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ASX Limited
Company Announcements Office

28th October 2011

Drill Hole ADH 002 Cuts 114m* of 0.74 g/t Gold + 0.20% Copper at the Andewa Project including 19m grading 1.86 g/t Gold + 0.39% Copper

Frontier Resources Ltd is very pleased to announce that assays from diamond drill hole ADH 002 have continued to demonstrate the excellent gold - copper mineralisation potential of the Andewa Project in Papua New Guinea.

Frontier's second drill hole at Andewa returned 114m grading 0.74 g/t gold + 0.20% copper, including 19m grading 1.86 g/t gold + 0.39% copper. The entire interval from surface to 372m is mineralised and grades 0.36 g/t gold + 0.10% copper.*

The Company's first hole was announced 11/10 and it intersected 93.2m grading 0.78 g/t gold + 0.30% copper, including 48.5m grading 1.02 g/t gold + 0.38% copper. The entire interval in ADH001 from surface and includes 190.1m grading 0.55 g/t gold + 0.24% copper.

Hole ADH002 is located 2.7 kilometres to the northeast of ADH001, but it is still within the same very large gold geochemical and 3D-IP geophysical anomalies, suggesting very large ultimate tonnage potential.

The assay results from the drill holes and trenches, plus the textures, lithologies and mineralisation observed to date indicate that the Company is drilling into the upper sections of a major porphyry gold - copper system that is very well located for future development, being unpopulated and only 14km from the coast by our bulldozer track.

Peter McNeil, Managing Director, M.Sc.

Peak assays were 1m of 1.63% copper with 7.12 g/t gold and 1m of 219 ppm molybdenum. Please refer to Table 1 for individual higher grade interval weighted assay averages.

* Hole ADH002 contains five higher grade internal intercepts (= 46% of the mineralised length from 5.1m to 252.0m downhole) that adds to 114m averaging 0.74 g/t gold + 0.20% copper. This ignores the below cutoff grade internal zones (less than 0.1 g/t gold + 0.1% copper).

Five hand trenches were completed in the ADH002 area and all are mineralised with gold >0.1 g/t. The weighted assay average for all these trenches is **470.5m grading 0.54 g/t gold**, which is comparable to the mineralisation noted in hole ADH002.

Holes ADH 002, 003, 004 and 005 (1,520.9m total) have been completed on the second drill pad and hole ADH006 has been completed at 355m depth on drill pad 4 that is located about 700m to the north.

The drill rig was rotated 180 degrees recently on the same pad (as hole ADH006) and hole ADH007 has now passed 40m depth. Assays for hole ADH 003 will be announced when returned and collated.

Intercept Length	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Moly. (ppm)	From (m)	To (m)
372.0m	0.36	0.10	9	0.0	372.0
incl. 268.0m	0.43	0.11	12	0.0	268.0
incl. 12.0 m	0.50	0.15	0	5.1	17.1
plus 10.0 m	0.28	0.29	38	64.6	74.6
plus 41.0 m	0.51	0.18	23	82.6	123.6
plus 19.0 m	1.86	0.39	14	154.0	173.0
plus 32.0 m	0.61	0.11	15	236.0	268.0
incl. 6.0 m	1.30	0.24	6	246.0	252.0
Sum = 114.0 m	0.74	0.20	18	5.1	252.0

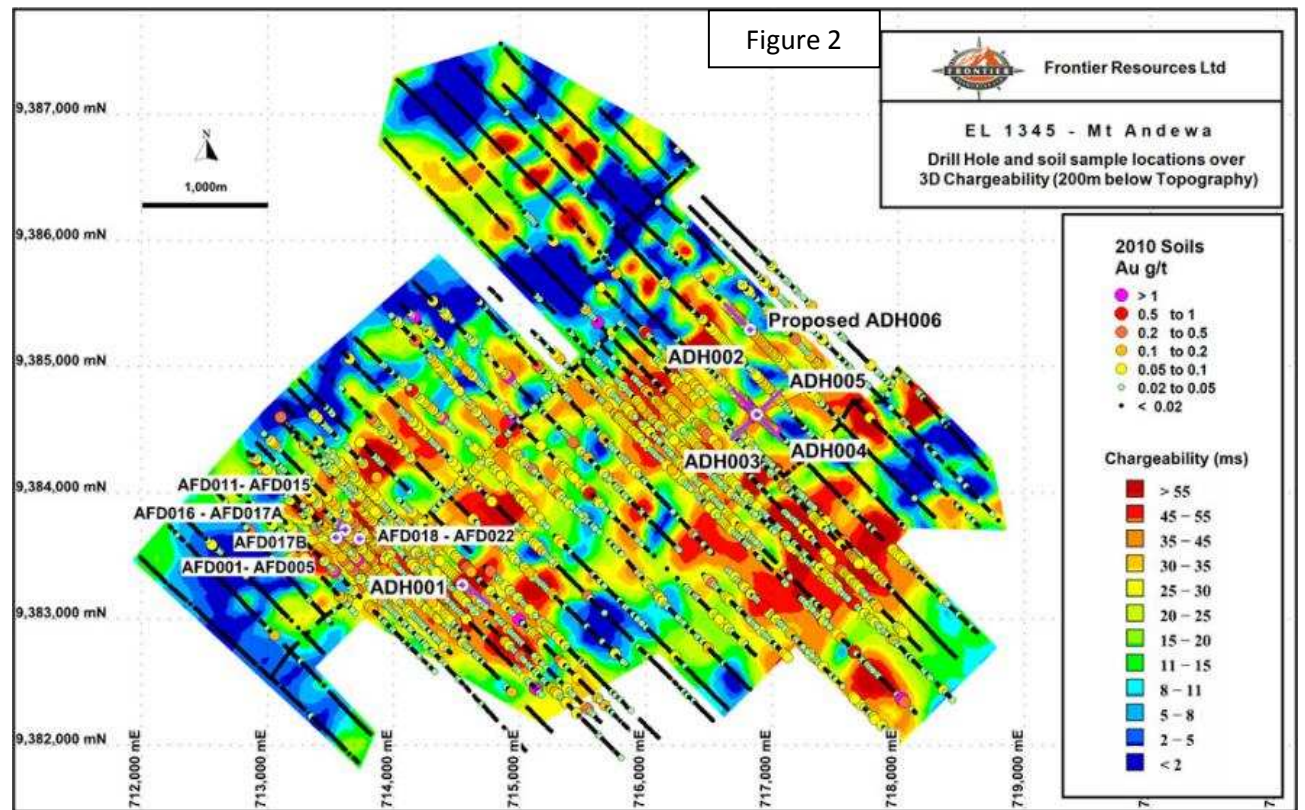
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DETAILS

A 10,000m diamond core drilling program commenced July 1 at the Andewa gold - copper mineralised system (figure 1) in Papua New Guinea. To date, 2,275m have been drilled in 6 holes and the 7th hole is underway.

