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Mt Schrader Geophysical Data Received and Interesting Aeromagnetic and Radiometric Anomalies are Noted

Frontier Resources Ltd is pleased to announce that data has been received from a 3,851 line kilometre aeromagnetic and radiometric geophysical program at Mt Schrader EL 1951 (Andewa Project) in Papua New Guinea (Figure 1).

The Mt Schrader crater and surrounding external slopes of the eroded volcano were surveyed on a tight grid using 100m line spacings (Figure 2).

The digital terrain models (DTM) in figures 1 and 3 clearly show the Schrader crater area, with 4 more recent NNE aligned and topographically higher cones (extinct eruptive points) in/on the western side of the crater. There is also a major NNE trending and deeply incised river valley that runs along a major NNE trending 'cross-island' structure, that previously controlled the volcanism and deeper intrusions and mineralisation prior to that focus shifting 5km further to the west.

Figure 4 shows the total magnetic intensity reduced to the pole (RTP). This is a transformation or 'migration' of the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) data to the 'correct' location when at low latitudes such as Papua New Guinea (the TMI can be directly interpreted at high latitudes).

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

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

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

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

A geochemical stream sediment and outcrop /float sampling program will commence forthwith.

The final period of volcanism at Schrader appears to have occurred after the most recent geomagnetic polarity reversal (when the north magnetic pole becomes the south magnetic pole and vice versa). This complicates the interpretation of the data by superimposing normally magnetised rocks on reversely

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magnetised rocks and is why the more subtle anomalies in the south of the Ugurisi River are potentially more interesting than the larger high intensity positive anomalies (that likely just represent the last lava flows, except where it they have been eroded away).

