ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
31 January 2022

ASX code: **SBR**

Quarterly Activities Report for the period ended 31 December 2021

Summary and Highlights:

- During the Quarter ended 31 December 2021 ("the Quarter"), Sabre Resources Ltd ("Sabre Resources" or "Company") significantly advanced the **Sherlock Bay Nickel Project** ("Sherlock Bay", or, "Project") Scoping Study, which was completed and announced post the Quarter on 27 January 2022[1].

  This very important Scoping Study highlighted the positive cashflow potential of the Sherlock Bay Nickel Project, at current and projected nickel prices, and the exciting upside potential for higher-grade nickel sulphides at depth.

- In addition, the Company announced, on 13 December 2021[2], **agreements to acquire 80% stakes in three substantial nickel sulphide projects in Western Australia**, including:
  - the **Sherlock Pool Nickel Project**, along strike from Sherlock Bay;
  - the **Nepean South Nickel Project**, immediately along strike from the Nepean nickel sulphide mine, and,
  - through the acquisition of Chalco Resources Pty Ltd ("**Chalco**") (approved at the Company's AGM 27 January 2022), the **Cave Hill Nickel Project, covering a 50km strike length of extensions to the Nepean and Queen Victoria Rocks nickel sulphide belts**.

- **These Agreements to acquire three nickel sulphide projects signal the Company's shift in strategic focus to nickel sulphide discovery and development in Western Australia. This will take advantage of the rapidly growing demand for nickel as a key lithium-ion battery component to power the electric vehicle (EV) and other renewable energy industries.**

- **The Company is also building a portfolio of gold tenements in the highly prospective southern Murchison Gold Province of WA.** This includes the recently acquired **Ninghan Gold Project[3], 20km north of the 3Moz Mt Gibson Gold Project**, and other new applications in this area, prospective for gold, copper and nickel sulphides.

- The Chalco acquisition[2] also includes **two uranium exploration licence applications** in the Northern Territory, **Dingo (E32829)** and **Lake Lewis (E32864)**, near existing uranium resources in the Ngalia Basin, and the granted **Carrara Exploration Licence (E32693)**, located at the junction of the **Tennant East Copper-Gold Belt** and the Lawn Hill Platform/Mt Isa Province in the Northern Territory.

Sherlock Bay Nickel Sulphide Project M47/567, WA – Scoping Study:

Introduction:

The Scoping Study completed on the Company's 70% owned Sherlock Bay Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Project, was announced post the end of the Quarter on 27 January 2022[1].

Sherlock Bay is a significant nickel sulphide resource located on granted mining lease, M47/567, 40km east of Roebourne in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia (see Figure 1 below).

The Scoping Study was initiated based on forecasts for rapidly increasing demand for battery metals such as nickel (Ni), copper (Cu) and cobalt (Co), for the electric vehicle and other renewable energy industries.

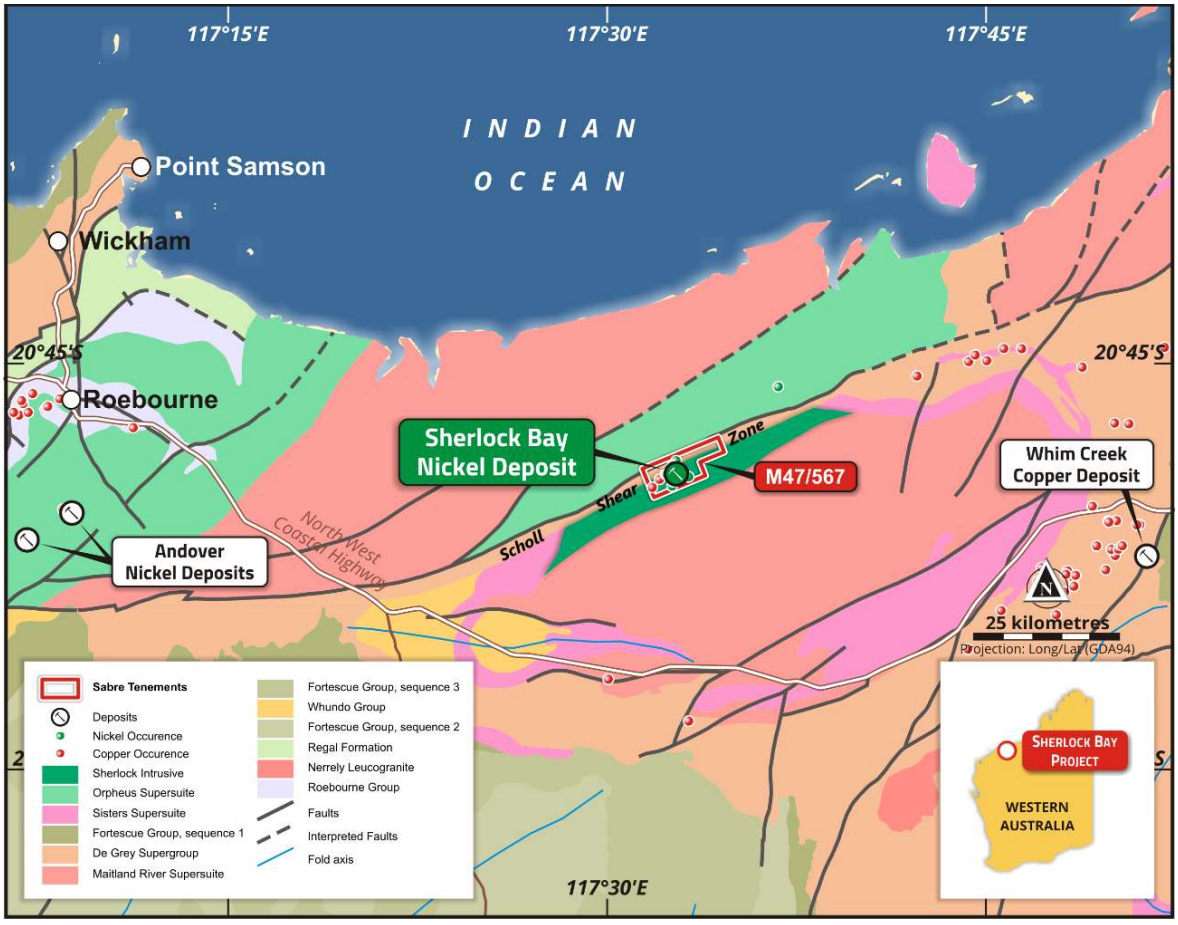

Figure 1: Sherlock Bay Nickel-Copper-Cobalt (sulphide) Project, regional geology and location plan

The outcomes of the Scoping Study indicate that, based on a combined two open pit and two underground mines development strategy and a production rate of 2Mtpa following initial ramp-up over 10 years of mining with a 2 to 3 year processing tail, **the Project produces strong operating cash-flows and a positive cash-flow after return of capital at current Ni (and Co, Cu) pricing** (LME Ni price: US$10/lb / US$22,040/t – based on a 10 day average spot Ni price for period ending 21/1/22).

Mining Plan:

Australian Mining Consultants Pty Ltd (**AMC**) carried out initial mining studies in 2005 and updated studies in 2018[4], with a review in December 2021 completed for this Scoping Study.

The AMC mining studies include two, optimised, open pits that would operate for up to 5 years and overlap with the development of two separate declines to access the Discovery and Symonds lodes, from a single portal within Symonds open pit (see Figure 2 below). Underground development would transition to Sub-Level-Cave (**SLC**) mining operations from year 3. The underground mines continue for the remaining 8 years of a 10-year mining plan, producing 2.0Mtpa of "ore" per annum once full production levels are reached.

