

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
29 April 2022

ASX code: **SBR**

Quarterly Activities Report for the period ended 31 March 2022

Summary and Highlights:

- During the Quarter ended 31 March 2022 (“the Quarter”), Sabre Resources Ltd (“Sabre Resources” or “Company”) **completed the Scoping Study on mining and processing of nickel sulphide resources at the Sherlock Bay Nickel Project** (“Sherlock Bay”, or, “Project”)¹.

The Scoping Study indicates that positive project cashflow can be generated at a nickel price of US\$10/lb and that cashflow potential would be significantly enhanced through discovery of higher-grade resources and/or a higher nickel price (currently ~US\$15/lb⁷).

- A new deposit model for the Sherlock Bay nickel deposit² shows potential for higher-grade to massive nickel sulphides to be located at the projected intersection of the mineralised horizon with the base of the Sherlock (gabbro/ultramafic) Intrusion. A diamond drilling program of up to 2,400m is planned to test a modelled EM conductor³ in the targeted zone for massive sulphides at depth below the Sherlock Bay nickel sulphide resource.
- On the Nepean South JV⁴ the Company is generating nickel sulphide drilling targets within a 12km corridor of ultramafic rocks south of the Nepean nickel sulphide mine that includes previous nickel-copper RAB intersections up to 6m @ 1.84% Ni and 0.02% Cu⁴.
- During the Quarter Sabre completed the purchase of 80% of Chalco Resources Pty Ltd (Chalco)⁵, that has highly prospective nickel sulphide, uranium and base metals projects including:
 - i) three exploration licence applications at Cave Hill, covering a greater than 50km strike length of interpreted extensions of the Nepean nickel sulphide belt in WA,
 - ii) two uranium exploration licences now granted at Dingo and Lake Lewis, located in the Ngalia Basin of the Northern Territory along strike from existing uranium resources and,
 - iii) the Carrara EL32693, located at the junction of the Tennant East Copper-Gold Belt and the Lawn Hill Platform/Mt Isa Province in the Northern Territory.
- The Company is also building a portfolio of tenements in the highly prospective southern Murchison Province of WA. This includes the recently acquired Ninghan Gold Project⁶, 20km north of the 3Moz Mt Gibson Gold Project, and other new tenements in this area, prospective for gold, copper and nickel sulphides.

Sherlock Bay Nickel Sulphide Project M47/567, WA

During the Quarter ended 31 March 2022 Sabre Resources significantly advanced the 70% owned **Sherlock Bay Nickel Project**, which is located on granted mining lease, M47/567, 40km east of Roebourne in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia (see Figure 1 below).

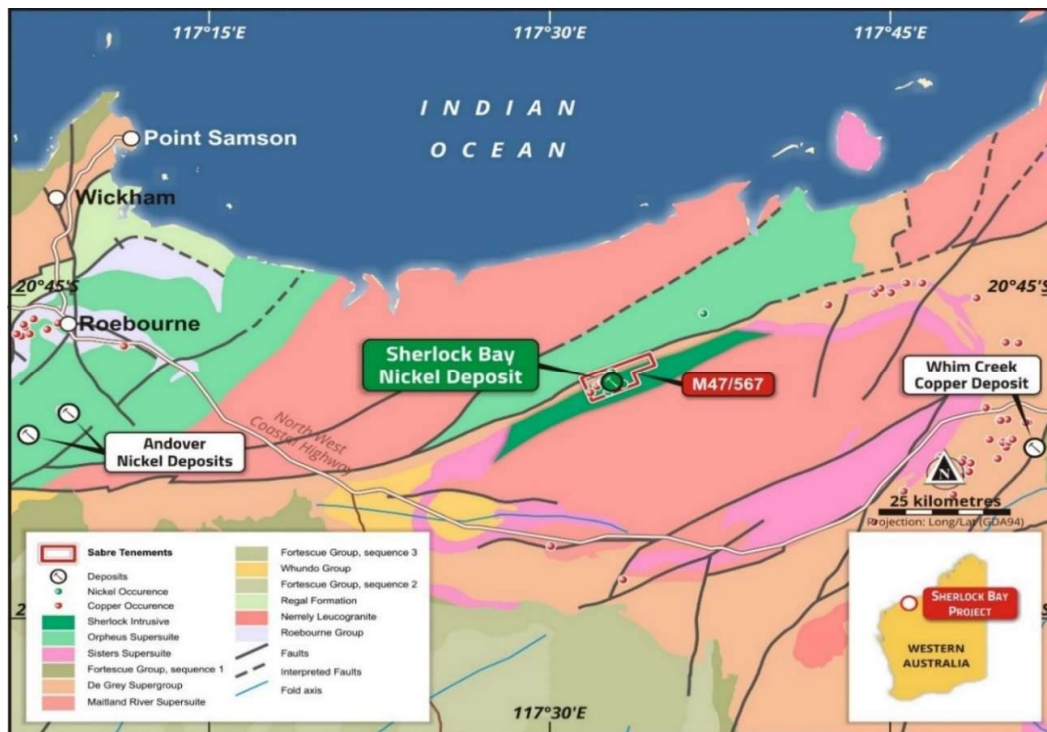


Figure 1: Sherlock Bay Nickel-Copper-Cobalt (sulphide) Project, regional geology and location plan

Sherlock Bay Nickel Project Scoping Study:

The Company has completed a major Scoping Study¹ on the development of the Sherlock Bay Nickel Project, which was announced on 27 January 2022¹.