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

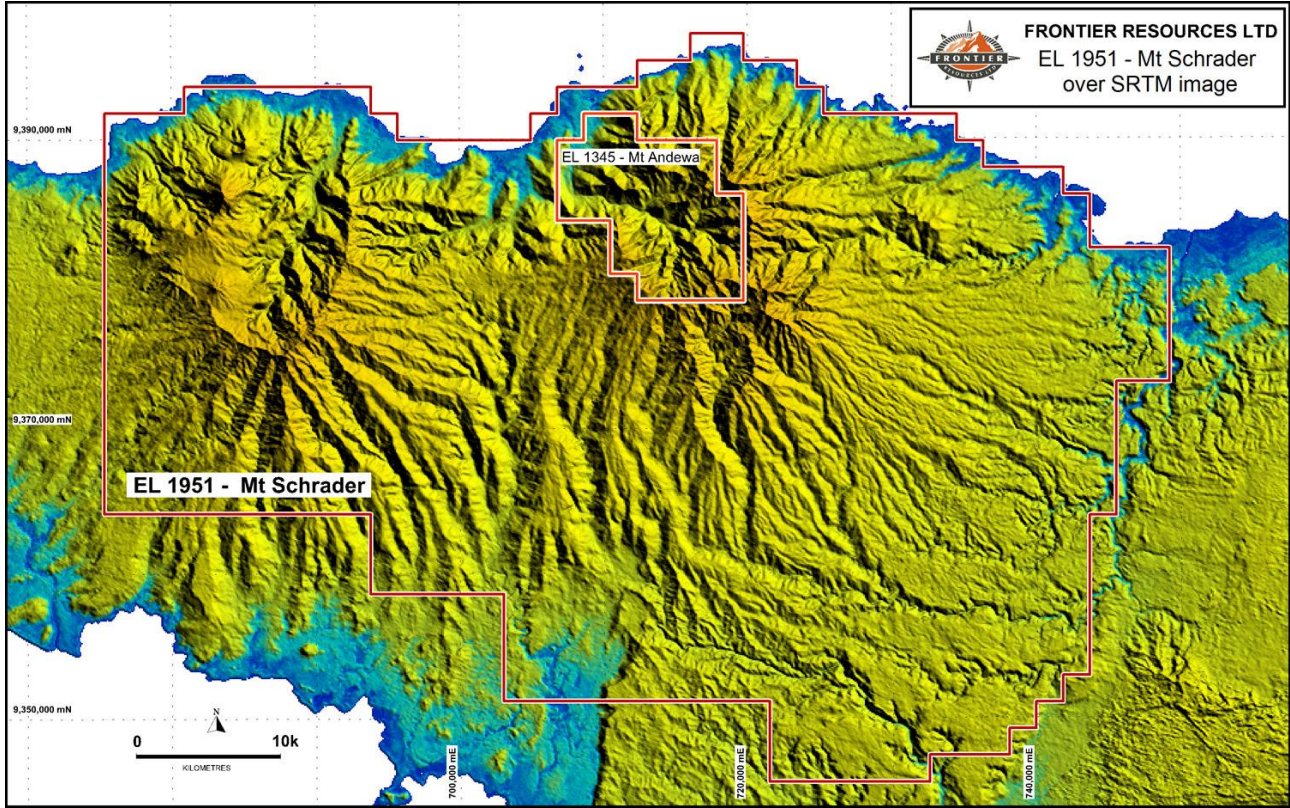


Figure 1. EL 1951 and EL 1345 boundaries on an SRTM topographic image.

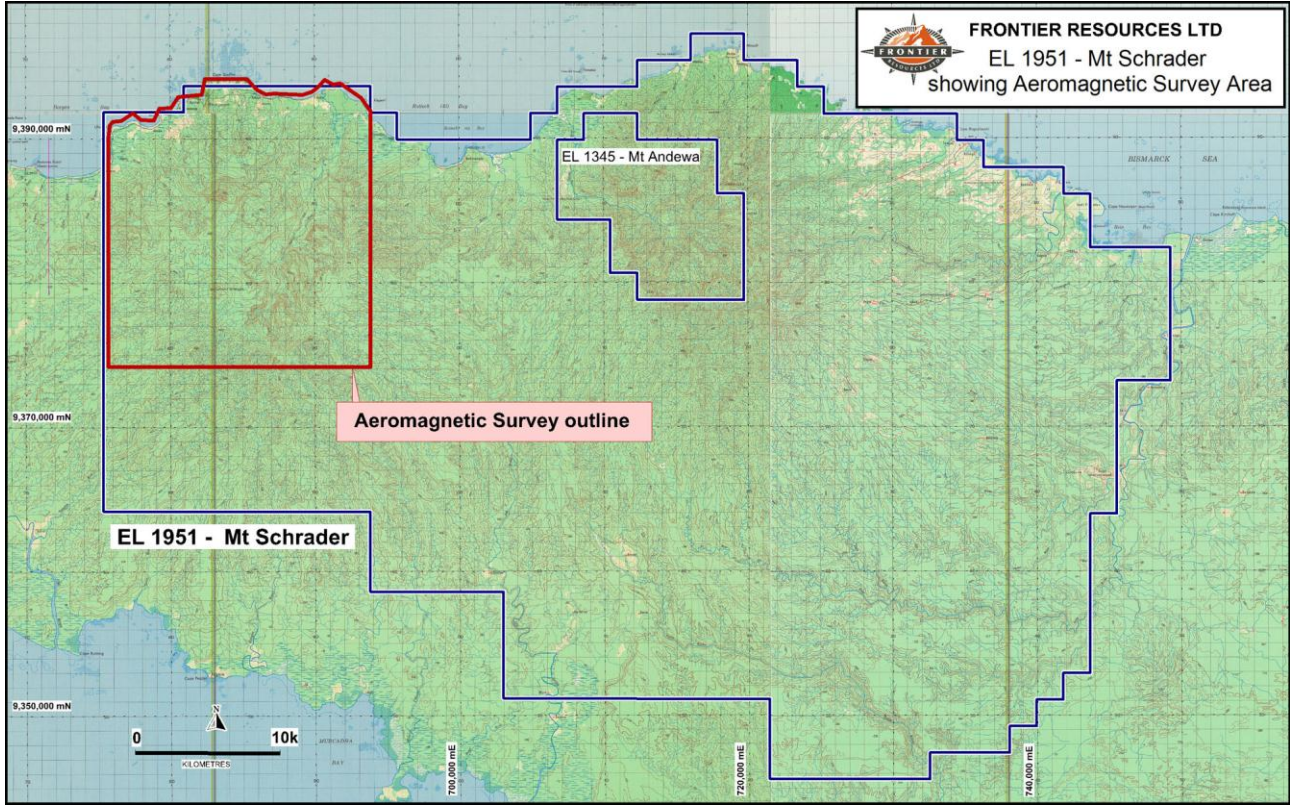


Figure 2. EL 1951 and EL 1345 boundaries on a topographic plan showing the location of the area surveyed.

