SABRE TO ACQUIRE TRANSFORMATIONAL GOLD & COPPER PROJECTS IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY and $2M HEAVILY SUPPORTED PLACEMENT

- Acquisitions include large-footprint, drill-ready gold and copper-gold targets on major tenement holdings in highly prospective critical metals terranes of the Northern Territory

- **Sabre Resources** has entered into **binding agreements to acquire 80% of two companies holding extensive gold and copper-gold project areas** including the **East Tennant Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) Projects** and the **North Arunta Gold Project**, located in the **World-class Tennant Creek Copper-Gold Region of the Northern Territory** (see Figure 1 for location)

- These **highly prospective projects include 4,000km² on potential extensions or repeats of major mineralised corridors which have produced over 5.5Moz of gold and 700kt of copper historically**[1]

- **Multiple, drill-ready, gold and copper-gold targets within these key projects areas include:**

  1. **The East Tennant Ridge IOCG Projects: 2,800km² portfolio on extensions of East Tennant Ridge IOCG corridor, with major, untested gravity and magnetic anomalies analogous to the Tennant Creek Mineral Field footprint. Key targets include:**

     - **Kurundi North, gravity-magnetic signature of 'Tennant-Creek' ironstone-copper-gold system, along strike from this major mineral field. Drill-ready targets under copper-gold-bismuth soil anomalies overlying covered targets.**
     - **Buchanan Prospect: large un-tested gravity-magnetic IOCG geophysical signature** in major fault zone at "spine" of East Tennant Ridge. **Olympic Dam scale untested target.**
     - **Frewena Dam Cu Prospect: strong copper mineralisation at surface** overlying gravity-magnetic structures in basement. **Possible copper leakage from a buried IOCG system**.

  2. **The North Arunta Gold Project: 1,000km² tenements on extensions of Kroda Gold Trend, along-strike from high-grade gold intersections such as 12m @ 15.7 g/t Au (Kroda 3)[2] with:**

     - **Significant historical gold intersections** from the Kroda 2 Shear-zone structure including **6m @ 3.5 g/t Au** from 24m in KPD-028 and **3m @ 3.9 g/t Au** from 9m in KPD-035, and,
     - **broad gold intersections up to 18m @ 0.32 g/t Au incl. 3m @ 0.79 g/t Au** from Kroda 1,
     - **Un-tested extensions of these gold-bearing structures at depth and along strike, with multiple, drill-ready targets indicated by magnetics and anomalous soil geochemistry.**

  3. Other tenements in **Ngalia Basin/Arunta Block** margin, near Sabre's existing projects, on extensions of substantial uranium, critical metals and Rare Earth Elements (REE) projects

- **Drilling to commence testing drill-ready copper and gold targets including Kurundi North (East Tennant) 'Tennant Creek look-alike' geophysical – copper geochemistry target, and at Kroda Trend (North Arunta) extensions of high-grade gold mineralised fault structures**.

- The Company has received **firm commitments for a heavily supported $2 million placement priced at $0.01 (1c) per share to assist funding the aggressive exploration program planned for the newly acquired projects, including drilling of existing targets**.

Sabre Resources CEO, Jon Dugdale, commented:

"The acquisition of these major 4,000km^2 project areas in the Tennant Creek region presents the Company with a transformative opportunity to test multiple drill-ready gold and copper-gold targets in extensions and potential repeats of the world-class Tennant Creek Mineral field.

The Tennant Creek copper-gold field produced over 5.5Moz of gold and 700kt of copper historically and is currently the focus of a major new processing facilities and corporate transactions, which offer potential for new gold and copper production 20 years since the historical mines closed.

Government geophysics and prospectivity modelling shows that the geology of the Tennant Creek field extends under cover east of Tennant Creek within the East Tennant Ridge, and to the south of Tennant Creek in the North Arunta area.

Identified geophysical and geochemical anomalies, as well as historical high-grade gold intersections show potential for immediate discoveries within these zones.

Our initial focus is testing drill-ready geophysical and geochemical Tennant Creek look-alike targets at Kurundi in the East Tennant Ridge, followed by testing of extensions of the Kroda gold mineralised trend at North Arunta, along-strike from historical gold intersections.

We are pleased to have received strong support from investors for the $2M placement and we look forward to commencing drill-testing of these outstanding target areas as soon as possible after completion."

Sabre Resources Ltd ("Sabre" or "the Company"), (**ASX:SBR**), is very pleased to announce that it has entered into binding agreements (**Agreements**) with Mr James John del Piano (**Vendor**) to acquire 80% of Brema Resources Pty Ltd (**Brema**), the owner of the **East Tennant Ridge Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) projects**, and 80% of North Tennant Minerals Pty Ltd (**North Tennant**, or, **NTM**) the owner of the **North Arunta Gold Project** (see Figure 1). Mr Del Piano, is a Listing Rule 10.1 party due to him being a substantial holder, and therefore Listing Rule 10.1 approval is required to proceed with the transactions.

The combined project areas cover nearly 4,000km^2 of highly prospective ground within extensions of major gold and copper mineralised corridors, in the Tennant Creek and Arunta regions of the Northern Territory (see project locations, Figure 1).

The terms of the Agreements include share payments totalling 240M Sabre shares and repayment of exploration expenses and loans held by North Tennant and Brema totalling $365k. The Material Terms of the Agreements are shown in Appendix 1 and completion of the Agreements will be subject to shareholder approval at a general meeting (**GM**) of shareholders to be held as soon as possible.

Further share payments will be made upon achievement of performance milestones (**Milestones**) detailed in Appendix 2. Approval of Milestone share-payments will be subject to shareholder approval at future general meetings, if the individual Milestones are achieved.

The Company has also received a letter of firm commitments from the Lead Manager, Peak Asset Management Pty Ltd (**Peak**) in relation to a heavily supported placement of **$2.0 million** (before costs) via the issue of 200,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares priced at $0.01 (1c) per share ("**Placement**").

The Company will undertake the Placement in two tranches, comprising the issue of 38,615,482 shares under Tranche 1 (utilising its existing ASX Listing Rule 7.1 and 7.1A placement capacity) and the issue of 161,384,518 shares under Tranche 2, to be subject to receipt of shareholder approval at the GM.

The Company will also issue one option for each Placement share subscribed for, comprising 200,000,000 options (**Options**), which will be exercisable at $0.016 (1.6c) with an expiry date of 30 June 2030. Peak will also receive 60,000,000 Options as part of their capital raising fee. Sabre will seek shareholder approval for the issue of the attaching Options and the Options being issued to Peak at the GM. Peak will also receive a cash fee of 6% of the total proceeds of the Placement. The Company will apply to have the Options quoted on the ASX, subject to meeting ASX quotation requirements.

Funds raised from the Placement will be applied to exploration target definition and drill testing of identified targets on the East Tennant Ridge Projects and the North Arunta Gold Projects to be acquired.

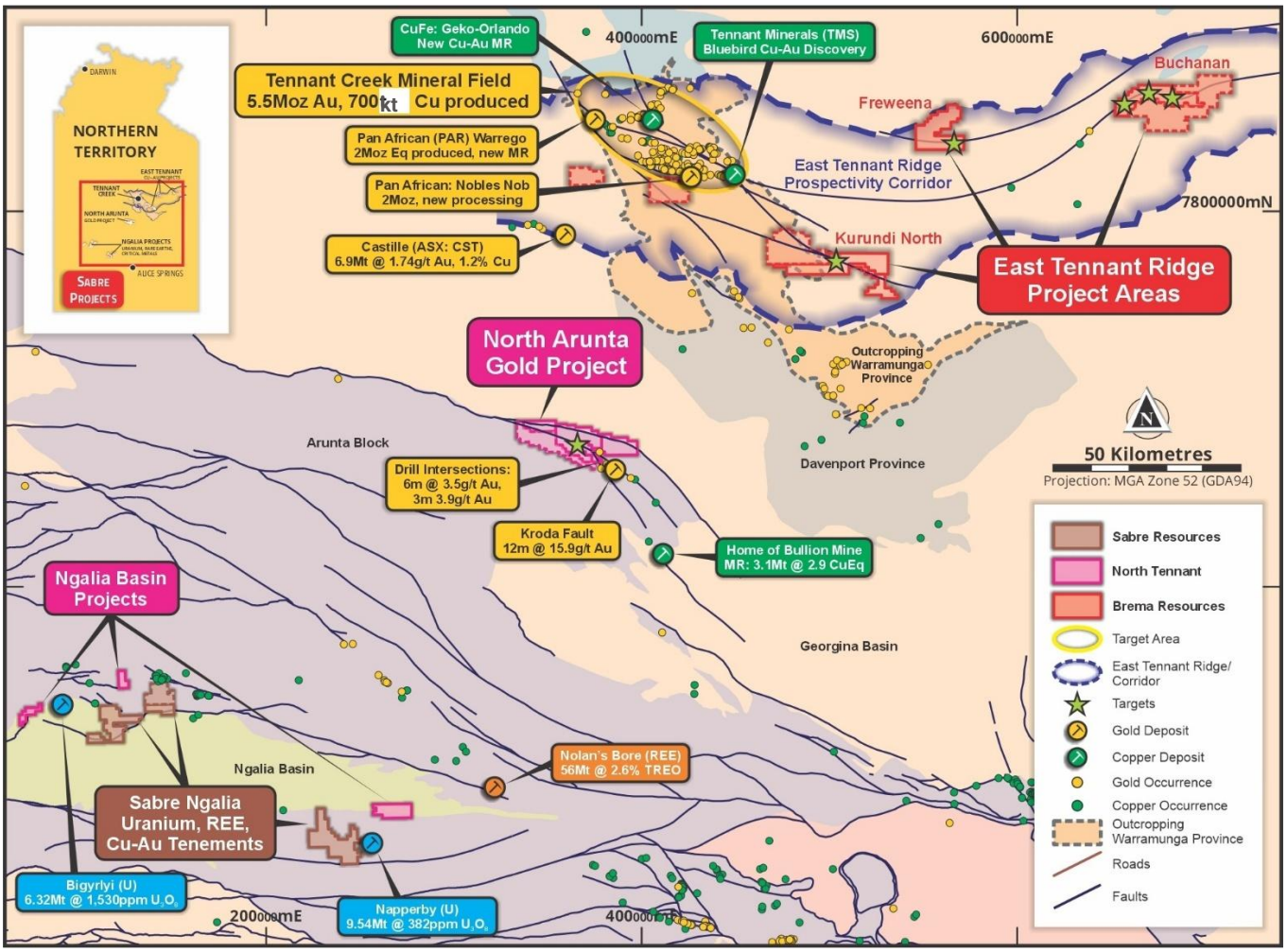

Figure 1: Location of the East Tennant Ridge (Brema) and North Arunta Project (NTM) Gold &Copper-Gold Project Areas

East Tennant Ridge Projects:

The **East Tennant Ridge project** tenements cover **2,875km²** within a structural corridor which has been identified as one of Australia's most prospective iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) belts named the **East Tennant Ridge** (ETR) (see location, Figure 1 and tenement details, Appendix 3).

