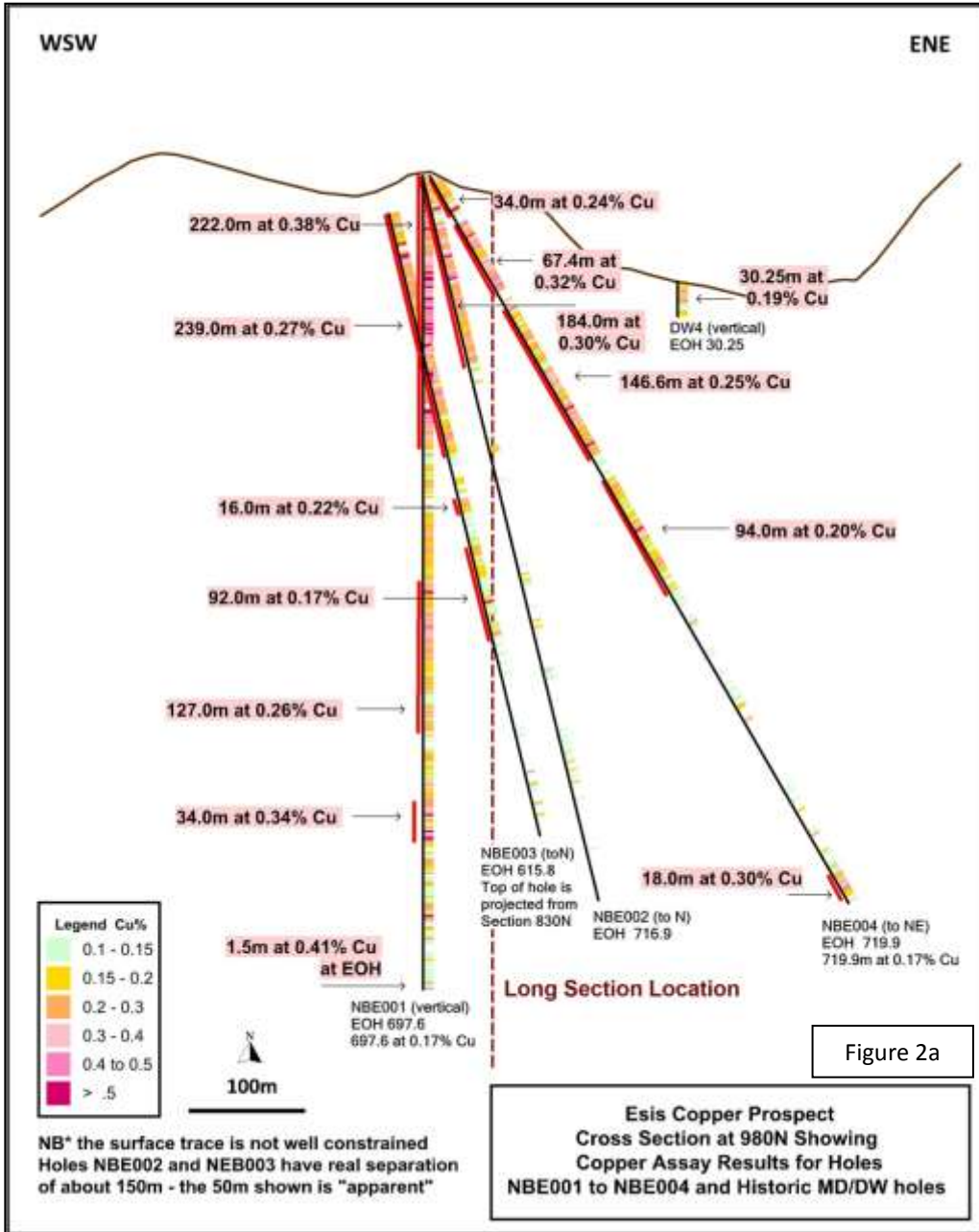
EMAIL
info@frontierresources.com.au
WEBSITE
www.frontierresources.com.au