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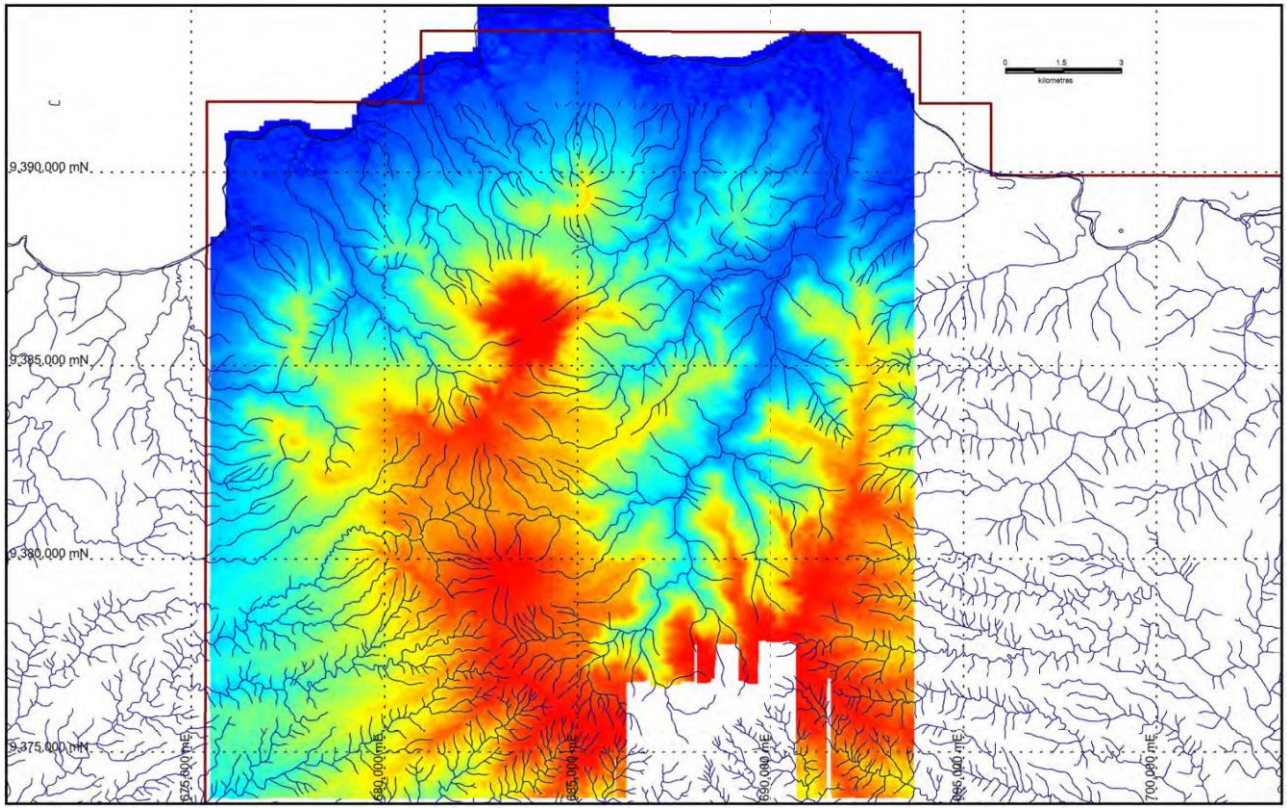


Figure 3. Digital terrain model of the area surveyed. The blank region on the southern central edge is due to cloud cover that prevented the survey from being completed.