The East Tennant Ridge extends under cover east and south of the world-class Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF), which has produced **25Mt @ 6.9 g/t Au (5.5Moz Au) and 2.8% Cu (700kt Cu)**[1]. The majority of this past production was prior to the 1980s, before the majority of the major mines were closed.

Tennant Creek has recently been the focus of renewed exploration, investment and development activity and has included construction of a new gold processing plant by Tennant Creek Consolidated Mining (TCMG)[3]. TCMG has been purchased by South African based Pan Africa Resources for **$54M**[4], which is now acquiring Emmerson for **$311M**[5].

Recent exploration has expanded gold and copper resources in the vicinity of previous major mines at **White Devil** (Emmerson Resources Ltd)[6], **Warrego** (TCMG)[3] and at **Gecko-Orlando** (CuFe Ltd)**[7].**

The previous world-class production and expansion of resources has come almost entirely from the outcropping part of the Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF). Significant new copper-gold discoveries at **Rover 1** (Castille Resources Ltd)[8] and **Bluebird** (Tennant Minerals)[9], are the only new deposits that have been discovered outside the outcropping part of the TCMF (see locations, Figure 1).

The Proterozoic Warramunga Formation units, which host the high-grade ironstone hosted gold-copper deposits of Tennant Creek, have been demonstrated by a mineral prospectivity project led by Geoscience Australia (MinexCRC Project) to continue east of Tennant Creek for over 300km strike-length beneath shallow cover (see Figure 2, below, showing East Tennant Ridge on magnetics with key project areas).

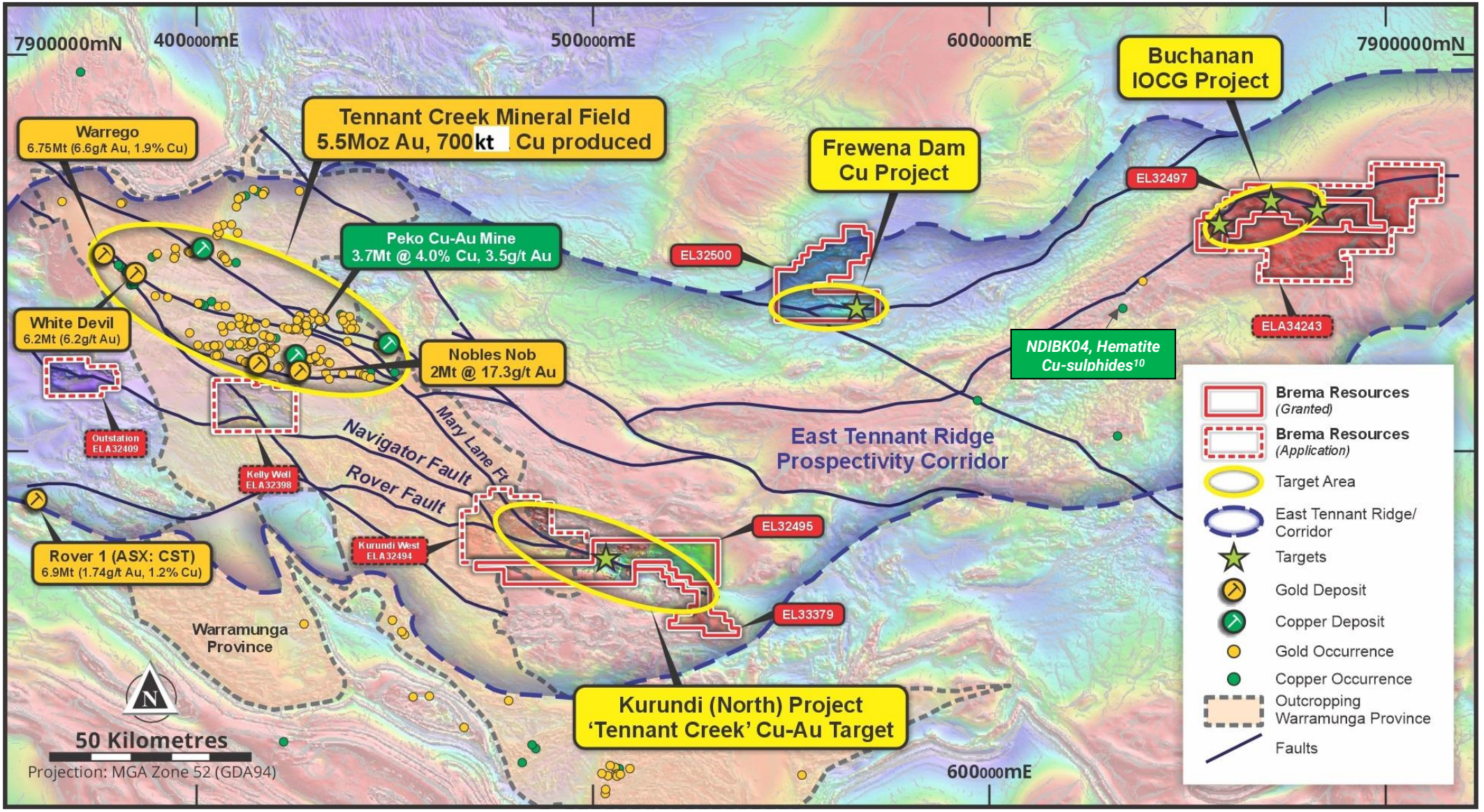

Figure 2: Regional scale Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) image showing Tennant Creek Mineral Field and the East Tennant Ridge high-prospectivity corridor with key projects

Extensive geophysical surveys and stratigraphic diamond drilling under the MinexCRC identified stand-out geophysical targets for Tennant Creek style and/or IOCG systems, the highlights of which were acquired by Brema (80% to be acquired by Sabre) immediately following release of the MinexCRC data.

The three key project areas within the East Tennant Ridge include **Kurundi North**, **Buchanan** and **Frewena Dam,** each of which include large scale geophysical targets (magnetic and gravity anomalies) which show the fingerprint of buried Tennant Creek and/or IOCG systems, with evidence of copper mineralisation at Kurundi North and Frewena Dam showing through transported cover.

Detailed drone-magnetics and gravity surveys, as well as auger soil geochemistry surveys, have been completed over the key target areas, and have defined drill-ready Tennant Creek and/or IOCG targets. These targets have not been previously drilled and the Company plans to drill-test these targets as soon as possible during the coming field-season.

The details of the East Tennant Ridge projects are described below.

Kurundi North Project:

The **Kurundi North Project** lies directly along strike to the southeast of Tennant Creek, on extensions of the Navigator and Mary Lane Faults (see Figure 3, below), which are associated with the major deposits of Tennant Creek, including the high-grade Warrego gold-copper deposit (**6.76Mt @ 6.6g/t Au, 1.9% Cu** produced[1]), Nobles Nob gold deposit (**2Mt @ 17.3 g/t Au** produced[1]) and the Peko gold deposit (**3.7Mt @ 3.5g/t Au, 4% Cu** produced[1]).

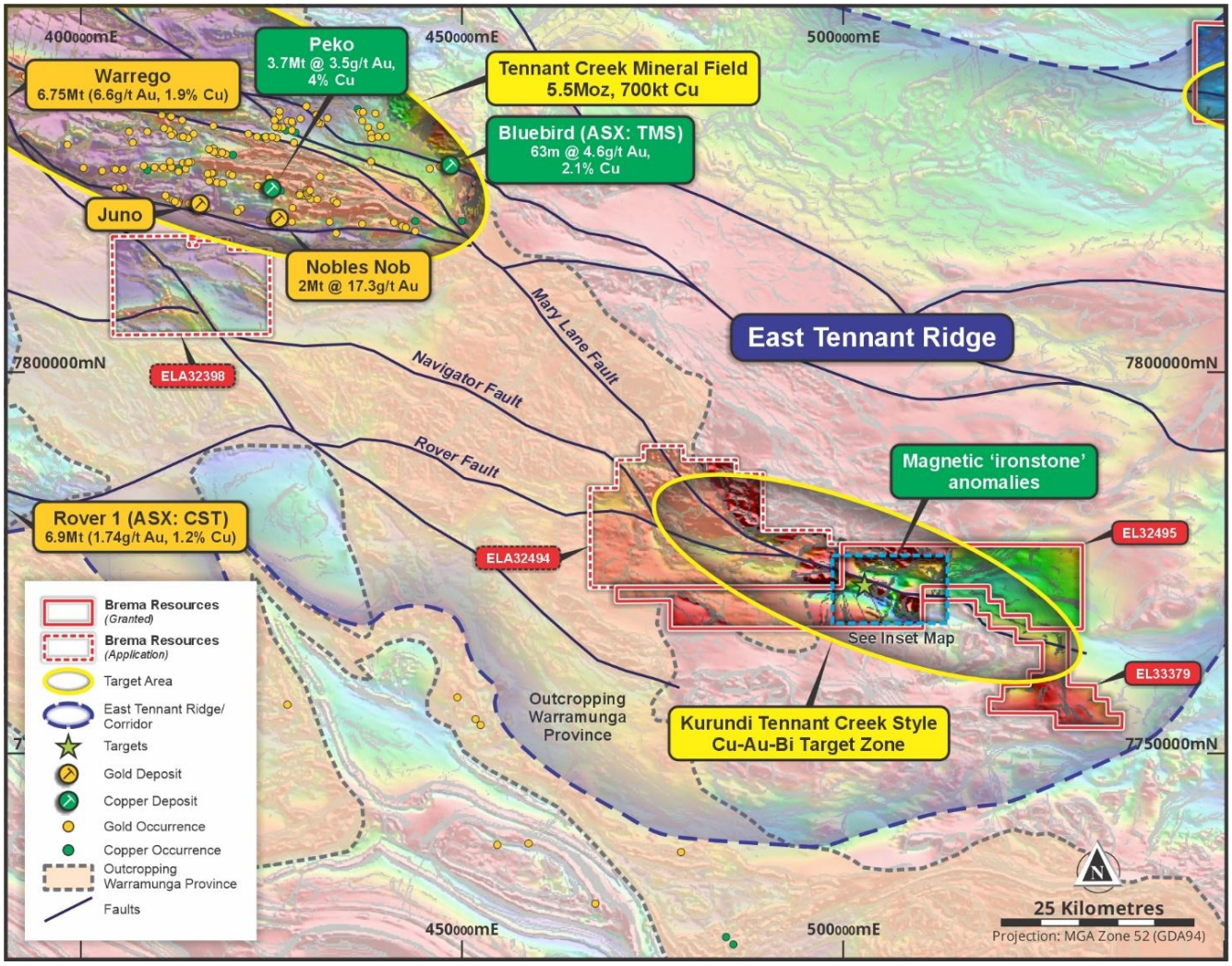

Figure 3: Kurundi North Cu-Au Project on regional magnetics, showing magnetic anomalies in 20km corridor analogous to the Tennant Creek ironstone hosted copper-gold deposits along strike to the northwest

The Kurundi North project area was initially identified from regional scale magnetics imagery as three distinct positive magnetic anomalies within a 12km strike-length, northwest-southeast trending zone under shallow cover (see Figure 4).