The Scoping study indicates that the Sherlock Bay Project has the potential to produce strong operating cashflow at the prevailing nickel pricing of US\$10/lb/US\$22,040/t¹, with projections of continued price appreciation based on forecast increases in global nickel consumption.

The Scoping Study is based on a combined two open pit and two underground mines development strategy (Figure 2) and a production rate of 2Mtpa following initial ramp-up over 10 years of mining. Processing will be via Heap Leach to produce 70,300t Ni in Mixed Hydroxide Product (MHP) over 12 years of processing. The outcomes of the Scoping Study indicate that the Project produces strong operating cash-flows and a positive cash-flow after return of capital at Ni pricing of US\$10/lb / US\$22,040/t (price based on a 10 day average spot Ni price for period ending 21/1/22).

The nickel price is currently ~US\$15/lb/US\$33,000/t (Kitcometals, 26/4/22⁷) which, if sustained, will trigger a review of the cash-flow model and commencement of a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any other new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Sherlock Bay Nickel Project Scoping Study release of 27th January 2022.

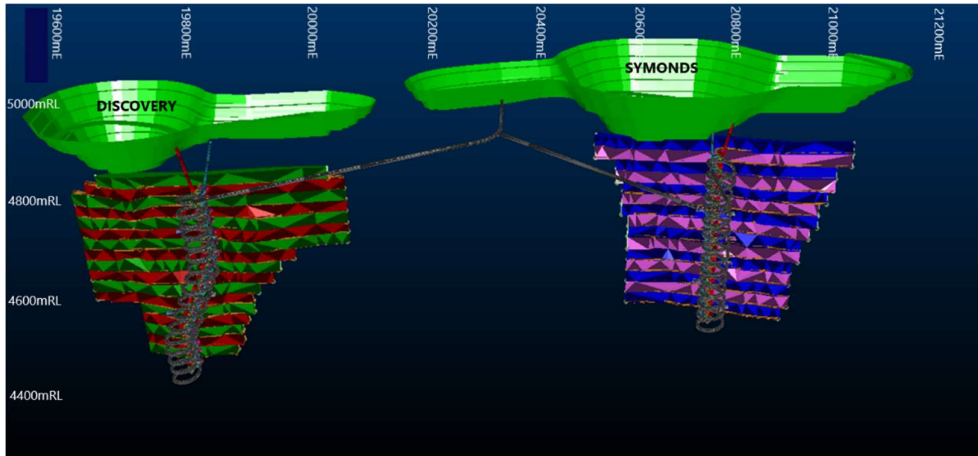


Figure 2 – AMC Mining Study 2018, optimised open-pits, underground development and mining layout²

Exploration Potential for Higher-Grade Nickel Sulphides

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. Both deposits are increasing in grade and open at relatively shallow depth (see longitudinal projection, Figure 3).