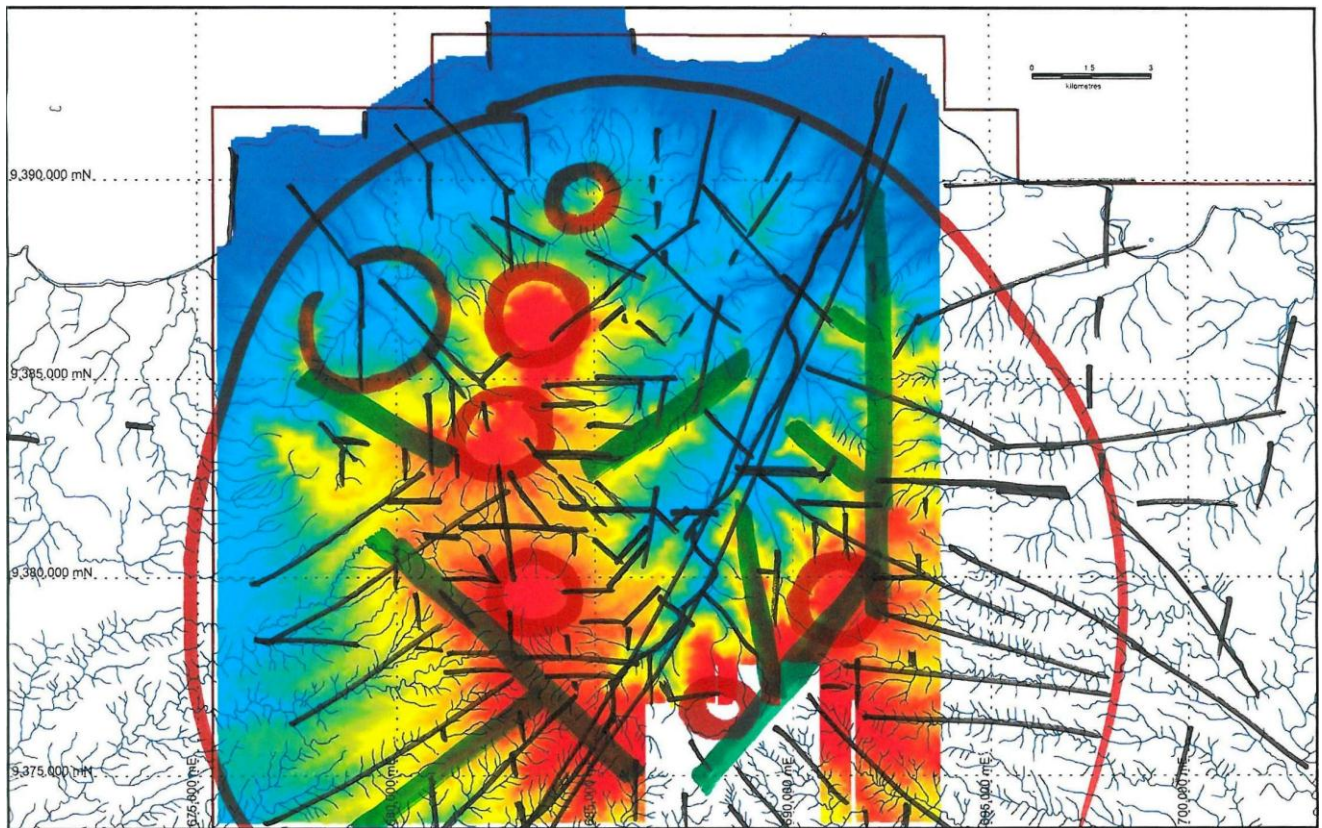


Figure 4. Digital terrain model of the area surveyed showing initial analysis of linear and circular features. Red circles represent extinct eruptive cones, black line represent linears and possible faults and green lines are linear ridgelines.

