ADDRESS
PO Box
West Perth
WA 6872 Australia

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

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

ABN 96 095 684 389

ASX Limited
Company Announcements Office

ASX : FNT

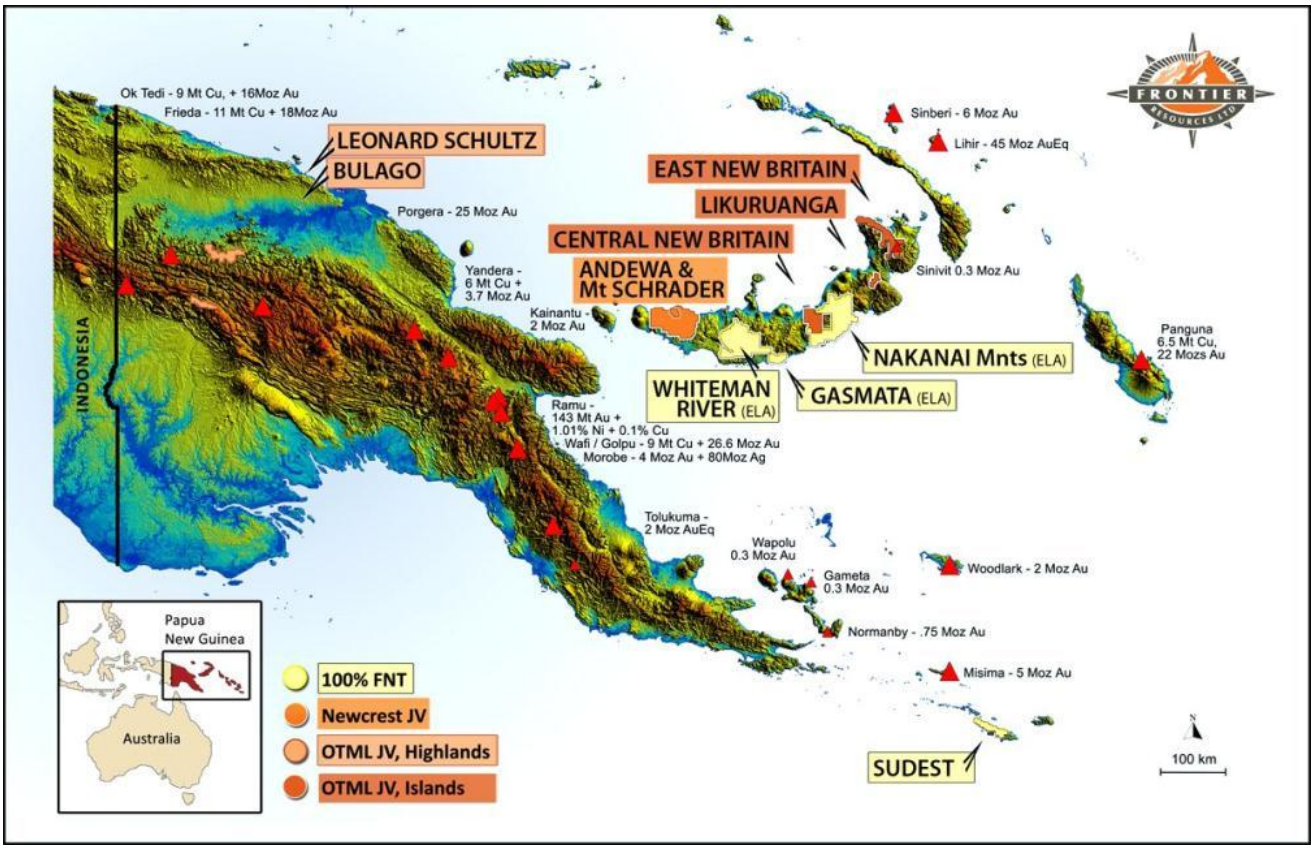
31st January 2013

Technical Report – Quarter Ended 31st December 2012

Frontier is an innovative and socially responsible junior mineral explorer. The Company is focussed on a highly prospective portfolio of Exploration Licences (EL) in Papua New Guinea (Figure 1). The ELs' host porphyry copper+/- gold +/-molybdenum, porphyry gold, mesothermal and epithermal gold prospects.

Seven ELs are 100% funded by 'Major' Earn-In Joint Venture partners to a maximum of approx. $80 million.

Newcrest summarised in their Quarterly Report:
"At Mt Andewa, an initial phase of drilling targeting porphyry related gold-copper mineralisation has been completed. Results confirm the existence of a low grade porphyry system and follow up drilling is planned."



TORQUE MINING LTD
Torque is exploring a suite of highly prospective projects for gold and base metals in Tasmania, Australia.

Frontier distributed 30 million of its 40 million shares in Torque in-species to shareholders on 9/1/2013. All Frontier shareholders have received 1 share in Torque for every 10.134889 FNT shares they held on 3/1/2013.

- These shares cannot be easily sold or traded at present and Torque is proposing an Initial Public Offering on the Australian Stock Exchange forthwith to raise $4million (with a $2.5million minimum).
- Frontier shareholders will have a priority participation right in the IPO and are encouraged to ensure they benefit from their Torque shares and help make the IPO successful.

Torque has established a Joint Venture with BCD Resources Ltd, whereby the Stormont gold-bismuth Indicated Resource in northern Tasmania is proposed to be mined and processed through BCD's Beaconsfield Mill.

- The proposed mining and processing is subject to completion of a favourable Feasibility Study and granting of a Mining Lease. This process is underway and progressing well.
- Torque should receive significant cash flow from the proposed Stormont mining operation within 2013.

SUDEST PROJECT

EL 1594 is owned 100% by Frontier (Figures 1 and 2) has gold in drainage anomalies over a 45 kilometre strike length along the western 2/3 of the island. Frontier are pursuing the attractive high grade gold exploration targets demonstrated in trenches, plus variably altered intrusives with compositions commonly associated with mineralised porphyry systems.

Assay results from the 2,825 grid based soil samples collected midyear on the Adelaide and Feiori grids were received, interpreted and released.

- Up to 5,250m of locally strong (but generally weak/moderate), curvi-linear gold in soil anomalies were demonstrated in 13 zones, covering the 3km length of the Adelaide soil grid, in a repeated pattern that is interpreted to reflect E-W trending /moderate to steep north dipping continuous +-and en-echelon veins.
- In addition, up to 3,500m of locally strong (but generally weak/moderate), linear NW and NE trending gold in soil anomalies were interpreted in 9 zones at the Feiori soil grid.

Additional gold in trench samples were demonstrated to 2m of 15.6 g/t gold and 2m of 8.40 g/t gold at the Adelaide and Cornucopia Prospects, respectively, plus 9 additional intercepts >1.0 g/t gold in the 11 very short hand trenches.

- Best previous Frontier hand trench results at Adelaide included true widths across the strike of the vein of 2m of 21.71g/t gold, 2m of 39.8g/t gold, 2m of 22.3g/t gold and 2m of 2.74g/t gold.

Follow-up exploration consisting of geological mapping, reconnaissance and hand trenching was undertaken at the Feiori Prospect from mid-November to mid-December to assess the new soil anomalies. Landowners at the Adelaide -Cornucopia Prospects are mapping their land boundaries so follow up exploration can commence in their area early Q2.

NEWCREST MINING LTD EARN-IN JOINT VENTURE

The Newcrest Mining Ltd Earn-In Joint Venture was active at both Andewa and Schrader during the Quarter. Newcrest summarised in their Quarterly Report: *"At Mt Andewa, an initial phase of drilling targeting porphyry related gold-copper mineralisation has been completed. Results confirm the existence of a low grade porphyry system and follow up drilling is planned."*

EL 1345 and EL 1951 are located near/on the north coast of western New Britain Island and are highly prospective for porphyry gold-copper and epithermal gold deposits.

The Newcrest diamond core drilling program was terminated at Andewa in November with eighteen holes completed since the program commenced mid-2011, for a total of 9,892.9m, of which 4,632.4m was part of the Newcrest Joint Venture program (commencing 1/1/2012). Forty holes have been completed at Andewa in total for 12,531.6m, with eighteen for 9,907.9m since mid-2011.

The highlight at Andewa for the December quarter was higher grade gold mineralisation in hole ADH013 with 1.5m grading 39.3 g/t gold + 3.7 g/t silver (within 3m grading 20.41 g/t gold). The intercept is located at about 320m below surface in the Komsen structure (448.5m to 451.5m downhole) in one of seventeen lesser gold anomalous zones.

Assay results for diamond core drill holes ADH010, 011, 012, 014, 015 and 016 from Andewa were also announced (zones are ≥ 4m of 0.1 g/t gold or >0.5 g/t gold):

- ADH010 - 332.0m grading 0.21g/t gold + 0.16% copper from surface
- ADH011 - 114.5m grading 0.08g/t gold + 0.02% copper (top of hole only returned as yet)
- ADH014 - 1,004m grading 0.09g/t gold + 0.05% copper

- ADH015 - 852.7m grading 0.08g/t gold + 0.02% copper
- ADH016 - 492.3m grading 0.04g/t gold + 0.03% copper (top half of hole only returned as yet).

Exploration efforts at Andewa will now focus on complete data compilation, evaluation and planning for the next drilling program proposed to be proposed by Newcrest for financial year 2013/2014.

Interpretation of the Mt Schrader crater aeromagnetic and radiometric geophysical survey demonstrated TMI-RTP aeromagnetic anomalies in the SE sector and potassium anomalies probably indicative of intrusives.

Initial geological /geochemical reconnaissance was completed at Mt Schrader. The program consisted of geochemical stream sediment and outcrop /float sampling program in the main Ugurisi Creek. A total 63 samples were collected consisting of 8 rock-chip, 4 soils, 9 pan concentrates and 42 stream sediment samples.

Massive lavas are predominant from the recon., along with some fine grained shale and strongly weathered, coarse grained diorite. A landslide locally exposed strong argillic (clay) altered rocks with sericite-quartz-pyrite/chalcopyrite along with strongly oxidised, massive sulphide. This region requires further evaluation.

OK TEDI MINING LTD JOINT VENTURES

The Ok Tedi Mining Ltd (OTML) Joint Ventures on 5 of Frontier's Exploration Licences are moving ahead systematically.

EL 1351 - Likuruanga is highly prospective for porphyry copper, high-grade gold - silver -zinc skarn and /or epithermal gold deposits. The area contains the Esis porphyry copper Deposit and the Bukuam porphyry related copper, molybdenum, gold and zinc soil anomalies.

The Esis drilling program concluded in September, with the fifteen diamond drillholes completed for 7,590.9m. Multiple zones of copper mineralisation were shown to extend over a +1,000m strike length in Frontier/OTML JV drill holes and the mineralisation is open in all directions.

EL 1595 - Bulago is located between the massive OK-Tedi porphyry copper-gold and Porgera gold Deposits. Targets are very high-grade epithermal and skarn gold, bulk mineable intrusive related gold deposits and porphyry copper-gold deposits. The Suguma and Funutu Prospects have 10 locations with high-grade gold in outcrop channel samples, with multiple orientations of mineralisation.

Nine drill holes have been completed by OTML for 3,302.9m (BUL001 - BUL007 and SUG001 - SUG002), including 2 holes at the Suguma gold Prospect and all assay results have now been reported.

SUG002 had a high-grade intercept of 1.3m grading 27.0 g/t gold at the contact between the diorite and sediments and SUG001 had a best intercept of 1.7m grading 1.56 g/t gold.

EL 1597 - Leonard Schultz is located in NW PNG approximately 65km to the east along the same structural zone that hosts the massive Frieda River porphyry copper-gold deposits. The EL is highly prospective for porphyry copper-gold and quartz sulphide vein gold deposits.

Three areas of stronger copper anomalism were prioritised based on soil copper responses and observed mineralisation and alteration in outcrop and float and drilling commenced on January 21st in Area A.

EL 1592 - East New Britain covers much of the Gazelle Peninsula in East New Britain. Targets are high-grade epithermal and skarn gold, bulk mineable intrusive related gold and porphyry copper-gold deposits
Aeromagnetic data was received and evaluated

Field work commenced in December with Public Relations and re-locating /sampling historic Prospect areas.

EL 1598 - Central New Britain covers about 693 sq km near the northern coast of the Island of New Britain. Targets are porphyry copper, higher-grade zinc skarns and /or epithermal gold deposits.

Aeromagnetic and radiometric data was received and interpreted. Field work commenced in January with Public Relations and re-locating historic Prospect areas prior to establishing drilling targets.

DETAILS

Figure 1 shows the locations of Frontier's Exploration Licences in Papua New Guinea and Figure 2 shows the location of the Sudest Project.

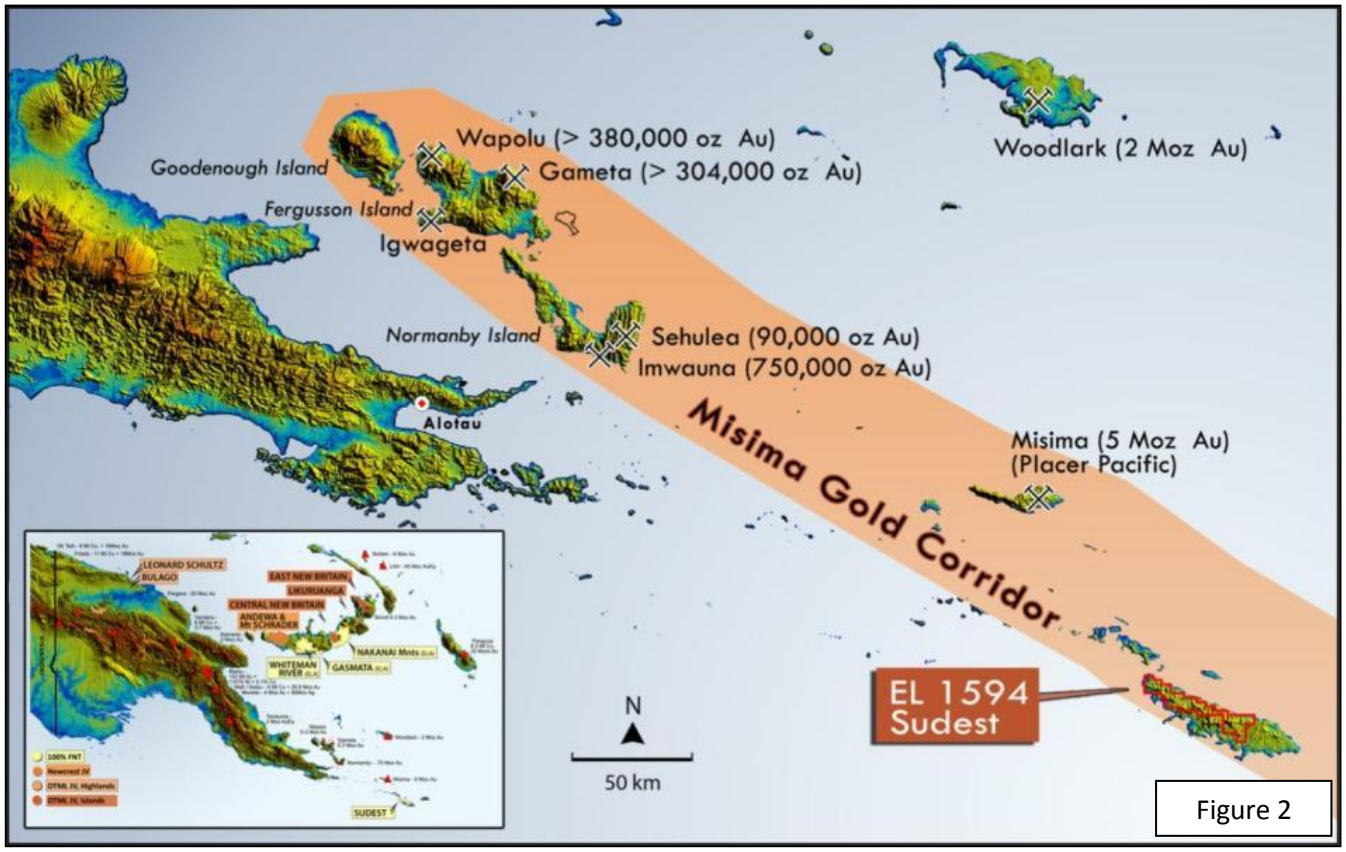


Figure 2

SUDEST - EL 1594

A 'maiden' 2.5 month long exploration program was completed on the Sudest EL in Milne Bay, eastern PNG in mid-2012, consisting of 2 grid based soil sampling programs (covering a total of about 5 sq km) and hand trenching at 2 prospects.

The 2,825 soil assay results provided first class vectors to mineralisation and defined excellent future trenching and drilling targets.

Field crews then completed a 1 month follow-up exploration program on) in mid-December, consisting of hand trenching and geological reconnaissance at the Feiori Prospect.

The mid-2012 grid based soil sampling demonstrated up to 5,250m of locally strong (but generally weak/moderate), curvi-linear gold in soil anomalies, that were interpreted in 13 zones, covering the 3km length of the Adelaide soil grid, in a repeated pattern that is interpreted to reflect E-W trending /moderate to steep north dipping continuous and en-echelon veins.

Figure 3 shows the Adelaide soil grid on a coloured topographic plan with hot colours being higher asl and 10m contours plus coloured dots representing different grades of gold in soil. The anomalism extends over the length of the grid with 2 major clusters of anomalous assays in the Adelaide and Cornucopia Mine vicinities and WNW of Adelaide.

Figure 4 is the Adelaide soil grid with thematically contoured gold in soil anomalies with coloured dots representing different grades. The search diameter is the same as the line spacing (100m).

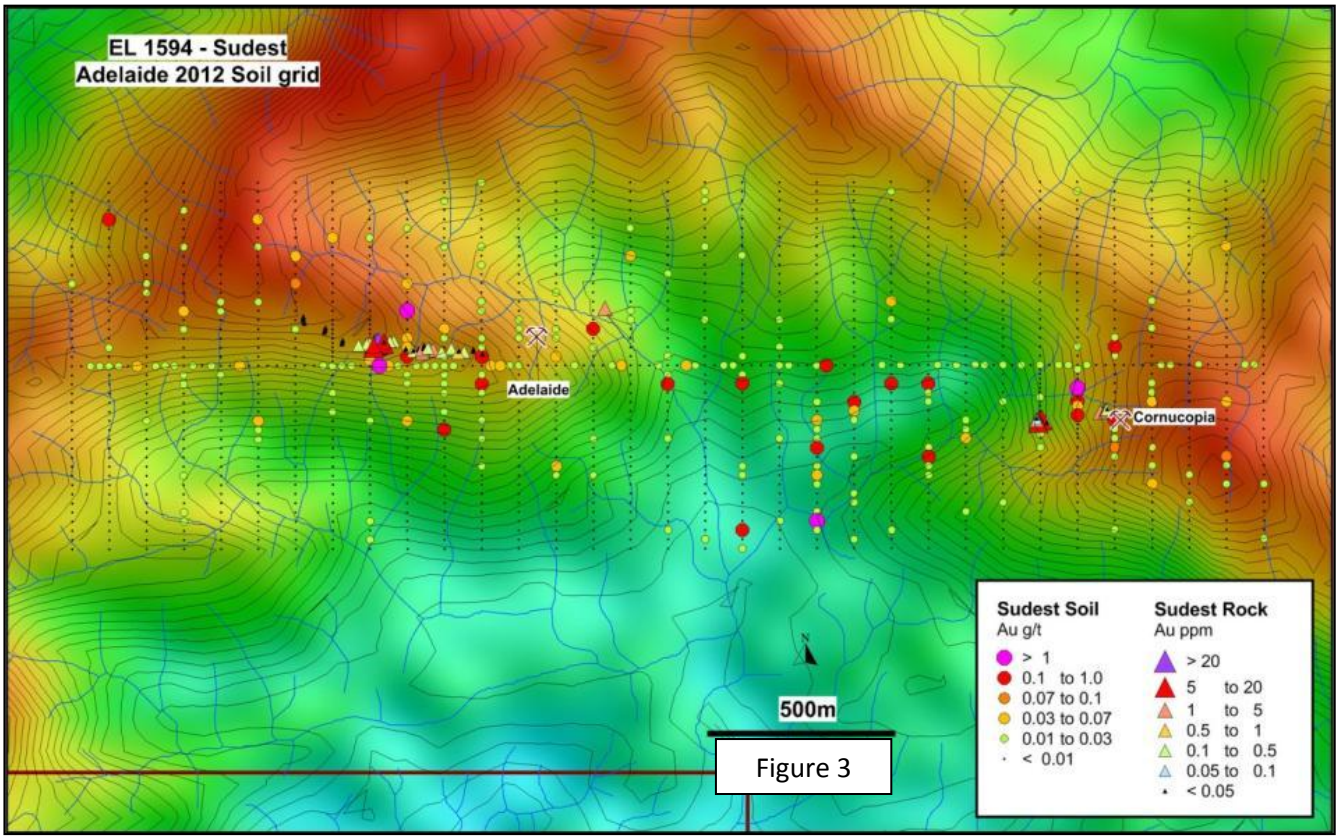


Figure 3

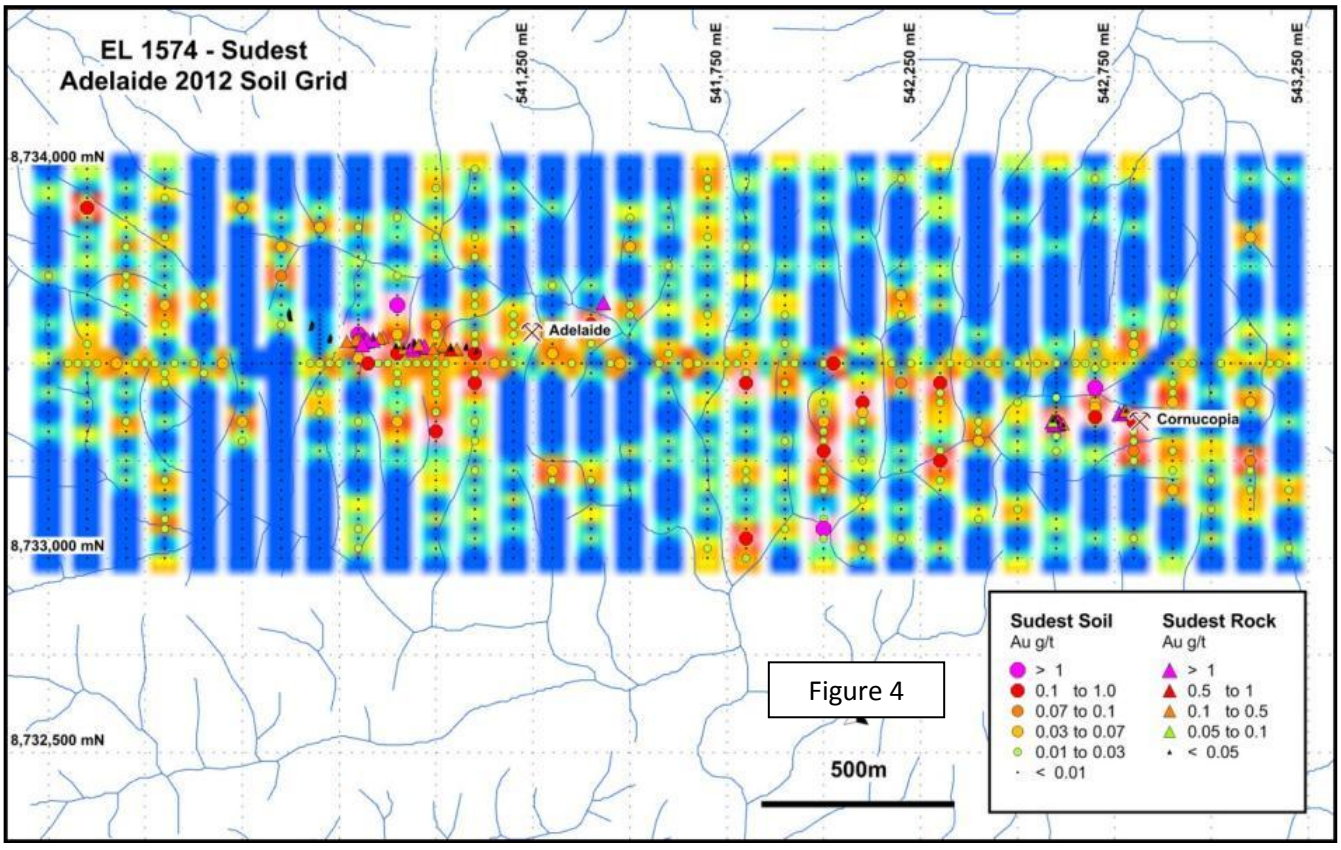


Figure 4

Figure 5 shows an optimistic case of contoured gold in soil assays are contained within a 400m to 700m wide, WNW to ESE trending gold mineralised 'envelope', with individual, generally to E-W to ENE - WSW trending component gold anomalies to 900m long that may reflect E-W, moderate- steeply north dipping gold mineralised continuous and en-echelon veining.

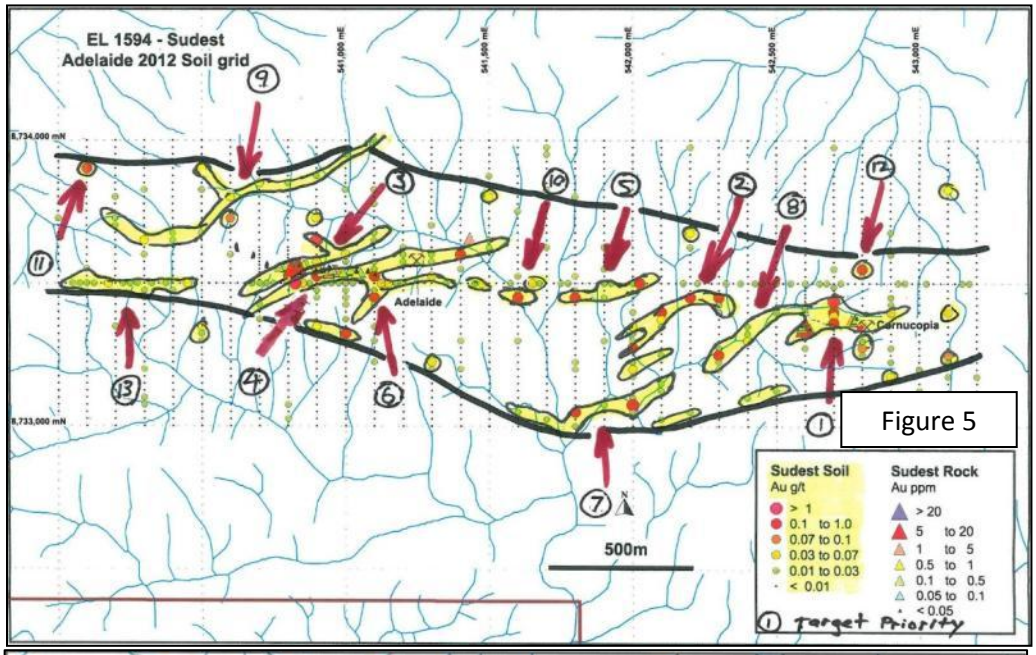


Figure 5

Figure 6 shows a pessimistic case of contouring of the soil assays and Figure 6 shows a pessimistic case of soil sample contouring at the Adelaide grid.

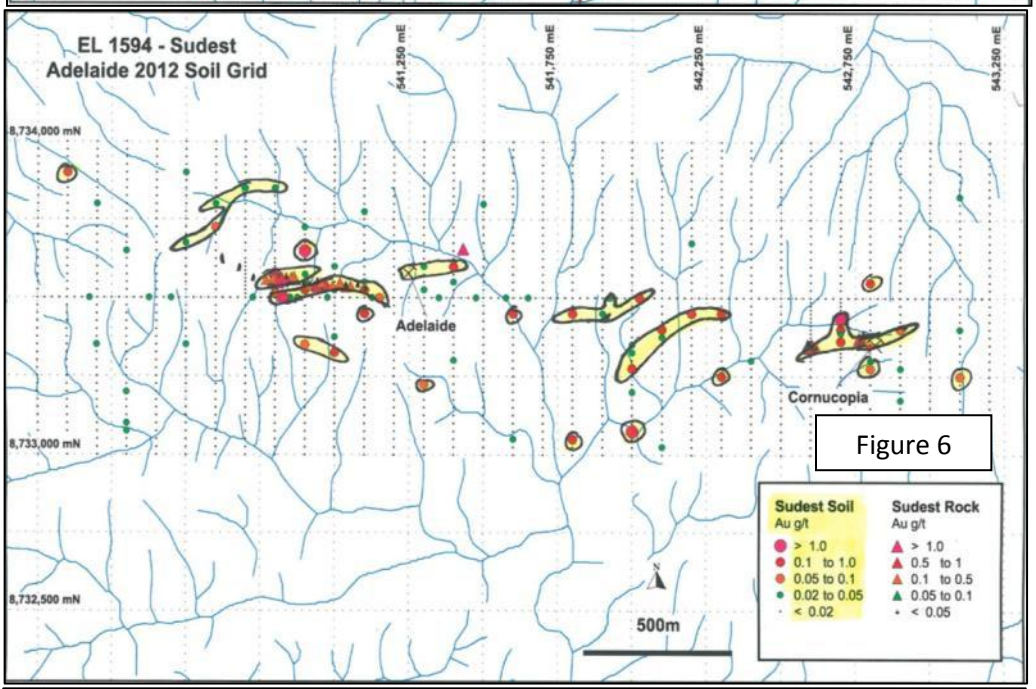


Figure 6

Table 1 below shows interpreted soil anomaly lengths for each prospect.

Anomlay Number	Length (Metres)	
	Adelaide Grid	Feiori Grid
1	400	700
2	425	800
3	600	100
4	900	700
5	350	500
6	400	500
7	500	150
8	500	25
9	700	25
10	25	
11	25	
12	25	
11	400	
Total	5,250	3,500
Grand Total	8,750	

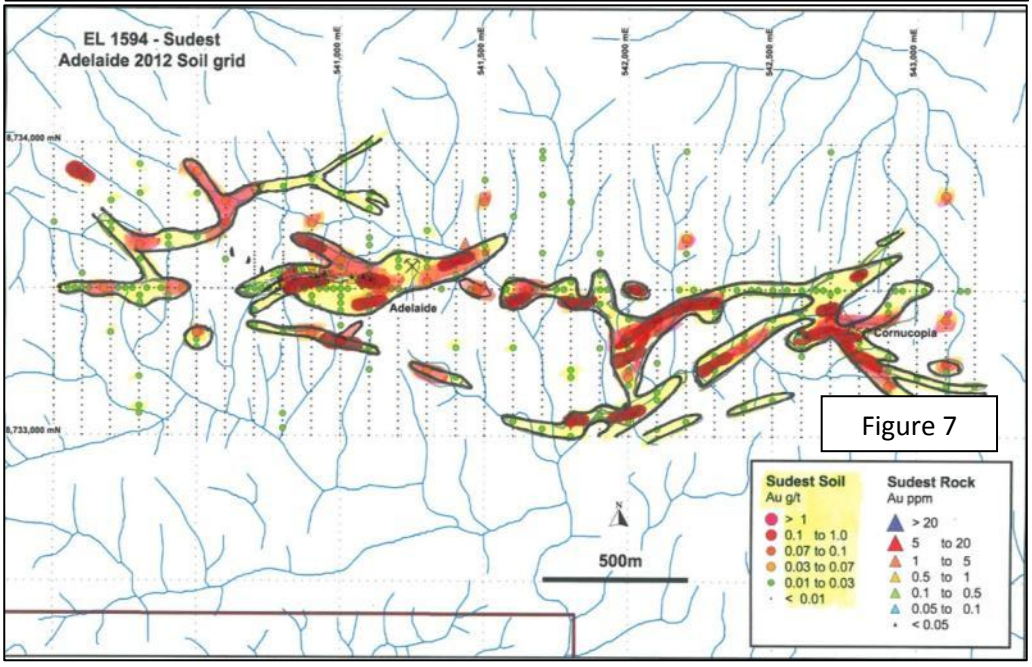


Figure 7

The 1,475 grid based soil samples from the Adelaide grid returned 25 assays >0.1 g/t gold (including 2.68g/t, 3.44 g/t, 1.76, g/t 1.36 g/t and 1.13 g/t gold) and 32 assays between 0.03 and 0.10 g/t gold and 178 assays between 0.01 and 0.03 g/t gold.