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 (figure 2) 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.



The gold and copper assay results from diamond core hole ADH 001 and ADH002, plus textures/ lithologies /mineralisation noted in holes ADH003-005, suggest the Company is drilling into the upper sections of an extensive porphyry copper - gold deposit.

Holes ADH 002 - 005 were collared 2.7 linear kilometres to the northeast of hole ADH 001 (figure 2) and ADH 002 was completed at 389.6m; 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. Refer to figure 2 and Table 1 for drill collar location and orientation information.

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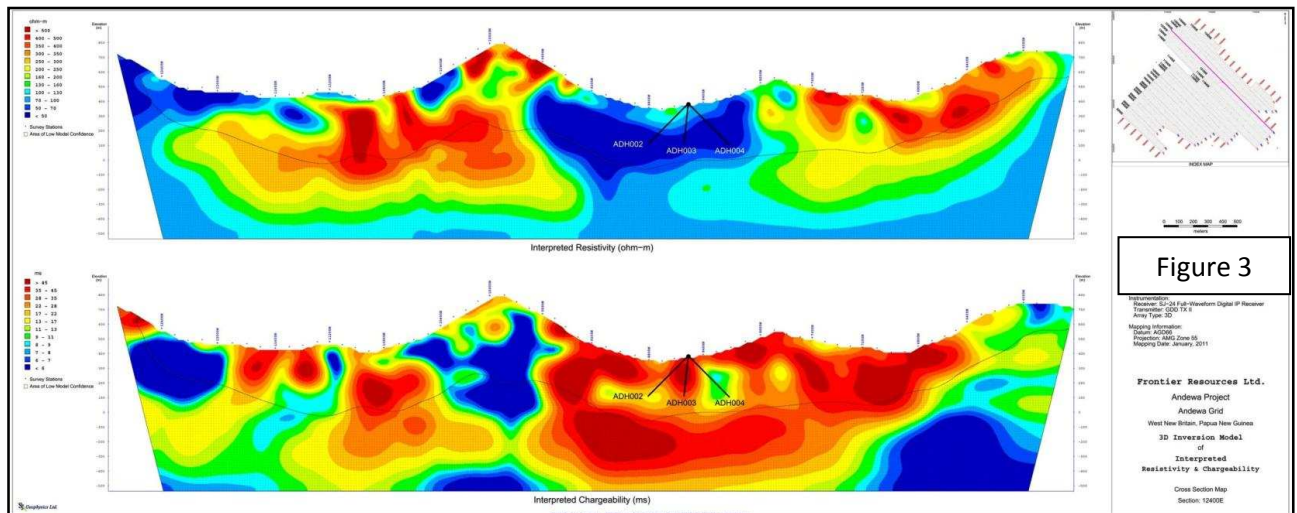


Figure 3 shows 3D-IP resistivity and chargeability cross section 12400E, with the drill hole trace for ADH 002 (to the left), ADH 003 (coming out of the page towards the reader), ADH 004 (to the right and ADH 005 into the page).

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.