Outcropping sedimentary rocks of the Warramunga Formation, which host the ironstone hosted copper and gold deposits of Tennant Creek, have been mapped to the southwest of the magnetic anomalies, which occur under shallow transported cover and Georgina Basin sedimentary rocks.

Detailed drone magnetics and ground gravity surveys were completed at Kurundi North, and imagery from these surveys defined magnetic anomalies that are broadly coincident with a gravity high or 'ridge'. This indicates that the variable magnetic anomalies and coincident gravity (density) highs are associated with iron-enriched (ironstone) zones. These faulted/altered ironstone targets within buried Warramunga Formation are highly prospective for Tennant Creek style copper-gold deposits.

The magnetic anomalies show a magnetic low/negative signature indicative of mineralisation related hematite and secondary magnetite alteration within fault structures which have transected the interpreted ironstone zones (see Figure 4).

Auger soil sampling across the geophysical anomalies produced **highly anomalous copper with supporting bismuth and gold, over a northwest trending interpreted altered low magnetic fault zone** (see Figure 4 & Appendix 5 - anomalous results and sample details). This **geophysical and geochemical fingerprint is indicative of a Tennant Creek style ironstone-copper-gold system under shallow cover**

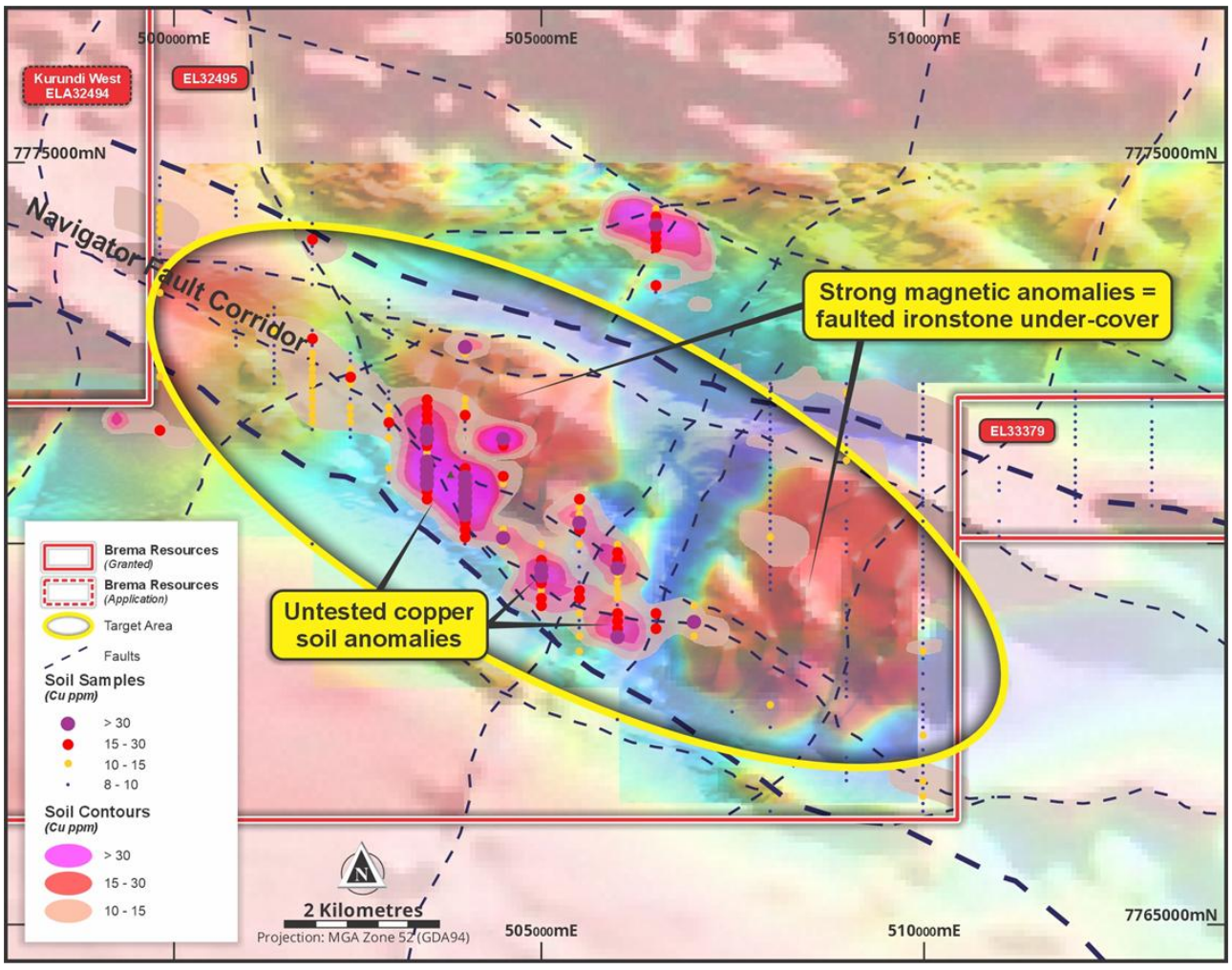

Figure 4: Kurundi TMI imagery showing magnetic anomalies and Cu soil anomaly over Tennant Creek style target

The combination of coincident magnetic and gravity anomalies with evidence in magnetics of hydrothermal (hematite and secondary magnetite) Tennant Creek style alteration in mineralised fault structures, combined with copper-gold-bismuth soil anomalies in soil covered areas overlying the target zones, makes this a standout 'Tennant Creek look-alike' copper-gold target zone.

The Company has immediate plans to carry out traverses of aircore/RC drilling across these outstanding target zones, to test under the geochemical anomalies and into the gravity-magnetic ironstone-copper-gold targets in the Warramunga Formation bedrock.

The NT government is in the advanced stages of approving an Environmental Mining Licence to enable the Company carry out this initial drilling as soon as possible following the Northern Territory wet season.

Buchanan Project:

The **Buchanan Project** is located within extensions of the East Tennant Ridge, approximately 250km east of Tennant Creek. The tenements cover a large, gravity-magnetic target zone with an IOCG geophysical signature on a distinct flexure in the East Tennant Fault Corridor. The gravity-magnetic target corridor occurs along strike from MinexCRC Project diamond drilling (NDIBK04)[10], which intersected hematite alteration and copper-sulphides (IOCG signature) in rocks equivalent Warramunga Formation (Figure 2).

Detailed **gravity and drone magnetics surveys have** defined a series of coincident gravity highs and magnetic anomalies within a structural "jog" zone over a 40km strike-length (see Figure 5, below). **The zone represents a highly prospective target zone for a buried Tennant Creek style high-grade copper-gold deposits and/or a major IOCG system.**

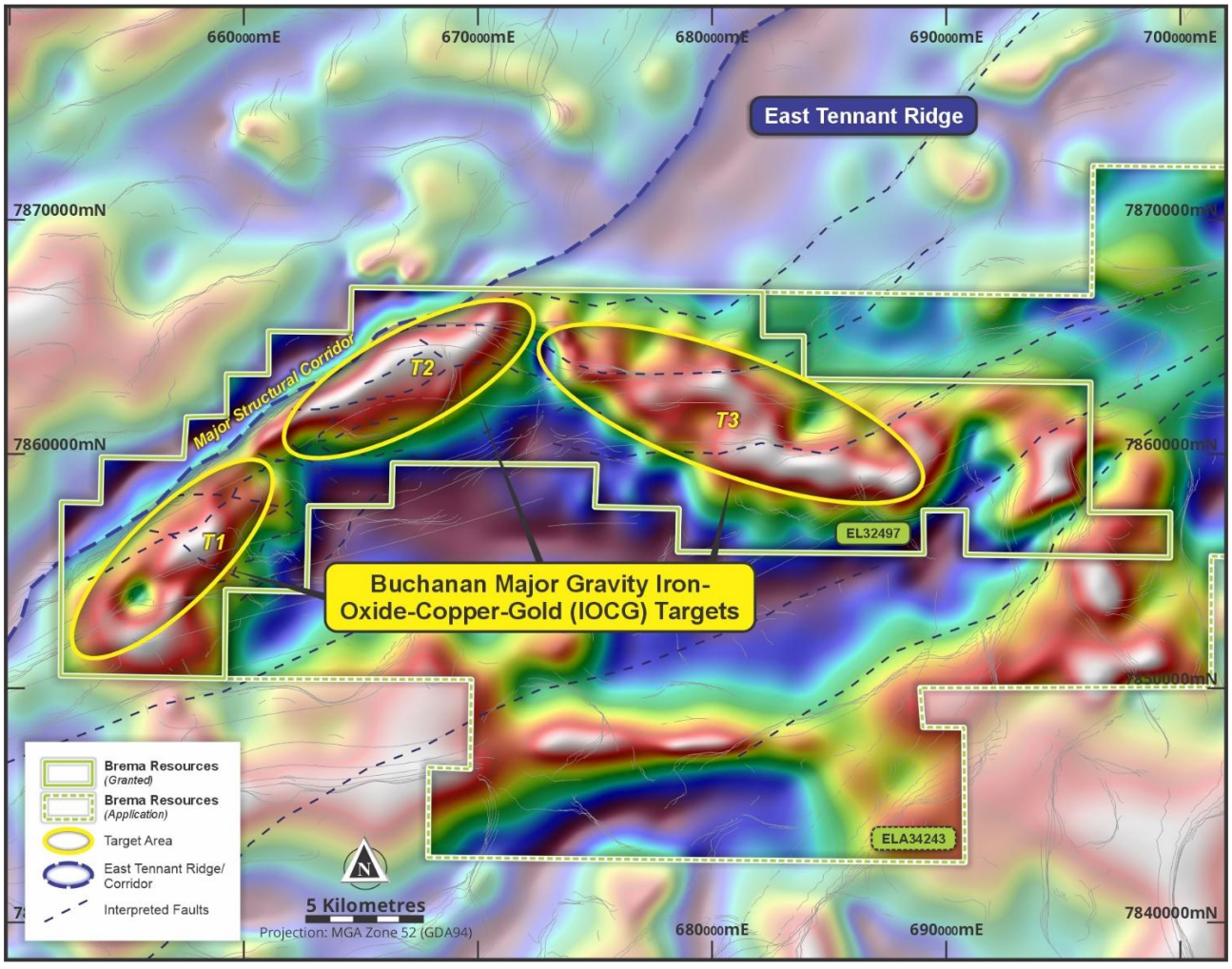

Figure 5: Buchanan Project - detailed gravity anomalies representing basement targets for IOCG deposits

The detailed magnetics shows that the core of the magnetic anomalies are de-magnetised to negatively polarised, indicative of hematite alteration associated with a potential IOCG system.

The scale and fingerprint of the target zones at Buchanan are analogous to major IOCG systems[10] in similar Proterozoic mineralised corridor settings in South Australia and the Mt Isa region.

Modelling of IOCG signatures in magnetics indicates relatively shallow depths to the basement targets (130m below surface in an area of very deep sedimentation).

The next step at Buchannan is drill up to two pre-collared diamond drillholes through the Georgina Basin sediments to test the coincident magnetic-gravity targets for a major hydrothermal IOCG mineralised system in the Proterozoic basement.

Frewena Dam Project

The third project area in the East Tennant Ridge is the **Freweena Dam Project**, is located 130km east of Tennant Creek (see Figure 2).