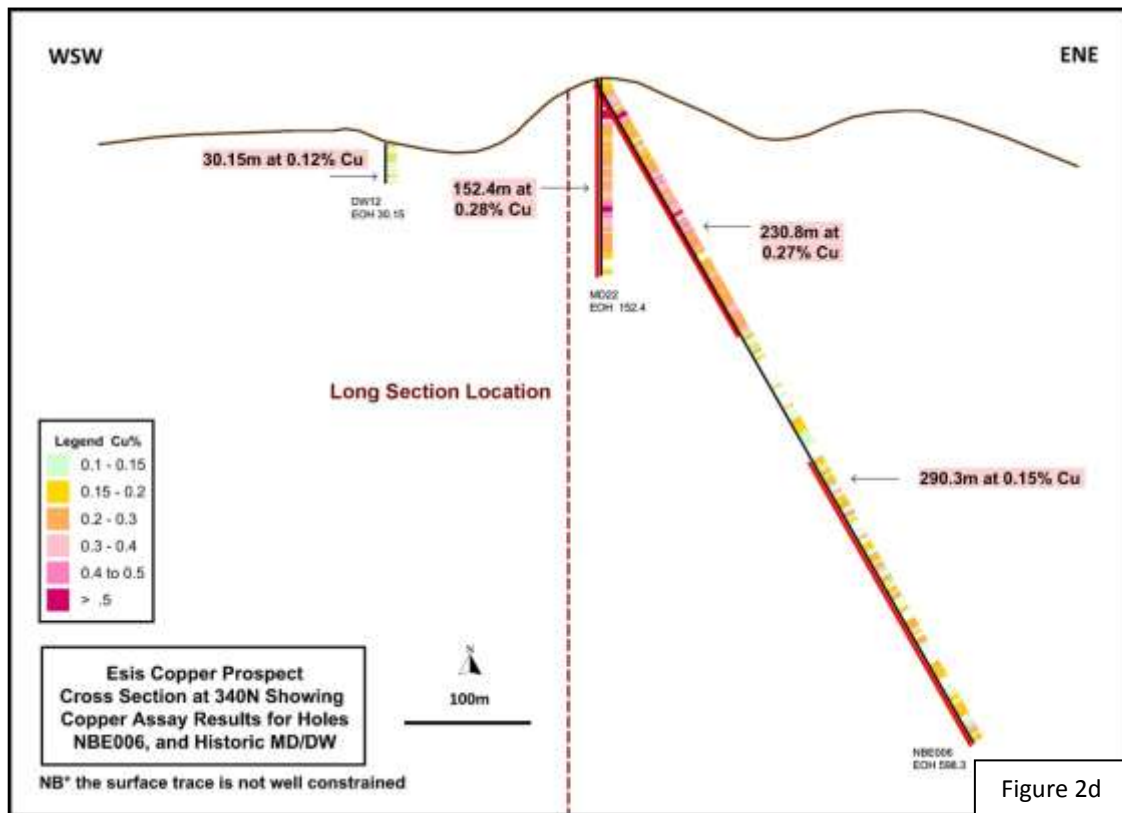
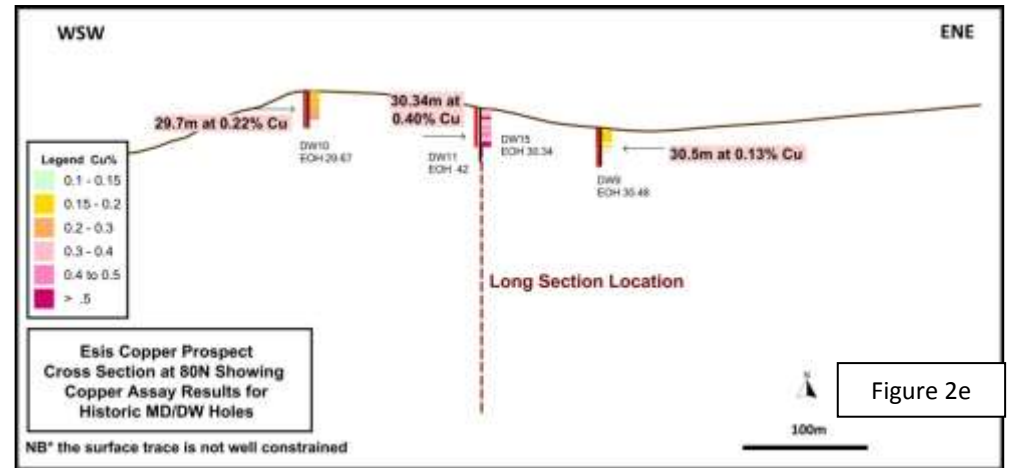
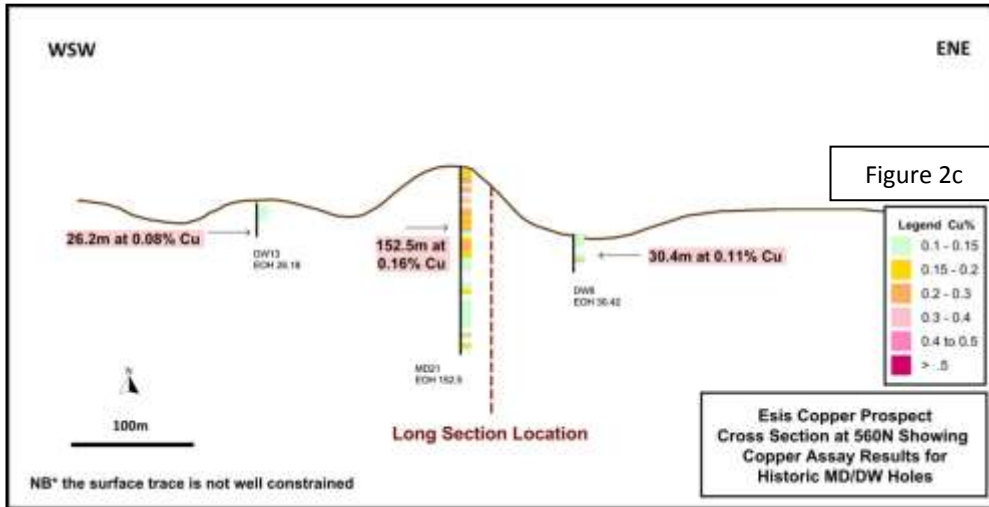
ASX Limited
Company Announcements Office