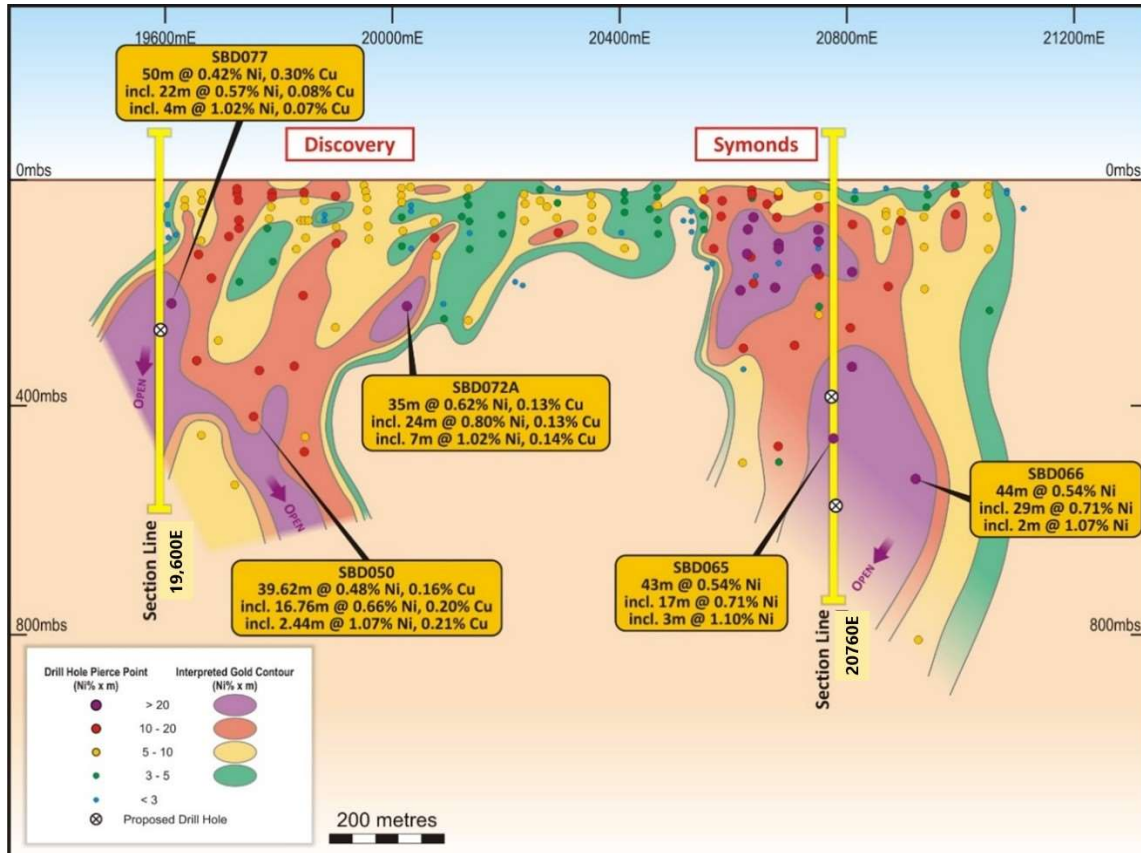


Figure 3 – Sherlock Bay Longitudinal Projection with Discovery and Symonds nickel deposits, Ni% x m contours

The Sherlock Bay Nickel Project includes two nickel sulphide deposits, **Discovery** and **Symonds** (see longitudinal Projection, Figure 3) with a **JORC 2012 Mineral Resource of 24.6Mt @ 0.40% Ni, 0.09% Cu, 0.022% Co, containing 99,200t Ni, 21,700 tonnes Cu and 5,400 tonnes Co** (including a Measured 12.48Mt @ 0.38% Ni, 0.11% Cu, 0.025% Co; Indicated 6.1Mt @ 0.59% Ni, 0.08% Cu, 0.022% Co and Inferred 6.1Mt @ 0.27% Ni, 0.06% Cu, 0.01% Co)⁸. *The Company confirms that it is not aware of any other new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Sabre Resources Ltd announcement of 12th June 2018 titled “Resource Estimate Update for Sherlock Bay Nickel Deposit”.*

A review of previous reports and re-interpretation of the deposits has been carried out to examine potential for higher-grade extensions and/or higher-grade nickel sulphide bodies in the near resource environment^{1,2}.

The average grade of the Sherlock Bay resource is ~0.4% nickel with copper and cobalt credits. However, there is evidence that the two deposits increase in nickel sulphide grade at depth (as shown in longitudinal projection, Figure 3).

Previous models for Sherlock Bay nickel deposit include hydrothermal remobilisation of nickel and re-precipitation in the mineralised horizon. However, Ni-Cu-Co ratios are similar to other intrusive related nickel sulphide deposits such as the nearby Andover nickel sulphide deposits (Azure Minerals Ltd, ASX:AZS), (Figure 1), suggesting that mineralisation is magmatic fluid related rather than remobilised hydrothermal, as this would disrupt magmatic metal ratios associated with sulphur saturation of magma.

Previous work by Outokumpu, based on 1990s drilling, has indicated that the proximal Sherlock mafic-ultramafic Intrusion has anomalous base metal and PGE values with associated sulphides, indicating sulphur saturation prior to intrusion.

A new model for the Sherlock Bay deposit has been developed by the Company². Under this model nickel sulphide mineralisation, which is in the felsic footwall to the Sherlock Mafic-Ultramafic Intrusion, is associated with nickel bearing magmatic fluids that may have interacted with a sulphidic horizon in the footwall of the Sherlock Intrusive magma chamber and become sulphur saturated, causing the precipitation of Ni, Cu and Co sulphides as well as the deposition of amphibole, magnetite and other minerals that relate to the magmatic source.

Under this scenario, **massive sulphides are targeted where the mineralised horizon projects to intersect the footwall of the Sherlock Intrusive, potentially representing the “neck” of the intrusive** (see cross section, Figure 4). Massive sulphides occur in this position at analogous deposits such as the Nova-Bollinger intrusive related nickel sulphide deposit in WA (IGO Ltd, ASX:IGO).

Modelling of a major EM conductor³ supports the new model for massive sulphides to be located at the projected intersection of the mineralised horizon with the base of the Sherlock gabbro/ultramafic intrusion at depth below the disseminated nickel sulphide resources.

Four diamond drillholes totalling up to 2,400m will test this targeted intersection point, down plunge of both the Discovery and Symonds resources.

A diamond drilling contractor is available to carry out this program and the Program of Work (PoW) for the drilling has been lodged with the WA Department of Mines (DMIRS). It is expected to be approved shortly to allow commencement of drilling during the second Quarter (Q2).

The key objective of this diamond drilling will be to increase high-grade nickel sulphide resources and enhance the economic viability of the Sherlock Bay Nickel-Copper-Cobalt (sulphide) Project.

