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ASX Limited
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11th October 2011

Major Porphyry Copper-Gold System Demonstrated at the Andewa Project Hole ADH 001 intersects 93.2m downhole grading 0.78 g/t gold + 0.30% copper

Frontier Resources Ltd is pleased to announce that assay results from diamond core hole ADH 001 plus textures, lithologies and mineralisation in all 5 holes cored to date, demonstrate that the Company is drilling into the upper sections of a major porphyry copper - gold mineralised system. These systems are generally higher tonnage and lower grade.

- ➔ Drill hole ADH 001 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).
 - ➔ ADH 001 is consistently mineralised with gold greater than 0.1 g/t from the surface to 325.2m downhole and thereafter more erratically (but including to 2m of 1.11 g/t gold).
 - ➔ Copper ranges from 0.05% to 0.1% to 135.0m, is consistently mineralised greater than 0.1% from 135.0m to 325.2m downhole and becomes more erratic thereafter to EOH.
 - ➔ The intercept from the top of the copper envelope to the bottom of the gold + copper envelope is **190.1m grading 0.55 g/t gold + 0.24% copper**.
 - ➔ The last 3m of the hole still assayed approximately 0.1 g/t gold + 0.1 % copper.
 - ➔ Hand trenches have assayed 316m grading 0.23 g/t gold + 639 ppm copper and 68m of 0.34 g/t gold + 677 ppm copper, with higher grade internal gold and copper zones, in hematitic breccia, as previously reported.
- ➔ Holes ADH 002, 003, 004 and 005 (1,520.9m total) were completed on the second drill pad, located about 2,700 linear metres to the northeast of ADH 001 (on 45 degree inclinations bearing soil grid N, W, S and E).
 - ➔ Variable copper +/- molybdenum mineralisation is visible in the holes and selected core photos and hole descriptions are attached of ADH 002 and ADH 003 in a photo gallery as figures 23 -40.
 - ➔ Assays for hole ADH 002 will be announced when returned and collated.
 - ➔ 5 trenches were dug/ sampled and all are mineralised with gold >0.1 g/t. Results SE to NW are 14m of 1.21 g/t gold, 123.5m of 0.53 g/t gold (incl 30m of 1.15 g/t gold ending at the drill pad itself), 62m of 0.53 g/t gold, 261m of 0.42 g/t gold (C shaped) and 10m of 3.06 g/t gold (incl 2m of 13.3 g/t gold). Copper is low (100 - 800ppm) as it is generally leached near surface in these environments.
- ➔ The drill rig was recently shifted and hole ADH 006 has commenced. It is 700m further north of holes ADH 002 - 005, targeting the northerly extension of this areas' mineralisation + soil / rock /trench geochemical and 3D-IP conductivity anomalies.
- ➔ Frontier offers interested shareholders, investors, brokers, analysts the opportunity to visit /overnight at Andewa on December 14 or 15th, 2011. FNT will bear the costs Kimbe - Andewa (RTN), likely by helicopter and/or tractor /boat /truck. RSVP by 21/11 please.

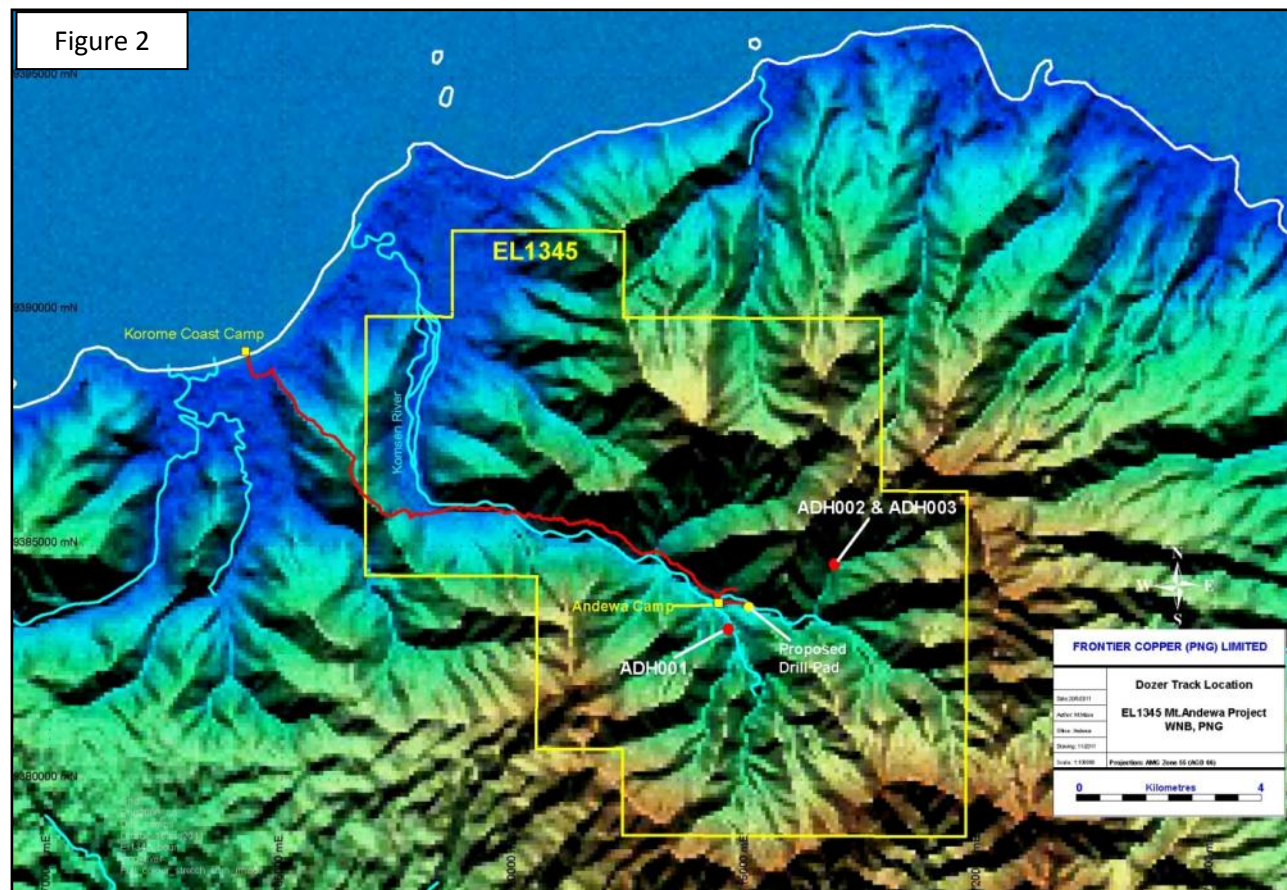
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DETAILS

A 10,000m diamond core drilling program commenced July 1 at the Andewa copper - gold mineralised system (figure 1) in Papua New Guinea, and **1,910m have been drilled in 5 holes to date.**

Targets are 'World Class' porphyry copper - gold – molybdenum and epithermal gold – silver deposits associated with three voluminous and intense 3D-IP (induced polarisation) chargeability (+ conductivity) anomalies that cover a 7 sq km area, plus large resistivity anomalies.

The chargeability and conductivity (very low resistivity) anomalies indicate the presence of very large sulphide systems from on-surface to in excess of the 800m modelled depth. Associated with the geophysical anomalies is a 2.4 sq km total area of grid-based gold geochemical anomalies at a greater than 0.05 g/t gold cutoff, with cohesive, coincident, overlapping and /or relatively isolated copper, molybdenum, arsenic and antimony in soil anomalies.



Geomorphological modelling of the Andewa volcano suggests that at approximately 2.5km of material has been removed to expose the copper and gold anomalous zone in the centre of the crater. This is an appropriate 'depth' to locate porphyry copper-gold type deposits.

The gold and copper assay results from diamond core hole ADH 001, plus textures/ lithologies /mineralisation noted in all 5 holes, suggest the Company is drilling into the upper sections of an extensive porphyry copper - gold deposit. A generalised article relating to porphyry copper deposits is available on the website release section and it contains comments on some of the various textures noted herein in figures/photos 23 -40.

Hole ADH 001 was completed at 398.8m depth and it contained veinlet / vein and very fine grained to locally coarse disseminated chalcopyrite, along with local bornite, chalcocite and molybdenite. There is also 'weak to moderate' veinlet / vein and 'weak' disseminated pyrite, plus ubiquitous 'weak to strong' magnetite mineralisation.

Figures 3 - 8 are 50m, 200m and 400m below topography plans of resistivity (conductivity) and chargeability, respectively, showing the trace of drill hole ADH 001 plus colour coded gold assays on it and the trench traces. The hole terminates at about 300m below collar height, but it is drilling downhill so the end of hole is located about 210m below topography (i.e. the end of hole is around this 'level').

Figures 11 - 16 are 50m, 200m and 400m below topography plans of resistivity (conductivity) and chargeability, respectively, with gold in soil assays showing the trace of drill hole ADH 001, ADH 002 - 005 and proposed ADH 006. A selection of close-up core photos and photos of all the core from ADH 001 is available for interested investors to download from the Frontier website associated with an ASX release dated 1/9/2011.

ADH 001 was inclined at -50 degrees and targeted a silicified /hematitic, andesitic, hydrothermal breccia associated with a major gold and copper in soil anomaly (the soil anomaly in the ADH 001 area has the strongest copper geochemistry on the Andewa grid, the second strongest gold and the third strongest molybdenum in soil anomaly).

It then drilled across a major northerly trending structure and through the most intense part of a conductivity (very low resistivity) anomaly while traversing the margin of a major chargeability anomaly. The high conductivity zone (very low resistivity) appears to host the mineralisation noted herein.

Table 1: Andewa Project Diamond Core Drill Hole Information

Drill Hole Number	End of Hole Depth (m)	Prospect	Collar Coordinates			Hole Orientation (degrees)	
			Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (masl)	Azimuth (magnetic)	Inclination
ADH 001	398.8	Waiu	9383269	714546	278	118	-50
ADH 002	389.6	Ehgin	9384618	716878	386	309	-45
ADH 003	409.1	Ehgin	9384618	716878	386	219	-45
ADH 004	404.6	Ehgin	9384618	716878	386	129	-45
ADH 005	317.6	Ehgin	9384618	716878	386	39	-45
ADH 006	Commencing	Ehgin	~9385320	~716880	~470	309	-50
NB: Reference datum is AMG Zone 55, AGD 066.							

Additional drill holes to the SW (soil grid W) into the strong deeper conductivity anomaly and into the bulk of the chargeability anomaly are strongly warranted and will be undertaken in the future when the Company's new big rigs arrive onsite.

ADH 001 is located quasi - 'along strike' about 1km east of the Komsen gold Prospect, where previous Frontier drill results in 2008 included to 7.9m of 10.0 g/t gold in a 'tight' and peripheral WNW trending structure. ADH 002 was completed at 389.6m and it contained abundant magnetite and lesser but variable visible copper and trace molybdenum mineralisation over its entire length, but more abundant in the upper half of the hole.