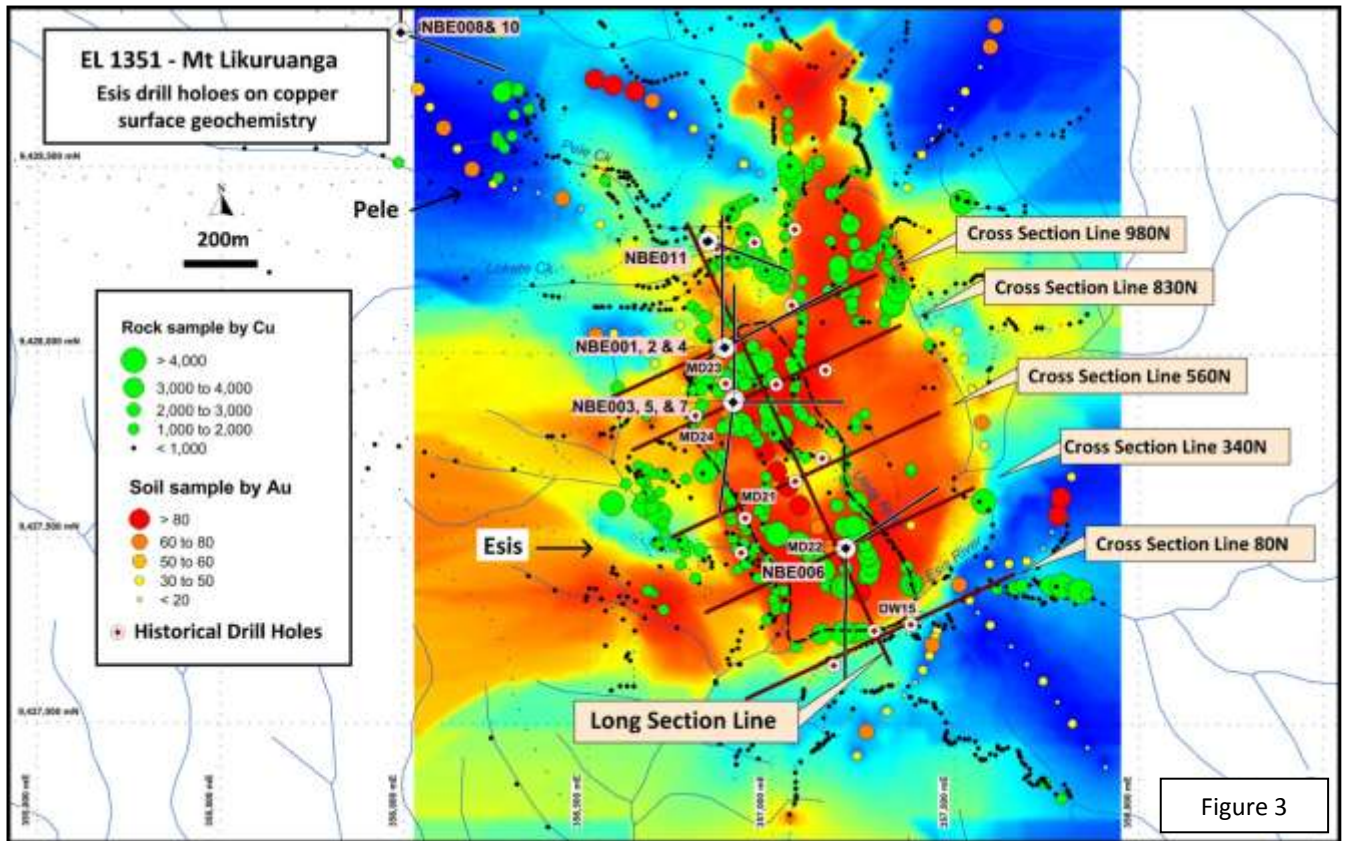
20th August 2012

Multiple Consistent and Wide Intercepts of Copper Mineralisation Demonstrated in Most Drill Holes to Date at the Esis Porphyry Deposit, Papua New Guinea