The Target Model for the project produces a **Base Case Production Target** of:

22.55 million tonnes @ 0.356% Ni, 0.074% Cu, 0.016% Co[1]

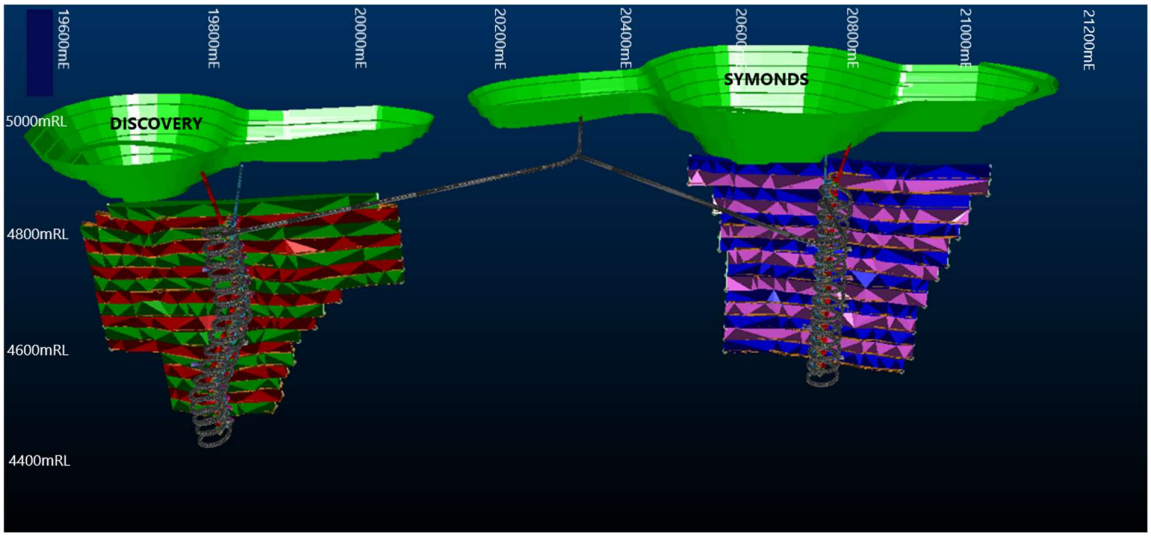

Figure 2 – AMC Mining Study 2018, optimised open-pits and underground development and mining layout[2]

Processing Flowsheet:

Previous studies were based on processing 2Mtpa of ore in a flowsheet comprising heap leaching of ore followed by solution neutralisation, copper cementation to produce a separate copper product, and precipitation of nickel and cobalt as a mixed hydroxide product ("Mixed Hydroxide" or "MHP") containing about 44% Ni and 2% Co (dry basis).

The flowsheet developed in this Scoping Study is based on BioHeap column leaching testwork on the Sherlock Bay sulphide mineralisation by Pacific Ore Technology ("POT") in 2005 to 2008 and using data from a study by Aker Kvaener in 2007. The processing flowsheet is summarised in Figure 3 below.

The new project design and cost estimates were developed by Lycopodium for a processing facility treating 2Mtpa of ore assaying 0.4% Ni and 0.02% Co. The ore grades were aligned with the 2018 JORC 2012 resource estimates[5] and the 2018 updated AMC mining study[4].

The Production Target is to be mined over 10 years and processed over 13 years **to produce 70,300t of Ni, 12,500t Cu and 2,400t Co in MHP[1].**

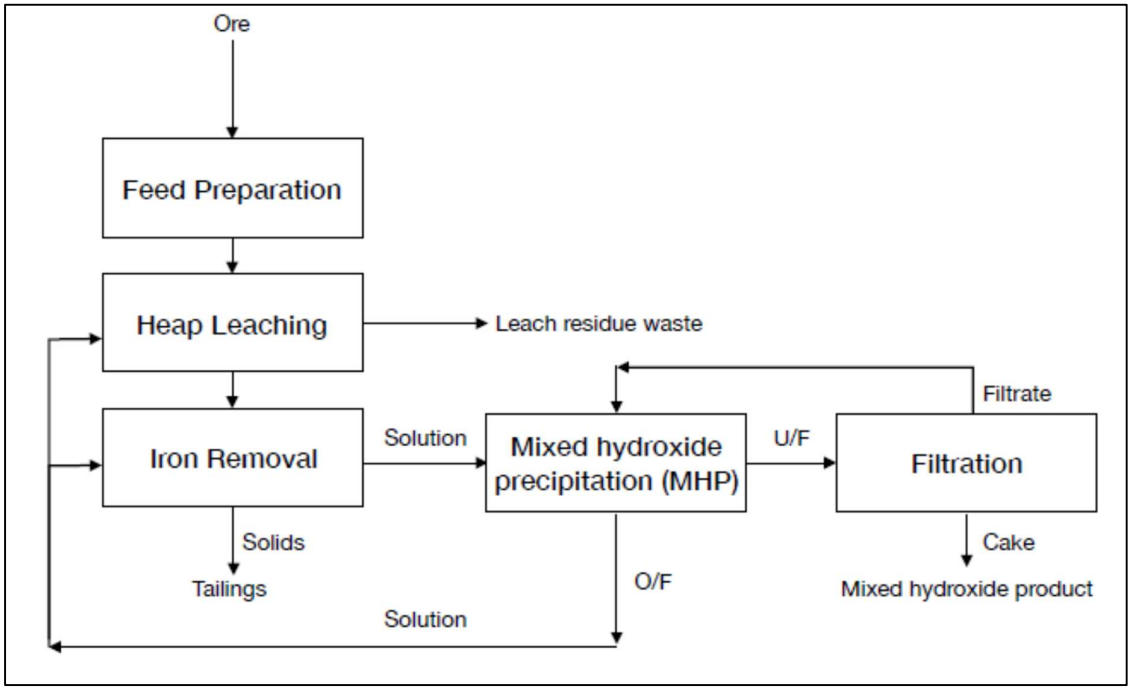

Figure 3 – Conceptual Processing Flow-Sheet for the Sherlock Bay Nickel Project

Potential for Higher-Grade Nickel Sulphide Resources at Sherlock Bay:

In addition to the positive cashflow outcomes of the Scoping Study, the Company has identified significant upside-potential for additional, high-grade, nickel sulphide resources below both the Symonds and Discovery resource zones (see plan view, Figure 4). Both deposits are increasing in grade and open at relatively shallow depth (see longitudinal projection, Figure 5, and cross section, Figure 6). Drilling is planned to test for extensions to this higher-grade material, the discovery of which would have a significant impact on the potential financial viability of the Project.

The current Sherlock Bay Mineral Resource estimate that forms the basis of the Scoping Study was prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012), released on 12 June 2018[5] and totals:

24.6Mt @ 0.40% Ni, 0.09% Cu, 0.02% Co[1], containing 99,200t Ni, 21,700t Cu and 5,400t Co

The nickel sulphide deposits are hosted by a mineralised horizon comprising banded quartz-magnetite-amphibole schist (also referred to as a siliceous banded iron formation or amphibole-bearing chert), occurring in felsic to intermediate volcanics in the stratigraphic footwall to the Sherlock Intrusive (ultramafic/gabbro). Previous work has indicated that the nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation is associated with the Sherlock (mafic-ultramafic) Intrusion,

Deeper intersections at Sherlock Bay, on both the Symonds and Discovery deposits, include:

- **Symonds: SBD065: 43m @ 0.54% Ni from 508m incl. 17m @ 0.71% Ni and incl. 3m @ 1.10% Ni[1],**
- **Discovery: SBD077: 50m @ 0.42% Ni from 227m incl. 22m @ 0.57% Ni and incl. 4m @ 1.02% Ni[1]**

The higher-grade intersections at both Discovery and Symonds indicate improving nickel grade with depth within steep westerly plunging zones that remain open down plunge (see longitudinal, Figure 5).

