ASX ANNOUNCEMENT & MEDIA RELEASE

16 October 2014

BORDER ZINC DEPOSIT RESOURCE UPDATE

- **Border Zinc Lead Resource revised and updated to JORC 2012 standard:**
  - **Inferred Mineral Resource of 16.0Mt @ 1.53% Zn, 0.59%Pb and 4.76 g/t Ag using a 1.25% Zn+Pb cut-off.**
  - **The deposit is amenable to low-cost open pit mining.**
  - **Processing test work demonstrates mineralisation is amenable to low cost beneficiation prior to grinding and flotation.**
- **Two hundred and eight new bulk density measurements were used in a revised mineral resource estimate.**
- **Deposit mineralogy allows low cost beneficiation with dense media separation (DMS) prior to milling and flotation.**
- **Initial DMS test work has demonstrated significant upgrade to a 12.5%Zn + 6.3%Pb product with recoveries of 92.5% for Pb and 86.0% for Zn.**
- **Sabre's renewed focus on zinc exploration along the Pavian Trend is currently targeting additional resources.**
- **Infill drilling at Border will be required to define potentially higher grade zones in the resource and upgrade the Resource classification to Indicated status.**

The Border Zn-Pb-Ag Deposit (Figure 1) is one of a series of zinc lead deposits located along Sabre's 20 km long Pavian Trend in northern Namibia (Figure 2). A resource for the Border deposit was estimated to JORC 2004 standard in 2011 and has been revised in this release, using significant additional bulk density data collected after the last resource estimate. The new estimate and associated review brings the resource to JORC 2012 standard. Full details of supporting information relating to the resource estimate and the Inferred classification are included in Appendix 3 – JORC Table 1 of this report.

The Border Resource is a key component of a strategy of identifying and developing high-tonnage, moderate-grade Zn-Pb-Ag open cut mines, feeding a centrally located processing plant on the Pavian trend. A recent regional targeting program has identified a series of zinc targets throughout the Otavi Mountain Land (Figure 2).

Several high priority zinc targets close to Border, such as Toggenburg and East Border, have been confidently defined using high resolution data and have been selected for initial drilling this quarter. Other targets, such as Rietfontein, Sinkhole and Uitsab, require completion of additional detailed data collection and interpretation before planning the reconnaissance drilling. This additional work is currently underway and is expected to be completed in the March 2015 Quarter.

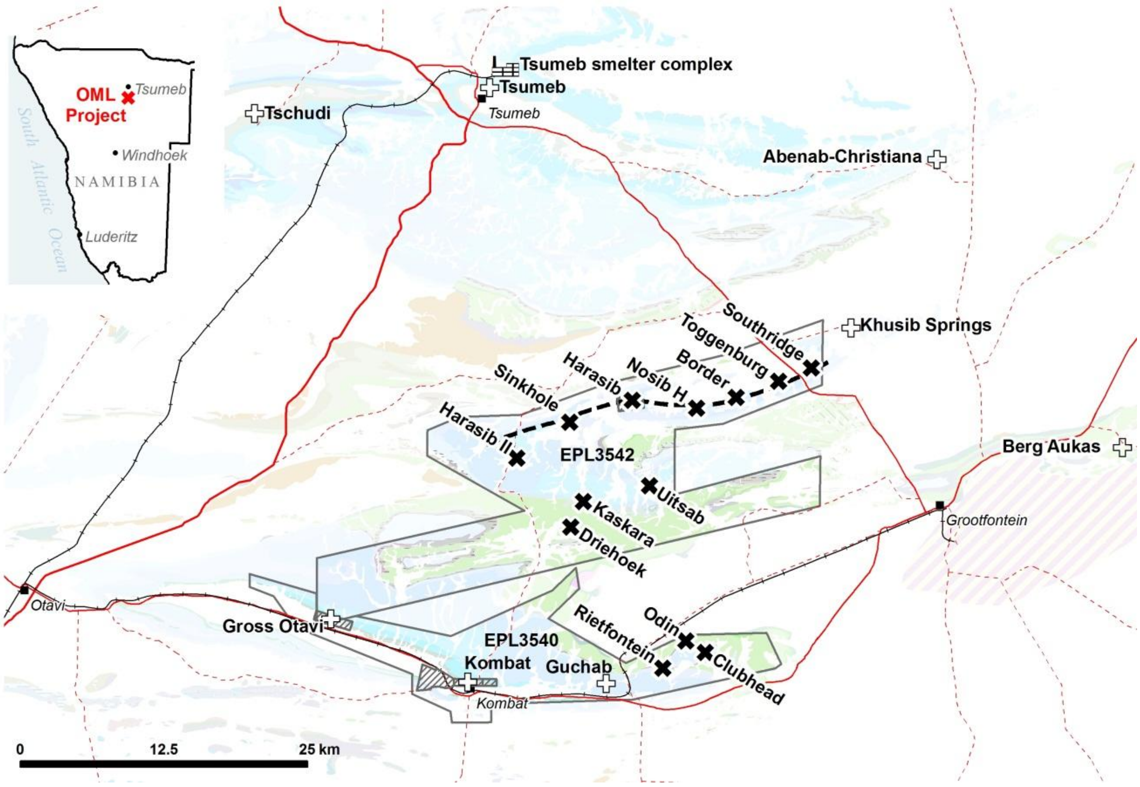

Figure 1 – The Otavi Mountain Land Project, Namibia, showing Sabre's main zinc prospects and deposits (black crosses) amid the main deposits of the region (white crosses). The dashed black line is the Pavian Trend of zinc-lead deposits and geochemical anomalism.

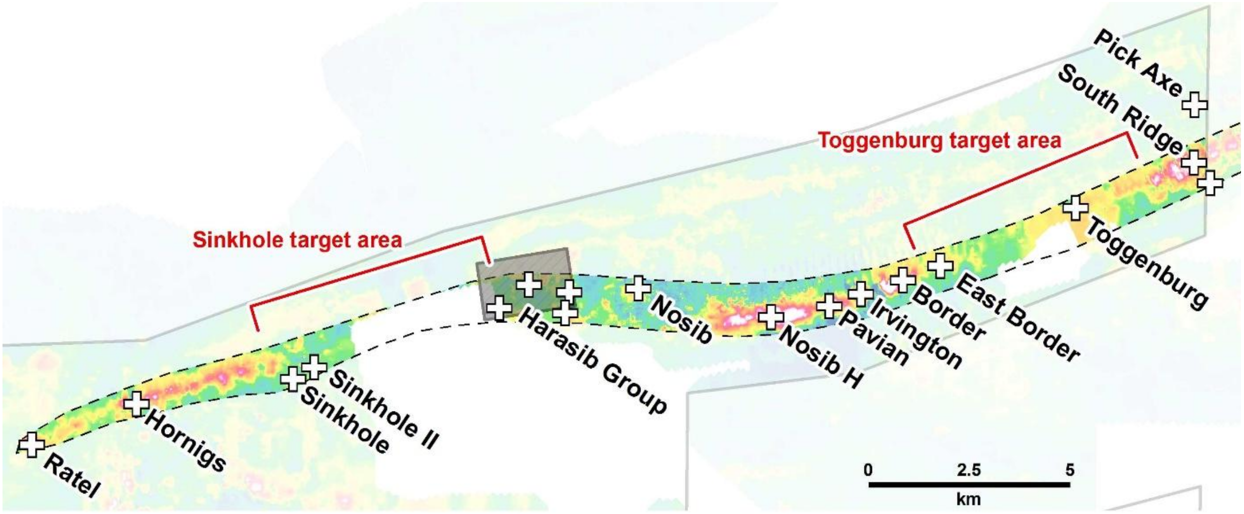

Figure 2 – The Pavian Trend, extending over 30 km and showing many deposits and prospects. Soil geochemistry for Zn+Pb illustrates the extent of the trend, with warmer colours representing high values.