- **Multiple zones of copper mineralisation have been shown to extend over a +1,100m strike length in drill holes (Frontier/OTML JV plus shallow historic drilling) and the mineralisation is open in all directions (along strike N and S, across the width from E to W and at depth).**
- Porphyry copper mineralisation was been demonstrated by Frontier /OTML over a +750m strike length between mineralised intercepts in drill holes NBE002 and 006 (Figures 1 - 4).
- Drill results include:
 - 238m grading 0.37% copper (from 3m to 241m) in hole NBE001.
 - 184m grading 0.30% copper (from 2m to 186m) in hole NBE002.
 - 199m grading 0.28% copper (from 0m to 199m) in hole NBE003.
 - 274.2m of 0.25% copper (from 4m to 278.2m), plus 18m of 0.30% copper from 691m to 709m in NBE004.
 - 306.8m grading 0.28% copper (from 18m to 324.8m) in hole NBE005.
 - 232.5m grading 0.27% copper (from 3.5m to 236.0m) in hole NBE006.
 - 138.0m grading 0.23% copper (from 0m to 138m), plus 233.8m grading 0.20% copper (from 368.9m to 602.7m EOH) in hole NBE007.
- Ten holes have now been completed for 6,155m, hole NBE011 was abandoned and drilling continues on holes 12 and 13 (re-drill of hole 11).
- The copper mineralisation is open at depth (+700m vertically below surface) in multiple zones.
 - Hole NBE001 was terminated in 0.41% copper at 697.6m (drilled vertically).
 - Hole NBE007 was terminated with 233.8m grading 0.20% copper to 602.7m, also showing mineralisation to the west of the long section line (60 degree inclination).
- The mineralisation is open to the east.
 - Hole NBE004 was terminated in 0.38% copper at 719.9m (60 degree inclination).
 - Hole NBE005 was terminated in 0.21% copper at 598.5m (60 degree inclination).
 - Hole NBE006 was terminated in 14.3m grading 0.23% copper at 598.3m (60 degree inclination) with elevated molybdenum (82 ppm compared to the hole average of 25 ppm) suggesting slightly different mineralisation .
- Refer to the Long Section + Cross Sections (Figures 1 and 2a- e) and Tables 1-9 for information/ results and to visualise the orientation of the copper mineralisation. The location of the drill holes is shown on an oblique Google Earth image looking northerly (NNE) (Figure 4).







Frontier and OTML established a Joint Venture In May 2010 that relates to 5 ELs in Papua New Guinea.

- OTML have the option to earn 80.1% of EL 1351 - Likuruanga by spending US\$12 million by late May 2016.
- Frontier is carried from completion of earn-in to the completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study, with pro-rata (carried) repayments from 50% of its future metal sales.
- Frontier's equity is non-dilutable if the PNG government elect to participate in the project at the time of granting of a Mining Lease.