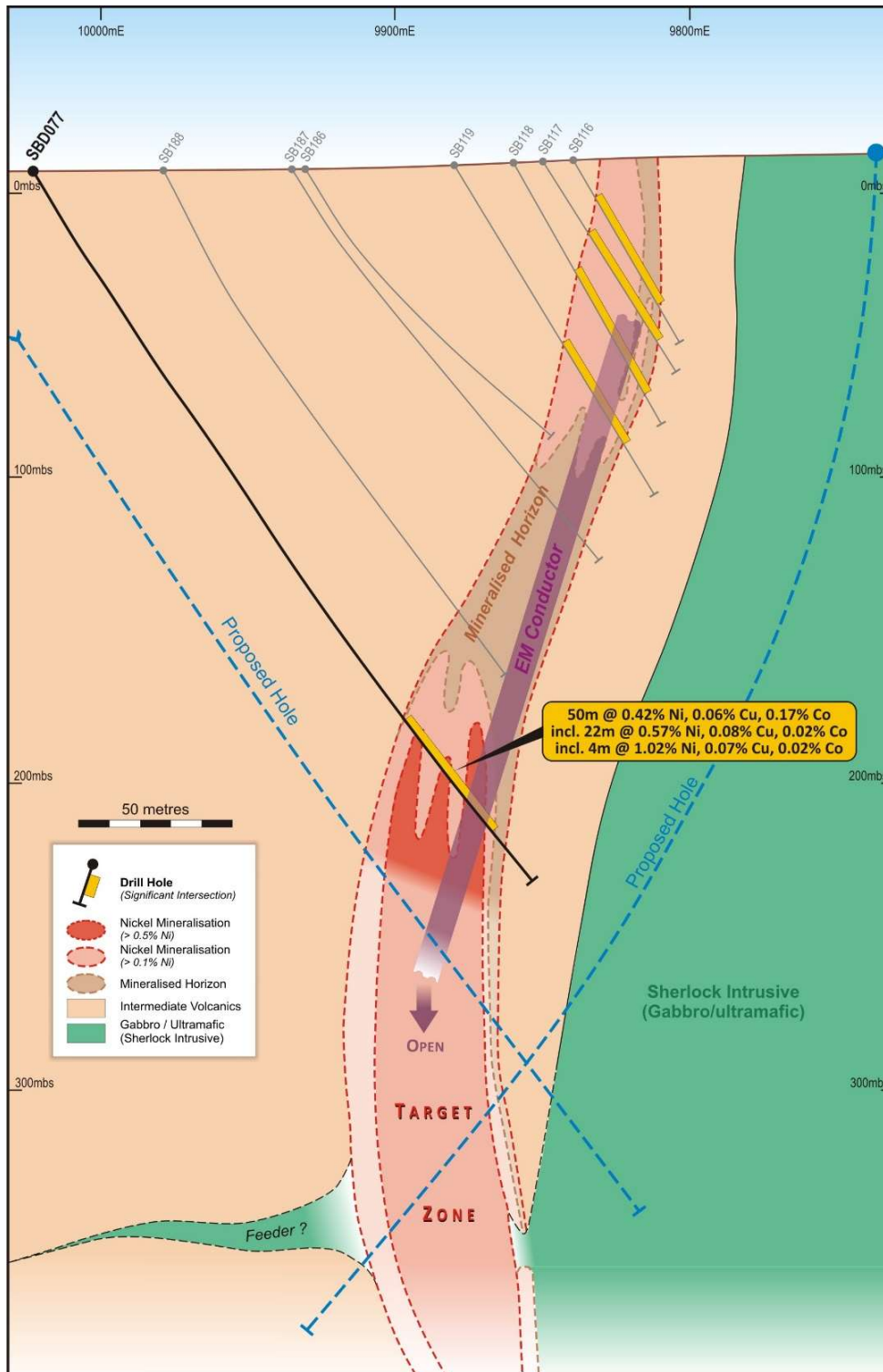


Figure 4 - Sherlock Bay nickel deposit, cross section 19,600mE with Target Zone.

Sherlock Pool Nickel Project E47/4345:

During the December Quarter, 2021, the Company announced a binding agreement to earn an 80% interest in the Sherlock Pool E47/4345⁴, covering immediate strike extensions to the northeast and southwest of the Sherlock Bay nickel sulphide deposit², located in the West Pilbara of Western Australia (Figure 5 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 5).