BORDER ZINC-LEAD-SILVER RESOURCE REVISED AND UPDATED TO JORC 2012 STANDARD

Sabre has completed a review of the Border deposit and associated revision of the resource to the JORC 2012 standard. Since the release of the previous resource (ASX release 24 January 2012), an additional two hundred and eight bulk density measurements were collected and incorporated into the model. A revised resource statement has been compiled.

Full details of supporting information relating to the resource estimate and Inferred classification are included in Appendix 3 – JORC Table 1 of this report. The Border Resource is a key component of a strategy of identifying and developing multiple Zn-Pb-Ag deposits feeding a centrally located processing plant on the Pavian trend.

Border Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Sabre has estimated an Inferred Mineral Resource at the Border Deposit to JORC 2012 standard of:

16.0 Mt @ 1.53% Zn , 0.59% Pb and 4.76 g/t Ag,

when reported at a 1.25% Zn+Pb cut-off grade. The mineral resource estimate increases to 31.2 Mt @ 1.10% Zn and 0.40% Pb and 3.37 g/t Ag when reported at 0.5% Zn+Pb cut-off grade.

Table 1 – Border 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate

Resources			**Metal Grade**			**Contained Metal**		
Category	*Cut off (%)*	*Tonnage (Mt)*	*Zinc (%)*	*Lead (%)*	*Silver (g/t)*	*Zinc (t)*	*Lead (t)*	*Silver (Moz)*
Inferred	0.5	31.2	1.10	0.40	3.37	343,000	126,000	3.4
Inferred	1.25	16.0	1.53	0.59	4.76	246,000	95,000	2.5
Inferred	2.0	7.5	1.93	0.80	5.96	144,000	59,000	1.4

Mineral Resource Estimation

Border is considered to be an epigenetic zinc-lead-silver deposit that consists of sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and galena (lead sulphide) mineralisation within dolomitic host rocks. No pyrite or any other sulphides are present in significant amounts, and weathering is minor and shallow so as to be immaterial. The deposit dips at 60° to the north-northwest, stretches along strike for 2,430 m, extends for up to 390 m beneath surface (with the bulk of the tonnage and grade within 150 m of surface), and varies between 10 m and 85 m thick (25 m average thickness). A plan of the hole collars and grade-metre distributions of the mineralisation is shown in Figure 3. A drill cross section is shown in Figure . A long section showing Zn+Pb% x m (grade thickness) is shown in Figure 5.

The following information pertains to the Mineral Resource estimate;

- The Inferred Resource estimate is based on a nominal 0.5% Zn+Pb wireframe cut-off with a maximum internal dilution of five metres. Grade was interpolated using an inverse distance weighting squared (IDW^2) technique in Micromine Software. Appendix 1 contains a list of all drilling collar information at Border.
- Appendix 2 contains a list of all drill intercepts used in the construction of the composites and used in the interpretation of the mineralised wireframes. A nominal cutoff of 0.5% Zn+Pb was used to define the drill intersections composites. A 5m maximum internal dilution was used. Higher grade intercepts within the composites are shown in the table.
- Bulk density measurements have been taken and analysed. 208 samples within the mineralised envelope were determined by weight in air/ water technique. A regression line was determined for mineralisation samples where bulk density (D) = (Pb+Zn% * 0.014825) + 2.818494.
- A waste density of 2.82 was assigned.
- The entire resource is classified as an Inferred Resource. The limiting factors to a higher classification include the wide drill spacing of 200m x 50m and the use of handheld GPS for hole collar co-ordinates, which introduces significant uncertainty in the estimates.

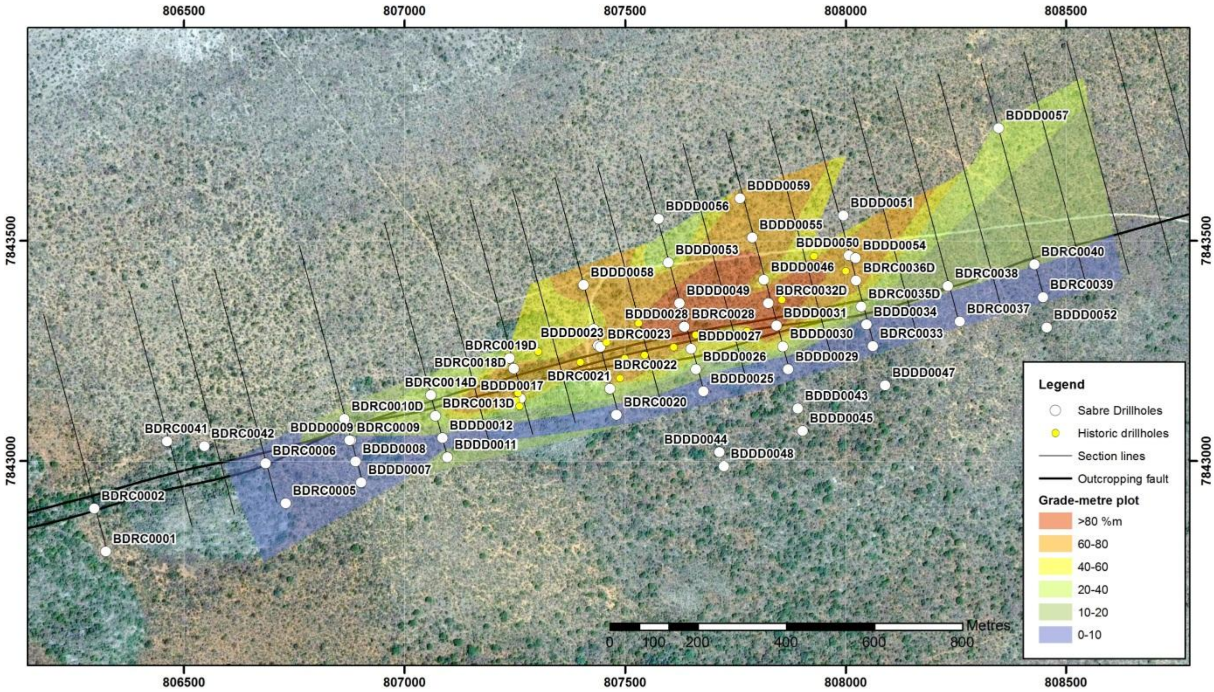

Figure 3 – Drillhole plan and contoured grade-metres for the Border deposit.

