ADDRESS
Office J, Level 2, 1139 Hay St.
West Perth, WA, 6005
Australia

PHONE
+61 (8) 9486 4036
ABN
96 095 684 389

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

ASX: FNT

ASX Limited
Market Announcements Platform

31st October 2016

TECHNICAL REPORT – QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Frontier Resources Ltd (ASX: FNT) (the **Company**) is focussed on mineral exploration in Papua New Guinea (**PNG**) and its 100% interests in the Bulago and Muller Exploration Licences. PNG is recognised as being highly prospective and the Company is targeting copper+/- gold +/-molybdenum porphyries and intrusive related epithermal gold deposits in the Papuan Fold Belt.

The Fold Belt contains the Ok Tedi porphyry copper-gold Mine (located 120km WNW), Porgera intrusive/ epithermal related gold Mine (100km east) and Kili Teke porphyry copper-gold Deposit (50km east). The giant Grasberg porphyry copper-gold +skarns is in this same zone in West Papua.

Drilling commenced at Bulago's Swit Kai Central Lower Horizon on 7 September. Four diamond core holes (161.3m total of HQ TT) were completed, that targeted flat lying 1630m RL /conformable and moderate SSW dipping gold mineralised zones.

The drill rig moved to "Pad 2" in East Creek on October 6th, obliquely targeting (down strike and across dip) a 3.0m wide zone, 50-degree south dipping zone that graded 45.2 g/t gold in previous jackhammer channel samples. Refer ASX Announcement 4 July 2014.

Five diamond core holes (153.7m total of HQ TT) were completed on the East Creek Lower Horizon, targeting a moderate/steep SSW dipping gold mineralised zone. The brief geological logs available from each hole on Pad 2 indicate significant megascopic sulphide mineralisation and quartz veining has been intersected in the core in the upper parts of the holes. Intense quartz sulphide mineralisation and veining is concentrated along the contact zone of competent black mudstone and intrusive, primarily in the mudstone.

The program has been paused after completion of drilling work on Pad 2 for field break for the crew. Core samples are awaiting airfreight at this stage.

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

Due to delays in the Swit Kai program, it is now intended to defer drilling a porphyry target in the Valley.

An Aster satellite alteration, structural evaluation and report by P. Swiridiuk - Aimex Geophysics and Frontier Director was completed. A total of 22 targets were defined for follow-up, with 8 targets at Swit Kia and 14 in the Bulago Valley. The Conclusions from the report are quoted below and it is attached.

DETAILS

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

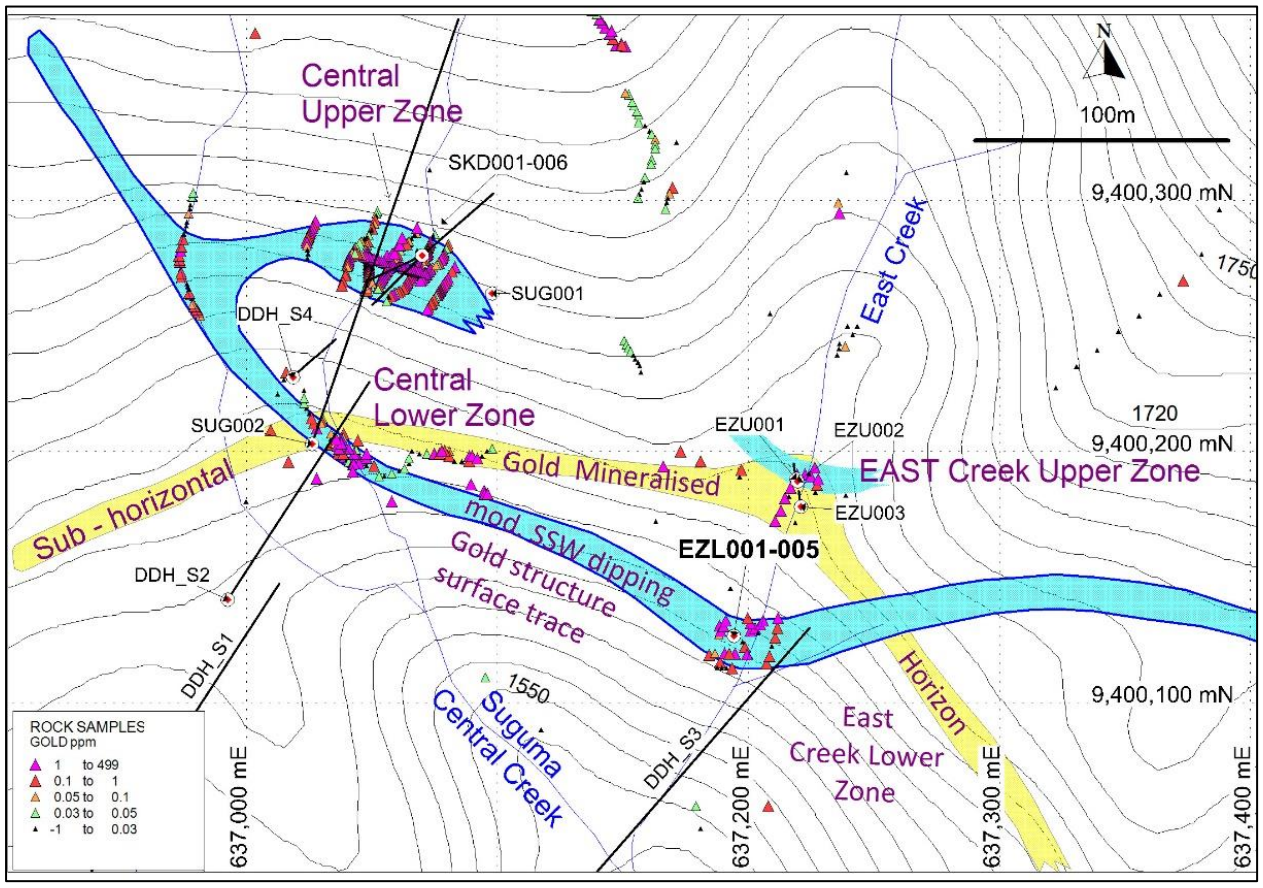
There is excellent strike continuity potential that can now be easily drill accessed relative to the topography. Gold in soil anomalies along trend to both the east and west of the Lower Zone, indicate a strike length to

+480m total. Gold anomalies in drainages to the west of Swit Kai indicate its unevaluated strike potential and drainages to the N and NW have never been sampled. The region has excellent mineralisation potential, with strong radiometric and aeromagnetic anomalies that require substantial evaluation.

Many new targets have been proposed from the topographic evaluation and its refinement is ongoing. Flat spots indicate resistance to erosion and silicified (possibly brecciated and gold mineralised) intrusive. Multiple horizontal and dipping levels of gold mineralisation are predicted. Three south dipping structural zones have been mapped (with the Swit Kai Zone in the middle) that all contain known gold, zinc and copper mineralisation and have been mapped for >2 kilometres along strike. This increases tonnage potential significantly.

The Central Lower Zone actually corresponds to the East Creek Upper Zone (both are sub-horizontal gold mineralisation on the same 'level') and the Central Upper Zone corresponds more to the East Creek Lower Zone (mod-high angle south dipping mineralisation). Conceivably, the highest-grade mineralisation would be where they intersect.

The best immediate large /regional target according to the aeromagnetics, is the next zone upslope from Swit Kai. Another excellent new zone to test is downslope from Swit Kai and has very strong zinc and lead, plus gold anomalies in grid based soil sampling and an OTML rock outcrop sample to 37 g/t gold.



Holes CLD001-004 are located proximal to Equatorial hole 004, whose collar was dug up and its position is now known to be about 20m too far north on the previous plans.

Managing Director Peter McNeil noted:
"*The drilling program at Bulago -Swit Kai has been challenging but proceeded well after the initial mechanical (brittle drill chuck seals) issues. The drilling from Pad 1 was underwhelming because we couldn't intersect the zone in holes 1 and 2; it is a difficult area to be able to get the required inclination and azimuth for the rig relative to either of the mineralised orientations.*"

Visual geological intersections of holes EZL001- EZL005 are summarised below.

CLD 001 Az. 135° (M) Incl. -43° EOH= 55.3m
Started 2/09/16 terminated 24/09/16
0.0-4.80m: scree/slump material,
4.80 -10.40m: fractured siltstone hornfels some hard sections, chlorite +/- pyrite+/-mt fractured stained feox weakly laminated.
10.40-15.80m: blk massive finely laminated stg fractured– oxidised and cut by weak white carb quartz veinlets
15.80-47.85m: blk well indurated finely laminated midst cut by weak irregular calcite veinlets weak mt frac/diss pyrite narrow <5-10cm quartz pyrite breccia zone from 21.80-21.90m,
47.85- 55.30m: weakly sericitised chlorite +pyrite-clay altered fine-mg diorite fractured control pyrite <1%.
0637027E 9400217N RL 1627.