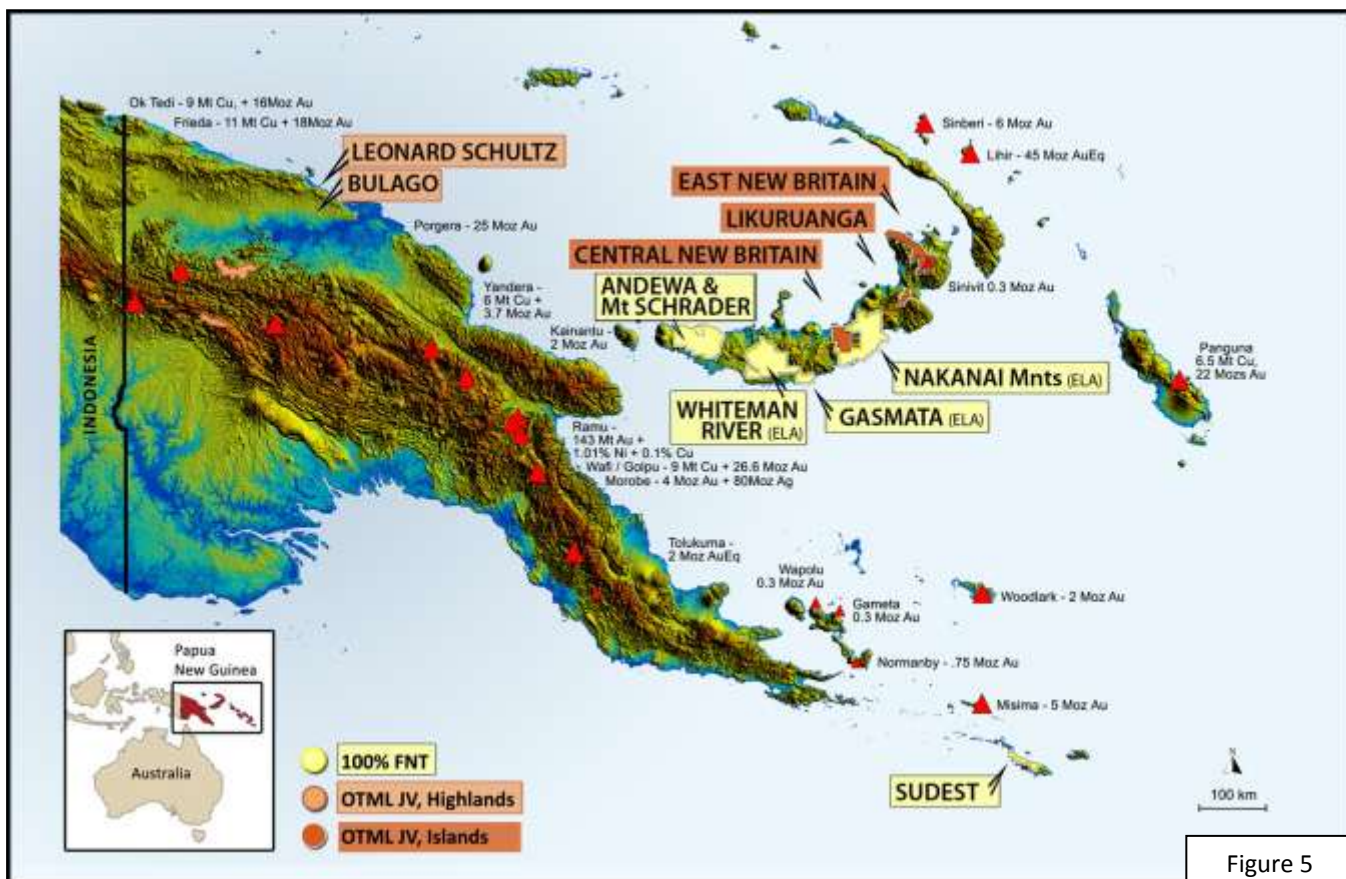


Figure 5

DETAILS

Frontier is pleased to announce assay results from holes three through seven, that were drilled at the Esis porphyry copper Prospect, EL 1351 - Likuruanga (Figures 4 and 5) by the Ok Tedi Mining Ltd (OTML) - Frontier Resources Ltd Joint Venture. To provide a complete picture of results to date, previously announced holes NBE001 and 002 are also discussed herein.

EL 1351 - Likuruanga is prospective for porphyry copper, gold - silver -

zinc skarn and /or epithermal gold deposits. The area contains the Esis porphyry occurrence and the Bukuan porphyry related copper, molybdenum, gold and zinc soil anomalies, which are situated about 14km opposite each other on the flanks of the Esis-Sai granitoid complex.

The long section in Figure 1 shows that the mineralisation in the upper zone is relatively contiguous near surface between all the holes drilled to date. Figure 2 a-e are various cross sections showing the downhole mineralisation. Figure 3 shows drill hole locations at Esis plotted on surface copper geochemistry, with lines showing the location of the long and cross sections. A Google Earth image (Figure 4) shows the location of the various drill holes on an oblique image looking northerly (NNE).

Figures 5 and 6 show the location of EL 1351 - Likuruanga in Papua New Guinea and on the Island of New Britain, respectively. Figure 7 is an SRTM topographic image showing the EL boundary and the location of the Esis Deposit within it.

The intercepts of significance are defined herein by a 0.15% copper cut-off, with higher grade zones generally defined by a 0.3% copper cutoff. The results for each hole contain no particularly significant gold mineralisation



Figure 6

and as such it is not reported here. The molybdenum is reported so its variation can be noted in context of genetic porphyry copper models, not because it has any particular possible economic value at Esis.

The JV diamond drill holes in varying orientations have achieved a better understanding of the geology with respect to lithology, mineralisation and alteration and will lead to the initial production of a coherent 3D model.

The long section displaying copper in the drill holes demonstrates the consistency of mineralisation between holes and the open nature of the anomaly to the east, south and at depth.

There appears to be at least 3 zones of moderate grade copper mineralisation that are separated by lower grade copper intervals both horizontally and vertically (as seen in the long section and cross sections).

Hole NBE 001:

NBE001 was designed as a vertical twin of MD23, drilled by BHP in 1974. MD23 reported an average of 0.39% copper from surface to its final depth at 152.6m.

Mineralisation in NBE001 occurs from the surface in highly fractured, and oxidised, clay altered diorite down to about 230m and into competent quartz diorite which continued to end of hole at 697.6m. It occurs as chalcopyrite disseminations in a stockwork of micro fractures and as disseminated chalcopyrite and minor molybdenum in association with silica alteration. The latter is hosted in steeply dipping quartz feldspar porphyry dykes.

An intercept of 228m grading 0.37% from 0m to 228m. The hole was terminated in 0.41% copper mineralisation. Potassic alteration, characterised by magnetite and biotite increased with depth.

Hole NBE 002:

NBE002 was designed to extend geological knowledge to the north of NBE001 and it was continued to depth on the basis that NBE001 terminated in strong mineralisation at the depth limits of the drill rig.

Lithologies consists of fractured clay altered diorite from surface to approximately 189m, grading into a competent quartz-diorite cross cut by steeply dipping quartz veins (to 641.9m). A 20m late volcanic breccia dyke cross cuts the quartz veined diorite units and then continues to the end of hole.