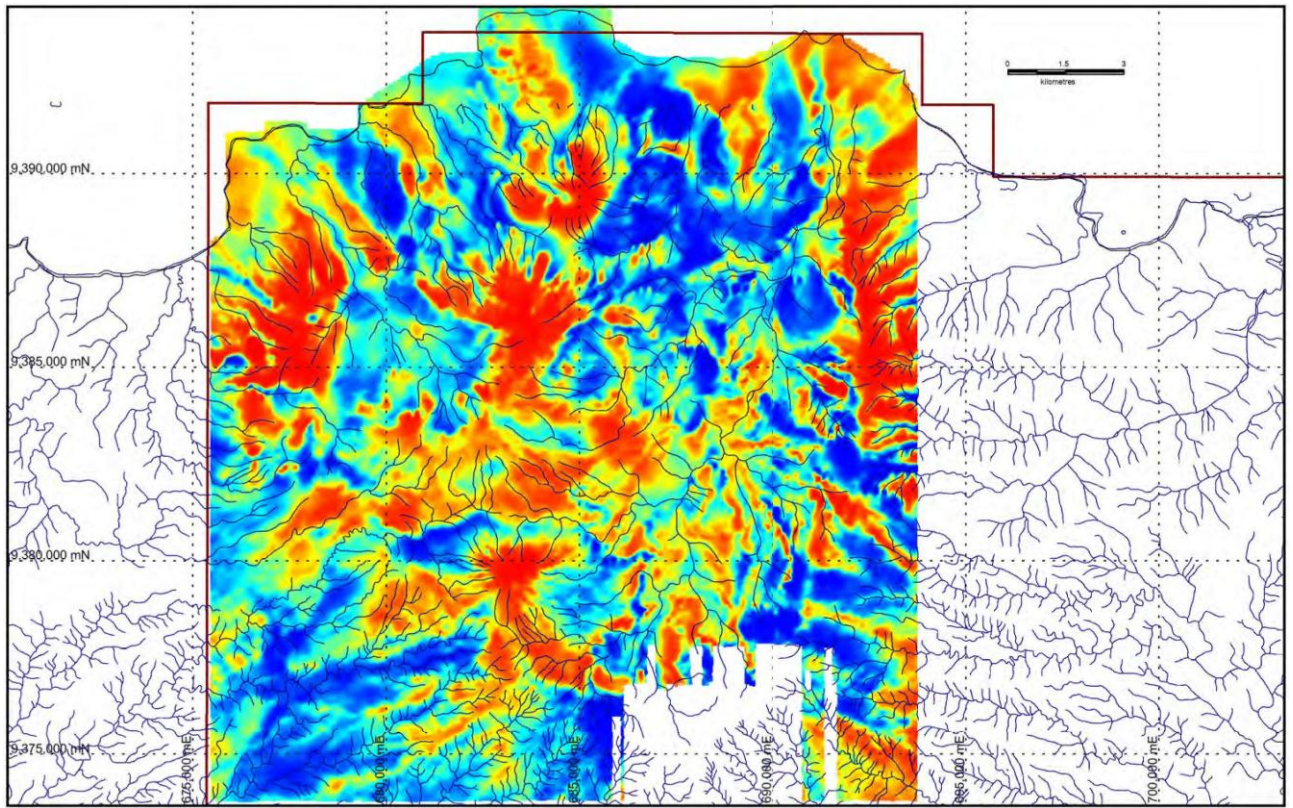


Figure 5. Total magnetic intensity reduced to the pole (TMI-RTP).