There is an excellent multi point soil anomaly located between the two zones of hand trenching completed to date at Cornucopia, combined with a single point gold anomaly located 100m E of the Cornucopia Mine for a total strike length of +300m.

A strong nugget effect has been noted for both the Adelaide and Feiori grids, with the implication that all anomalous soil samples are potentially of interest and should be further evaluated, as there is a possibility a repeat assay could be many times the initial analysed grade.

The 1,200 grid based soil samples from the Feiori grid returned 8 assays >0.10 g/t gold (including 1.10 g/t and 1.05 g/t gold), 22 assays between 0.03 and 0.10 g/t gold and 116 assays between 0.01 and 0.03 g/t gold. Up to 3,500m of locally strong (but generally weak/ moderate), linear NW and NE trending gold in soil anomalies were interpreted in 9 zones at the Feiori soil grid (figures 8 and 10).

The soil assays have provided good information regarding the strike length of the Adelaide and Cornucopia gold mineralised vein systems and excellent targets for hand trenching and further evaluation.

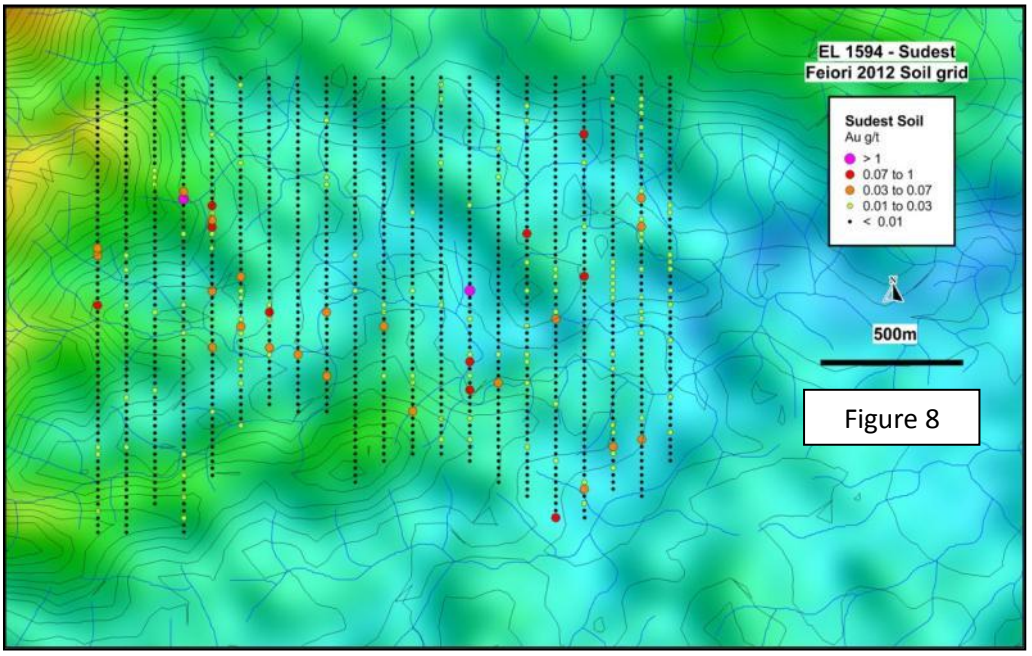


Figure 8

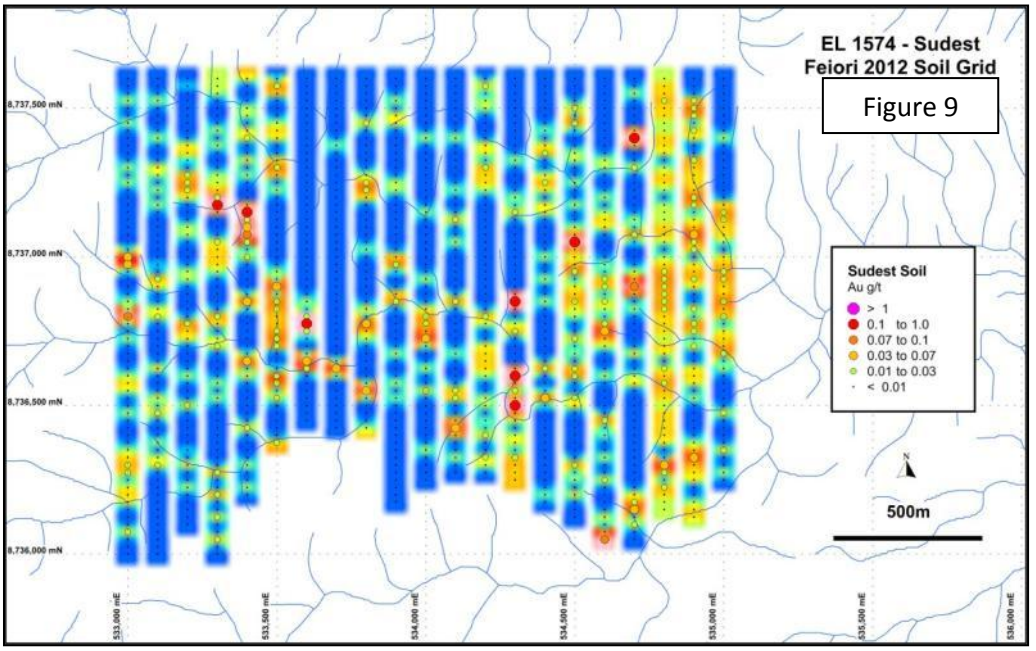


Figure 9

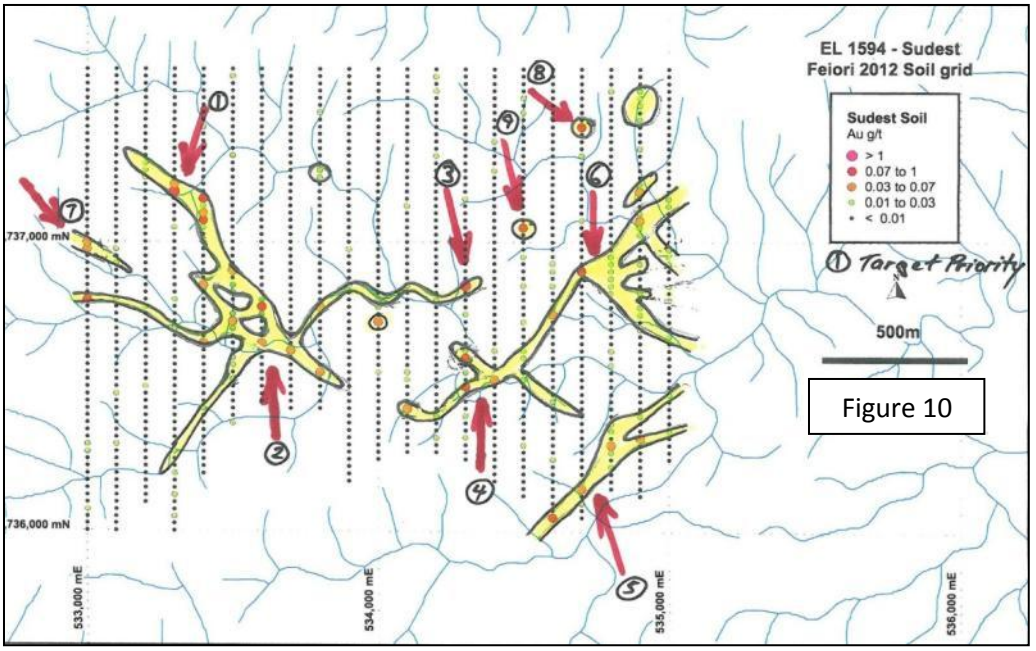


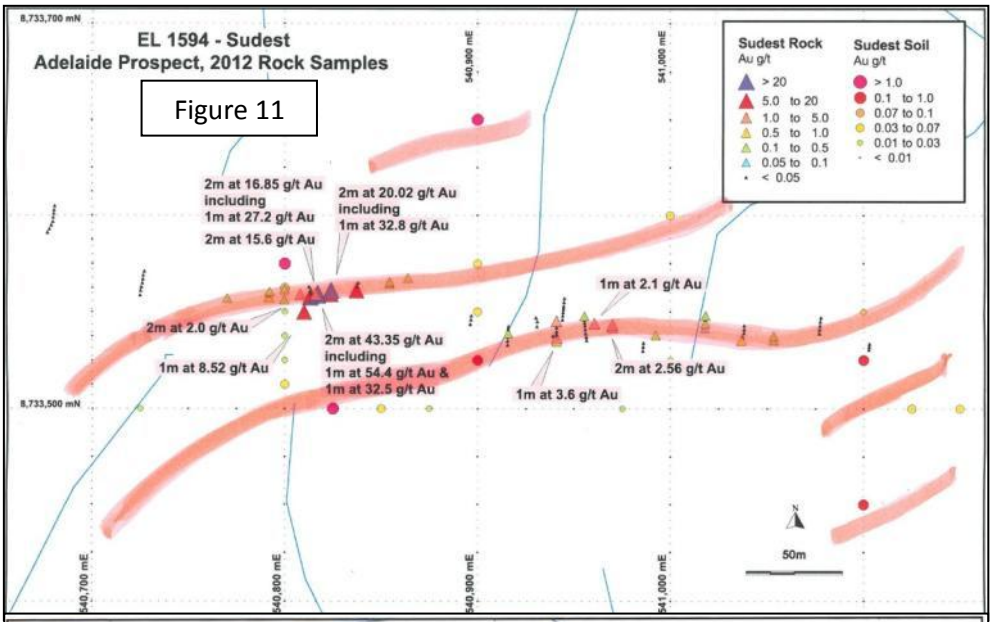
Figure 10

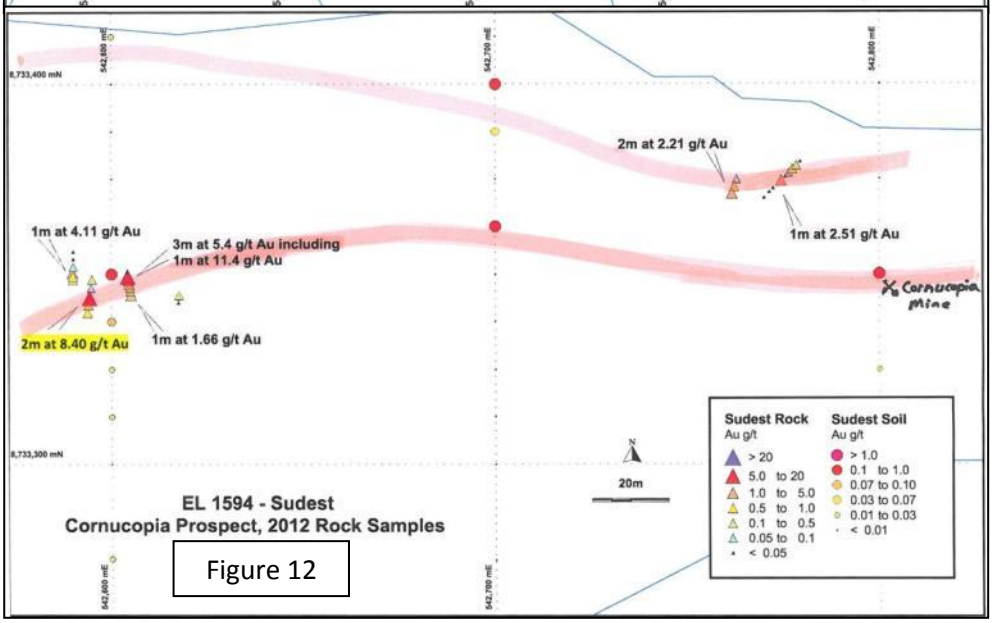
Limited Hand Trenching

Additional gold in hand trench continuous chip channel samples (to those previously announced) were demonstrated at the Adelaide and Cornucopia Prospects, to 2m of 15.6 g/t gold and 2m of 8.40 g/t gold respectively, plus 9 additional intercepts >1.0 g/t gold in the 11 very short hand trenches.

Please refer to Figures 11 and 12 for location, soil and trench gold assay and soil /trench anomaly interpretation information and Table 2 for trench sample weighted gold assay results.

The high grade zone of gold mineralisation in trenches is located about 400m along strike (maximum) to the west of the historic Adelaide Mine. There are significant gold in soil anomalies in this region that will be followed up when possible in early 2013.





The trenching at the Cornucopia Prospect was reconnaissance in nature, with the second trench located about 15m further along strike to the west trying to track the orientation of the gold mineralisation. It appears that this higher grade zone of east - west trending and moderately/steeply north dipping high-grade gold vein mineralisation in trenches trends towards Adelaide, but it is unclear if it is a single broadly east-west trending vein (system) or a series of en-echelon veins.

There is a 5.5 km strike length between the SE corner of the Feiori and the NW corner of the Adelaide grids that contains significant stream sediment /panned concentrate gold anomalies. This area will also be further investigated in 2013 with geological mapping and sampling, along with reconnaissance in the gold anomalous NW of the Island.

Sampling and Interpretation

Samples were analysed for gold only to minimise costs. This is prudent because gold is its own best pathfinder and the limited analyses from the area to date suggest that only arsenic would be significant as a pathfinder to the mineralised lodes. The threshold of 0.01 g/t gold was selected to define the gold envelope because it is anomalous against the background level at Sudest (which is less than the detection limit of 0.005 g/t gold).

Twelve samples at Adelaide had >0.05 g/t gold in the 'first' assay (with 9 of those >0.10 g/t gold) and repeat assays were below the detection limit of 0.005, showing a pronounced nugget effect and the need to evaluate all anomalies carefully.

For example the difference between the sample that assayed 3.44 g/t and its re-assay of 2.02 g/t is 70% difference, but is 'pretty good relatively', whereas 2.68 g/t re-assaying 0.034 g/t gold is a huge difference. The former value is very interesting, whereas the later value is at or below the base of 'normal' gold anomalism in PNG. Another sample assayed 1.36 g/t gold and re-assayed 0.04 g/t gold. You would follow-up the first result but not necessarily the second result.

The nugget effect is not as pronounced at Feiori (i.e. assay repeatability is somewhat better), with the most extreme variation being about 10 times (0.06 g/t re-assaying 0.66 g/t gold), the next being 5 then 2 times.

Sudest Background

The 'maiden' exploration program on Sudest was conducted mid-year and it consisted of 2 grid based soil sampling programs over a non-contiguous total area of about 5 sq km, with limited hand trenching at Adelaide and Cornucopia Prospects.

The first group of hand trench assays were for 24 x 1m long, trench channel samples from the Adelaide Prospect plus 8 x 1m long samples from the Cornucopia Prospect. Three historic hand cut trenches were deepened at Adelaide and an additional trench was cut over a 12m strike length to confirm the continuity, width and tenor of the higher grade section of the E-W trending high-grade gold mineralised zone.

A previous explorer sampled locally along strike of this vein returning 2m of 104 g/t gold and Frontier noted it contained fine grained traces of visible gold within vugs. Frontier has previously demonstrated grab rock assays up to 256 g/t gold with 19 g/t silver. Refer to Table 2 for weighted gold assay averages.

Best previous Frontier results included true widths across the strike of the vein of 2m of 21.71 g/t gold, 2m of 39.85 g/t gold, 2m of 22.34 g/t gold and 2m of 2.74 g/t gold..

The close spaced trenches showed that the mineralisation has a relatively consistent width and grade, but is mildly disrupted by dextral faulting.

Refer to the ASX releases dated 3/9/2012, 3/5/2012 and 16/4/2012 for additional details relating to the Sudest Gold Project.

Table 2

Sudest Hand Trench Gold Assay Results

Trench Number	Sample Width (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Sample Number
AT11D	Grab	8.52	124051
AT88B	2m	15.60	124052
AT04B	2m	0.30	124064
AT03Ab	1m	0.65	124068
	1m	3.06	124069
	1m	1.10	124074
AT02B	1m	0.33	124089
AT02A	Grab	2.10	124090
AT02C	1m	2.50	124091
	1m	2.63	124092
AT26A	2m	0.11	124097
	2m	0.30	124099
AT25A	2m	0.12	124100
	2m	0.47	124101
AT24A	2m	0.74	124102
AT01B	Grab	0.45	124115
CT1C	2m	0.55	125009
	2m	0.53	125010
	2m	0.84	125011
	2m	0.21	125013
	2m	8.40	125014
CT2A	2m	0.56	125016
	2m	2.21	125017
CT2B	1m	2.51	125022
	1m	0.57	125025
	1m	0.17	125026
CT1D	1m	0.17	125028
	1m	0.82	125029
	1m	1.66	125030
CT1B	1m	0.10	125036
Previously Announced Hand Trench Results			
AT10A	1m	36.98	124001
AT9A	1m	7.70	124002
	1m	0.02	124003
	1m	0.00	124004
	1m	0.00	124005
	1m	0.05	124006
	1m	49.27	124007
	1m	30.43	124008
AT11A	1m	3.25	124010
	2m	2.23	124011
AT11B	1m	0.43	124012
AT11C	1m	0.09	124013
	1m	1.01	124014
AT012B	1m	0.00	124015
	1m	0.28	124016
	1m	0.21	124017
AT8C	1m	6.29	124018
AT7A	1m	37.13	124019
	1m	0.46	124020
AT6B	1m	0.17	124021
	1m	0.12	124022
CT1A	1m	1.01	124023
	1m	0.00	125001
CT1C	1m	5.62	125002
	1m	0.42	125003
	1m	0.31	125004
	1m	2.48	125005
	1m	2.11	125006
	1m	11.40	125007

TWO EXPLORATION LICENSES (ELS) GRANTED 100%

The 2 ELs cover 2,780 sq km (Figure 13) and are mostly unexplored (Figures 13 -22), however, existing results are highly encouraging relative to the low sample density. Targets are porphyry copper gold + skarn related mineralisation, porphyry gold and high /low sulphidation epithermal gold deposits, that could occur within the lightly explored volcanics and/or under limestone 'cover' rocks (Figure 14) at/near major structural intersections (Figure 15) that could have acted as mineralising conduits.

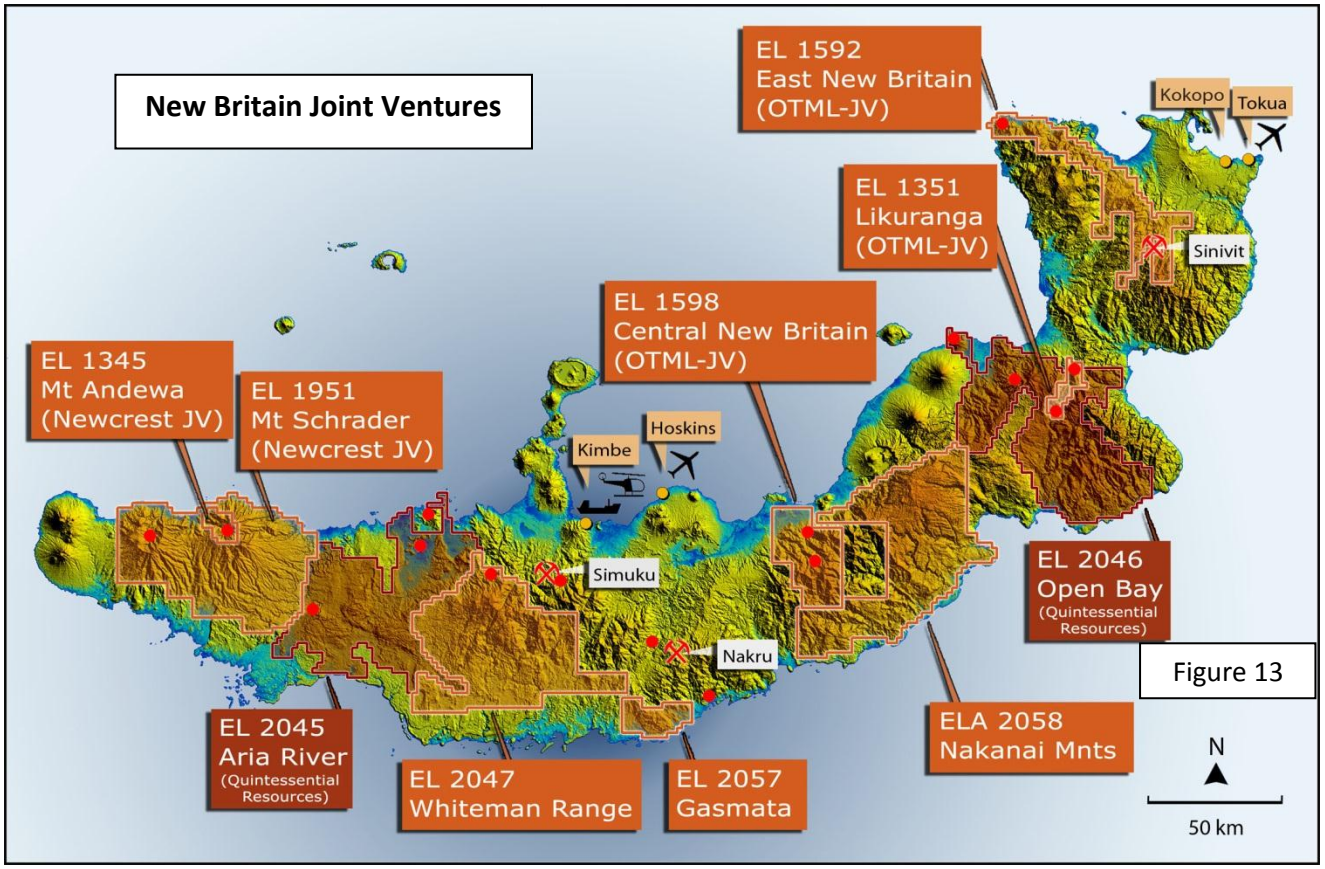


Figure 13. Location of the Whiteman and Gasmata ELs on the island of New Britain and in relation to Frontier's other tenements. EL 2047 - Whiteman Range is 2,500 sq km and EL 2057 - Gasmata is 280 sq km, with a narrow competitors EL in between them.

Peak arsenic is 137 ppm in the west of the EL in limestone and further to the west of EL 2047, limestones at the Stoneleigh Prospect (part of the QRL-FNT JV) are known to be veined with epithermal quartz validating this strategy. In addition, the Atui porphyry copper system is located only 4Km to the NE of EL 2057.

There is a bullseye total RTP total magnetic intensity anomaly in the NW corner of the Gasmata EL (Figure 16) that is similar to the Atui bullseye anomaly (Figure 16). The rivers draining this 'Bullseye' anomaly are officially named Au River East and Au River Central, with the Au River west branch draining the far SE sector of the Whiteman EL (Figure 14). The bullseye is located on a major structural intersection about 4km south of a copper in rock (0.17 %) and a gold plus silver in drainage anomaly. Rock assays outside the EL draining this region run to 1.37% copper.

Anomalous copper, silver and gold was noted in limited rock and stream sampling in the central northern sector of EL 2047 (copper of 0.11% and 0.12%, both with 0.2 g/t gold) (Figure 17) and it indicates mineralisation potential, as does a small window of intrusive mapped in the sparsely explored volcanics in central - eastern EL 2047. Additional rocks ran to 25 g/t silver and Gasmata has 12.7 g/t silver in a rock and an enormous 420 g/t silver in stream sediment.

An aeromagnetic survey will likely be flown over selected /more prospective sections of the ELs in later 2013 and reconnaissance will be undertaken at the Bullseye magnetic anomaly at Gasmata.

Aster satellite imagery interpretation is underway and will provide information and potentially 'alteration vectors' to copper and gold mineralisation.

Frontier's ultimate strategy is to obtain a Joint Venture Partner on suitable terms and conduct cost effective value adding exploration to attempt to discover copper and /or gold mineral deposits. .

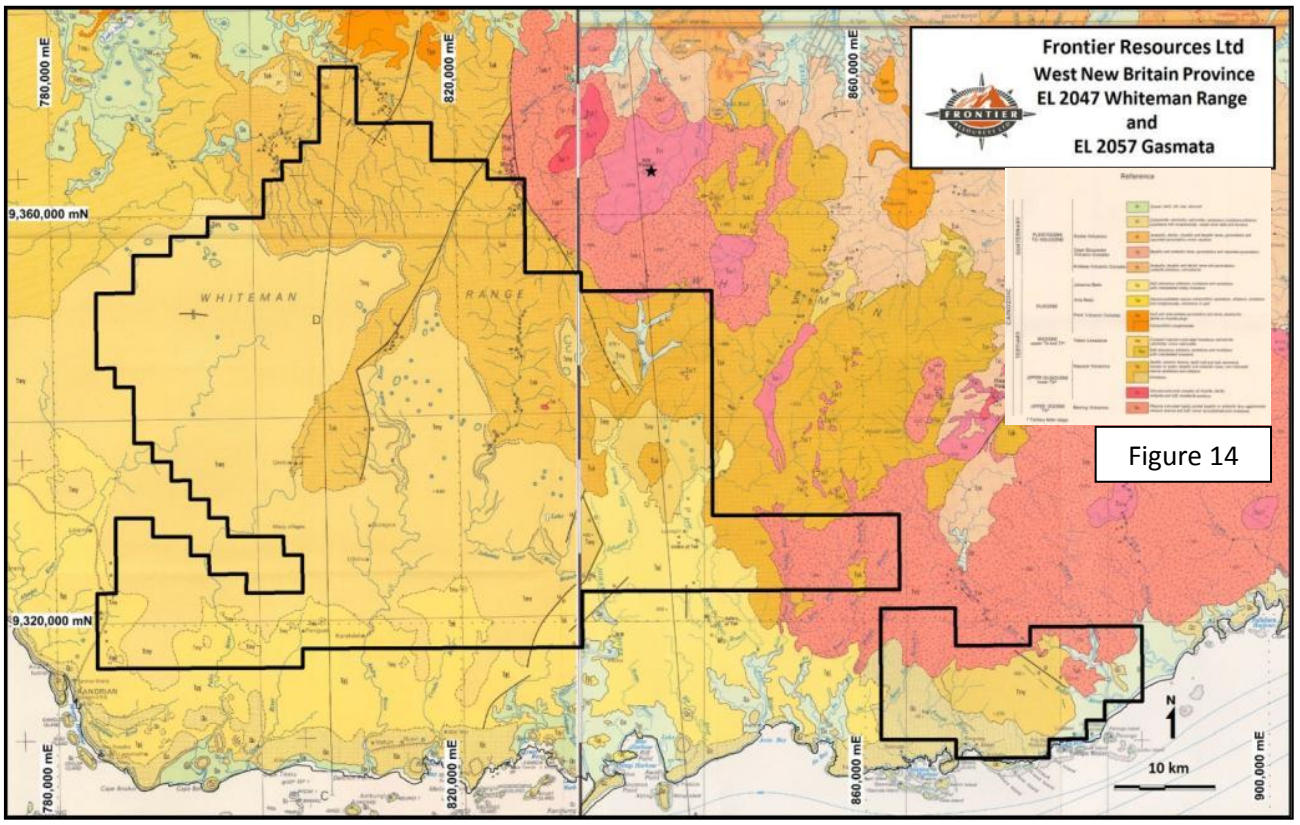


Figure 14. Regional geology of the Whiteman and Gasmata ELs. Note the small window of intrusive in the central -eastern sector of the EL, which indicates that there is likely to be another NW trending line of intrusions similar to the Atui porphyry- Nakru porphyry - Plesyumi porphyry - Kulu porphyry - Simuku porphyry - Mt Penck epithermal trend (SE to NW).

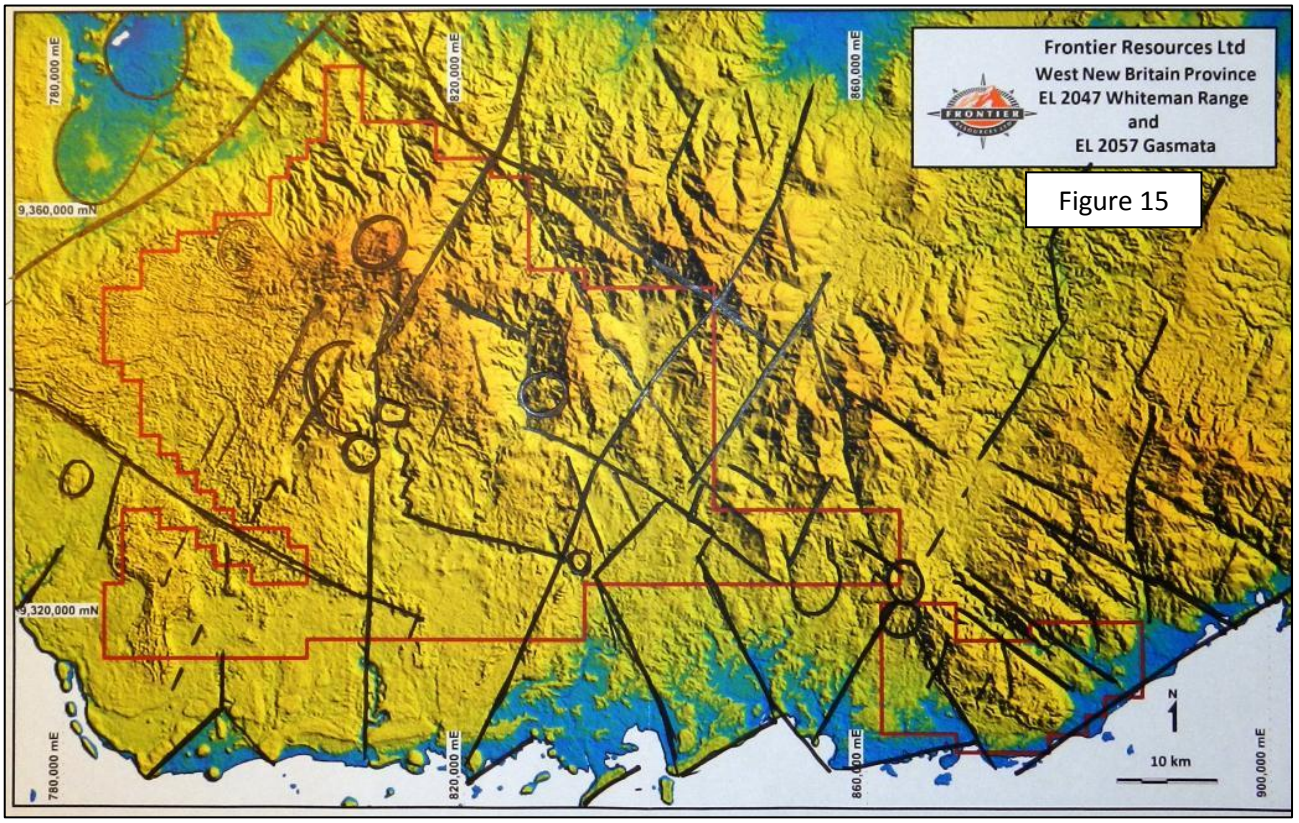


Figure 15. SRTM topographic plan of the EL area showing inferred structures and circular features of potential interest.