CLD002 Az.=147° (M) Incl. -45° EOH 47.9m
Started 26/09/16 terminated 28/09/16.
0.0-3.40m: scree/slump breccia.
3.40-4.20m: fractured weathered mudstone/siltstone.
4.20-6.0m: weakly porphyritic diorite weakly siliceous fine diss fractured control pyrite (+/-mt) +clay, pyrite

<1% 6.0-43.10m fractured black mudstone weak fractured control pyrite zone <15cm quartz sulphidic vn @ 18.60 -18.75m.
43.10-47.90m: pale grey fine-mg diorite weakly porphyritic mod-strong chlorite -o/p by weak sericite-pyrite +clay fractured pyrite <1%.
0637028E 9400224N RL1627.

CLD003 Az. 210 ° (M) Incl. -43° date EOH 34.7m
Started 30/09/16 terminated 02/10/16
0.0- 30.6m: colluvium/or poorly unconsolidated weathered landslide
30.60-34.70m: bleached sericitised strong oxidised very siliceous fine -mg diorite strongly fractured cut by distinct /occasional quartz limonitic veins some up to 1-2cm
0637021E 9400223N RL1627.

CLD004 Az. =255° (M) Incl. -40° EOH 25.2m
Started 03/10/16 terminated 04/10/16
0.0-4.20m: scree/slump material
4.20-5.70m: pale grey siliceous fine-mg diorite sericitised clay+ pyrite altered occasional quartz-pyrite veinlets fractured controlled /disseminated pyrite <1-2% fractured oxidised
5.70-6.20m: black mudstone fractured with weak pyrite
6.20-8.40m: pale grey fractured diorite fractured oxidised +weak quartz limonitic veins
8.40-25.20m: black massive mudstone narrow <10cm quartz sulphidic Breccia zone @ 21.10cm
0637027E 9400217N RL1627

EZL001 Az.° 315 (M) Incl. -38° EOH=35.7m
Started 06/10/16 terminated 11/10/16
0.0-7.30m: black mudstone with zone of fracturing + brecciation, intensely veining by quartz-pyrite- galena-+/-sphalerite+/- adularia vughy forming strong stock working, narrow <20cm Breccia zone from 0.10m-0.30m + strong galena+ sphalerite.
7.30-13.50m: pale grey, weakly porphyritic. diorite, strong sericite chlorite - pyrite- clay altered,
13.0m-16.50m: intensely quartz- sulphidic veined, (quartz-pyrite +/- galena+ sphalerite) veins/veinlets,
18.50-25.8m: strongly chloritised massive diorite, weak-mid fractured- control pyrite <1-2%. 25.8m to 35.7m chlorite altered hornblende diorite.
(Pad 2 --coordinates still being determined).

Hole EZL 002
0.0m-8.4m: blk fractured mudstone mod-strong with multiple quartz- pyrite +/- galena +/- sphalerite vein with micro brecciation forming stock work. 5.0m-6.1m: clay- puggy shear zone.
8.4m-17.0m: pale potassic altered feldspar porphyry at 45° to core axis on top contact, silicified pale green with mod-strong quartz sulphide veining.
17.0m-34.6m: massive diorite with narrow (<30cm) quartz- sulphide breccia zone at 19.40m.
34.6m-39.0m: greenish grey siltstone with weak quartz- sulphide veining.
39.0m-49.6m: greenish massive propylitic altered diorite cut by weak /nil quartz sulphide.

Hole EZL 003
0.0m - 6.50m: good stockwork again quartz sulphide veined black mudstone.
6.50m -14.0m: massive chloritised diorite with weak or nil veining.

Hole EZL 004
0.0m - 1.8m: pad fill
1.8m - 3.9m quartz-pyrite +/- galena-sphalerite veining < 1-5cm parallel core axis including some hairline veinlet forming stockworking.
5.05m - 9.15m: strongly silicified hydrothermal breccia its matrix - supported breccia with predominantly angular black mudstone coast + <1-2% intrusive set in fine grained milky to greyish chalcedonic quartz - sulphide+? k-feldspar /? adularia breccia matrix moderate stockworking.
9.15m – 9.54m: mudstone and strongly potassic altered feldspar porphyry intensely veined with multiple veining/veinlets of quartz-pyrite-galena-sphalerite with intense brecciation.
9.55m-12m: contact reign seemed to be focussed of intense vein + brecciation, veining occurs in the order of 2-3 cm wide cutting 10-15° to CA, certainly drilling down the structure out of mineralisation at 20.80m.

terminated at 28.30m hole depth in solid mass porphyry altered Hornblende diorite.

Hole EZL 005

0.0m - 7.60m: black mudstone fractured cut by moderate quartz-pyrite- +/- galena-sphalerite veinlets + minor breccia zones at 0.0-0.30cm & at 0.70- 1.0m.
7.60m - 10.90m: potassic altered feldspar pervasively silicified and cut by veins/veinlets of quartz-pyrite-sphalerite-galena.
10.90m - 13.50m: black mudstone cut by weak- moderate multiple veins of quartz sulphide.
13.50m - 21.85m: black mudstone with weak quartz sulphide veining.
21.85m - 26.10m: propylitic altered massive diorite with no quartz sulphide veining.

PNG Mining Act of 1992 stipulates renewable 2 year terms for ELs, with a Warden's Court Hearing onsite to record the attitude of the landowners to exploration and granting /renewal of the tenement. The required Hearing was held successfully on 6th October at Yambo airstrip, with about 100 landowners in attendance. I walked from Swit Kai camp to the only village in the EL area to meet with them (and their spokesman) overnight September 9th and have a Moomoo (refer photos) with them.

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

An independent review of the Bulago Valley porphyry copper – gold mineralisation potential has been completed and the results are appended.

Procedure:

1. Data was appraised and where possible converted into MapInfo/Discover and/or Surpac readable form.
2. A 3D digital terrain model (DTM) of the surface topography was generated along with contours at 10m intervals in 2D.
3. jpeg/ gif plans were imported into MapInfo.
4. Bulago drill logs were coded into an Excel database with:
   a. Primary rock type under LithCode (existing data)
   b. Intensity of the three major alteration styles (taken from logs) being:
   c. Propylitic;
   d. Phyllic; and
   e. Potassic.
5. Presence or absence of key alteration minerals (taken from logs), including:
   a. K-feldspar;
   b. Magnetite;
   c. Epidote; and
   d. Actinolite.
6. This lithological information was imported into an Access database for use with a 3D geological software modelling program (Surpac), as well as assay and magnetic susceptibility data.
7. Soil/rock geochemistry for copper and gold was draped over the 3D DTM.
8. Soil/rock assays for copper and gold were imported into MapInfo with colour coded point data and gridded (inverse distance squared) images were generated.
9. The inverted magnetics was imported into Surpac and the 2D plan view shows outlines of the 0.6 to 0.75 si and >0.75si that were traced and exported into MapInfo.

The inverted magnetics defined 4 highs (i.e. at >0.75 si within a broader of 0.6 – 0.75 si) and they appear to follow west-northwest trend.

The north-western anomaly has been drill tested by holes BUL001 /BUL003, however the other zones have yet to be drilled.

Modelling of the inverted magnetics suggest that they lie nearer the surface, however, downhole magnetic susceptibility readings in hole BUL001 suggests the magnetic zone is at depth, questioning the depth reliability of the inverted data (Note that the sharp eastern edge to this anomaly is correct with data continuing to the immediate east).

The best alteration (and copper + gold mineralisation) occurred in holes BUL001 and BUL007, providing a strong argument for drilling in between them. Hole BUL006 appears to have split the difference, but it actually lies on the eastern side of the ridge and not within the strong copper in soil anomaly on the western slope that trends west down to the Bulago River and then up the other side.

Three zones were defined:

1. A Northern zone is defined by the alteration plus copper and gold mineralisation in hole BUL001 plus a west-northwest magnetic trend at the junction of 2 main tributaries (a conducive structural setting).
2. A Central zone is defined by the best coherent/strongest copper in soils on hillslopes trending west down to the Bulago River, a coincident central magnetic high and the surface projection of adjacent hole BUL007's favourable alteration.
3. A Southern Zone is defined by a coherent copper anomaly on both sides of the river and a southern magnetic high, plus the adjacent favourable alteration in BUL007.

Possible drill holes with acceptable drill site access on the 3D DTM are proposed and shown on the attached plans. The pad locations are on breaks in slope (flatter areas) for sites 1, 2 and 4. Site 5 is on the BUL007 drill pad (but oriented SSW and site 3 is next to the Bulago River (if/ as possible).

The possible holes are shown as traces 165m long (i.e. assuming -60 degrees for 330m). Frontier would likely drill at -50 degrees inclination to 'cross' more ground, rather than going slightly deeper (at -60 degrees).

A 'Ridgeway' mine porphyry copper-gold type target is suggested by petrology work on drill core conducted to date and these highly mineralised porphyry deposits have a narrow but longer and deeper morphology, compared to the OK Tedi Mine. Drilling will traverse across strike as much as possible to test the target ultimately chosen.

An Aster satellite alteration, structural evaluation and report by P. Swiridiuk - Aimex Geophysics and Frontier Director was completed. A total of 22 targets were defined for follow-up, with 8 targets at Swit Kia and 14 in the Bulago Valley. The Conclusions from the report are quoted below and it is attached.