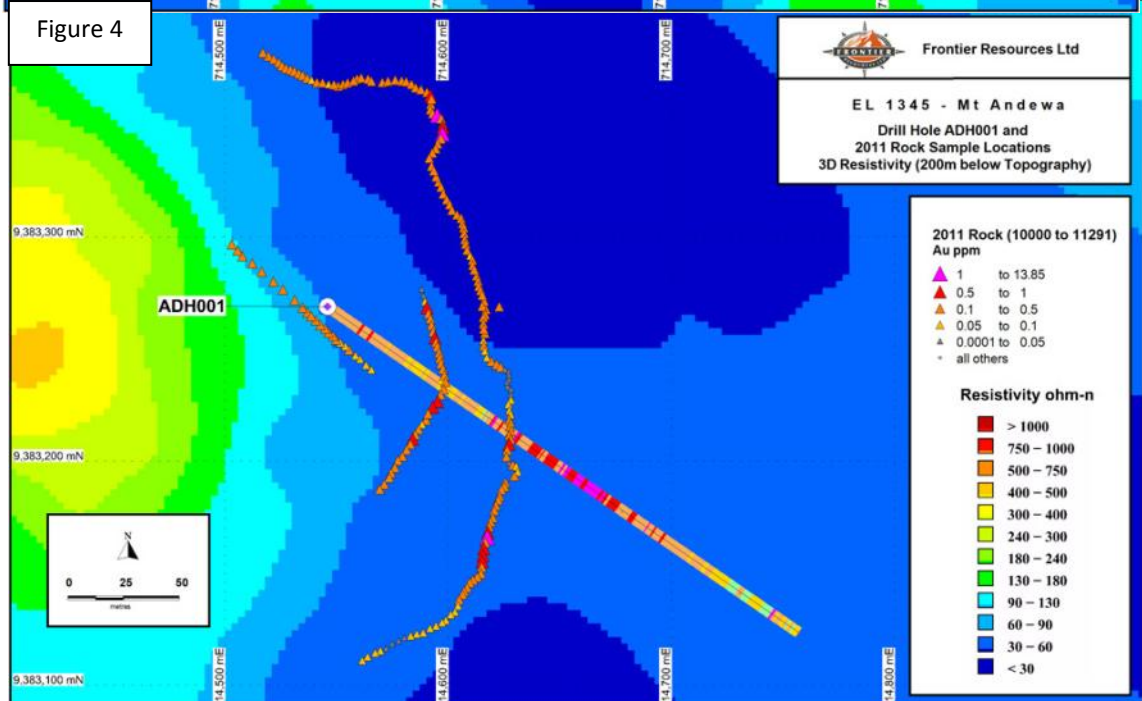
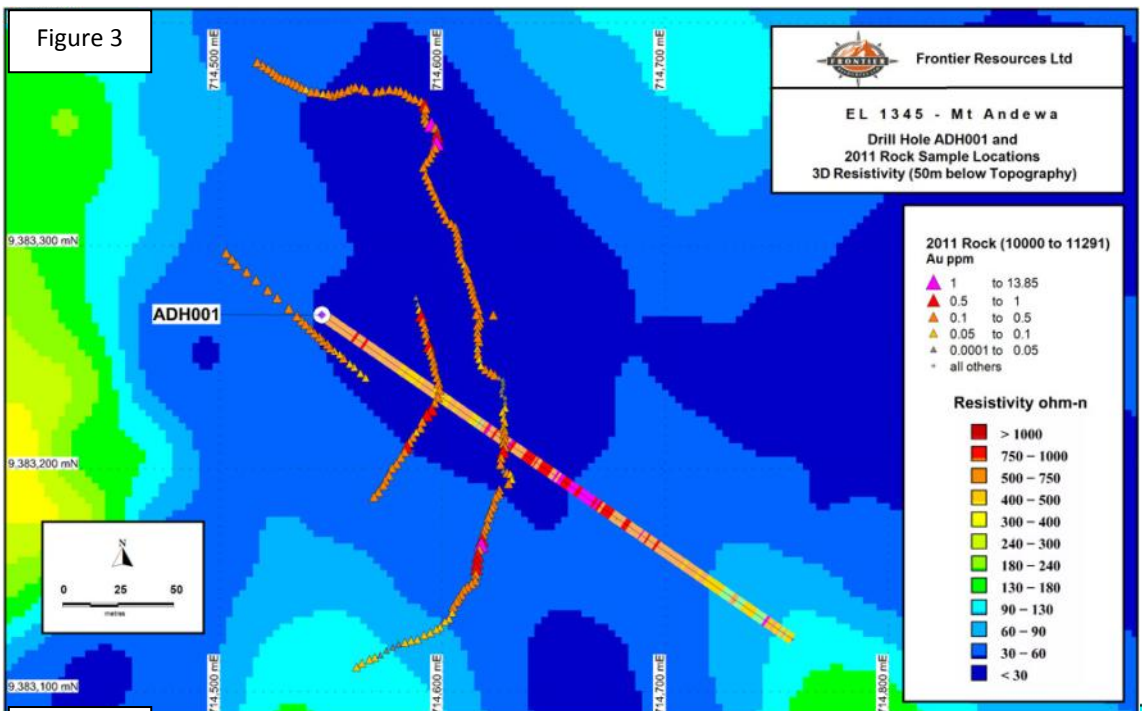
Holes ADH 002 - 005 were collared 2.7 linear kilometres to the northeast of hole ADH 001 A selection of close-up core photos follows the text of this release for holes ADH 002 and 003.

In addition, photographs of ADH 002 core trays will be available for download and evaluation from the Frontier website www.frontierresources.com.au associated with this release as 'Appendix 1'. The potential for gold mineralisation in the core can only be determined by certified chemical analysis, however, it is extensively quartz veined, silicified, brecciated and mineralised. Hole 5 was terminated at 317.6m after drilling out of megascopic mineralisation.

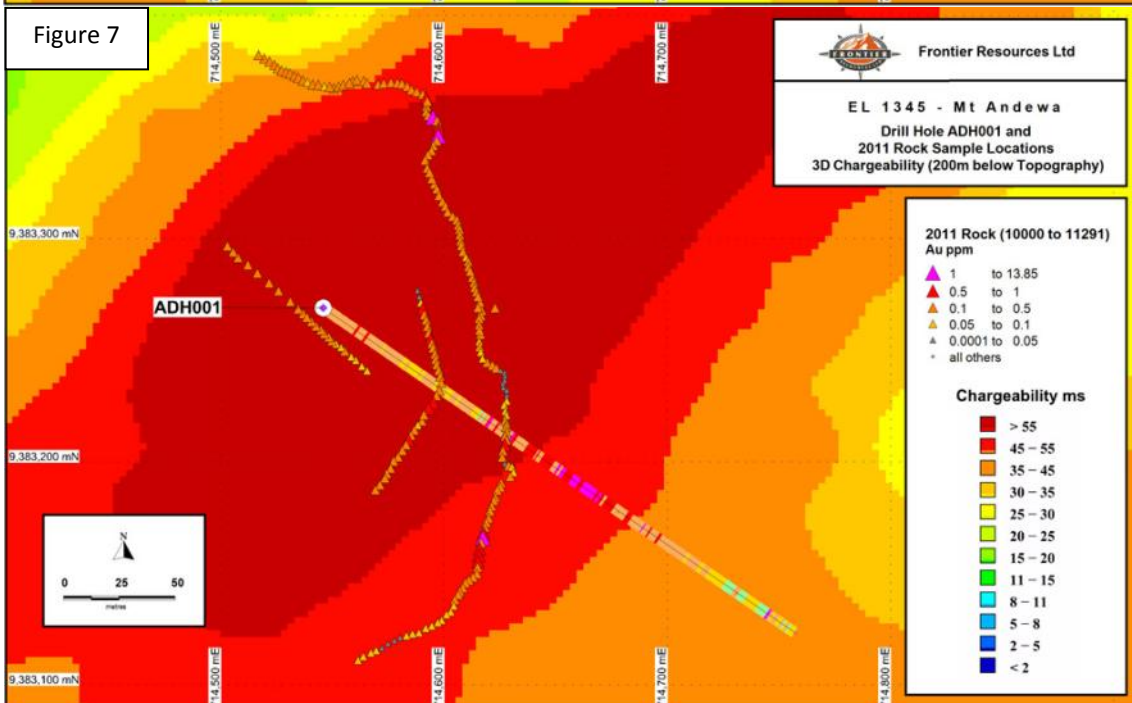
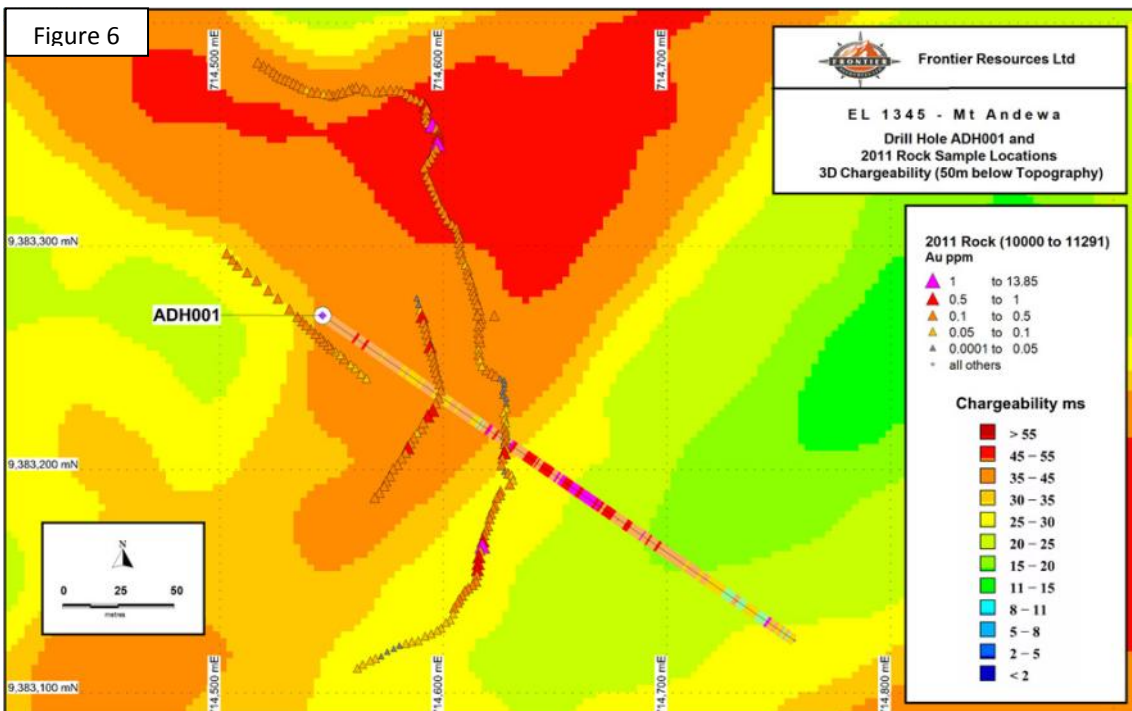
Strong magnetite mineralisation is variably in intensity but ubiquitous in holes ADH 002 - 005 as veinlets/veins and as disseminations and large blebs, with weak chalcopyrite and local bornite plus malachite in the weathered zone and near the water table interface. There is also weak to strong veinlet and weak disseminated pyrite. Magnetite, pyrite and copper sulphide minerals encountered downhole are present in sufficient abundances to adequately explain the 3D-IP geophysical anomaly in that region. No assay grades are implied by the visual estimations of minerals and megascopic evaluation of the core detailed herein.