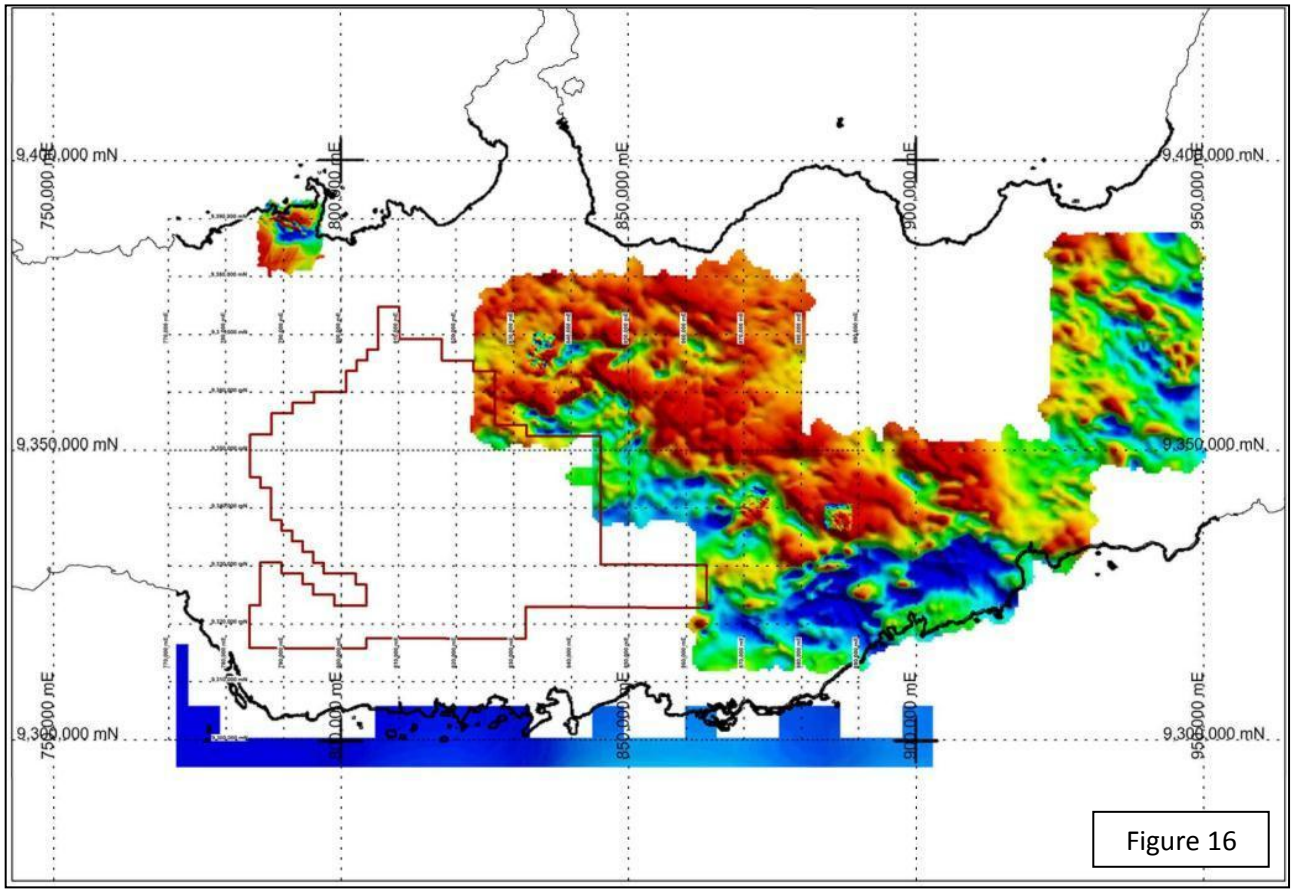


Figure 16. Total magnetic intensity image from existing aeromagnetics. Note the bullseye anomaly in the NW corner of the Gasmata area that is the same as the Atui porphyry's bullseye anomaly. Frontier's Central New Britain EL is the upright rectangular block in the eastern sector of the image.

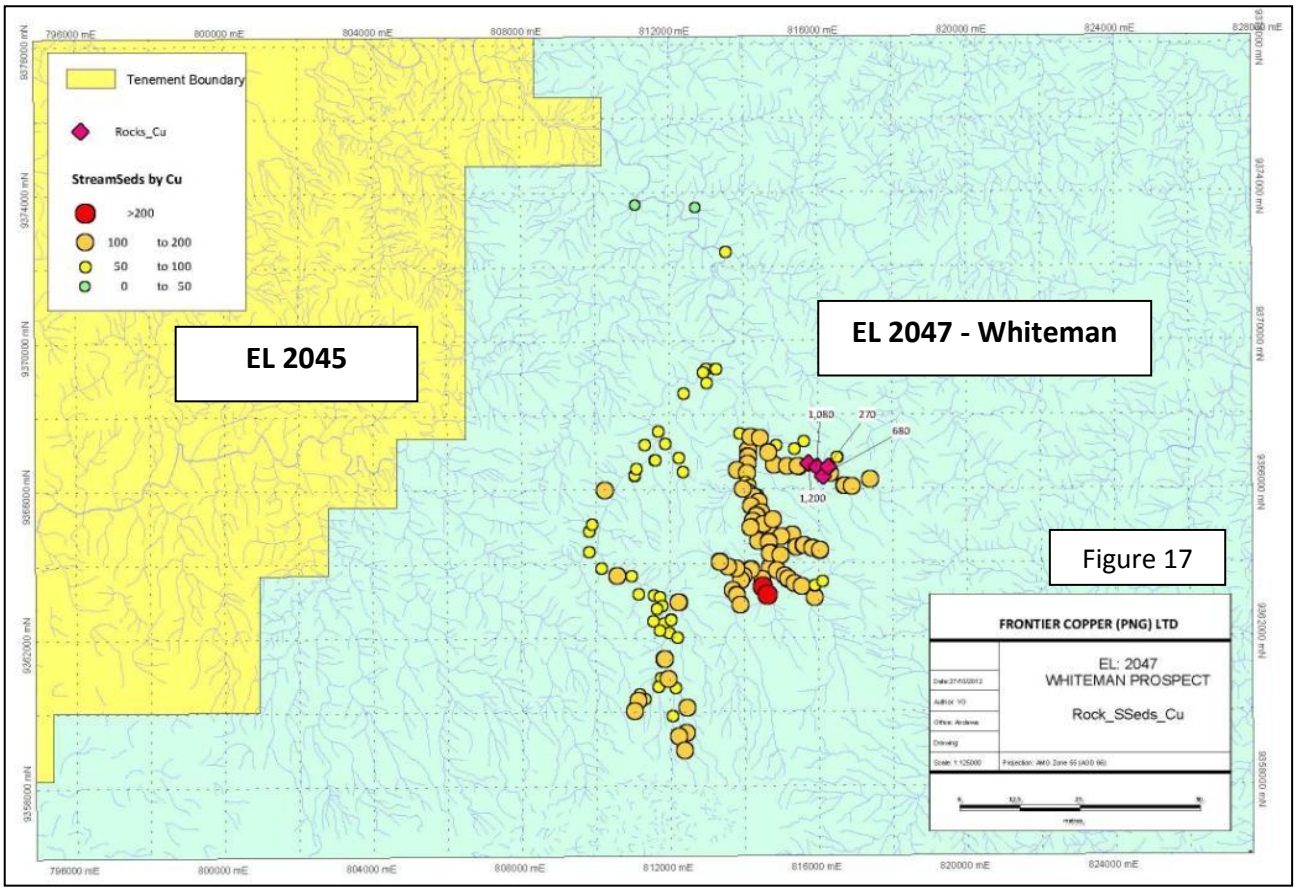
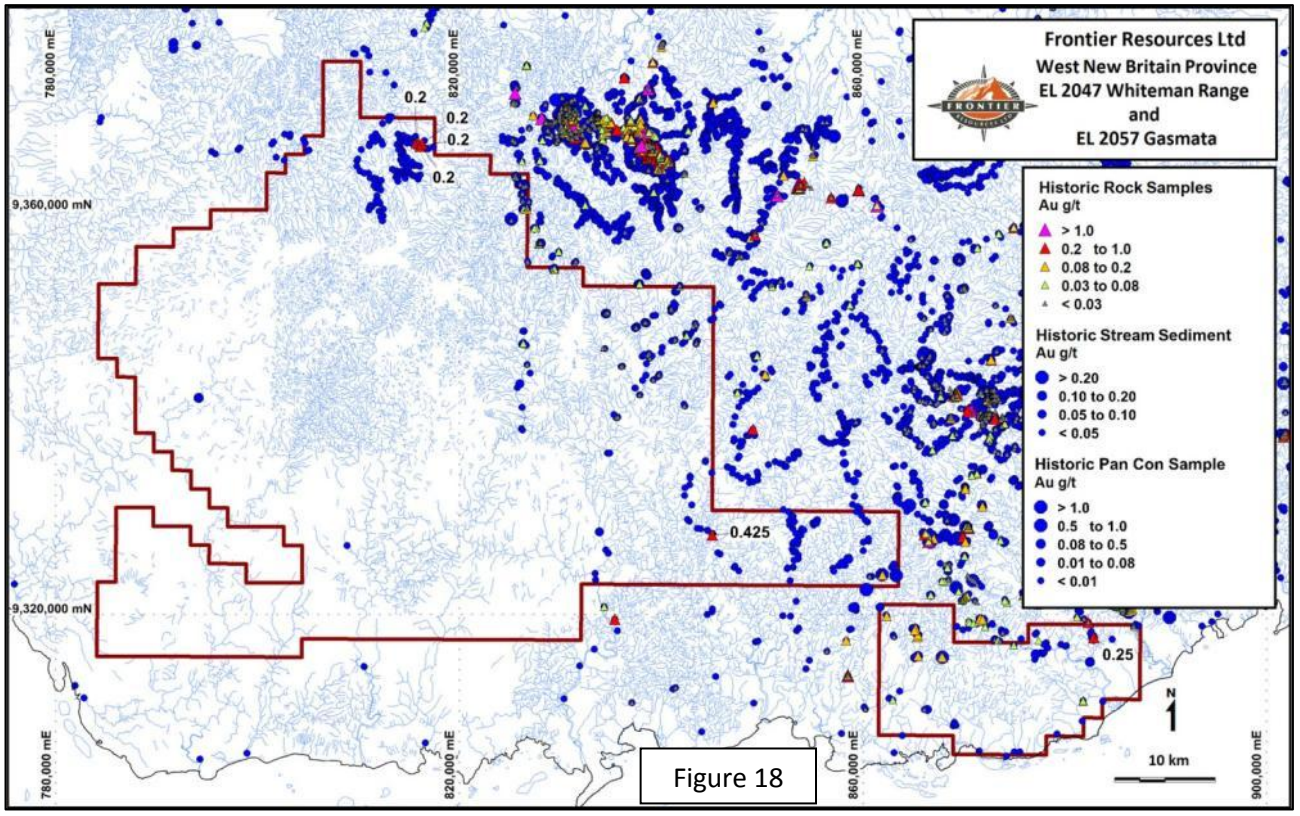
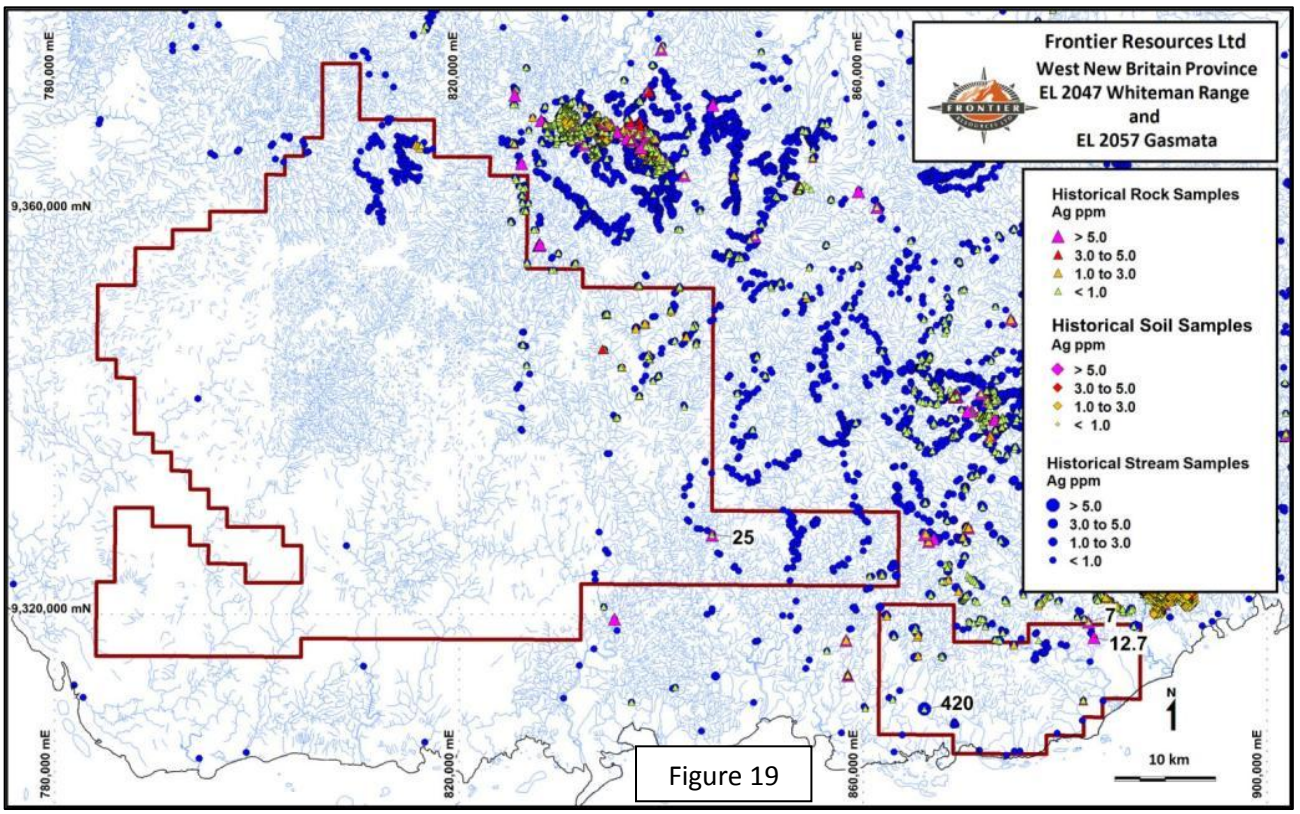


Figure 17. Stream copper geochemical samples/ anomaly at the Kapaluk Prospect, showing 3 of 4 total rocks collected were copper anomalous to 0.12%.



Figures 18 -22. Copper, gold, silver, zinc and arsenic thematic plans showing all historical rock and stream samples assays. The location of the Simuku, Kulu, Plesyumi, Nakru and Atui porphyries are represented as the 'high work' clusters (NW to SE).



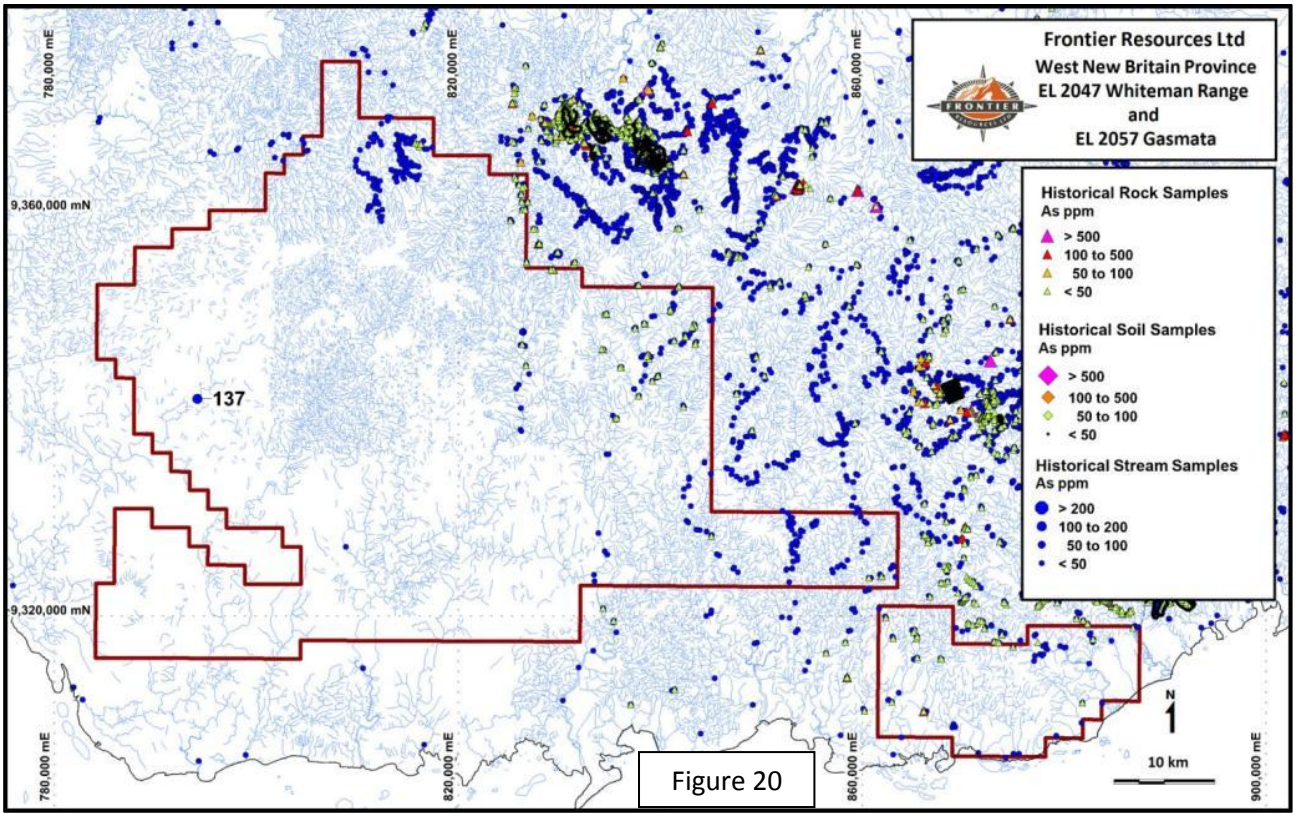


Figure 20

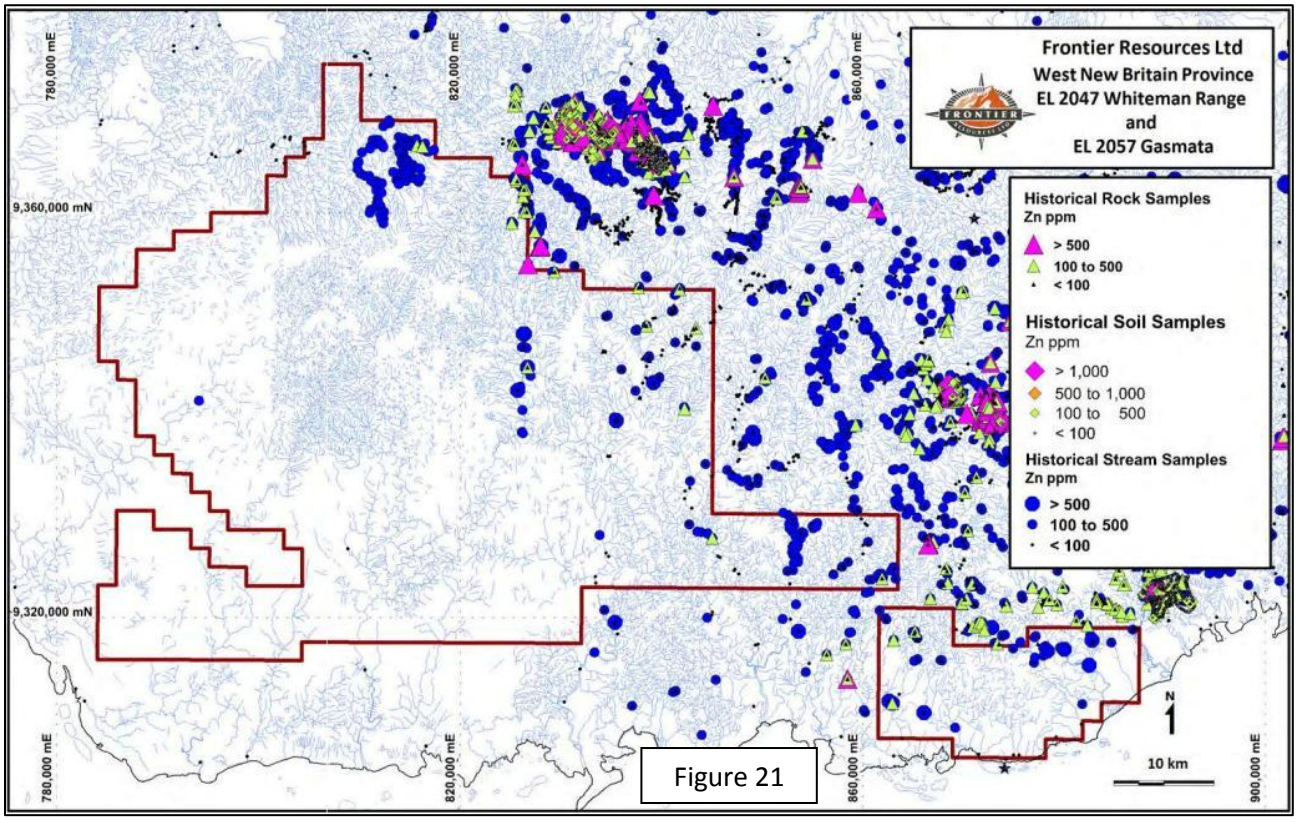


Figure 21

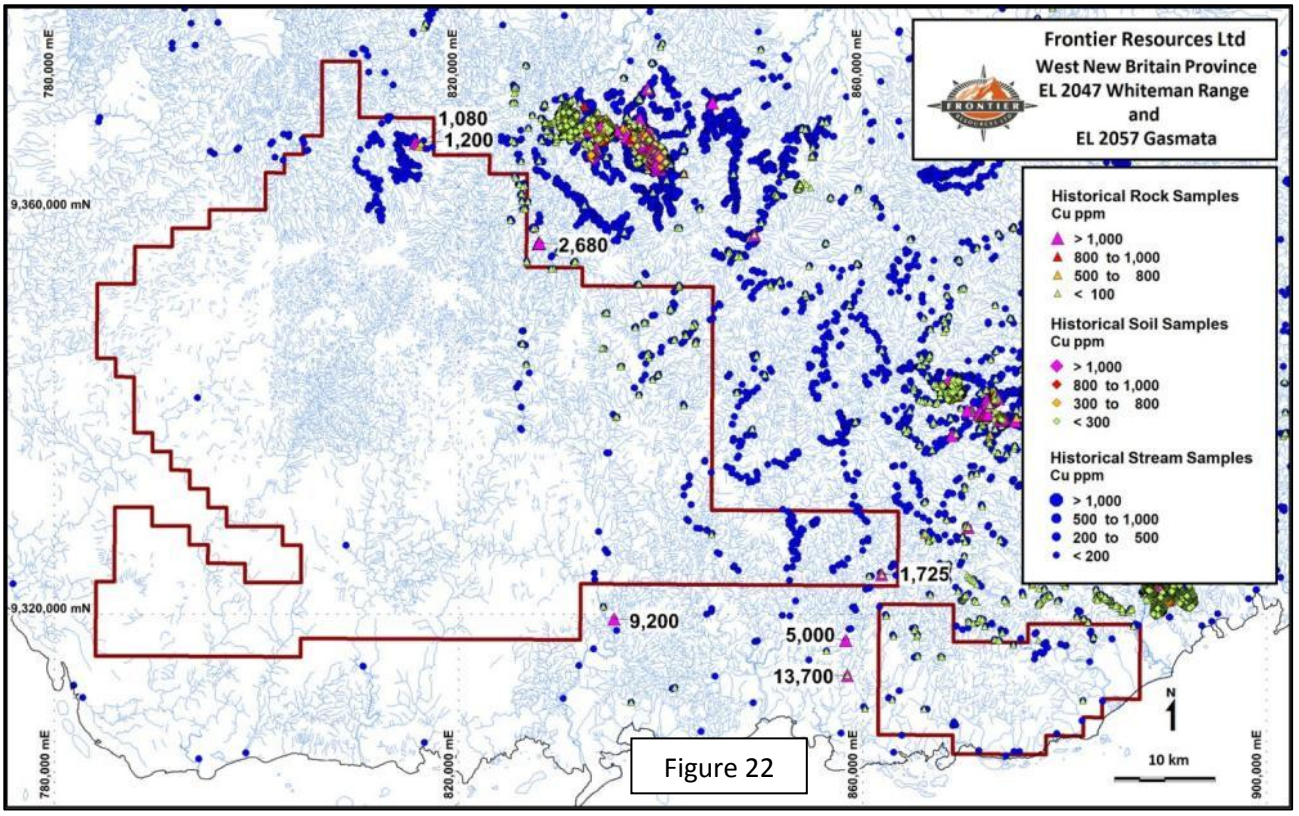


Figure 22

NEWCREST JOINT VENTURE
ANDEWA PROJECT (EL 1345 and EL 1951)

The Andewa Project is subject to a Farm-In Agreement with Newcrest Mining Ltd (Figures 1 and 13).

- Newcrest can earn 60% equity in the project by sole funding A$19.25 million of exploration expenditure within 4 years.
- Newcrest has spent in excess of $6million to date.
- After Earn-In, Frontier may elect to be deferred carried to completion of a Feasibility Study, repayable from 50% of mine profit.
- After Earn-in, Newcrest may acquire an additional 12% equity in the project prior to the 'Decision to Mine' for a formula based payment relating to the Feasibility Study's estimated reserves and resources.
- Frontier are currently operator but Newcrest can elect to become operator.

Figure 23 shows EL 1951 and EL 1345 boundaries on an SRTM topographic image.

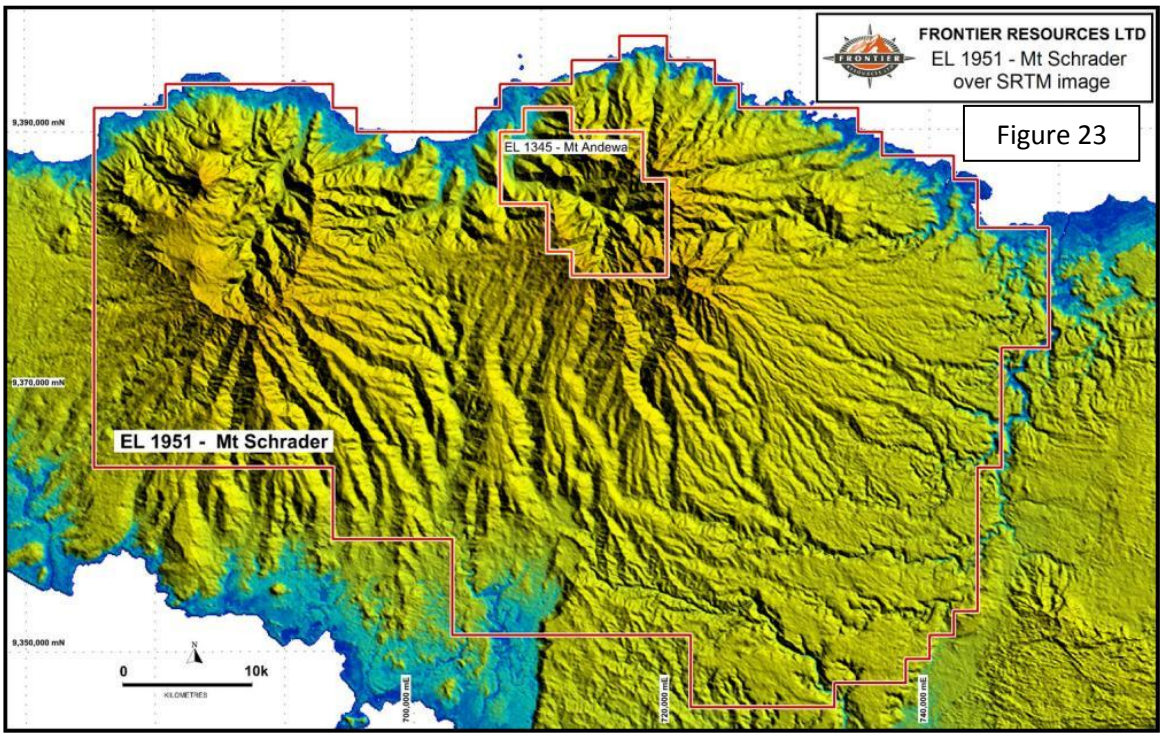


Figure 23

The FY 2012/13 Newcrest Joint Venture drilling program at Andewa was terminated after abandoning hole ADH018 at 241.2m depth. It was decided not to re-drill for budget reasons. Eighteen holes have been completed since the program commenced mid-2011, for a total of 9,892.9m, of which 4,632.4m was part of the Newcrest Joint Venture program (commencing 1/1/2012). Forty holes have been completed at Andewa in total for 12,531.6m, with eighteen for 9,907.9m since mid-2011.

Exploration efforts at Andewa will now focus on complete data compilation, evaluation and planning for the next drilling program proposed for financial year 2013/2014.

The highlight at Andewa for the December quarter was hole ADH013 testing under a broad area of gold in soil geochemistry and the Komsen structure at depth for higher grade gold mineralisation. Seventeen gold anomalous zones were intersected, with a peak intercept of 1.5m grading 39.3 g/t gold + 3.7 g/t silver, within 3m grading 20.41 g/t gold at about 320m below surface (from 448.5m to 451.5m downhole and zones are ≥ 4m of 0.1 g/t gold or >0.5 g/t gold).

The mineralised intercept in ADH013 is located about 125m to the west of 2008 drill hole AFD011 (and 30m deeper), which was historically drilled to test the Komsen structure mineralisation's depth extent under the discovery outcrop. The historic hole also successfully intersected the structure and 2 gold mineralised zones were defined from 279.6 - 280.6m (with 1m grading 2.73 g/t gold + 7 g/t silver + 3,980 ppm arsenic + 0.5% zinc) and from 282.4m to 284 4m downhole (with 2m grading 1.39 g/t gold + 7.5 g/t silver + 2,680 ppm arsenic + 0.71% zinc).

Higher grades of gold mineralisation have been previously demonstrated by Frontier within the Komsen structure such as 1.0m of 18.45 g/t, 5.9m of 13.07 g/t, 0.9m of 10.55 g/t, 10.8m of 6.99 g/t, 17.9m of 2.09 g/t, 18.6m of 1.13 g/t and 0.9m of 15.10 g/t gold, but their total extent and distribution is presently unknown (Refer to Table 5 showing all historic AFD drill intercepts).

It is likely that the gold, zinc, lead and copper mineralisation within the Komsen structure was sourced from along its strike to the ESE, towards Frontier's first drill hole last year (ADH001), that intersected 48.5m grading 1.02 g/t gold + 0.38% copper, within 93.2m grading 0.78 g/t gold + 0.30% copper (from 166.6m to 259.8m downhole).

Previous drilling in the Komsen structure intersected up to 1m of 19 g/t gold + 10.3% zinc within a ~7m wide gold anomalous zone (with no other significant base metals), suggesting multiple episodes of mineralisation utilised the structure, with gold and arsenic being the final phase. The highest gold grades noted in the Komsen drilling generally have very minor to no base metals associated with them, suggesting concentration in a previously unmineralised part of the structure or 'swamping' of the previous geochemical signature.

ADH 013 was the last hole drilled by Frontier prior to finalising the Newcrest Joint Venture. Newcrest's primary target at Andewa is a large, bulk mineable but likely lower grade, porphyry gold deposit and the Komsen Structure/Prospect could be an associated radial fracture that has derived its mineralisation from a porphyry gold deposit at depth to the east and/or south east.

Chairman/ Managing Director Peter McNeil M.Sc. stated:

It is very pleasing to have drilled an excellent high-grade intercept with a reasonable width in hole ADH013. The hole confirmed that the Komsen Structure at the Andewa Project is gold mineralised over more than a 300m vertical interval, intersecting the structure about 120m to the east of the previously deepest drill hole. The fact that 17 zones of mineralisation were noted in the hole also demonstrates that there is an abundance of other subsidiary or associated gold mineralised structures in the region. The prospectivity of the Komsen Structure and Andewa for hosting high grade gold mineralisation has been improved.