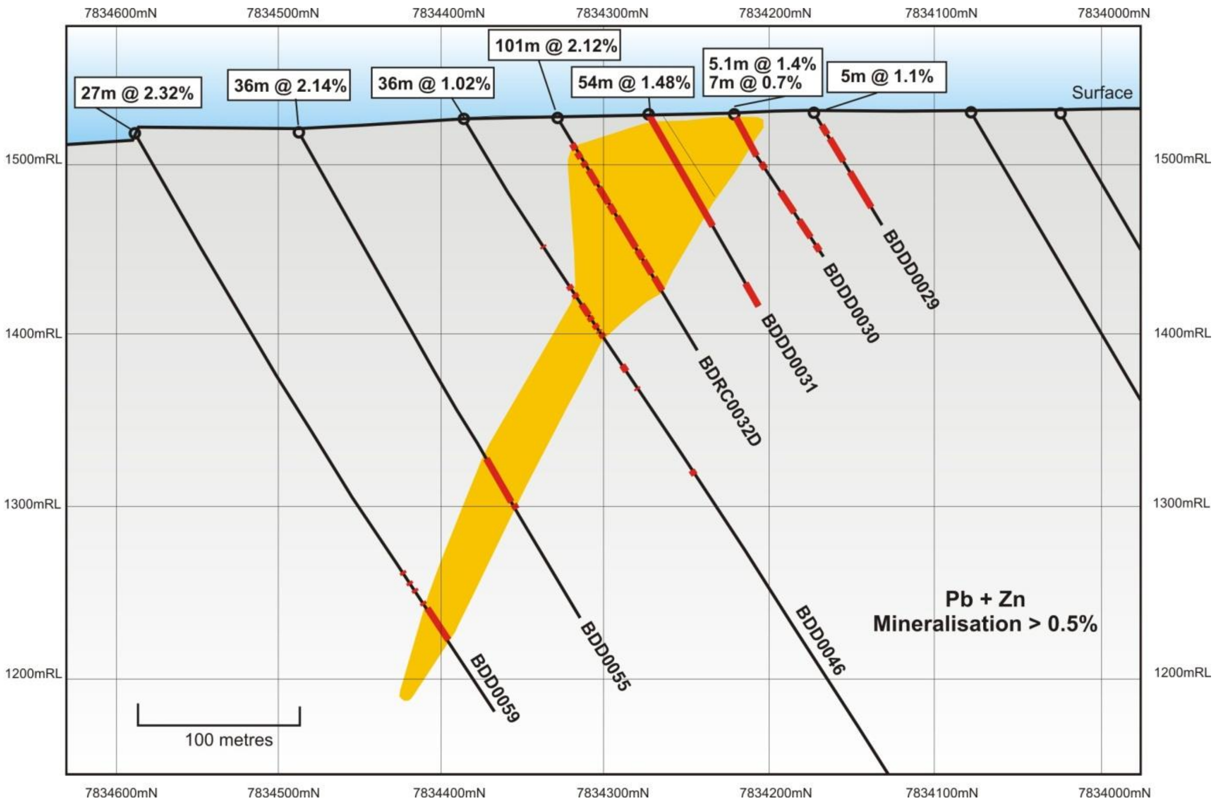

Figure 4 – Cross section of the Border Deposit (807,600mE section), showing the distribution of mineralisation downhole (red) and from 3D modelling (yellow).

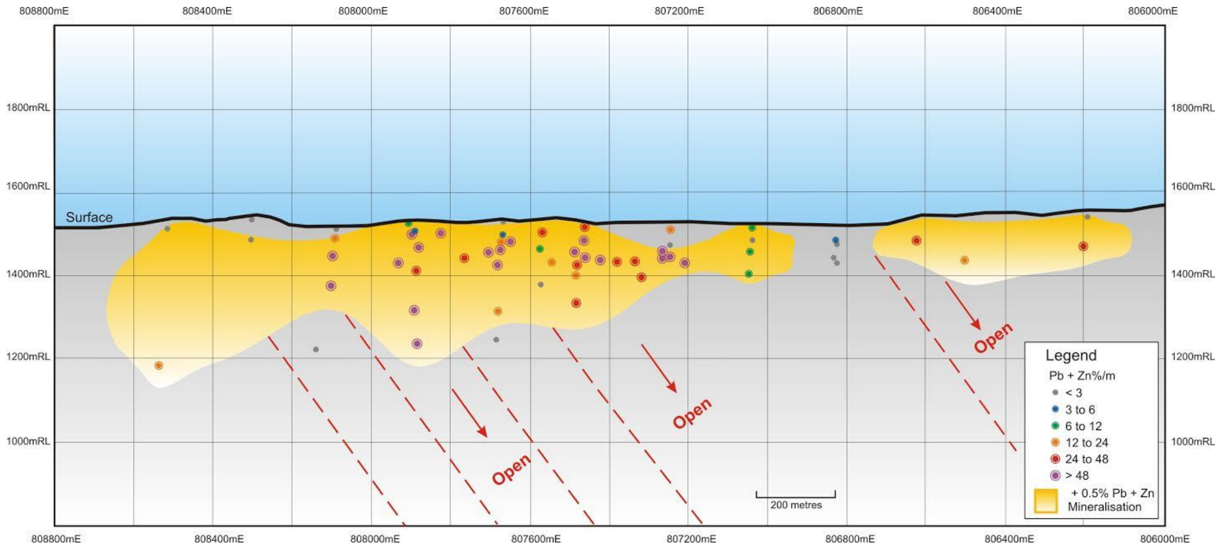

Figure 5 – Long section through the Border Deposit, looking south.

Metallurgical testwork

Sabre has completed detailed metallurgical test work on the Border Deposit to test the response of the mineralisation to dense media separation (DMS). DMS is a cheap and efficient process that becomes more efficient with higher density contrasts, providing greatly reduced mineral processing costs. The results are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 – Summary of the results of beneficiation testing of Border mineralisation on bulk composite sample (60kg, crushed and screened all passing 12.5mm)

Process	Lead	Zinc
1 - Original sample (head assay)	**0.77%**	**1.66%**
2 – Dense media separation sinks (+ fines from crushing)		
Product grade:	**6.3%**	**12.5%**
Enrichment factor (from 1):	8.2 times	7.5 times
Metal Recovery (from 1):	92.5 %	86.0 %
3 - Grind and float		
Product grade:	**63-69%**	**61-62%**
Enrichment factor (from 2):	~10 times	~5 times
Recovery (from 2):	94-95 %	~95 %
Process Summary		
Overall enrichment (from original):	~82 times	~37 times
Overall recovery (from original):	**87.8%**	**81.7%**

The beneficiation tests on the bulk sample show exceptional upgrading of the mineralisation, in the DMS step with 92.5% of the lead and 86% of the zinc recovered to only 17% of the feed mass with a resulting product grade of 12.5% zinc and 6.3% lead. This greatly reduces the amount of material requiring grinding prior to flotation. Grind and float test work demonstrated excellent liberation at a relatively coarse grind size of 150 microns. Final flotation **concentrate grades were around 65 %**

lead and 62 % zinc (from mineralisation grading 0.77% Pb and 1.66% Zn), with final recoveries of around 87% for lead and 82% for zinc.

The optimised test results are as follows;

- At a coarse 12.5 mm (half inch) crush size approximately 87% of the waste mass can be rejected by DMS
- At a relatively coarse optimum grind size of 150 microns, good separation is achieved to produce lead and zinc cleaner concentrates
- After flotation, a lead cleaner concentrate grade of 65% Pb was achieved, recovering 94.5% of the lead in the flotation feed
- After flotation, a zinc cleaner concentrate grade of 61.5% Zn was achieved, recovering 95% of the zinc in the flotation feed

A major factor in the success of the DMS technique at Border is the lack of waste sulphides, such as the iron sulphides pyrite and pyrrhotite. Such minerals would typically concentrate with the galena and sphalerite and would thereby result in a lower concentrate grade, possibly requiring further processing such as flotation to separate waste sulphides from ore sulphides. However, the near absence of these waste sulphides at Border means that the simple DMS process is highly efficient, resulting in very low processing costs to produce a marketable concentrate. This indicates that lower grades of zinc and lead mineralisation can be processed profitably.

In summary, after dense media separation and flotation, 81.7% of the total zinc and 87.8% of the total lead and 89% of the total silver can be expected to be recovered. Most importantly for the economics of the project, after crushing and DMS, only 17% of the original feed would require milling and flotation. This mill feed is made up of naturally upgraded < 1mm fines (10%) and DMS concentrate (7%). Excellent liberation of zinc and lead sulphides in this mill feed occurs at a relatively coarse grind size of 150 microns providing a potential further cost benefit.

Border Scoping Study

A Scoping Study for Border was completed based on the 2011 Inferred Resource estimate, with positive results achieved. The cost assumptions and commodity prices utilised in this scoping study are no longer valid and are being reviewed by Sabre. In conjunction with this review, additional infill drilling may be warranted at Border to focus on defining higher grade zones, improving the resource classificastion to Indicated status and to assist with a pit re optimisation. Further processing test work will also be required to confirm earlier results, and assist with design of a cost effectiive process flowsheet. Depending on the results of these investigations and the results of nearby exploration, a revised Scoping Study for Border will be undertaken in calendar 2015.