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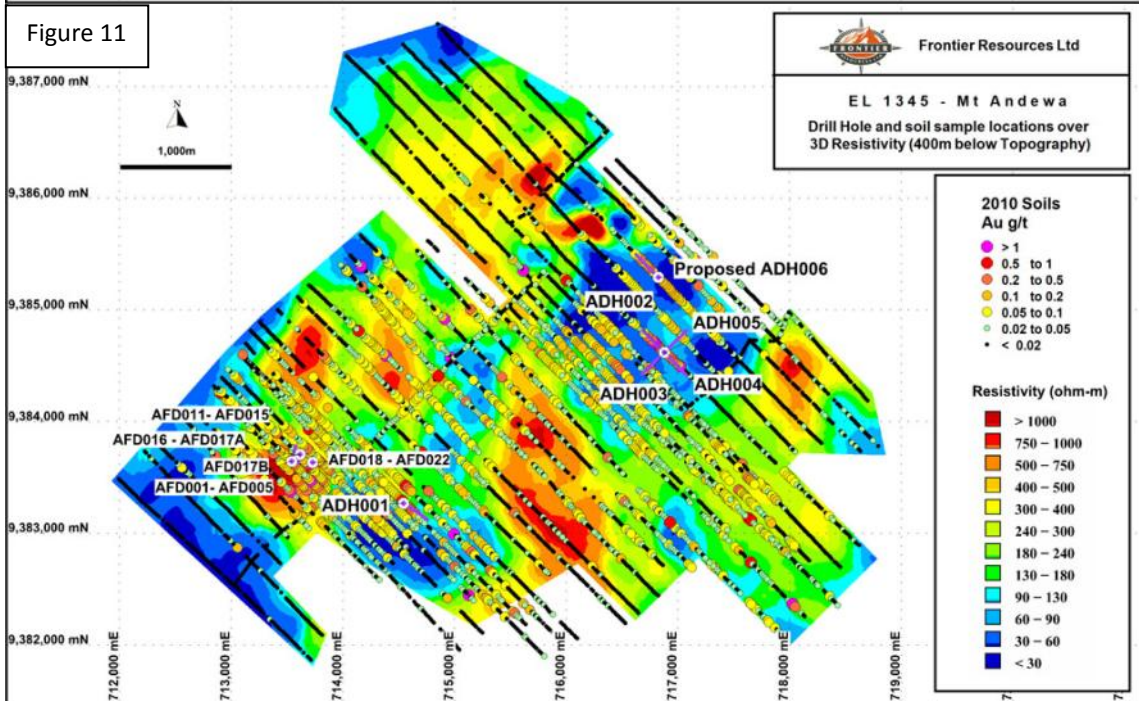
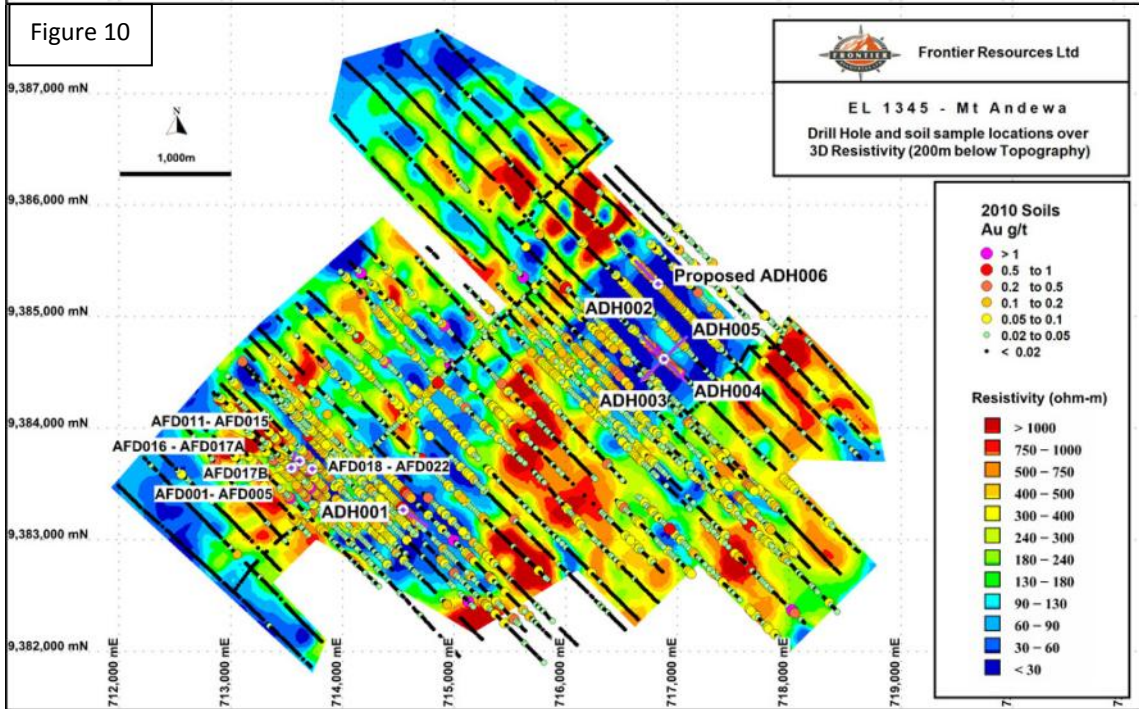
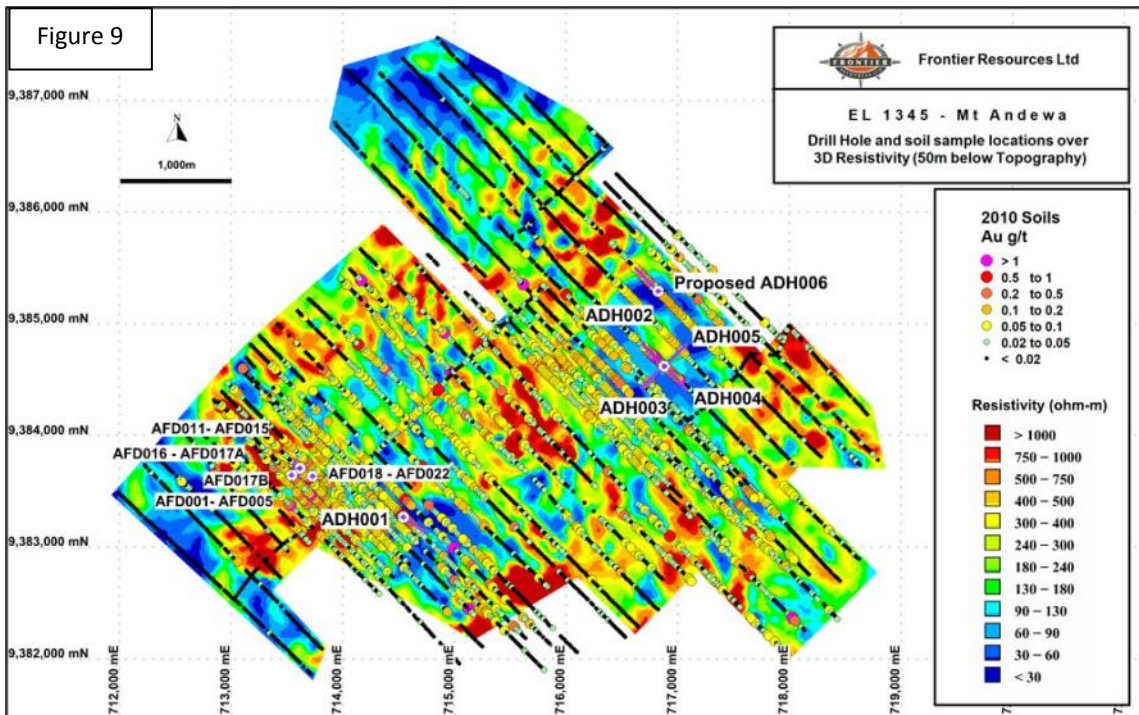
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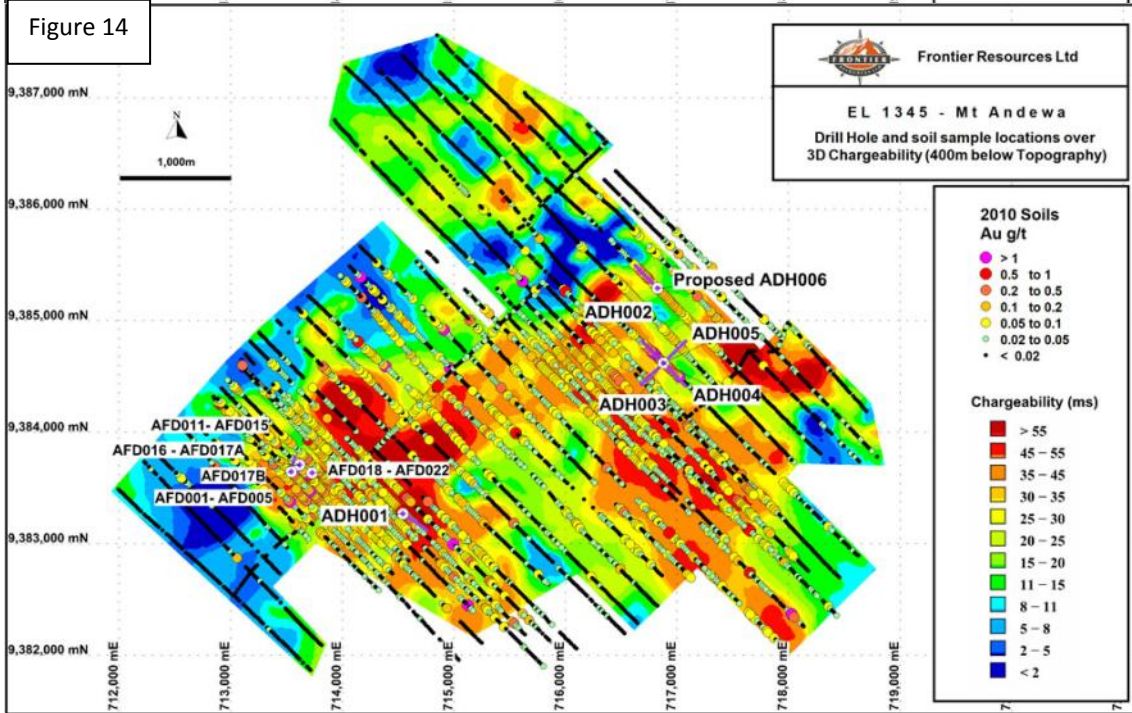
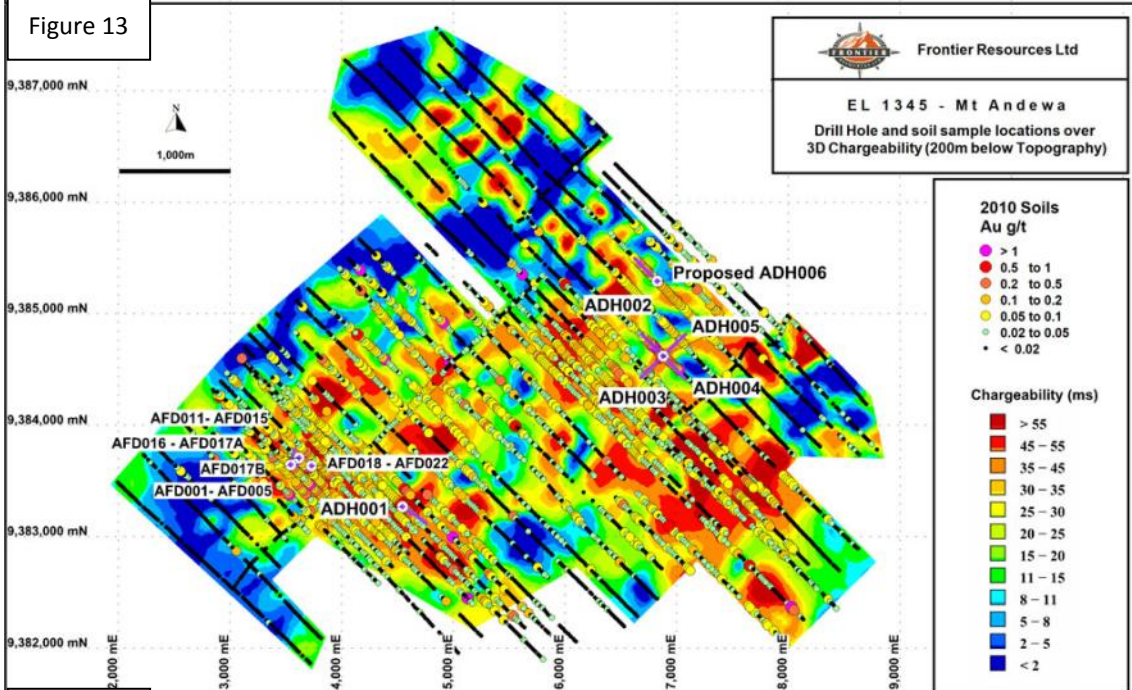
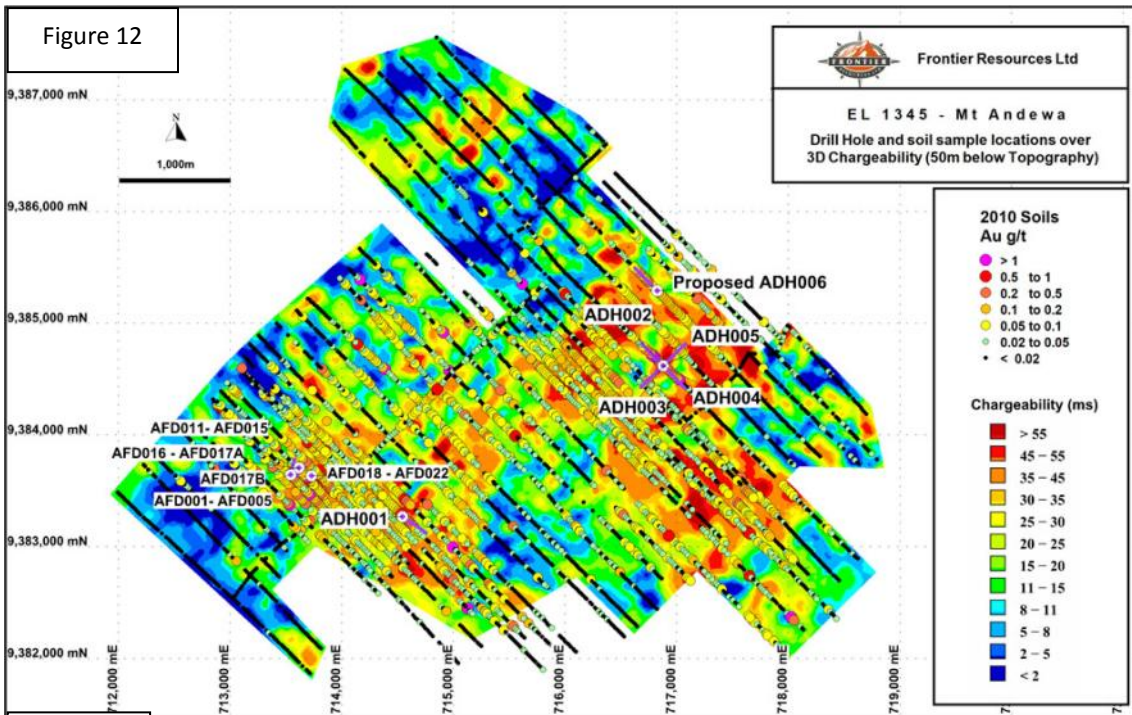
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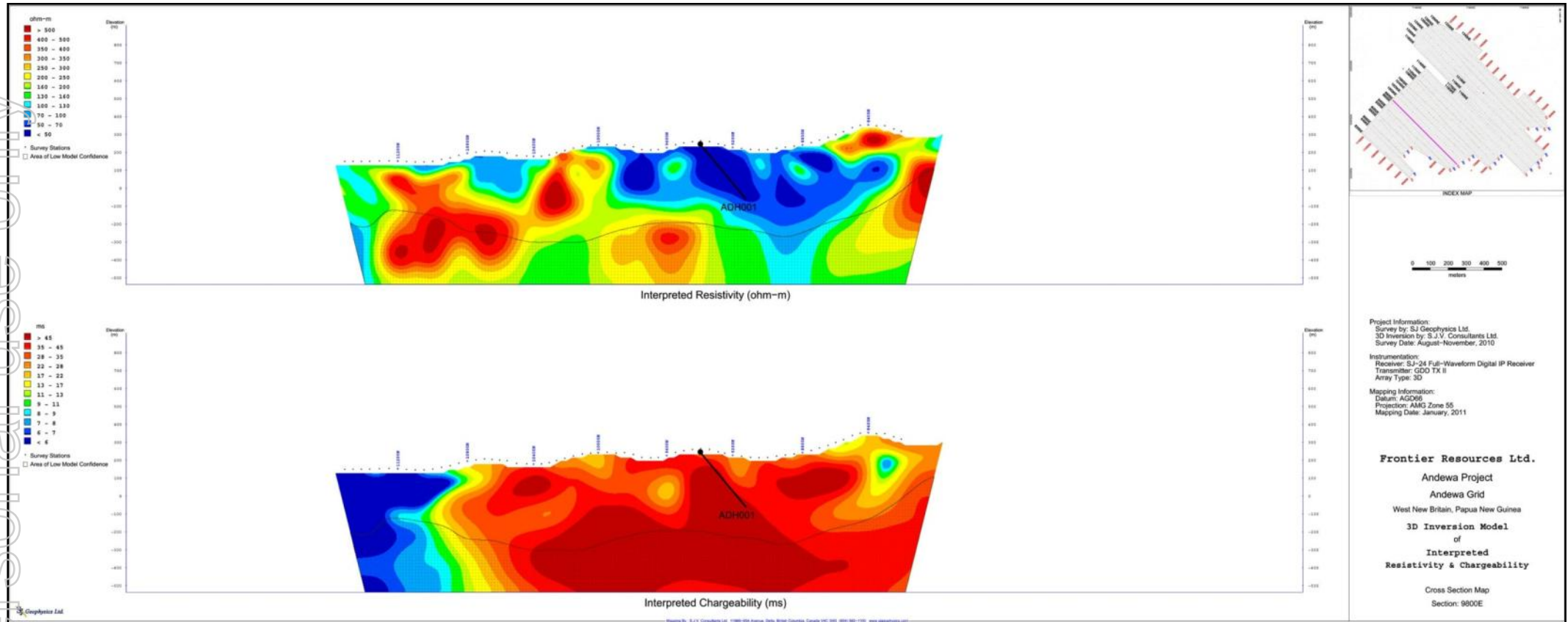