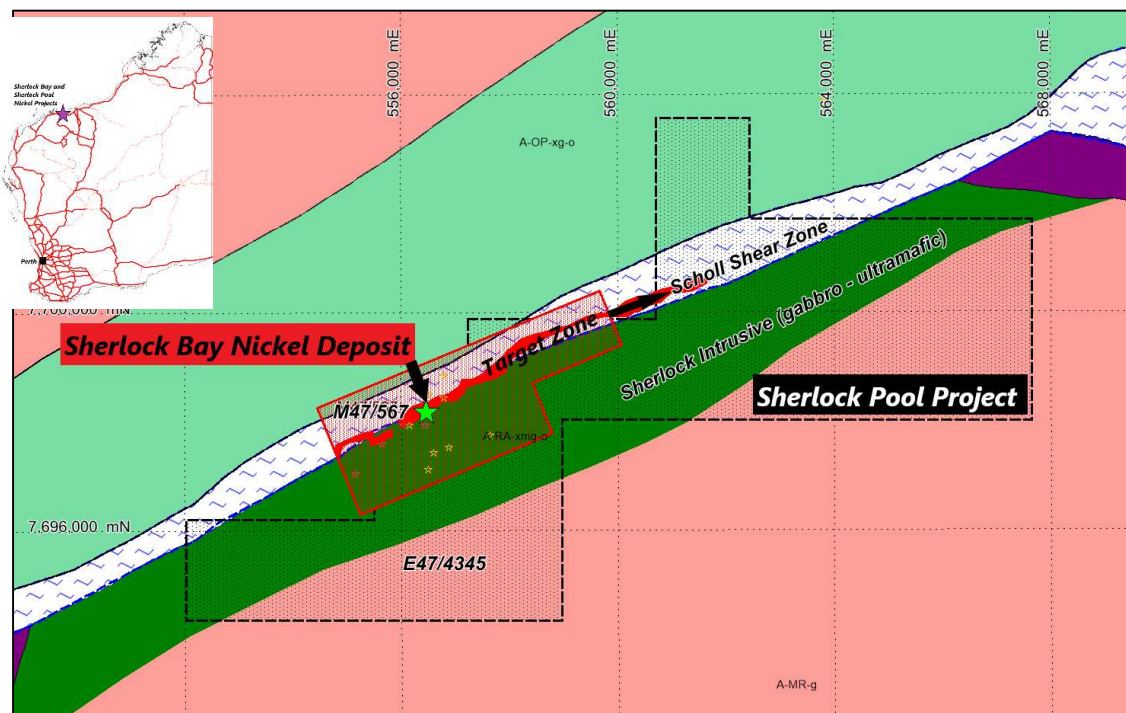


Figure 5: Sherlock Pool E47/4345 Location and Sherlock Bay Nickel Deposit

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. Previous work by Outokumpu, based on 1990s drilling, has indicated that the proximal Sherlock mafic-ultramafic Intrusion has anomalous base metal and PGE values with associated sulphides, indicating sulphur saturation prior to intrusion. The Mineralised horizon at Sherlock Bay is in the footwall of the intrusion in the Scholl Shear (Figure 5).

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.

The Company is currently re-modelling previous EM survey data and 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.

Nepean South Nickel Project E15/1702:

During the December Quarter 2021 Sabre entered into an agreement to earn 80% of the **Nepean South Project**⁴, E15/1702, located southwest of Kalgoorlie in the World-Class Eastern Goldfields Nickel and Gold Province of WA (see Figure 6 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% Ni⁹.