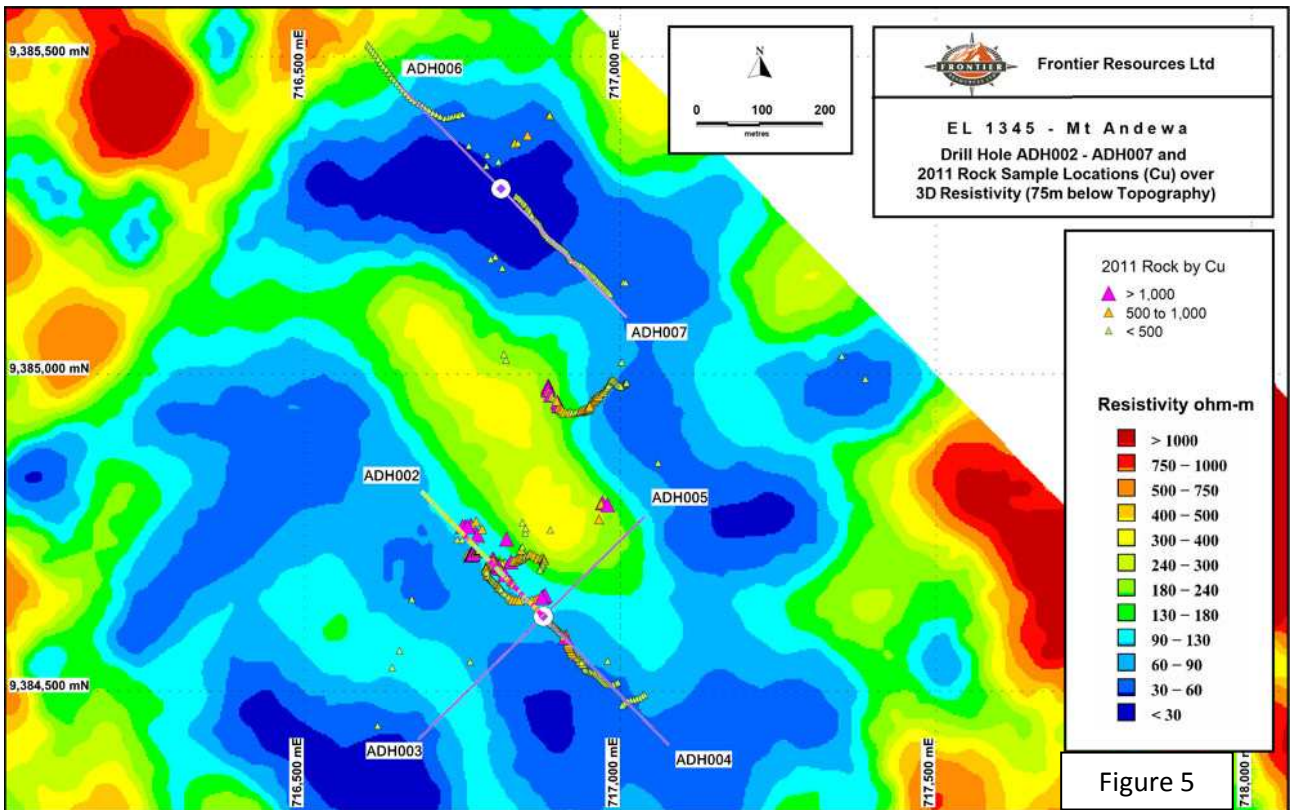
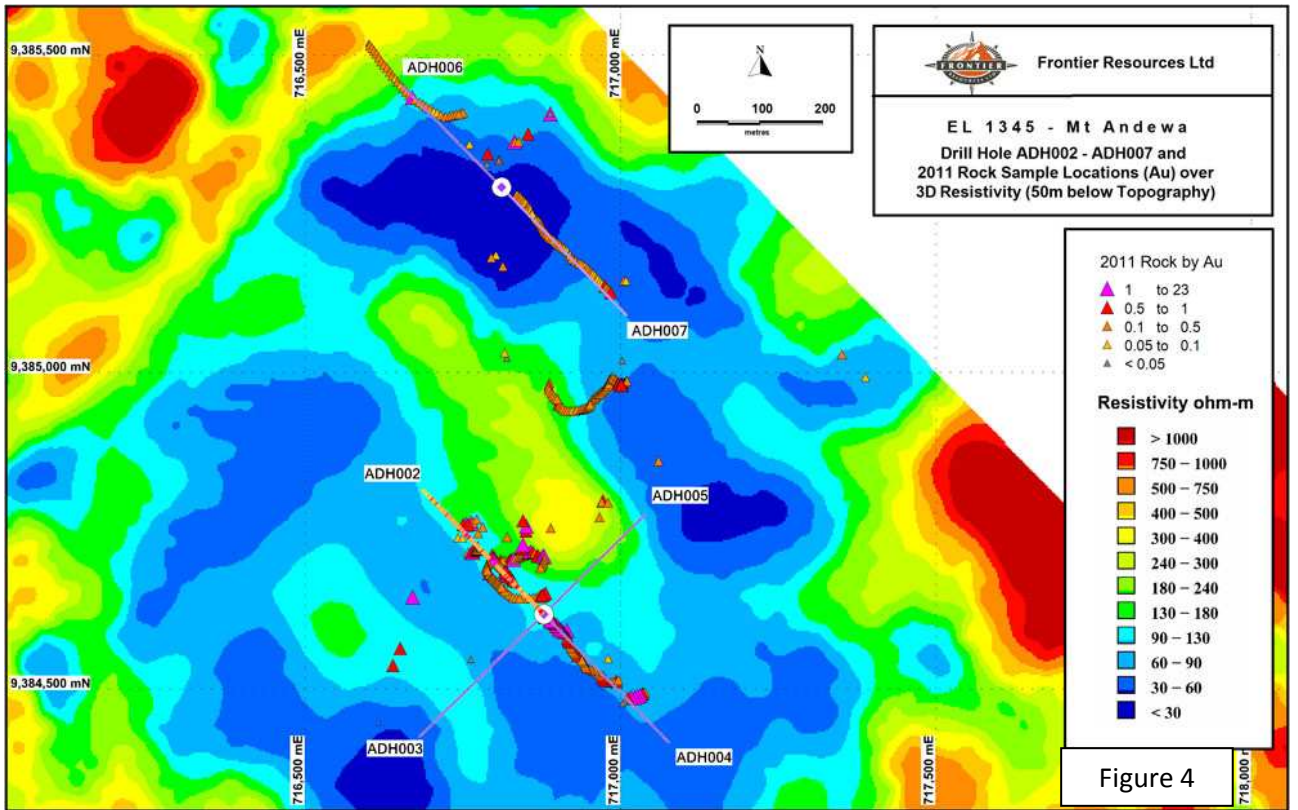
Strong magnetite mineralisation is ubiquitous but variably in intensity in holes ADH 002 - 005, as veinlets/veins and as disseminations and large blebs, with weak chalcopyrite and local bornite plus malachite in the weathered zone and near the water table interface. There is also weak to strong veinlet 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.

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. The hole 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.