Figure 15. 3D-IP resistivity and chargeability cross section 9800E (geophysical /soil grid), showing drill hole trace ADH 001. Zones of strong conductivity correspond to the very low resistivity zones (dark blue). Additional holes are strongly warranted drilling both vertically into the bulk of the intense chargeability anomaly and also south into the strong conductivity (at depth).

Note that the hole is about 400m long, the vertical and horizontal scales are equal, with the vertical height shown on each side of the section in 100m intervals. The location of the section line is shown in the grid plan in the upper right corner with a red line.

The reader is left to surmise what mineralisation potential exists at the Andewa Project near surface in untested areas and also at greater depths.

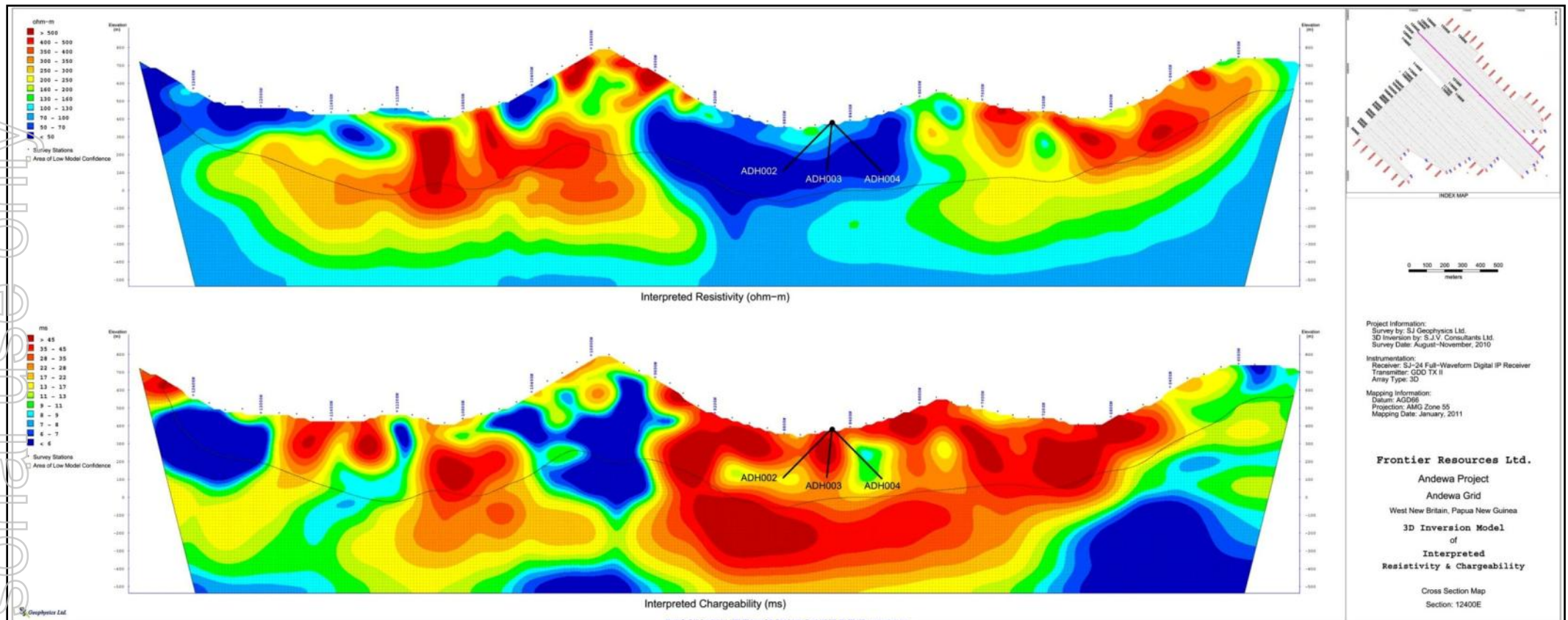
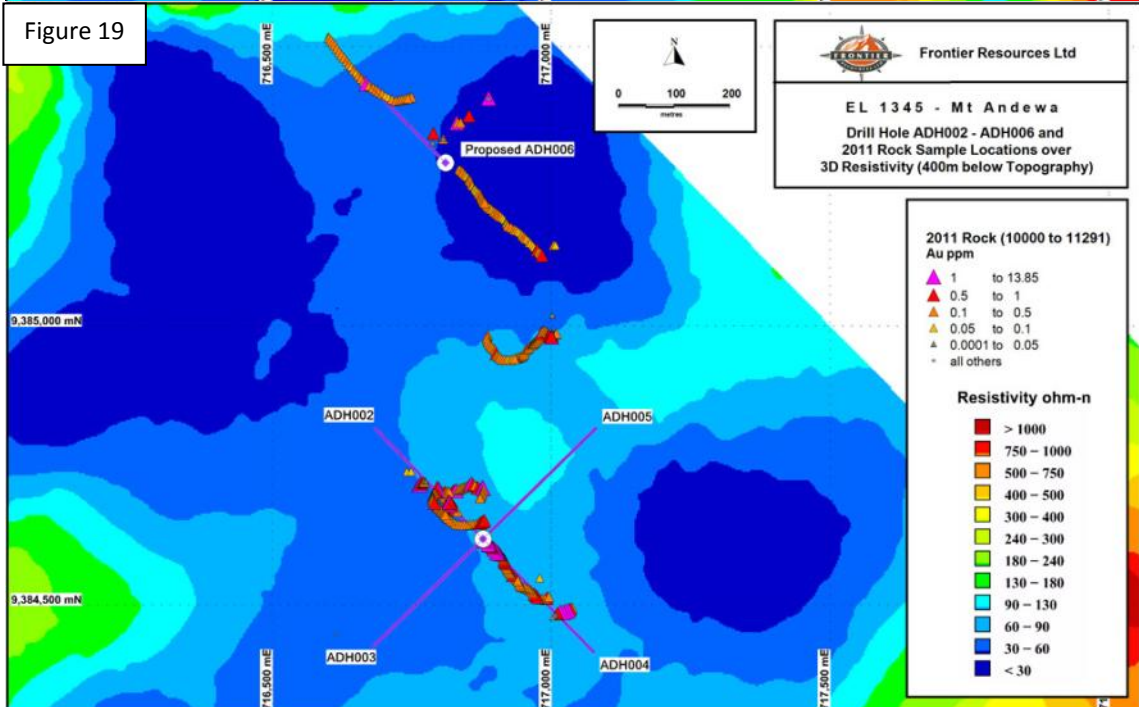
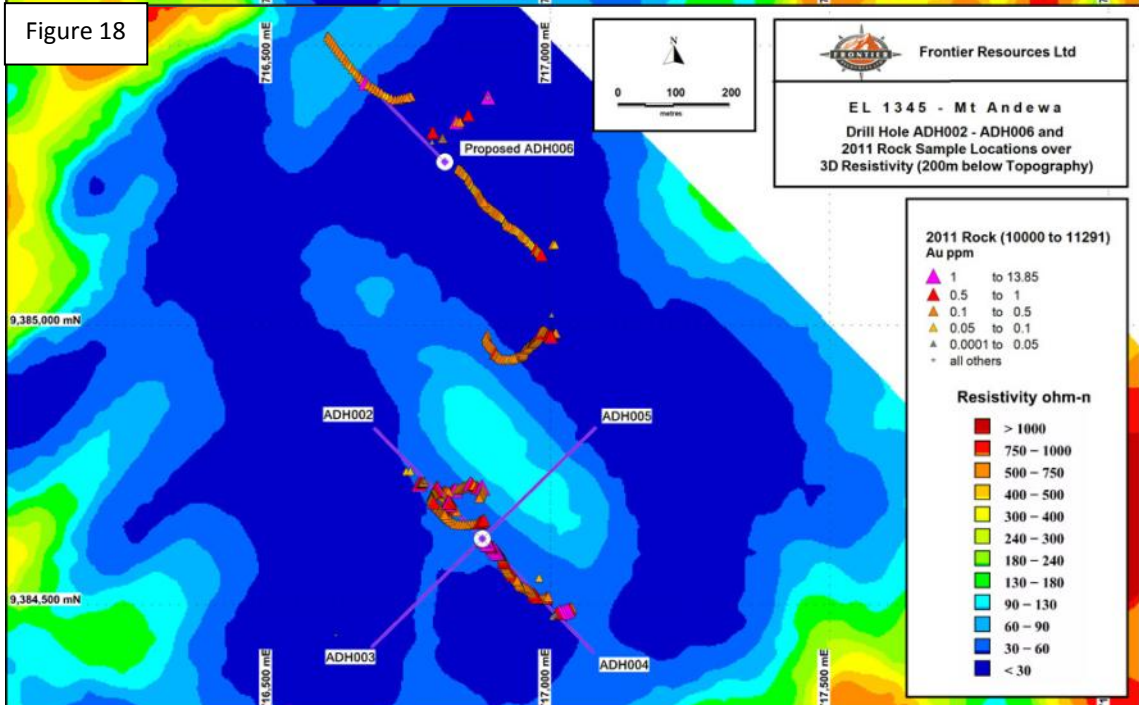
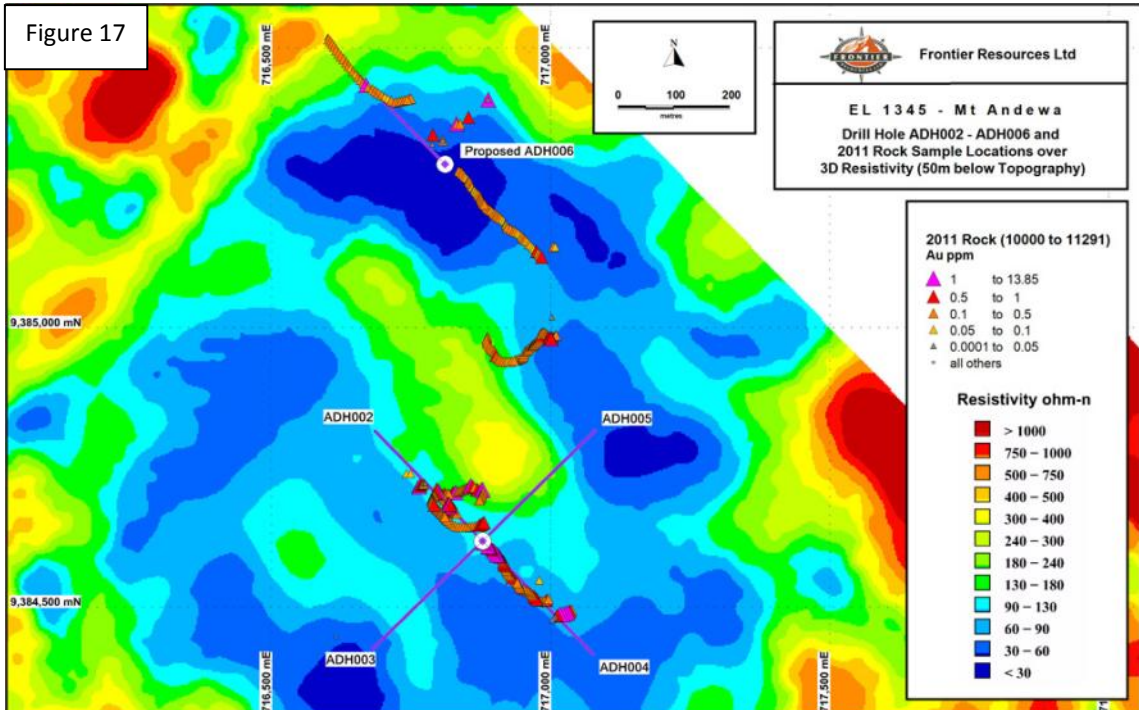


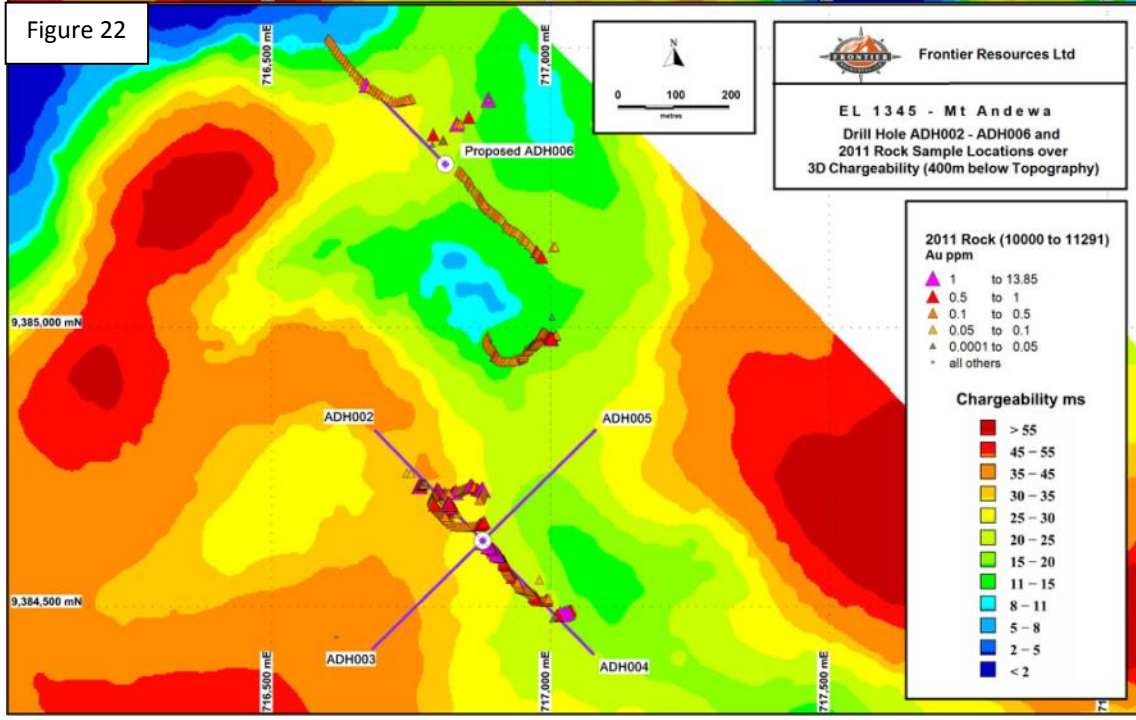
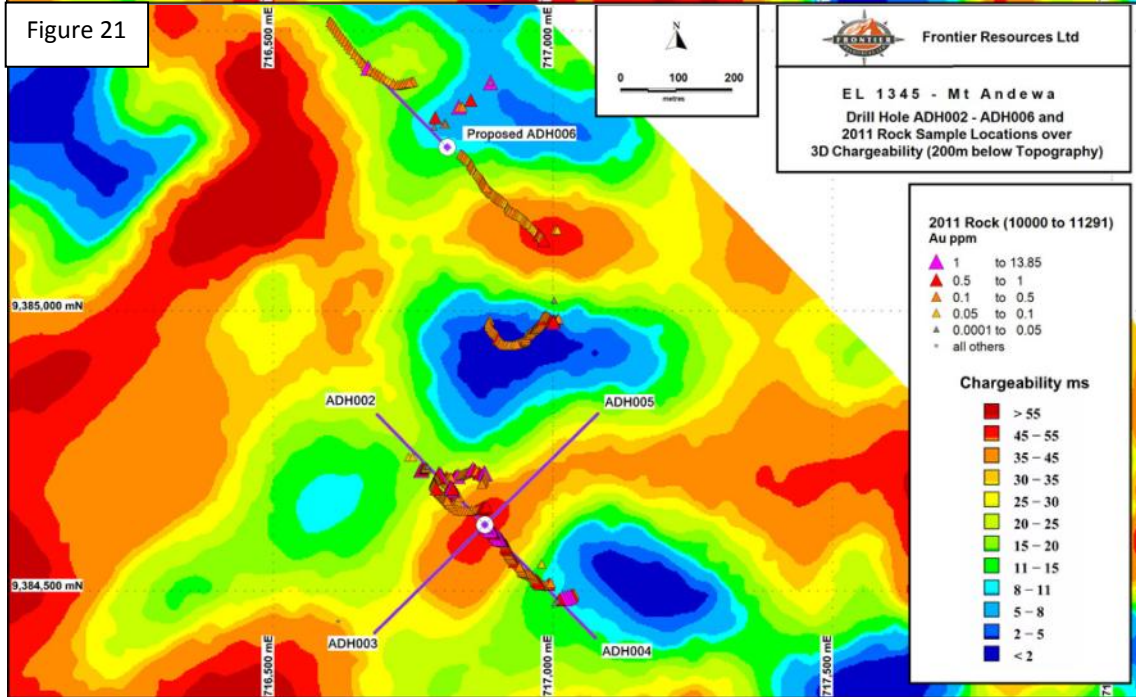
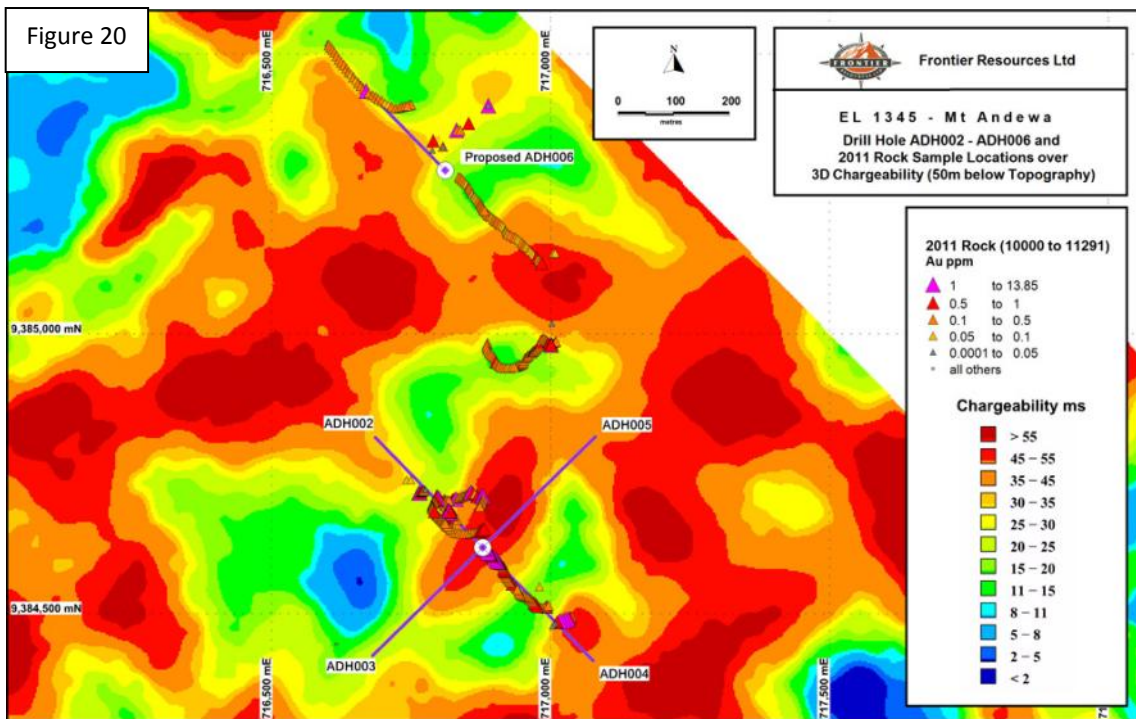
Figure 16. 3D-IP resistivity and chargeability cross section 12400E, showing the drill hole trace for ADH 002 (to the left), ADH 003 (coming out of the page towards the reader), ADH 004 (to the right and ADHG+H 005 into the page).