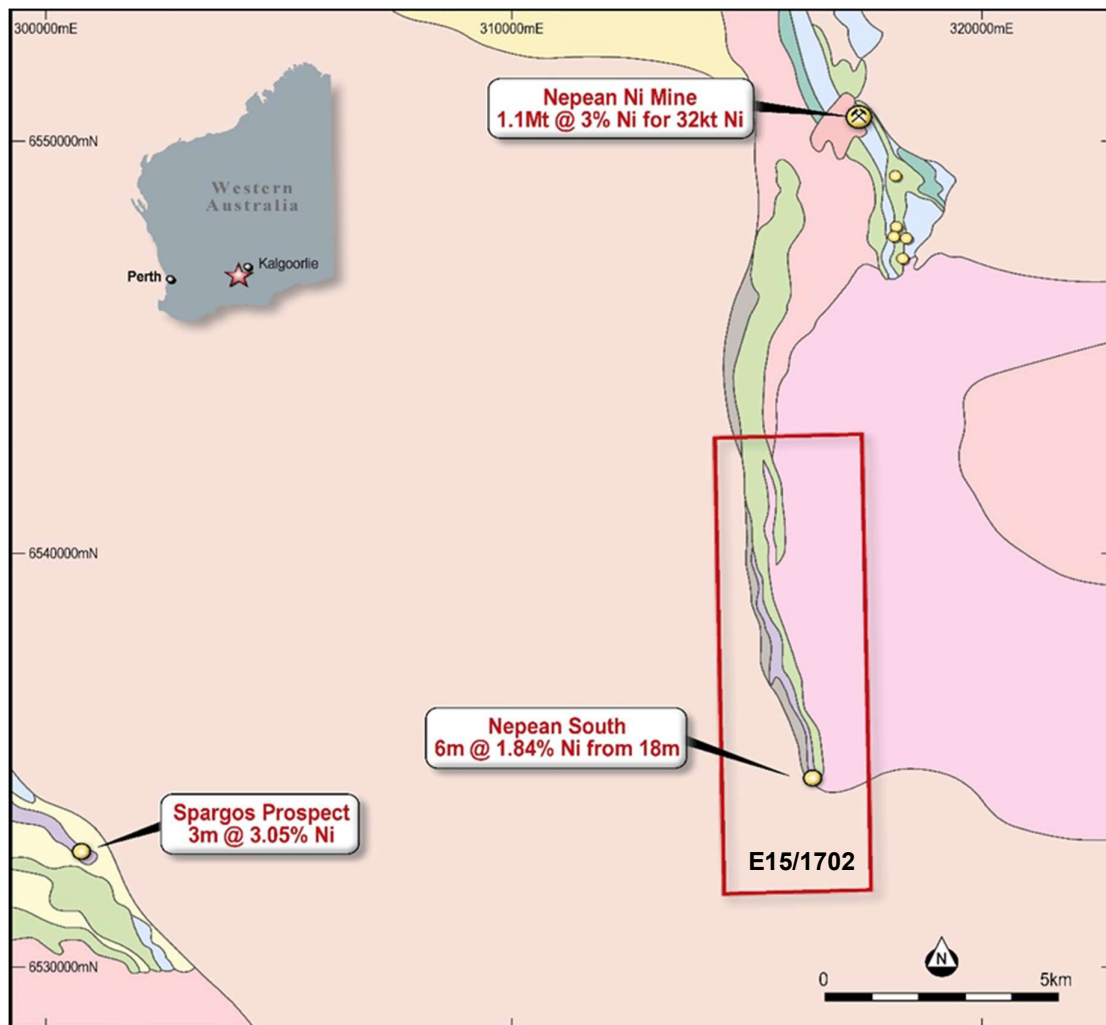


Figure 6: Nepean South Nickel Project and Nepean Nickel sulphide Mine, interpreted geology

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 18m⁴

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.

During the Quarter the Company planned an initial reverse circulation (RC) drilling program to test fresh bedrock under the previous RAB holes with high nickel values and elevated copper in order to locate bedrock nickel sulphide occurrences.

To assist further drill-targeting, an EM and magnetics survey (airborne or ground-based) across the entire strike length of the prospective ultramafic sequence will also be carried out.

Acquisition of Key Nickel Sulphide, Uranium and Copper-Gold Projects

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

The completion of the acquisition of 80% of Chalco Resources Pty Ltd ("Chalco")⁵, 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 7 below).

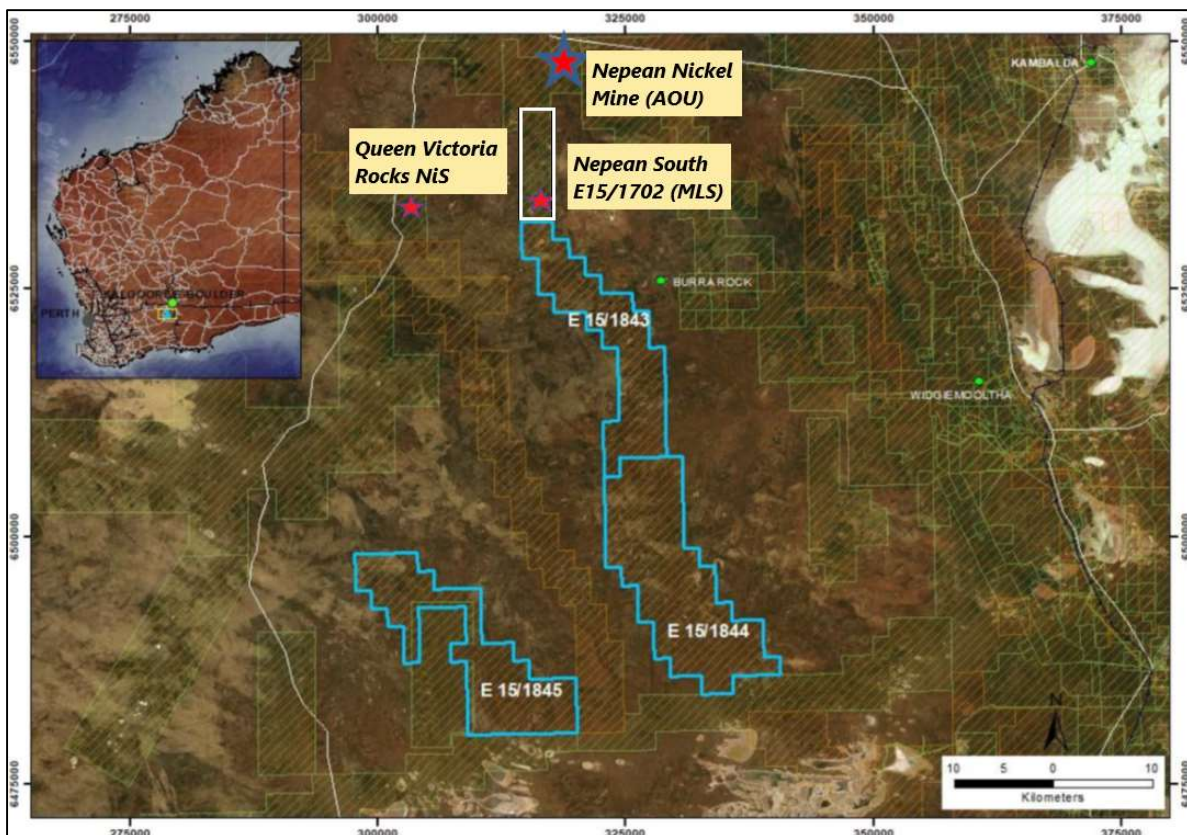


Figure 7: Cave Hill Nickel Project tenements with Nepean (AOU) and Nepean South (MLS) Projects

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 7). **A strong northwest trending magnetic feature is the primary target for investigation for remnant nickel bearing greenstone/ultramafics.**

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.