Two Aster satellite imagery scenes have been analysed to outline areas of potential mineralisation related to alteration. The Short Wave Infa Red (SWIR) bands were processed by GeoImage Pty Ltd in order to help highlight equivalent absorption peaks similar to the clays in alunite, illite and propylitic alteration type assemblages.

A total of twenty-two areas were selected as significant and requiring ground inspection and further geochemical analysis. The focus of this interpretation was in the areas where drilling and surface geochemistry have been completed at the Swit Kai prospect and the Idawe Intrusive Complex, although additional analysis of the satellite imagery can be completed once ground truthing and geochemical sampling is completed on some of the existing target areas.

Structural lineaments have been interpreted from the Aster imagery, which may indicate conduits for mineralisation in both epithermal gold and porphyry copper and base metal environments.

The two Aster scenes were captured in May and October 2002 where cloud interference was minimal and different in each scene. As such, interpretation over areas unaffected by cloud and their ground shadows

within the Bulago Valley could be maximised.

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Two Aster satellite scenes were acquired and orthorectified by GeoImage Pty Ltd over the Bulago Valley complex (Figure 1). GeoImage also produced image enhancements to highlight areas of potential alteration which may be associated with mineralisation.

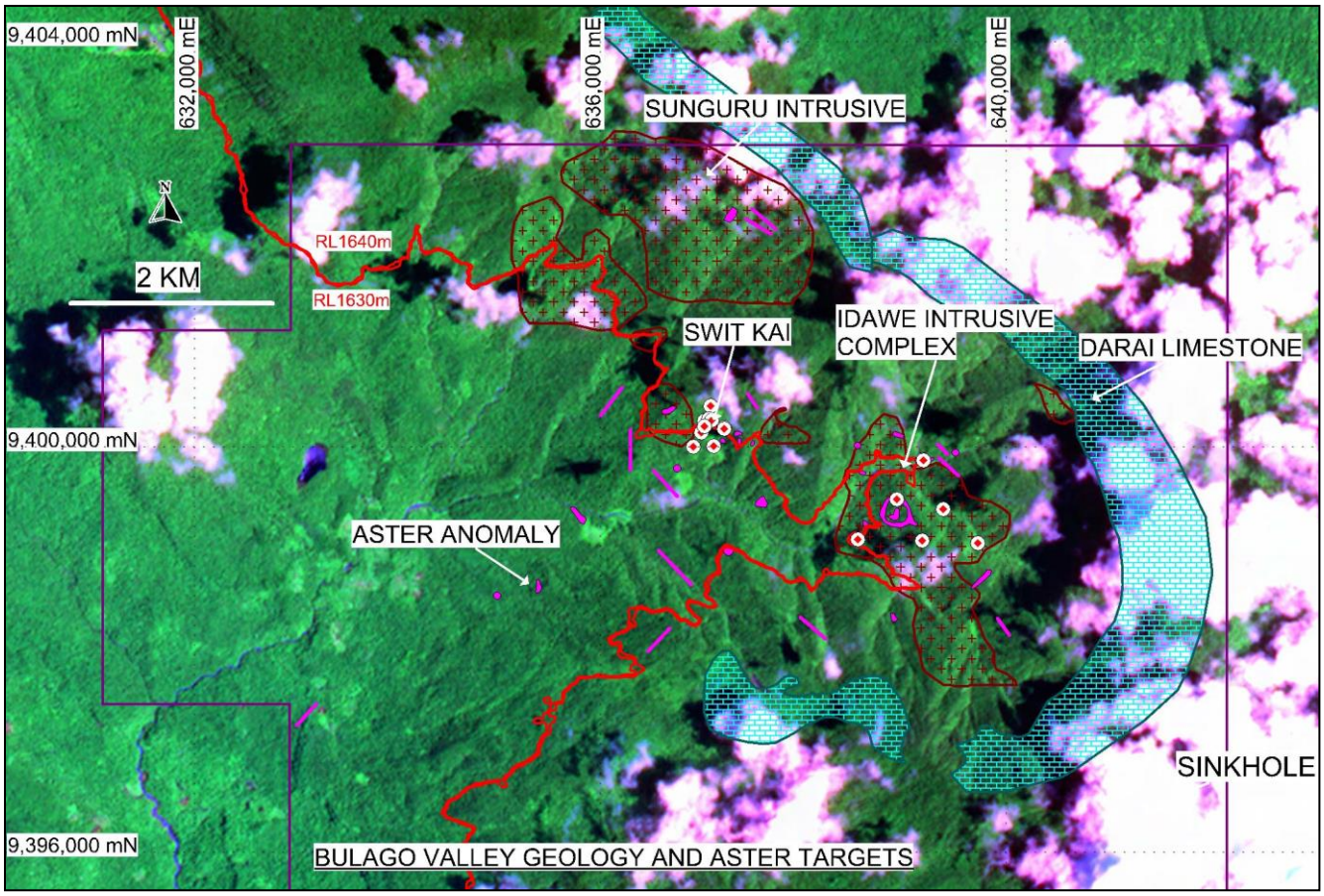


Figure 1

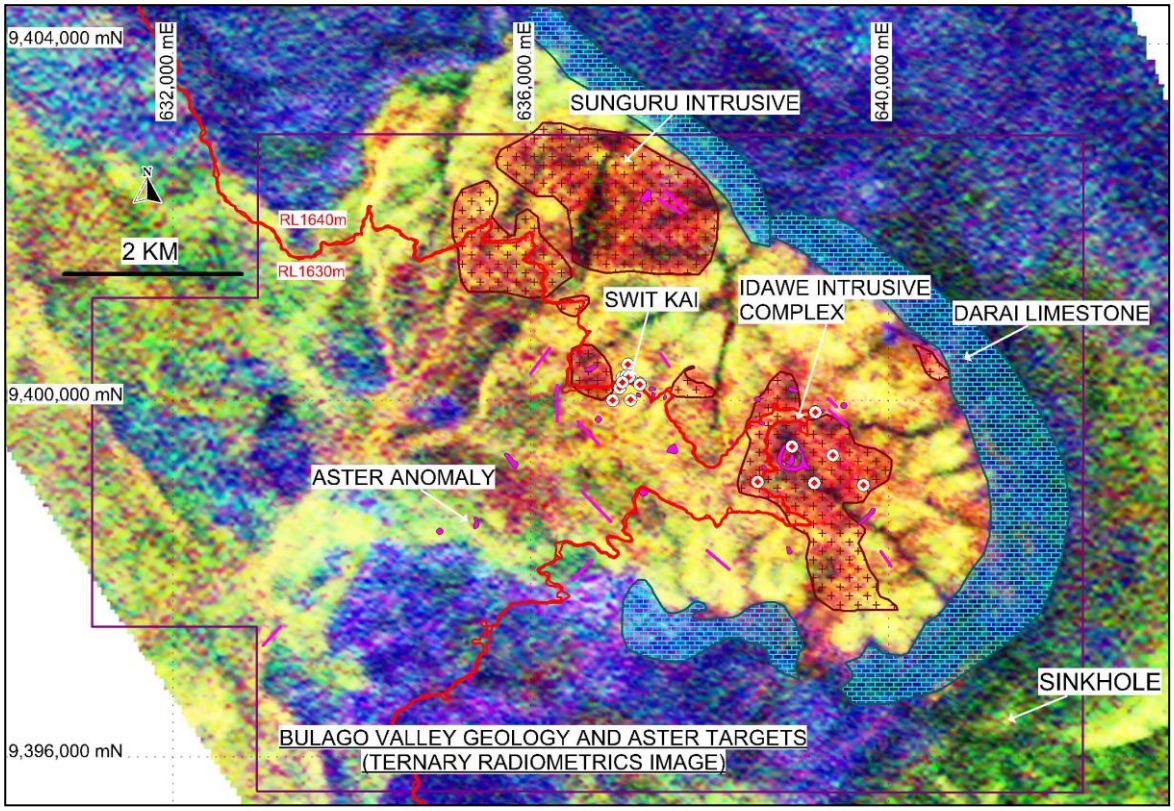


Figure 2

The Aster satellite collects data in the following frequency ranges:

1. Very Near Infa-Red (VNIR)
2. Near Infa-Red (NIR)
3. Middle Infa-Red (MIR)
4. Short Wave Infa-Red (SWIR) – 5 bands
5. Thermal Infa-Red (TIR)

Within the SWIR range there are five channels which can be used to highlight spectral information related to regolith clays and iron. The dense jungle canopy and cloud cover in PNG can reduce the effectiveness of much of the spectral information from the regolith, however this report presents some information which is interpreted from the following scenes produced by GeoImage Pty Ltd:

a. Top 1 percent of propylitic image intensity and general propylitic imagery which shows potential mineral assemblages related to propylitic alteration.
b. Top 1 percent of Illite image intensity and Illite imagery, showing clays similar to illite.
c. Alunite and Kaolinite images which show similar clays which may be related to alteration.