SIMILAR DEPOSITS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Pering Zn-Pb Mine in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa shows many similarities to Sabre's Border Deposit. Operated by Shell South Africa and BHP Billiton from 1988 to 2003, output over the life of mine was **20.4 Mt @ 0.58% Pb and 2.58% Zn**. The mining **cut-off was 1.1% Zn+Pb**. (ref Pering Base Metals (Pty) Ltd Techno Economic Statement as at 31 December 2010) Pering is considered to be a Mississippi Valley-Type (MVT) deposit, hosted by dolomite sequences.

The example of the Pering Mine shows that moderate-grade, high-tonnage zinc-lead deposits can be economically viable, profitable assets in southern Africa. Sabre believes that Border, with additional tonnages from Driehoek and other deposits to be defined along the Pavian Trend, will be a significant lead and zinc producer in the Otavi Mountain Land.

SUMMARY

A resurgence in the prices of zinc and lead, combined with their long term demand fundamentals support the Company's intention to advance its zinc projects in the Otavi Mountain Land.

Sabre has reviewed the existing data for the border Deposit and has re estimated the resource using additional density data not available for the 2011 estimate and to comply with the JORC 2012 reporting standard.

The Border Deposit together with high priority exploration targets at Toggenburg, East Border and South Ridge on the 20km long Pavian Trend potentially constitute a camp of zinc-lead deposits which can be easily mined and treated through a centrally located processing plant.

The excellent potential for discovery of multiple Border style Zn-Pb-Ag deposits along the Pavian Trend, together with their simple mining and processing characteristics, represents an excellent opportunity for the company to advance to feasibility and mining

The Otavi Mountain Land project area has available water, power and rail links to port within 50 km. The project area has established communications infrastructure (including roads, telephone, mobile broadband and mobile phone reception) and a highly competent team of geologists in place at Sabre's nearby Kombat base camp to execute the program.

Appendix 1 contains all the relevant collar information for drillholes used in the Border resource estimation.

Appendix 2 contains the composite intersections at Border using a 0.5% Zn+Pb cutoff grade from all drillholes used in the resource estimate are included. Higher grade composites which form part of each intersection are included. No intersections are excluded.

Appendix 3 of this report contains the relevant explanatory information relating to the exploration results and resource estimation and classification under the JORC Code 2012

For further information regarding the Company's activities, please contact:

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Or consult our website: www.sabresources.com

Competent Persons Declarations

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Matthew Painter of Sabre Resources Ltd, who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Painter is a full time employee of Sabre Resources and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Dr Painter consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Luke Marshall, who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Marshall is a full time employee of Golden Deeps Limited and consultant to Sabre Resources and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Marshall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Sabre Resources Limited's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Sabre Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Appendix 1 Drillhole Location Information.

All Collar Co-ordinates collected using hand held GPS.Co-ordinate system is WGS84-33S.

Hole	Type	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°T)	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (m asl)
BDDD0007	DD	60	-60	165	806902	7842952	1527
BDDD0008	DD	90	-60	165	806889	7843000	1526
BDDD0009	DD	120	-60	165	806879	7843048	1525
BDDD0011	DD	60.9	-60	165	807097	7843009	1528
BDDD0012	DD	68	-60	165	807086	7843053	1527
BDDD0017	DD	140.22	-60	165	807263	7843143	1532
BDDD0023	DD	160	-60	165	807439	7843263	1526
BDDD0025	DD	60	-60	165	807678	7843159	1526.5
BDDD0026	DD	90	-60	165	807661	7843209	1526
BDDD0027	DD	120	-60	165	807650	7843255	1525.5
BDDD0028	DD	150	-60	165	807633	7843305	1525
BDDD0029	DD	70	-60	165	807870	7843209	1525.5
BDDD0030	DD	100	-60	165	807858	7843260	1524.5
BDDD0031	DD	130	-60	165	807844	7843308	1524
BDDD0034	DD	90	-60	165	808048	7843310	1524
BDDD0043	DD	228	-60	165	807892	7843120	1535
BDDD0044	DD	304.89	-60	165	807714	7843021	1537
BDDD0045	DD	150.18	-60	165	807903	7843069	1535
BDDD0046	DD	500.96	-60	165	807815	7843412	1530
BDDD0047	DD	400	-60	165	808090	7843172	1535
BDDD0048	DD	150.18	-60	165	807724	7842989	1538
BDDD0049	DD	400	-60	165	807624	7843358	1529
BDDD0050	DD	31.93	-60	165	808008	7843467	1529
BDDD0051	DD	400.21	-60	165	807995	7843557	1528
BDDD0052	DD	300	-60	165	808456	7843303	1530
BDDD0053	DD	398	-60	165	807598	7843451	1519
BDDD0054	DD	250	-60	165	808023	7843461	1522
BDDD0055	DD	330	-60	165	807789	7843507	1521
BDDD0056	DD	440.09	-60	165	807576	7843550	1523
BDDD0057	DD	448.8	-60	165	808347	7843755	1491
BDDD0058	DD	320.2	-60	165	807406	7843400	1521
BDDD0059	DD	400	-60	165	807761	7843596	1523
BDRC0001	RC	90	-60	165	806323	7842796	1544
BDRC0002	RC	150	-60	165	806297	7842893	1548
BDRC0005	RC	70	-60	165	806731	7842905	1538
BDRC0006	RC	115	-60	165	806685	7842995	1535
BDRC0009	RC	50	-60	165	806876	7843048	1525
BDRC0010D	RCD	150	-60	165	806864	7843096	1524
BDRC0013D	RCD	120	-60	165	807070	7843103	1526
BDRC0014D	RCD	150	-60	165	807060	7843150	1525
BDRC0018D	RCD	182	-65	165	807248	7843210	1532
BDRC0019D	RC	90	-70	165	807239	7843234	1533
BDRC0020	RC	76	-60	165	807481	7843105	1528
BDRC0021	RC	110	-60	165	807466	7843165	1527
BDRC0022	RC	140	-60	165	807459	7843190	1527
BDRC0023	RC	61	-60	165	807444	7843259	1526
BDRC0024D	RCD	180	-60	165	807429	7843300	1525
BDRC0028	RC	59	-60	165	807635	7843305	1525
BDRC0032D	RCD	160	-60	165	807825	7843358	1523.5
BDRC0033	RC	60	-60	165	808062	7843261	1524.5
BDRC0035D	RCD	50	-65	165	808036	7843351	1523
BDRC0036D	RCD	151	-60	165	808024	7843410	1523
BDRC0037	RC	70	-60	165	808259	7843317	1522.5
BDRC0038	RC	115	-60	165	808232	7843397	1522
BDRC0039	RC	70	-60	165	808448	7843372	1520.5
BDRC0040	RC	77	-60	165	808428	7843446	1521
BDRC0041	RC	79	-60	165	806462	7843045	1534
BDRC0042	RC	131	-60	165	806546	7843034	1534
BDWB02	RC	180	-90	0	810764	7843127	1530

Appendix 2

Drillhole Intersection Information. All composited Intersections used in the Resource estimation. Composites created using 0.5% Pb+Zn % and a minimum of 5m internal dilution. Higher grade sub-composites are shown.