Table 3

Andewa Complete ADH diamond drill hole gold, copper and moly intercepts

Hole Number	Intercept Length		Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Moly. (ppm)	From (m)	To (m)	Nominal Gold Cut Off Grade
ADH001	**398.8**	**m**	**0.35**	**0.15**	8	0.0	398.8	Nil
incl.	**190.1**	**m**	**0.55**	**0.24**	8	135	325.3	0.1
incl.	**106.6**	**m**	**0.75**	**0.30**	6	139.2	245.8	0.4
incl.	**61.0**	**m**	**0.94**	**0.35**	8	184.8	245.8	0.5
ADH002	**372.0**	**m**	**0.36**	**0.10**	9	0.0	372.0	Nil
incl.	**268**	**m**	**0.43**	**0.11**	12	0.0	268.0	0.1
Sum below =	**114.0**	**m**	**0.74**	**0.20**	18	5.1	268.0	0.1
incl.	**12.0**	**m**	**0.50**	**0.15**	0	5.1	17.1	0.5
plus	**10.0**	**m**	**0.28**	**0.29**	38	64.6	74.6	0.2
plus	**41.0**	**m**	**0.51**	**0.18**	23	82.6	123.6	0.2
plus	**19.0**	**m**	**1.86**	**0.39**	14	154.0	173.0	0.5
plus	**32.0**	**m**	**0.61**	**0.11**	15	236.0	268.0	0.3
incl.	**6.0**	**m**	**1.30**	**0.24**	6	246.0	252.0	1.0
ADH003	**409.1**	**m**	**0.30**	**0.08**	9	0.0	409.1	Nil
incl.	**7.3**	**m**	**2.16**	**0.11**	3	46.8	54.1	0.5
incl.	**1.0**	**m**	**9.40**	**0.26**	7	52.0	53.0	5.0
plus	**51.2**	**m**	**0.36**	**0.12**	19	346.6	397.8	0.2
ADH004	**404.6**	**m**	**0.24**	**0.06**	9	0.0	404.6	Nil
ADH005	**296.2**	**m**	**0.29**	**0.09**	6	21.4	317.6	Nil
ADH006	**353.5**	**m**	**0.13**	**0.02**	2	0.0	353.5	Nil
ADH007	**408.4**	**m**	**0.09**	**0.02**	1	0.0	408.4	Nil
ADH008	**403.5**	**m**	**0.27**	**0.05**	5	0.0	403.5	Nil
incl.	317.8	m	0.31	0.06	5	7.1	324.9	0.1
incl.	**36.5**	**m**	**0.77**	**0.08**	4	44.5	81.0	0.3
incl.	**6.4**	**m**	**2.75**	0.08	22	46.1	52.5	1.0
plus	63.0	m	0.27	0.09	13	81.0	144.0	0.2
plus	180.9	m	0.26	0.05	3	144.0	324.9	0.2
incl.	**1.0**	**m**	**2.19**	**0.25**	25	159.0	160.0	2.0
incl.	**1.5**	**m**	**2.06**	**0.23**	3	196.5	198.0	2.0
incl.	**1.0**	**m**	**2.94**	**0.46**	2	201.2	202.2	2.0
incl.	**2.2**	**m**	**1.10**	**0.14**	2	226.0	228.2	1.0
incl.	**1.1**	**m**	**1.38**	0.08	4	241.6	242.7	1.0
ADH009	**407.9**	**m**	**0.23**	**0.06**	8	0.0	407.9	Nil
incl.	53.5	m	0.19	0.07	5	9.0	62.5	0.1
plus	**58.5**	**m**	**0.33**	0.09	5	62.5	121.0	0.2
plus	64.0	m	0.27	0.05	5	121.0	185.0	0.1
plus	**9.3**	**m**	**0.72**	**0.14**	2	219.7	229.0	0.3
plus	7.4	m	0.33	0.24	49	315.8	323.2	0.2
plus	**3.0**	**m**	**1.15**	0.05	5	396.0	399.0	0.7
ADH010	**332.0**	**m**	**0.21**	**0.16**	13	0.0	332.0	Nil
incl.	141.0	m	0.28	0.17	6	0.0	141.0	0.1
plus	137.0	m	0.18	0.17	16	141.0	278.0	0.1
incl.	**35.0**	**m**	**0.40**	**0.15**	6	43.0	78.0	0.3
incl.	**1.0**	**m**	**1.99**	**0.14**	12	54.0	55.0	1.0
incl.	2.0	m	0.66	0.29	8	86.0	88.0	0.5
incl.	**16.5**	**m**	**0.37**	0.29	6	94.5	111.0	0.3
plus	20.0	m	0.11	0.11	16	288.0	308.0	0.1
and	2.0	m	0.17	0.28	26	326.0	328.0	0.1
ADH011	**114.5**	**m**	**0.08**	**0.02**	0.8	3.5	118.0	Nil
ADH012	**377.0**	**m**	**0.20**	**0.13**	14	0.0	377.0	Nil
	20.0	m	0.40	0.25	20	347.0	367.0	0.3
	173.0	m	0.12	0.10	16	491.0	664.0	0.1

Table 3 cont.

Hole Number	Intercept Length		Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Moly. (ppm)	From (m)	To (m)	Nominal Gold Cut Off Grade
ADH013	**625.5**	**m**	**0.19**	**0.02**	1.6	0.0	625.5	Nil
incl.	**4.0**	**m**	**2.99**	0.03	1.6	**28.0**	**32.0**	1.0
plus	**2.0**	**m**	**0.51**	0.02	2.4	38.0	40.0	0.5
plus	**2.0**	**m**	**1.89**	0.02	2.1	57.6	59.6	1.0
plus	**2.0**	**m**	**0.66**	0.02	0.9	179.6	181.6	0.5
plus	**2.0**	**m**	**0.5**	0.03	1.5	192.7	194.0	0.5
plus	**2.0**	**m**	**0.96**	0.02	0.0	139.6	141.6	0.5
plus	8.5	m	0.23	0.05	4.2	375.5	384.0	0.1
plus	16.8	m	0.17	0.03	1.6	397.1	413.9	0.1
plus	9.4	m	6.68	0.03	1.6	443.6	453.0	0.1
incl.	**3.0**	**m**	**20.41**	0.05	2.9	**448.5**	**451.5**	1.0
incl.	**1.5**	**m**	**39.30**	0.03	3.2	450.0	451.5	39.0
plus	24.0	m	0.18	0.02	2.1	566.5	590.5	0.1
incl.	1.0	m	0.60	0.05	8.7	568.0	569.0	0.5
ADH014	**1,004.0**	**m**	**0.09**	0.05	**10.3**	**0.0**	**1,004.0**	**Nil**
incl.	**2.0**	m	**0.49**	0.04	2.0	54.3	56.3	0.20
plus	**2.0**	m	**0.31**	0.05	1.8	112.0	114.0	0.20
plus	2.0	m	0.26	0.06	20.1	124.0	126.0	0.20
plus	**2.0**	m	**0.77**	0.01	4.1	138.0	140.0	0.20
plus	1.4	m	0.20	0.02	10.3	140.0	141.4	0.20
plus	1.1	m	0.28	0.03	3.2	211.0	212.1	0.20
plus	2.0	m	0.21	0.05	3.2	234.9	236.9	0.20
plus	**2.0**	m	0.08	0.06	4.6	236.9	238.9	30 Ag
plus	**2.0**	m	**1.55**	0.06	7.4	392.0	394.0	1.00
plus	**2.0**	m	**0.31**	0.04	6.8	428.0	430.0	0.20
plus	2.0	m	0.24	0.05	4.4	458.0	460.0	0.20
plus	2.0	m	0.27	0.10	15.9	542.0	544.0	0.20
plus	**2.0**	m	**1.17**	0.06	3.3	544.0	546.0	1.00
plus	6.0	m	0.23	0.14	82.5	550.0	556.0	0.20
plus	8.0	m	0.26	0.18	22.2	620.0	628.0	0.20
plus	2.0	m	0.22	0.09	5.1	662.0	664.0	0.20
plus	**2.0**	m	**0.33**	0.07	21.3	720.0	722.0	0.20
plus	**2.0**	m	**0.54**	0.09	14.9	728.0	730.0	0.50
plus	2.0	m	0.21	0.11	26.8	788.6	790.6	0.20
plus	2.0	m	0.21	0.14	13.8	804.6	806.6	0.20
and	16.0	m	0.09	0.10	**22.2**	892.0	908.0	Mo, As, Sb
ADH015	**852.7**	m	**0.08**	**0.02**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**852.7**	**Nil**
incl.	**2.0**	m	**0.52**	0.02	**0.9**	68.0	70.0	0.50
plus	**2.0**	m	**0.82**	0.03	1.8	112.0	114.0	0.50
plus	**2.0**	m	**1.34**	0.09	2.3	130.0	132.0	1.00
plus	**12.0**	m	**0.54**	0.01	2.6	134.0	146.0	0.50
plus	**2.0**	m	**1.26**	0.01	1.9	142.0	144.0	1.00
plus	**2.0**	m	**0.30**	0.01	0.7	164.0	166.0	0.30
plus	**2.0**	m	**0.58**	0.01	0.8	196.0	198.0	0.50
plus	4.0	m	0.18	0.03	1.2	294.0	298.0	0.10
plus	**2.0**	m	**0.40**	0.01	0.9	336.0	338.0	0.40
plus	**2.0**	m	**0.43**	0.03	0.8	380.0	382.0	0.40
plus	**6.0**	m	**0.42**	0.03	0.8	502.0	508.0	0.10
incl.	**2.0**	m	**1.00**	0.03	0.9	502.0	504.0	1.00
plus	**6.0**	m	**0.54**	0.02	0.8	516.0	522.0	0.10
plus	**2.0**	m	**0.55**	0.02	1.4	558.0	560.0	0.50
plus	**2.0**	m	**0.83**	0.09	7.2	688.0	690.0	0.50
plus	**62.0**	m	**0.20**	0.06	6.8	702.0	764.0	0.10
plus	**12.0**	m	**0.39**	0.08	5.9	738.0	750.0	0.10
plus	**14.0**	m	**0.20**	0.05	6.0	750.0	764.0	0.10
plus	28.0	m	0.13	0.06	11.1	782.0	810.0	0.10
plus	26.0	m	0.13	0.07	17.2	814.0	840.0	0.10
ADH016*	**492.3**	m	**0.04**	**0.00**	**4.1**	**7.1**	**499.4**	**Nil**
incl.	**2.0**	m	**0.49**	0.00	1.2	7.1	9.1	0.40
plus	**0.8**	m	**1.58**	0.00	2.5	197.4	198.2	1.00
plus	**1.3**	m	**0.41**	0.00	2.2	463.2	464.5	0.40
*	These holes are incomplete for assaying, with the bottoms of holes awaited							

Six plans are attached as Figures 24-29 showing the location of all drilling to date on Lidar topography, magnetics reduced to the pole, 3D-IP resistivity and chargeability at 100m and 400m depth below topography.

Assay results for diamond core drill holes ADH010, 011, 014, 015 and 016 from Andewa were also announced with ADH010 cutting 332.0m grading 0.21g/t gold + 0.16% copper from surface, ADH011 (top of hole only returned as yet) returned 114.5m grading 0.08g/t gold + 0.02% copper, ADH014 intersected 1,004.0m grading 0.09g/t gold + 0.05% copper, ADH015 was 852.7m grading 0.08g/t gold + 0.02% copper and ADH016 (top half of hole only) returned 492.3m grading 0.04g/t gold + 0.03% copper.

Weighted assay intercepts for all the ADH Andewa holes are in Table 3, and collar location/orientation information arte in Table 4. Gold assays are plotted schematically down the drill hole traces on topography, total magnetic intensity RTP, resistivity & chargeability at 100m and 400m depth below surface backgrounds (Figures 24-29).

Alteration and mineralogical studies are underway that will provide vectors to the 'hotter' part of the gold porphyry system and possible better grades of mineralisation.

Molybdenum assays generally increase downhole in ADH014, 015 and the first half of 016, suggesting the 'hotter sector' may be located further to the south, laterally and/or at depth from ADH014 and similarly but to the north of ADH016.

Table 4

EL 1345 - Andewa		Drill Hole Location and Orientation Information				
HOLE ID	EOH DEPTH	AZIM (AMG)	Inclination (degrees)	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	RL (m)
ADH 001	398.8m	125	-50	714546	9383269	278
ADH 002	389.6m	316	-45	716878	9384618	386
ADH 003	409.1m	226	-45	716878	9384618	386
ADH 004	404.6m	136	-45	716878	9384618	386
ADH 005	317.6m	046	-45	716878	9384618	386
ADH 006	353.5m	316	-50	716811	9385292	489
ADH 007	408.4m	136	-45	716811	9385292	489
ADH 008	403.5m	226	-75	716766	9384793	278
ADH 009	407.0m	136	-70	716766	9384793	278
ADH 010	400.0m	028	-50	714546	9383269	190
ADH 011	700.9m	316	-45	715029	9383689	202
ADH 012	667.5m	080	-80	714540	9383270	278
ADH 013	625.5m	007	-45	713628	9383379	341
ADH 014	1004.0m	173	-50	714400	9383680	163
ADH 015	850.5m	180	-50	714400	9384400	215
ADH 016	925.8	0/360	-50	717549	9383084	339
ADH 017	1,000.4m	0/360	-50	716825	9384165	421
ADH 018	241.2m	0/360	-50	716766	9384793	320
Sub total 7/2011 - 12/2012 =		**9,907.9**	**m**			
AFD001	197.9m	014	-45	713542	9383644.5	374
AFD002	55.6m	014	-55	713542	9383644.5	374
AFD003	81.2m	014	-65	713542	9383644.5	374
AFD004	97.8m	014	-70	713542	9383644.5	374
AFD005	153.4m	014	-75	713542	9383644.5	374
AFD006	56.9m	060	-45	713547	9383648	374
AFD007	49.5m	060	-55	713546	9383648	374
AFD008	82.4m	060	-65	713547	9383648	374
AFD009	82.3m	328	-42.5	713544	9383646	374
AFD010	108.7m	328	-57.5	713544	9383648	374
AFD011	**321.6m**	248.5	-75	713617	9383704	315
AFD012	100.3m	194	-45	713617	9383704	315
AFD013	151.5m	194	-60	713617	9383704	315
AFD014	170.9m	194	-75	713617	9383704	315
AFD015	107.65m	220	-45	713617	9383704	315
AFD016	142.5m	220	-55	713618	9383699	315
AFD017A	64.9m	220	-70	713618	9383699	315
AFD017B	183.9m	220	-70	713618	9383704.5	315
AFD018	70.5m	227	-45	713729	9383636	273
AFD019	120.2m	227	-60	713729	9383636	273
AFD020	114m	227	-75	713729	9383636	273
AFD021	69.0m	180	-50	713729	9383636	273
AFD022	41.0m	177	-65	713729	9383636	273
Sub total 2008/2009 =		**2623.65**	**m**			
Total to Date =		**12,531.6**	**m**			

ADH015 has 1ppm molybdenum from 0m to 688m and then 9ppm from 688m to 850.5m (EOH), suggesting the bottom of the hole is located closer to porphyry mineralisation than the top. ADH016 (925.8m) returned 184.5m (from 7.1m) of 0.02g/t gold + 104ppm copper + 1.1ppm molybdenum + 0.06g/t silver + 6.3 ppm arsenic and then 315m of 0.03g/t gold (up 50%) + 176ppm copper (up 70%), 3.1ppm molybdenum (up 200%), 0.11g/t silver (up 100%) and 30.7ppm arsenic (up 500%). The tenor is low for each element but the trend is 'increasing' for each.

ADH010 contains an intercept grading 363g/t silver + 0.17g/t gold + 0.29% copper over 2m (from 326m). ADH014 has strong arsenic - antimony + weak gold - copper (from 896m) suggestive of mineralisation located proximal laterally and/or at depth.

Assays are awaited for ADH010 (336-400m), ADH011 (118m-700.6m), ADH016 (499.4m- 925.8m).

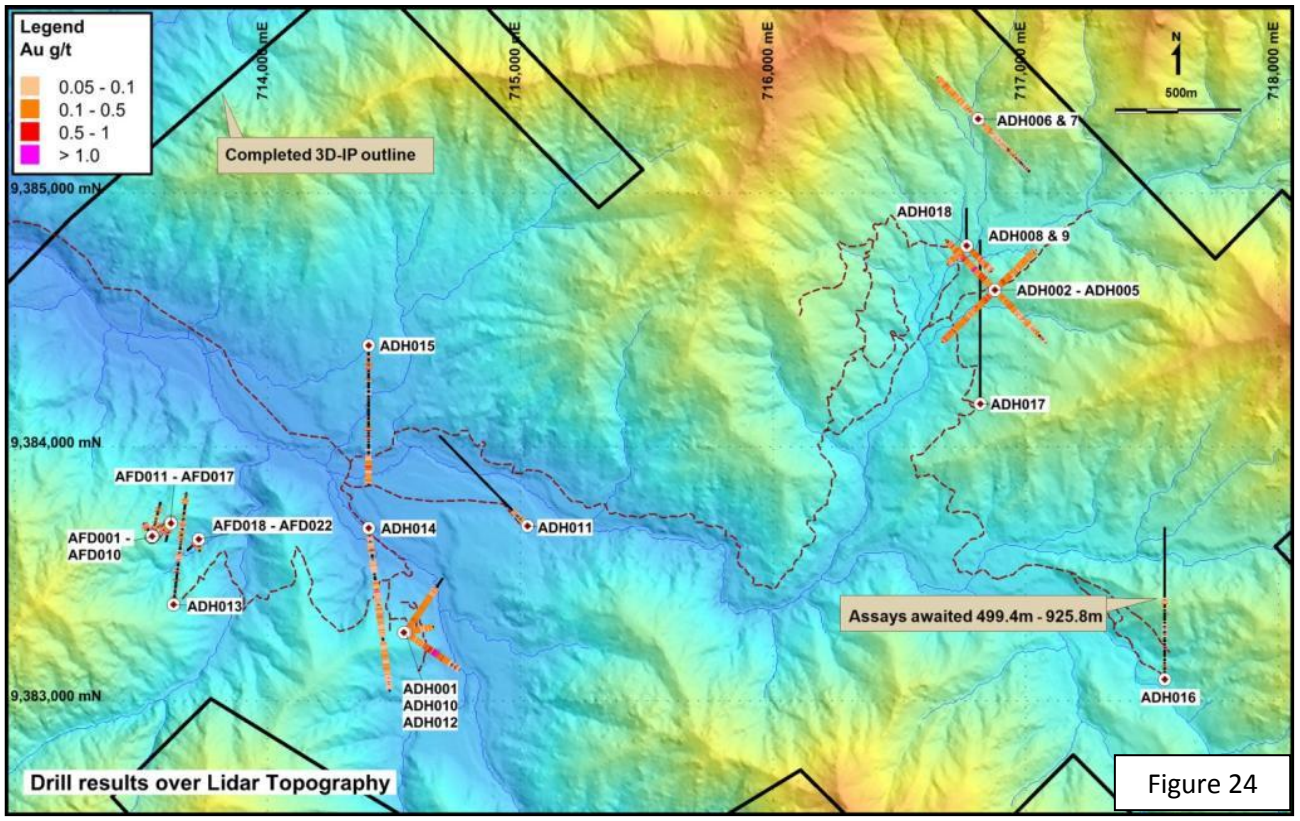


Figure 24. EL 1345 soil + 3DIP grid boundary on a Lidar topographic plan showing the location of all drill holes to date with gold assays plotted down the drill hole trace.

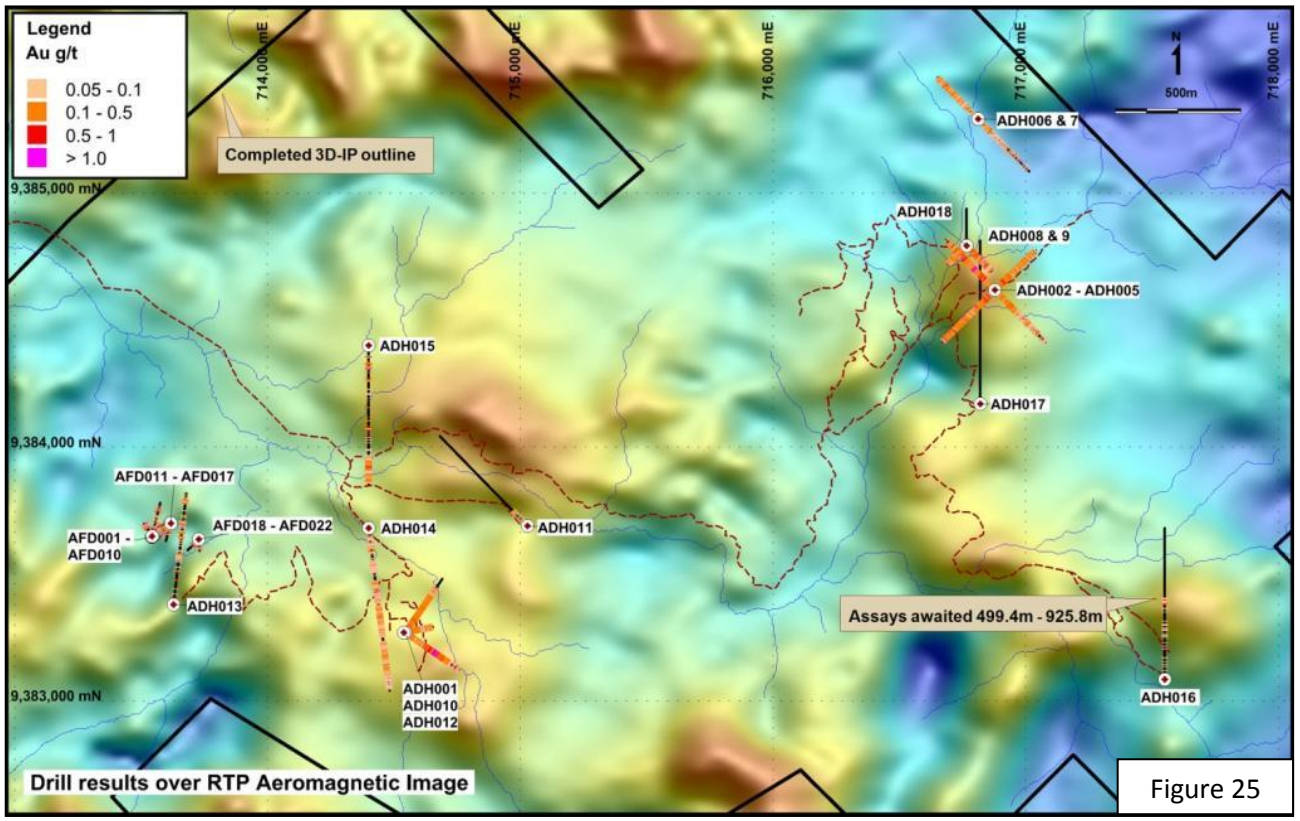


Figure 25. Total magnetic intensity reduced to the pole (TMI-RTP) image showing the location of all drill holes to date with gold assays plotted down the drill hole trace.

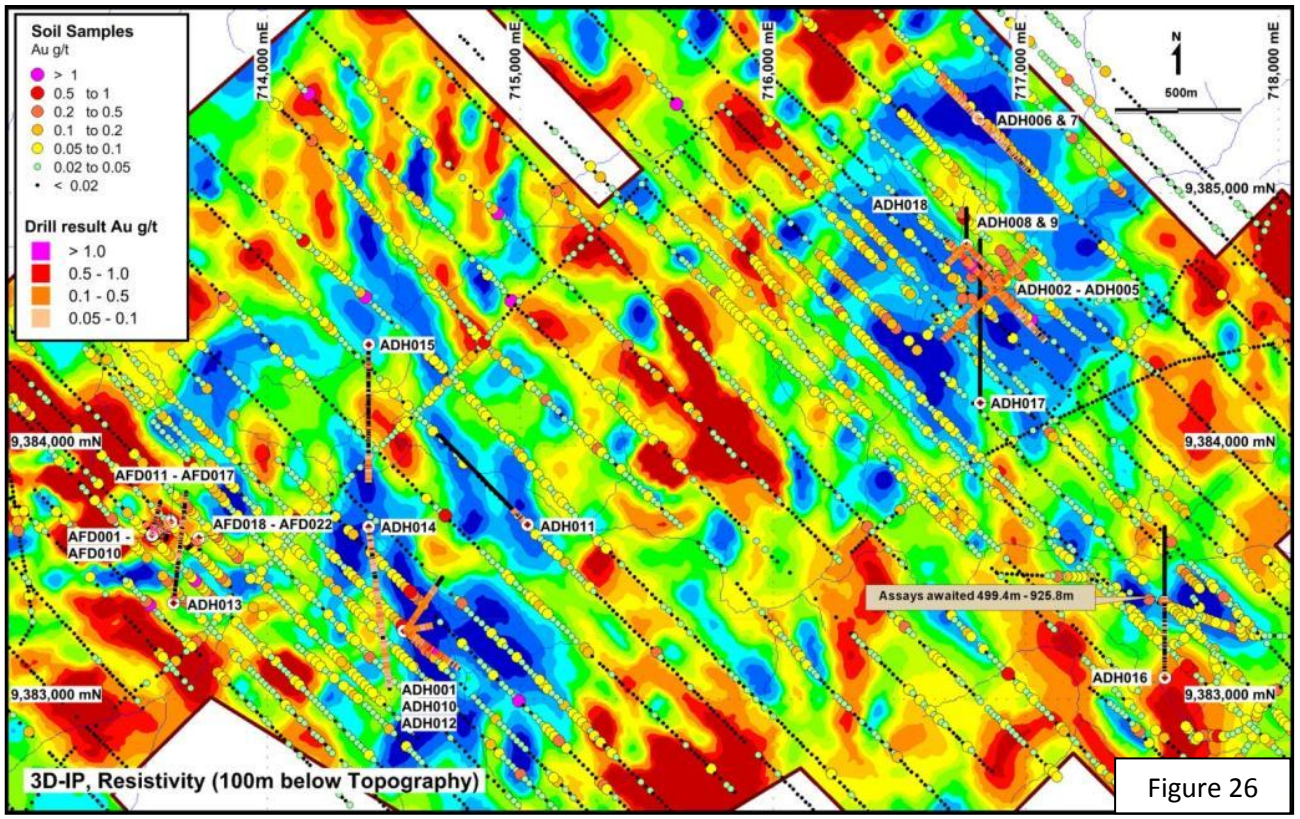


Figure 26. 3D-IP resistivity at 100m below topography showing drill hole locations and colour coded downhole gold assays.

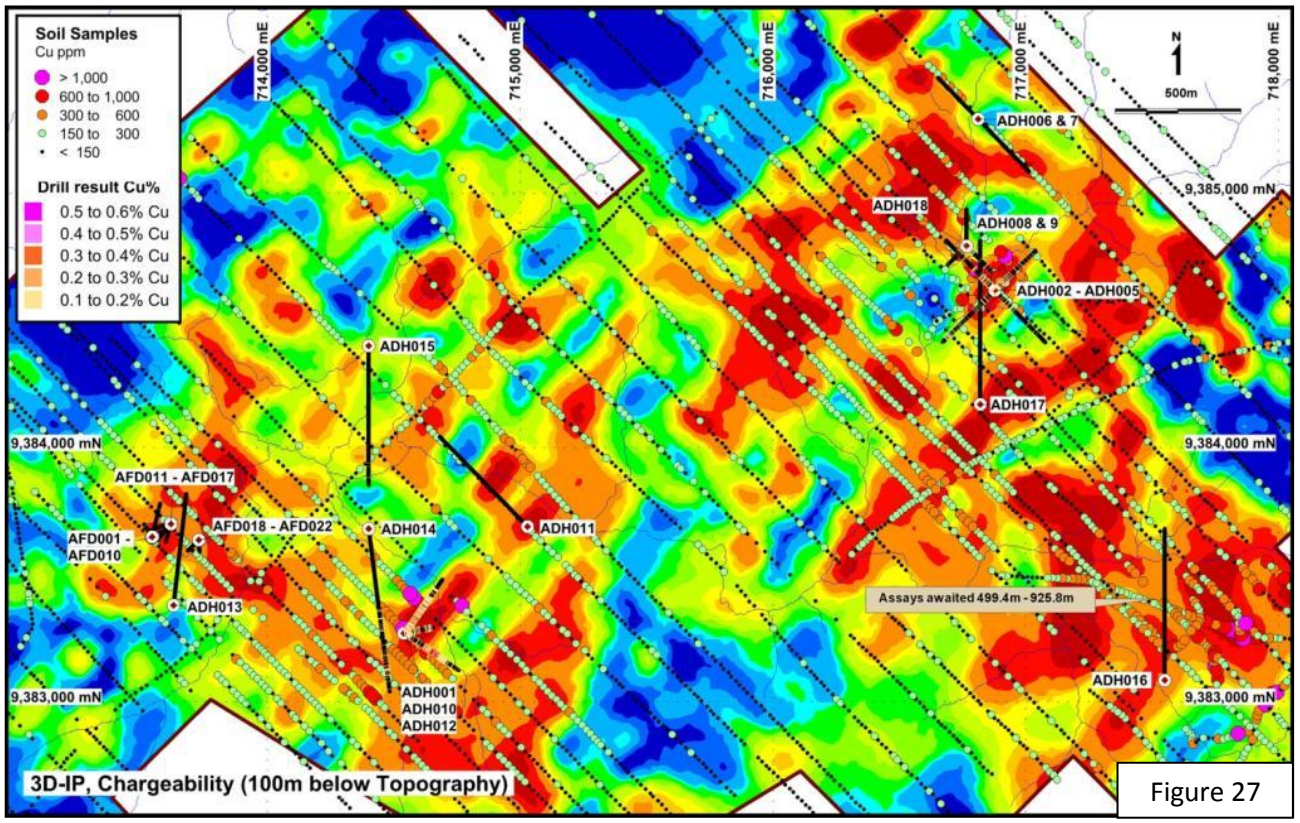


Figure 27. 3D-IP chargeability at 100m below topography showing drill hole locations and colour coded downhole gold assays.

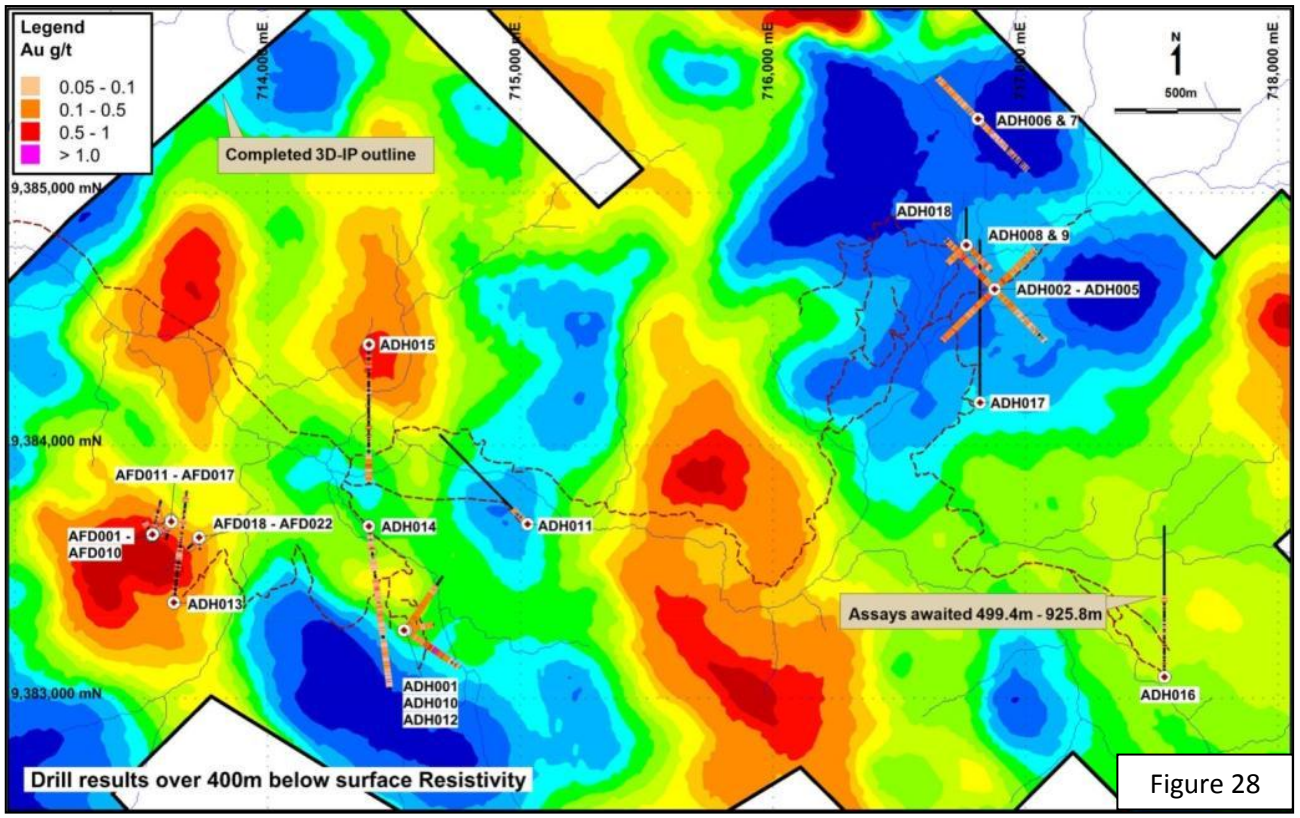


Figure 28. 3D-IP resistivity at 400m below topography showing drill hole locations and colour coded downhole gold assays.