The area around Swit Kai prospect was analysed in the first instance, as it is subject to continuing drilling efforts (Figure 3) where a total of eight areas of potential alteration were identified. Most of the areas are less than 60m across with two areas related to anomalous gold in rock samples. These areas are recommended for ground inspection to determine if any alteration is visible at surface.

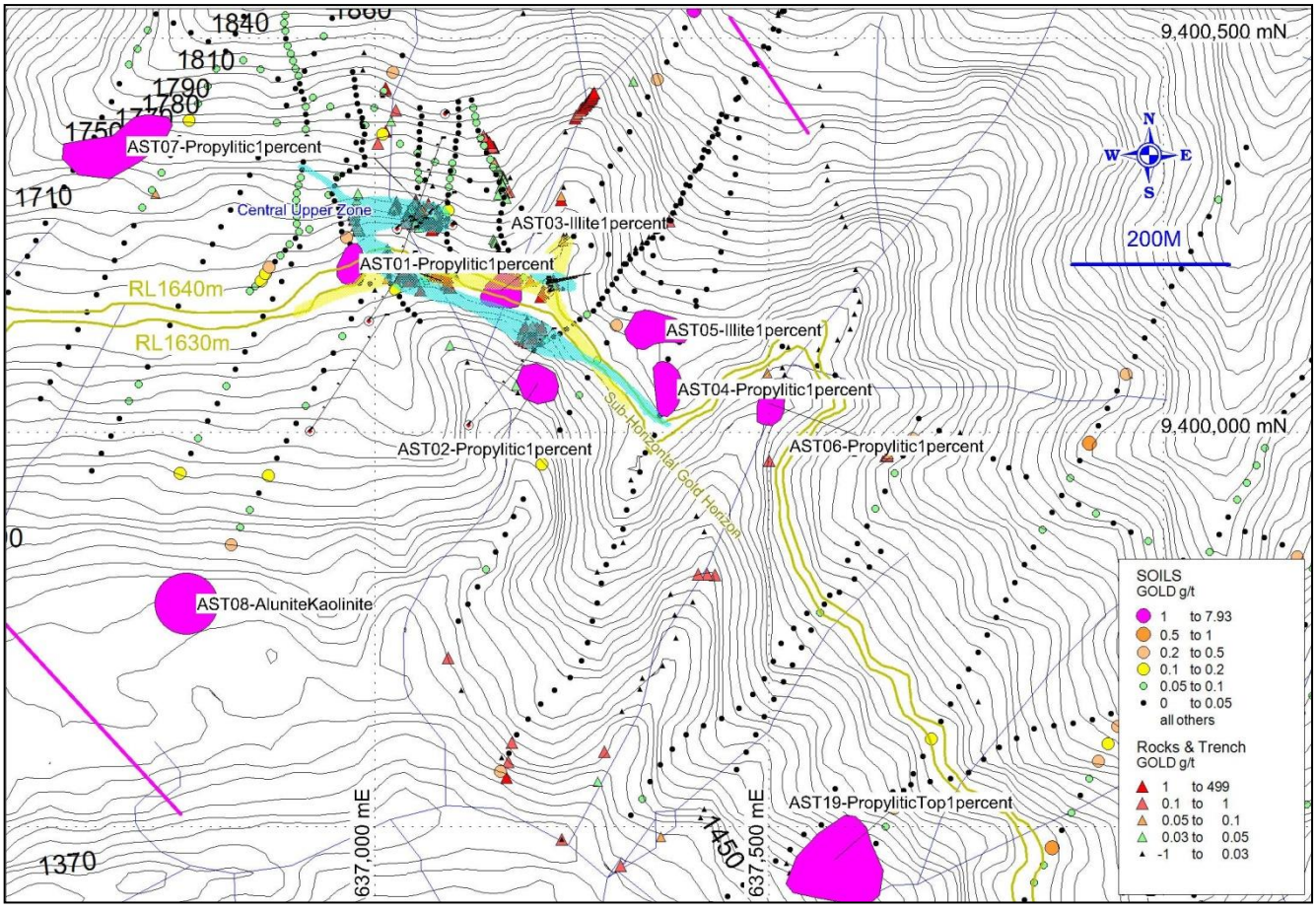


Figure 1: Swit Kai Prospect Aster Targets

On a more regional scale, particularly around the Idawe Intrusive Complex (Figure 1 and 2), a total of 14 areas were identified for potential alteration. For target areas related to anomalous geochemistry in soil samples on the margins of the Idawe Intrusive, surface mapping and sampling is recommended prior to trench sampling and drilling.

Targets have been selected away from effects due to cloud coverage and associated shadows. In addition, a number of Aster linear structures have been identified. Additional interpretation can be completed if some of the selected targets show a corresponding pattern of alteration or anomalous geochemistry from ground

inspection and sampling, in which case the imagery can be calibrated to improve analysis.

2.0 SWIT KAI PROSPECT AREA ALTERATION TARGETS

Eight target areas (Table 1) have been selected in the vicinity of the Swit Kai prospect and its surrounding soil sampling (Figure 3). This area is subject to ongoing drilling to define extensions of gold in trenches and drill holes. The alteration targets (Illite and propylitic assemblage type clays) are outlined to help locate zones related to mineralisation (Figures 4 and 5).

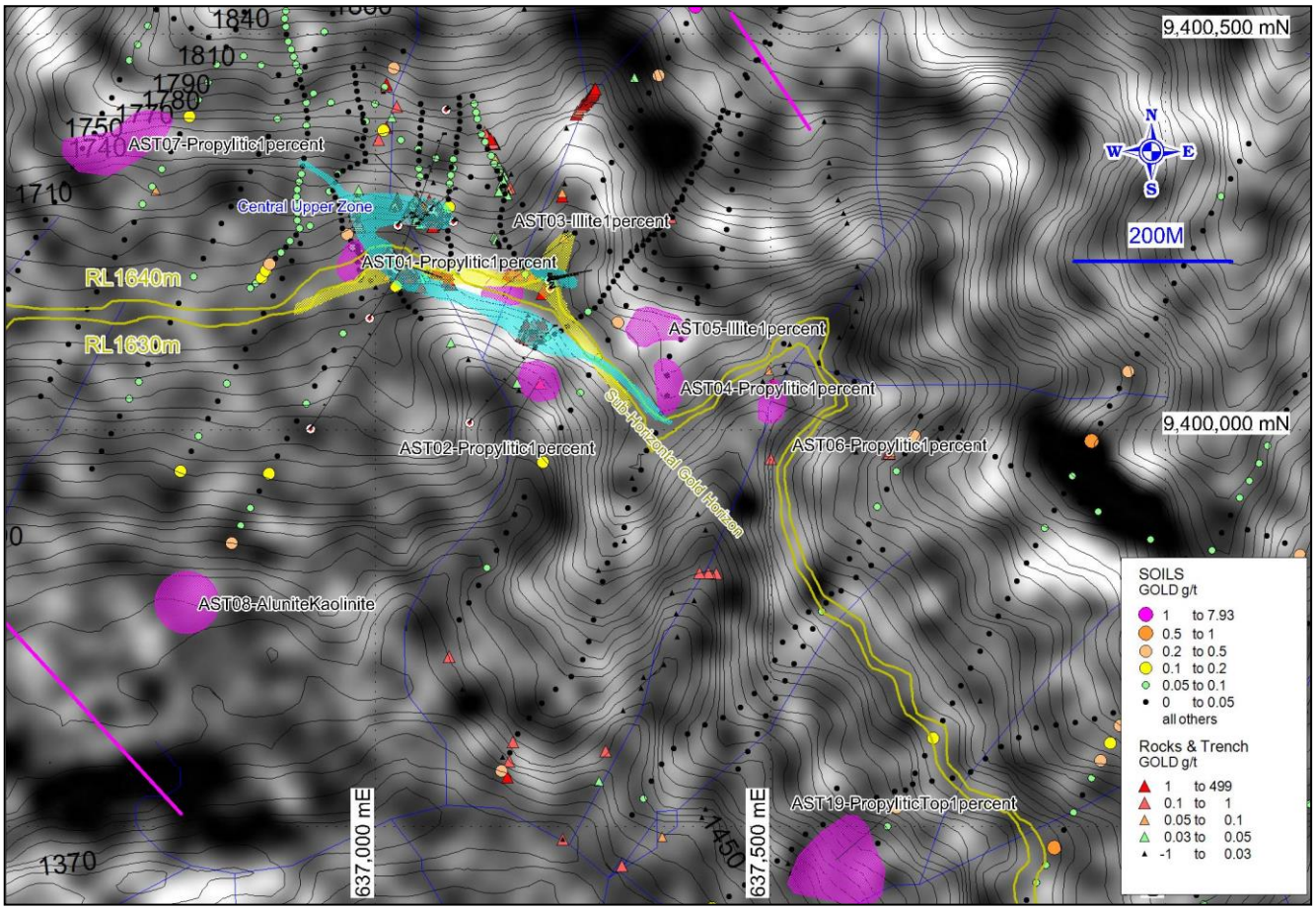


Figure 2: Swit Kai Prospect Aster Illite Image and Targets

Swit Kai alteration target areas have been mostly defined form Aster enhancements related to Illite 'type' clays (Figure 4) and propylitic alteration 'type' clay assemblages (Figure 5). Two different Aster scenes have been analysed, each with different could coverage to help maximise the coverage and interpretation of areas unaffected by cloud and cloud affected shadows on the ground.