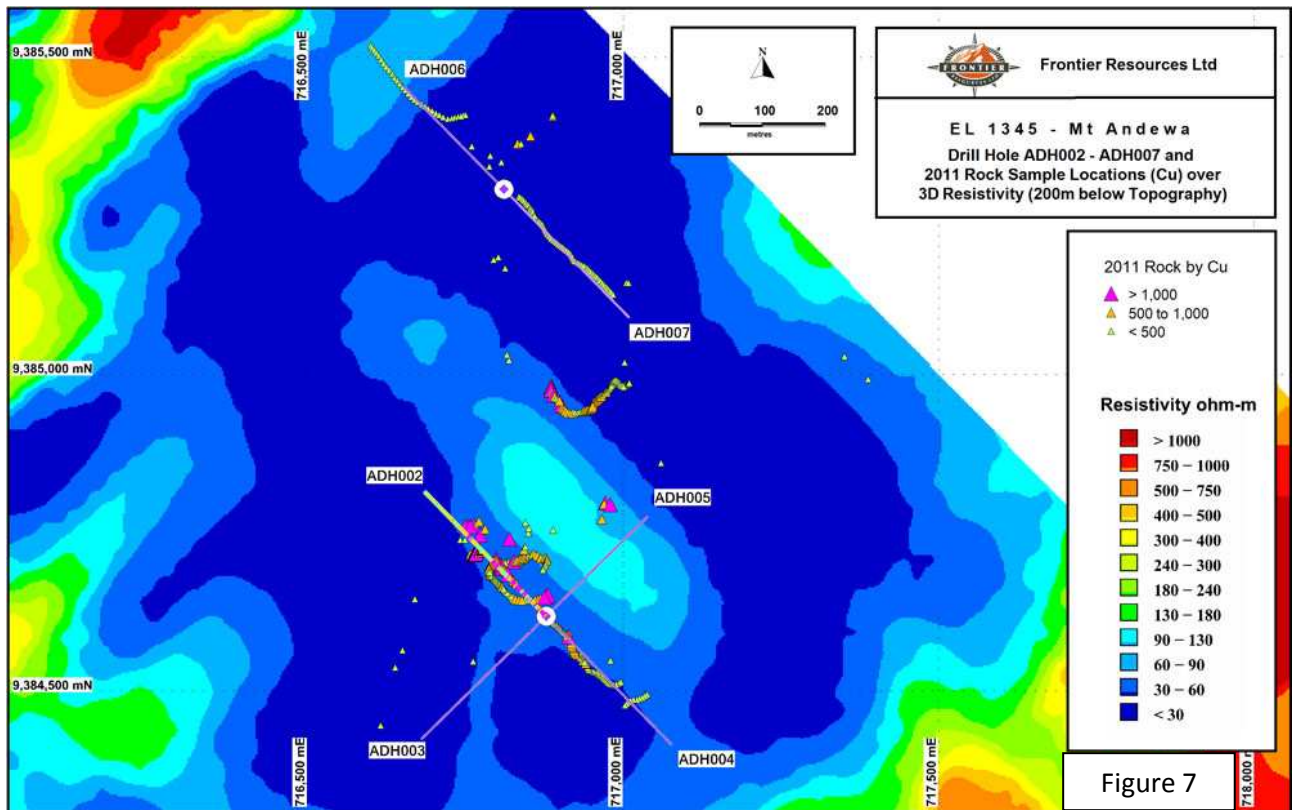
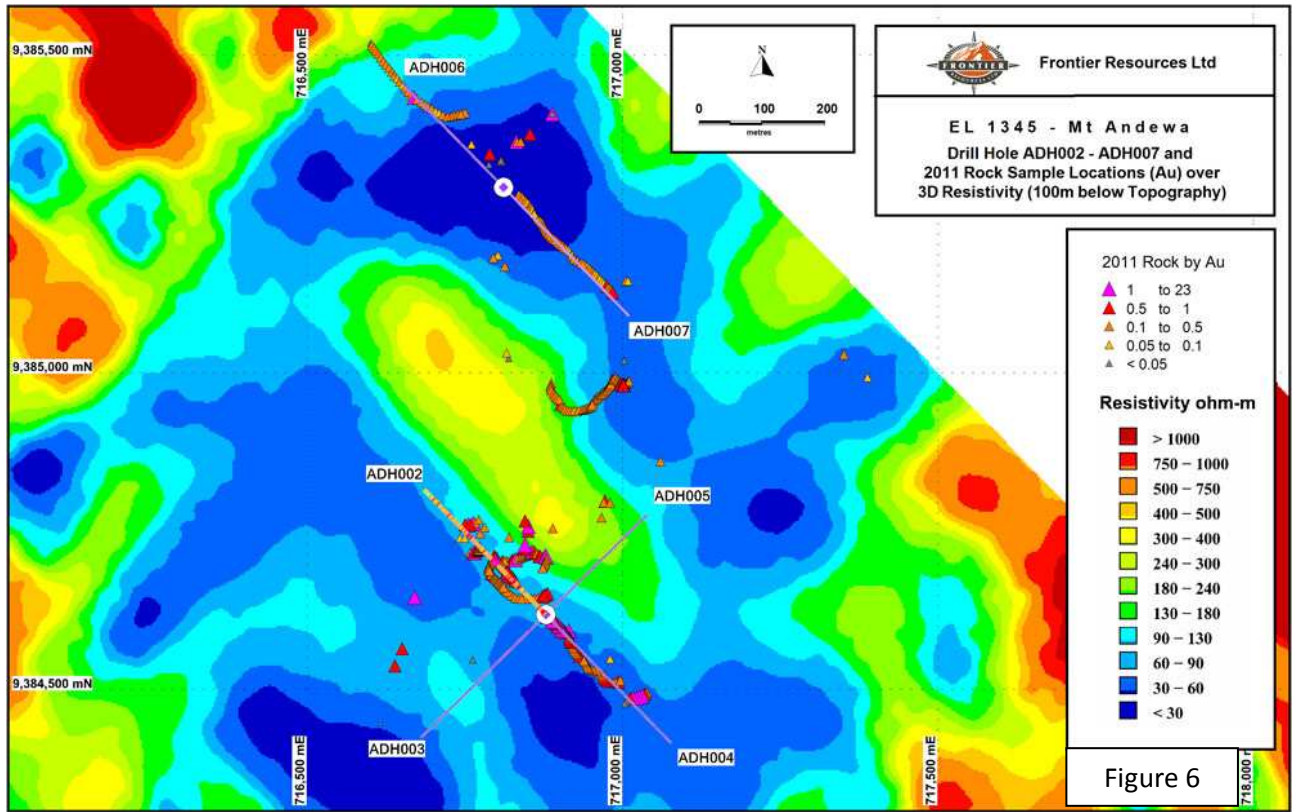
Hole AHD 002 was drilled grid north into the strongest, longest and most cohesive gold in soil anomaly on the Andewa grid at the Ehgin Prospect, that graded 425m of 0.46 g/t gold + 400 ppm copper. This is an excellent soil anomaly that is proximal to the largest (1.5km long) molybdenum soil anomaly (on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

Figures 4 - 7 and 8 - 11 are 50m, 75m, 100m and 200m below topography plans of resistivity (conductivity) and chargeability, respectively, with gold and copper in soil assays showing the trace of drill hole ADH 002 - 005, ADH 006 and proposed ADH 007, with colour coded gold assays on hole 2 and the trench traces. Drill hole ADH 002 is colour coded showing assays downhole; it terminates at about 280m below collar height and the strongly mineralised section of hole (from 154m to 173m) is located between 60 to 90m below topography (it is drilling downhill).