Ngalia Uranium Projects, Northern Territory:

Through the Acquisition of Chalco⁴, the Company holds an 80% interest in the Ngalia Uranium Project which comprises two exploration licences: **Dingo EL32829** and **Lake Lewis EL32864** located within the highly prospective Ngalia Basin in the southwestern Northern Territory (NT) (see Figure 8 below). **Both tenements have now been granted for a 6 year term to 21 March 2028.**

The Ngalia Basin was extensively explored for uranium in the 1970s and 1980s with several significant uranium resource projects identified along the northern extent of the basin (Figure 8).

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 Bigirlyi U-V deposit (Figure 8).

Initial exploration for sandstone-hosted, uranium–vanadium deposits in the Dingo Project will focus on 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 EL32864 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 Resource⁵.

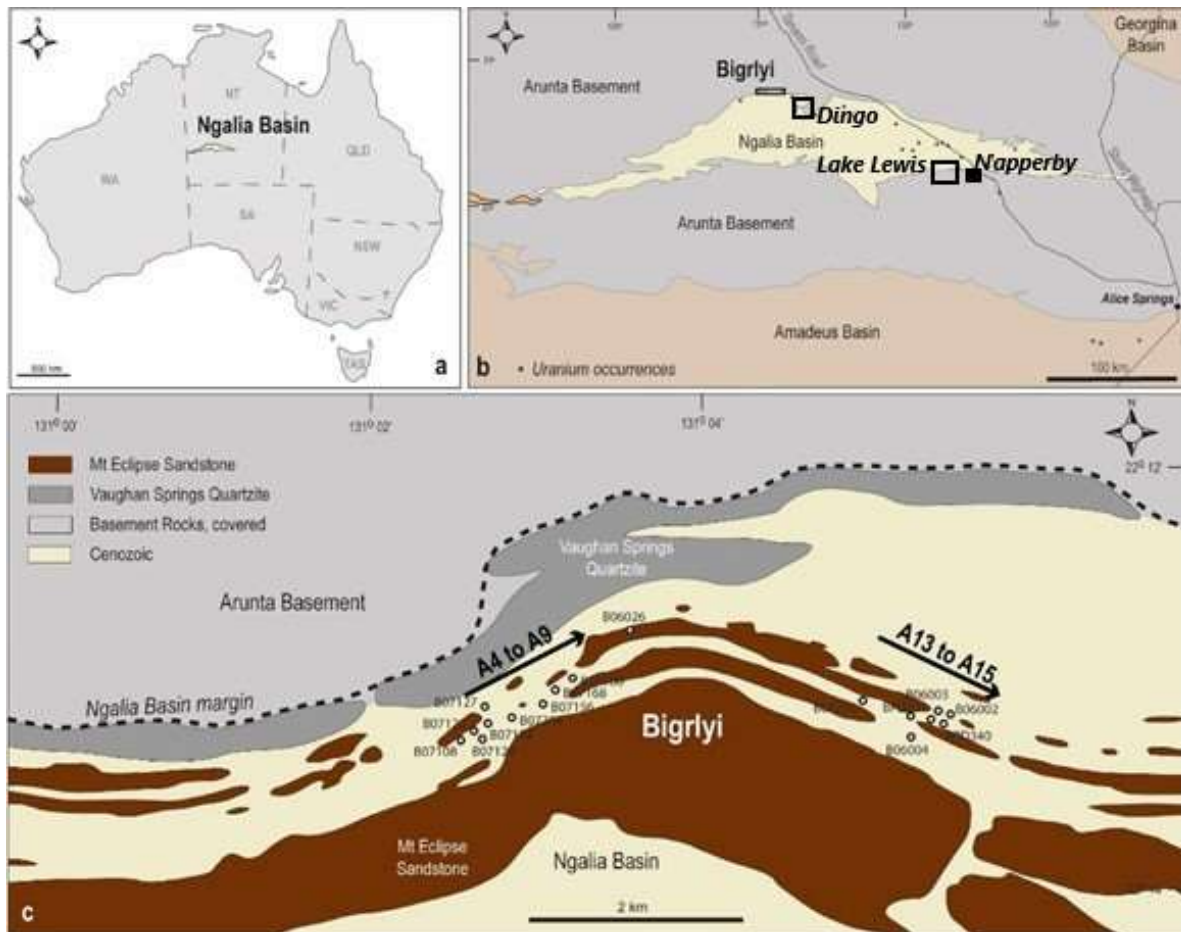


Figure 8: Ngalia Basin, project locations and geology of Bigrlyi uranium-vanadium deposit

Examination of previous radiometrics, Aster imagery and correlation with the neighbouring Napperby Mineral Resource⁵ 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 EL32693, Northern Territory:

The acquisition of Chalco also includes the **Carrara exploration licence (EL) 32693**⁵, 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.