Copper mineralisation has been identified at Frewena Dam, associated with malachite (copper-carbonate) coated calcrete/silcrete nodules (Figure 2). The malachite coated nodules are derived from a calcrete layer in the Georgina Basin sediments and could represent leakage from a buried copper-gold deposit in the Proterozoic basement. Detailed gravity and magnetics will be carried out, along with auger soil sampling, to generate deeper drilling targets for buried TCMF and/or IOCG targets at Frewena Dam.

North Arunta Project:

The **North Arunta Gold Project** includes over 1,000km^2 of tenements over extensions of the Kroda Gold Corridor, located 80km southwest of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory (see Figure 1).

Gold mineralisation within the North Arunta Project was first recognised by Poseidon Gold in the 1990s following surface geochemistry and shallow vacuum drilling. Normandy-Poseidon subsequently drilled the Kroda shear and produced high-grade gold intersections up to **12m @ 15.7 g/t Au**[1] from Kroda 3 prospect, in a zone which extends under cover into the North Arunta Project (see Figure 6, below).

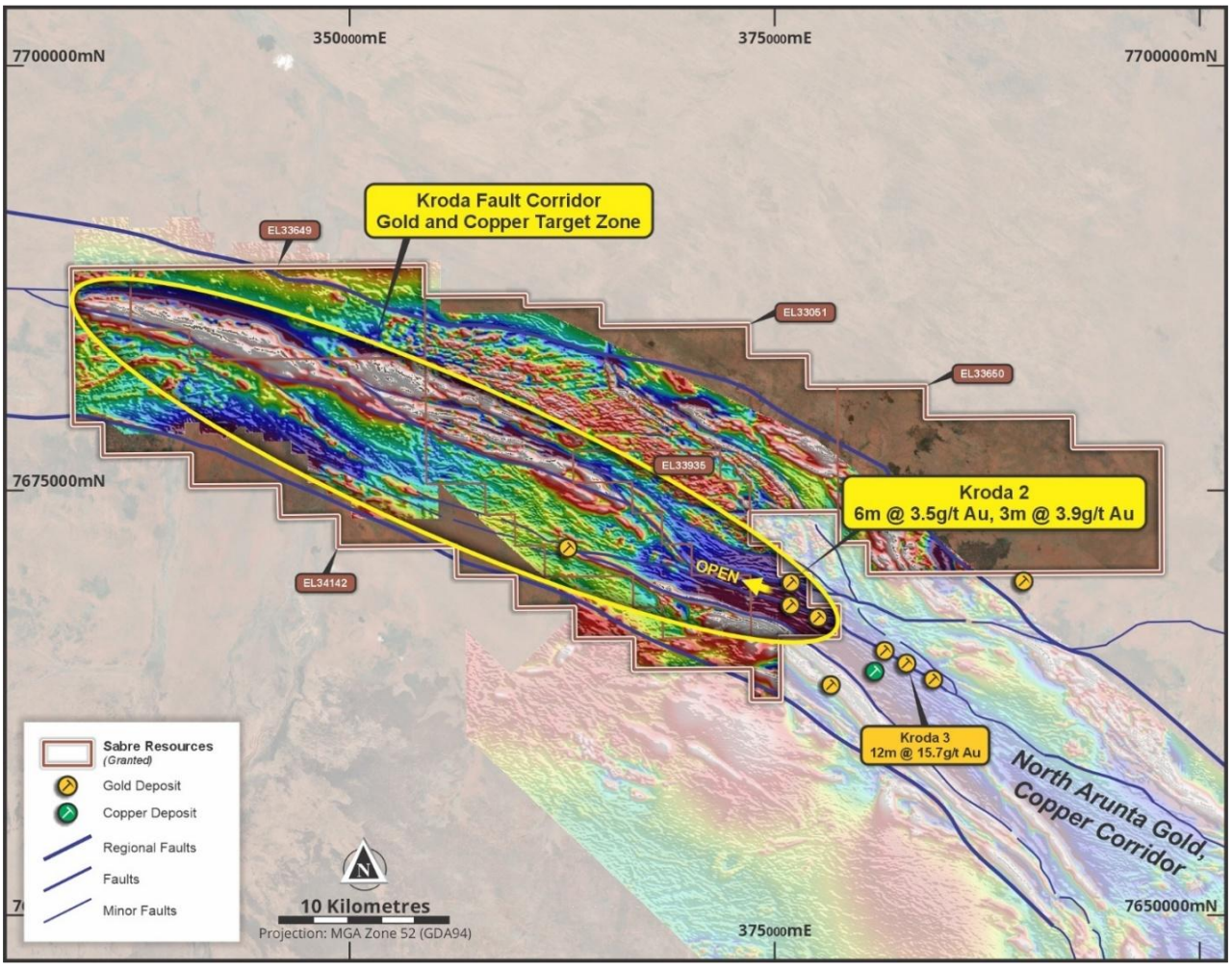

Figure 6: North Arunta Gold Project on magnetics showing Kroda Corridor gold intersections and 40km extensions

Extensions of the mineralised corridor which hosts the high-grade Kroda 3 gold mineralisation extends for over 15km within the North Arunta tenements (see Figure 7 below).

Significant historical gold intersections have been produced on the Kroda gold trend within the North Arunta tenements at Kroda 1 and Kroda 2 including:

- **6m @ 3.5 g/t Au** from 24m in KPD-028 and **3m @ 3.87 g/t Au** from 9m in KPD-035 (**Kroda 2)**, and,
- broad intersections up to **18m @ 0.32 g/t Au incl. 3m @ 0.79 g/t Au** from 15m in KTRC-2 (Kroda 1) (see Figure 7, drilling locations and Appendix 4 for details of drilling with significant intersections)

These gold intersections are associated with quartz veining and sulphides in shear zones which continue to the northwest under shallow cover. Drill-ready targets are associated with immediate extensions at depth and along-strike from the Kroda 2 and Kroda 1 prospects, where the significant historical gold intersections were produced (see Figure 7, below).

A regional airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey by ABM Resources (re-named Prodigy Gold Ltd), during 2012, detected a 2km long x 50m wide EM conductor centred 2km along strike to the northwest of Kroda 1 under cover, named Emma Prospect. The EM anomaly was tested with RC drilling. Wide intervals of sulphide, mostly pyrite, mineralisation were intersected, which included anomalous gold to 0.5 g/t Au and copper to 470ppm Cu (see Figure 7, and Appendix 4 for significant results and drilling details).

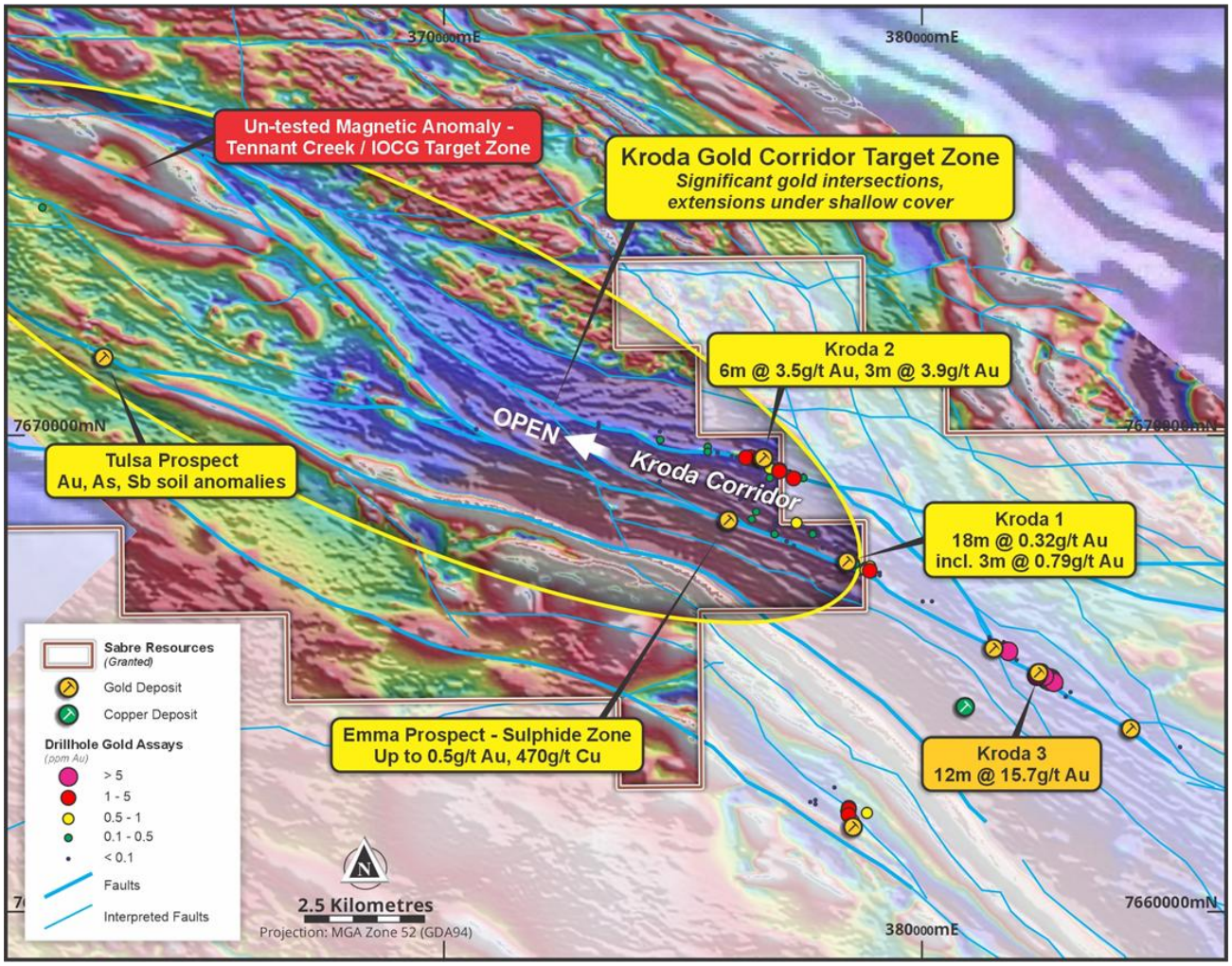

Figure 7: North Arunta - Kroda Corridor max downhole gold drilling locations on TMI with structure and targets

The extensions of the Kroda mineralised structural corridor continues under cover, where it intersects a series of large magnetic anomalies and faulted zones, which are interpreted to be iron-enriched/ironstone zones within the Bullion Schist – which is equivalent to the Warramunga Formation at Tennant Creek.

The intersection of these mineralised structures within the magnetic target zones represent, un-tested, gold and copper-gold (IOCG) targets in Proterozoic rocks interpreted to be analogous to the Warramunga Formation - which hosts ironstone-copper-gold deposits at Tennant Creek (see Figure 7).

A major, untested, complex magnetic anomaly occurs directly along strike from the gold-bearing Kroda 1 and Kroda 2 fault structures where they are interpreted to intersect ironstone hosting Warramunga equivalent rock units (Figure 7). The magnetic anomaly zone shows evidence of de-magnetisation along the potentially mineralised structures. Detailed gravity surveying is required to define the ironstone zones and fine-tune drilling targets within this target zone.