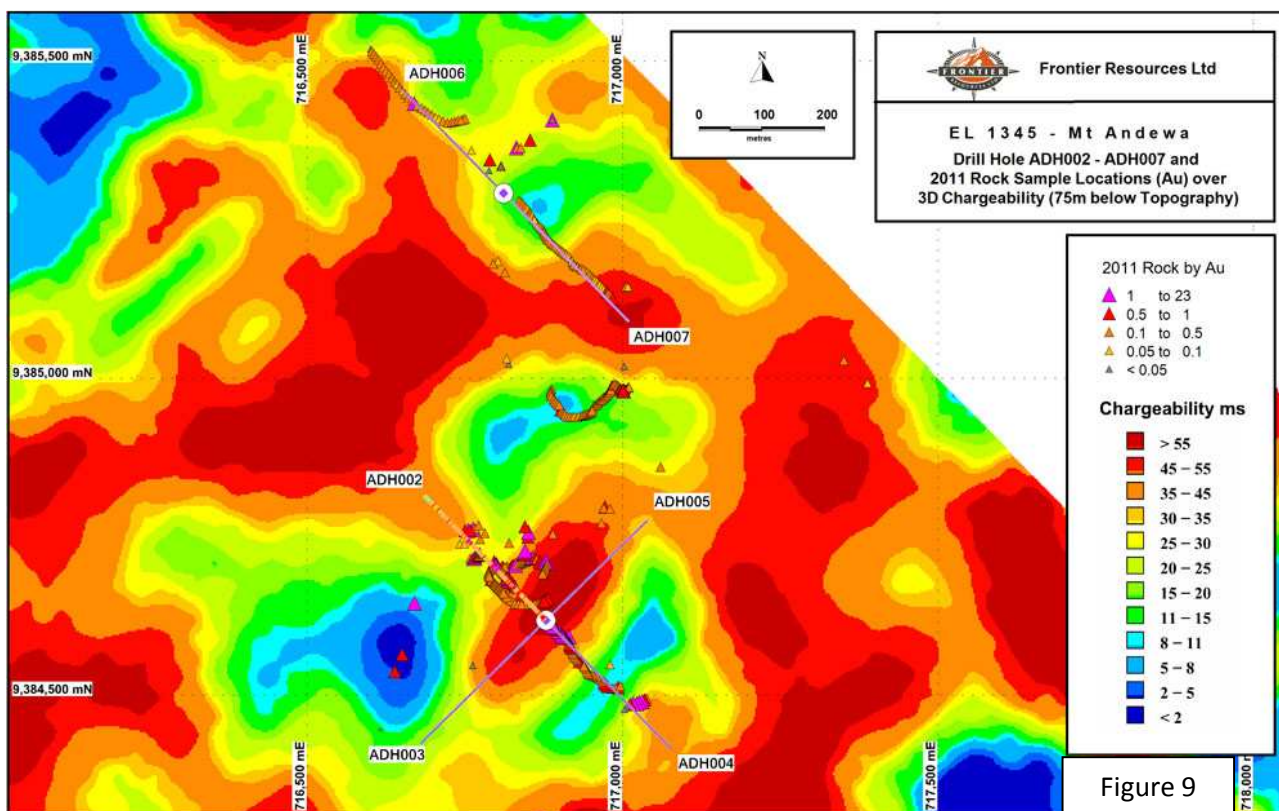
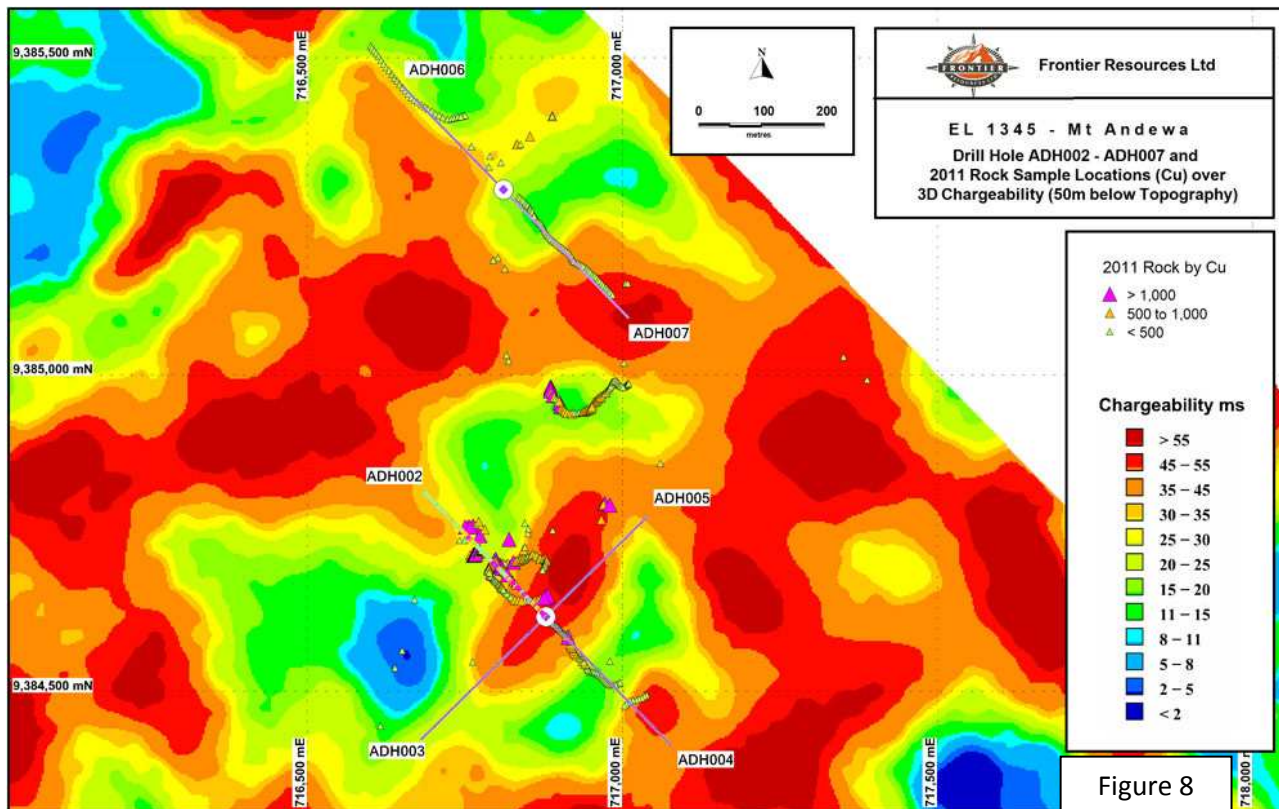
View the 3D-IP plans to assess correlations to mineralisation at this relative level. These plans suggest a strong correlation to the shoulders of the high chargeability zones, which for hole ADH002 is trending north-easterly. This location of mineralisation is the same as the Kavola East Gold Deposit at Mt Penck, which is located in the next extinct volcano to the east (held by a competitor).