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Zn+Pb % Intercept	Zn %	Pb %	Ag ppm
BDDD0049	101	146	45.00m @ 2.10 %	1.48	0.62	3.81
including	111	121	10.00m @ 5.3 %	3.16	2.14	11.22
including	113	115	2.00m @ 13.95%	5.7	8.26	43.31
and	123	134	11.00m @ 2.35%	2.21	0.14	1.87
BDDD0049	169	180	11.00m @ 0.89 %	0.67	0.23	0
BDDD0049	234	235	1.00m @ 1.76 %	1.74	0.01	0
BDDD0059	302	303	1.00m @ 1.00 %	0.83	0.17	7
BDDD0059	309	315	6.00m @ 0.33 %	0.28	0.05	0
BDDD0059	323	350	27.00m @ 2.32 %	1.75	0.57	3.75
including	329	333	4.00m @2.39 %	2.24	0.15	2.07
and	336	338	2.00m @ 12.05 %	6.35	5.71	30.38
and	345	349	4.00m @ 3.11 %	2.78	0.33	2.61
BDRC0021	2	22	20.00m @ 1.27 %	0.8	0.46	3.16
including	3	4	1.00m @ 11.93 %	5.44	6.49	37.45
BDRC0021	28	30	2.00m @ 0.52 %	0.45	0.07	1.05
BDRC0021	58	60	2.00m @ 0.90 %	0.58	0.31	0
BDRC0006	44	46	2.00m @ 1.22 %	1.11	0.11	0.48
BDRC0006	54	62	8.00m @ 5.23 %	0.38	4.86	16.5
including	54	58	4.00m @ 9.15 %	0.47	8.68	28.09
BDRC0006	92	94	2.00m @ 0.85 %	0.76	0.1	0
BDRC0006	100	102	2.00m @ 0.98 %	0.63	0.35	0
BDRC0032D	18	119	101.0m @ 2.12 %	1.45	0.67	5.68
including	48	52	4.00m @ 2.97 %	2.75	0.22	4.9
and	55	61	6.00m @ 3.4 %	0.41	3	13.18
and	63	66	3.00m @ 2.1 %	0.98	1.12	9.99
and	71	81	10.00m @ 4.16 %	3.35	0.82	4.6
and	83	90	7.00m @ 3.58 %	3.17	0.41	2.74
and	92	94	2.00m @ 5.91 %	5.24	0.68	7.37
and	99	107	8.00m @ 3.39 %	1.87	1.53	17.02
and	110	115	5.00m @ 4.08 %	2.73	1.35	13.42
BDRC0014D	135	147	12.00m @ 0.75 %	0.59	0.16	0.82
BDRC0018D	79	140	61.00m @ 1.26 %	0.86	0.4	2.22
including	79	81	2.00m @ 5.89 %	5.18	0.71	7.04
and	124	127	3.00m @ 2.57 %	1.49	1.08	3.36
and	130	132	2.00m @ 2.27%	1.84	0.43	1.91
BDDD0023	67	78	11.00m @ 1.19 %	0.9	0.29	1.55
including	73	75	2.00m @ 3.71 %	2.77	0.94	6.85

BDDD0023	86	135	49.00m @ 1.10 %	0.95	0.15	1.79
including	87	89	2.00m @ 2.53%	2.31	0.45	2.1
and	101	103	2.00m@ 2.19%	1.64	0.55	3.33
and	116	119	3.00m @ 5.42 %	4.89	0.53	12.41
BDDD0028	53	121	68.00m @ 1.35 %	0.96	0.39	2.61
including	61	70	9.00m @ 2.6 %	2.11	0.5	3.1
and	72	77	5.00m @ 5.87 %	3.57	1.3	7.91
and	84	90	6.00m @ 2.13%	1.24	0.88	6.77
BDDD0054	139	140	1.00m @ 2.35 %	2.3	0.04	0
BDDD0054	156	168	12.00m @ 2.81 %	1.85	0.96	10.7
including	164	168	4.00m @ 4.87	2.8	2.07	13.41
BDDD0054	175	201	26.00m @ 0.97 %	0.94	0.04	0.63
including	181	184	3.00m @ 3.61 %	3.6	0.01	0
BDDD0034	82	83	1.00m @ 4.46 %	4.41	0.05	10
BDDD0046	88	89	1.00m @ 4.32 %	3.36	0.97	0
BDDD0046	116	152	36.00m @ 1.02 %	0.88	0.14	1.87
including	131	136	5.00m @ 3.51 %	2.95	0.55	5.66
BDDD0046	172	177	5.00m @ 0.64 %	0.57	0.07	0
BDDD0046	188	189	1.00m @ 0.52 %	0.48	0.04	0
BDDD0046	246	249	3.00m @ 1.01 %	1.01	0	0
BDDD0058	197	200	3.00m @ 1.17 %	0.99	0.18	0
BDDD0058	208	231	23.00m @ 2.16 %	2.02	0.14	0.98
including	208.62	210.74	2.12m @ 3.77 %	3.44	0.33	0
and	217	224	7.00m @ 4.31 %	4.22	0.08	1.24
BDDD0058	246	261	15.00m @ 0.89 %	0.72	0.18	2.24
including	246	249	3.00m @ 2.5 %	1.98	0.52	6.14
BDRC0022	20	22	2.00m @ 0.85 %	0.77	0.08	1.21
BDRC0022	32	36	4.00m @ 4.26 %	1.28	2.98	16.26
BDRC0022	48	62	14.00m @ 2.09 %	1.81	0.27	3.66
BDRC0022	104	106	2.00m @ 1.40 %	0.55	0.86	0
BDRC0002	40	46	6.00m @ 0.79 %	0.64	0.15	0
BDRC0002	56	94	38.00m @ 0.95 %	0.87	0.07	0.95
including	64	66	2.00m @ 2.79 %	2.56	0.23	1.94
and	70	72	2.00m @ 3.92 %	3.79	0.13	7.25
BDDD0055	219	255	36.00m @ 2.14 %	1.54	0.59	3.17
including	224	227	3.00m @ 2.67 %	1.88	0.8	4.28
and	236	245	9.00m @ 3.60%	2.89	0.71	3.88
and	248	251	3.00m @ 3.87 %	1.65	2.22	9.03
BDDD0031	4.22	8	3.78m @ 0.45 %	0.42	0.03	0.66
BDDD0031	14	68	54.00m @ 1.48 %	1.09	0.38	3.04
including	28	31	3.00m @ 3.31 %	1.86	1.45	0
and	33	36	3.00m @ 3.59 %	2.29	1.3	0

and	45	49	4.00m @ 3.52 %	3.33	0.19	3.63
and	53	55	2.00m @ 3.62 %	1.18	1.45	7.31
BDDD0031	123	124	1.00m @ 1.25 %	1.17	0.08	0
BDRC0036D	81	114	33.00m @ 1.79 %	1.43	0.36	4.43
including	81	85	4.00m @ 2.61 %	2.6	0.01	0.91
and	88	94	6.00m @ 4.43 %	3.71	0.72	11.48
and	103	106	3.00m @ 2.32 %	1.13	1.19	7.26
BDRC0036D	120	124	4.00m @ 0.45 %	0.2	0.24	0
BDRC0036D	135	136	1.00m @ 0.55 %	0.55	0	0
BDDD0007	5	6	1.00m @ 0.50 %	0.35	0.15	0
BDDD0007	47	49	2.00m @ 2.60 %	2.5	0.09	0
BDDD0011	9	18	9.00m @ 0.93 %	0.38	0.55	2.58
including	17	18	2.00m @ 2.69 %	0.33	2.36	9.99
BDDD0011	31	33	2.00m @ 1.95 %	1.94	0.01	41.5
BDDD0012	49	50	1.00m @ 1.25 %	1.13	0.11	0.67
BDDD0017	5	7	2.00m @ 0.91 %	0.79	0.12	0
BDDD0017	75	76	1.00m @ 1.49 %	0.84	0.65	0
BDDD0017	93	94	1.00m @ 0.84 %	0.83	0.01	0
BDDD0017	117	118	1.00m @ 0.61 %	0.16	0.45	0
BDDD0025	3.2	4.32	1.12m @ 0.62 %	0.62	0	0
BDDD0026	10	15	5.00m @ 0.86 %	0.72	0.15	3.24
BDDD0026	38	40	2.00m @ 2.38 %	2.16	0.22	0
BDDD0026	55	67	12.00m @ 0.32 %	0.23	0.09	0
BDDD0027	4.64	13	8.36m @ 0.73 %	0.62	0.11	0.78
BDDD0027	21	38	17.00m @ 0.43 %	0.31	0.12	0.94
BDDD0027	46	67	21.00m @ 0.83 %	0.61	0.22	1.83
including	65	67	2.00m @ 3.19 %	3.19	0	0.5
BDDD0027	81	83	2.00m @ 0.81 %	0.59	0.23	0
BDDD0027	112	117	5.00m @ 0.79 %	0.56	0.24	0
BDDD0029	33	38	5.00m @ 1.11 %	1.11	0	0
BDDD0030	1.89	7	5.11m @ 1.41 %	1.34	0.07	1.57
BDDD0030	15	22	7.00m @ 0.70 %	0.66	0.04	0.51
BDDD0030	80	83	3.00m @ 1.01 %	0.84	0.17	0
BDDD0053	217	250	33.00m @ 0.62 %	0.4	0.22	1.2
BDDD0053	300	303	3.00m @ 0.64 %	0.23	0.4	2.33
BDDD0053	351	352	1.00m @ 2.01 %	1.99	0.03	0
BDDD0057	354	355	1.00m @ 1.65 %	0.52	1.13	0
BDDD0057	361	385	24.00m @ 1.01 %	0.73	0.28	3.47
including	366	372	6.00m @ 2.48 %	1.83	0.65	8.5
BDRC0001	0	4	4.00m @ 0.73 %	0.6	0.13	1.04
BDRC0001	30	32	2.00m @ 0.92 %	0.9	0.02	0