Note that the holes are about 400m long, the vertical and horizontal scales are equal, with the vertical height shown on each side of the section in 100m intervals. The location of the section line is shown in the grid plan in the upper right corner with a red line.

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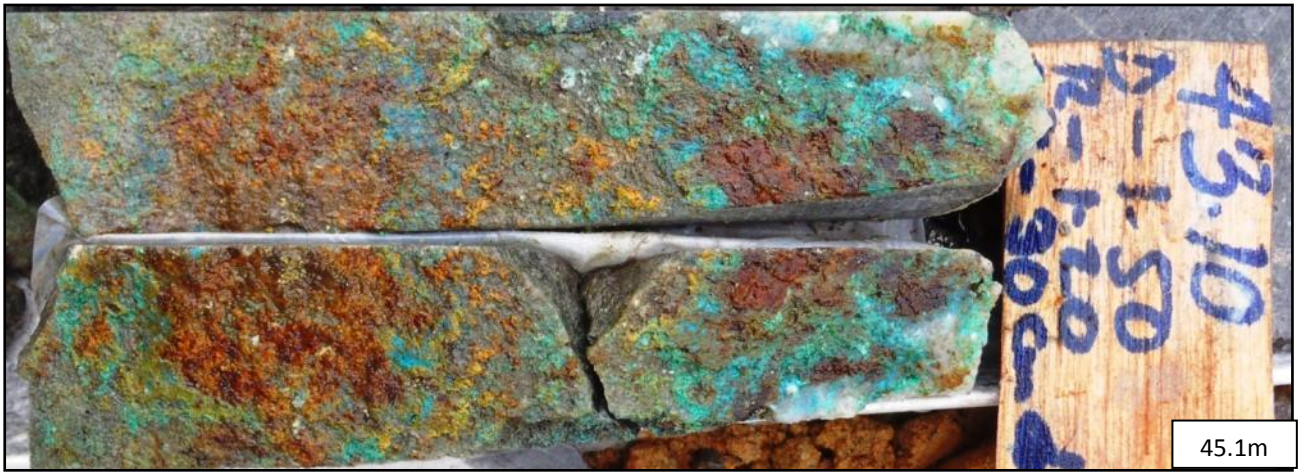


Figure 23. Oxidation of chalcopyrite on a fracture resulting in the formation of malachite (45.1m).



Figure 24. Radiating quartz crystals similar to the brain structure (below) with fine grained pyrite and chalcopyrite. Open space growth is noted (70.1m downhole)

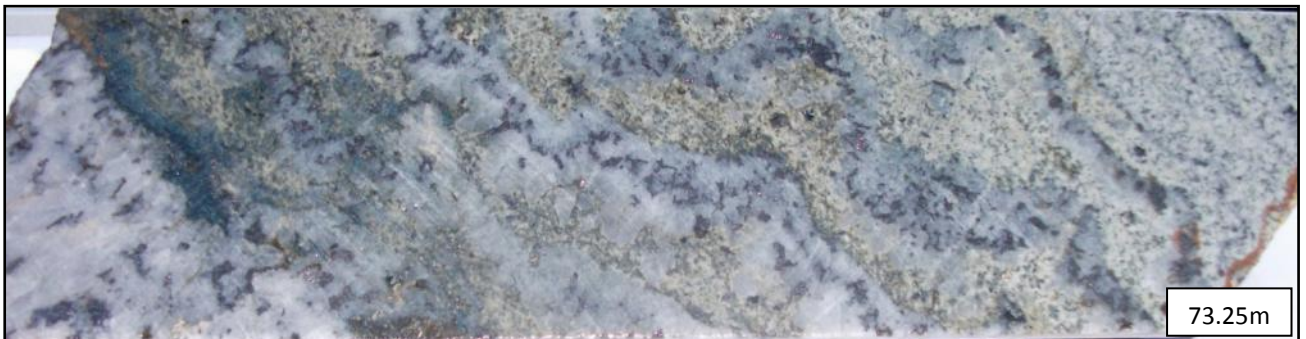


Figure 25. Brain structure in microdiorite with layers of quartz, magnetite and weak chalcopyrite. This texture is often associated with the upper sections of a porphyry copper deposit and was also noted at the Kidston gold mine (QLD) (73.25m).



Figure 26. Quartz, pyrite, chalcopyrite filled fractures in andesite (75.8m).



Figure 27. ADH 002 quartz, pyrite, chalcopyrite filled fractures in andesite (81.6m).

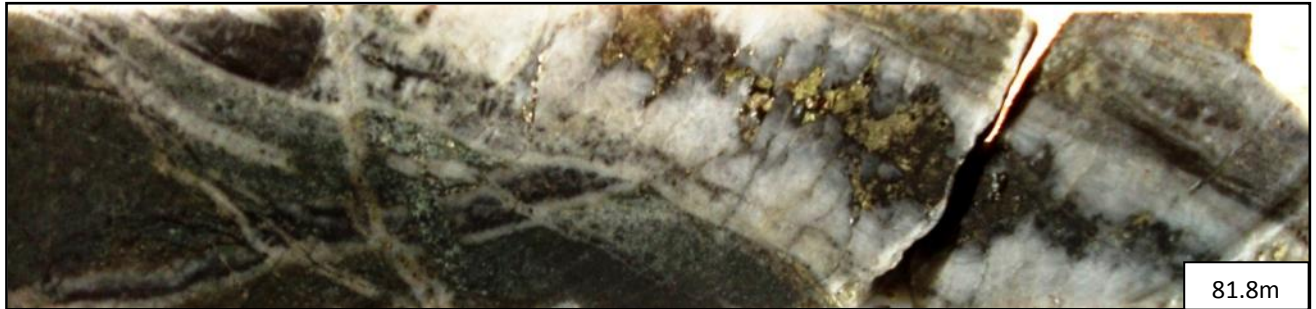


Figure 28. ADH 002 coarse chalcopyrite in a quartz veined andesite (81.8m).



Figure 29. ADH 002 quartz -magnetite layers within and brecciaing an altered microdiorite dyke.

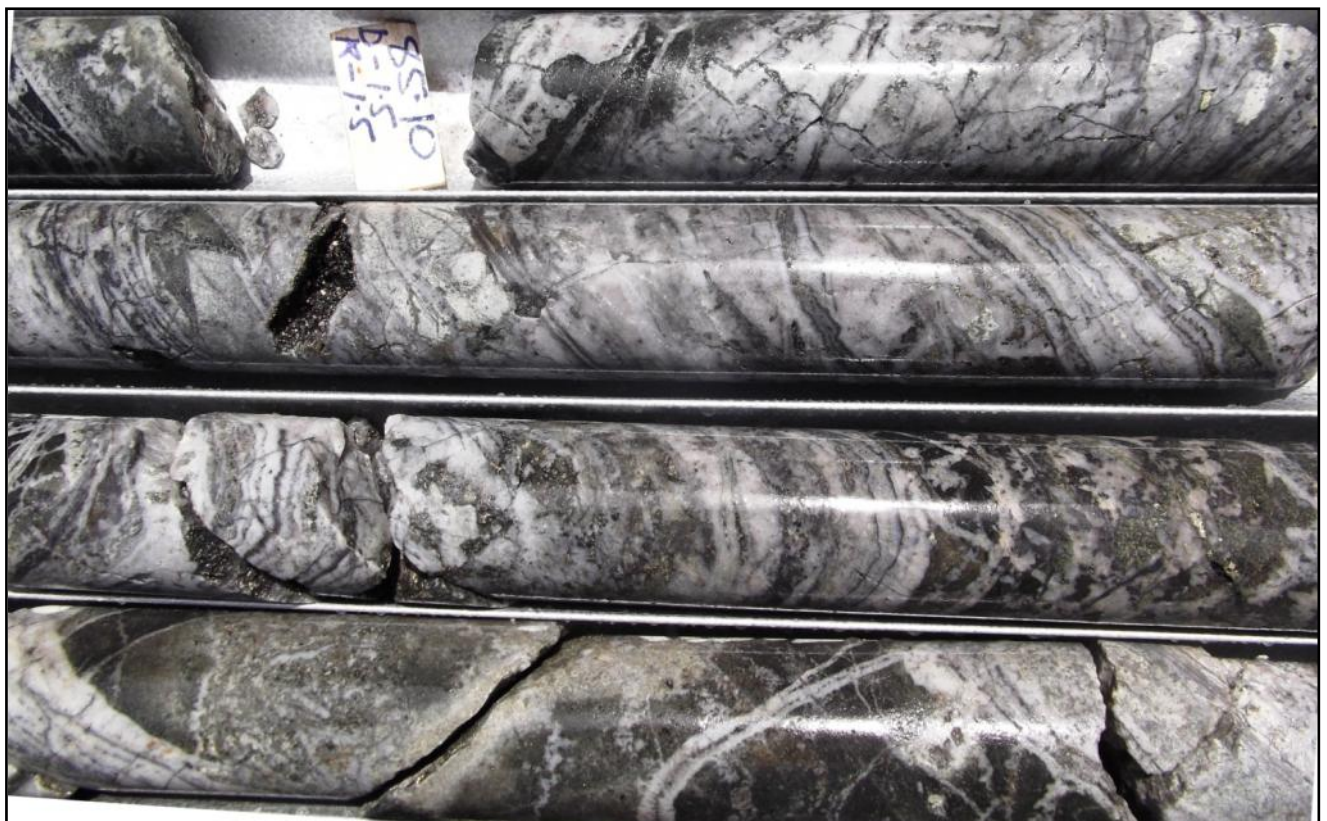


Figure 30. ADH 002 about 85 - 88m downhole showing spectacular quartz magnetite, chalcopyrite and pyrite veining/veinlets/ breccia/ mineralisation

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Figure 31. ADH 002 brecciated and weakly potassically altered microdiorite with magnetite veinlets.