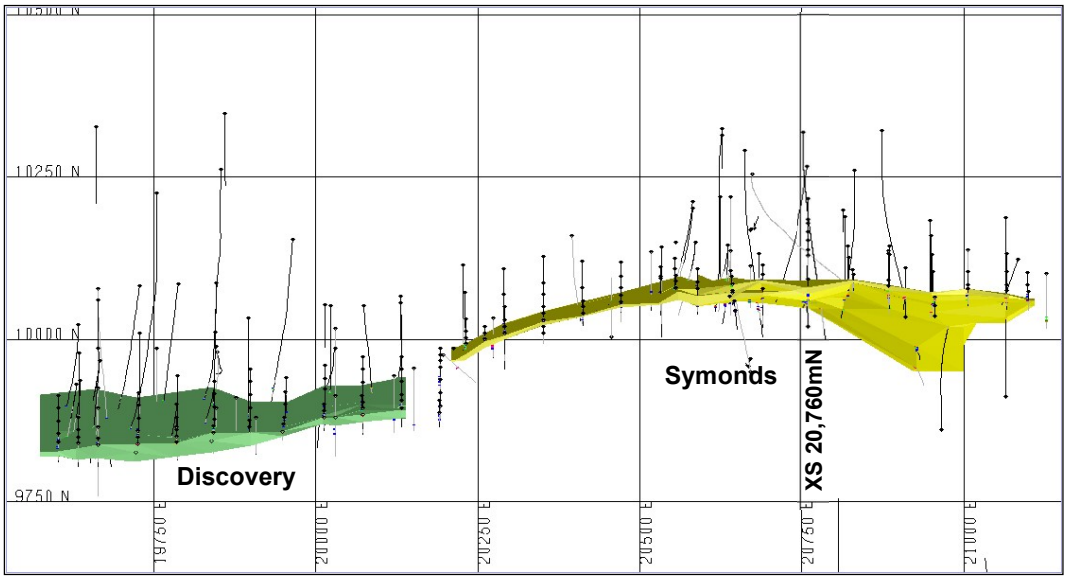

Figure 4 - Discovery and Symonds 0.20% Ni mineralisation envelope, plan view

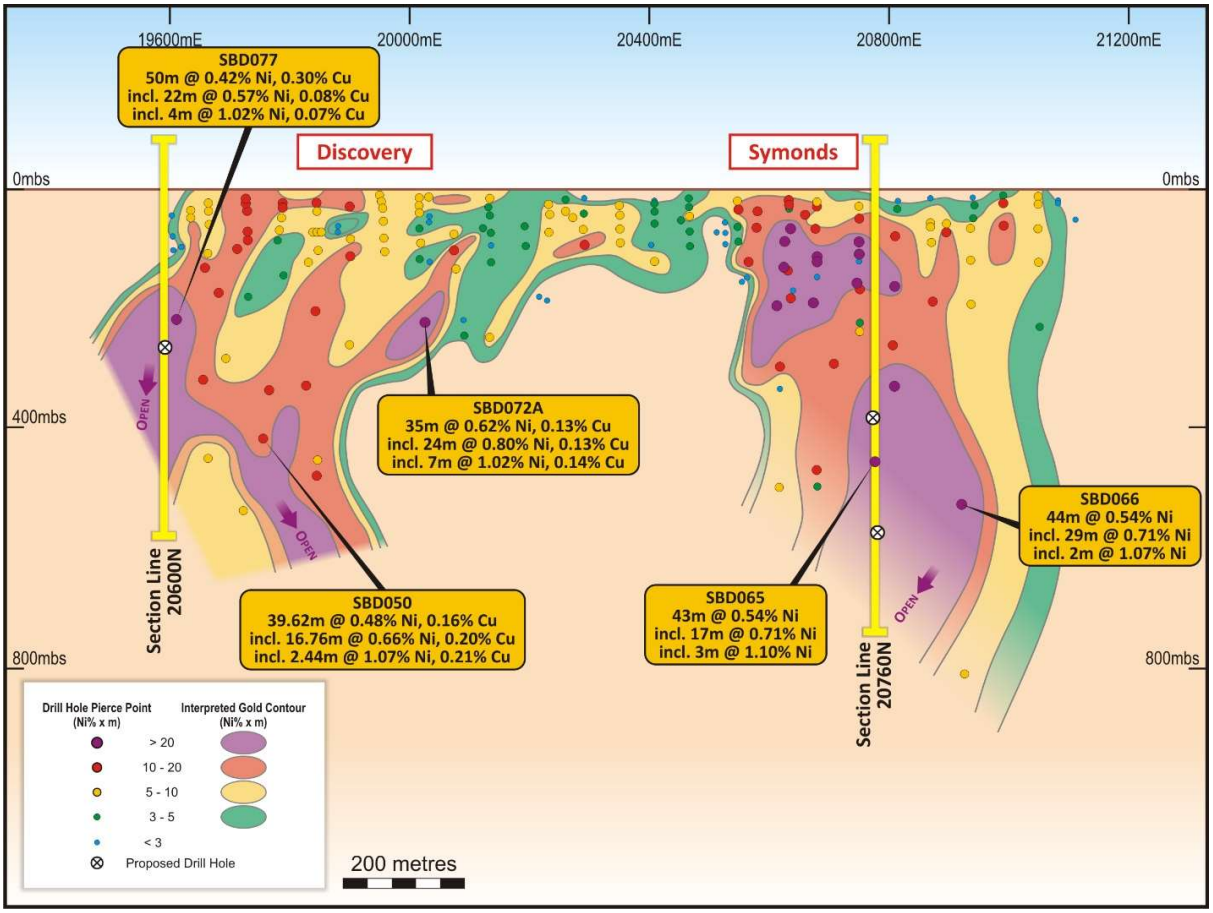

Figure 5: Sherlock Bay longitudinal projection, Discovery and Symonds nickel deposits, Ni% x m contours

The Symonds deposit also changes dip from steep northerly to a southerly dip with depth (see cross section 20,760mE, Figure 6) – projecting towards the contact with the Sherlock Intrusive. Previous work by Outokumpu in the 1990s indicated that the Sherlock Intrusive is sulphur saturated and may be linked with the Sherlock Bay deposit. If this is the case, the projected intersection of the deposit with the Sherlock intrusive may represent the "neck" (feeder) of the intrusive, a likely location of massive sulphide accumulations.

Further drilling is planned to test the higher-grade, down-plunge, projections of both the Discovery and Symonds deposits and, coupled with down hole electromagnetic (**EM**) geophysics (as applied very successfully at the Andover deposit[3]), will target high-grade stringer/blebby to massive sulphide deposits.

The objective of the drilling, ultimately, will be to increase high-grade resources and enhance the potential economic viability of the Sherlock Bay Nickel Project.