BDRC0001	82	86	4.00m @ 0.73 %	0.49	0.24	0
BDRC0009	44	46	2.00m @ 0.50 %	0.02	0.48	0
BDRC0010D	77	78	1.00m @ 0.64 %	0.54	0.1	0
BDRC0010D	99	100	1.00m @ 0.79 %	0.04	0.75	0
BDRC0010D	106	111	5.00m @ 0.57 %	0.29	0.28	0
BDRC0010D	145	146	1.00m @ 0.82 %	0.73	0.09	0
BDRC0013D	32	40	8.00m @ 1.24 %	0.77	0.47	2.32
BDRC0013D	55	68	13.00m @ 0.32 %	0.24	0.08	0
BDRC0013D	79	85	6.00m @ 1.15 %	0.95	0.2	2.82
BDRC0014D	75	76	1.00m @ 0.64 %	0.05	0.59	0
BDRC0014D	89	110	21.00m @ 0.66 %	0.54	0.12	1.29
BDRC0020	0	2	2.00m @ 1.00 %	0.2	0.8	0
BDRC0020	8	10	2.00m @ 0.56 %	0.26	0.31	0
BDRC0024D	120	121	1.00m @ 0.61 %	0.6	0.01	0.85
BDRC0024D	127	133	6.00m @ 0.40 %	0.27	0.12	0
BDRC0024D	142	164	22.00m @ 0.58 %	0.39	0.19	1.65
BDRC0024D	174	175	1.00m @ 0.63 %	0.48	0.16	0
BDRC0028	50	56	6.00m @ 2.23 %	1.84	0.39	0
BDRC0035D	42	50	8.00m @ 2.47 %	2.36	0.11	4.95
BDRC0040	4	6	2.00m @ 0.53 %	0.27	0.25	0
BDRC0040	12	24	12.00m @ 0.86 %	0.72	0.14	0.9
BDRC0042	86	92	6.00m @ 0.49 %	0.39	0.1	0
BDRC0042	102	122	20.00m @ 0.79 %	0.58	0.21	1.96

APPENDIX 3 JORC TABLE 1 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 BORDER LEAD ZINC

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• 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 hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	• Border has been drilled by percussion, diamond drilling and RC drilling. Accurate drilling data exists for 58 drillholes by Sabre Resource Limited in 2008 and 2010. • Diamond and percussion drillholes by previous explorers Etosha Minerals and Goldfields Limited were completed but no accurate sampling or collar information exists for this drilling. • Available drilling totals 40 diamond holes for 7596.56 m, 18 RC drillholes for 2122m. 8 of the RC holes were extended with diamond drill tails. • The holes were drilled on a wide spaced 200m drill grid to an average drilled length of 168m • Diamond holes were selectively sampled through the visible mineralised zone on a nominal 1m sample length. Sample lengths vary from 0.2m to 1.2m. • Diamond core samples were submitted for laboratory analysis were quarter core cut samples and of NQ2 diameter. • RC drillholes were sampled by 2m riffle split composites. RC drilling was 5 ¼ inch in diameter.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems	• Sample representivity for diamond core is ensured by the sampling of an average length of 1m of NQ2 core, which is then cut to quarter core size for laboratory analysis. • RC sampling is riffle split from 2m composite samples, producing a suitable size

	used.	representative sample.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• Sample lengths for diamond drilling range from 0.2 to 1.2 m and average approximately 1.0 m. RC samples sample were 2m in length. • The identification of mineralised intervals (by inspection) and the sampling and measurement of grade were approached consistently in the available logs and reports.
	• In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	• Mineralisation is identified throughout Border is zinc as sphalerite and lead as galena hosted in dolomite. Representative samples from RC and diamond drilling were collected and sent to accredited laboratories for analysis. Intertek Laboratories in Johannesburg crushed and pulverised the samples, and took a 50g pulp for analysis. This pulp was sent to Intertek in Perth, Western Australia for analysis. Analysis was performed using 4 acid digest and an ICP-EOS multi element analysis technique. • Silver and minor copper occurs in the mineralisation. These are the only other commodities identified of significance.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	• The resource dataset is comprised of diamond drilling samples (1906) and RC drilling samples (1035). • Diamond drilling included NQ2 diameter core.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Core recoveries were recorded for all resource database diamond core. Handwritten geotechnical logging sheets were kept of all drilling activities. Core recoveries are recorded

	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • 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.	in the database. Diamond core recoveries averaged 95%. • RC samples recoveries were not recorded. • No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Since mostly diamond core was used. RC samples (73) report a lower average grade than core samples overall which is related their being drilled as RC precollars intersecting lower grades portions outside of main body of the mineralisation, and diamond drilling focusing on higher grade portions of the orebody.
Logging	• 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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Detailed drill hole logs (all drilling), geotechnical and structural logs (core only) are available for the drilling. • Separate sample logging sheets were kept including samples numbers for duplicates, standards and blanks taken for QA/QC purposes. • The logging is of a detailed nature, and of sufficient detail to support the current Inferred resource estimates. • A total of 40 diamond holes for 7596.56 m and 18 RC drillholes for 2122m have logs available both digitally and in paper original logs.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and	• The core was quartered before sampling • RC drilling was riffle split off the sample return from the drilling rig. • Sample condition of dry or wet was recorded in the geology log of the RC holes. Dry samples were mostly taken according to the drilling logs.

	appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample preparation is considered to be appropriate for RC and diamond drilling as per standard practices for managing RC samples and diamond core. • Quality control procedures included the inclusion of field duplicates, standard samples and blank samples into the sampling stream for laboratory analysis. 431 quality samples were taken and analysed during the program. • Host rock is mainly a massive or fine grained silicified dolomite. Samples of diamond core and RC samples produce appropriate size samples to be representative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• 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. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Quality control procedures included the inclusion of field duplicates, standard samples and blank samples into the sampling stream for laboratory analysis. 431 quality samples were taken and analysed during the program. • One standard, blank and field duplicate were inserted into the sample stream every 20 samples. These were offset through the sampling stream. • Overall, standards used reported values within 2 standard deviations of the expected values except in a few cases. These cases can be followed up to sample mix-ups in the field and were largely able to be identified and

		reversed in the database. • Blank samples showed slightly more variation due to the supply of an unassayed sand as a control blank. The variation is ascribed to minor variability in the sand used. • No geophysical methods or hand-held XRF units have been used for determination of zinc and lead grades.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Intersections reported have been checked back to original logs and assay data.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No specific twin holes have been drilled.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Drill hole data were sourced from digital sources and original hard-copy sampling and assay records, and imported into a central electronic database.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Assay values were not adjusted for resource estimation.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Surface topography is derived from spot heights and handheld GPS drillhole coordinates. • Details of collar co-ordinates were picked up using a Garmin GPS60 handheld GPS. Collar elevations are consistent with the surface topography. A detailed topography survey was not available for the resource estimate and the surface is only considered suitable to support a classification of Inferred. • Hole collars from historical programs by Sabre and Etosha need to be picked up using DGPS survey techniques to increase the confidence in

		their position and elevation. The level of uncertainty (within the error range of the handheld GPS unit) is considered when classifying the resources. • A majority of the drillholes were downhole surveyed (95%) with an electronic multishot (Reflex) tool. The remaining holes were measured with a clinometer and compass. No magnetic interference was observed.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• Original surveying was undertaken in WGS84 Zone 33 South.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic control is adequate for the current estimates
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The majority of the resource area has been drilled on a grid of 200m in a northeast direction and 50 to 100m on a southeast direction.
	• 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.	• The drill data spacing and sampling is able to establish the geological and grade continuity sufficiently for the current Mineral Resource Estimates. Closer spaced drilling is recommended to improve the confidence in the estimate.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied	• Diamond drill hole samples were composited to a nominal 1.0 m down-hole intervals for resource modelling. RC Samples used in the estimate were composited to 2m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • 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 material.	• The drill line and drill hole orientation is oriented at 90 degrees to the orientation of the anticipated mineralised orientation of 073 degrees and dipping -63 degrees towards 345 orientation. • The majority of the drilling intersects the mineralisation at close to 90 degrees ensuring intersections are representative of true widths.

Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample security measures adopted include the daily movement of core samples in trays to the base camp, where core was kept in a secure area before cutting and sampling. • RC samples were transported from site daily and stored in a locked shed ahead of packaging and being sent via company truck courier to Intertek in Johannesburg from Namibia) • Reports and original log files indicate at a thorough process of logging, recording, sample storage and dispatch to labs was followed at the time of drilling.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Sample data reviews have included an inspection and investigation of all available paper and digital geological logs to ensure correct entry into the drillhole database. Handwritten sampling logs were not verified. Visualisation of drilling data in three dimensional software (Micromine) and QA/QC sampling review using Maxwell Geoservices QAQCR Software was undertaken. Although these reviews are not definitive, they provide confidence in the general reliability of the data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • 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.	• Sabre Resource holds an 70% interest the mineral rights to EPL3542 on the farm Toggenburg 837. The licence is valid until 29/10/2015.The total licence area is 474.61sq km. • There are no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration has been undertaken by previous holders specifically Etosha Minerals (1969-1981) and TCL (Goldfields) from 1981 to 2006 • Programs of diamond drilling were undertaken by Etosha Minerals as well as resource estimates and metallurgical test work. A total of 23 diamond holes were completed defining a mineral resource at the time. • TCL conducted a shallow 21 hole percussion drilling program (10m depth) in an attempt to define easily mineable shallow mineralisation.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Border was considered to be a Mississippi Valley style deposit but has recently been reclassified as an epigenetic vein-style zinc-lead deposit. Mineralisation occurs and blebs and disseminations of

		sphalerite and galena in a dolomitic breccia. The mineralization itself is hosted in the matrix material of the breccia. Gangue mineralogy is almost entirely dolomite with minor quartz and calcite associated with the Pb/Zn mineralisation. • Mineralisation at Border is entirely contained within the Elandshoek Formation. The mineralisation is clustered at the top of the local T4 dolomite unit, locally extending into the base of the T5 unit. • Dolomitic clastic rocks of late Proterozoic age predominate at Border. Less abundant siliceous rock types are related to faulting and mineralisation. • Mild karstic erosion has resulted in localised hollows and voids. Oxidation of sulphides and the host lithologies is generally superficial, although some uncommon penetrative weathering of mineralised veins is observed locally.
Drill hole Information	• 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: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth	• See Appendix 2- Drilling Information • No information is excluded.

	○ hole length. • 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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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.	• Drill hole summary results are included in this release. The results reported include all intersections included in the estimation of the resource. • A nominal cutoff of 0.5% Zn+Pb was used to define the drill intersections composites. A 5m maximum internal dilution was used. • Table 3 in the report contains all weighted composites included in the resource calculation. Higher grade intersections within the composites are included in the table.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Estimated resources include lead and zinc grades. A combined Lead plus zinc grade is reported. No weighting is applied to Zn+Pb and no metal equivalents were calculated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the 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 (eg 'down hole length, true	• The drill line and drill hole orientation is oriented at 90 degrees to the orientation of the anticipated mineralised orientation of 073 degrees wand dipping -63 degrees towards 345 orientation. • The majority of the drilling intersects the mineralisation at close to 90 degrees in the horizontal plane. However the 60º hole dip combined with structurally measured 60 º plunge implies that intersections may

	width not known').	be thicker in drilled thickness than actual..
Diagrams	• 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 and tables are included in the Report.
Balanced reporting	• 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.	• All drill intercepts used in the estimation of the resource envelope irrespective of grade are reported in Table 3. The resource envelope is constructed using a nominal 0.5% Zn cutoff and a maximum drilled internal dilution of 5m. • All drillhole collars are reported in Appendix 2
Other substantive exploration data	• 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.	• Mineral Resources were estimated from drill hole assay data, with geological logging used to aid interpretation of mineralised contact positions. • Geological observations are included in the report. All core drilled at Border is currently stored in good condition and available for review at Sabre Resources exploration camp at Kombat, Namibia. • Metallurgical samples have been analysed and are summarised in the report. • Multi-element assay suites have been analysed and no potentially deleterious elements identified. • Bulk density measurements have been taken and analysed. 208 samples within the mineralised envelope were determined by

		air/weight in water technique. A regression line was determined for mineralisation samples of (Pb+Zn * 0.014825) + 2.818494 =SG. • A waste SG of 2.82 was assigned to waste blocks.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	• The current drilling is at a wide spacing and outlines the continuity of mineralisation along strike and downdip. • Border is considered a large tonnage-low grade zinc-lead deposit and drilling has defined a zone of mineralisation shown to exist over 2.4km. • Drill spacing is currently considered too wide to define Indicated Resources and to be able to accurately predict grade trends over short distances as would be expected in a mining operation. • A program of 100m x 50m spaced drilling is proposed for the central core of the mineralised zone. • Drilling to close off the potential for open cut ore is planned and shown in diagrams in the report. This will involve 100m x 50m spaced drilling to the northeast and southwest of the core of the mineralised body. • Historical diamond drillhole data from Etosha Minerals Is known, but contains only Zn+Pb assays of unknown origin. Collar positions are uncertain for the Etosha drilling. No original core is preserved. The data is considered significantly uncertain and has not been utilised in the current resource estimation

		• A drilling plan be constructed to allow for suitable QAQC information, metallurgical samples as well as to provide infill drilling in areas of poor coverage.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• The drill hole database was sourced from original hard-copy sampling and assay records. • Validation measures included spot checking between database and hard copy drill logs and sections and plans in historic reports. • The database is currently compiled into an Industry Standard SQL Server database using a normalised assay data model produced by Datashed Software.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Mr. Marshall has visited Border numerous times between 2010 and 2014 and is taking responsibility for all aspects of the estimates. Mr Marshall was directly involved in the final drilling program and data compilation at Border in 2010.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• The Border Deposit was discovered in the 1960's and prior to Sabre's ownership, drilling and geological interpretation were conducted on the deposit. This information has been compiled and considered in

• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	the exploration of Border by Sabre Resources. • Historical data as well as recent mapping by Sabre Geologists were used in the design and implementation of the drilling program, and geological interpretation of the mineralisation. • The geology and grade information was utilised in the creation of the mineralised domain wireframes. A nominal 0.5% Zn+Pb cutoff was used to define the outline within geological units. The selection of this cutoff is natural and corresponds with the mineralisation boundaries. • Wireframe boundaries were "snapped" to drilling intercepts using the sample positions, with the use of geological logging being used as a guide when considering the interpretation of the mineralised wireframe. Interpretations were prepared on 100m section spacings cut at bearing 165 degrees azimuth in WGS84. • The drill spacing is relatively wide and introduces sufficient uncertainty for the estimates to be classified as Inferred. • Given the current wide drill spacing, alternative interpretation variations are possible for the mineralisation. However, these are limited by field mapping and historical drilling intercepts which confirm the NE strike of the mineralised zone and NW dip. Resource estimation with assumed dominant mineralisation controls are restricted to this orientation. • The boundaries of the broader mineralised zone are consistent, but within these zones, higher-grade zones occur. It is expected that

		additional drilling will define the orientation and nature of these higher-grade zones The block model has attempted to allow for this interpretation of the drill data.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The Mineral Resources extend over a strike length of approximately 2400 m. The estimates extend to 385 m depth below surface. • The resource is unmined
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	• Resources were estimated by Inverse Distance Squared estimation of 1.0 m down-hole composited lead and zinc assay grades from diamond holes within a mineralised domain wireframe. • Continuity of lead and zinc grades was characterised by deposit geometry. The wide drill spacing meant meaningful short range variograms along strike could not be generated. The estimates are extrapolated an average distance of 100m from drilling and up maximum of approximately 200 m from drilling, particularly in the deepest eastern extremity of the wireframe model. • Micromine software was used for data compilation, domain wire-framing, and coding of composite values , statistics, geostatistics and resource estimation
	• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. •	• A check model using Inverse Distance Cubed was used to check the primary Inverse Distance Squared estimate and gave comparable estimates within 5% of each other in tons and grade. • Previous resources were calculated for Border by Etosha Minerals

	and later TCL (Goldfields) as follows ; ◦ 9.21 Mt @ 4.31 % Pb +Zn (Brand 1971) ◦ 10.92 Mt @ 3.5 % Pb +Zn (Klugman April 1970) ◦ 7.26 Mt @ 3.0- 4.0 % Pb +Zn (Scharrer, June 1970) • Estimates of the total size of the resource varied from 27 -30 Mt to the 2000 ft level. (600m) • In 1981, TCL estimated a shallow resource to 100m depth following its 22 hole percussion program and historical diamond drilling by Etosha as being 3.62Mt @ 1.69 % Zn and 0.60 % Pb. • No cutoffs are stated for the historical resources. • TCL indicates significantly higher grades recovered from adit sampling than in diamond drilling.
• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• Processing would recover a lead and zinc concentrate. The silver present as a by-product mostly reports to the lead concentrate • Estimates for silver varied from 4.7g/t Ag per 1% Pb to 31g/t Ag per 1% Pb. The most recent is 6g/t Ag per 1% Pb. • No deleterious elements occur in the mineralisation or waste rock, but more work is required to estimate the effect of mining and processing the sulphide mineralisation.
• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Resources were estimated into 5m by 5m x 5m parent blocks (strike, vertical, cross strike) aligned on a N-S grid.

	• Plan view dimensions of the blocks are small and 40x smaller than drill spacing along strike and 10x smaller across strike. • For precise volume representation, sub-blocking was allowed to 1m x1m x 1m sub blocks. Estimation was into parent blocks only. • The modelling included used an anisotropic search ellipsoid with minimum data requirements of 3 data points and a minimum of two holes in the centre of the deposit, and at the east and west and depth extremities of the wireframe model a minimum of one point and one drillhole.
• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• The estimates are not intended to reflect a fixed mining method but will be suitable in size for an open cut or underground method. • Details of potential mining parameters have been defined but reflect the early stage of the project evaluation.
• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• A correlation exists between lead and silver variables but this correlation was not used to estimate silver grades.
• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The geology and grade information was utilised in the creation of the mineralised domain wireframes. A nominal 0.5% Zn + Pb cutoff was used to define the outline within geological units. The selection of this cutoff is natural and corresponds with the mineralisation boundaries.
• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• No grade cutting or capping has been implemented. Grades are relatively uniform within a defined range, with no outlying high grades that would materially affect the resource.

	• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Model validation included visual comparison of model estimates and composite grades using section analysis with the raw drilling data and the composite data. • There is no production information for valid comparison of model estimates with production. • Bulk adit sampling by TCL Goldfields in the 1990s showed that grades were commonly higher (up to 25%) than those grades determined by diamond drilling of the same rock mass.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnage basis
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The cut off grades reflect Sabre's perception of the potential range of operating costs and prices of zinc and lead . • The mineralised envelope is modelled using a 0.5% Zn+Pb cutoff grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining	• The Company has considered the open cut mining of Border as a large scale low grade operation. • A scoping study on the Inferred Resource was completed at Border in

	reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	2011. This included pit optimisation studies for open pit mining and metallurgical test work. Not all of the parameters used are still considered valid and are being reviewed by the Company. • The previous outcomes indicated a marginal operation at the prevailing 2011 metal prices and operating assumptions. • Dependant on the cost parameters used, the deposit is amenable to a low grade open cut near surface mining.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Metallurgical test work was conducted by Etosha Minerals and Sabre Resources at Border. Both studies indicated good recoveries using simple flotation methods Both studies identified the simple mineralisation and gangue chemistry as conducive to efficient extraction. • Metallurgical test work was carried on two drillhole samples by Sabre • The mineralisation is galena and sphalerite, with dolomite-ankerite constituting the gangue phase. • The mineralisation responded well to upgrading by Dense Media Separation (DMS), at a crush size of 12.5mm, close to 90% of the original mass could be rejected while recovering 90% of the lead and 80% of the zinc. • A relatively coarse grind size of 80% passing 150 microns was adequate for flotation. • The mineralisation is naturally amenable to differential flotation into

		separate lead and zinc concentrates. • Lead concentrate can be expected to grade between 63% and 69% lead at a recovery of between 94% and 95%. Zinc reporting to the lead concentrate appears to be 2%-3% of zinc in the feed • Zinc concentrate can be expected to be 61% to 62% after cleaning, at recovery of 95%.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Precise details of potential waste and process residue disposal options are unclear reflecting the early stage of project evaluation. • High carbonate content of both the mineralisation and the waste rock together with very low gangue sulphides content (eg pyrite) suggest that ARD would not be a problem.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones	• Bulk density measurements have been taken and analysed. 208 samples within the mineralised envelope were determined by air/weight in water technique. A regression line was determined for mineralisation samples of (Pb+Zn * 0.014825) + 2.818494 =SG. • A waste SG of 2.82 was assigned to waste blocks.

	within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	• The entire estimate is classified as Inferred because of drillhole spacing and accuracy of drillhole collar locations.
	• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• The resource classification accounts for all relevant factors.
	• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Classification of the estimates as Inferred reflects the Competent Person's views of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• No recent reviews of the Mineral Resource estimates have been conducted since 2011 • The wide drill spacing is reflected by classification of the estimates as Inferred.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and	• Confidence in the relative accuracy of the estimates is reflected by the classification of all resources as Inferred. • The estimate is considered a global estimate as current drill hole spacing is considered too sparse to establish any local estimate.

confidence of the estimate.

- The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.
- These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.