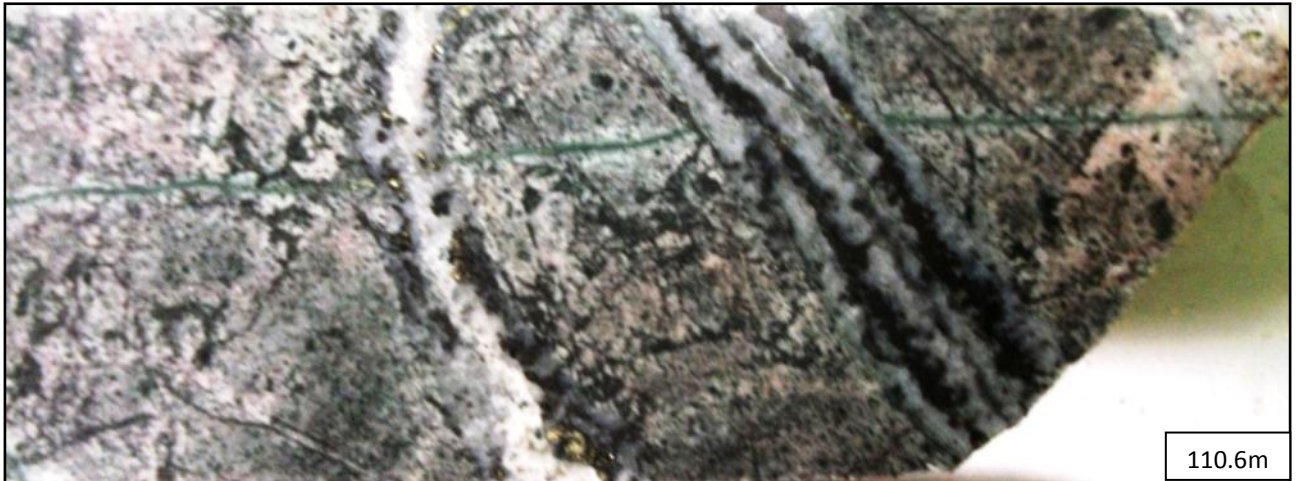


Figure 32. As figure 29 with weak chalcopyrite.

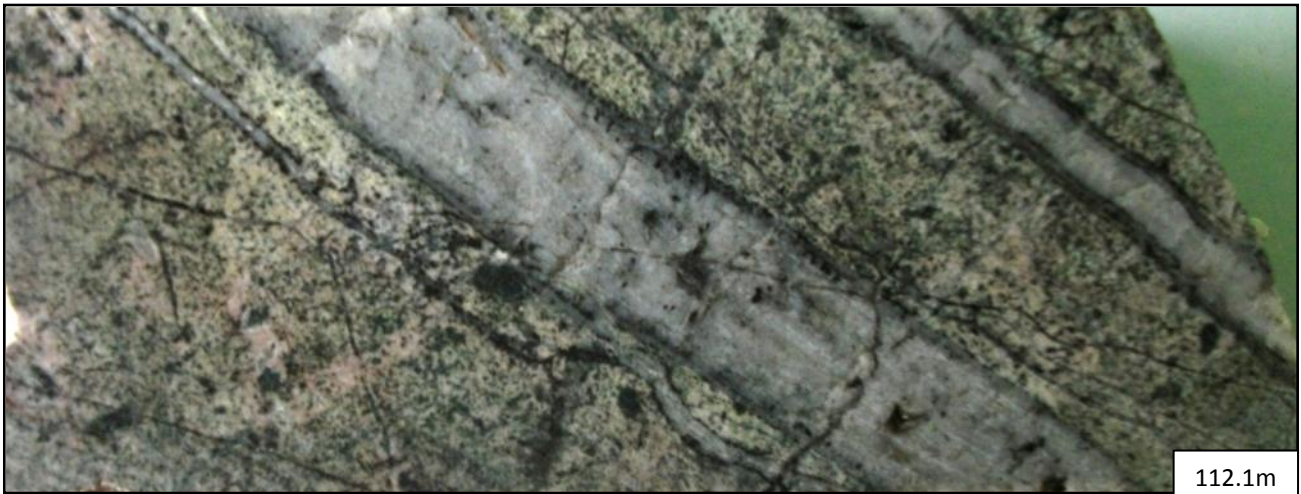


Figure 33. ADH 002 quartz, magnetite mineralisation in altered microdiorite.

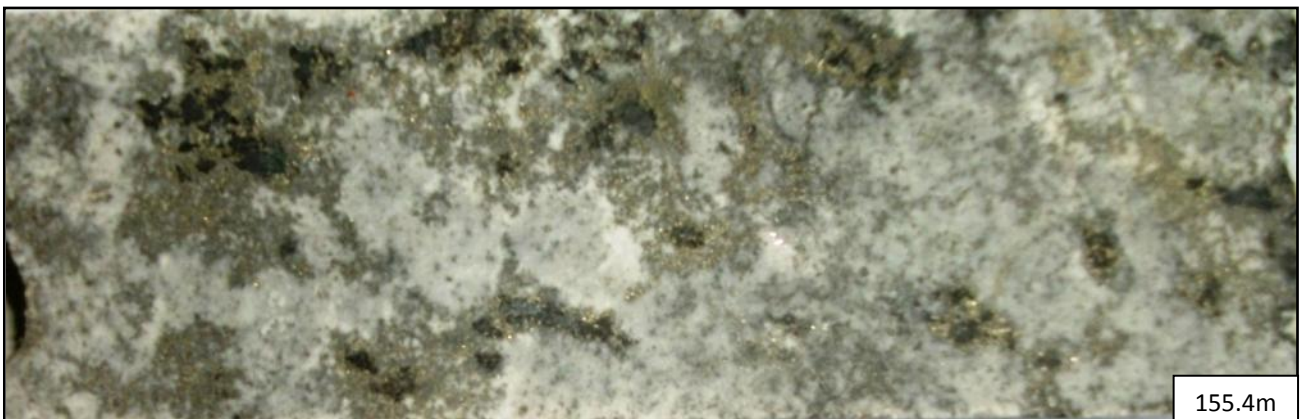


Figure 34. ADH 002 pyrite -magnetite mineralisation in altered microdiorite.



Figure 35. ADH 002 quartz -sulphide vein along the core axis in andesite, with minor chalcopyrite.

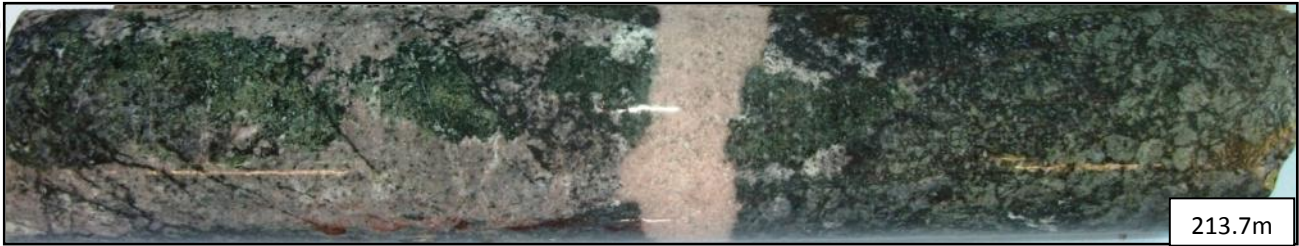


Figure 36. ADH 002 propylitically altered andesite with cross cutting potassic alteration - K-spar veining.



Figure 37. ADH 002 whole drill core from 71.6m to 82.0m downhole showing various interesting textures, zones of veining and altered microdiorite and andesite.

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Figure 38. ADH 002 whole drill core from 108.2m to 115.1m downhole.

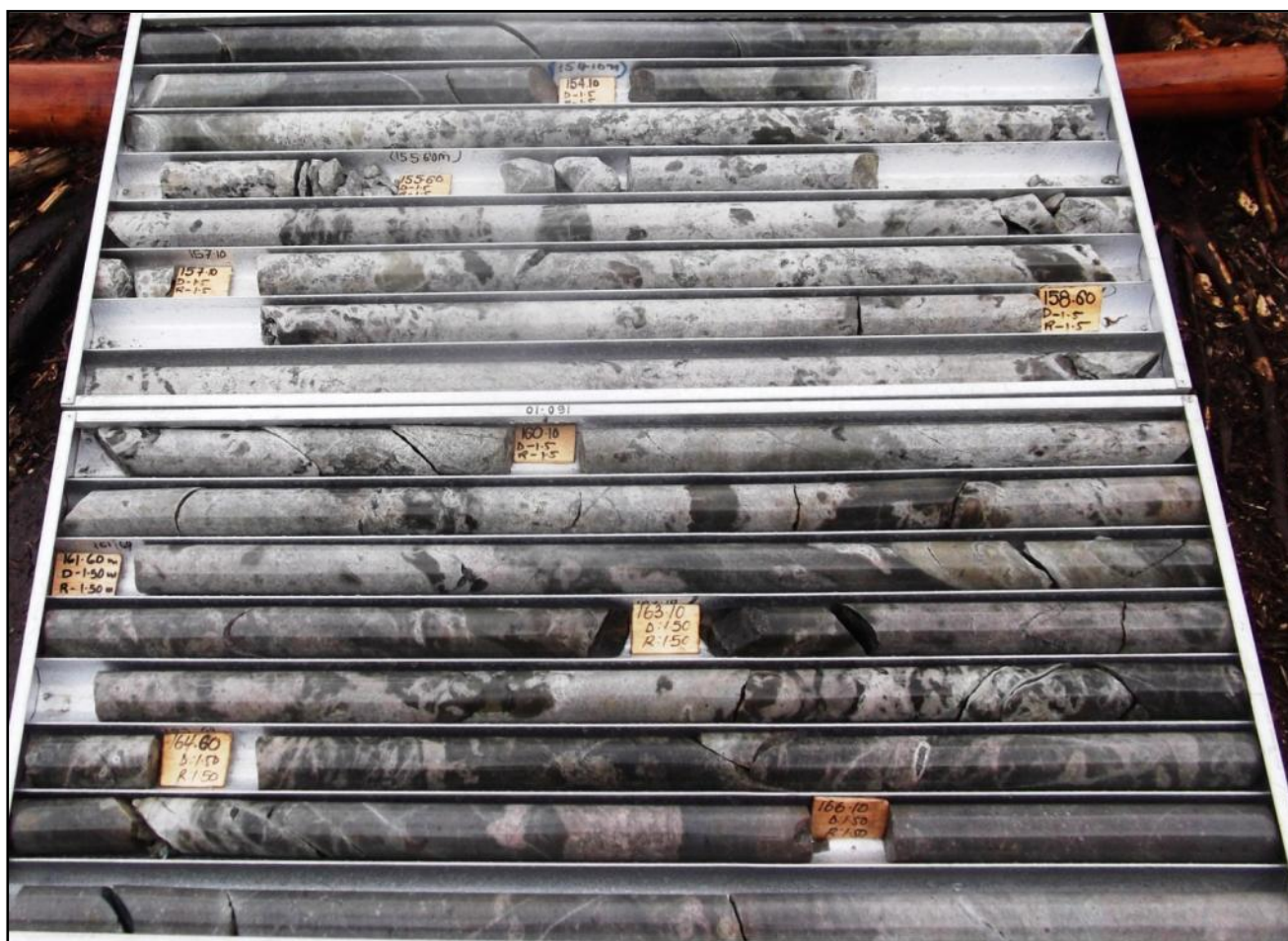


Figure 39. ADH 002 whole drill core from 152.7m to 167.4m downhole.