Table 1: Interpreted Alteration in the Swit Kai Prospect Area

Target	Location (AGD66, Z54)	Description
AST01	636969e, 9400215n	This area is within the top1 percent of intense propylitic alteration imagery and is associated with anomalous gold in soil samples. It exists at the divergence of the interpreted sub-horizontal gold zone and central upper zone, 50m west of gold intersected in drillhole SUG002.
AST02	637205e, 9400061n	Anomalous area in the top 1 percent of propylitic alteration intensity. The target is coincident with drillhole DDH_S3 and anomalous gold in rock samples. It occurs near the junction of the East and Central branch of the Upper Suguma Creek.
AST03	637165e, 9400181n	Anomalous in the top 1 percent of illite related alteration image intensity. It occurs 50m west of drillholes EZU001 and EZU003.
AST04	637367e, 9400057n	Propylitic anomaly in the top percent of imagery intensity, 200m southeast of drillholes EZU001&003. It occurs at the eastern end of the interpreted sub-horizontal gold horizon.
AST05	637348e, 9400130n	An east-west tending illite anomaly recognised from the top 1 percent of intensity in the Illite imagery. This target occurs 40m north of AST04.

AST06	637501e, 9400039n	Anomalous in the top1 percent of propylitic alteration image intensity. It is in Kapia Creek and coincident with anomalous gold (16.7g/t) in rock samples.
AST07	636659e, 9400353n	An elongated zone of propylitic alteration in the top 1 percent of image intensity, on the western margin of the Swit Kai soil sampling lines on an OTML interpreted structure running WNW.
AST08	636763e, 9399781n	Occurring 450m southwest of the sub-horizontal gold zone, this Alunite and Kaolinite anomaly occurs on an OTML interpreted structure.

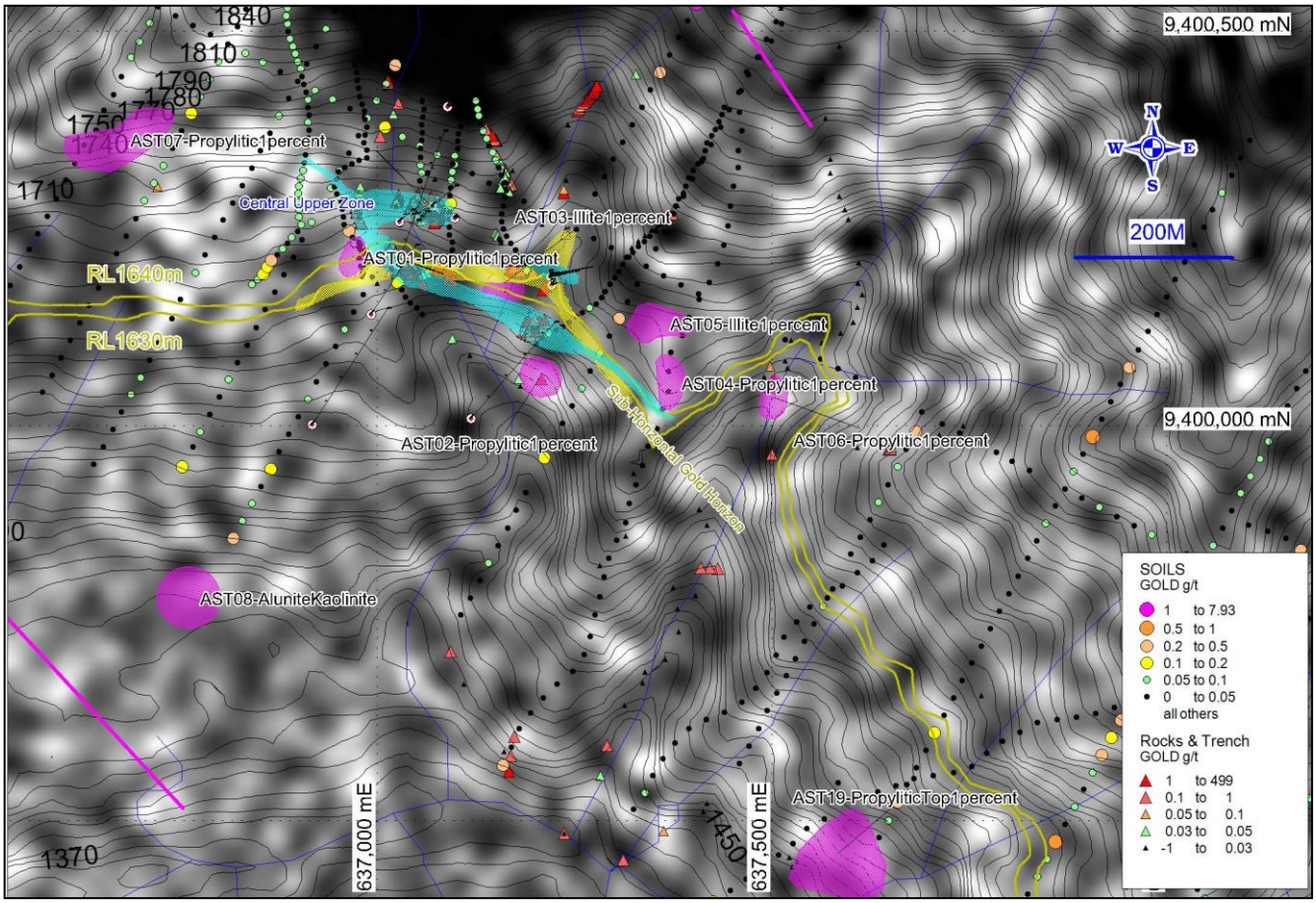


Figure 3: Swit Kai Prospect Aster Propylitic Image and Targets

3.0 BULAGO VALLEY AND IDAWE ALTERATION TARGETS

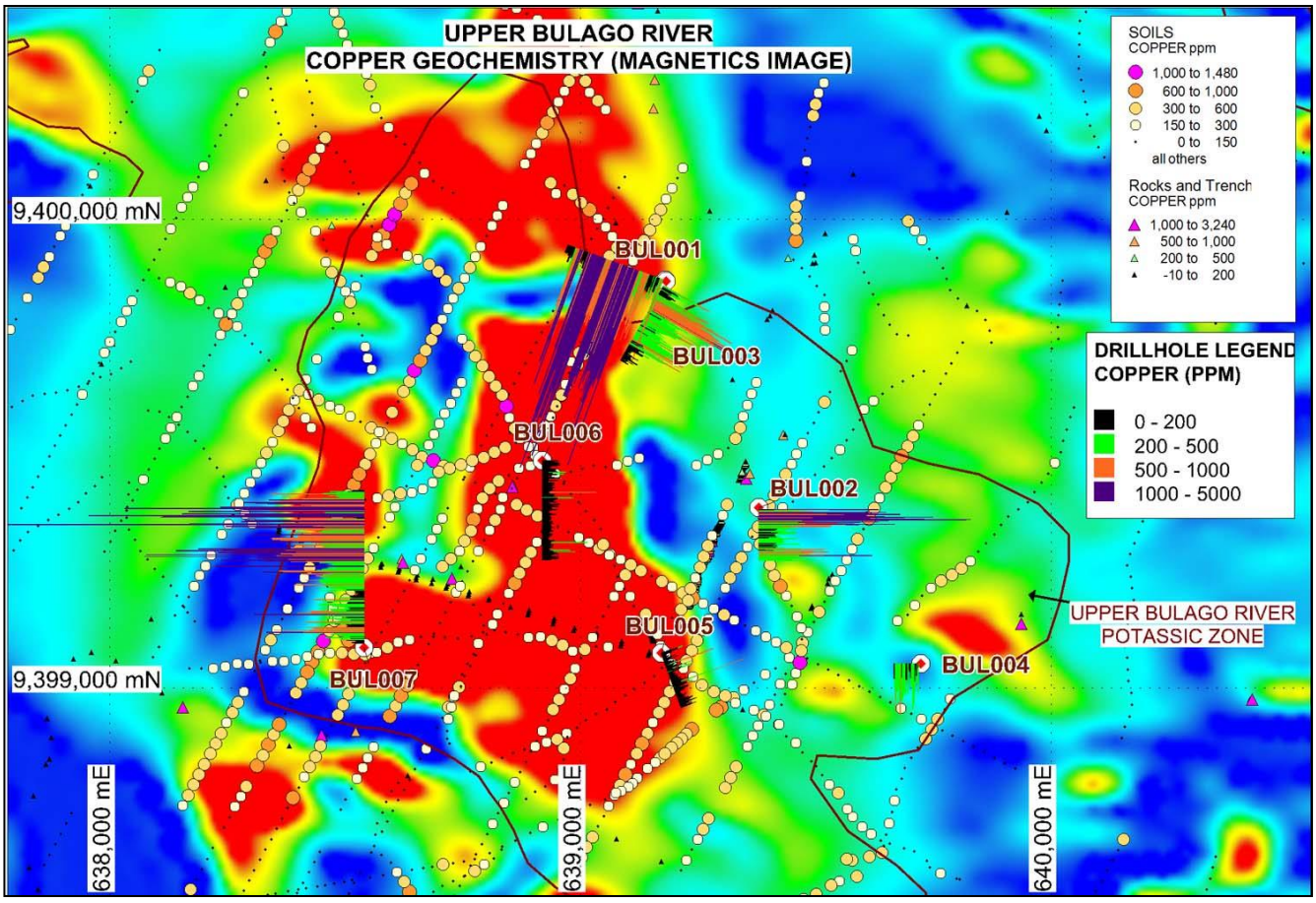
A total of 14 alteration target areas have been selected around the Idawe Intrusive Complex and further downstream west from Bulago Valley (Figure 1 and 2). Alteration target areas related to the Idawe Intrusive Complex and its margins, which are coincident with anomalous soil geochemistry (AST-09,10,11,12,14 & 15), have a higher priority than other selected target areas in Table 2. These higher priority targets are recommended for surface mapping and trench sampling prior to drilling (Figure 7 and 8).