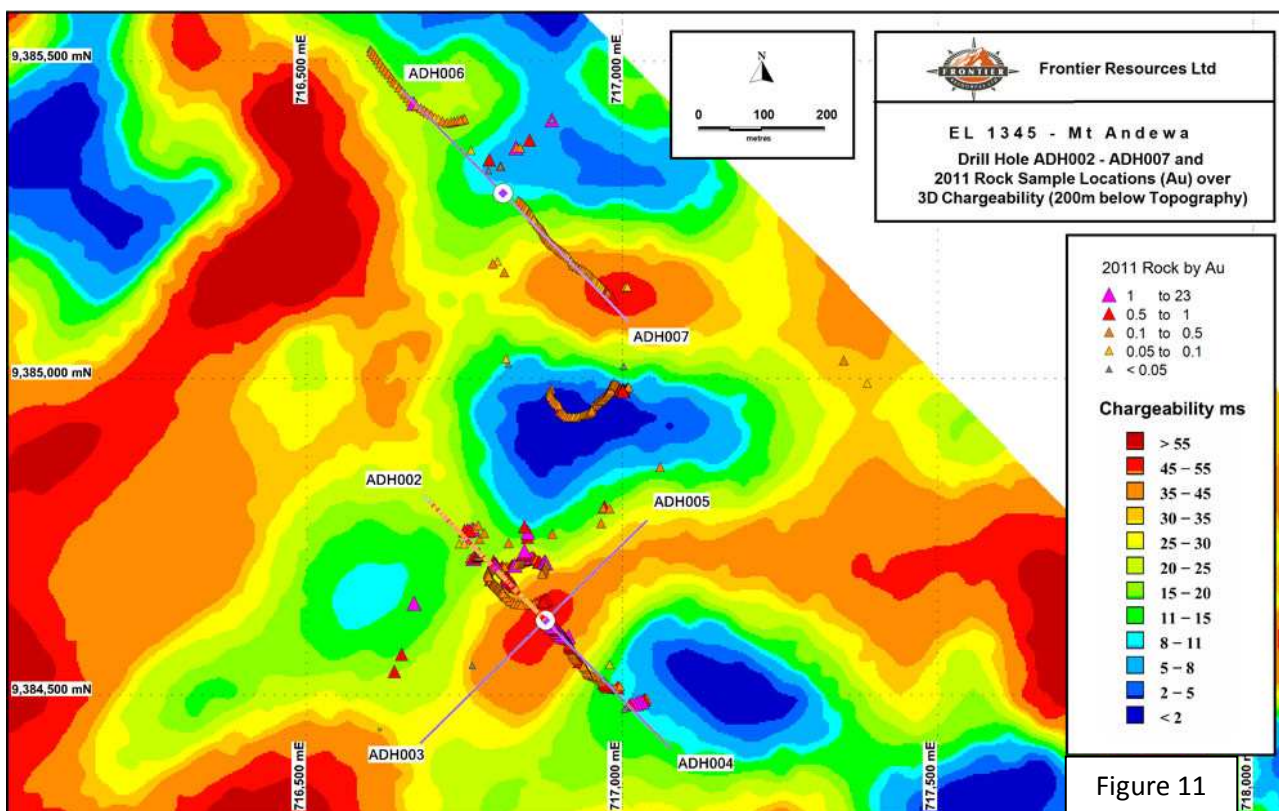
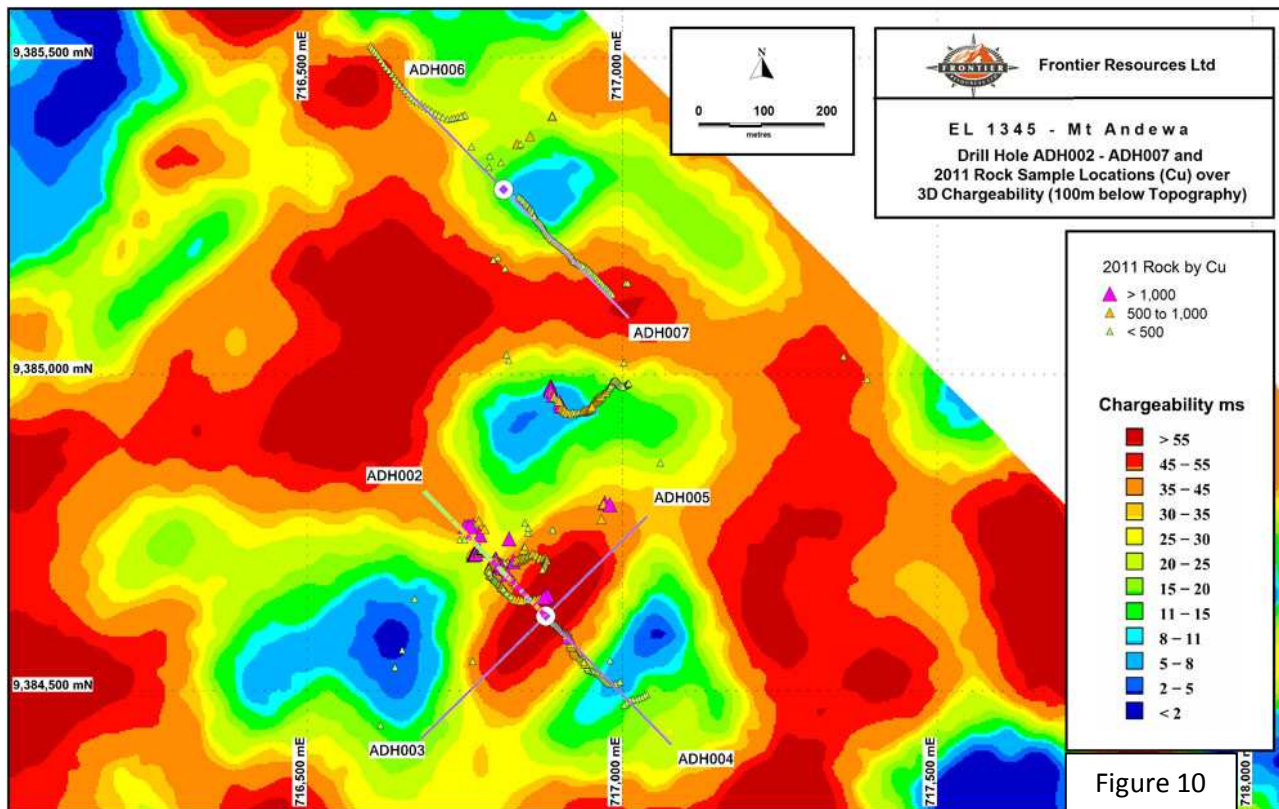
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Figure 12

Figure 12. Radiating quartz crystals with fine grained pyrite and chalcopyrite. Open space growth is noted (70.1m) with the 1m sample grading 0.87% copper + 0.60 g/t gold + 126 ppm molybdenum.