Ninghan Gold Project, E59/2402, WA

The 100% owned **Ninghan Gold Project**, E59/2402, is located approximately 50km southwest of Paynes Find in the southern part of the, highly gold-endowed, Murchison Province of Western Australia⁶.

Mt Gibson Gold Mine is located less than 20km along strike to the south of the Project and has a **total of 3.0Moz pre-mining gold endowment** (Capricorn Metals Ltd, ASX:CMM).

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 outcrop⁶. 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.

Previous RAB and aircore drilling has defined two strongly anomalous zones of gold-arsenic mineralisation that will be followed up with additional aircore and deeper RC drilling⁶.

Field reconnaissance has 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.

Other Projects:

Ninghan Nickel Copper Projects, E59/2673 and ELA59/2650

During the Quarter the Company applied for Exploration Licence E59/2673 (granted 11 April 2022) that adjoins the Company's Ninghan Gold Project, E59/2402, and extends northeast to cover interpreted mafic/ultramafic intrusive rocks that are part of the Ninghan intrusive complex. Copper occurrences located at the interpreted base of the intrusive, along strike from this tenement, indicate potential for intrusive related nickel-copper sulphide deposits.

A larger tenement application, E59/2650, covers a >10km strike length series of magnetic anomalies on the northeastern side of the Ninghan Intrusive Complex. The magnetic anomalies lie south along strike from a previous nickel sulphide occurrence drilled by WMC in the 1990s, west of Paynes Find.

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.

Corporate

Cash Position

Sabre Resources net expenditure during the Quarter was \$365K and the cash position as of 31st March 2022 was **\$3.91 million**. Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates was limited to payment of director fees and superannuation totalling \$7k (see Appendix 5B, Quarterly cash flow report attached).

Post the end of the Quarter, as announced on 14 April 2022¹⁰, the Company completed a **Placement raising of \$4.9 million** (before costs). The Placement resulted in the issue of 754,351,205 fully paid ordinary shares (ASX:SBR) at \$0.0065 (0.65c) per share and 754,351,205 options exercisable at \$0.006 (0.6c) having an expiry date of 30 April 2024 (Placement Options).

In addition to the Placement, the Company has issued 100,000,000 options exercisable at a price of \$0.006 (0.6c) with an expiry date of 30 April 2024 (Consultant Options) as approved by shareholders at the Company's AGM held on 27 January 2022. The Consultant Options have been issued to employees, consultants and service providers in accordance with the AGM approval.

References

¹ Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 27th January 2022. *Sherlock Bay Ni Scoping Study Delivers Positive Cashflow.*

² Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 10th March 2022. *Sabre to Drill High-Grade Nickel Targets at Sherlock Bay.*

³ Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 11th April 2022. *Drilling of High-Grade Nickel EM Targets Set to Commence.*

⁴ Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 13th December 2021. *Agreements to Acquire Three Nickel Sulphide Projects.*

⁵ Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 7th February 2022. *Sabre Acquires Key Nickel and Uranium Projects.*

⁶ Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 24th September 2021. Sabre to Complete Acquisition of Ninghan Gold Project.

⁷ www.kitcometals.com/charts/nickel_historical.html

⁸ Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 12th June 2018. Resource Estimate Update for Sherlock Bay Nickel Deposit.

⁹ Auroch Minerals Ltd (ASX: AOU), 11 November 2020: "Auroch to Acquire High-Grade Nepean Nickel Project".

¹⁰ Sabre Resources Ltd announcement, 14th April 2022. Sabre Raises \$4.9M to Accelerate Nickel Exploration".

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 29 April 2022

Tenement	Jurisdiction	Project	Interest	Area,km ²	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 Gold	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	25/10/26	Live
ELA32829	Australia - NT	Dingo	80%	207	22/03/22	21/03/28	Live
ELA32864	Australia - NT	Lake Lewis	80%	537	22/03/22	21/03/28	Live
E15/1843	Australia - WA	Cave Hill	80%	132	Application		
E15/1844	Australia - WA	Cave Hill	80%	205	Application		
E15/1845	Australia - WA	Cave Hill	80%	149	Application		
E59/2650	Australia - WA	Warrdagga Hill	100%	140	Application		
E59/2673	Australia - WA	Ninghan Nickel	100%	30	11/04/22	10/04/27	Live
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

68 003 043 570

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2022

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 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	(7)	(29)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(205)	(531)
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	(212)	(560)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements ²	(85)	(133)
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(68)	(410)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 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	(153)	(543)

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	4,275	5,013
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(212)	(560)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(153)	(543)
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 (9 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,910	3,910

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	3,910	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)	3,910	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	(7) ¹
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	
<i>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.</i>		

¹ Payment of director fees and superannuation.

² Payment of \$132,500 for tenement acquisitions is made up of (1) \$40,000 to acquire an 80% interest in Nepean South E15/1702, (2) \$7,500 in cash plus shares upon signing to earn an 80% interest in Sherlock Pool E47/4345, and (3) \$85,000 to acquire 80% of Chalco Resources Pty Ltd.

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

7. Financing facilities <i>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.</i>	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))	(200)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(375)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	3,910
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	3,910
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	10.43
<i>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.</i>	
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:	
<i>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.</i>	

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: 29 April 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.