An Environmental Management Plan (EML) is being submitted for approval from the NT government to carry out aircore and RC drilling programs within extensions along strike and at depth within the identified gold mineralised fault corridors within the North Arunta Project (see Figure 7).

Further detailed geophysical programs will also be carried out to **define gold-copper sulphide targets** along extensions of the identified gold mineralised structures. Further detailed magnetics and gravity programs will also define targets for **Tennant Creek style ironstone associated gold and copper-gold deposits within the 40km zone of faulted magnetic anomalies within the tenements** (see Figure 6).

Ngalia Basin/Arunta Tenements

Other tenements included in the acquisitions include a series of tenements in the Ngalia Basin and the southern Arunta Block in the same terrane as the Company's existing Dingo uranium, Rare Earth Elements (REE) and Cu-Au project areas, and the Napperby Uranium Project (see Figure 1 and Figure 8, below).

About Sabre Resources Existing Northern Territory Projects

The Company's existing projects in the Northern Territory include an extensive, >1,000km^2 tenement package in the Ngalia Basin Uranium Province and southern Arunta Block, 300km north-west of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory (see Figure 1 and Figure 8, below).

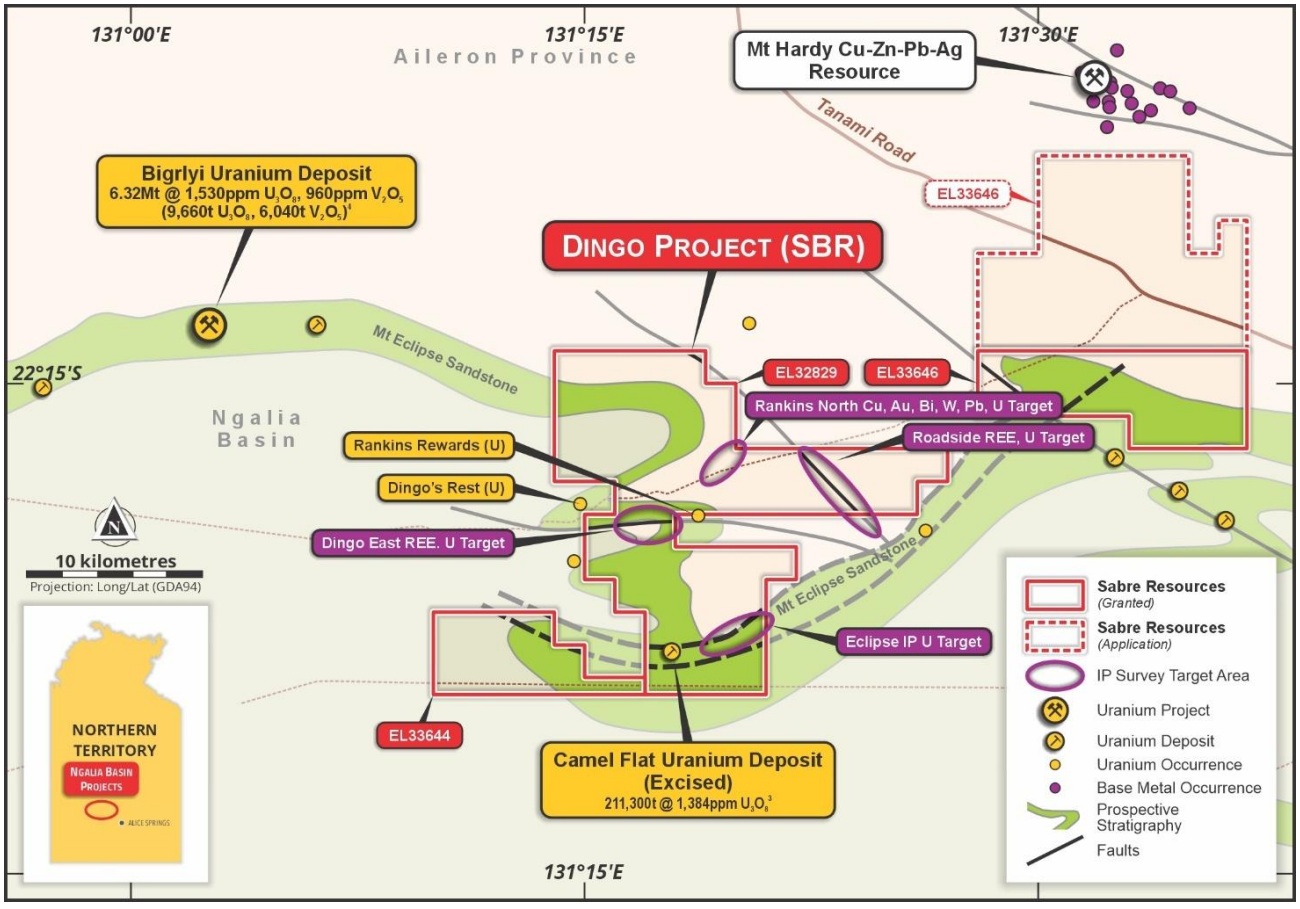

Figure 8: Dingo Project showing uranium, REE and critical/precious metals and uranium prospects

The Company is primarily targeting roll-front/tabular sandstone-hosted deposits at Dingo within the Carboniferous-aged Mt Eclipse Sandstone (MES), similar to other uranium resources in the region such as the Bigrlyi uranium deposit (Mineral Resource: **6.32Mt @ 1,530ppm U_3O_8, 960ppm V_2O_5** ASX:EME[11]**.**

Highly anomalous REE and critical and precious metals results have also been produced in three new target areas at Dingo - Dingo East, Rankins North and Roadside – highlighting potential for these types of deposits which occur in the region (e.g. Nolans Bore REE deposit, resource **56Mt @ 2.6% TREO including 26.4% NdPr/TREO**[12], see Figure 1).

These include a 5km strike-length x 1km wide Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) anomaly (>180ppm TREO), at **Dingo East** associated with faulted pegmatites which previously produced strong REE rockchip results of up to **1,283ppm and 1,365ppm TREO**, and **strongly anomalous REE rockchip results from the Roadside Target of up to 1,657ppm TREO**[13].

High critical metals auger-soil results of up to **1.22g/t gold, 1.2% lead, 170g/t copper (Cu) and rockchips up to 57.5g/t bismuth (Bi), 222 g/t Cu** were produced from the **Rankins North Prospect**[14].

Further work on the existing projects will include aircore drilling to follow-up the high REE results from Dingo East and Roadside and high-grade critical and precious metals-bearing skarns at Rankins North.

Aircore and/or RC drilling is also planned to test soil covered strong IP chargeability anomalies at Eclipse 1[15], located within a corridor extending 4km northeast of the excised tenement containing the Camel Flat Inferred Mineral Resource **(211,300t @ 1,384ppm U_3O_8[16])**. The IP anomalies may represent eroded carbonaceous/sulphidic horizons in the Mount Eclipse Sandstone (MES) (host of the Bigrlyi and Camel Flat uranium deposits).

Other tenements across the boundary of the Ngalia Basin and the Proterozoic Arunta Block to the north, are targeted for base and precious metals as well as uranium and REEs, including new application EL(A)34161, immediately south of the Mt Hardy Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag resource (see Figure 8).

The **Lake Lewis Project** is located on the southern margin of the Ngalia Basin, approximately 150km southeast of the Dingo Project (see Figure 1). The Lake Lewis Project is highly prospective for calcrete uranium-vanadium mineralisation hosted by palaeo-channels analogous to the neighbouring Napperby Inferred Mineral Resource of **9.54Mt at 382ppm U_3O_8**[17].

References

[1] *Portergeo.com.au/database/mineinfo. Tennant Creek - Gecko, Warrego, White Devil, Nobles Nob, Juno, Peko, Argo*
[2] *ABM Resources Ltd (ASX:ABU). 8 March 2018. North Arunta JV Presentation.*
[3] *Emmerson Resources Ltd (AX:EMR), 30 April 2025. Commencement Commercial Production at Nobles Nob*
[4] *Pan African Resources PLC, 2 December 2024. Pan African Strategic Acquisition of TCMG in Australia*
[5] *Emmerson Resources Ltd (AX:EMR), 09 March 2026. Emmerson to be Acquired by Pan African Resources*
[6] *Emmerson Resources Ltd (AX:EMR) – 15 April 2025 – White Devil Mineral Resource Grows by 25% to 611 K Oz.*
[7] *CuFe Ltd (ASX:CUF) 18 March 2026: Orlando Mineral Resource Estimate Update*
[8] *Castille Resources Ltd,(ASX:CSE), 14 November 2022. Rover 4 Maiden Resource Added to Rover 1*
[9] *Tennant Minerals Ltd (ASX: TMS), 28 October 2025 "Maiden Bluebird Cu-Au Mineral Resource Plus Extensions".*
[10] *Clark, A. D., Morrissey, L. J., Doublier, M. P., Kositcin, N., Schofield, A., & Skirrow, R. G. (2022). A newly recognised 1860–1840 Ma tectono-magmatic domain in the North Australia Craton: Insights from the Tennant Region, East Tennant area, and the Murphy Inlier. Precambrian Research, 375(1-4), 106652.*
[10] *Energy Metals Ltd, 01 August 2024, Resource Update - Bigrlyi Project.*
[12] *Arafura Rare Earths Ltd (ASX:ARU) 7 June 2017: Detailed Resource Assessment Completed (Nolans)*
[13] *Sabre Resources Ltd, 30 July 2025. Uranium Critical Metals REE Rockchip Results from Dingo.*
[14] *Sabre Resources Ltd, 28 November 2025. Rare Earth Element, Critical Metals and Gold Results, Dingo Project*
[15] *Sabre Resources Ltd, 22 January 2025. Imaging of IP data Highlights Uranium Targets at Dingo.*
[16] *Energy Metals Ltd, 13 February 2014, 626 Tonnes U_3O_8 Combined Maiden Resource Bigrlyi Satellite Deposits*
[17] *Core Lithium Ltd (ASX: CXO), 12 October 2018: Napperby Uranium Resource Update and Increase.*
[18] *Gladiator Resources Ltd (ASX:, 20 Feb 2018. Gladiator Acquires Highly Prospective North Arunta Project JV*
[19] *Prodigy Gold Ltd (ASX:PRX), 15 October 2026. North Arunta JV Update.*

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

*****ENDS*****

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

Jon Dugdale
Chief Executive Officer
Sabre Resources Limited
+61 (08) 9481 7833

Jeffrey Dawkins or Tanya Newby
Joint Company Secretaries
Sabre Resources Limited
+61 (08) 9481 7833

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 38 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.

ASX Listing Rules Compliance

In preparing this announcement the Company has relied on the announcements previously made by the Company as listed under "References". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects those announcements previously made, or that would materially affect the Company from relying on those announcements for the purpose of this announcement.