Figure 13

Figure 13. Hole ADH 002 whole drill core from 152.6m to 167.4m downhole, showing most of the 19m intercept grading 1.86g/t gold + 0.18% copper.

Hole ADH 002 diamond core was split in half onsite at Andewa longitudinally by diamond bladed cutoff saw. Samples were shipped to Lae for sample preparation and were assayed by Intertek (Jakarta) by fire assay (50g charge) for gold and ICP for copper, molybdenum, silver and arsenic. Suitable internal standards are used as appropriate. Table 2 lists relevant hole information.

Table 2: 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	355	Ehgin	~9385320	~716880	~470	309	-50
ADH 007	Underway	Ehgin	~9385320	~716880	~470	129	-45
NB: Reference datum is AMG Zone 55, AGD 066.							

Complete core photos of hole ADH 002 are available for download and evaluation from the Frontier website as an 'Appendix' to the last 2 releases.

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.

ABOUT FRONTIER RESOURCES LTD

FRONTIER IS FOCUSED ON EXPLORING FOR AND DEVELOPING MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THE HIGHLY MINERALISED PACIFIC 'RIM OF FIRE' IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND THE HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE DOLCOATH GRANITE AND MT READ VOLCANICS OF TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA

- Frontier is an innovative and socially responsible ASX listed junior mineral explorer whose shares also trade on the Frankfurt, Berlin and Munich Stock Exchanges.
- Directors have more than 150 years combined experience in PNG and Australia to serve the interests of the company, its shareholders and stakeholders.
- Frontier operates with a general policy of *drilling* our quality projects using our purpose built and self manufactured, cost effective, environmentally friendly, man-portable diamond core rigs.
- The Company has a 100% interest in six Exploration Licences (approx. 2,807 km²) and two Exploration Licence Applications (approx. 2,933km²) in PNG. Five ELs (approx. 2,690km²) are subject to two Joint Ventures with PNG copper-gold producer Ok Tedi Mining Ltd.
- Frontier also has four Exploration Licences and one Retention Licence (348 km²) + 3 EL Applications in Tasmania.
- The tenement portfolio offers excellent mineral deposit potential. Primary targets are World Class copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry, high grade gold epithermal, intrusive related gold (IRG), gold-base metal & tungsten skarns + polymetallic VMS (zinc-lead-silver-gold) deposits.
- The projects *all* have high-grade exploration results in rock, trenches and/or drill hole and are in the same or similar geological terranes as existing World Class and/or major mines.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

THE 100% OWNED MT ANDEWA EL IN PNG HAS EXCELLENT GOLD AND COPPER MINERALISATION POTENTIAL

- Frontier's exploration team is in the field conducting a 10,000m drilling program with our own rig, infill soil sampling and hand trenching.
- Frontier undertook a major Three Dimensional Induced Polarisation (3D-IP) geophysical program over a 21 sq km grid at the Andewa gold and copper Project on the island of New Britain in Papua New Guinea in 2010 and collected about 5,000 soil and rock samples.
- The 3D-IP survey was a remarkable success that showed three exceptionally voluminous and intense, chargeability anomalies indicating the presence of very large sulphide systems from on-surface to more than 800m deep.
- The total chargeability anomaly (over 30ms) area is approximately seven square kilometres, consisting of two very large, spatially related and intense chargeability anomalies (plus one smaller anomaly) called the Core Chargeability (CCZ), Ekhos and Ber Zones. The Ekhos chargeability anomaly is 3.3 Km² in area, the CCZ is 3.0 km² and Ber is approximately 0.5 km² (at 150m below sea level).
- The total anomalous chargeability area is approximately 5,400m long (E-W) and 3,000 wide (N-S). The Ekhos chargeability anomaly is approximately 3,850m long x 1,750m wide. It averages about 1,000m wide and has a higher grade chargeability core zone that is approximately 2,400m long and 1,000m wide (at over 30ms and 400m below topography). The CCZ is approximately 2,900m long (NW to SE) and a maximum of 2,100m wide, averaging 1,000m wide.
- Ekhos is the largest and closest to surface 3D-IP chargeability anomaly at Andewa, with much of it very intense at over 45ms; it is open to the south and east but appears defined in general at depth. The CCZ chargeability anomaly is open to the south AND at depth, however, it's very intense core (over 45ms) appears to be adequately resolved. The CCZ also has large anomalous areas at over 45ms chargeability that extend to depths greater than the 800m modelled maximum.
- Each major chargeability anomaly is surrounded by a sub-circular high-resistivity anomaly that appears to merge near the edge and off the grid, to become 1 x~6km diameter quasi donut shaped resistivity anomaly in the centre of the Mt Andewa crater, with 'holes' present where the strong chargeability anomalies exist.
- Frontier has previously drilled gold mineralisation at Komsen on the western margin of the CCZ from surface to a maximum depth of 320m below surface in a limited program, with drill intercepts containing significant gold and base metals such as 2m of 5.43 g/t gold + 95 g/t silver + 11.1% zinc + 2.3% lead + 0.12% copper and 7.9m of 10.01g/t gold.

OK TEDI MINING LTD JOINT VENTURE

HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE TENEMENTS AND FRONTIER'S EXPLORATION SUCCESS IN PNG CULMINATED IN AN EXCELLENT STRATEGIC ALLIANCE - JOINT VENTURE WITH WORLD CLASS COPPER PRODUCER OK TEDI MINING LTD (OTML)

- **13,000m of JV drilling is planned on 3ELs in the coming year and is underway at Likuranga and Bulago.**
- Five ELs are subject to 2 joint ventures that require a total earn-in of US\$60 million over 6 years, consisting of US\$12 million for each of the 5 projects.

- Frontier is then deferred carried to completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study on each tenement, repayable from 50% of future cash flow.
- The Company will retain a 42% interest (dilutable) in the Bulago and Leonard Schultz ELs and a 19.9% interest (non-dilutable) in the Likuruanga, Central and East New Britain ELs, to the completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study.
- The JVs cover a total area of 2,690 km².
- OTML have completed large and detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric programs at Bulago, Leonard Schultz and Likuruanga to discriminate and rank targets for follow up exploration.
- The Central and East New Britain licences were granted earlier in 2011 and aeromagnetic programs will be flown as soon as possible.
- OTML is a major producer of copper concentrate from the Ok Tedi mine (that started operations in 1984) and has become the single largest business contributor to the economy of PNG. In 2009, OTML's export earnings were K4 billion, representing 33% of PNG's total export earnings. The contributions of the mine to PNG are wide reaching improving opportunities for employment, education and health services.