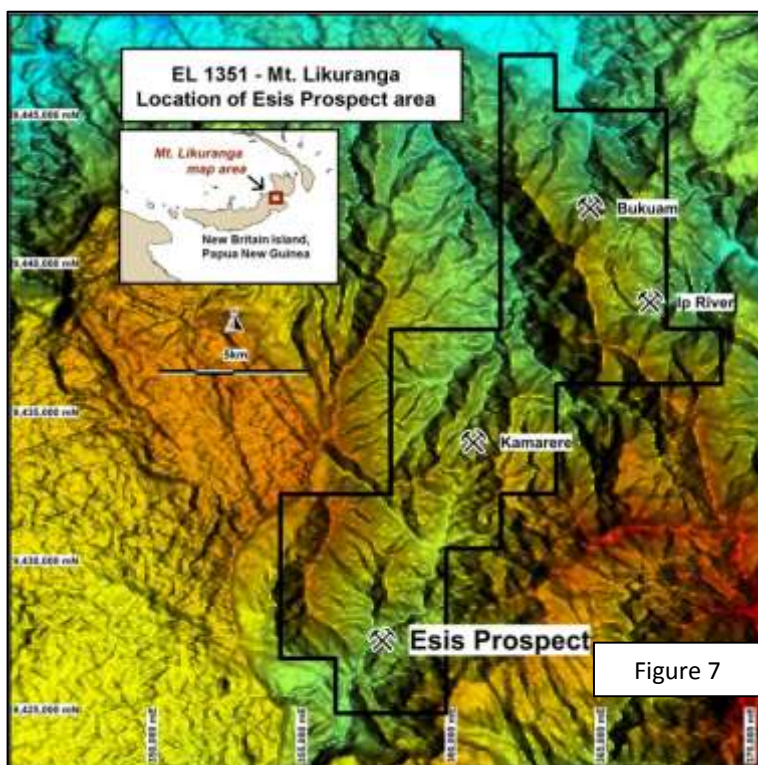


Figure 7

Table 1

Drill Hole NBE001 Weighted Assay Results					
	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Copper (%)	Moly (ppm)
Entire Hole	0.0	697.6	110.6	0.17	15
	0	66.1	66.1	0.27	17
Plus	66.1	228.0	161.9	0.41	57
Plus	228.0	350.0	122.0	0.18	18
Plus	350.0	477.0	127.0	0.26	11
Plus	477.0	537.0	60.0	0.18	7
Plus	537.0	571.0	34.0	0.34	3
Plus	571.0	697.6	126.6	0.16	14

Table 2

Drill Hole NBE002 Weighted Assay Results					
	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Copper (%)	Moly (ppm)
Entire Hole	0.0	716.9	716.90	0.13	14
	2.0	186.0	184.0	0.30	19
Incl.	30.1	38.1	8.0	0.40	7
Plus	48.1	54.1	6.0	0.67	3
Plus	74.1	83.6	9.5	0.57	7
Plus	97.6	107.6	10.0	0.37	5

Hole NBE002 contains two discrete individual intercepts for a 184m intercept grading 0.30% copper (from 2m to 186m downhole). The hole was successful in defining a northern limit to mineralisation and identifying new bounding geological units and controls on mineralisation at depth.

Chalcopyrite is hosted in stock work and micro fractures as observed in NBE001. Biotite and magnetite increased with depth similar to NBE001.

Hole NBE 003:

NBE003 was designed to cut across NBE001 (crossed at 307m down-hole depth in NBE001), and continued to be drilled to depth for geology and define the northerly extension of the lower mineralised zone of NBE001. It was drilled from the same pad as NBE005 and NBE007.

The geology is consistent down hole with NBE001 & 002 (with the exception of a zone of quartz porphyry in the top of the hole that may extend east).

Lithology consists of fractured clay altered diorite (considered a oxidised cap) from surface to approximately 199m passing through a zone of quartz porphyry (115m to 161m) and into a fine grained mafic diorite, ending short of the quartz diorite found at the end of holes NBE001 /002.

There are two mineralised zones, separated by 10m of internal dilution which together produce a weighted average copper mineralisation intercept at 0.27% copper from 0m to 239m down hole at 0.15% cutoff. Consistent with NBE001, chalcopyrite is hosted in stockwork and micro fractures. However unlike NBE001, no significant quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes were intercepted below 184m.

Hole NBE 004:

NBE004 was designed to test the eastern extension of copper mineralisation intersected in NBE001 and NBE002. Lithologies down hole consist predominantly of variably altered diorite (within oxidised cap to 131.6m) alternating with quartz diorite at depth, which then continues to the end of hole.

Mineralisation is typically chalcopyrite occurring as disseminations in quartz stockwork as well as coating and infilling micro fractures. Discrete zones of mineralisation occur within the upper part, with two zones averaging at 111.5m grading 0.27% copper and 146.6m grading 0.25% copper occurring at 4m and 131.6m respectively.

Copper mineralisation is open to the east and at depth with the hole terminated in 0.38% copper (at the limit of the rig's capacity).

Down hole, the geology is consistent with NBE001 & 2 with the exception of a zone of quartz porphyry zone in the top of the hole that is similar to NBE003. The hole comes into quartz diorite much earlier than found in NBE001 & 2, delineating variation in geology to the north-east.

Table 3

Drill Hole NBE003 Weighted Assay Results					
	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Copper (%)	Moly (ppm)
Entire Hole	0.0	606.8	606.8	0.18	25
	0.0	239.0	239.0	0.27	35
Plus	239.0	283.0	44.0	0.11	18
Plus	283.0	299.0	16.0	0.22	46
Plus	299.0	329.0	30.0	0.11	37
Plus	329.0	421.0	92.0	0.17	15
Plus	421.0	553.0	132.0	0.07	12
Plus	553.0	599.0	46.0	0.12	23
Plus	599.0	606.8	7.8	0.05	15

Table 4

Drill Hole NBE004 Weighted Assay Results					
	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Copper (%)	Moly (ppm)
Entire Hole	0.0	719.9	719.9	0.17	25
	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.02	21
Plus	4.0	38.0	34.0	0.24	9
Plus	38.0	48.1	10.1	0.09	17
Plus	48.1	115.5	67.4	0.32	53
Plus	115.5	131.6	16.1	0.06	70
Plus	131.6	278.2	146.6	0.25	63
Plus	278.2	301.0	22.8	0.09	32
Plus	301.0	395.0	94.0	0.20	23
Plus	395.0	453.0	58.0	0.12	2
Plus	453.0	503.0	50.0	0.07	1
Plus	503.0	561.0	58.0	0.10	2
Plus	561.0	669.0	108.0	0.07	2
Plus	669.0	719.9	50.9	0.19	5
Incl.	691.0	709.0	18.0	0.30	6

Hole NBE 005:

NBE005 was drilled to test the eastern extent of anomalism from a southern location on the same pad as NBE003 and NBE007.