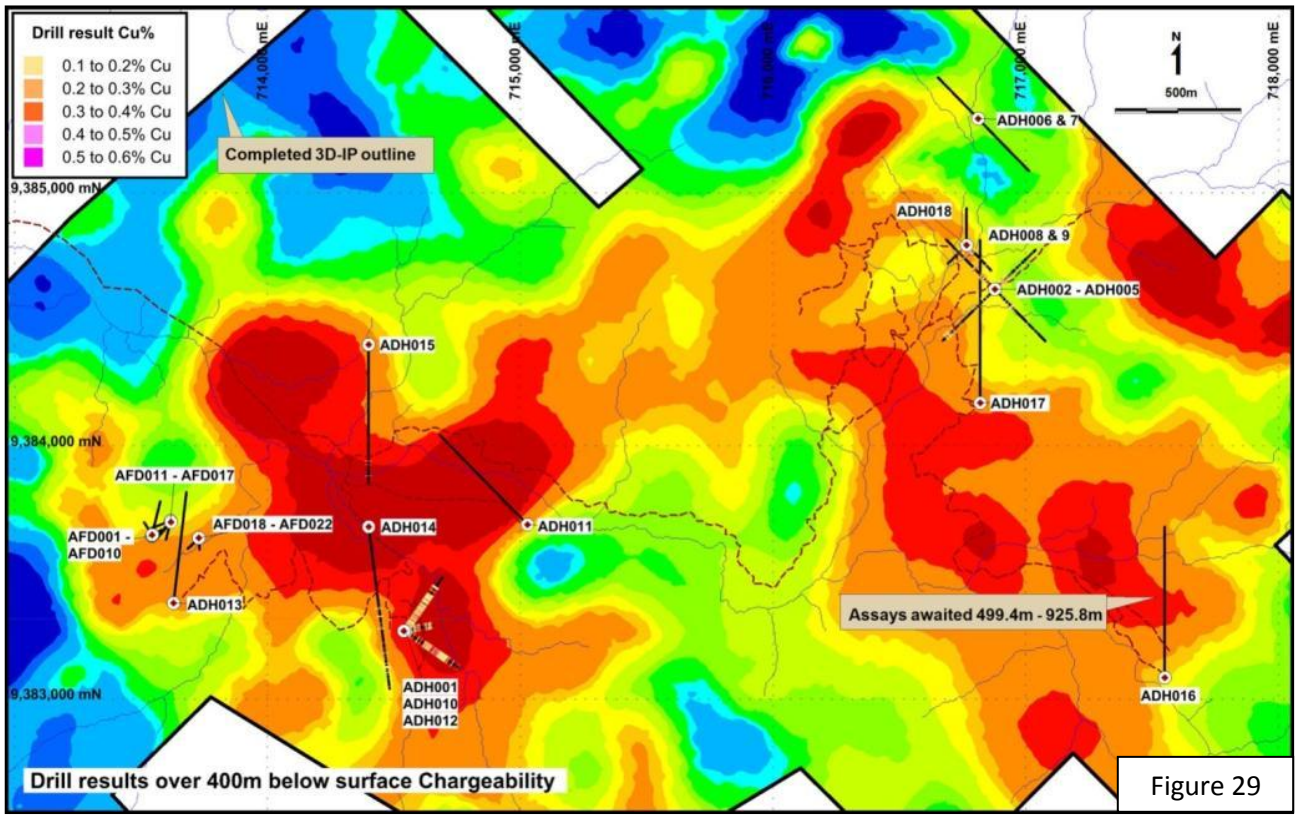


Figure 29. 3D-IP chargeability at 400m below topography showing drill hole locations and colour coded downhole gold assays.

Photo 1 Part of the high grade zone in ADH013.

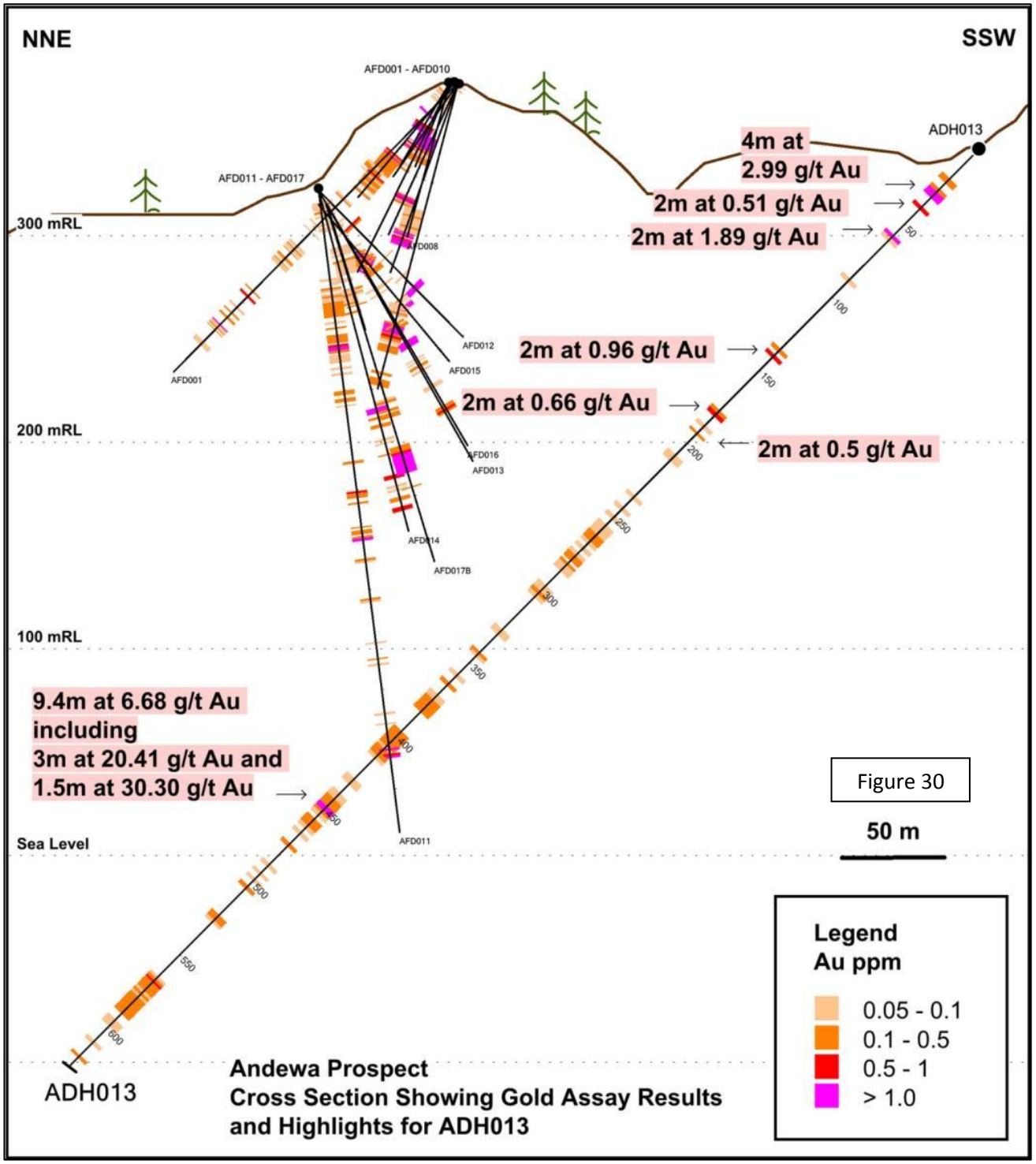


Figure 30. Cross section along the trace of ADH013 showing gold intercepts and all historic drilling (looking approximately along the strike of the structure). The ADH013 intercept is about 320m below surface but about 350m below the 'discovery' outcrop. This shows the excellent depth potential that exists in the Komsen Structure.

Table 5

Komsen Prospect 2008 Diamond Drilling - Weighted Drill Hole Assay Results and Information

Hole Number	Intercept Length	Weighted Assay Grades					Downhole Interval		Hole Information					
		Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Copper (%)	From (m)	To (m)	EOH Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL	Azim. (TN)	Incl. Degrees
AFD001	1.2 m	4.06	-	-	-	-	20.6	21.8	197.9	713542	9383645	374	14	-45
plus	0.5 m	2.55	36.0	0.48	0.14	0.19	165.4	165.9						
AFD002	0.2 m	5.43	95.0	11.10	2.30	0.12	35.7	35.9	55.6	713542	9383645	374	14	-55
plus	0.9 m	2.62	-	-	-	-	38.7	39.6						
AFD003	2.5 m	1.43	16.4	0.25	-	0.10	60.8	63.3	81.2	713542	9383645	374	14	-65
AFD004	6.9 m	1.60	4.6	0.12	-	-	76.8	83.7	97.8	713542	9383645	374	14	-70
incl.	0.7 m	6.28	3.0	0.39	-	-	76.8	77.5						
plus	3.0 m	1.46	5.6	-	-	-	80.7	83.7						
AFD005	1.0 m	0.09	1.0	3.20	0.49	-	115.5	116.5	153.4	713542	9383645	374	14	-75
plus	4.5 m	5.69	1.4	2.34	-	-	121.4	125.9						
incl.	1.0 m	18.45	-	10.30	0.24	0.22	122.4	123.4						
AFD006	2.9 m	6.39	6.2	-	-	-	30.4	33.3	56.9	713547	9389648	374	60	-45
incl.	0.9 m	10.55	-	-	-	-	32.4	33.3						
AFD007	7.9 m	10.01	4.5	0.11	-	-	31.5	39.4	49.5	713547	9389648	374	60	-55
incl.	5.9 m	13.07	6.0	0.14	-	-	33.5	39.4						
incl.	2.0 m	32.55	6.0	0.22	-	-	37.4	39.4						
AFD008	0.9 m	0.21	-	-	-	-	71.2	72.1	82.4	713547	9389648	374	60	-65
AFD009	1.0 m	2.47	16.0	1.00	0.20	0.11	52.8	53.8	82.3	713544	9389652	374	328	-42.5
AFD010	3.0 m	10.97	-	-	-	-	99.0	102.0	108.7	713544	9389646	374	328	-57.5
incl.	2.0 m	15.25	-	-	-	-	99.0	101.0						
plus	1.0 m	3.01	-	-	-	-	107.0	108.0						
AFD011	2.0 m	2.32	-	0.17	-	-	78.4	80.4	321.6	713617	9383704	322	248.5	-75
plus	1.3 m	1.03	5.0	-	-	-	174.3	175.6						
plus	1.0 m	2.69	7.0	0.51	-	-	279.6	280.6						
plus	2.0 m	1.39	7.5	0.71	0.28	-	282.4	284.4						
AFD012	3.0 m	2.10	2.3	0.34	-	-	65.7	68.7	100.3	713617	9383704	322	194	-45
incl.	1.0 m	3.02	-	-	-	-	67.7	68.7						
AFD013	1.2 m	0.12	-	-	-	-	97.9	99.1	151.5	713617	9383704	322	194	-60
AFD014	2.6 m	2.09	-	-	-	-	109.0	111.6	170.4	713617	9383704	322	194	-70
AFD015	2.4 m	2.08	5.0	0.14	-	-	70.0	72.4	107.6	713617	9383704	322	217	-45
AFD016	3.8 m	3.06	5.5	0.17	-	-	80.5	84.3	142.5	713617	9383704	322	217	-55
incl.	1.0 m	6.41	1.5	-	-	-	80.5	81.5						
AFD017	10.8 m	6.99	12.4	0.17	-	-	127.4	138.2	183.9	713617	9383704	322.00	220	-70
incl.	3.6 m	13.51	16.8	0.20	-	0.12	132.4	136.0						
AFD018	17.9 m	2.09	0.7	-	-	-	30.7	48.6	70.5	713729	9383636	253.00	227	-45
incl.	9.9 m	2.79	1.2	0.13	-	-	30.7	40.6						
incl.	2.9 m	5.23	4.1	0.38	-	-	30.7	33.6						
plus	5.0 m	2.51	-	-	-	-	35.6	40.6						
AFD019	18.6 m	1.13	0.7	-	-	-	25.7	44.27	120.2	713729	9383636	253.00	227	-60
incl.	7.0 m	2.71	1.3	-	-	-	36.27	43.27						
incl.	1.0 m	5.63	1.6	-	-	-	36.27	37.27						
AFD020	7.5 m	3.73	1.5	-	-	-	69.5	77.0	114.0	713729	9383636	253.00	227	-75
incl.	3.5 m	6.51	1.5	-	-	-	69.5	73.0						
incl.	0.9 m	15.10	1.7	-	-	-	69.5	70.4						
AFD021	12.5 m	0.12	0.6	-	-	-	40	52.5	69.0	713729	9383636	253.00	177	-50
incl.	2.7 m	0.37	1.6	-	-	0.35	49.8	52.5						
AFD022	1.1 m	0.34	1.4	-	-	-	35.52	36.62	41.0	713729	9383636	253.00	177	-65

Figure 31 Historic long section along the Komsen structure to the from WNW to ESE. This is perpendicular to the trace of ADH013 (not shown).

Figure 32. Historic plan showing the location of the Komsen structure and historic drill hole traces and schematic grades. ADH013 trace (not shown) is located about halfway between the AFD011 and AFD018 clusters of holes.

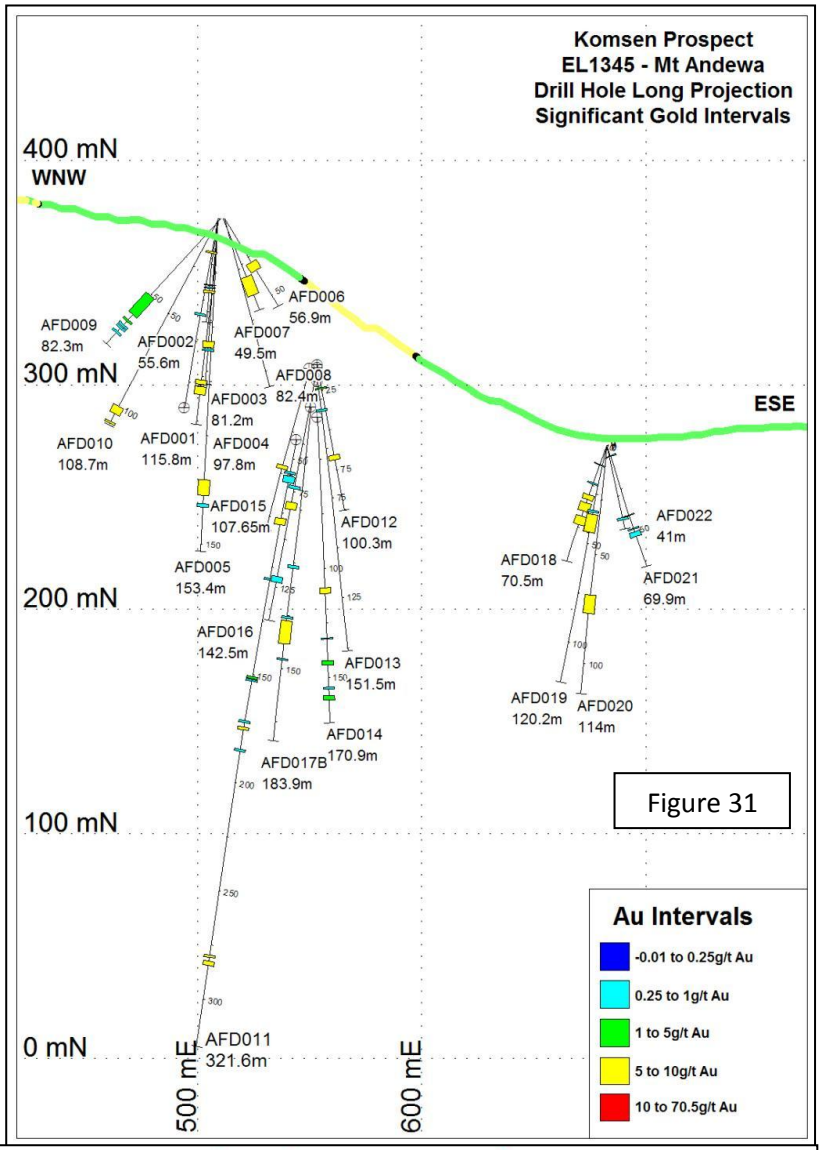


Figure 31

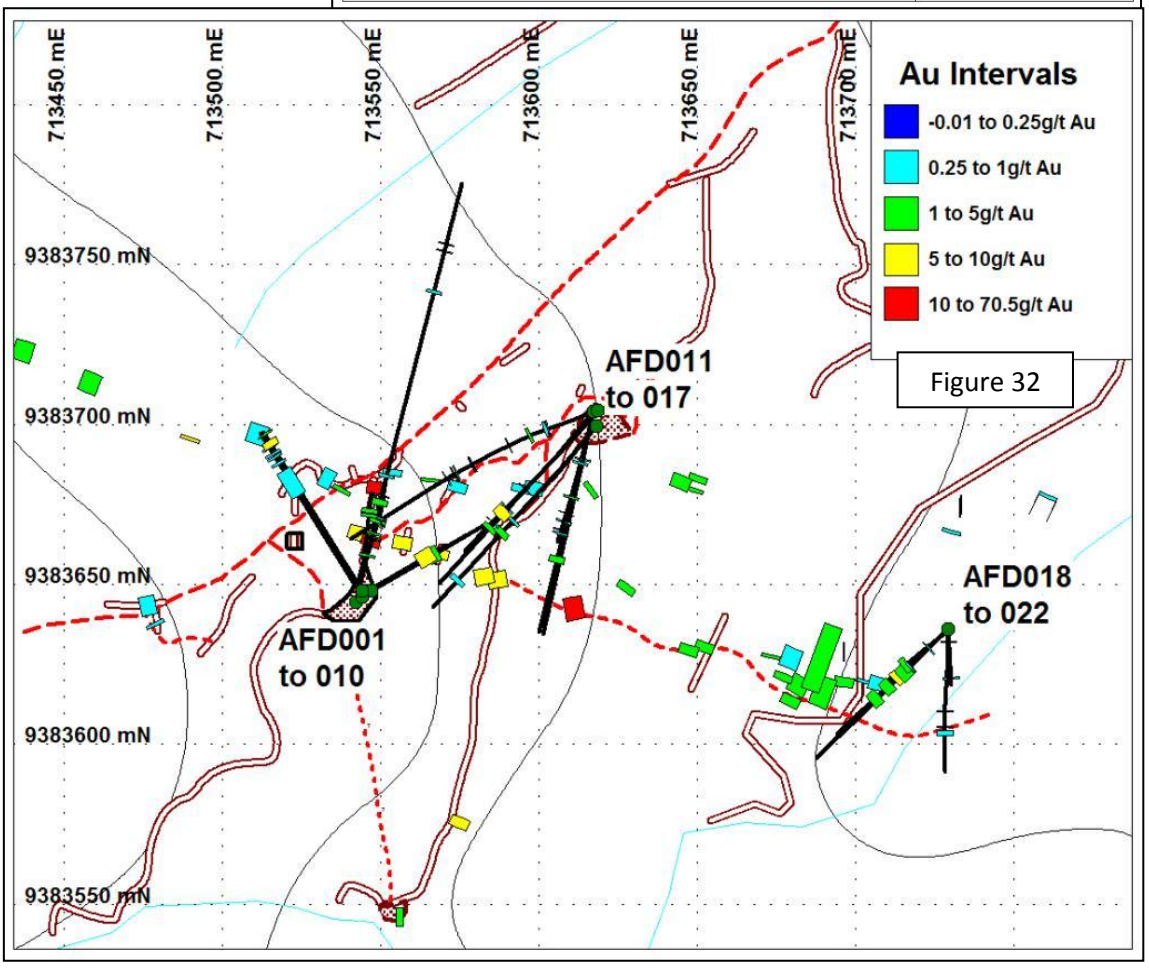


Figure 32

Core from the drill holes was split in half longitudinally by a diamond bladed cutoff saw onsite at Andewa. Samples were shipped to Lae for sample preparation and were assayed by Intertek (Jakarta) by fire assay (50g charge) for gold and by four acid digest with combined ICP-OES / MS package for 45 elements. Suitable internal standards were used as appropriate.

MT SCHRADER

The Schrader Project was advanced with geological mapping, reconnaissance stream sediment and panned concentrate and outcrop and float rock sampling. It is anticipated that this reconnaissance program will lead to follow-up exploration programs that will attempt to define drilling targets for FY 2013/2014.

A 3,851 line kilometre aeromagnetic and radiometrics geophysical program, that covered the crater area of the Mt Schrader Exploration Licence was completed in late July on a 100m line spacing and the geophysical data was modelled to provide vectoring towards possible mineralised zones.

The digital terrain models (DTM) in figures 34 and 35 clearly show the Schrader crater area, with 4 more recent NNE aligned and topographically higher cones (extinct eruptive points) in/on the western side of the crater. There is also a major NNE trending and deeply incised river valley that runs along a major NNE trending 'cross-island' structure, that previously controlled the volcanism and deeper intrusions and mineralisation prior to that focus shifting 5km further to the west.

Figure 36 shows the total magnetic intensity reduced to the pole (RTP). This is a transformation or 'migration' of the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) data to the 'correct' location when at low latitudes such as Papua New Guinea (the TMI can be directly interpreted at high latitudes).

Evaluation of the data shows a strong correlation between radiometrics (potassium/ uranium/ thorium) and the lithologies in the eastern Ugurisi River valley. The valley is a discrete geochemical domain compared to the more recently extinct western side. This is demonstrated by strong uranium, thorium and potassium anomalies. The potassium could be indicative of intermediate intrusives with sericitic or potassic (porphyry related) alteration.

This eastern region has a negative correlation with the strongest and most cohesive RTP magnetic anomalies and represents a different phase of volcanism or intrusion. The southern part the eastern Ugurisi River valley also has complex and more subtle RTP aeromagnetic anomalies that could represent intrusions such as observed in the RTP plan for Andewa at the location of holes ADH002-005.

The final phase of volcanism (perhaps 600,000 years ago?) was localised in the western half of the greater crater, is still preserved as topographically high ground and has virtually no radiometric element signature. The small and weak radiometric signatures in the NW and SW of the grid on the outer slopes probably represent erosional windows through the final phase of volcanism, as they also correspond to magnetic lows. These anomalies also appear to be valid targets for follow-up.

Sites conducive to gold and copper mineralisation are likely to occur where or near where major structures intersect, such as where the NNE trending Ugurisi River valley is cut by several different major WNW to NW trending structures spaced 2 to 3 kilometres apart. In a broad sense, this structural setting (intersecting major structures) is where the mineralised intrusives have been demonstrated at Andewa.

The final period of volcanism at Schrader appears to have occurred after the most recent geomagnetic polarity reversal (when the north magnetic pole becomes the south magnetic pole and vice versa). This complicates the interpretation of the data by superimposing normally magnetised rocks on reversely magnetised rocks and is why the more subtle anomalies in the south of the Ugurisi River are potentially more interesting than the larger high intensity positive anomalies (that likely just represent the last lava flows, except where it they have been eroded away).

Magnetite is known to be variably associated with the gold/copper mineralisation at Andewa (from the drilling to date) and the magnetic anomalies, in conjunction with other geological information, will provide enhanced vectoring towards possible gold/copper mineralisation targets for future exploration.

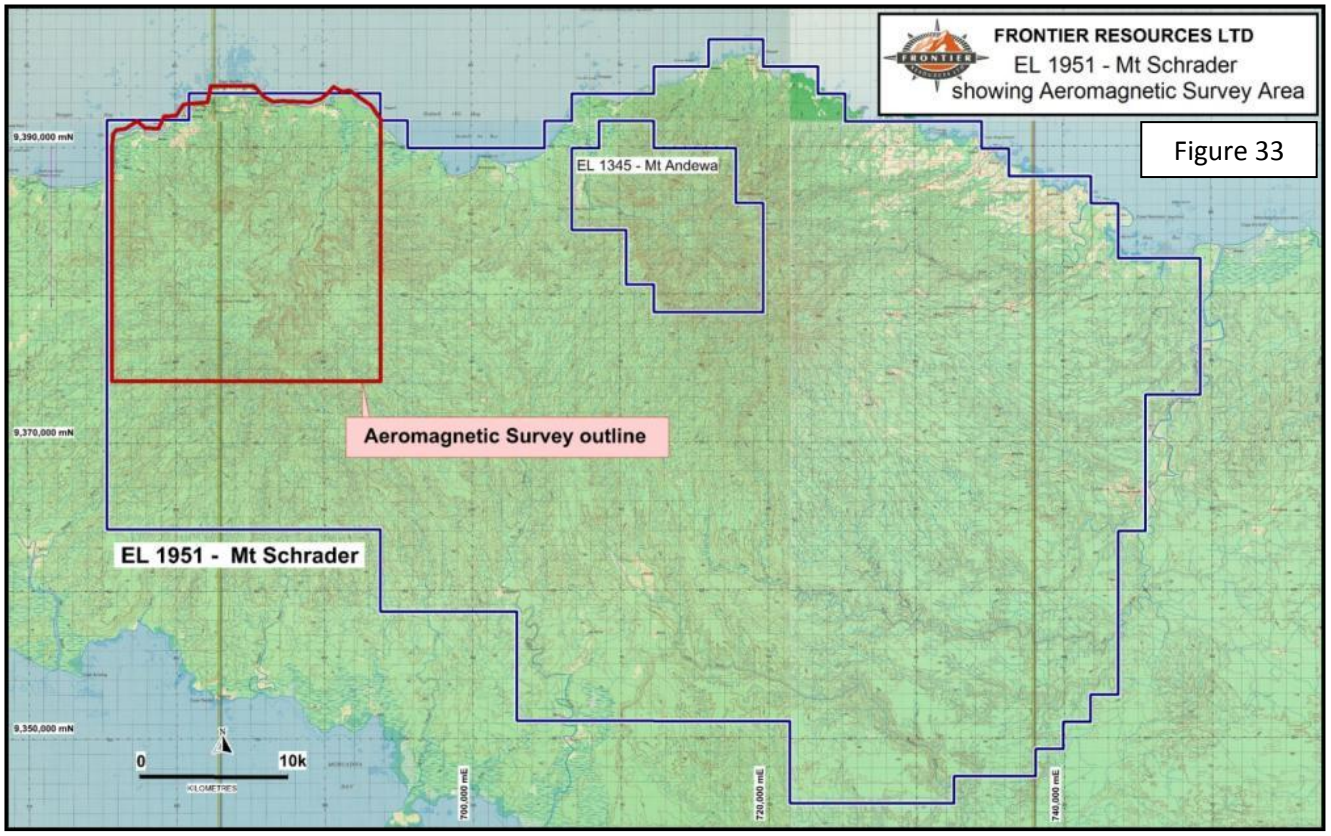


Figure 33. EL 1951 and EL 1345 boundaries on a topographic plan showing the location of the area surveyed.

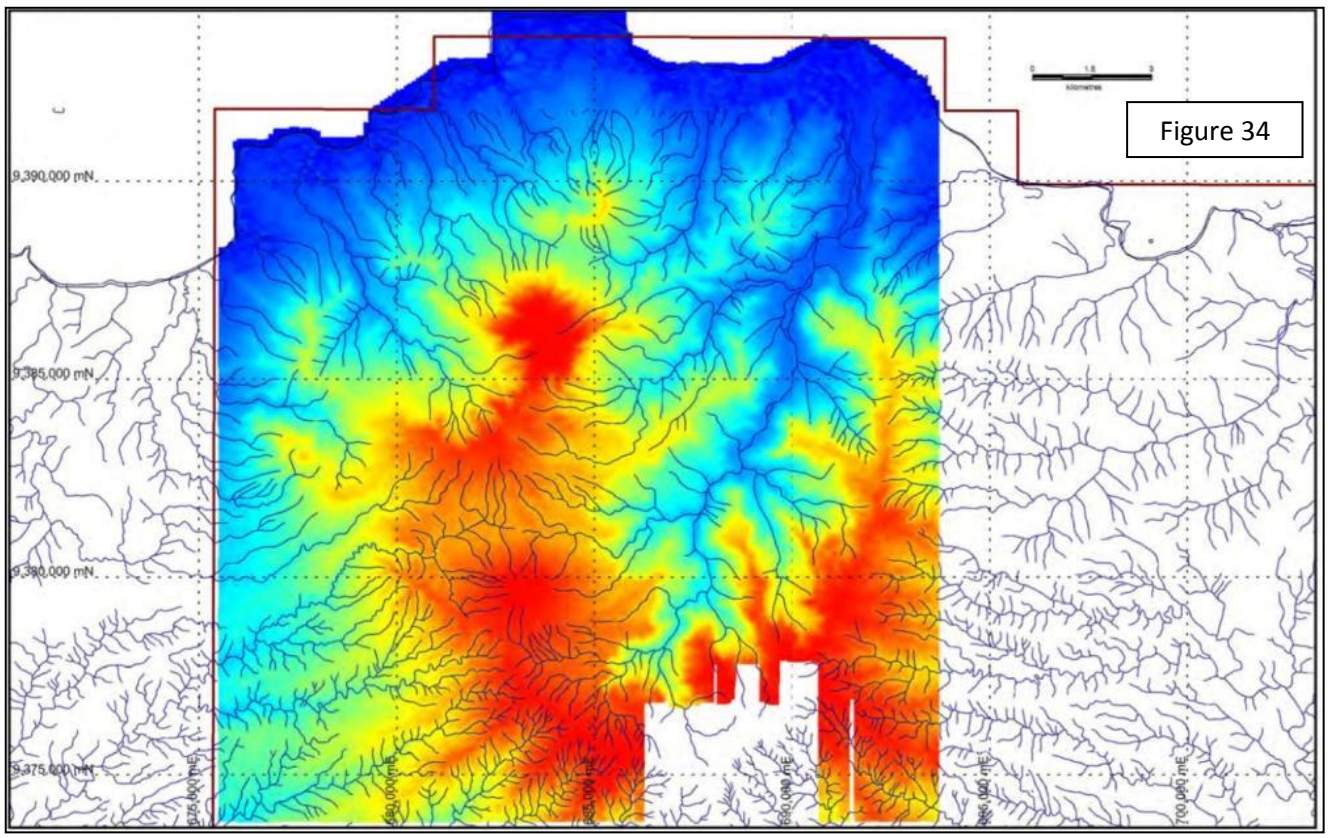


Figure 34. Digital terrain model of the area surveyed. The blank region on the southern central edge is due to cloud cover that prevented the survey from being completed.