PNG exploration results from the JV projects have included:

- The Bulago JV has 10 zones of high-grade gold in outcrop channel samples at the Suguma and Funutu Prospects from continuous chip outcrop channel samples. Trench intercepts included 27m of 66.8 g/t gold, 4m of 135.6 g/t gold, 9m of 64.0 g/t gold, 16m of 36.5 g/t gold, 18m of 40.3 g/t gold, 7.5m of 67.0 g/t gold and 9m of 24.0 g/t gold.
- The Kru and nearby Wasi Prospects in the Leonard Schultz JV have excellent gold outcrop trench channel sample assay results including 16m of 18.60 g/t gold contained within 76m of 5.35 g/t gold. Additional significant assay results included 22m of 2.71 g/t and 36m of 1.15 g/t (within 384.3m of 0.67 g/t gold) in outcrop trench.
- Likuruanga JV - Esis Prospect has 27m of supergene mineralisation grading 0.71% copper (from 33m depth), plus 66m of primary grading 0.42% copper (from 86.6m to end of hole), with the last 7.6m of the hole grading 0.49% copper. The Bukuam porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum soil anomaly is over 4.8km long and has not yet been drilled.

TASMANIA

EXPLORATION ON FRONTIER'S TASMANIAN EXPLORATION AND RETENTION LICENCES IS TARGETING KNOWN HIGH-GRADE (PLUS POTENTIALLY BULK MINEABLE) TUNGSTEN - TIN - MOLYBDENUM, GOLD - SILVER - LEAD - ZINC AND INTRUSIVE RELATED GOLD DEPOSITS

The Moina Project consists of RL 3/2005 (Narrawa), EL 42/2010 (Stormont) and EL 29/2009 (Cethana). It covers the highly mineralised Dolcoath Granite, parts of its E-W spine and of the number of skarn and vein deposits [from east to west (proximal to distal) including silver, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, gold + silver + zinc + lead, zinc+ gold, fluorspar (excised RL not FNT's) and gold + bismuth]. **A major 3D-IP program is currently underway and resource evaluation drilling is being conducted at the Stormont Deposit.**

Frontier is specifically targeting tungsten and intrusive related gold deposits, along with other metals in this highly mineralised district.

- There are at least 70 historic workings (shafts, adits and small open pits) within the targeted area testifying to its highly prospective and mineralised status.
- The primary commodity mined in the district was tungsten in at least 23 workings, tin in 9 workings and gold in 7 workings (many are unspecified).
- Previous Frontier tungsten drill intersections included 1m grading 1.98% WO₃ near the NW end of the Narrawa Deposit, within a broad low grade geochemical halo that averaged 14m of 0.20% WO₃ (from 21m).

Narrawa is a stratabound/stratiform skarn Deposit hosted within 4 steeply dipping on/near surface lodes, which could be mined by open pit mining methods.

- The deposit contains an Indicated and Inferred resource with 14,125 ounces of gold, plus 131,300 ounces of silver, 2,765 tonnes of lead and 2,335 tonnes of zinc (at 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade), that is up to 220m long, 20m wide and 60m deep, within 209,330 tonnes of rock grading 2.10 g/t gold, 19.5 g/t silver, 1.32% lead and 1.12% zinc.
- The Indicated Resource consists of 162,755 tonnes grading 2.11 g/t gold, 20.5 g/t silver, 1.42% lead and 1.2% zinc.
- The Inferred Resource consists of 46,574 tonnes grading 2.07 g/t gold, 16 g/t silver, 0.98% lead and 0.81% zinc.

The Stormont Deposit is a skarn hosted within on/near surface fold keels, which could be easily mined by open pit mining methods.

- The on-surface Stormont Deposit, with an Inferred Resource of 14,250 ounces of gold plus 304 tonnes bismuth, within 112,500 tonnes of mineralised rock grading 3.94 g/t gold plus 0.27% bismuth (1.0g/t gold cut-off grade).
- It is planned to increase the size of the Stormont resource and upgrade it from Inferred to Indicated. The 9 km² provides additional highly prospective ground for exploration.

A Conceptual Mining Study evaluating mining the on-surface Stormont and Narrawa Deposits showed a satisfactory theoretical cash flow from processing based on a capital expenditure estimated at A\$8 million (neglecting working capital and provision for contingencies).

- The theoretical cash flow improves significantly with increased metal prices, grades and/or tonnages of mineralisation.
- Metals prices utilised in the CMS were US\$940/oz gold, US\$0.71.44/lb zinc, US\$0.7738/lb lead, US\$13.70/oz silver. Since 3/7/2009, the gold price has appreciated more than 50% , silver more than 300% and zinc and lead prices are also strong.

WART HILL DEPOSIT, SMRV PROJECT, SW TASMANIA

Frontier is targeting a 45km total strike length of the highly prospective Mt Read Volcanics in SW Tasmania for World Class Rosebery and Eskay Creek type of Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide Deposits (EL 20/96 and EL 33/2010).

- A high-grade 'Rosebery' style VHMS base metal (zinc, lead, silver, gold) horizon has been tracked for 290m down a fold keel by Frontier's drilling. A 3D-IP survey was completed and it has provided useful targeting vectors. The faulted off southern extension and the 'sides' are good exploration targets and there is excellent regional potential to locate additional volcanic hosted massive sulphide and also high grade gold deposits.
- Trench results have included 3m of 21.9% zinc + 13.9% lead + 680g/t silver + 0.84g/t gold and 4m of 17.9% zinc + 10.2% lead + 138g/t silver + 0.60g/t gold.

Drill results include 13.9m grading 1.11 g/t gold + 37g/t silver + 8.97% zinc + 4.47% lead + 0.31% copper, 3.9m of 0.60 g/t gold + 124 g/t silver + 12.1% zinc + 7.3% lead, 1.1m of 0.60 g/t gold +123 g/t silver + 23.6% zinc +10.4% lead and 5.7m of 0.35 g/t gold + 77 g/t silver + 7.5 % zinc + 4.0 % lead.