Down hole, the geology is consistent with NBE001 & 2 being predominantly variably altered diorite. Several zones of mineralisation are present with the main one occurring from 18 – 324.8m averaging at 0.28% copper.

Three other intercepts occur below 306.8m, one being 48m grading 0.20 % copper from 424m down hole.

NBE005 confirmed that the copper anomalism remains open to the east and at depth with the hole producing a intercept of 0.23 % copper over 3.5m from 590m down hole to end of hole.

Drill Hole NBE005 Weighted Assay Results					
From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Copper (%)	Moly (ppm)	
Entire Hole	0.0	593.5	593.5	0.21	23
	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.14	11
Plus	18.0	324.8	306.8	0.28	30
Incl.	36	50	14	0.49	5
Plus	324.8	424.0	99.2	0.12	11
Plus	424.0	472.0	48.0	0.20	23
Plus	472.0	510.0	38.0	0.09	11
Plus	510.0	524.0	14.0	0.20	20
Plus	524.0	540.0	16.0	0.09	28
Plus	540.0	580.0	40.0	0.18	16
Plus	580.0	590.0	10.0	0.12	19
Plus	590.0	593.5	3.5	0.23	4

Although the quartz stockwork appears to be largely unmineralised, it is inferred that a number of phases of quartz veining may be present of which one may be mineralised. Mineralisation appears to be overprinted by phyllic alteration, which in turn, is overprinted by a late stage anhydrite-carbonate-clay-pyrite event.

Being mostly diorite, however, it failed to reach the quartz diorite or pass through the zone of quartz porphyry. The hole stopped early due to drilling conditions.

Hole NBE 006:

This hole was designed to follow up on results from historic hole MD22 that was terminated in 0.27% copper at 152.4m depth vertically.

Hole NBE006 was a scissor drill hole from the historic MD22 pad targeted to investigate the possible extension of the mineralisation to the east, as inferred from historic surface geochemical anomalies coupled with observations made from recent results from drill holes NBE001 and NBE002.

Hole NBE006 is at the lowest RL point of the system in the project drilled to date and notably molybdenum content is increasing.

Drill Hole NBE006 Weighted Assay Results					
From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Copper (%)	Moly (ppm)	
Entire Hole	0.0	598.3	598.3	0.19	25
	3.5	236.0	232.5	0.27	21
Incl.	16.0	38.0	22.0	0.35	19
and	86.0	150.0	64.0	0.34	21
Plus	236.0	308.0	72.0	0.07	15
Plus	308.0	528.0	220.0	0.14	25
incl.	356.0	396.0	40.0	0.19	24
Incl.	396.0	446.0	16.0	0.23	49
Plus	528.0	598.3	70.3	0.17	50
Incl.	581.0	592.0	11.0	0.24	117

The collar is located in the southeast and the consistent upper large copper intercepts (the first 200m+ in the holes) deliver a apparent continuous mineralisation length of 630m as by collar distance, and a length of ~760m at ~200m depth in the holes (as defined between NBE002 and NBE006). This is still open to the south and north, and perpendicularly to the East and West plus at depth.

Coring started from an oxidised, brecciated zone with dominant magnetite-pyrite- chalcopyrite in matrix that extends 50 metres from the surface. Minor barren andesitic to diorite dykes and sills cut through the extensive intrusive breccia zone locally. The dykes post-date mineralisation and locally destroy or degrade existing hydrothermal alteration and mineralisation.

The intrusive breccia zone consists of mineralised and unmineralised clasts of various composition and sizes. Quartz feldspar diorite, with associated porphyry clasts, is dominant with minor fine grained diorite and andesite. Mineralisation in the breccia is erratic and presumed to be associated with magnetite, as clasts and disseminations at lower levels are encouraging for continuing exploration.

Down hole, the geology is consistent with the other holes drilled at Esis. With the top of the hole being diorite passing into quartz porphyry into quartz diorite back into diorite, there are some minor un-mineralised crosscutting dykes present. The hole terminated 100m early due to drilling conditions. Copper mineralisation in the main intercept is in fractured clay altered diorite and intrusive breccias with varying amounts of magnetite, quartz, chalcopyrite and various alteration types.

Multiple mineralised zones are present; the upper part of the hole is defined by one zone, 232.5m grading 0.27% copper (from 3.5m). Below this main intercept there is a broad continuous zone of weaker mineralisation from 308m to EOH (averaging 0.15 % copper) and contains nine intercepts > 0.2 % copper.