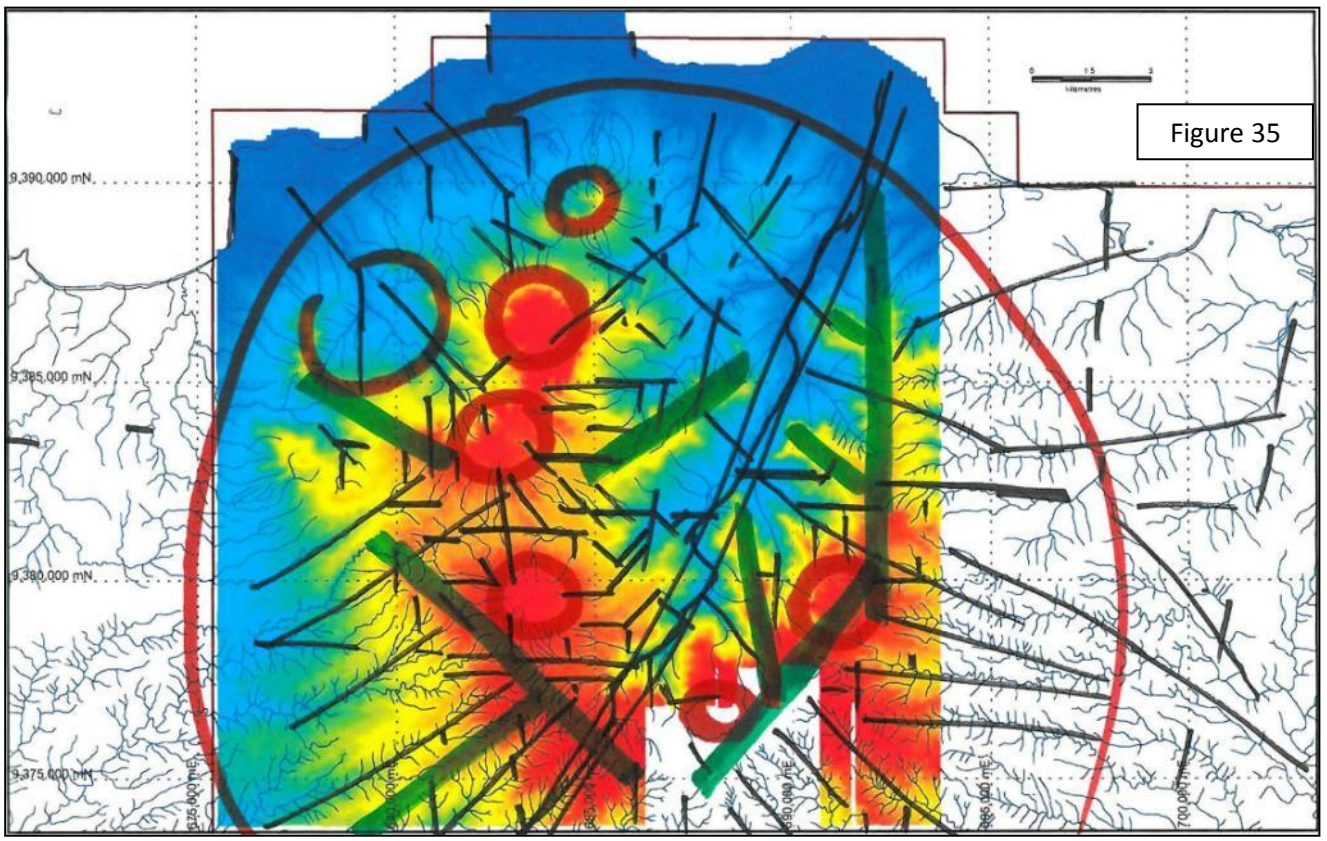


Figure 35. Digital terrain model of the area surveyed showing initial analysis of linear and circular features. Red circles represent extinct eruptive cones, black line represent linears and possible faults and green lines are linear ridgelines.

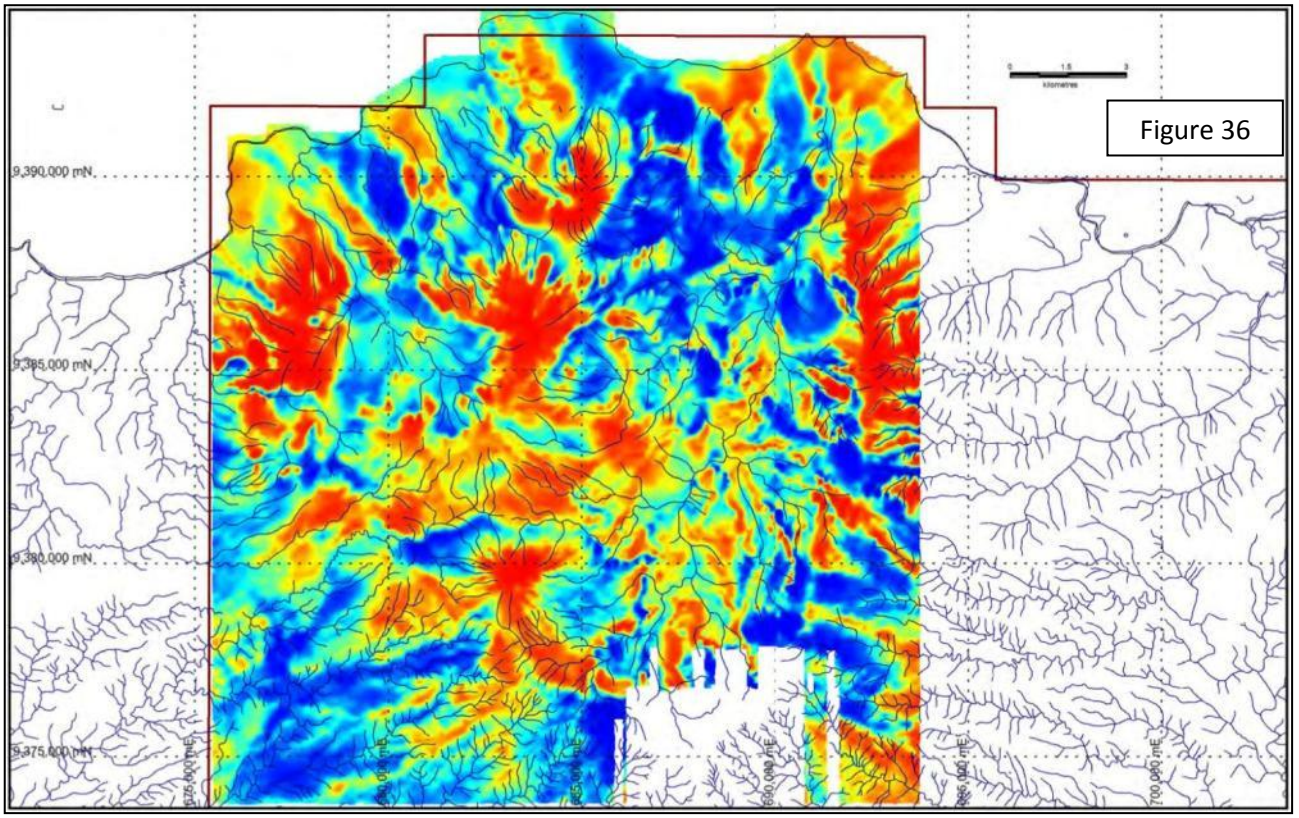


Figure 36. Total magnetic intensity reduced to the pole (TMI-RTP).

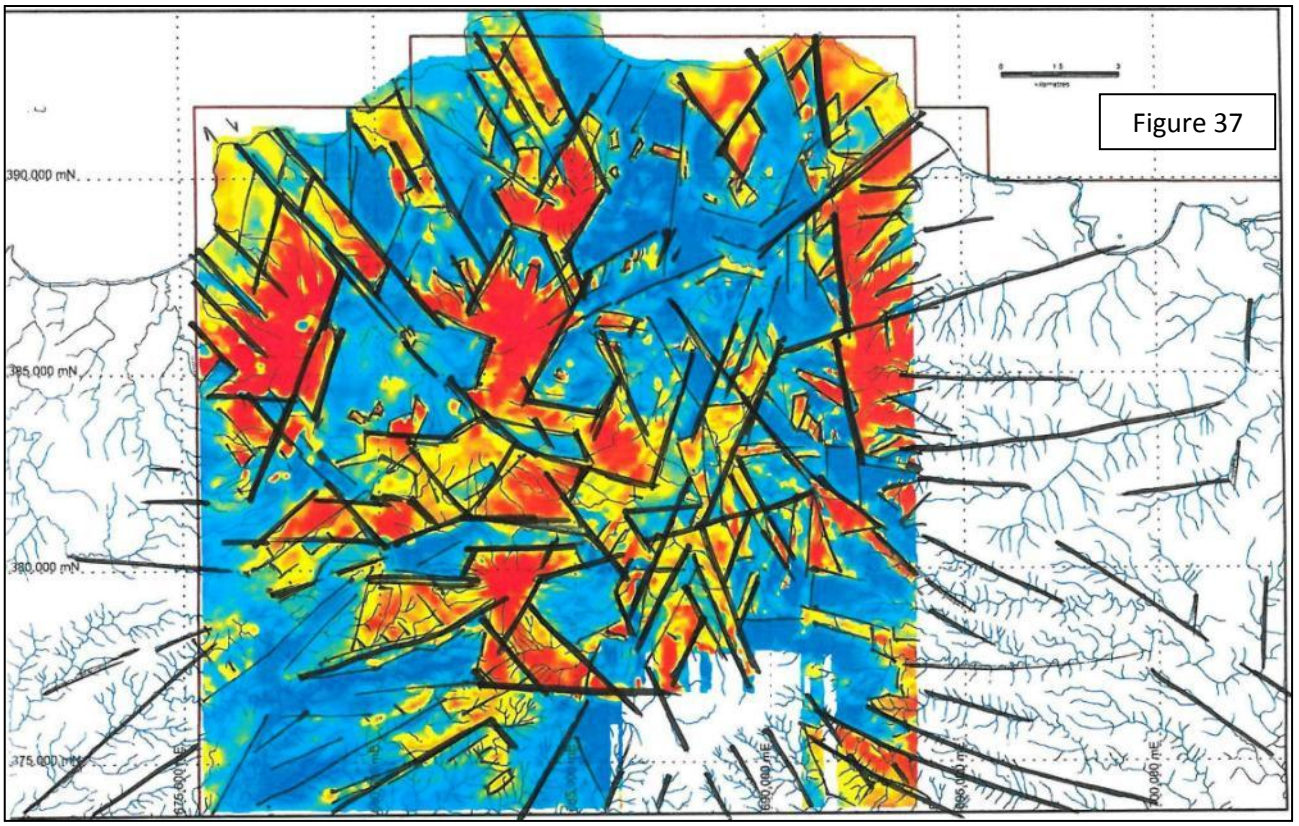


Figure 37. Total magnetic intensity reduced to the pole (TMI-RTP) showing initial analysis of linear magnetic features. Black line represent linears and possible faults (note many control the orientation of drainages and tributaries).

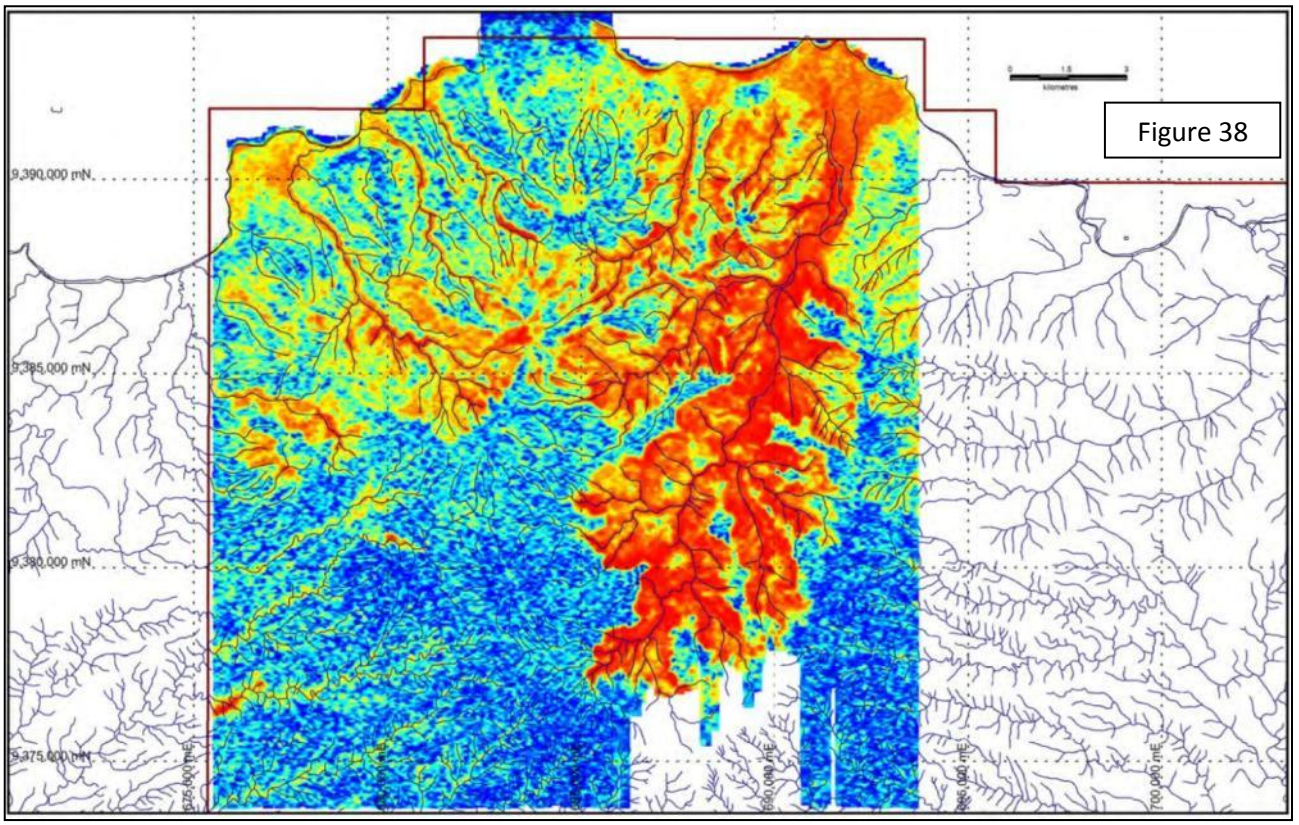


Figure 38. Potassium radiometrics.

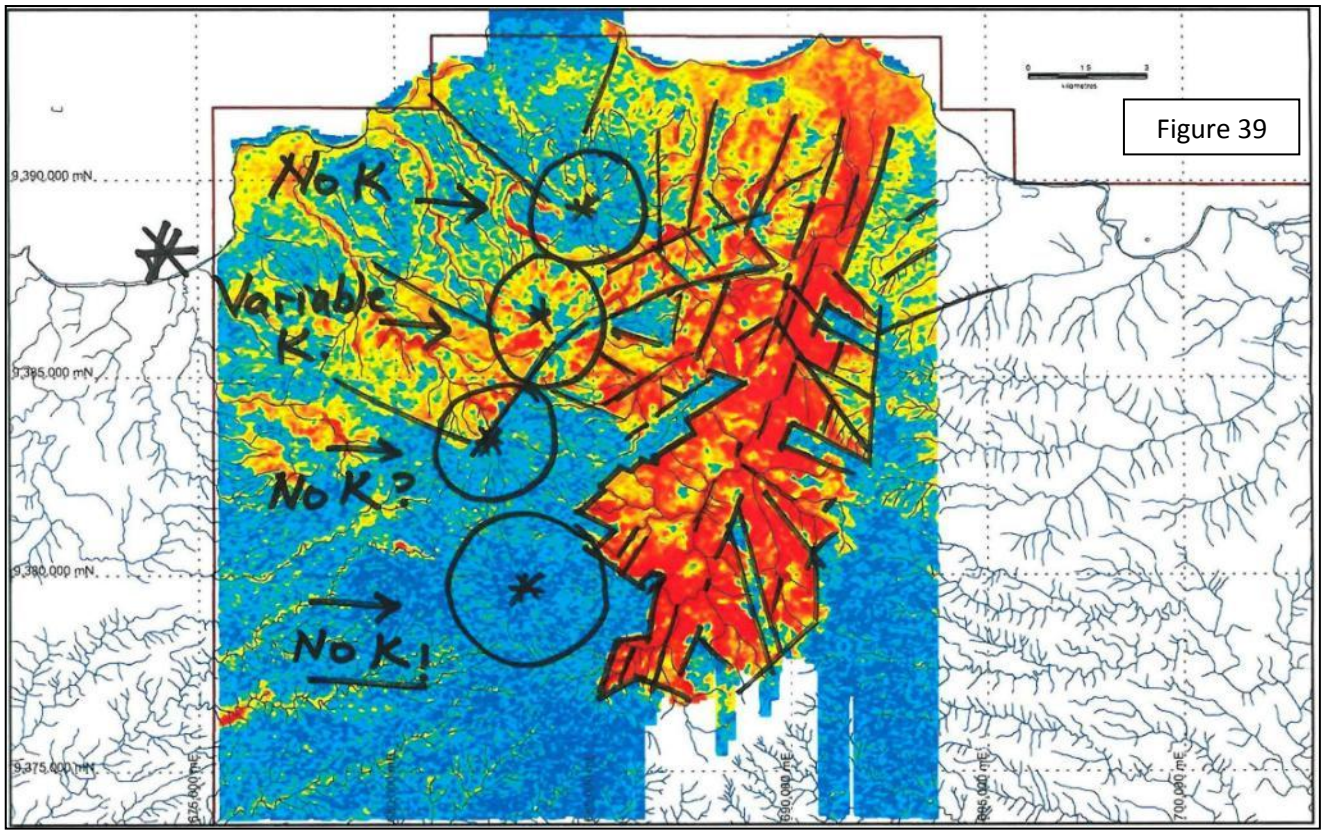


Figure 39. Strong potassium radiometrics are shown predominantly occupying the Ugurisi River valley and reflecting the major controlling NNE trending 'cross' island structure. Linear features associated with the anomaly are shown, along with and the location of the volcanic cones in the western sector of the crater and a notation as to their variable potassium response.

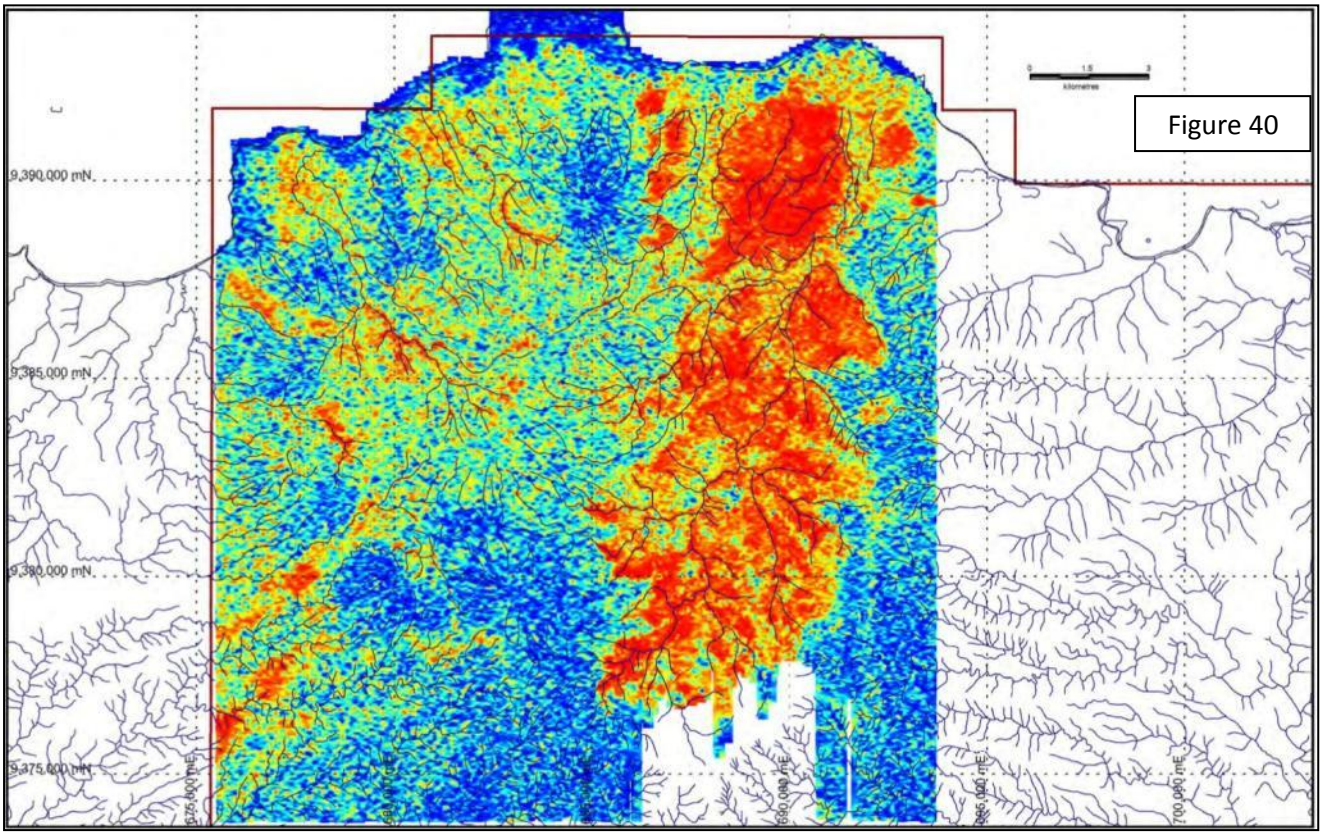


Figure 40. Uranium (shown) and Thorium are very similar and are also similar to potassium, but define a larger area of anomalism in the northern sector of the Ugurisi River valley.

A geochemical stream sediment and outcrop /float sampling program was undertaken targeting the main Ugurisi (Mala) creek. A total 63 of 8 rock-chip, 4 soils, 9 pan concentrates and 42 stream sediment samples were collected and have been dispatched to the laboratory.

Massive lavas are predominant, along with some fine grained shale and strongly weathered, coarse grained diorite. A landslide (Photo 3) exposed strong argillic (clay) altered rocks with sericite-quartz-pyrite/chalcopyrite along with strongly oxidised, massive sulphide (Photo 3 and 4).

Photo 3

Photo 4

OK TEDI MINING LTD JOINT VENTURES

In May 2010 Frontier and OTML established 2 Joint Ventures that relate to 3 ELs and 2 EL Applications in PNG (that have since been granted) (Figure 1).

- OTML have the option to earn 58% of EL 1595 and EL1597 and the option to earn 80.1% of ELs 1351, 1592 and 1598 by spending US$12 million on each EL within 6 years.
- 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 in ELs 1351, 1592 & 1598 if the PNG government elect to participate in the project at the time of granting of a Mining Lease.

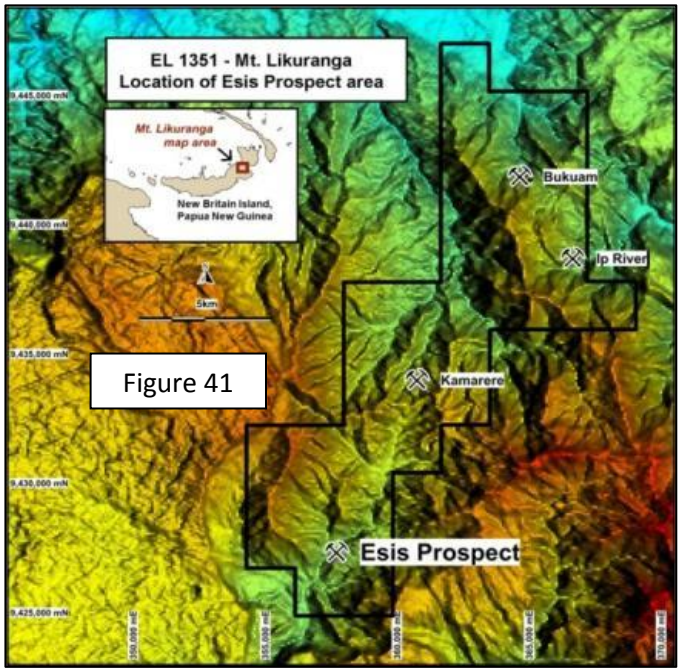


Figure 41

OTML commenced drilling at the Wasi Prospect (EL 1597) on January 21, targeting porphyry copper – gold mineralisation. Wasi is located about 65km to the east of the massive Frieda River system along the controlling Leonard Schultz fault zone.

LIKURUANGA - EL 1351

EL 1351 - Likuruanga is prospective for porphyry copper, gold - silver -zinc skarn and /or epithermal gold deposits. The area contains the Esis porphyry Deposit and the Bukuam porphyry related copper, molybdenum, gold and zinc Prospect, which are situated about 14km opposite each other on the eastern and southern flanks of the Esis-Sai granitoid complex.

Fifteen holes have been completed at the Esis Prospect by t ntier JV for 7,590.9m. The copper mineralisation is approximately 550m wide (>0.1%), with a 200-250m wide core (>0.2%).

Table 6

Drill Hole NBE009 Weighted Assay Results

Intercept Length		Copper Average	From (m)	To (m)	Cutoff Grade
Longest =	**576.6m**	**0.25%**	**2.4**	**579.0**	0.1%
Incl.	**274m**	**0.30%**	**7.0**	**281.0**	0.2%
plus	**72m**	**0.28%**	**315.0**	**387.0**	0.2%
Incl.	**14m**	**0.57%**	**21.0**	**35.0**	0.4%
and	4m	0.43%	95.0	99.0	0.4%
and	**18m**	**0.47%**	**107.0**	**125.0**	0.4%
Incl.	10m	0.41%	349.0	359.0	0.4%
and	28m	0.21%	419.0	447.0	0.2%
and	4m	0.29%	463.0	467.0	0.2%
and	**56m**	**0.20%**	**501.0**	**557.0**	0.1-0.2%

Significant tonnage potential is being demonstrated at the Esis Prospect (Figure 41), with multiple zones of copper mineralisation extending over a +1,000m strike length from Frontier/OTML JV drill holes NBE002, NBE001, NBE004, NBE003, NBE005, NBE007, NBE006 and now NBE009.

Weighted assay average results from NBE009 include 274m grading 0.30% copper (from 2.4m) plus 72m grading 0.28% copper (from 315m) and higher grade intercepts such as 14m grading 0.57% copper (from 21m), 18m grading 0.47% copper (from 107m) and 10m of 0.41% copper (from 349m). Refer to Table 9 for assay averages at various copper cutoff grades.

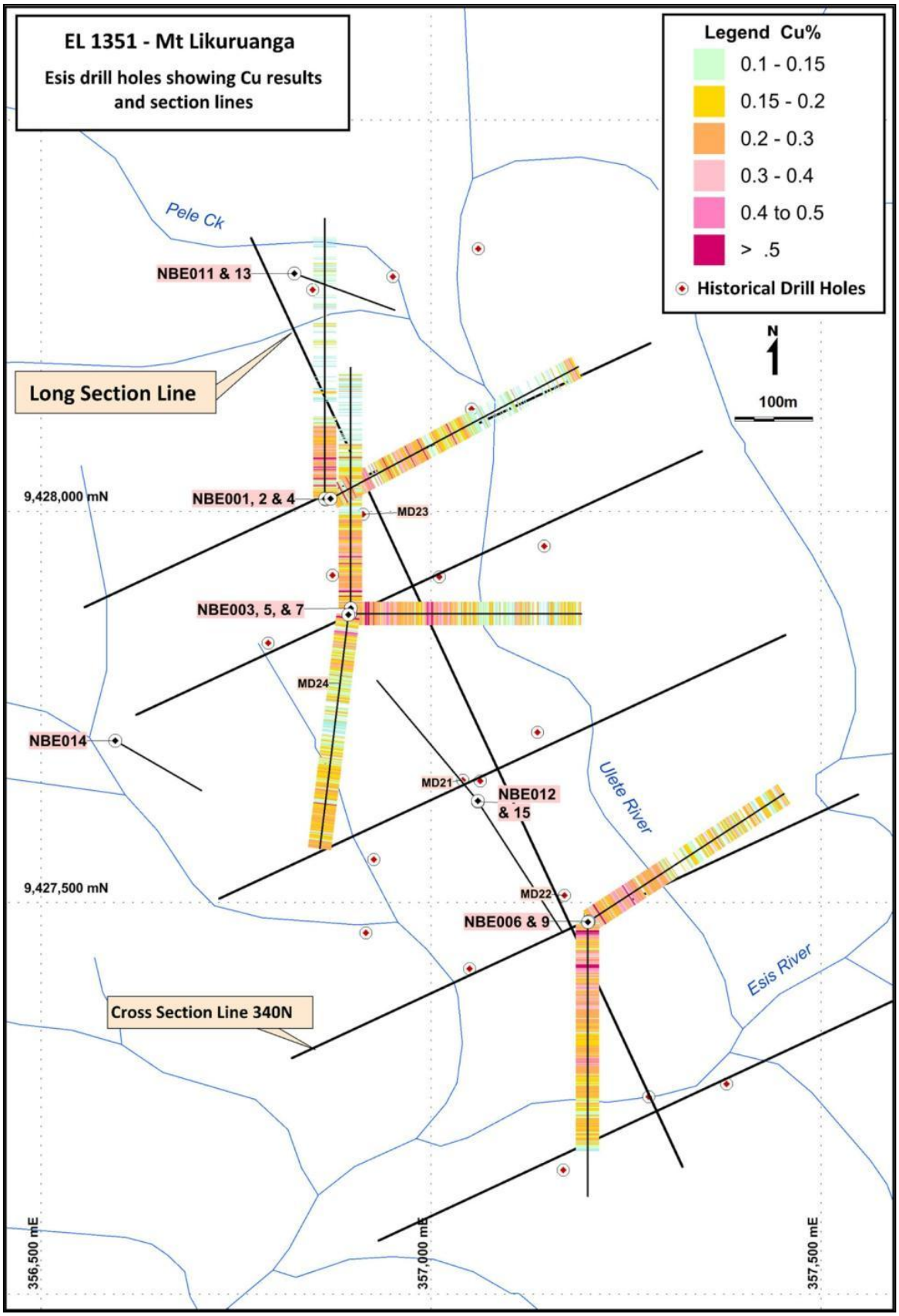
The mineralisation in drill holes is open in all directions, along strike (NNW-SSE), across strike (WSW to ENE) and at depth along the deposit (Figures 42, 43 and 44).

Assays are awaited for holes: NBE013 testing the northern strike extent of Esis (about 300m north of NBE001), NBE014 testing the central-western width extent of the deposit, infill holes NBE012 + NBE015 (on Line 560N) and NBE008 + NBE010 at the Pele Prospect (about 1,200m northwest of NBE001). Future drilling will use mineralogical, geochemical and geophysical information to vector towards the hotter and higher grade zones at depth and across strike.

Refer to the Plan, Long Section and Cross Section (Figures 42-44) to visualise the orientation of the copper mineralisation and Tables 6-9 for results & information. The maximum copper assay was 0.71% over 2.2m and gold was 0.15 g/t over 2.0m. Molybdenite was noted to increase with depth to a maximum of 94ppm over 2.0m and was typically confined to discreet zones.

Lithology is predominantly diorite alternating with quartz diorite and is cross cut by felsic dykes. Multiple breccias and stockworks were noted. Rocks are typically clay altered at surface passing into propylitic – phylic - potassic (at depth). Anhydrite is noted as being strong from 209m to end of hole.

Holes



NBE010, NBE011 and NBE012 are still being sampled by OTML. Assay results for holes NBE008, NBE013, NBE014 and NBE015 will be released when they are made available /compiled.

The long section in Figure 43 shows that the mineralisation in the upper zone is relatively contiguous near surface between all the holes drilled to date. Figure 44 is a cross section showing the downhole mineralisation. Refer to the ASX release dated 20/8/2012 for additional drill cross sections relating to Esis.