APPENDIX 1: Material Terms of the Brema and North Tennant Acquisitions:

The Company has entered into two binding share purchase agreements (**Agreements**) with Mr James John del Piano (**Vendor**) to acquire 80% of the fully paid ordinary shares in North Tennant Minerals Pty Ltd (ACN 654 828 912) ("**North Tennant**' or "**NTM**") and to acquire 80% of fully paid ordinary shares in Brema Resources Pty Ltd (ACN 643 480 693) ("**Brema**").

a) Consideration:

Settlement will be subject to satisfaction of conditions precedent including approval by shareholders at a General Meeting, for the issue of consideration shares as follows:

i) issue to the Vendor (or his nominee/s) 100,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of Sabre (**Shares**) to the Vendor (or his nominee/s) on settlement of the Proposed Acquisition to acquire 80% of fully paid ordinary shares in Brema (**Brema Consideration Shares**);

ii) issue to the Vendor (or his nominee/s) 140,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of Sabre (**Shares**) to the Vendor (or his nominee/s) on settlement of the Proposed Acquisition to acquire 80% of fully paid ordinary shares in NTM (**NT Consideration Shares**).

b) Advances to Brema and North Tennant

Upon settlement of the Proposed Acquisitions, the Company shall advance the sum of $318,000 to Brema and $47,000 to North Tennant, separately, to provide funds for expenses, exploration and debt repayment.

c) Tranche 2 Milestone Shares

In respect of the acquisition of the 80% of the issued capital in Brema and in respect of the acquisition of the 80% of the issued capital in North Tennant respectively, subject to the satisfaction of the Milestones set out in Appendix 2, below, in respect of each of Brema and North Tennant, the Company agreed to issue the following Tranche 2 (milestone) shares (**Milestone Shares**) to the Vendor (or his nominee/s) as set out below:

i) 60,000,000 Class 1 Milestone Shares subject to the achievement of Milestone 1A or Milestone 1B, whichever occurs first (**Tranche A Milestone Shares**); and

ii) 120,000,000 Class 2 Milestone Shares subject to the achievement of Milestone 2A or Milestone 2B, whichever occurs first (**Tranche B Milestone Shares**).

Upon satisfaction of the relevant Milestones, the Company will seek shareholder approval for the issue of the Milestone Shares at a future general meeting of the Company. The issue of the Milestone Shares is conditional on receipt of shareholder approval at this future general meeting.

d) Sabre funding to Decision to Mine:

Sabre will fund all costs incurred in connection with the activities of Brema and NTM until such time as a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) is completed on any one of the Brema and NTM tenements and a Decision to Mine is made.

e) Conditions Precedent:

In respect of Brema, the conditions precedent to the completion of the agreement include:

i) **Due Diligence:** Sabre confirming in writing to the Vendor that it is satisfied, at its absolute discretion, with its financial, legal and technical due diligence on Brema and its tenements;

ii) **Sabre shareholder approvals:** Sabre obtaining all necessary shareholder approvals required to lawfully complete the acquisition as required by the ASX Listing Rules, the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (Corporations Act) and its constitution;

iii) **Brema shareholder approvals:** Brema obtaining all necessary shareholder approvals required to lawfully complete the acquisition as required by the Corporations Act and its constitution;

iv) **Regulatory approvals:** the parties obtaining all necessary corporate, governmental and regulatory approvals, consents and waivers pursuant to the ASX Listing Rules, the Corporations Act, the Mineral Titles Act 2010 (NT) and any other legislation and regulations covering the exploration, mining and extractive activities in the NT (Mining Laws) and any other applicable law to allow the parties to lawfully complete the acquisition; and

v) **Third party approvals:** the parties obtaining all necessary third party approvals, consents and waivers to allow the parties to lawfully complete the acquisition.

In respect of North Tennant, the conditions precedent to the completion of the agreement include:

i) **Due Diligence:** Sabre confirming in writing to the Vendor that it is satisfied, at its absolute discretion, with its financial, legal and technical due diligence on North Tennant and its tenements;

ii) **Sabre shareholder approvals:** Sabre obtaining all necessary shareholder approvals required to lawfully complete the Acquisition as required by the ASX Listing Rules, the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (Corporations Act) and its constitution;

iii) **NTM shareholder approvals:** NTM obtaining all necessary shareholder approvals required to lawfully complete the acquisition as required by the Corporations Act and its constitution;

iv) **Regulatory approvals:** the parties obtaining all necessary corporate, governmental and regulatory approvals, consents and waivers pursuant to the ASX Listing Rules, the Corporations Act, the Mineral Titles Act 2010 (NT) and any other legislation and regulations covering the exploration, mining and extractive activities in the NT (Mining Laws) and any other applicable law to allow the parties to lawfully complete the acquisition; and

v) **Third party approvals:** the parties obtaining all necessary third party approvals, consents and waivers to allow the parties to lawfully complete the acquisition.

APPENDIX 2: Milestones and Deferred Milestone Shares:

Subject to achievement of the milestones below (**Milestones**) and shareholder approval at a future General Meeting, the Tranche 2 Milestone Shares will be issued to the Vendor on achievement of the Milestones on either the Brema or North Tennant tenements in the following tranches:

1. **60 million** Sabre Shares upon the Sabre announcing to the ASX a RC or diamond drilling intersection of the first of either:

1.1 Copper Equivalent (CuEq)% x metre (m) intersection of a total of at least 20 (CuEq% x m), at a minimum weighted average assayed grade of 1% CuEq over the relevant intersection and a minimum downhole intersection width of 5m (**Milestone 1A**); or

1.2 Gold Equivalent (AuEq) grams per tonne (g/t) x metre (m) intersection of a total of at least 20 (AuEq g/t x m), at a minimum weighted average assayed grade of 1 g/t Eq over the relevant intersection and a minimum downhole intersection width of 5m (**Milestone 1B**)

(the **Tranche A Shares**).

2. **120 million** Sabre Shares upon the Sabre announcing to the ASX a new JORC compliant Mineral Resource of the first of either:

2.1 at least 30,000 tonnes of Copper Equivalent (CuEq) metal at a minimum grade of 1% CuEq (**Milestone 2A**); or

2.2 at least 80,000 ounces of Gold Equivalent (AuEq) metal at a minimum grade of 1g/t AuEq (**Milestone 2B**),

(the **Tranche B Shares**).

The Milestone Shares expire 5 years after the Commencement Date.

For the purpose of example only:

1. Milestone 1A would be satisfied by either 5m x 4% copper equivalent, 10m x 2% copper equivalent or 20m x 1% copper equivalent.
2. Milestone 1B would be satisfied by either 5m x 4 g/t gold equivalent, 10m x 2 g/t gold equivalent or 20m x 1 g/t gold equivalent.
3. Milestone 2A would be satisfied by either a Mineral Resource of either 3,000,000 tonnes @ 1% copper equivalent or 1,500,000 tonnes @ 2% copper equivalent.
4. Milestone 2B would be satisfied by either a Mineral Resource of either 1.25M tonnes @ 2 g/t gold equivalent or 2.5M tonnes @ 1g/t gold equivalent.

APPENDIX 3: Tenement Schedules

i) North Tennant Minerals Pty Ltd Tenement Schedule

Project	Tenement	Current registered holder/applicant	Interest held	Application Date	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area (km^2)	Area (blks)	Status
North Arunta	EL33935	North Tennant Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	19/07/2024	19/03/2025	18/03/2031	62	20	Granted
	EL33051	North Tennant Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	24/11/2021	16/08/2022	15/08/2028	269	90	Granted
	EL33649	North Tennant Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	29/09/2023	08/05/2024	07/05/2030	90	28	Granted
	EL33650	North Tennant Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	29/09/2023	08/05/2024	07/05/2030	173	54	Granted
	EL34142	North Tennant Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	06/06/2025	08/01/2026	07/01/2032	253	80	Granted
Ngalia	EL33640	North Tennant Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	22/09/2023	08/05/2024	07/05/2030	48	15	Granted
	EL33641	North Tennant Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	22/09/2023	08/05/2024	07/05/2030	139	44	Granted
	EL33873	North Tennant Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	09/05/2024	12/12/2024	11/12/2030	38	12	Granted
TOTAL							**1,034**	331	

ii) Brema Resources Pty Ltd Tenement Schedule

Project	Tenement	Current registered holder/applicant	Interest held	Application Date	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area (km^2)	Area (blks)	Status
Kurundi	EL 32495	Brema Resources Pty Ltd	100%	18/08/20	27/05/21	26/05/27	424	135	Granted
	EL(A) 32494	Brema Resources Pty Ltd	100%	18/08/20	-		444	156	Application
	EL 33379	Brema Resources Pty Ltd	100%	09/11/22	04/07/23	03/07/29	132	42	Granted
Frewena	EL 32500	Brema Resources Pty Ltd	100%	25/08/20	27/05/21	26/05/27	396	125	Granted
Buchanan	EL 32497	Brema Resources Pty Ltd	100%	18/08/20	27/05/21	26/05/27	365	116	Granted
	EL(A) 34243	Brema Resources Pty Ltd	100%	28/11/25			716	221	Application
Outstation	EL(A) 32409	Brema Resources Pty Ltd	100%	28/04/20	-		144	46	Application
Kelly Well	EL(A) 32398	Brema Resources Pty Ltd	100%	24/03/20	-		254	81	Application
TOTAL							**2,875**	**922**	

APPENDIX 4: Drillhole locations and Significant Intersections mentioned in this release (North Arunta Project)

Prospect	Operator	Hole_ID	Type	NAT_Grid_ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip°	Azi° (Mag)	Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Cu g/t
Kroda 2	Normandy	**KPD0028**	PERC	MGA94_53	377,329	7,669,126	455.41	-60	176	30	24	30	**6**	**3.50**	50
Kroda 2	Normandy	KPD0033	PERC	MGA94_53	377,029	7,669,250	456.03	-60	176	30	9	12	3	0.51	26
Kroda 2	Normandy	**KPD0035**	PERC	MGA94_53	377,029	7,669,281	456.04	-60	176	30	15	18	**3**	**3.87**	12
Kroda 2	Normandy	KPD0052	PERC	MGA94_53	376,430	7,669,540	456.97	-60	176	30	18	21	3	2.88	21
Kroda 2	Normandy	KPD0053	PERC	MGA94_53	376,429	7,669,556	456.98	-60	176	30	27	30	3	1.55	96
Kroda 2	Normandy	KPD0054	PERC	MGA94_53	376,329	7,669,561	456.93	-60	176	30	21	24	3	1.22	8
Emma	ABM	EMRC100006	RC	MGA94_53	376,028	7,668,347	486.9	-60	27	224	171	172	1	0.19	231
Emma	ABM	**EMRC100007**	RC	MGA94_53	377,387	7,668,185	485.9	-60	207	252	12	13	**1**	**0.50**	**470**
Kroda 1	Normandy	**KTRC0002**	RC	MGA94_53	378,430	7,667,410	459.89	-60	171	63	15	33	**18**	**0.32**	49
		Incl.									27	30	**3**	**0.79**	83
Kroda 1	Normandy	KTRC0006	RC	MGA94_53	378,830	7,667,229	458.87	-60	171	67	12	60	48	0.20	34
		Incl.									45	60	15	0.32	52
		Incl.									57	60	3	0.41	145
Kroda 1	Normandy	KTRC0010	RC	MGA94_53	378,629	7,667,329	459.44	-60	171	61	57	60	3	0.28	44