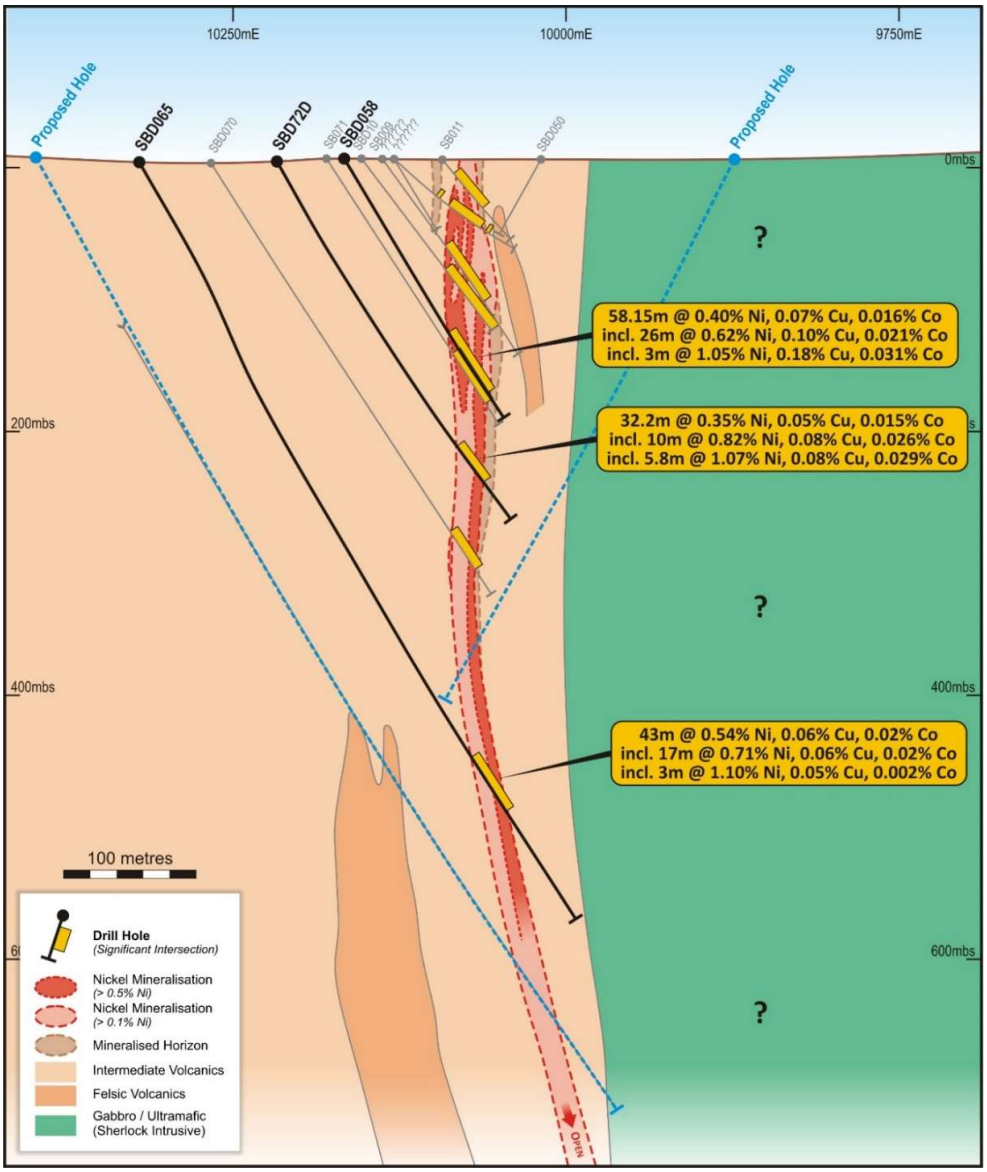

Figure 6: Symonds Nickel Deposit, cross section 20,760mE, with high-grade mineralisation, open at depth

Sherlock Pool Nickel Project E47/4345:

The Company is focussed on building its nickel sulphide exploration portfolio and, to that end, recently announced a binding agreement to earn an 80% interest in the Sherlock Pool E47/4345, covering immediate strike extensions to the northeast and southwest of the Sherlock Bay nickel sulphide deposit[2] ("Sherlock Bay"), located in the West Pilbara of Western Australia (Figure 7 below).

The Sherlock Pool tenement covers strike extensions of the Sherlock Bay / Scholl Shear corridor, that hosts the Company's Sherlock Bay nickel sulphide deposit, as well as a large area of the interpreted Sherlock Intrusive, that lies immediately to the southeast of the Sherlock Bay deposit (Figure 7).

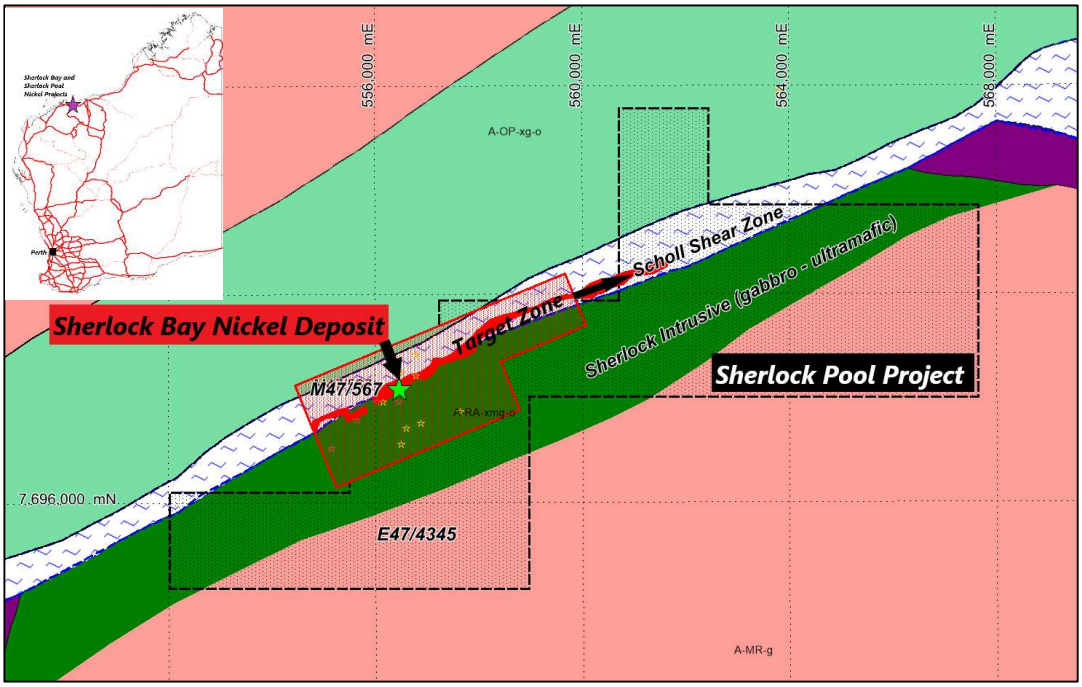

Figure 7: Sherlock Pool E47/4345 Location and Sherlock Bay Nickel Deposit

The Sherlock Intrusive is a layered mafic/ultramafic intrusive comprising of gabbro, granophyre and pyroxenite that is prospective for Ni, Cu, Co as well as Cr, V, Ti and PGE, and is the likely source of the Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation at Sherlock Bay. Mineralisation has potentially been remobilised or displaced from the Sherlock Intrusive by the Scholl Shear (Figure 7). Mapping and interpretation of detailed aeromagnetics imagery indicates the Sherlock Intrusive/Scholl Shear continues northeast and southwest of the Sherlock Bay nickel deposit for an up to 10km strike length within the Sherlock Pool tenement.

Very little of the previous exploration in the Sherlock Bay area has focussed on locating massive nickel sulphides that would be expected to occur in structural embayments in the footwall of the main intrusive body.

The Company plans to rapidly advance exploration of the Sherlock Pool tenement, including detailed electromagnetic (EM) surveys to locate potential massive nickel sulphide deposits, to be followed by aircore then deeper RC and/or diamond drilling to test key targets. The discovery of massive nickel (+/- copper and cobalt) sulphides at Sherlock Pool would potentially enhance the economics of the Company's Sherlock Bay Nickel Project.

Nepean South Nickel Project E15/1702:

During the Quarter Sabre also entered into an agreement to earn 80% of the **Nepean South Project[2],** E15/1702, located southwest of Kalgoorlie in the World-Class Eastern Goldfields Nickel and Gold Province of WA (see Figure 8 below).

The Nepean South Project **covers a 12km corridor of ultramafic rocks** along strike from the historical Nepean Nickel Mine owned by Auroch Minerals Limited (**ASX: AOU**), that **produced 1,108,457t of nickel sulphide ore from 1970 to 1987 at an average recovered grade of 3.0% Ni[6]**.