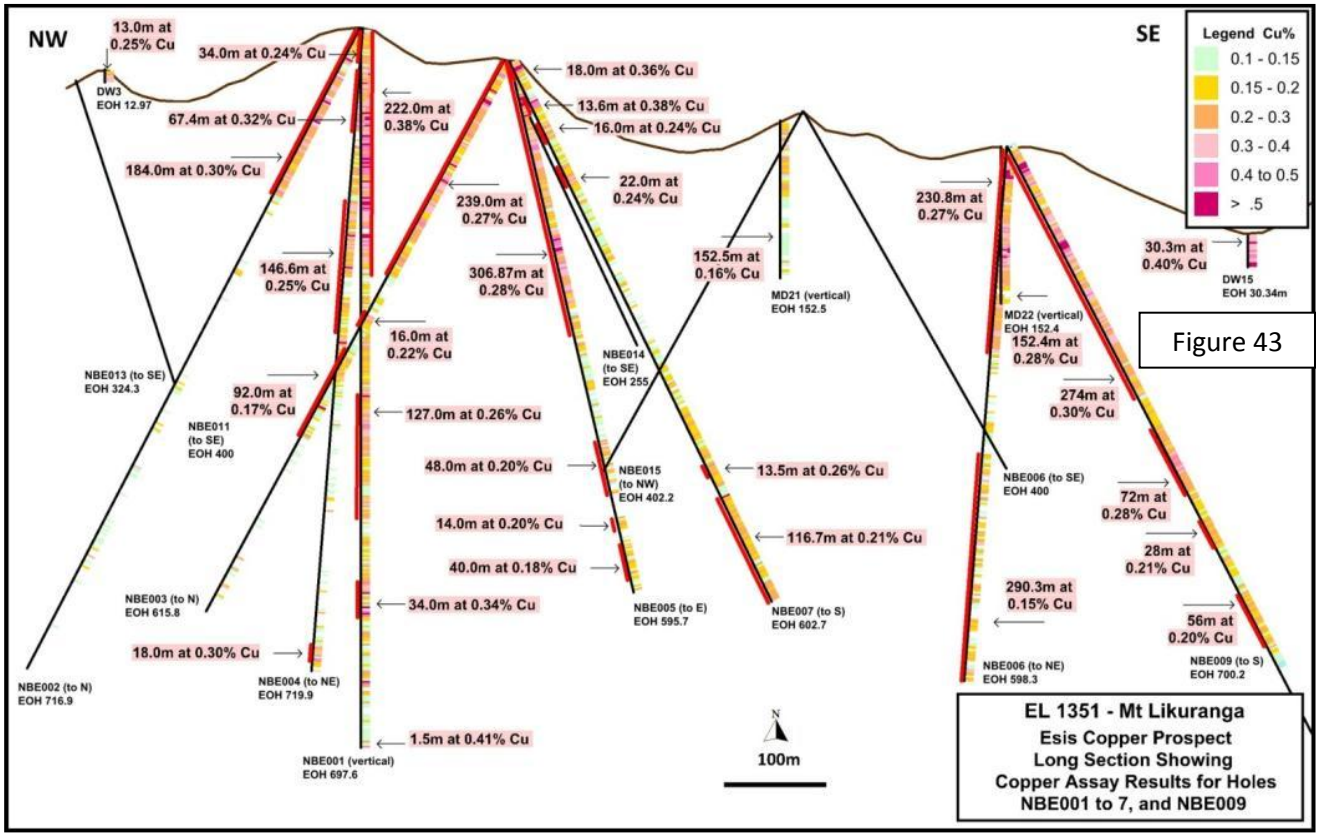


Figure 43

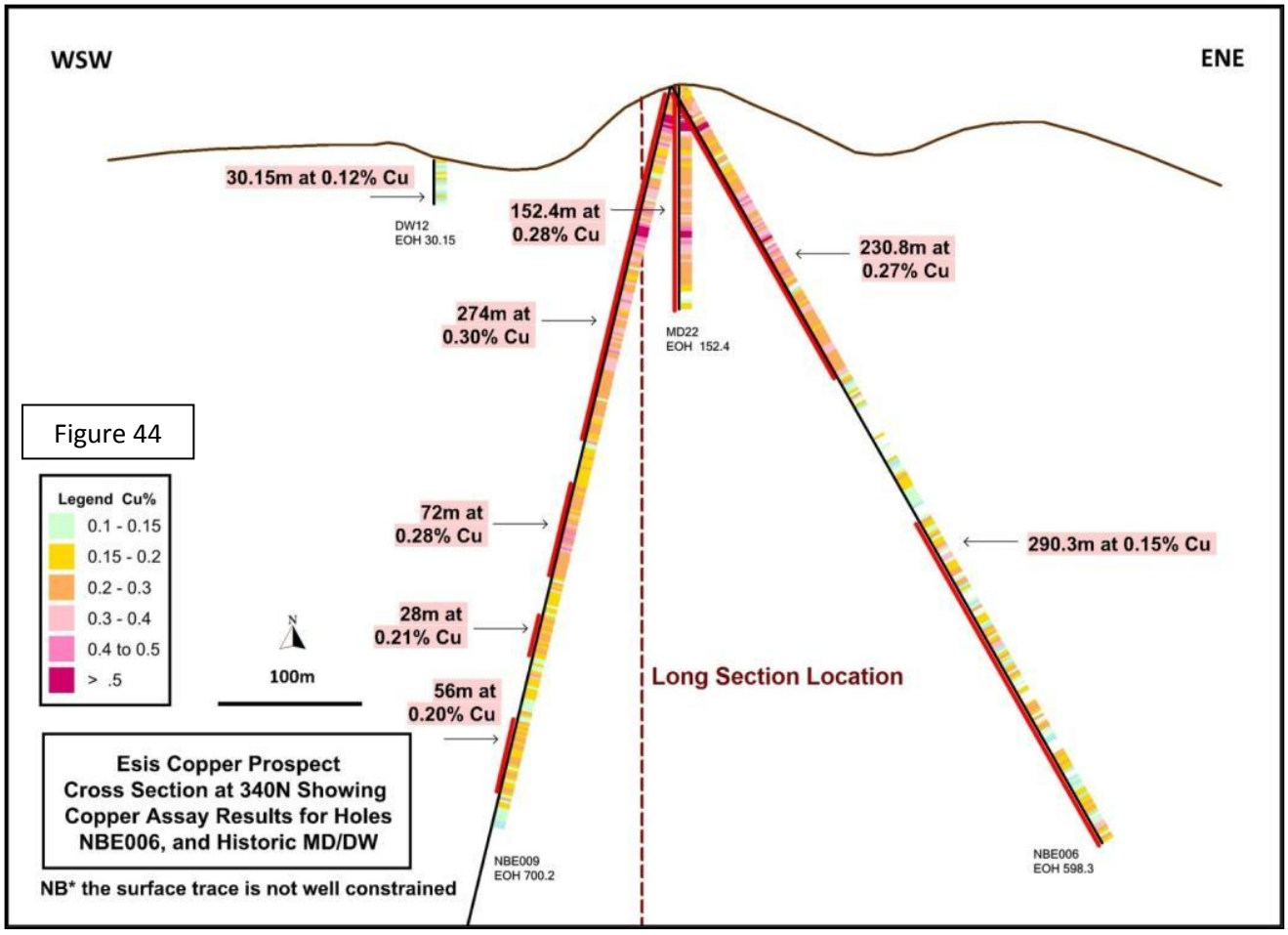


Figure 44

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 west, east, north, 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).

Table 7 **EL 1351 - Esis Prospect JV Drill Hole Location and Orientation Information**

Hole Number	Collar Coordinates		RL	End of Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (GN)	Inclination	Description
	Easting	Northing	(m)				
NBE001	356865	9428015	790	697.6	-	-90	Phase 1 - Central Inen Ridge
NBE002	356864	9428016	790	716.9	0	-60	Phase 1 - Central Inen Ridge
NBE003	356897	9427876	758	615.3	0	-60	Phase 1 - Central Inen Ridge
NBE004	356871	9428016	790	719.9	62	-60	Phase 1 - Central Inen Ridge
NBE005	356896	9427869	757	593.5	90	-60	Phase 1 - Central Inen Ridge
NBE006	357202	9427476	675	598.3	57	-60	Phase 1 - Central Inen Ridge
NBE007	356894	9427868	756	602.7	187	-60	Phase 1 - Central Inen Ridge
NBE008	355987	9428866	1117	602.6	110	-60	Phase 2 – Pele Cu Target
NBE009	357201	9427475	675	700.2	180	-60	Phase 1 – Southern Extn Esis
NBE010	355987	9428866	1054	307.0	0	-60	Phase 2 – Pele Au Target
NBE011	356825	9248304	739	55.4	110	-55	Phase 1 – Northern Extn Esis
NBE012	357060	9427629	709	400.0	147	-60	Phase 1 – Infill
NBE013	356825	9248304	739	324.3	110	-65	Phase 1 – Northern Extn Esis
NBE014	356595	9427707	703	255.0	120	-60	Phase 3 – South Esis Opportunity
NBE015	357060	9427630	676	402.2	320	-60	Phase 1 - Infill
				7590.9			

Table 8

Hole Number	Depth (m)	Northing (m)	Easting (m)
DW1	53.3	357061	9428336
DW2	30.5	356951	9428300
DW3	25.0	356848	9428283
DW4	30.3	357052	9428131
DW5	30.1	357145	9427955
DW6	25.0	357011	9427916
DW7	25.0	356874	9427918
DW8	30.4	357136	9427718
DW9	30.5	357379	9427269
DW10	29.7	357169	9427159
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	**1079.3**	**m**	

Details of drillholes completed at Esis are summarised below in Table 7 and Table 8 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 rational for the clustering of results to different depths downhole.

Reference datum is AMG Zone 56, AGD 66 – Easting's and Northing's are GPS pickup: RL calculated from distance - dip field surveying.

Hole NBE009 delivers multiple mineralised intercepts, the most notable being an extensive 576.6m grading 0.25% copper (0.1% cut-off) from 2.4m to 579m down hole. This long intercept contains higher grade zones of significance such as 14m grading 0.57% copper (from 21m), 18m grading 0.47% copper (from 107m) and 10m of 0.41% copper (from 349m). Refer to Table 6.

NBE009 was drilled on the same Pad as NBE006 (see Figure 42 for location) and was designed to test southern extension of the mineralisation. Weathering is predominant to 45m and copper mineralisation occurs in micro-fractures and fine disseminations. Gold is slightly elevated but is still considered insignificant with respect to a possible economic contribution. The assay results demonstrate the copper mineralisation is still open to the south.

To provide a complete picture of results to date, results from previously announced holes NBE001 - 007 are summarised as Table 9.

A copper mineralised zone about 215m wide was intersected in NBE014 from 40m to end of hole at 255m. The zone is characterised as a pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite-magnetite stockwork.

A 402m wide copper mineralised zone was intersected in NBE015 from surface and hosted primarily in andesite, basalt and siliceous breccias that are intruded by a series of felsic quartz porphyry dykes similar to NBE012. Mineralisation is dominantly pyrite-chalcopyrite and occurs as veins and along fractures in the volcanics whilst it tends to occur as disseminations within chloritised, hornfelsed and phylic altered matrices of mineralised siliceous breccias. Alteration is dominantly phylic, characterised by quartz-sericite-chlorite.

Core from hole NBE009 was cut in half onsite longitudinally by diamond bladed cut-off saw. Half core was sampled as appropriate relative to geology; they were flown to Tabubil for sample preparation and were assayed by Australian Analytical Laboratories in Townsville by fire assay (50g charge) for gold and ICP for copper, molybdenum, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic and other elements. Suitable internal standards are used as appropriate.

Table 9

Esis Deposit Complete Diamond Drill Hole Weighted Assay Highlights

Hole	From	(m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Copper (%)	Moly (ppm)
NBE001	**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
NBE002	**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
NBE003	**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
NBE004	**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
NBE005	**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**
NBE006	**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
	and	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**
NBE007	**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**
NBE008	**Not yet returned**					
NBE009	**Longest =**	**2.4**	**579.0**	**576.6m**	**0.25**	
	Incl.	7	281	274m	0.30	
	plus	**315.0**	**387.0**	**72m**	**0.28**	
	Incl.	**21.0**	**35.0**	**14m**	**0.57**	
	and	**95.0**	**99.0**	**4m**	**0.43**	
	and	107.0	125.0	18m	0.47	
	Incl.	**349.0**	**359.0**	**10m**	**0.41**	
	and	419.0	447.0	28m	0.21	
	and	463.0	467.0	4m	0.29	
	and	501.0	557.0	56m	0.20	

BULAGO - EL 1595

EL 1595 - Bulago is located in PNG between the World Class OK-Tedi porphyry copper-gold and the Porgera epithermal/intrusive related gold Deposits. Targets are porphyry copper- gold, high-grade epithermal gold and skarn gold deposits (Figure 45).

The prospects are located in a 4.5km x 6km well-defined gold, zinc and copper drainage anomaly covering a recessive intrusive in a sub-circular drainage basin, with anomalism continuing up to the peripheral limestones (demonstrating skarn potential). The Suguma Prospect has very high gold grades in structures and is located in the NW of the grid.

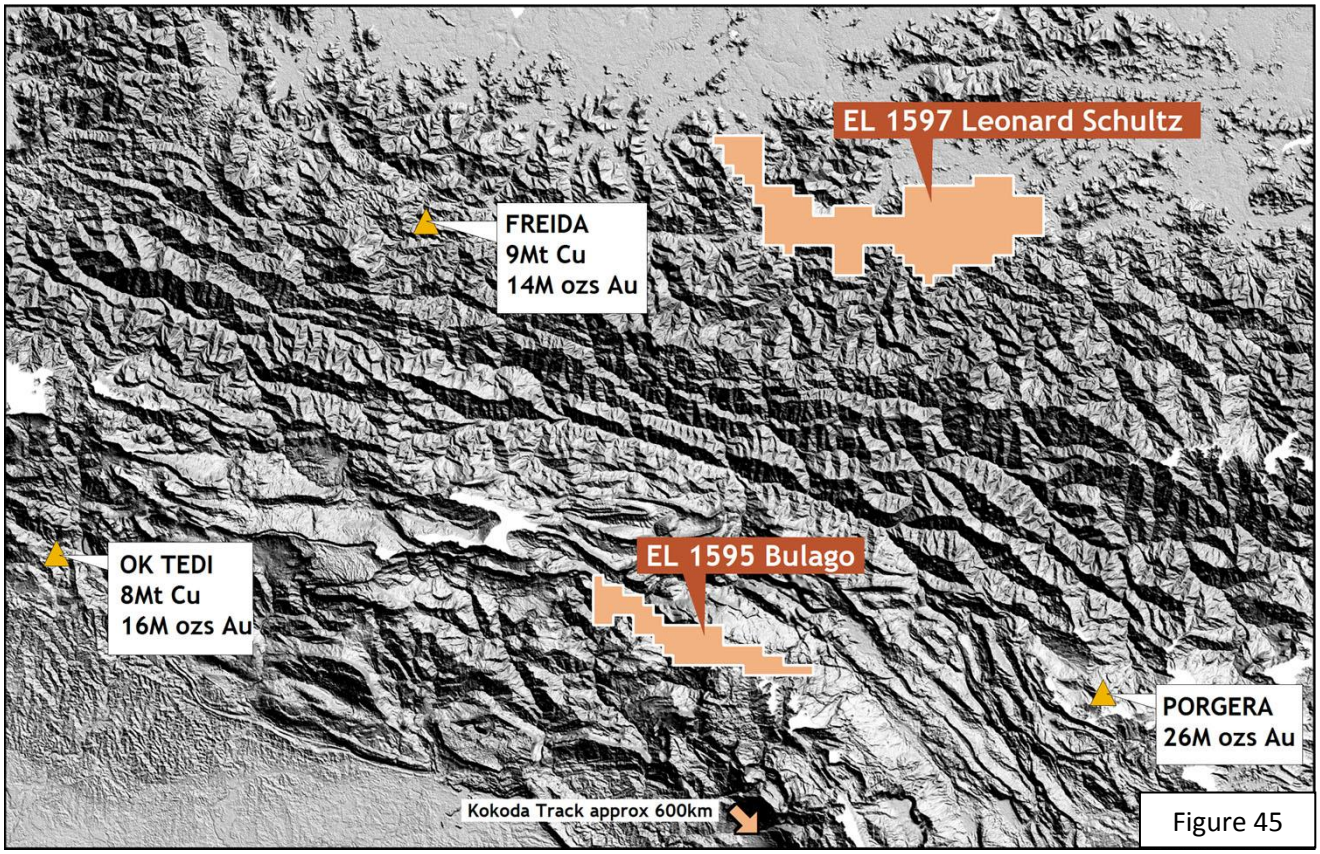


Figure 45

Nine drill holes have been completed by OTML at Bulago for 3,302.9m, including 2 holes at the Suguma high-grade gold Prospect. The geochemistry indicates two possible mineralisation events, a copper event with some gold and a gold only event.

Results were received and compiled for the remaining 3 drill holes from EL 1595, testing the Suguma high grade gold and the Bulago porphyry copper- gold targets.

Five narrow gold mineralised zones (+/-silver +/- zinc +/- arsenic) were cut by hole SUG002.

- A high-grade intercept of 27.0 g/t gold over 1.3m was demonstrated at the contact between the diorite and sediments (Figures 1 and 2).
- Four narrow zones of gold mineralisation were cut in hole SUG001, with a peak of 1.7m of 1.56 g/t.
- The targeted outcrop for SUG002 was 15m grading 24.7 g/t gold + 47g/t silver + 2.08% zinc (OTML assaying), however, the 27.0 g/t gold drill intercept contains 2,250ppm arsenic and insignificant silver and zinc, suggesting a different gold mineralising event.
- The Suguma Prospect area has 3 remaining zones with high-grade gold from continuous chip outcrop channel samples and several additional areas of continuing interest.
- The 3 zones are >130m to the east of the trace of SUG002 and include 4.0m of 135.6 g/t gold (with 6.0m of 21.1g/t gold along strike across East creek), 7.5m of 67.0 g/t gold (and 4.0m of 36.4 g/t gold along strike) and 10.0m of 14.3g/t gold.

- The porphyry geochemistry indicates two mineralisation events /zones, being copper + gold and gold only and significant weighted assay intercepts from BUL007 are:
- 95.3m grading 0.15 g/t gold (from 243m).
- 61.0m grading 0.18 g/t gold plus 0.10 % copper (from 350m).
- 42.2m grading 0.11 g/t gold plus 0.14% copper (from 538.8m down hole).

The seven holes drilled to date on the porphyry target have demonstrated substantial intercepts of low grade gold+/-copper, but have failed to locate substantial higher grade copper-gold mineralisation. However:

Grid based geochemistry historically demonstrated at least 14 gold in soil anomalies (Figure 48), with 3 about 1,000m long and Suguma actually the least impressive of all of them.

None of these gold in soil anomalies have yet been drill tested except Anomaly 1 (Figures 48 to 50) is approximately 1,000m x 500m and was cut by BUL005 and the bottom of BUL006.

Gold in soil Anomaly 3 is ~1,000m x 350m (Figure 50), it contains the peak gold in soil anomalism located on the grid, but remains to be tested by trenching and drilling.

The strongest zone of copper in soil geochemistry trends NNW (Anomaly 2 –Figures 48 & 50)) and is >1,200m x 125m. This anomaly also remain to be drilled.

OTML's primary target is a porphyry copper-gold deposit and not narrow a high-grade gold deposit. All data collected during the exploration programs to date will now be modelled and interpreted by OTML so they can determine their future course of action in relation to EL 1595- Bulago.

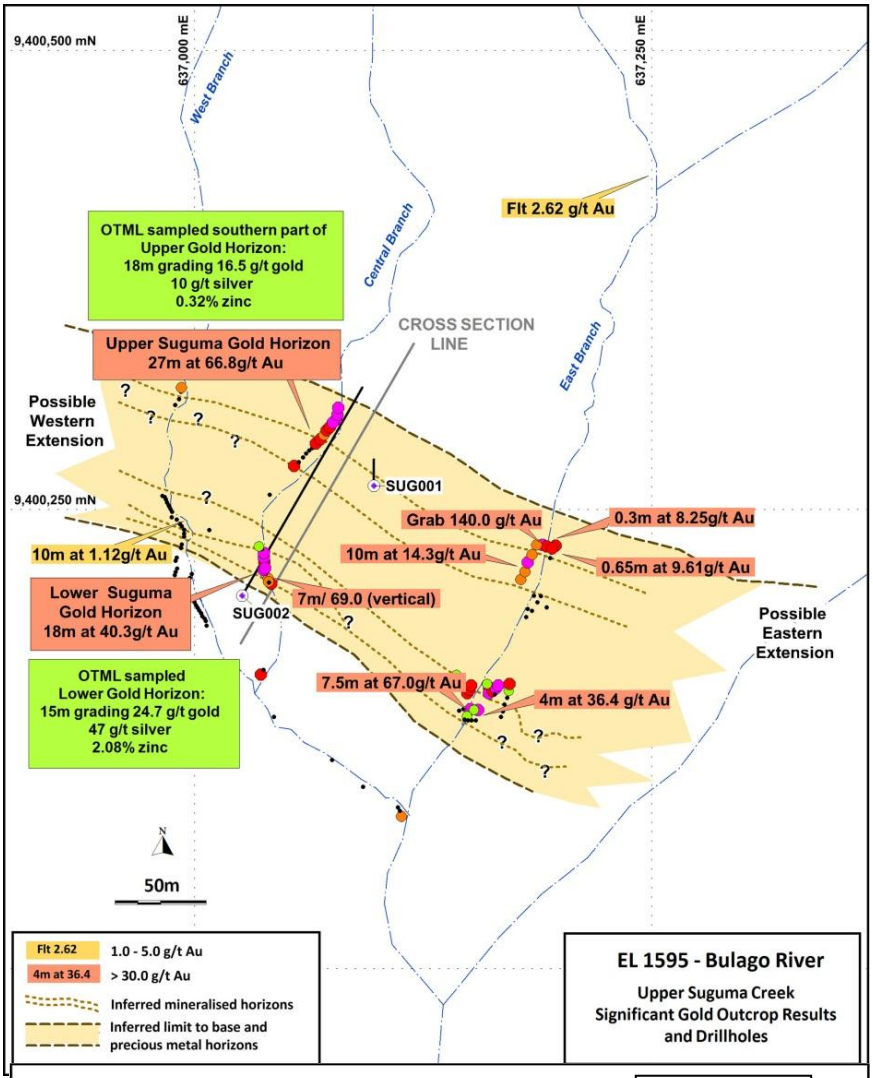


Figure 46

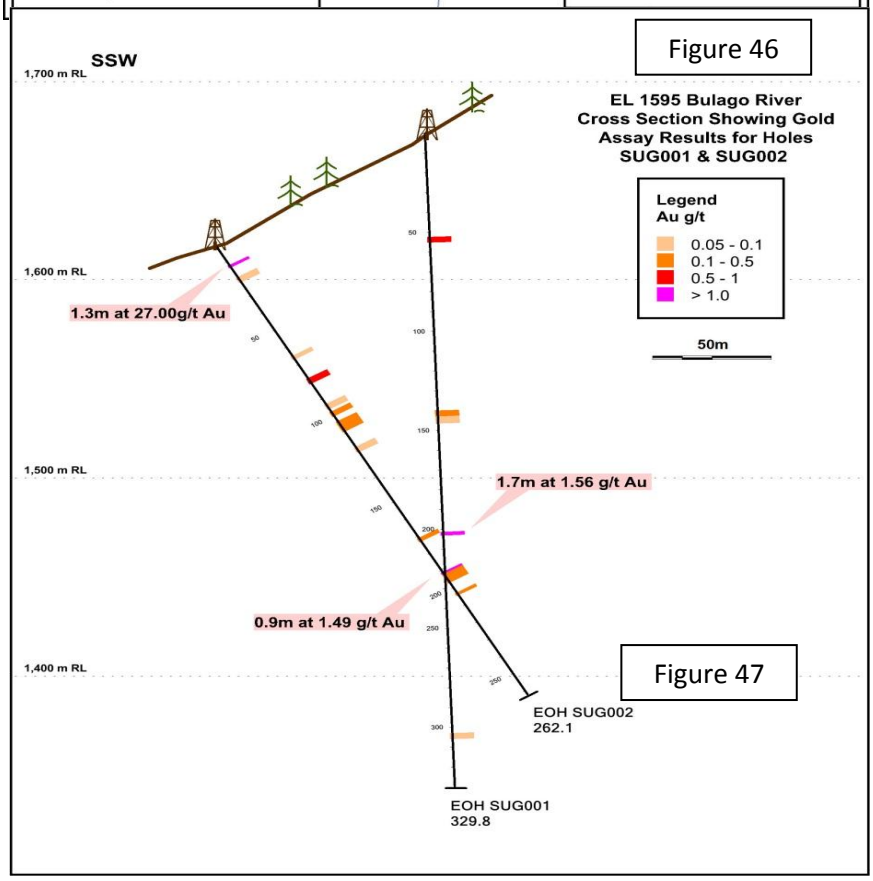
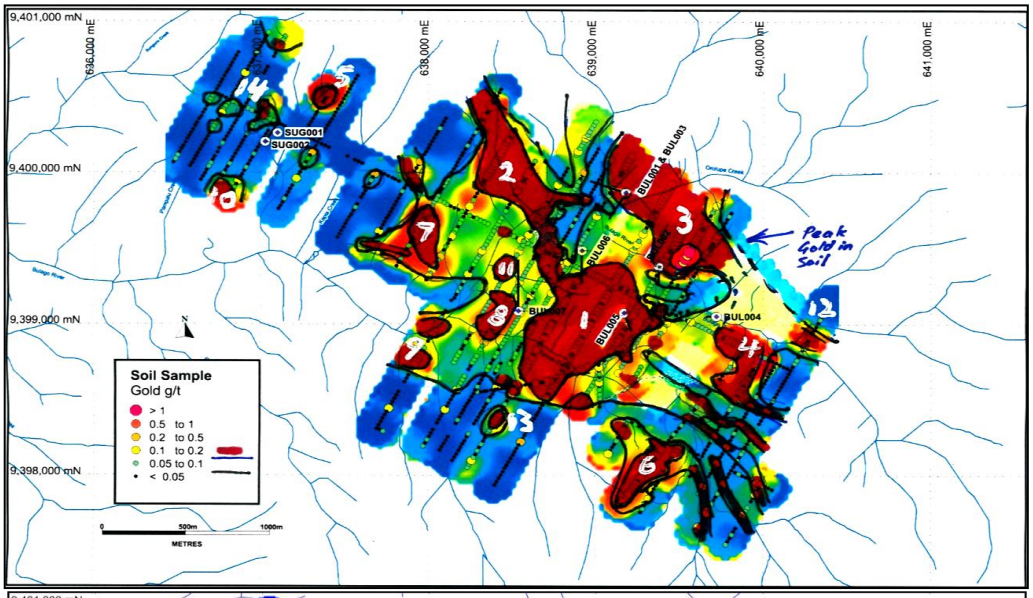


Figure 47

Details

Nine drill holes were completed by OTML at Bulago for 3,302.9m, including 2 holes at the Suguma high-grade gold Prospect.

Suguma Prospect cored holes SUG001 and 002, were completed in line with terms of the Frontier Joint Venture Agreement, to test a model for stacked quartz-precious-base metal veins and breccias dipping shallowly to the north and south and altered and mineralised intrusive dikes and sills in sandstones and graphitic siltstones and mudstones controlled by major WNW-ESE structures.



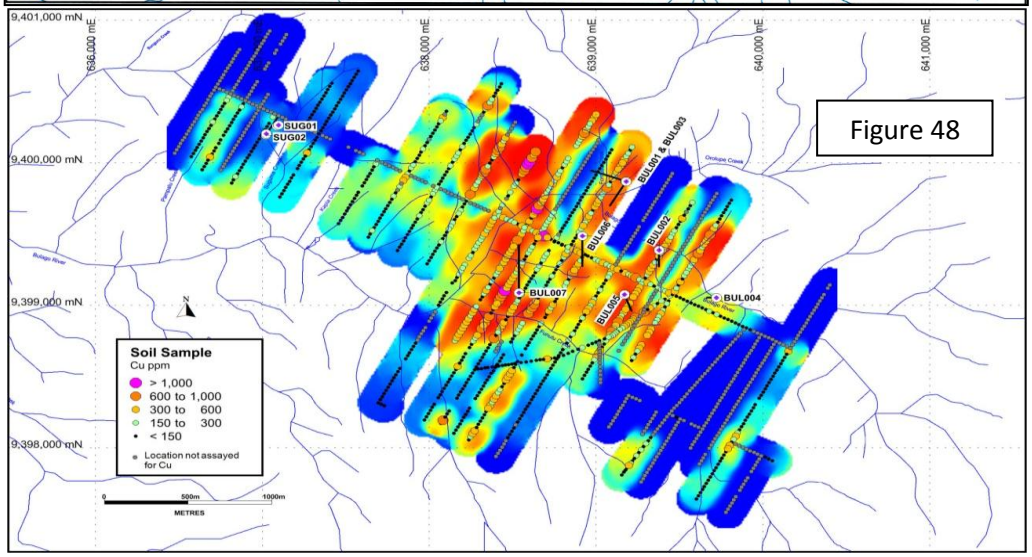


Figure 48

SUG001 was located within the "Central Mineralised Zone" surrounded by high-grade veins and drilled vertically to test for stacked veins dipping shallowly north and south and dikes and sills. The hole was extended to depth to test for mineralised porphyry.

SUG002 was located on the south side of the "Central Mineralised Zone" to test the width and extent of gold mineralisation. The hole intersected sparse mineralisation until 206.15m where it ceased.

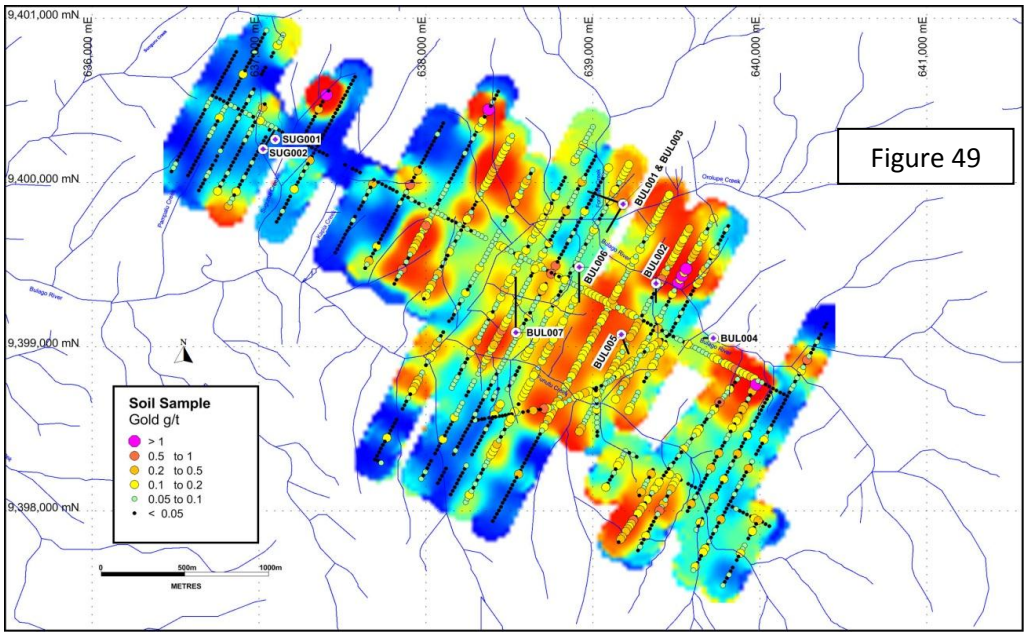


Figure 49

Both holes intersected sequences of alternating sandstones and graphitic siltstones and mudstones intruded by multiple bodies of diorite, hornblende diorite and hornblende porphyry. Dikes and sills are mostly only weakly altered and very poorly mineralised with thin and sparse veinlets and filled fractures.

The sediments are often hornfelsed but only locally bleached except in SUG001 where they are strongly bleached from 264.8-307.75m contacting weakly altered diorite at the bottom of the hole. Graphite is strong throughout the finer-grained sediments and is possibly linked to gold mineralisation.

Table 10 contains weighted drill assay results for SUG001 and 002, Table 11 has them for BUL007, Table 12 has other drill results to date and Table 13 has drill collar information (reference datum is AMG Zone 54, AGD 66).

Holes BUL001 - BUL006 each returned one or more intercepts of mineralisation with greater than 1.0 g/t gold, with BUL001 returning (at 0.1% copper cut-off) 124m grading 0.13 % copper + 0.06 g/t gold (from 119 to 243m), plus 76.1m grading 0.15% copper + 0.16 g/t gold (from 267 to 343.1m), plus 12.7m grading 0.11% copper + 0.10 g/t gold (from 371.8 to 384.5m) and 21m grading 0.42g/t gold + no significant copper (from 407 to 428m), including 3m of 2.04 g/t gold.

BUL002 demonstrated 63.2m grading 0.12% copper + 0.10 g/t gold. Peak results included 5.9m of 1.71 g/t gold in hole BUL003, with up to 0.22% copper, 17.4 g/t silver and 118 ppm molybdenum. BUL007 is the final hole of the Bulago prospect porphyry testing program testing part of the main magnetic anomaly and an outlier and geologists noted it was the most encouraging from the program. The hole was collared on the western margin of a 200ppm copper anomaly in a small 0.2g/t gold soil anomaly (near a small area of >400ppm copper in soils) and it intersected an extensive 550m section of calc-potassic alteration with chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation occurs in the top 340m of BUL007 with insignificant copper. Anomalous copper occurs in multiple zones from 340m on and is typically associated with gold. Molybdenum was low, with 3 samples >100ppm and 96% less than 35ppm. The hole was terminated at 649.6m. Intercepts are defined by 0.1 g/t gold and 0.1 % copper, if copper or gold is less than 0.1 then it is not tabulated and intercepts must be greater than 2m long.