Figure 40. ADH 002 whole drill core from 211.0- 226.1m downhole.

ADH 001 diamond core was split in half longitudinally by diamond bladed cutoff saw. Samples were assayed by Intertek (Jakarta) by fire assay (50g charge) and ICP for copper, molybdenum, silver and arsenic.

Hole ADH 002 was drilled grid north into the strongest, longest and most cohesive gold in soil anomaly on the Andewa grid at the Ehgin Prospect, that graded 425m of 0.46 g/t gold + 400 ppm copper. This is an excellent soil anomaly that is proximal to the largest (1.5km long) molybdenum soil anomaly (on its NE margin), the third strongest copper in soil anomaly and is proximal to a 1.3km long antimony in soil anomaly (on its SW side). The hole is sub-parallel and proximal to a large and intense 3D-IP chargeability anomaly and a major N - S plus ENE - WSW structural intersection.






Samples from hole ADH 002 have arrived at the laboratory for analysis and will be released as soon as returned and collated.

The core photos of hole ADH 002 above as figures 23 - 40 are core width of between 45mm (to 137.3m downhole) and 65 mm (from 137.3m to EOH at 389.6m). Photographs of the hole ADH 002 core trays will be available for download and evaluation from the Frontier website www.frontierresources.com.au as a release 'Appendix'. Photos from 346m to the end of the hole are not available at this time due to 'digital loss.'


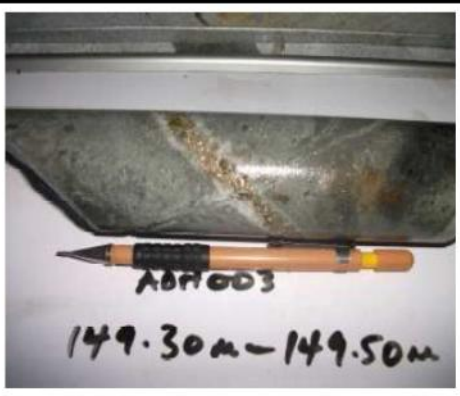

The project geologist's summary log for hole ADH 002 and ADH 003 are presented below. Caution should be used when evaluating the 'unvetted' volume percentages and other comments.


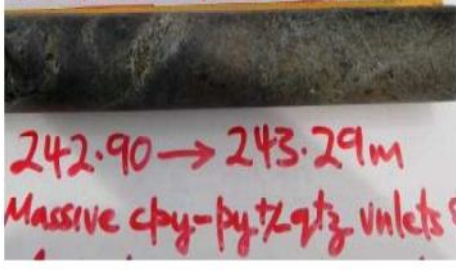




ADH002 From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Alteration	Mineralisation	Comments
0.00m	14.10m	14.1m	Saprolite	Oxidized	Hem – Jar -Clay	Oxidized Zones
14.10m	38.70m	24.6m	Andesite	Chl + Epi	Py(1%),Malachite Stains, Cpy(.5%). Moly (0.1%) Vns and Diss	Moly coatings on fract and Malachite stains
38.70m	39.10m	0.4m	Microdiorite	Qz +Ser/ Kspar+ Mt	Py (.5%)	Dyke,
39.10m	69.10m	30.0m	Andesite	Chl + Epi	Qz+ Mt+ Py (1%) Vns. Py+ Chl Vns (Mod Stwk)	Cut by Microdiorite dykes (>.6m)
69.10m	74.20m	5.1m	Qz+ Mt+ Py+ Py Vn	Chl + Epi /Silicification	Py(5%),Cpy(1%), Mt (10%) Vn	Massive with Cpy assoc with Mt
74.20m	79.70m	5.5m	Andesite	Chl + Epi/+ Mt	Py(3%),Cpy (1%) Diss	Cut by Mdio dykes
79.70m	87.20m	7.5m	Qz+ Mt+ Py+ Cpy Vn	Silicification	Py (5%),Cpy (1%),Mt(7%)	Colloform/Banded texture
87.20m	182.10m	94.9m	Microdiorite	Qz+ Ser/Chl + Epi/+ Mt	Py(2%),Cpy(1%),Moly(0.1%) Vns	
182.10m	192.80m	10.7m	Breccia	Chl + Epi/Kspar+ Mt	Py(3%)Mt(5%)Cpy(1%) Diss. Py(3%) Mt(6%) Cpy(1.5%) Vn/ Vnlts	Mdio sub angular Clast, Fine Py +Mt matrix
192.80m	389.60m E.O.H	196.8m	Porphyritic Andesite	Chl+ Epi+ Act, Kspar+ Mt Ca+ Qz	Py(4%)Cpy(0.5%)Mt(10%) Diss. Py(3%)Cpy(1%)Mt (3%) Bn(0.1%)Mo(0.1%) Vns/ Vnlts	Traces of bornite noted Very fine cpy vnlts Qz+ cpy+ mt vnlts throughout

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Depth(m)	Comments	Photos
0.0 -2.8	Backfil material	
2.50 – 31.60	Totally oxidised saproliitic Zone. Angular rock clasts in clay with some relict rock text. Str oxi and moderately argillised.	
31.60-56.80	Mod-str fract and bxted, frac healed by qz and late py vnltz and occasionally by blebs of chalcopryite as the picture on the right shows. In this instance there is an intense stockwork of vuggy white qz vns. Cjhalcopyrite up to 2% occurs in vuggys and as veins.	
56.80 – 59.40	Basaltic Andsite - intense frac and vuggy qz vns as per above. The vein intensity is not as great as above. Dominant copper mineral is chalcopryite with lesser chalcopryite? and bornite.	
59.40-79.02	Andesite -mod to str ongly frac with abundant vuggy white quartz veins up to 5cm. Propylitic altered. Trace chalcopryite from 0.5 to 1.0% esp in farct.	
79.02-121.70	Andesite Porphyry -other rock clasts and phenocrysts in a medium grained andesitic matrix, occasionally vuggy white quartz-pyrite-cpy-Mo veins. There is a weak argillic overprint in the original propylitic(chl-py-mt-qz) altyeration. Chalcopryite as occurs as fine disseminations.	

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121.70-133.3	<p>Pyroxene Andesite-Dominantly pyroxene phenocrysts in a andesitic matrix, weak to mod perv silicification, otherwise rock subjected to propylitic alteration. Weak chalcopyrite mineralisation in fract.</p>	
133.3-139.10	<p>Felsic Porphyry- Bleached grey white, medium grained possible felsic unit, up to 2% cpy in fract, perv silic and vuggy, sandy textured.</p>	Photo not available.
139.10-144.70	<p>Pyroxene Porphyry.propylitically altered with weak argillic overprint, generally weak qz stockworking. Big clasts of pyroxene altering to magnetite.</p>	PNA
144.70-164.10	<p>Microdiorite. Weak -mod silici, strong prop alteration, mg with occasional quartz pyrite veins up to 3mm wide, The picture below shows one such vein cutting core at 50 to CA. up to 3-4% sulph esp py-cpy -mo and mt.</p>	
164.10-231.10	<p>Pyroxene Diorite-massive unit, perv silic with weak argi overprint. Abundant pyroxene crystals in a felsic matrix. Occasional very fine chalcopyrite veins like 6-10/m. The picture on the right shows the paralleling cpy veins in this unit. Up to a couple of 5% cpy by volume. Is it a case of sheeted veining??</p>	

231.1-239.5	Pyroxene Diorite -mg rock abundant pyroxene crystals in a felsic groundmass. As per the above unit but this time with diss cpy and dark magnetite-silica veins.	
239.5-300	Microdiorite -vuggy perv silic with abundant vuggy qz veins. Occasional patch of disseminated chalcopyrite as shown by the picture on the right to be more than 5% locally. The vuggs are also infilled by cpy-qz-mo.	
300.0-337.10	Basalt -basaltic unit, prop altered with big frags of other lithological units, weak farct controlled py mineralisation, occ qz vns.	Picture not available.
337.10 - 343.3	Microdiorite -fg -mg, indurated and sandy text, mod perv silic, leached w/ vuggs infilled by cpy-mo-qz, abundant fracfil cpy-Mo up to 3% locally, also present biotite-chl-epi-qz altn, sulphides 3-5%. The piks on rt shows 2-3% cpy-mo infil fract.	
343.3 -352.4	Basaltic-autobreccia?? , compact dk grn with abundant vuggy qz-mo-cpy-pink felspar vns up to 3cm, diss and farct fil cpy-mo-py miner up to 3%, also abundant abundant pyrxn clasts in fine bas matrix. This piks on the right shows vuggy qz-k-fels-mo-cpy vn up to 3cmm at 70 toCA.	
352.4 - 374.2	Polymictic Breccia -str-mod perv silic, vuggy, mod leached, subrndd clasts, matrix support, occ wht vuggy qz vns x-cut clasts and matrix, vugghs and vns infilled by late cpy-py-mo up to 3%, also present deep red mineral. Piks on right shows diss and cpy infill vugghs in matrix.	
374.2 -386.0	Pyroxene Diorite -dark brn colored sandy textured, perv silic, wk -mod leached abundant pyroxene crystals, diss cpy -Mo locally up to 5%, vuggy(infilled by cpy-epidote-qz), occ qz-py-cpy-mo vns as shown in picture on left. Picture also shows diss cpy on right of core.	

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386.0-397.7	Microdiorite -fg, indurated and wkly fract with numerous qz-py-Mo-cpy veins, 1-2% cpy-mo. Euhedral py crystals and Mo infilling fract. The photo on the right shows py-q-mo-cpy vns usually sub parallel to core axis. Wk to mod prop alteration overprint on earlier phyllic?	 <p>392.05 - 392.20m</p>
397.7-409.10	Pyroxene Diorite -compact prop(chl-epi-qz-mt) overprint on potassic(biotite-mt-cpy-k-fels), abundant white qz-cpy-mo vns and stockwork, abundant diss biotite blebs, cpy up to 2%, Total sulph 4-6%. Piks on the right shows wht qz-cpy-mo-k-fels vn at 40-50 degrees to CA.	 <p>404.50 - 404.60m</p>
	 <p>409.0 - 409.10 <u>EOH</u></p>	The hole was terminated in mineralisation at 409.10 as shown by the shot on the left. It was taken at the end of the hole and contains abundant chalcopyrite on fract(2-3%). It also contains biotite-cpy-chl-epidote-magnetite and possibly K-feldspar as disseminations.

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



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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.