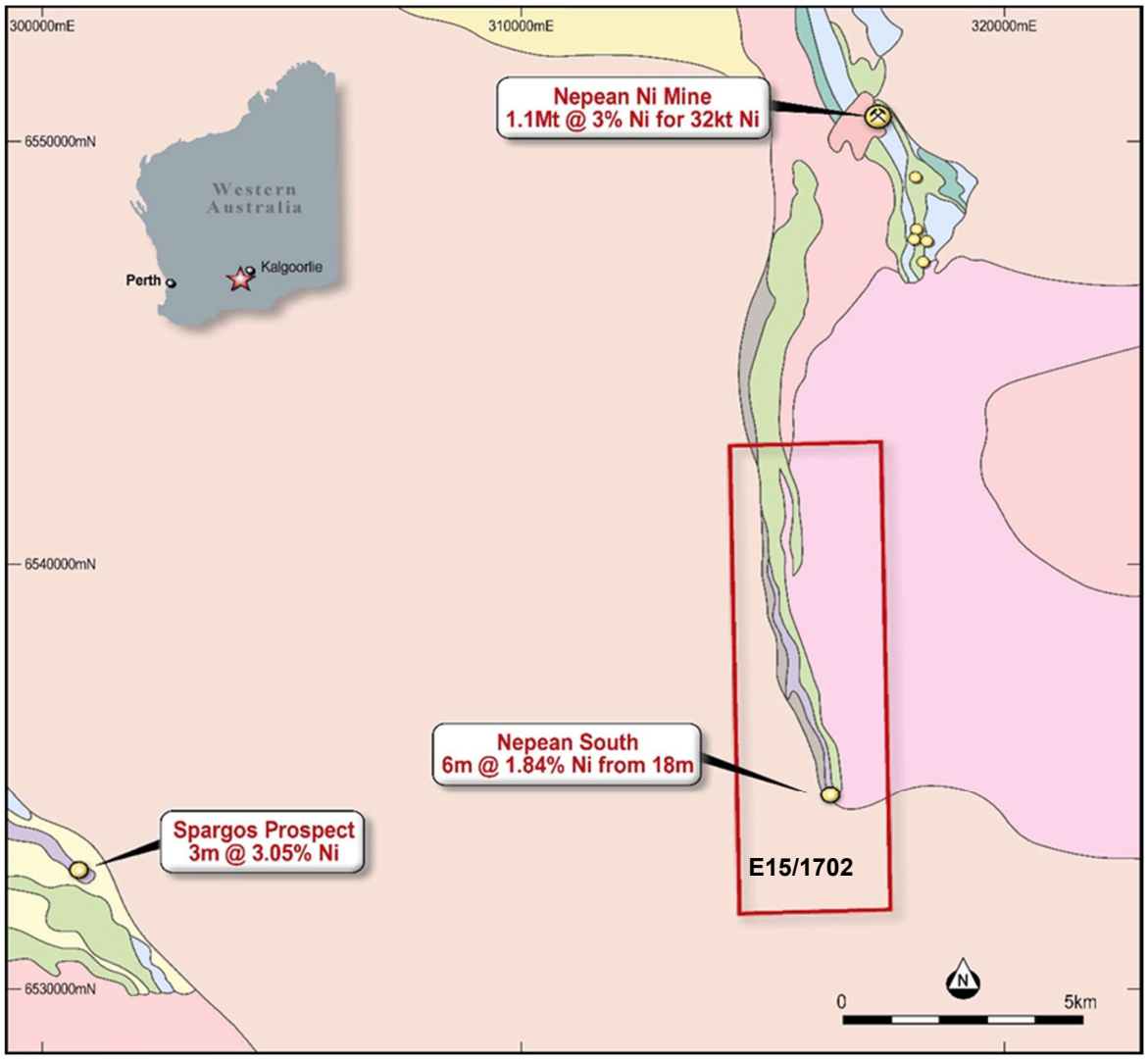

Figure 8: Nepean South Nickel Project and Nepean Nickel sulphide Mine, interpreted geology

Historical shallow RAB drilling in the Nepean South area was completed by Mincor Resources NL (Mincor, E15/884, 2007-2012) with significant drilling results including:

NRB048: 6m @ 1.84% Ni and 0.02% Cu from 18m[6]

The association of high nickel values with elevated copper, particularly in NRB048 (6m @ 1.84% Ni and 0.02% Cu), indicates that the Nepean South Project is highly prospective for the discovery of Kambalda-style massive nickel sulphides in primary ultramafic (komatiite) lithologies.

RAB drilling was completed to only very shallow depths, on average only 42m from surface, with many holes drilled to even shallower depths. Deeper potential in the vicinity of the shallow RAB intersections will be targeted for the discovery of massive nickel sulphides.

To assist drill-targeting, an initial exploration program is planned at the Nepean South project comprising an EM and magnetics survey (airborne or ground-based) across the entire strike length of the prospective ultramafic sequence. Drilling will then follow, to test primary footwall embayments in the vicinity of identified komatiites, associated with elevated RAB geochemistry and/or EM anomalies to target nickel sulphides at depth.

Cave Hill Nickel Project; E15/1843, E15/1844 and EL 15/1845:

The acquisition of 80% of Chalco Resources Pty Ltd ("Chalco")[2], includes three exploration licence applications (ELAs) at **Cave Hill**, covering an over 50km strike length of interpreted extensions of the Nepean and Queen Victoria Rocks nickel sulphide belts, immediately south and adjoining the Nepean South Project (see Figure 9 below).

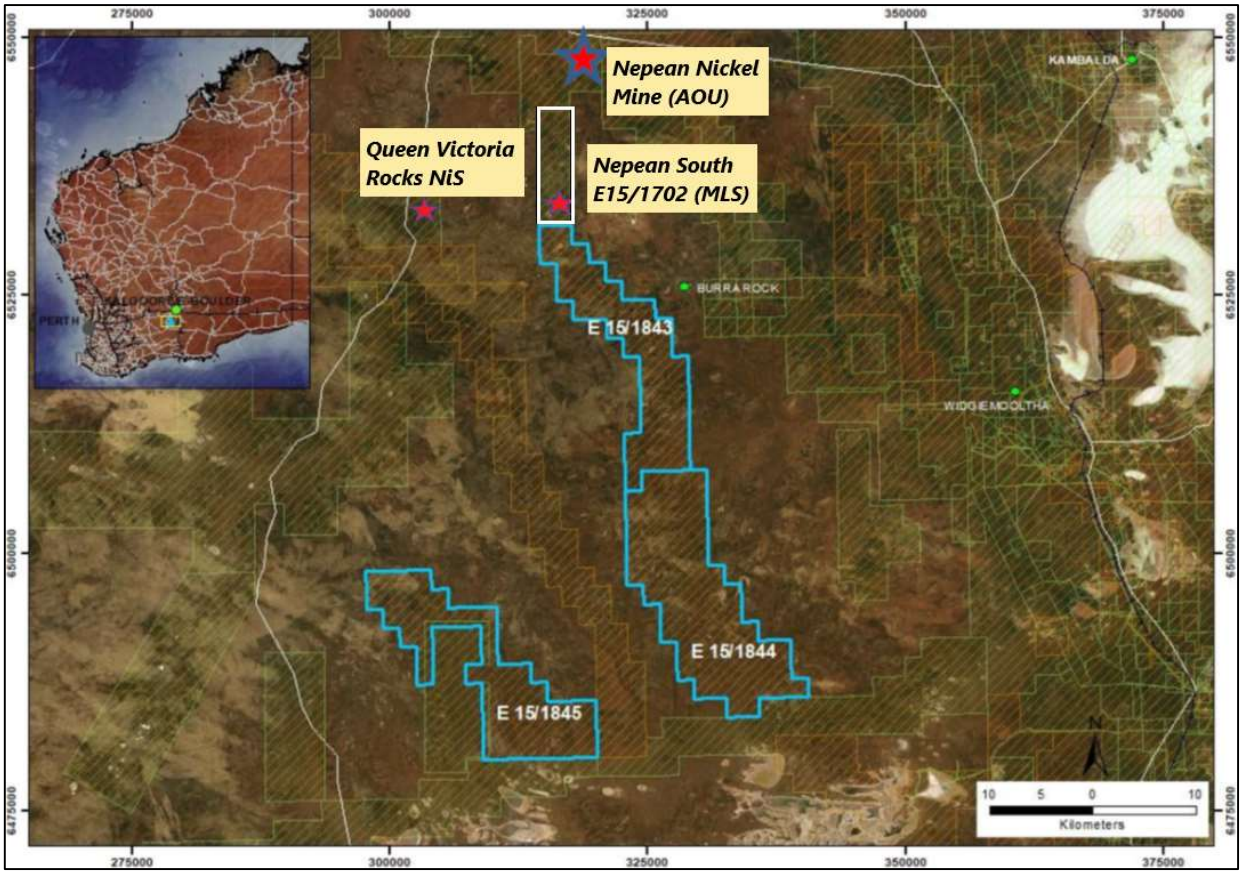

Figure 9: Cave Hill Nickel Project tenements with Nepean (AOU) and Nepean South (MLS) Projects

The Cave Hill Project consists of three Exploration Licence applications (EL15/1843, EL 15/1844 and EL 15/1845) that include two structural/magnetic trends of interest for potential nickel sulphide deposits:

- Two applications (E15/1843 and E 15/1844) covering a 50km strike-length magnetic trend south of the historical Nepean Mine and Metals' Nepean South tenement E15/1702, and,
- one application (EL 15/1845) south of the Queen Victoria Rocks nickel sulphide prospect, that covers a strong magnetic target.