Hole NBE 007:

NBE007 was drilled on the same pad as NBE003 and NBE005 and was designed to test the historically identified quartz porphyry and encouraging surface grades to the south. Mineralisation occurs in multiple zones.

This is the first hole with a moderate variation from the upper 200m strong mineralised zone as reported in holes NBE001 to NBE006. The variation consists of 4 discrete upper intercepts in the top 200m (contained within a 0.19 % copper broad weaker anomaly from surface to 236m). Also, present is a broad zone from 436m (averaging 0.21% copper) to EOH, that contains multiple discrete intercepts. The hole terminated 100m early due to drilling conditions.

Table 7					
Drill Hole NBE007 Weighted Assay Results					
	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Copper (%)	Moly (ppm)
Entire Hole	0.0	602.7	602.7	0.17	11
	0	138	138	0.23	13
Incl.	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.43	8
Plus	12.0	40.4	28.4	0.17	16
Plus	40.4	52.0	11.6	0.41	14
Plus	52.0	116.0	64.0	0.18	15
Plus	116.0	138.0	22.0	0.24	8
	138.0	224.0	86.0	0.14	8
	224.0	320.0	96.0	0.10	4
	320.0	436.0	116.0	0.16	12
	436.0	602.7	166.7	0.21	15

The core is strongly weathered to 112m passing into fresh diorite with discrete zones of quartz porphyry and quartz diorite. Breccias – stock-work occurs in multiple instances and copper mineralization generally consists of chalcopyrite ± trace bornite from near surface; minor-trace molybdenite from 112m. Pyrrhotite is recorded as the dominant mineral from 555m. There are multiple small un-mineralised crosscutting dykes. Alteration is typically clay at surface passing to potassium feldspar with increasing biotite. Gypsum/anhydrite alteration is strong between 238 to 433m. From 524m strong quartz stock-working is pervasive.

Hole NBE 008:

NBE008 was drilled to 602.6m to target known copper mineralisation in the Pele area. No significant information is yet available regarding this hole.

Hole NBE 009:

NBE009 was drilled on the same pad as NBE006. No significant information is yet available regarding this hole.

Hole NBE 010:

NBE010 was drilled to 307.0m on the same pad as NBE008, to target copper mineralisation in the Pele area.

Hole NBE 011:

NBE011 was abandoned due to drilling issues at about 50m downhole.

Hole NBE 012:

NBE012 was at 137m on 16/8/2012.

Hole NBE 013:

NBE013 is a re-drill of NBE 011 and it was at 158m on 16/8/2012.

A suite of core samples were collected for petrographic studies to aid logging and interpretation.

Details of drillholes completed and currently being drilled at the Esis Drilling Program are summarised below in Table 8 and Table 9 contains historic hole collar information (accuracy requires further verification). Note that some discrepancies may be noted between averages on the Long and Cross Sections relative to the table and text and this is dependent on the rationale for the clustering of results to different depths downhole.

Table 8							Table 9			
EL 1351 - Esis Prospect JV Drill Hole Location and Orientation Information							Hole Number	Depth (m)	Northing (m)	Easting (m)
HOLE ID	EOH DEPTH (m)	Azimuth (AMG)	Incl.	AMG North (m)	AMG Easting (m)	RL (m)				
NBE001	697.6		-90	9428015	356865	790	DW1	53.3	357061	9428336
NBE002	716.9	0	-60	9428016	356864	790	DW2	30.5	356951	9428300
NBE003	615.8	0	-60	9427876	356897	758	DW3	25.0	356848	9428283
NBE004	719.9	62	-60	9428016	356871	790	DW4	30.3	357052	9428131
NBE005	593.5	90	-60	9427869	356896	757	DW5	30.1	357145	9427955
NBE006	598.3	57	-60	9427476	357202	675	DW6	25.0	357011	9427916
NBE007	602.7	187	-60	9427868	356894	756	DW7	25.0	356874	9427918
NBE008	602.6	110	-60	9428866	355987	1117	DW8	30.4	357136	9427718
NBE009	700.2	180	-60	9427475	357201	675	DW9	30.5	357379	9427269
NBE010	307.0	0	-60	9428866	355987	1117	DW10	29.7	357169	9427159
NBE011	in progress	110	-55	9428304	356825	739	DW11	42.0	357279	9427252
							DW12	30.2	357049	9427415
							DW13	26.2	356927	9427555
							DW14	30.0	356917	9427462
							DW15	30.4	357279	9427252
							MD21	152.5	357063	9427656
							MD22	152.4	357204	9427483
							MD23	152.6	356868	9428022
							MD24	153.4	356791	9427832
Total	6,155	m					Total	1079.3	m	

NB: Reference datum is AMG Zone 56, AGD 66 – Easting's & Northing's are GPS pickup

For additional information relating to Frontier Resources, please visit the Company's website at www.frontierresources.com.au or feel free to contact me.

FRONTIER RESOURCES LTD



P.A. McNeil, M.Sc.
CHAIRMAN / MANAGING DIRECTOR

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by, or compiled under the supervision of Peter 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 2004 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.