Historical drilling associated with the margins of the Idawe Intrusive intersected significant copper and molybdenum including 124m at 0.13% copper from 119m and 1.8m at 128ppm Mo from 113m depth in BUL001 (Figure 6).

An interpreted 300m diameter alteration halo (AST-15 in Table 2) also has an inner alteration core (Figure 8) which is coincident with the historical drillhole BUL006. This drillhole intersected gold related to shears and faults, including 1.5m at 3.19g/t gold. Further surface mapping and trenching is recommended ahead of additional drill testing.

1km west of the Idawe Intrusive, Aster targets AST18 and 19 (Table 2) were selected from the top 1 percent of intense propylitic alteration (Figure 9). A further 2km west, three alteration targets (AST20, 21 & 22 in Table 2) were selected (Figure 10). These three targets however are not covered by geochemical sampling.

Additional targets can be selected once 'ground truthing' of the existing targets has been completed.
Figure 4 (below): Idawe Intrusive Complex Drilling Results



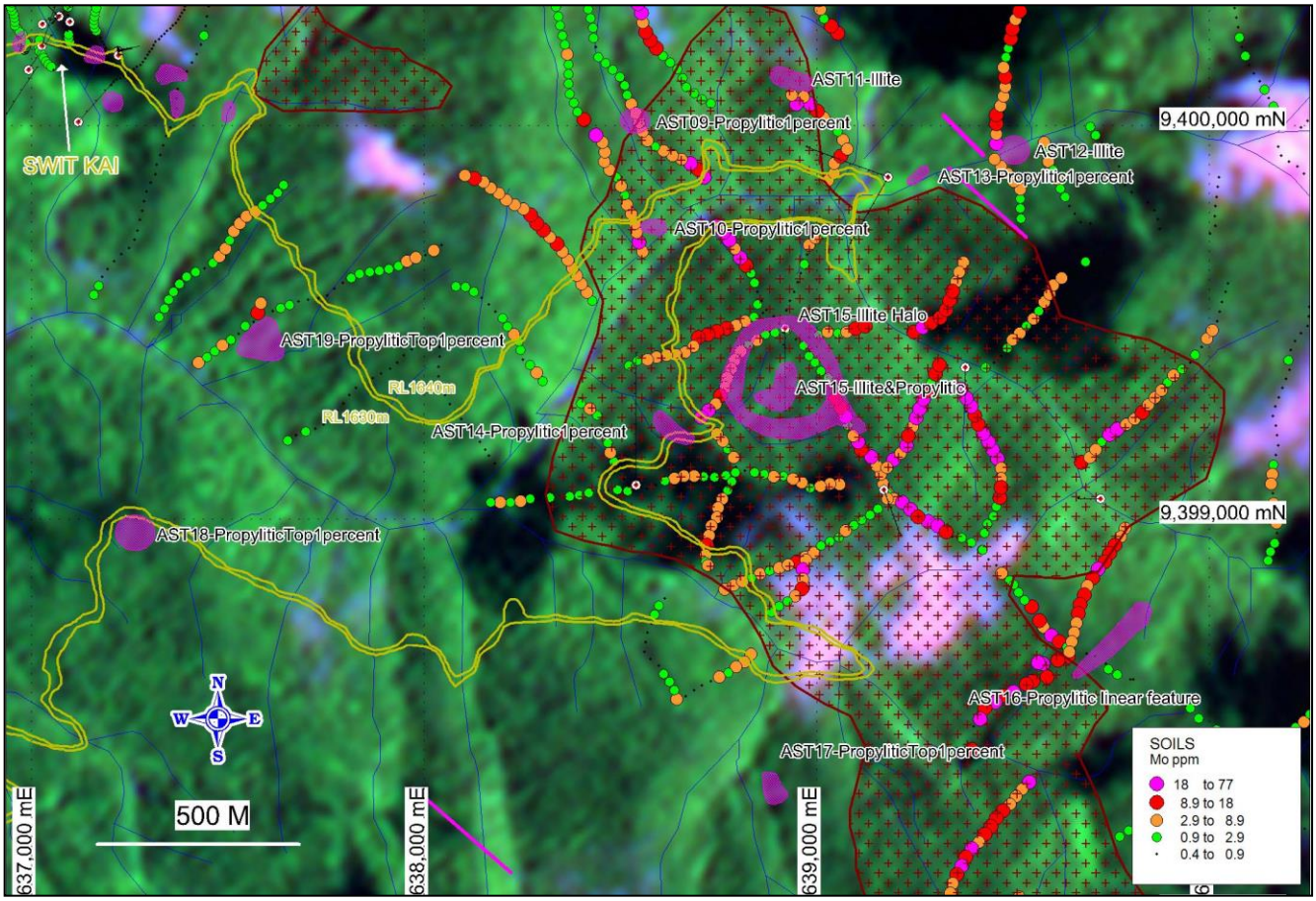


Figure 5: Aster Satellite Image over the Idawe Intrusive

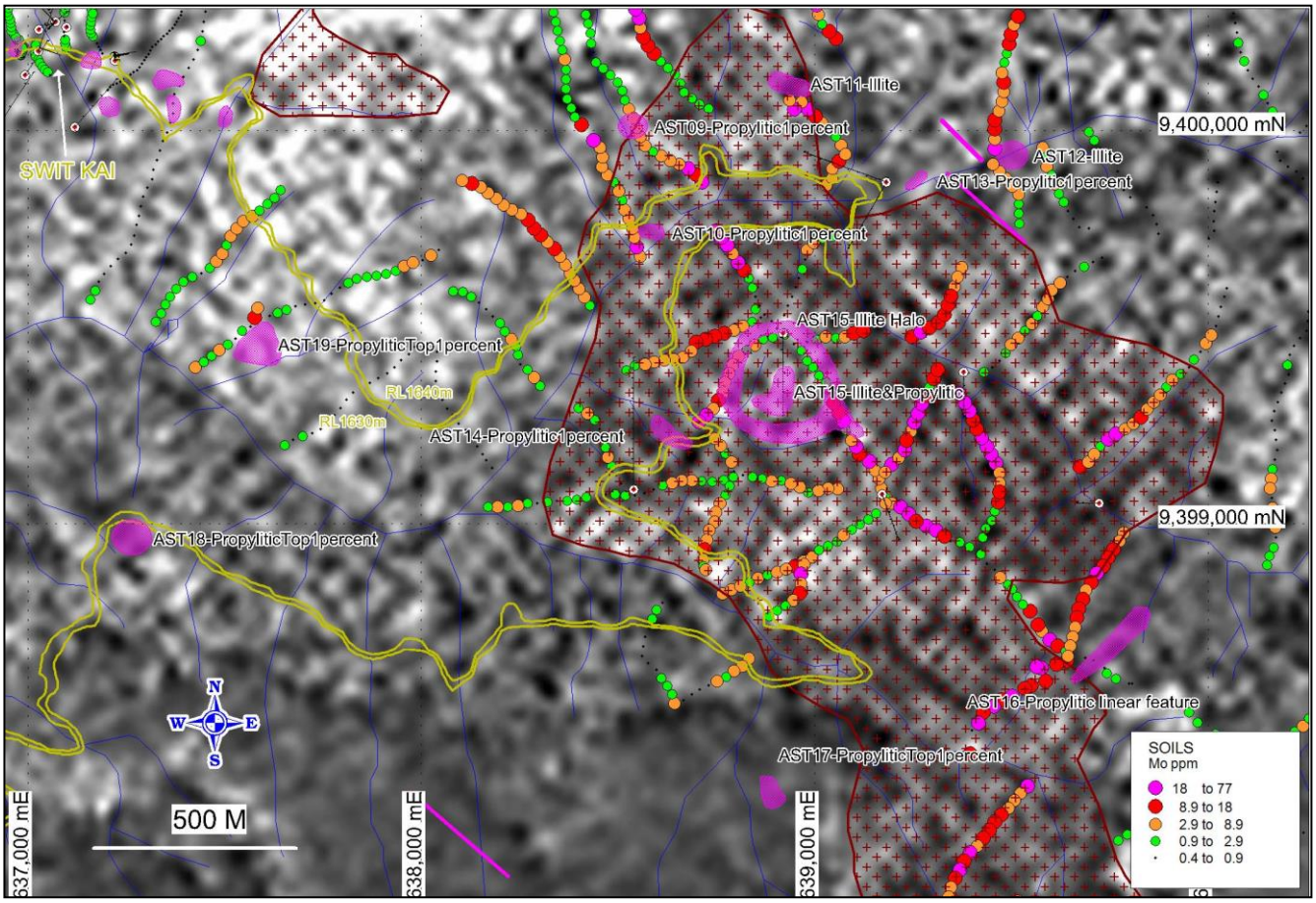


Figure 6: Aster Illite Imagery with Targets over the Idawe Intrusive

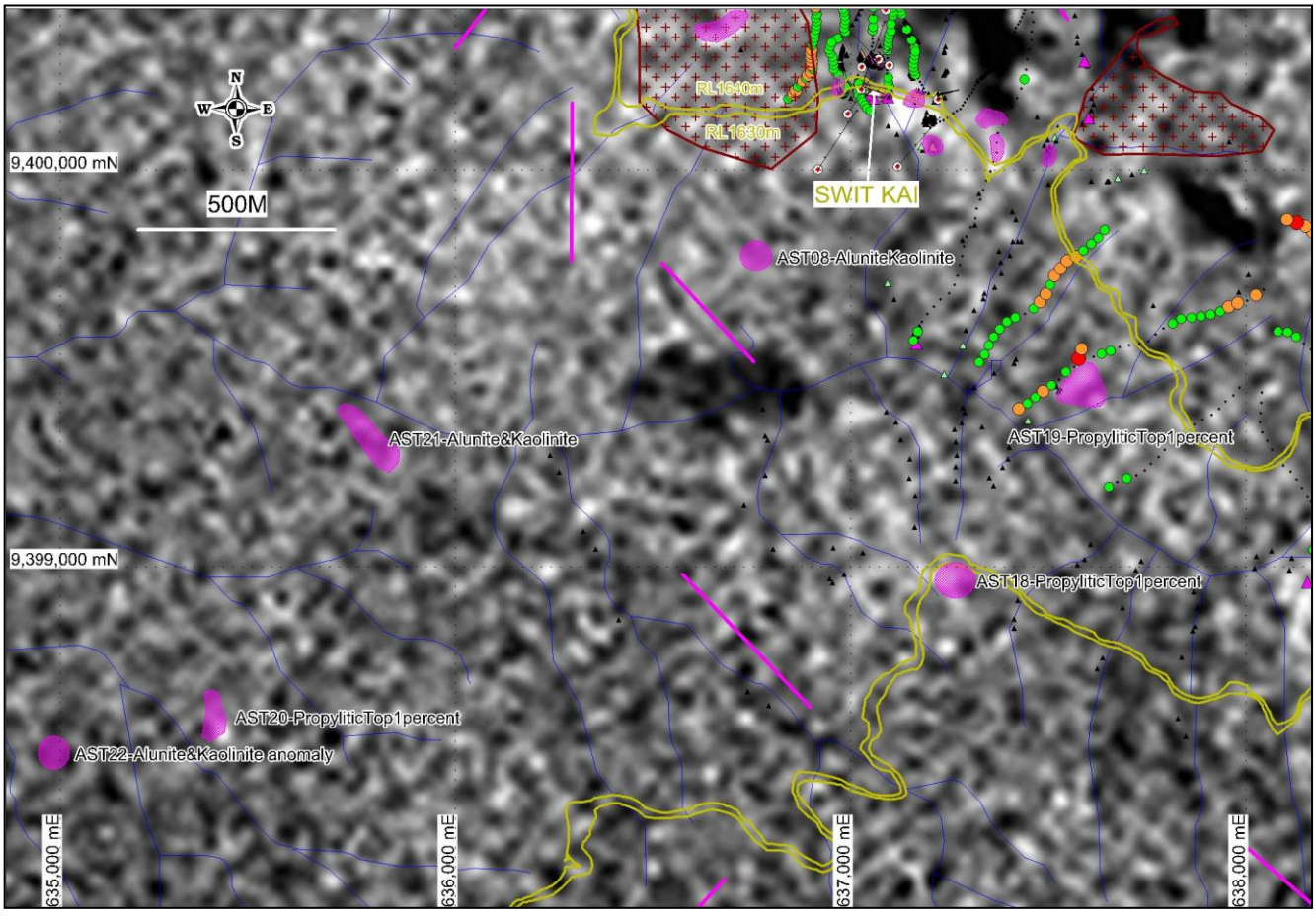


Figure 7: Aster Illite Imagery with Targets over the Idawe Intrusive

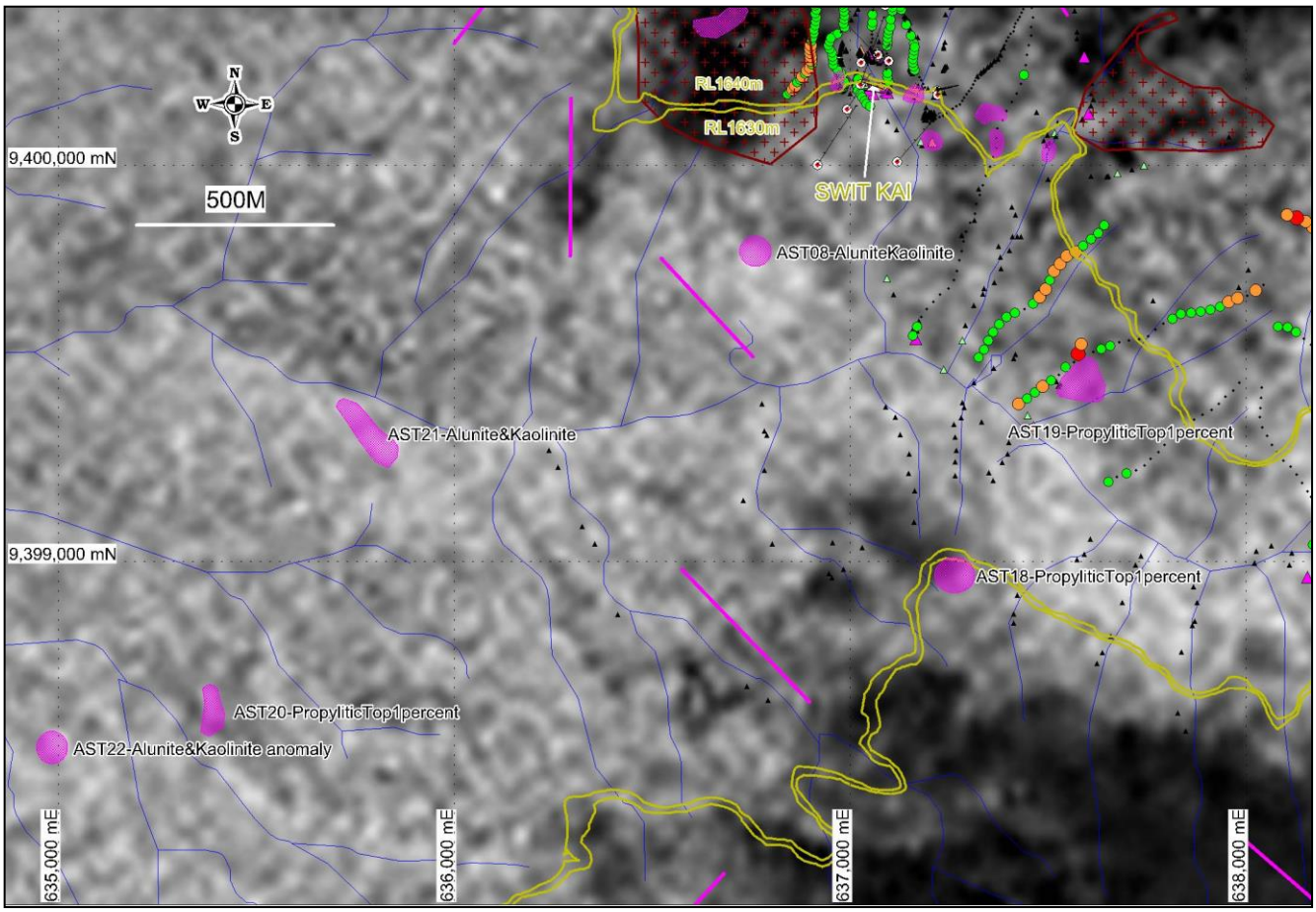


Figure 8: Aster Illite Imagery with Targets over the Idawe Intrusive

Table 2: Bulago Valley Areas of Interpreted Alteration

Target	Location (AGD66, Z54)	Description
AST09	638540e, 9400010n	On the north-western boundary of the Idawe Intrusive Complex, this propylitic anomaly is in the top 1 percent of imagery intensity and coincident with anomalous molybdenum in soil samples. This area is recommended for trenching and drilling.
AST10	638580e, 9399750n	A small top 1 percent propylitic anomaly near (50m away) anomalous molybdenum in soils and 150m from the western margin of the Idawe Intrusive Complex.
AST11	638940e, 94001100n	A subtle illite type alteration anomaly on the north-eastern margin of the Idawe Intrusive Complex. It is 40m north of anomalous molybdenum in soils and is recommended for trench sampling and drilling.
AST12	639500e, 9399942n	An illite alteration anomaly associated with anomalous gold in rock samples and molybdenum in soil samples located on the boundary of the Idawe Intrusive Complex. It is 300m east of the two drillholes BUL001&003 in Orolupe Creek.
AST13	639258e, 9399875n	A propylitic anomaly in the top 1 percent of image intensity on the edge of the Idawe Intrusive Complex, 50m east of the BUL001&003 drillholes in Orolupe Creek.
AST14	638610e, 9399230n	Within the Idawe Intrusive Complex, this top 1 percent propylitic anomaly is 70m northeast of anomalous gold in rock trench samples.
AST15	638910e, 9399340n	This 300m diameter halo of illite alteration with a central anomaly of illite & propylitic alteration occurs directly over drillhole BUL006 within the Idawe Intrusive Complex. BUL006 intersected gold mineralisation including 1.6m at 2 g/t from 83.9m depth and 1.5m at 3.19 g/t from 20.5m depth within narrow shears and faulting. Additional structural mapping and trench sampling is recommended at this site.
AST16	639740e, 9398680n	A 270m linear propylitic anomaly trending northeast and cutting though anomalous gold in soil samples on the edge of the Idawe Intrusive Complex. The anomaly occurs in the upper reaches of the Bulago River and is a medium priority target.
AST17	638890e, 9398310n	A top 1 precent propylitic anomaly 200m west of the Idawe Intrusive Complex.
AST18	637260e,	A top1 percent propylitic anomaly on the southern side of Bulago Valley and on the

	9398970n	same RL1630m as Swit Kai.
AST19	637590e, 9399460n	This propylitic anomaly is in the top 1 percent of intensity and next to anomalous molybdenum and lead in soils. It occurs 170m upstream in a tributary of Bulago River.
AST20	635390e, 9398630n	Within the Pampalu Creek skarn target, this is a propylitic top 1 percent target occurring next to Yohogwa Creek.
AST21	635770e, 9399340n	A 200m linear Alunite-Kaolinite alteration anomaly on Bulago river. It is not covered by geochemical soil and rock sampling.
AST22	634990e, 9398530n	A distinct alunite-kaolinite anomaly 250m southwest of the Yohogwa Creek. It is not covered by geochemical soil and rock sampling.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Two Aster satellite imagery scenes have been analysed to outline areas of potential mineralisation related to alteration. The Short Wave Infa Red (SWIR) bands were processed by GeoImage Pty Ltd in order to help highlight equivalent absorption peaks similar to the clays in alunite, illite and propylitic alteration type assemblages.