All the magnetic targets are concealed by shallow cover. The primary targets within the tenement package are potentially sulphur-saturated ultramafic rocks hosting nickel sulphides, along strike from known nickel sulphide occurrences (e.g., Queen Victoria Rocks prospect, Nepean nickel deposit).

The magnetic features covered by E15/1843 and E15/1844 show a similar magnetic pattern to the outcropping Nepean South greenstone belt. This magnetic pattern infers greenstone with magnetic zones (potentially ultramafics) and weaker magnetic zones (potentially mafics), with coincident gravity imagery also indicating subtle gravity highs that may be remnant greenstone.

Application E15/1845 is located southwest and on the western side of a regional dome from the Queen Victoria Rocks nickel sulphide occurrence (Figure 9). A strong northwest trending magnetic feature is the primary target for investigation for remnant greenstone/ultramafic and/or magnetic BIF horizons.

Based on examination of previous airborne magnetic and gravity data, historic exploration activity and neighbouring mineral resources, the Cave Hill exploration licences will primarily be targeted for buried nickel (Ni) sulphide mineralisation associated with channelised, high-MgO, ultramafics.

Ninghan Gold Project, E59/2402, WA

During the previous, September, Quarter the Company completed the acquisition of the **Ninghan Gold Project**, E59/2402, which is located approximately 50km southwest of Paynes Find in the southern part of the, highly gold-endowed, Murchison Province of Western Australia[3].

Mt Gibson Gold Mine is located less than 20km along strike to the south of the Project and has previous production of nearly 0.9Moz's and a recently released resource upgrade by Capricorn Metals Ltd[3] of **2.1Moz, for a total of 3.0Moz pre-mining gold endowment** (see Figure 10 below).

The Mt Gibson gold deposit is associated with a north-northeast trending structural corridor that continues from Mt Gibson, north, passing through the western side of E59/2402 in an area of shallow cover/no outcrop. A second, parallel, north-south trending structure passes through the eastern side of the tenement, also in an area of cover.

The historical Wolfram Queen gold-tungsten mine occurs in the outcropping area in between these key structural corridors and is associated with north-northeast trending cross-faults that continue into targeted areas to the northeast and southwest. Interpretation of regional aeromagnetics indicates that the two, gold-anomalous, structural corridors extend for 5km strike-length within the Ninghan Gold Project tenement. These structural corridors are interpreted to continue and link with the >3.0Moz Mt Gibson gold deposit less than 20km to the south.

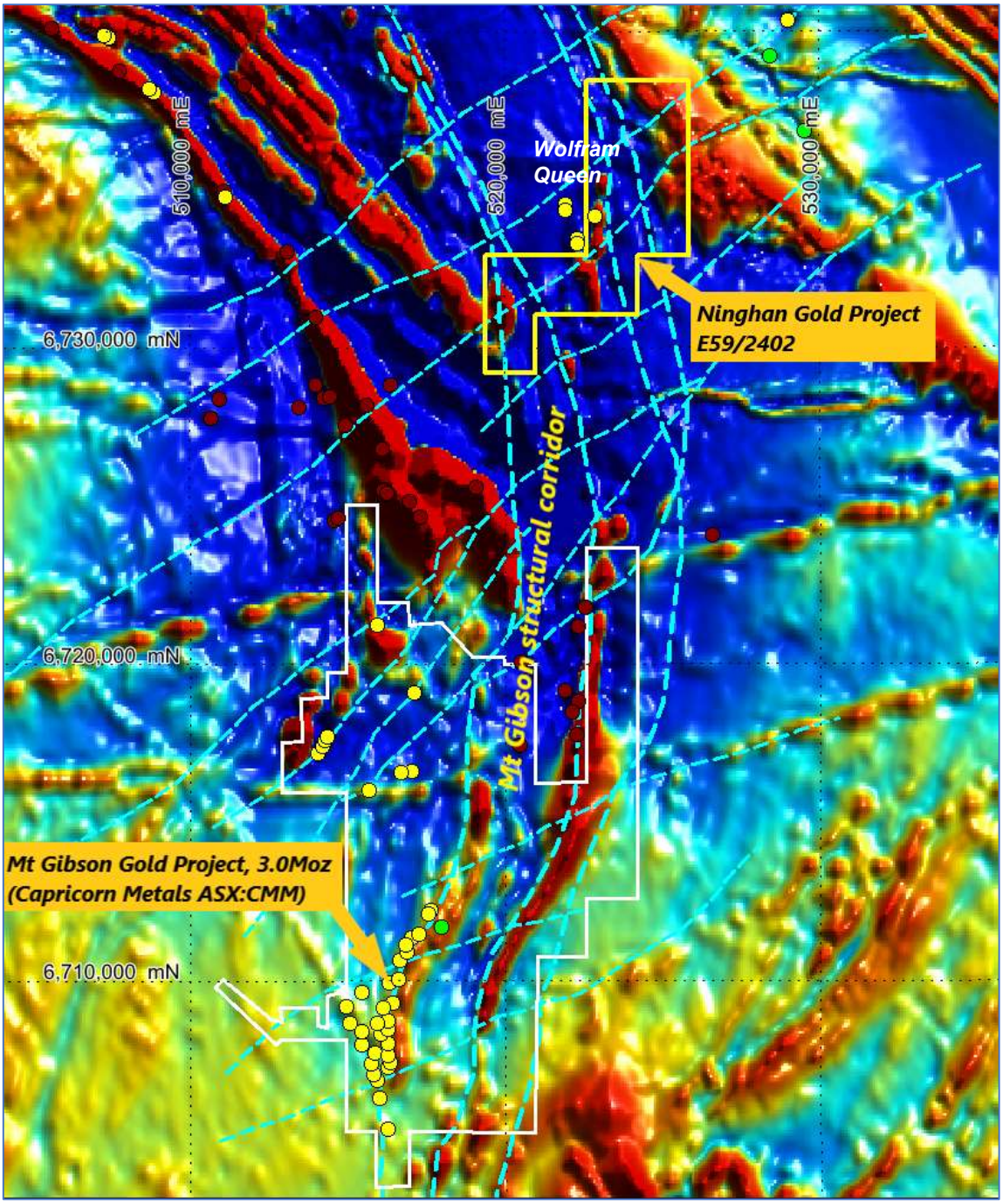

Figure 10: Ninghan Gold Project on regional magnetics image (TMI, RTP) and Mt Gibson gold deposit

Previous RAB and limited aircore drilling has confirmed that the buried structures are highly gold anomalous with two key anomalous corridors identified, the Triple A and the Beanthinny zones (see Figure 11 below).

Field reconnaissance conducted during the quarter located mineralised and altered mafic rocks with pyrite associated the previous aircore anomalies in the northeastern part of the tenement. These

anomalies remain open to the south and follow up is planned with additional aircore drilling to be followed by deeper RC drilling programs. A Program of Work (PoW) will be submitted shortly to the WA Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) for approval to carry out this drilling program.