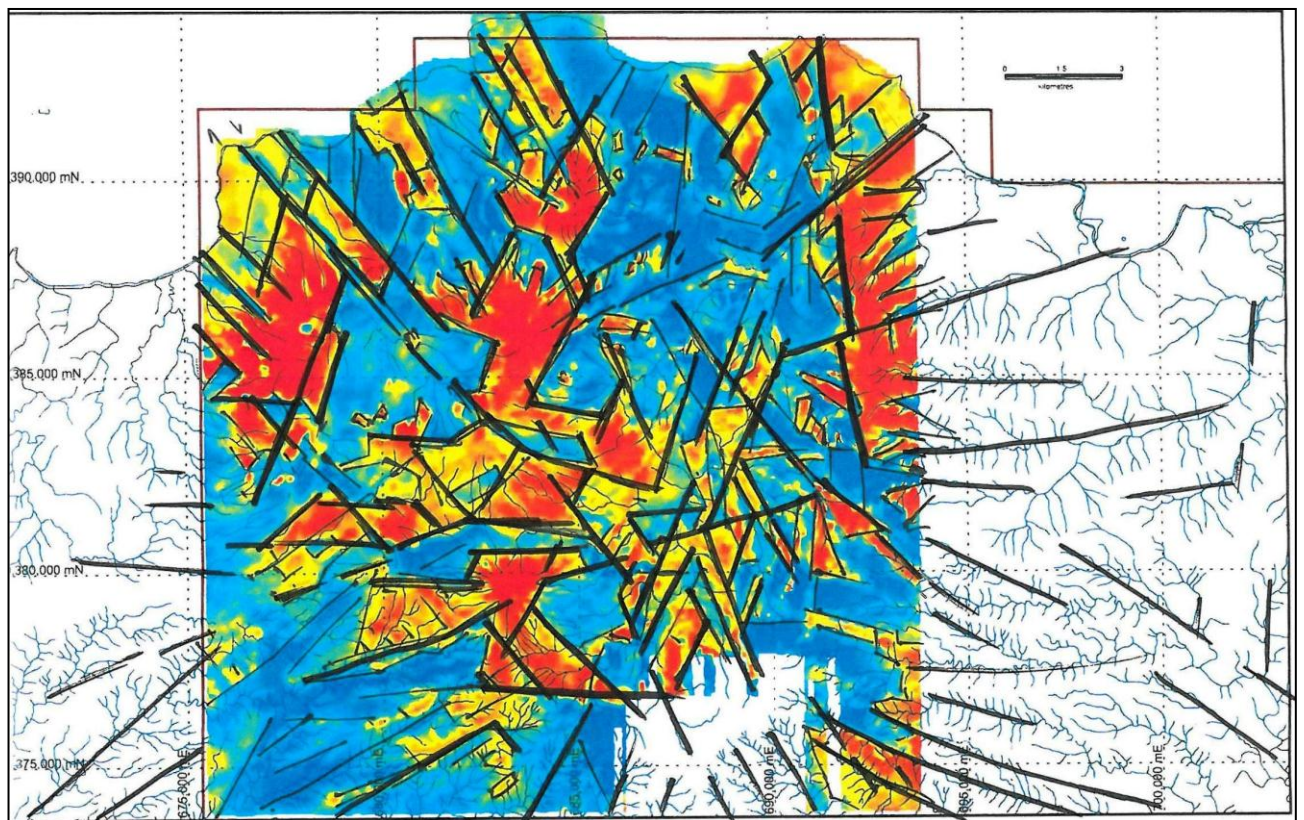


Figure 6. Total magnetic intensity reduced to the pole (TMI-RTP) showing initial analysis of linear magnetic features. Black line represent linears and possible faults (note many control the orientation of drainages and tributaries).

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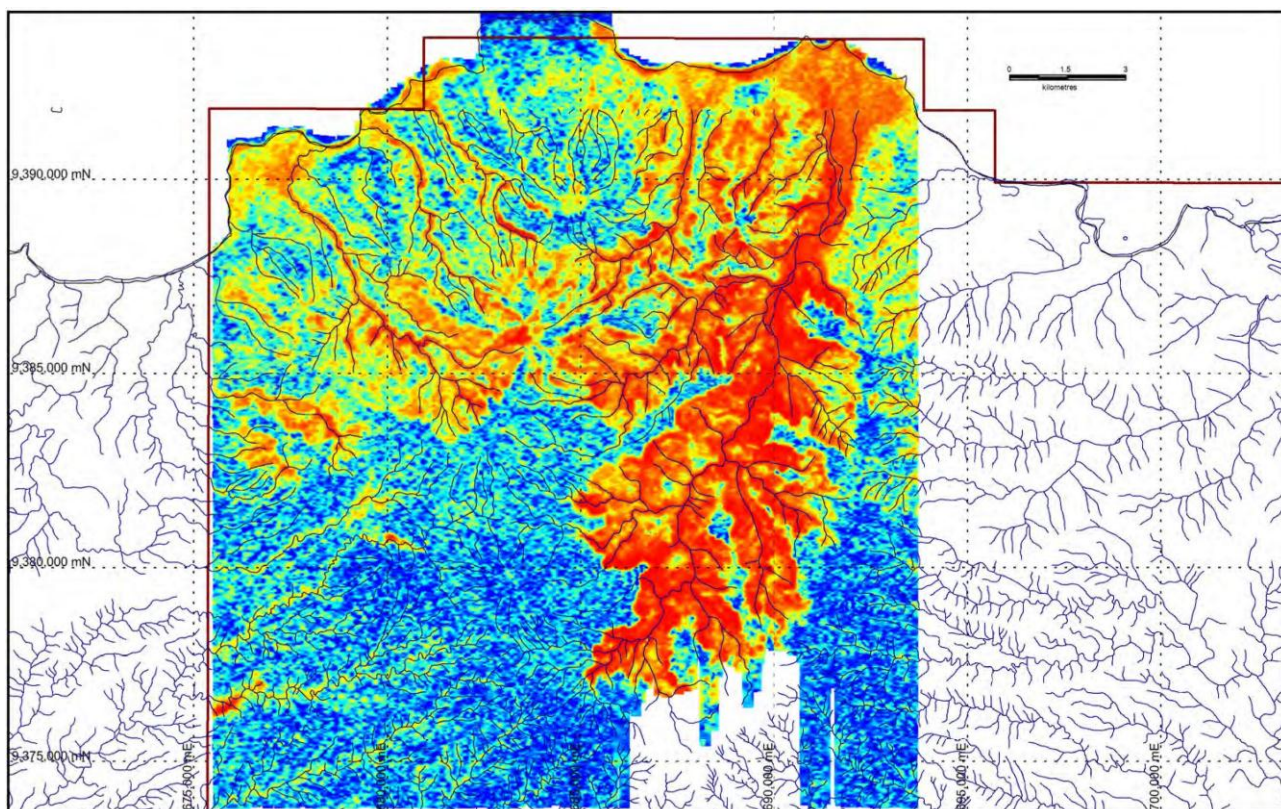


Figure 7. Potassium radiometrics.