A total of twenty-two areas were selected as significant and requiring ground inspection and further geochemical analysis. The focus of this interpretation was in the areas where drilling and surface geochemistry have been completed at Swit Kai prospect and the Idawe Intrusive Complex, although additional analysis of the satellite imagery can be completed once ground truthing and geochemical sampling is completed on some of the existing targets areas.

Structural lineaments have been interpreted from the Aster imagery, which may indicate conduits for mineralisation in both epithermal gold and porphyry copper and base metal environments.

The two Aster scenes were captured in May and October 2002 where cloud interference was minimal and different in each scene. As such, interpretation over areas unaffected by cloud and their ground shadows within the Bulago Valley could be maximised.

Technical information regarding Bulago was released to the ASX on 27/10/2016, 16/6/16, 11/6/16, 10/5/16, 21/4/16, 12/12/14, 5/12/14, 4/7/14, 11/6/14, 1/4/14, 18/10/12, 24/5/12, 17/5/12, 28/2/11 and 16/3/10; it is also summarised in Quarterly Reports.

Frontier placed 3,366,666 shares at 3¢ per share to raise an additional $101,000 for drill testing the porphyry copper-gold targets in addition to the Swit Kai high grade gold at the Bulago EL.

Managing Director, Mr Peter McNeil M.Sc. commented:

> *Company Consultants, Shareholders and investors who participated in the over-subscribed Placement are thanked very much for their support; the funds raised will enable Frontier to undertake an <u>expanded</u> drilling program at Bulago, with team mobilising in late August.*
>
> *<u>Frontier will now be able to drill test some high priority porphyry copper -gold targets, in addition to high-grade gold at Swit Kai</u>.*

The placement was made utilising the Company's existing 7.1 capacity. In addition, Chairman and Managing Director Peter McNeil has agreed, subject to shareholder approval, to subscribe for a further 2,075,827 shares at 3¢ per share to raise a further $62,275.

In addition to the placement, the Company has issued 2,521,667 shares to consultants in lieu of outstanding fees pursuant to the Company's listing rule 7.1 capacity.

Technical releases submitted to the ASX during the Quarter included:

27th October 2016	Swit Kai East Creek Program Drills Significant Quartz Veining and Sulphide Mineralisation
12th October 2016	EL 1595 - Bulago Drilling and Hearing Update.
30th August 2016	Mobilisation for Bulago High Grade Gold and Porphyry Copper Drilling Program.

30th August 2016	3D Geophysical and Geochemical Porphyry Copper - Gold Drill Targeting Evaluation Completed.
30th August 2016	Proposal to Partner with the Hela Provincial Government to Cut a Track from Kopiago to Bulago.
25th August 2016	Aster Satellite Evaluation Completed & Twenty-Two Targets Defined For Follow Up.
3 August 2016	Placement Raises an Additional $101,000 to Drill Test Porphyry Copper-Gold Targets in Addition to Swit Kai High-Grade Gold.

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

FRONTIER RESOURCES LTD

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

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results 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 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Resources. Peter McNeil consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Frontier Resources Ltd Exploration Licence Information

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

NB: The Papua New Guinea Mining Act of 1992 stipulates that ELs are granted for renewable 2 year Terms (subject to Work and Financial Commitments) and the PNG Government maintains the right to purchase up to 30% project equity at "Sunk Cost" if/when a Mining Lease is granted.

JORC CODE 2012			
Section 1 -- Sampling Techniques and Data			
Criteria		**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	o	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down whole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	As noted herein
	o	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Supervised by Exploration Manager
	o	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 11m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay') In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	o	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	As noted herein.
Drill sample recovery	o	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Linear arithmetic
	o	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	As noted herein.
	o	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No