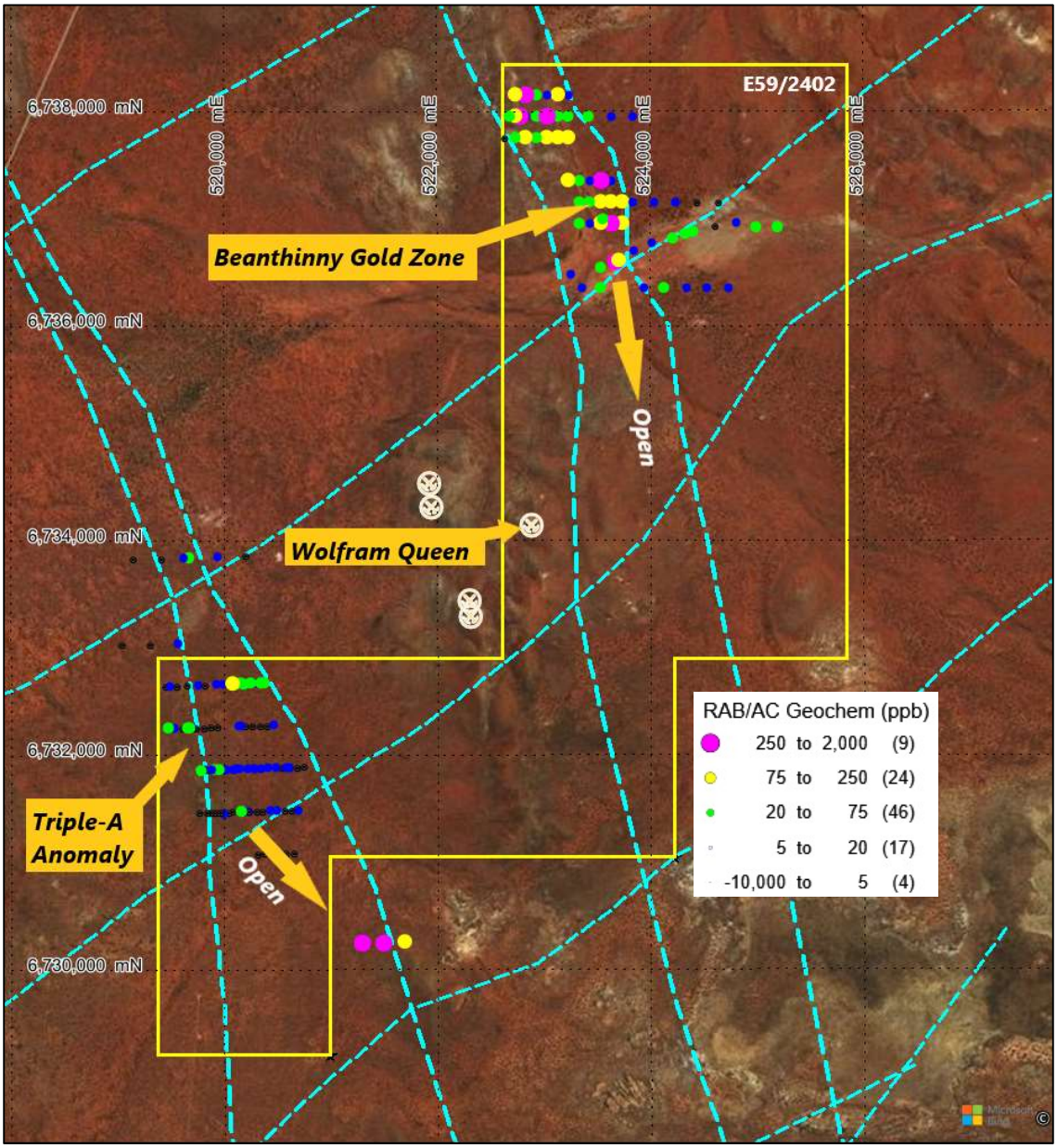

Figure 11: Ninghan Gold Project RAB/Aircore best DH gold geochemistry on aerial photo with structure

The Company is continuing to focus on acquiring other tenements in the region where interpreted mineralised structural trends have not been adequately tested under-cover. Applications have been made for exploration licences immediately to the north of the Ninghan Tenement that are subject to a ballot in early February 2022.

In addition, **a new application, E59/2650**, has been applied for over a >10km strike length series of magnetic anomalies in the Ninghan area. The magnetic anomalies lie along strike from previous nickel sulphide occurrence drilled by WMC in the 1990s, west of Paynes Find

Other Projects:

Ngalia Uranium Project, Northern Territory:

Through the Acquisition of Chalco[2], the Company holds an 80% interest in the Ngalia Uranium Project which comprises two exploration licence applications (EL32829 and EL32864) located within the highly prospective Ngalia Basin in the southwestern Northern Territory (NT) (see Figure 12 below). The Ngalia Basin has been extensively explored for uranium mineralisation in the 1970s and 1980s with several significant uranium resource projects identified along the northern extent of the basin.

The Ngalia 'Dingo' tenement EL32829 is highly prospective for tabular, sandstone - hosted, uranium–vanadium (U-V) deposits of Carboniferous age. The targeted deposits are fluvial, sandstone-hosted U-V deposits which are analogous to the nearby Bigrlyi U-V deposit (Figure 12).

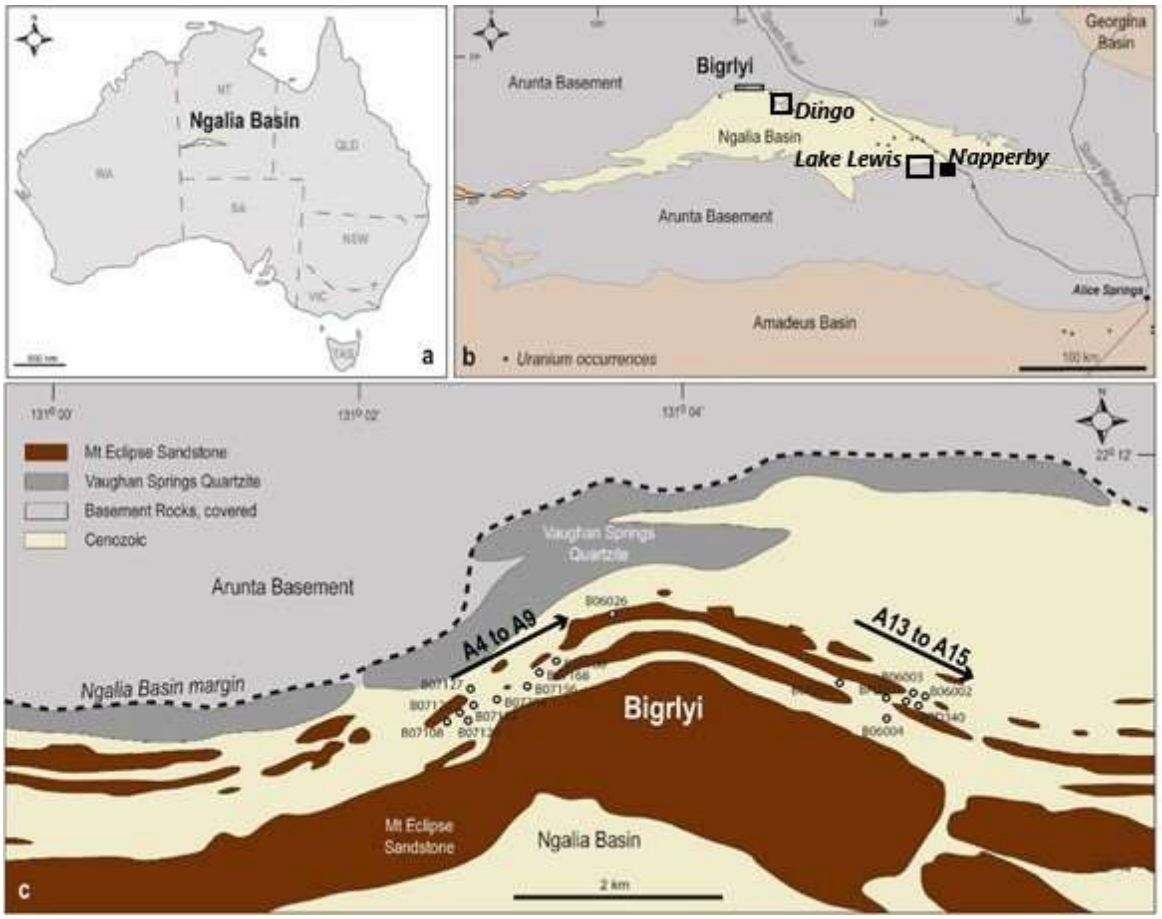

Figure 12: Ngalia Basin, project locations and geology of Bigrlyi uranium-vanadium deposit

Initial exploration for sandstone-hosted, uranium–vanadium deposits in the Dingo project would focus on potential extensions of identified prospects and will include detailed magnetics to trace west-north-west trending structures, and further, detailed, geochemistry to better define and extend historical

geochemical anomalies (U-V and Cu-Au) in the NE corner of the tenement, in an area of structural complexity. Drilling targets will be initially followed up with grid-based aircore drilling prior to deeper RC drilling to test anomalies and key contacts.