Table 13 **Bulago drill hole collar and orientation information**

DH_ID	AGD66_E	AGD66_N	RL (m)	Azimuth (true)	Dip	Total Depth
BUL007	638539	9399087	1655	0	-59	649.6
SUG001	637098	9400263	1673.9	0	-87.5	329.8m
SUG002	637026	9400203	1617.9	30	-60	262.1m

Table 10 **SUG001 and 002 weighted drill assay results**

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Gold g/t
SUG001	**52.3**	**55.0**	**2.7**	**0.95**
	140.0	143.0	3.0	0.16
	201.3	**203.0**	**1.7**	**1.56**
SUG002	**12.0**	**13.3**	**1.3**	**27.00**
	78.0	**81.0**	**3.0**	**0.86**
	97.4	109.0	11.6	0.11
	171.0	173.0	2.0	0.18
	191.0	204.3	13.3	0.21

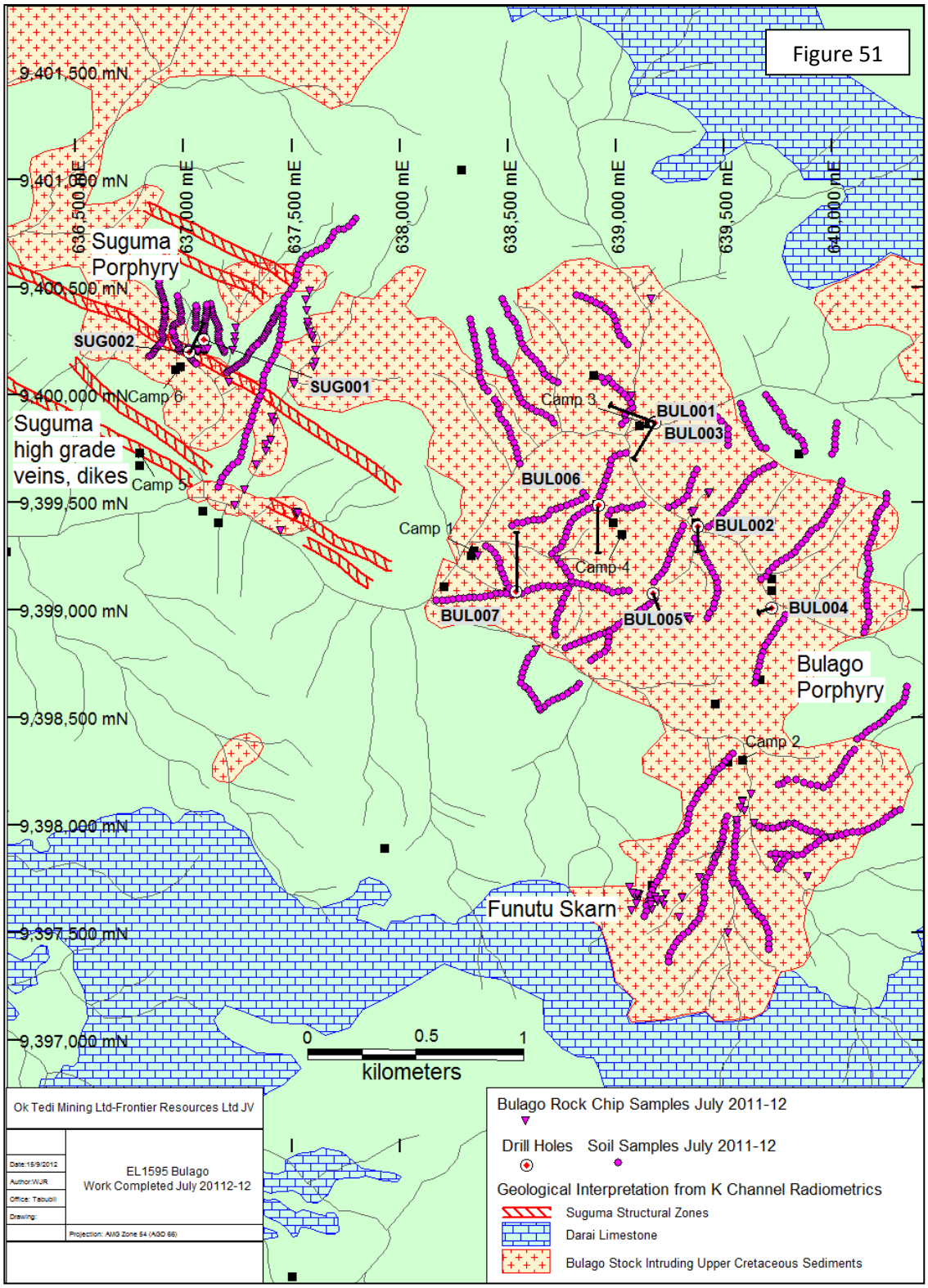
Table 11 **BUL007 weighted assay drill results**

Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
62.0	71.1	9.1	0.13	
134.2	143.0	8.8	0.16	
155.0	160.0	5.0	0.11	
175.0	179.0	4.0	0.20	
189.0	199.0	10.0	0.11	
243.0	338.3	95.3	0.15	
350.0	411.0	61.0	0.18	0.10
432.7	438.0	5.3	0.15	
496.0	502.0	6.0		0.11
507.4	513.0	5.6	0.18	0.28
519.0	527.0	8.0		0.11
538.8	581.0	42.2	0.11	0.14
597.0	601.0	4.0		0.12

Table 12 **Bulago Drill Results to Date**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)
BUL001	29.5	39.0	9.5	0.32	137
plus	119.0	343.1	224.1	0.06	**1255**
incl	267.0	343.1	76.1	0.16	**1510**
plus	359.5	369.2	9.7	0.21	124
plus	**371.8**	**384.5**	**12.7**	**0.10**	**1061**
plus	385.6	388.0	2.4	0.54	550
plus	407.0	428.0	21.0	0.42	100
incl	**422.0**	**425.0**	**3.0**	**2.04**	101
Entire Hole	439.0	440.3	1.3	0.10	828
BUL002	**27.8**	**91.0**	**63.2**	**0.10**	**1152**
incl	**86.1**	**87.0**	**0.9**	**1.32**	585
BUL003	19.1	389.6	370.5	0.06	347
incl	63.5	139.4	**75.9**	0.04	674
plus	**367.1**	**373.0**	**5.9**	**1.71**	92
plus	**379.0**	**381.0**	**2.0**	**0.50**	178
BUL004	**80.0**	**81.5**	**1.5**	**1.22**	280
BUL005	0.0	363.1	363.1	0.09	95
incl	**197.0**	**199.0**	**2.0**	**1.80**	173
BUL006	**20.5**	**22.0**	**1.5**	**3.19**	158
plus	**83.9**	**85.5**	**1.6**	**2.57**	199

OTML have been undertaking systematic ridge and spur soil sampling to complement Frontier's historic grid based work. This work will provide excellent geochemical coverage and enhanced vectoring for future drilling. The data is being obtained now to be modelled by Frontier.



Core from holes BUL007- 006 was cut in half onsite longitudinally by diamond bladed cut-off saw. Half core and SUG 002 was sampled as appropriate relative to geology; they were flown to Tabubil for sample preparation and were assayed by Australian Analytical Laboratories in Townsville by fire assay (50g charge) for gold and ICP for copper, molybdenum, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic and other elements. Suitable internal standards are used as appropriate.

EAST NEW BRITAIN - EL 1592

A very large aeromagnetic and radiometric geophysical survey was completed by OTML Ltd at the East New Britain Joint Venture, located on the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain Island, in the NE of Papua New Guinea (Figure 52).

The geophysical survey covers the entire 1,003 sq km area of Exploration License 1592 at a 50m sensor height on 200m traverse spacing, with 2,000m spaced tie lines, for ~5,959 line kilometres total (refer to Figure 52 for the EL and survey boundaries).

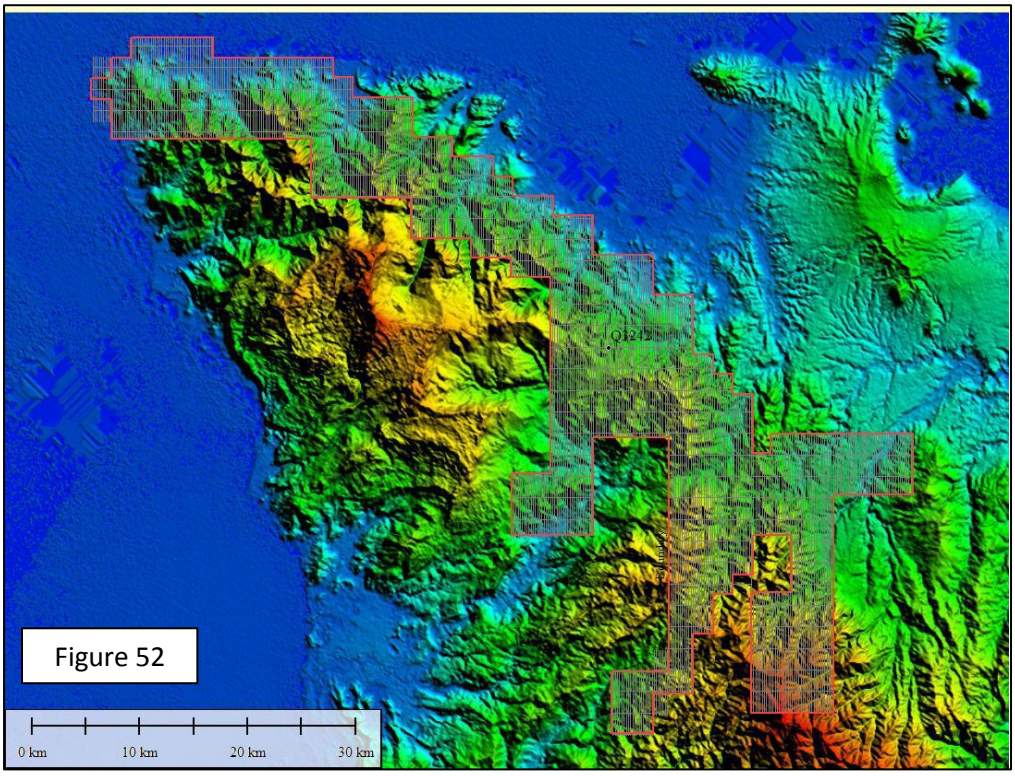


Figure 52

Interpretation of the survey data was undertaken by specialist geophysical consultants in conjunction with OTML and was integrated with the existing geological and geochemical information to discriminate and rank targets for follow up exploration, including drilling scheduled for March.

The Cape Lambert area is located at the north-western tip of New Britain Island in the Gazelle Peninsula and it contains a number of adjoining, highly prospective prospects / targets (Doilene, Langinoa, Rangarere, Rakarakora, Namalang and Timbaka). Trenching, soil sampling and other geophysical methods were undertaken in some of these prospects, particularly Doilene and Langinoa.

The magnetite and calc-silicate bodies occur in Doilene, Rangarere and Langinoa. These skarns and host rocks contain elevated copper values and therefore may be associated with porphyry copper style mineralisation and alteration systems. Porphyry Cu-Au related mineralisation styles (contact skarns) however, are seen as both possible and attractive targets.

CENTRAL NEW BRITAIN – EL 1598

The Central New Britain tenement has multiple targets including:

- The 9km long Uasilau/Yau Yau porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum prospect
- The Pelepuna zinc - gold skarn + porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum prospect
- The Gavuvu copper- gold Prospect
- The Zinc - gold skarn Prospect at Alar River (+ a hidden porphyry copper-gold deposit)
- 1 x epithermal /intrusive silver-gold occurrence at Gavuvu
- 1 x aeromag porphyry signature
- Other low ranked targets include Bangula (Cu), Big Pululu Skarn, Lululoa Skarn, Kololona Skarn and Aria South gold Prospect.

TASMANIA - TORQUE MINING LTD

Frontier completed the In-Specie distribution of Torque Mining Limited Shares (as approved by Shareholders on 21 December 2012) was completed on 9 January 2013. Each Frontier Shareholder received one Torque share for every 10.134889 Frontier Shares held as at 3 January 2013.

Please refer to our website at www.frontierresources.com.au to view the letter from Torque that has been sent to every Frontier Shareholder receiving Torque shares.

Figure 53 shows the location of subsidiary Torques Tasmanian properties on the State produced Mineral Prospectivity plan. Note that the Cethana Project area is in the highest rank prospectivity belt.

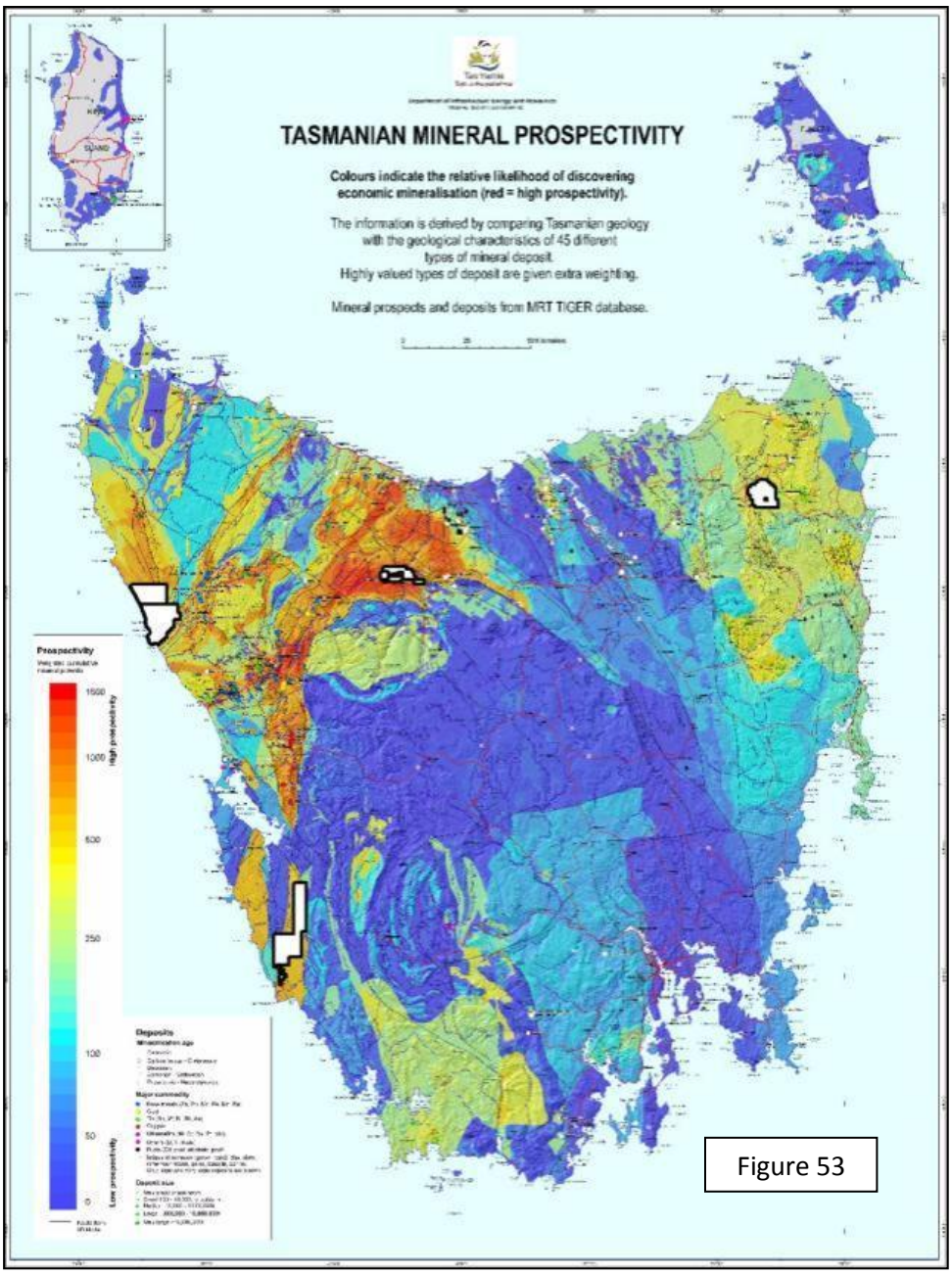


Figure 53

QUINTESSENTIAL RESOURCES LTD NEW BRITAIN JOINT VENTURE

Formalised a Strategic Alliance and subscribed for ~10% equity in Papua New Guinea focussed, mineral explorer Quintessential Resources Ltd (ASX: QRL), via their Non Renounceable Rights Issue (7,280,012 shares for $618,801.02).

Signed a Heads of Agreement with QRL to commence a 50/50 Contributing Joint Venture, over a total area of 10,280 sq km on the island of New Britain, to advance each company's recently granted Exploration Licenses noted below.

QRL	Aria River	EL 2045
	Open Bay	ELA 2046 (under application)
FNT	Whiteman Range	EL 2047
	Gasmata	EL 2057
	Nakanai Mts	ELA 2058 (under application)

- The QRL New Britain JV supplies Frontier with the most extensive tenement interests and exposure for possible exploration success on the island of New Britain.
- The tenements are all prospective for major porphyry copper and/or epithermal gold deposits.
- A field crew has commenced work at the Bullseye Anomaly in the Gasmata EL and will begin the initial ground assessment of the compelling Stoneleigh porphyry Prospect in QRL's EL 2045, in February 2013.
- Virtually no exploration has been conducted over most of the tenements, due to locally extensive limestone and/or volcanic rocks. The thickness of the limestone is unknown
- An aeromagnetic/radiometric survey will be planned for later 2013 covering the ELs to locate porphyry copper target signatures and to allow the definition of dilatant structural zones. These targets will be follow-up with geochemical - geological evaluation and subsequent drilling if warranted
- The Joint Venture maximises FNT's chances for success in New Britain and reduces risk with the new ELs, by having half as much equity but in twice as many project areas.
- Frontier will manage /operate the Joint Venture on behalf of the partners.
- Earn-In Joint Ventures will be sought, ideally with a major mining companies for the 'natural' eastern and western tenement clusters, or individual tenements or exploration will be funded by pro-rata (50/50) contributions.

Quintessential Resources was noted by the Financial Review as one of the top 10 'mining' IPO's on the Australian Stock Exchange for 2011.

- A de-facto alliance has existed between FNT and QRL since it listed in August last year with the company's sharing 3 operations /drilling /management plus ancillary staff, to improve the overall capability, productivity and cost effectiveness of both companies.
- QRL has been exploring its flagship Bismarck property (EL 1727) in the highlands of PNG, successfully drilling 4 high grade gold, porphyry copper and/or skarn target areas (with 14 shallow to deep holes).
- Very attractive skarn targets have been identified at QRL's Irak Prospect, that are being further evaluated.
- EL 1727's Giwi porphyry copper Prospect, the Goodenough /Fergusson and Normanby ELs plus M'Sende ELA all are exciting areas for the possible discovery of major mineral deposits.

Chairman Peter McNeil M.Sc. commented:

> *Frontier's financial position has been progressively improving from mid-year, with the cash flow that has been generated from our commercial drilling and heavy equipment leasing. Our*

'contractor' cash flow is funding exploration at the Sudest gold project and a Strategic Alliance with PNG focussed Quintessential Resources Ltd.

Papua New Guinea is Australia's closest neighbour and a democratic country that is becoming better perceived as a stable place to invest, particularly considering the political and sovereign risks continuing to emerge from a number of the previously "must be there" investment countries.

Frontier's growth strategy has been to acquire highly prospective open ground, undertake value adding exploration and obtain a Joint Venture for a significant deferred carried equity in the projects. One difficulty for continued organic growth has become the increasing lack of prospective ground available for new EL applications.

The Alliance is positive because it enhances Frontier's probability of success, should make it easier to market the JV tenements and because of the operational and fiscal synergies that result from staff and remote office 'sharing'; it also gives us the opportunity to capitalise on our investment when Quintessential's drilling is successful.

Frontier's Board looks forward to substantial future exploration success from the company's extensive Joint Venture tenement position in New Britain with partners Quintessential Resources, Newcrest Mining and Ok Tedi Mining Ltd.

Quintessential's Aria River Porphyry Copper and Gold Exploration Licence covers 2,500 sq km of volcanics and overlying limestones and is prospective for porphyry copper - gold -molybdenum, porphyry gold - copper; both high, low sulphidation epithermal deposits.

Extremely limited historic work 16 years ago showed copper >0.1% in two different rock types along with effectively all the samples collected being anomalous in molybdenum and arsenic with trace gold. Copper was generally low.

The limestones that overlie the volcanics are quartz veined and arsenic and molybdenum anomalous, demonstrating close proximity to a mineralising system.

Aria River is situated on New Britain Island and is located adjoining and immediately east of the Newcrest / Frontier Andewa Joint Venture. The tenement contains the Stoneleigh Prospect, which is a large zone of anomalous copper, gold, molybdenum and arsenic associated with volcanics and limestone and is located at the central western edge of the exploration licence.

The Stoneleigh Prospect is mineralised everywhere sampled, possibly indicating possible porphyry copper - gold - molybdenum mineralisation. It is located on and to the north of a major WNW trending crustal structure (Lamogai Structure - as verified by a major earthquake last year at 70km depth) at the intersection of a NNE trending 'transfer' fault (Aria River fault), demonstrating the 'plumbing' system is well developed to enable the potential formation of significant mineral deposits.

The Stoneleigh Prospect covers about 50 km^2 of volcanics + peripheral limestone, with only very limited stream sediment /pan concentrate geochemical sampling completed by BHP Minerals in 1996 (only 36 float rock samples from the region in a 1 day reconnaissance program).

Two of the reconnaissance samples returned assays of >0.1% copper (0.1% was the analysis method maximum reading and the actual value was not later determined by a method capable of reading a higher limit), with weak but definitely anomalous gold, silver and molybdenum with strong arsenic.

The average of the 36 reconnaissance samples was 165 ppm arsenic + 25 ppm molybdenum + 0.02 g/t gold + 96 ppm copper. This shows the area is significantly molybdenum and arsenic anomalous - indicators of being proximal to porphyry copper or porphyry gold mineralising systems. A list of 19 samples is attached at Appendix 1, complete with original descriptions.

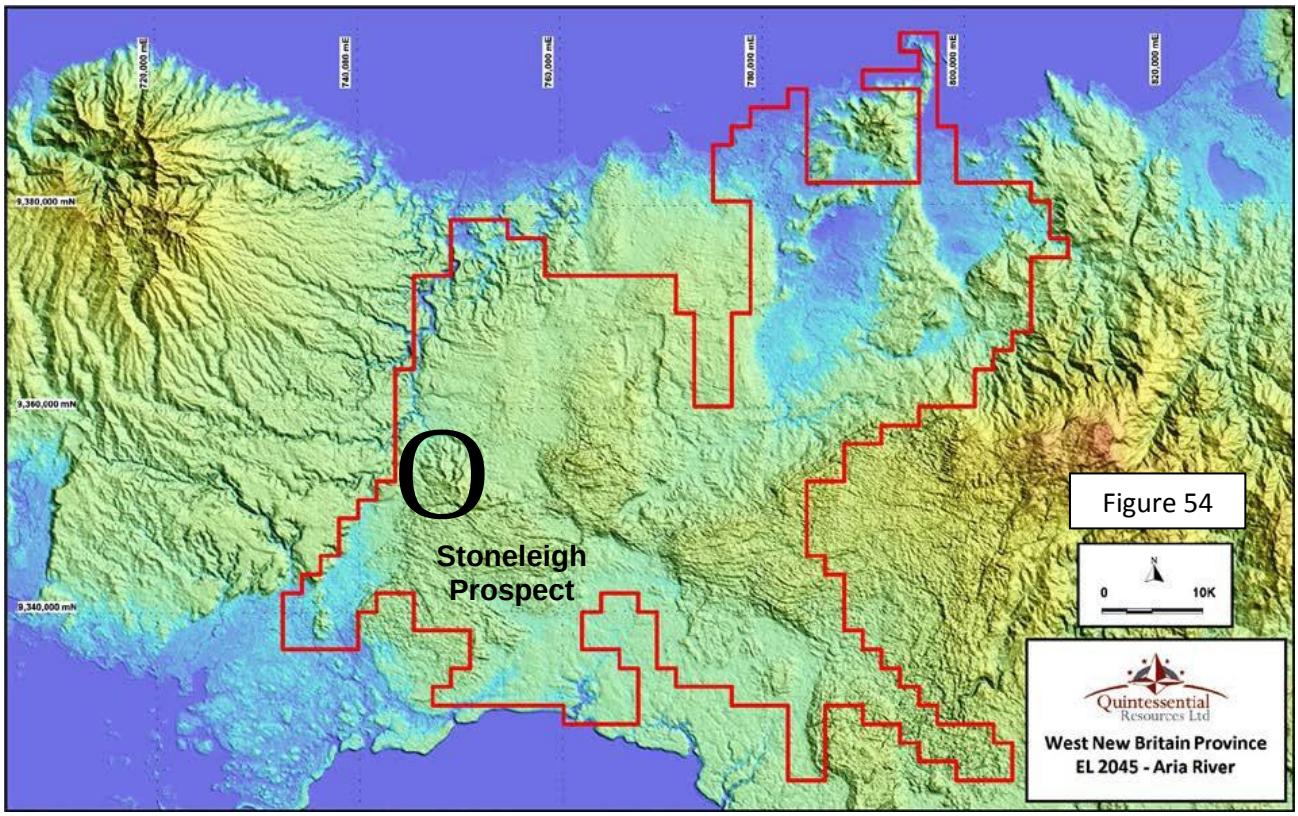


Figure 54 : SRTM topographic image showing EL 2045 Aria River and the Stoneleigh Prospect

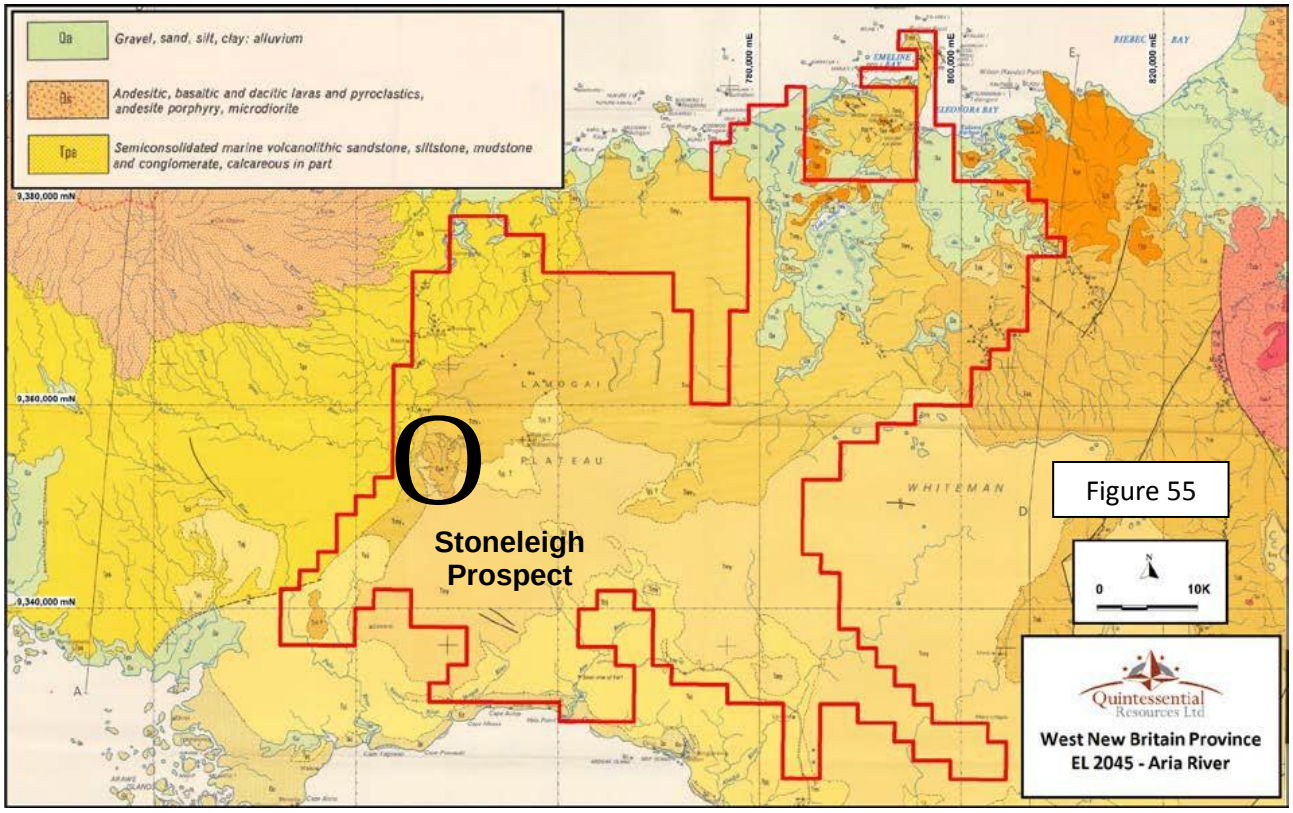


Figure 55 : PNG Geological Survey plan showing EL 2045 - Aria River and the Stoneleigh Prospect.

Mineralised rock types sampled included:

- Basalt, (or tuff, unaltered. 2-5% quartz veining with 1% pyrite and strong 2-5% magnetite, possibly 1-2% chalcopyrite).
- Tuffaceous andesite (with strong limonite on fractures and open spaced quartz – chalcedony veins).
- Epithermal quartz vein (with lattice & cockscomb texture, vuggy quartz. 1-2% pyrite and confirmed by Petrology).
- Strongly silicified and acid leached rock, with minor pyrite (suggestive of a high sulphidation epithermal gold deposit).
- Strong silicification, disrupted chalcedonic quartz, ~1% strong haematite.
- Altered microdiorite, volcanic breccia and tuff.

Additional conceptual targets occur in the tenement within the lightly explored volcanics and under limestone cover rocks at other major structural intersections. Limestone at Stoneleigh contains molybdenum and strong arsenic associated with quartz veining demonstrating that the limestones were in contact with mineralising fluids.

CORPORATE

Appointment of Mr Martin Otway M.Sc., as a Non-Executive Director.
Mr Otway is currently a Portfolio Manager at OPVS Group Pte Ltd in Singapore, focused on developing resource based investment funds and providing Corporate Finance advisory services for smaller cap resource companies.

Martin was the Treasurer and Head of Credit Trading Asia, at Unicredit Bank A.G., Singapore Branch for 10 years prior to OPVS. In this role he developed and managed the Proprietary Credit Trading Desk focussing on Asia, Japan and Australia. Mr Otway also managed the Unicredit Bank Singapore's on and off-balance sheet credit exposures and was consistently voted one of "The Most Astute Bond Investors in Asia" by The Asset magazine. Mr Otway has been a longer term shareholder in Frontier Resources and presently owns 14.62 million shares or approximately 4.8% of the Company. Martin also subscribed for 1 million shares in the Frontier's subsidiary, Torque Mining Ltd.'s, Seed Capital raising in mid-2012.

Peter McNeil, Chairman and Managing Director, said "Frontier is very pleased that we have attracted such a well experienced finance professional to the Company and its Board of Directors. We anticipate that Martin will provide astute advice regarding financial issues and also assist with promoting and marketing the Company, particularly in SE Asia".

Shareholders granted Directors a total of 18 million options in Frontier at 6.1c strike price, exercisable for 5 years.

'Significant' ASX announcements released subsequent to the last quarterly report were:

24th October, 2012	Appointment Of Director
4th November 2012	Form 603 Notice of Initial Substantial Holder
6th November 2012	High Grade Gold Demonstrated at Depth in the Komsen Structure - Andewa Project
5th November 2012	Mt Schrader Geophysical Data Received and Interesting Aeromagnetic and Radiometric Anomalies are Noted
28th November 2012	Maiden Exploration at the High Grade Gold Sudest Project Highlights Future Potential
3rd December 2012	Two Exploration License Granted In New Britain, PNG
4th December 2012	Strategic Alliance and 50/50 Joint Venture with Quintessential Resources Ltd
17th December 2012	576.6m Grading 0.25% Copper from Surface in NBE009, Porphyry Mineralisation Demonstrated in Multiple Zones over a +1,000m Strike Length at Esis

21st December 2012	Narrow High-Grade Gold and Long Low-Grade Porphyry Gold and Copper-Gold Intercepts at Bulago
9th January 2013	Assay Results for Andewa Drill Holes ADH010, 011, 014, 015 and 016
10th January 2013	In Species distribution of Frontier's Torque Shares to FNT Shareholders

For additional information relating to Frontier Resources and/ or its projects, 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.