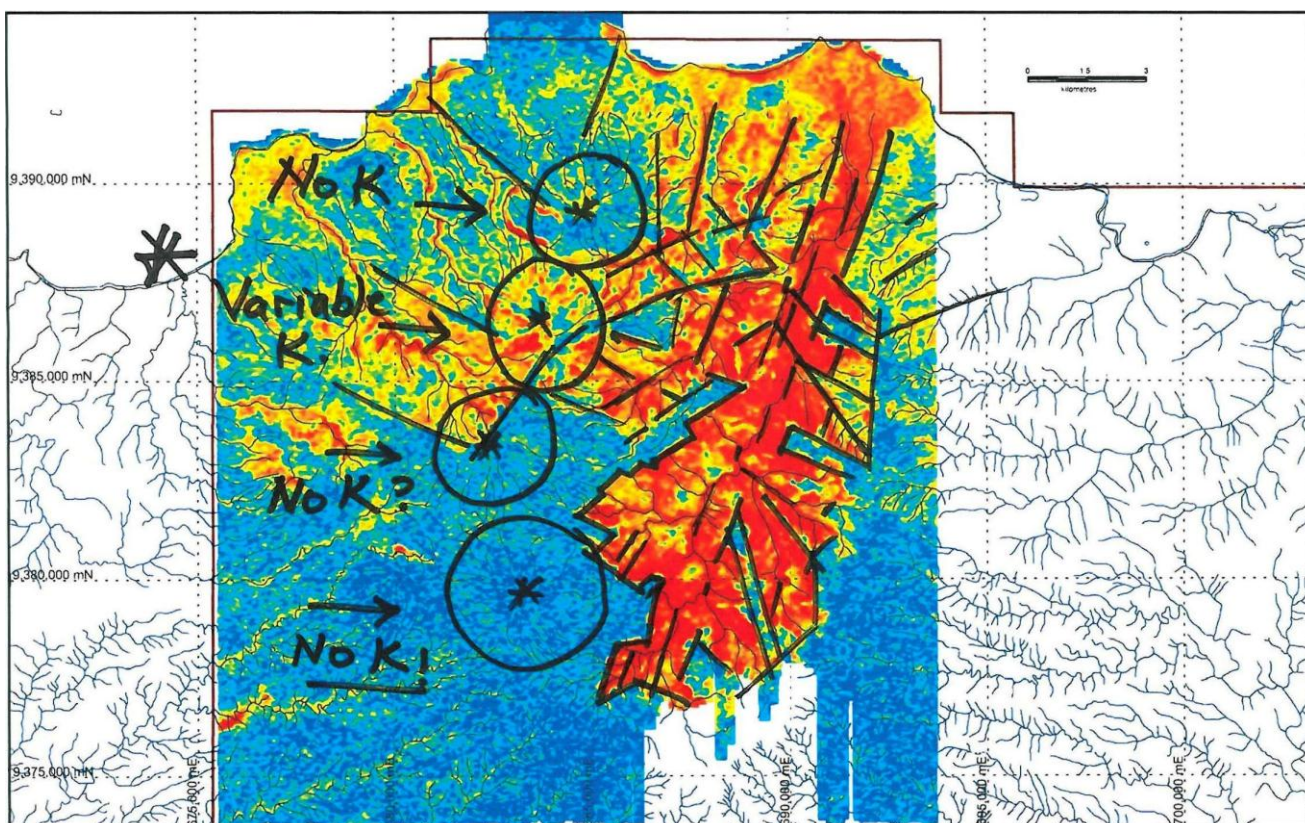


Figure 8. Strong potassium radiometrics are shown predominantly occupying the Ugurisi River valley and reflecting the major controlling NNE trending 'cross' island structure. Linear features that are associated with the anomaly are shown, along with the location of the volcanic cones in the western sector of the crater and a notation as to their variable potassium response.