APPENDIX 5: Auger soil sampling results, Kurundi North (>10ppm Cu)

SampleID	NAT_East	NAT_North	Cu_ppm	Au_ppb	Bi_ppm	Ag_ppm	Co_ppm	Zn_ppm	Fe_pct
KRNDS016	500,000	7,771,500	29.2	0.6	0.2	0.03	3.8	7.8	1.4
KRNDS023	500,000	7,772,200	10.5	0.5	0.2	0.02	3.6	13.7	3.1
KRNDS034	500,000	7,773,300	10.8	0.5	0.1	0.03	7.9	9.4	1.9
KRNDS042	500,000	7,774,100	10.3	0.7	0.2	0.02	5.7	12.3	2.0
KRNDS043	500,000	7,774,200	11.5	0.5	0.2	0.02	6.1	14.0	2.2
KRNDS044	500,000	7,774,300	10.0	0.3	0.2	0.02	5.4	11.9	2.0
KRNDS045	500,000	7,774,400	10.1	0.5	0.2	0.02	5.3	13.4	2.0
KRNDS0835	501,500	7,772,800	10.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.05	6.0	11.0	2.3
KRNDS139	502,000	7,771,600	10.5	0.4	0.2	0.02	5.5	10.6	2.1
KRNDS140	502,000	7,771,700	11.3	0.4	0.3	0.02	6.2	13.8	2.5
KRNDS141	502,000	7,771,800	11.3	0.3	0.3	0.03	5.8	12.3	2.3
KRNDS142	502,000	7,771,900	12.1	0.3	0.3	0.03	6.2	13.7	2.4
KRNDS143	502,000	7,772,000	12.6	0.4	0.3	0.03	6.5	14.1	2.4
KRNDS144	502,000	7,772,100	11.1	0.3	0.4	0.03	5.9	13.5	2.3
KRNDS145	502,000	7,772,200	11.0	0.4	0.6	0.03	5.6	12.4	2.2
KRNDS146	502,000	7,772,300	11.2	0.4	0.5	0.04	6.4	12.0	2.9
KRNDS147	502,000	7,772,400	11.9	0.5	0.3	0.03	6.7	12.6	2.6
KRNDS148	502,000	7,772,500	10.5	0.3	0.4	0.04	5.1	10.4	2.4
KRNDS150	502,000	7,772,700	16.3	0.8	0.5	0.12	5.9	19.0	4.3
KRNDS163	502,000	7,774,000	19.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	8.0	18.3	3.9
KRNDS0864	502,500	7,771,600	10.8	<0.1	1.8	<0.05	5.0	10.0	5.1
KRNDS0865	502,500	7,771,700	11.4	<0.1	1.3	<0.05	6.1	10.0	3.5
KRNDS0866	502,500	7,771,800	10.2	<0.1	0.9	0.06	5.6	10.0	3.5
KRNDS0869	502,500	7,772,100	14.3	1	1.3	0.35	6.6	13.0	9.1
KRNDS0870	502,500	7,772,200	19.7	<0.1	0.9	0.44	5.7	10.0	9.0
KRNDS0871	502,500	7,772,300	10.3	<0.1	0.4	0.28	5.2	5.0	6.0
KRNDS204	503,000	7,771,000	10.3	0.4	4.3	0.17	3.6	8.4	6.2
KRNDS208	503,000	7,771,400	10.1	0.2	2.1	0.06	3.4	10.1	5.3
KRNDS210	503,000	7,771,600	18.9	0.4	11.9	0.36	3.4	8.4	11.1
KRNDS211	503,000	7,771,700	10.9	0.2	5.3	0.15	3.8	9.1	5.6
KRNDS212	503,000	7,771,800	11.7	0.3	4.3	0.16	4.7	8.9	6.0
KRNDS0891	503,500	7,770,600	15.7	<0.1	3.0	0.95	3.2	7.0	16.8
KRNDS0892	503,500	7,770,700	29.3	<0.1	5.2	2.3	3.7	7.0	30.4
KRNDS0893	503,500	7,770,800	34.2	<0.1	4.6	0.83	4.3	11.0	21.8
KRNDS0894	503,500	7,770,900	38.3	<0.1	21.2	1.47	17.2	8.0	28.8
KRNDS0895	503,500	7,771,000	77.9	<0.1	11.2	2	9.4	10.0	29.3
KRNDS0896	503,500	7,771,100	69.7	<0.1	15.6	2.47	7.8	16.0	31.0
KRNDS0897	503,500	7,771,200	10.2	<0.1	1.1	0.4	2.2	3.0	3.8
KRNDS0898	503,500	7,771,300	23.2	<0.1	14.0	1.95	2.7	7.0	25.4
KRNDS0899	503,500	7,771,400	31.3	<0.1	25.3	1.36	3.1	12.0	29.1
KRNDS0900	503,500	7,771,500	62.3	<0.1	33.0	1.61	9.5	9.0	32.0
KRNDS0901	503,500	7,771,600	22.7	<0.1	18.1	1.48	4.5	9.0	20.7
KRNDS0902	503,500	7,771,700	26.8	<0.1	18.0	1.38	4.8	5.0	24.6

SampleID	NAT_East	NAT_North	Cu_ppm	Au_ppb	Bi_ppm	Ag_ppm	Co_ppm	Zn_ppm	Fe_pct
KRNDS0903	503,500	7,771,800	15.6	<0.1	9.3	0.41	3.1	7.0	9.4
KRNDS0904	503,500	7,771,900	18.9	<0.1	9.3	0.46	4.2	7.0	9.9
KRNDS266	504,000	7,770,100	19.8	0.3	0.6	0.15	17.4	15.4	21.0
KRNDS267	504,000	7,770,200	15.3	0.6	0.9	0.24	4.7	3.9	19.6
KRNDS268	504,000	7,770,300	20.6	0.8	2.1	0.54	4.0	4.0	20.8
KRNDS269	504,000	7,770,400	33.8	0.5	3.0	0.28	9.4	4.7	18.0
KRNDS270	504,000	7,770,500	81.6	0.2	10.5	0.59	24.9	12.4	16.9
KRNDS271	504,000	7,770,600	46.5	0.4	5.4	0.27	3.8	4.5	18.4
KRNDS272	504,000	7,770,700	47.0	0.6	1.9	0.47	10.6	65.5	16.4
KRNDS273	504,000	7,770,800	124.4	0.5	0.4	0.23	19.7	1143.8	17.8
KRNDS274	504,000	7,770,900	69.0	0.4	0.4	0.27	23.5	155.8	15.4
KRNDS275	504,000	7,771,000	22.8	0.3	0.4	0.11	6.3	31.6	6.8
KRNDS282	504,000	7,771,700	16.5	0.2	0.4	0.48	6.3	7.6	6.7
KRNDS283	504,000	7,771,800	12.6	0.3	0.2	0.44	3.4	6.9	3.7
KRNDS284	504,000	7,771,900	10.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	3.9	6.6	3.3
KRNDS290	504,000	7,772,500	14.0	0.2	0.2	0.06	2.0	6.2	3.4
KRNDS291	504,000	7,772,600	41.9	0.2	0.2	0.12	2.8	6.9	7.9
KRNDS0921	504,500	7,770,000	12.2	<0.1	0.4	0.15	3.2	9.0	9.3
KRNDS0922	504,500	7,770,100	31.3	<0.1	0.6	0.26	2.6	7.0	24.9
KRNDS0923	504,500	7,770,200	11.2	<0.1	0.3	0.13	3.5	5.0	7.4
KRNDS0929	504,500	7,770,800	12.7	<0.1	0.2	0.24	2.8	8.0	4.5
KRNDS0930	504,500	7,770,900	29.5	<0.1	0.2	0.19	3.4	10.0	9.0
KRNDS0934	504,500	7,771,300	23.1	<0.1	0.1	0.39	1.2	4.0	2.0
KRNDS0935	504,500	7,771,400	136.6	1	3.8	0.07	4.9	6.0	22.1
KRNDS328	505,000	7,769,200	29.2	0.4	1.1	0.08	4.9	7.0	7.7
KRNDS329	505,000	7,769,300	16.1	2.1	1.0	0.12	4.1	7.1	9.9
KRNDS330	505,000	7,769,400	14.0	0.4	1.6	0.16	4.4	5.6	10.0
KRNDS331	505,000	7,769,500	29.7	0.6	0.8	0.31	11.5	15.0	16.8
KRNDS332	505,000	7,769,600	39.3	1.9	0.9	0.47	9.9	18.0	21.9
KRNDS333	505,000	7,769,700	30.7	0.5	0.4	0.25	17.8	32.8	14.8
KRNDS334	505,000	7,769,800	29.7	0.4	0.3	0.16	11.3	14.6	12.8
KRNDS336	505,000	7,770,000	11.6	0.2	0.2	0.07	7.6	12.0	6.7
KRNDS0952	505,500	7,768,600	10.6	<0.1	0.7	0.06	2.6	4.0	16.6
KRNDS0954	505,500	7,768,800	10.6	<0.1	1.7	0.05	1.9	5.0	7.1
KRNDS0957	505,500	7,769,100	11.9	<0.1	0.8	0.06	2.6	5.0	11.1
KRNDS0959	505,500	7,769,300	29.9	<0.1	2.0	0.2	6.7	9.0	15.4
KRNDS0960	505,500	7,769,400	19.0	<0.1	0.9	0.23	4.9	9.0	9.9
KRNDS0966	505,500	7,770,000	10.0	<0.1	0.3	0.09	3.6	8.0	5.6
KRNDS0968	505,500	7,770,200	15.0	<0.1	0.3	0.13	23.4	7.0	6.0
KRNDS0969	505,500	7,770,300	44.3	<0.1	0.4	0.37	20.7	14.0	12.4
KRNDS0970	505,500	7,770,400	11.4	<0.1	0.2	0.2	3.4	6.0	3.7
KRNDS0971	505,500	7,770,500	13.3	<0.1	0.3	0.5	13.3	4.0	5.1
KRNDS0972	505,500	7,770,600	16.7	<0.1	0.2	0.16	2.5	6.0	3.3
KRNDS410	506,000	7,768,800	71.9	0.4	0.9	0.1	23.8	19.7	18.4
KRNDS411	506,000	7,768,900	16.3	0.7	0.4	0.07	5.7	7.5	7.5