The Ngalia 'Lake Lewis' tenement EL32864 is considered prospective for calcrete style uranium-vanadium mineralisation hosted by palaeo-channels, analogous to the neighbouring Napperby and Cappers uranium resources.

The Lake Lewis ELA32864 lies immediately along strike to the southwest of the Napperby Uranium Deposit, which was discovered by CRA Exploration in the 1970s and has a current, JORC 2012, Inferred Mineral Resource.

Examination of previous radiometrics, Aster imagery and correlation with the neighbouring Napperby Mineral Resource[3] indicates that the Lake Lewis EL32864 is highly prospective for shallow calcrete style uranium - vanadium mineralization associated with palaeo-drainages close to the confluence with Lake Lewis. Radiometric ratios and limited review of historical exploration indicates uranium enrichment within this zone, that remains insufficiently tested by previous explorers.

Detailed geophysical and geochemical programs will target the interpreted projections of this zone from the position of the radiometric anomalies and to the north, projected under Lake Lewis. Aircore/sonic drilling of key targets identified will follow.

Carrara Project E32693, Northern Territory:

Chalco also holds exploration licence (EL) 32693[2], granted on the 26 October 2021, which is located approximately 340 km east northeast of Tennant Creek and 1000 km SE of Darwin.

The Carrara tenement is considered highly prospective for:

- Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineralisation of the 'Tennant Creek' style, within extensions of the Tennant East Belt.
- Zinc-lead-silver (SEDEX) massive sulphide deposits or sedimentary copper deposits of the McArthur River-Mount Isa provinces (e.g., Century, McArthur River, George Fisher, Mount Isa copper-lead-zinc and Lady Loretta), within the buried Lawn Hill Platform.

Initial exploration on EL32693 will focus on acquiring detailed magnetic and gravity data in order to detect buried Warramunga Formation and target Tennant Creek style, high-grade, IOCG deposits that will then be tested by drilling, focused on discrete and coincident magnetic and gravity highs.

Initial exploration for Lawn Hill Platform/Mt Isa Province mineralisation would focus on modeling and interpretation of geophysical data sets to target coincident gravity/magnetic features that correlate with basement highs interpreted from seismic data in the area. Key stratigraphic holes, potentially in collaboration with the NTGS and/or GA, would then test these basement highs for mineralisation both within the overlying Georgina Basin and within the underlying Lawn Hill Platform/Mt Isa Province units.

Youanmi Gold Project, E57/1125 (Bonanza) and E57/1136 (Beacon), WA

The Youanmi gold Project comprises two granted Exploration Licences (Els), Bonanza (E57/1125) and Beacon (E57/1136), located in the Youanmi Goldfield in WA. These ELs will be reviewed before further work is proposed.

Border Zinc Project, EPL 3542, Namibia:

The Company has received notification the Namibian Ministry of Mines and Energy, via its subsidiary Sabre Resources Namibia Pty Ltd, on 28 January 2022, that EPL 3542 has not been renewed. This is despite Sabre making a detailed submission to the Ministry detailing its previous work, plans for the tenement and why the tenement should be renewed for a further two-year term. Sabre has already re-focussed its exploration strategy to nickel and gold exploration in Western Australia.

Corporate

Cash Position

Sabre Resources net expenditure during the Quarter was $359K and the cash position as of 31st December 2021 was **$4.275 million**. Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates was limited to payment of director fees and superannuation totalling $19k (see Appendix 5B, Quarterly cash flow report attached).

References

[1] *Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 27th January 2022. Sherlock Bay Ni Scping Study Delivers Positive Cashflow.*
[2] *Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 13th December 2021. Agreements to Acquire Three Nickel Sulphide Projects*
[3] *Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 24th September 2021. Sabre to Complete Acquisition of Ninghan Gold Project.*
[4] *Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 14th August 2018. Positive Mining Study for the Sherlock Bay Nickel Deposit.*
[5] *Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 12th June 2018. Resource Estimate Update for Sherlock Bay Nickel Deposit.*
[6] *Metals Australia Ltd, 3 March 2021. Metals Australia to Acquire Nepean South Nickel Project, Western Australia.*

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

*****ENDS*****

For further information, please refer to the Company's website or contact:

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Cautionary Statement regarding Forward-Looking information

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Sabre Resources Ltd. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Sabre Resources Ltd as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, metallurgy and mining reports and Mineral Resource Estimates has been reviewed, compiled and fairly represented by Mr Jonathon Dugdale. Mr Dugdale is the Chief Executive Officer of Sabre Resources Ltd and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ('FAusIMM'). Mr Dugdale has sufficient experience, including over 34 years' experience in exploration, resource evaluation, mine geology, development studies and finance, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee ('JORC') Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Dugdale consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Regarding the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Sherlock Bay Nickel Deposit, released 12 June 2018. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and replicated in JORC Table 1, Section 3 of this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Appendix 1 – Sabre Resources Ltd, Tenement Schedule as of 31 January 2022

Tenement	Jurisdiction	Project	Interest	Area,km²	Grant Date	Expiry	Comments
M47/0567	Australia - WA	Sherlock Bay	70%	10	23/09/04	22/09/25	Live
L47/0124	Australia - WA	Sherlock Bay	70%	1	21/07/04	20/07/25	Live
E59/2402	Australia - WA	Ninghan	100%	30	30/08/21	29/08/26	Live
E57/1125	Australia - WA	Bonanza	100%	18	10/01/20	9/01/25	Live
E57/1136	Australia - WA	Beacon	100%	15	24/03/20	23/03/25	Live
EL32693	Australia - NT	Carrara	80%	805	26/10/21	25/10/27	Live
ELA32829	Australia - NT	Ngalia	80%	207	Application		
ELA32864	Australia - NT	Ngalia	80%	537	Application		
E15/1843	Australia - WA	Cave Hill	80%	133	Application		
E15/1844	Australia - WA	Cave Hill	80%	206	Application		
E15/1845	Australia - WA	Cave Hill	80%	149	Application		
E59/2650	Australia - WA	Warrdagga Hill	100%	148	Application		
E15/1702	Australia - WA	Nepean South	Earning 80%	35	10/12/2019	09/12/24	Live
E47/4345	Australia - WA	Sherlock Pool	Earning 80%	53	22/07/21	21/07/26	Live

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Sabre Resources Ltd

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
68 003 043 570	31 December 2021

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs[1]	(19)	(22)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(174)	(326)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(193)**	**(348)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements[2]	(48)	(48)
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(118)	(342)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(166)**	**(390)**

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**-**	**-**

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,634	5,013
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(193)	(348)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(166)	(390)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**4,275**	**4,275**

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Bank balances	4,275	4,275
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**4,275**	**4,275**

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	(19)[1]
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

[1] Payment of director fees and superannuation.

2 Payment of $47,500 for tenement acquisitions is made up of (1) $40,000 to acquire an 80% interest in Nepean South E15/1702, and (2) $7,500 in cash plus shares upon signing to earn an 80% interest in Sherlock Pool E47/4345.

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	-	-

7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**	-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.	

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(175)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(225)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(400)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	4,275
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	4,275
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	10.69

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer:

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer:

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer:

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 31 January 2022

Authorised by: .....
Michael Muhling – Company Secretary

On behalf of Board of Directors

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.