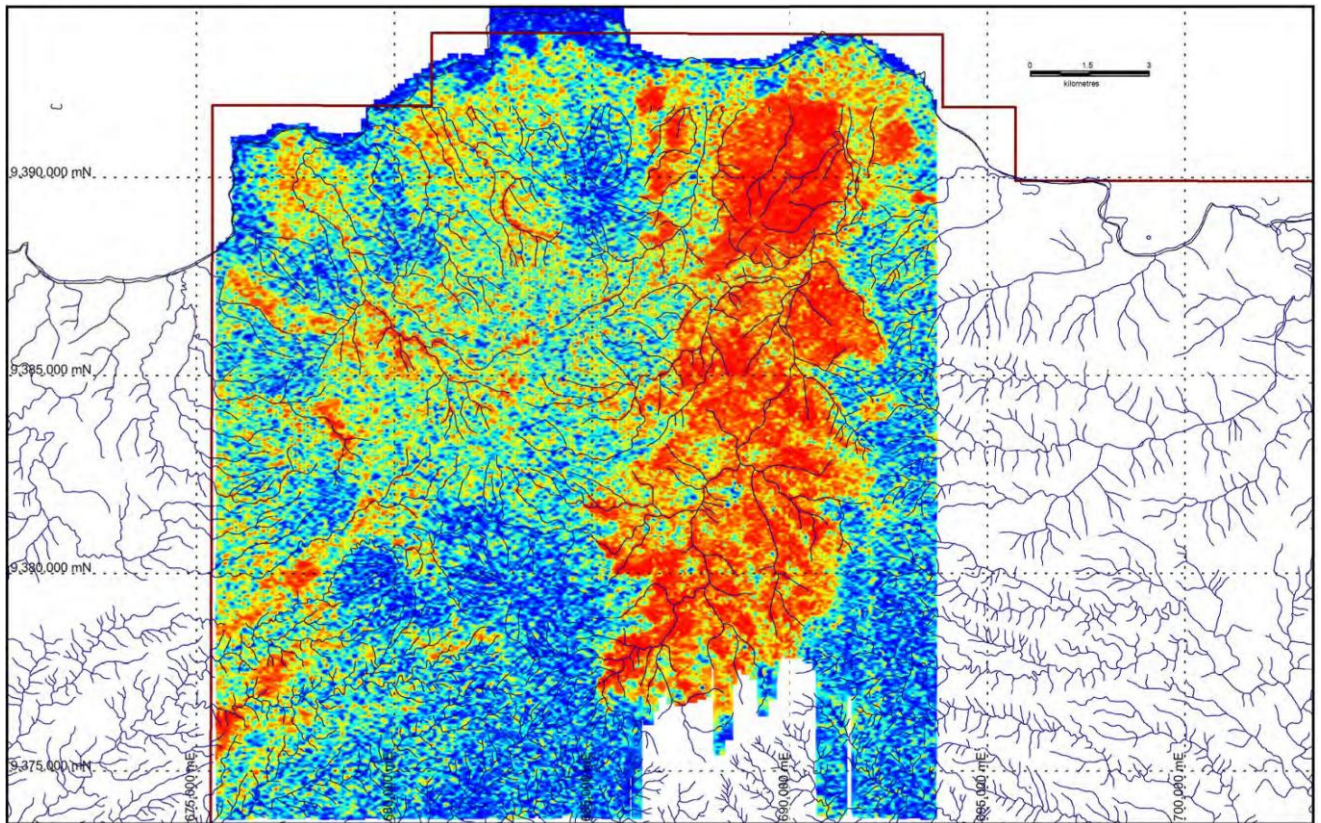


Figure 9. Uranium (shown) and Thorium radiometrics are very similar to each other (as anticipated); both are also similar to potassium, but define a larger area of anomalism in the northern sector of the Ugurisi River valley.

Newcrest Mining Ltd is earning a 60% equity in EL 1345 - Andewa and the encompassing EL 1951 - Mt Schrader, by sole funding A\$19.25 million in exploration before the end of 2015. After Earn-In, Frontier can be deferred carried to completion of a Feasibility Study, repayable from 50% of mine profit. Newcrest may acquire an additional 12% equity in the project for a payment based on reserves and resources defined in the Feasibility & prior to the 'Decision to Mine'.

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

FRONTIER RESOURCES LTD

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

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by, or compiled under the supervision of Peter A. McNeil - Member of the Aust. Inst. of Geoscientists. Peter McNeil is the Managing Director of Frontier Resources, who consults to the Company. Peter McNeil has sufficient experience which is relevant to the type of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Resources. Peter McNeil consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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