Logging	o	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Yes
	o	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	As noted herein.
	o	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	o	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Quarter core sampled
	o	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	NA
	o	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Appropriate

	o	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Supervised by Exploration Manager
	o	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate /second-half sampling.	Supervised by Exploration Manager
	o	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Supervised by Exploration Manager
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	o	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Appropriate. Quarter diamond blade cut drill core was 50 gm fire assayed for gold +40 element ICP with total 4 acid digestion Acceptable accuracy levels established
	o	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	As noted herein.
Verification of sampling and assaying	o	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All by J. Kirakar
	o	The use of twinned holes.	Nil
	o	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	As noted herein.
	o	Discuss any adjustments to assay data.	None
Location of data points	o	Accuracy + quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar + down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	NA
	o o	Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Map datum is AGD 066. 40m contours - 1:100,000 plans, 10m -DTM contours.
Data spacing and distribution	o	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	As noted herein and refer to any attached plans for details.
	o	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied	Yes
	o	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	o	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures to the extent this is known, considering the deposit type.	If and as stated in text.
	o	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported.	If and as stated in text
Sample security	o	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Normal baggage-freight procedures
Audits or reviews	o	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No specific audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been undertaken.

Section 2 -- Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria		**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Tenure	o	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	AS noted herein
Exploration done by others	o	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration in the region was initiated in the late 1960s as part of a PNG porphyry copper deposit search. It was explored for gold initially in the mid 1980's.
Geology	o	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Gold intrusive -epithermal related targets, porphyry copper-gold - molybdenum and higher grade gold -silver-zinc-lead skarns.
Drill hole information	o	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:	Drilling underway and Information tabulated herein.
		Easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Information noted herein.
		Elevation or RL (Reduced Level- elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	Information noted herein.
		Dip and azimuth of the hole	Information noted herein.
		Down hole length and interception depth	Information noted herein.
		Hole length	Information noted herein.
	o	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable
Data aggregation methods	o	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Tables of results included show data aggregation if applied.
		Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail	Is this occurs, it is stated in the text.
	o	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between	o	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Moderately understood

mineralisation widths & intercept lengths	o o	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Reported
Diagrams	o	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps, sections and tabulations of intercepts are included.
Balanced reporting	o	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Comprehensive reporting of Exploration Results has been previously completed and released.
Other substantive exploration data	o	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances	All meaningful exploration data has been included in this and previous releases.
Further work	o o	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Future work is dependent capital and program results. Appropriate plans will be included, as soon as possible in a later release documenting approved future work programs.