SampleID	NAT_East	NAT_North	Cu_ppm	Au_ppb	Bi_ppm	Ag_ppm	Co_ppm	Zn_ppm	Fe_pct
KRNDS412	506,000	7,769,000	24.5	0.7	0.8	0.17	30.2	13.3	13.3
KRNDS413	506,000	7,769,100	23.7	0.6	0.4	0.12	24.3	16.5	16.5
KRNDS415	506,000	7,769,300	14.0	1	1.0	0.66	4.1	11.0	15.4
KRNDS416	506,000	7,769,400	12.2	0.5	1.7	0.62	3.6	8.0	16.6
KRNDS417	506,000	7,769,500	12.3	0.6	0.7	0.35	4.6	7.8	10.8
KRNDS418	506,000	7,769,600	11.3	0.2	0.5	0.38	3.5	8.5	8.7
KRNDS419	506,000	7,769,700	36.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	18.5	28.0	14.4
KRNDS420	506,000	7,769,800	29.2	0.5	0.2	0.21	26.1	36.9	14.3
KRNDS421	506,000	7,769,900	28.2	1.8	0.4	0.28	9.7	22.7	13.9
KRNDS422	506,000	7,770,000	11.4	0.3	0.2	0.11	4.5	11.1	5.4
KRNDS0985	506,500	7,768,900	21.4	1	0.7	0.41	17.0	17.0	23.5
KRNDS0987	506,500	7,769,100	16.0	<0.1	0.6	0.25	9.0	14.0	17.5
KRNDS1006	506,500	7,773,400	17.1	<0.1	0.2	0.43	7.9	13.0	12.3
KRNDS1011	506,500	7,773,900	23.9	<0.1	0.4	0.7	9.8	16.0	12.8
KRNDS1012	506,500	7,774,000	24.2	<0.1	0.3	0.77	12.9	14.0	10.7
KRNDS1013	506,500	7,774,100	16.9	<0.1	0.3	0.26	3.3	8.0	9.9
KRNDS1014	506,500	7,774,200	85.2	<0.1	1.1	0.12	28.4	18.0	21.2
KRNDS1015	506,500	7,774,300	23.4	<0.1	0.4	0.05	5.3	6.0	22.3
KRNDS1016	506,500	7,774,400	10.6	<0.1	0.3	<0.05	4.1	5.0	8.1
KRNDS496	507,000	7,768,800	11.9	0.4	0.3	0.07	4.9	9.0	7.4
KRNDS498	507,000	7,769,000	31.0	1.6	0.3	0.08	35.8	41.1	23.5
KRNDS500	507,000	7,769,200	10.9	0.4	0.2	0.07	4.8	13.5	5.9
KRNDS573	508,000	7,767,900	12.8	0.7	0.7	0.45	6.8	8.1	8.6
KRNDS595	508,000	7,770,100	11.9	0.4	0.2	0.02	7.3	14.4	2.1
KRNDS691	509,000	7,771,100	14.2	1.4	0.2	0.02	4.4	10.1	1.7
KRNDS700	509,000	7,772,000	10.1	0.7	0.2	0.02	4.8	9.1	2.0
KRNDS733	510,000	7,766,700	10.0	0.3	0.2	0.02	5.1	8.4	2.0
KRNDS735	510,000	7,766,900	10.2	0.3	0.2	0.01	4.9	8.4	2.1
KRNDS741	510,000	7,767,500	10.1	0.3	0.2	0.01	4.4	7.7	2.0
KRNDS752	510,000	7,768,600	11.0	0.3	0.2	0.02	4.0	7.6	2.2

APPENDIX 6a: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 East Tennant Ridge

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Auger soil samples at Kurundi North were collected from below the natural surface at a depth of approximately 1m in soil covered areas or refusal. Soil samples weighing approximately 300 to 400 grams were collected in small bags and submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth for preparation and analysis. • Anomalous (>10ppm Cu) soil sample locations and results are tabulated in Appendix 5). • A small charge was digested using a four-acid aqua regia digest and samples analysed using ICP-MS for a 53 element package, with addition of the 12 light Rare Earth Elements. In addition, a 50g charge was taken for fire assay for gold (Au). • No historical drilling in the East Tennant Ridge Project areas.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).*	• No historical drilling in the East Tennant Ridge Project areas.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *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.*	• No historical drilling in the East Tennant Ridge Project areas.
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.*	• No historical drilling in the East Tennant Ridge Project areas. • No rockchip sampling reported in this release.
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 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,*	• No historical drilling in the East Tennant Ridge Project areas.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Soil samples were prepared by Intertek Genalysis in Darwin and analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. The sample analysis uses a Four Acid multielement package 4A/MS and a rare earth element 4A/MSR finish. Gold was analysed using Fire Assay FA50MS • Elements assayed included: Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr • The Intertek Genalysis lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analysis. • Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No historical drilling in the East Tennant Ridge Project areas.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Auger soil sample locations were logged using a hand-held GPS (AMG94, Zone 53).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No historical drilling in the East Tennant Ridge Project areas.
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.*	• Auger sample holes were vertical.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were despatched by secure transport to Intertek Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits conducted or necessary of auger soil sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Sabre Resources Ltd (Sabre) has entered into an agreement to acquire 80% of Brema Resources Pty Ltd (Brema), the owner of the East Tennant Ridge Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) projects. • Tenement details are shown in Appendix 3.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical mineral exploration within the granted tenement areas has been minimal with no recorded drilling or geochemical sampling. • The only exploration of significance in the vicinity of the Kurundi North project area, granted EL32495, was conducted by Geopeko (AP3391) from 1971-1972, which comprised detailed geological mapping of the Mosquito Creek area, which covers the western part of EL32495 (Williams 1972). This mapping confirms the geological mapping conducted by the Northern Territory Geological Survey and indicated the presence of Warramunga Formation, ironstone and Proterozoic granites similar to those mapped in the TCMF. • Historic exploration in the vicinity of the Buchanan project area, granted EL32497 and Frewena Dam EL32500, was focussed on the search for phosphate, diamonds and uranium. Minor desktop exploration was conducted for base metals. Five percussion drill holes were drilled in the tenement area to depths not exceeding 62m. No holes penetrated to basement. • The MinEx CRC National Drilling Initiative (NDI) conducted a 10-hole diamond drilling campaign in the East Tennant area during 2020. Two of these diamond drill holes (NDIBK04 and NDIBK07) are located west of EL32497 and intersected basement lithologies at depths of approximately 160m and 85m, respectively. In NDIBK04 basement comprised the strongly deformed Proterozoic Alroy Formation (interpreted to be similar to the Warramunga Formation) that contained anomalous copper, lead and zinc, which is interpreted to be skarn-related, with pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite veins. In addition, hematite alteration is evident (information derived from NDI Campaign 1: East Tennant - Minex (minexcrc.com.au)). • The intersection in NDIBK04 of the equivalent to the Warramunga Formation, with anomalous copper, lead and zinc as well as hematite alteration, immediately along strike of the structural corridor that passes into EL32497 is highly significant. This highlights the prospectivity of this basement target and the associated gravity high features for Tennant Creek style IOCG deposits in the Buchannan tenements. • Exploration carried out by Brema Resources on the **Kurundi North EL32495** included: **Gravity Surveying** Detailed gravity surveying in 2023 included 1,087 new gravity stations on a 1,000m (E-W) by 100m (N-S) grid was undertaken during the previous reporting period within an area coinciding within the targeted magnetic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		high responses. The gravity survey was designed to detect high density, iron- bearing rock types in the Warramunga Fm extending beneath the Georgina Basin. The 1,000m x 100m gravity survey provided much more detailed data compared with previous 5km x 5km spaced stations. Imagery from the detailed gravity survey generated higher-density, WNW-ESE trending gravity highs broadly coincident with the magnetic anomalies. **Detailed Drone Magnetics Surveying (2023)** An airborne drone-magnetics survey was conducted by Ridge in 2023 during the previous reporting period within an area coinciding within the targeted magnetic high responses. The survey was carried out on 100m line spacing (N-S lines), 1,000m tie-line spacing (E-W) and 25m height for 1,090 line km. The magnetics data derived from the survey was processed and imaged. The total magnetic intensity (TMI) imagery shown in Figure 4, shows better definition of the magnetic anomalies in E32495. The new detailed magnetic image shows the WNW-ESE corridor of magnetic highs that a broadly coincident with the gravity anomalies, confirming the likelihood that they represent buried magnetic and higher density iron-enriched (ironstone) zones in concealed Warramunga Formation. **Auger Soil Sampling and Geochemical Analysis** Brema carried out a program on 500m x 100m spaced infill lines. A total of 890 samples were collected and analysed for the same element suite at Intertek in Perth (53 elements, four acid digest (Aqua Regia), ICP-MS package) as previous samples reported in the 2024 report. The northwest-southeast trending corridor of highly anomalous Cu (see Figure 10, and 11 below) with supporting Zn, Bi, Co, Ag +/- Au, Sb, was defined. The strongest anomalies (up to 136.6ppm Cu with anomalous Bi, Ag, Co, Zn and Pb) form a northwest-southeast trend which correlates with an interpreted NW-SE trending structure associated with a magnetic low / remnant negative which crosses the gravity-ironstone trend under cover. The combined soil sampling results (Cu) are plotted on Figure 4 and anomalous results (>10ppm Cu) tabulated in Appendix 5). • Exploration carried out by Brema Resources on the **Buchanan EL32497** included: **Detailed Gravity Surveying and Modelling** Anomalous regional gravity features previously identified in wide spaced government gravity surveying data were enhanced by infill gravity surveying that Brema contracted requested the Northern Territory Geological survey to carry out under an industry infill agreement. The infill gravity surveying was conducted where the anomalous gravity features were coincident with magnetic anomalies, and where SEEBASE data indicated that cover of the basement was the least significant.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The gravity data was imaged (Figure 5) and inversion modelling carried out . **Airborne Magnetics** Brema carried out detailed drone-based magnetic surveys totalling 875-line km. The survey was designed to collect detailed magnetic data over significant gravity anomalies recently identified, which are also coincident with regional magnetic survey data.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The East Tennant Ridge (Brema) tenements lie within a highly prospective corridor for iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG)deposits - the East Tennant Ridge (see Figure 1 and 2). • In 2021 a mineral prospectivity project led by Geoscience Australia (GA) – (the MinexCRC) identified a new, highly-prospective Paleoproterozoic basement corridor extending east of the world-class Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF) (past production 25Mt @ 6.9 g/t Au - 5.5Moz, 2.8% Cu - 700kt Cu), beneath shallow cover. • Brema Resources took first mover advantage to peg the key geophysical targets within this corridor, each of which has the potential to host a repeat of the endowment of the Tennant Creek Cu-Au field and/or a major IOCG deposit. The Key Prospects include: • Kurundi (North) Prospect: 1,000km2 tenement holding 80km along strike from Tennant Creek Mineral Field with untested ironstone hosted copper-gold geophysical and geochemical footprint under shallow cover. • Buchanan Prospect: large, gravity-magnetic target zone with IOCG geophysical signature in major fault zone at “spine” of East Tennant Ridge. Along strike from MinexCRC copper-sulphides in drilling, no previous work. • Frewena Dam Cu Prospect: high-grade copper at surface in sedimentary rocks overlying gravity-magnetic structures in basement, possible Cu leakage from a buried IOCG or Tennant Creek style mineralised system. • The style of minerlisation taregeted within the East Tennant Ridge tenements is copper-gold mineralised iron-enriched (ironstone) zones within Warramunga formation or equivalent - analogous to the ironstone hosted Cu-Au (Bi, Ag) ore-bodies at Tennant Creek (e.g. Warrego, White Devil, Bluebird and/or more significant IOCG systems of the Olympic Dam style.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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*
		• No historical drilling in the East Tennant Ridge Project areas.
		• Appendix 5 includes auger soil sample locations and analytical results for significant elements at Kurundi North.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 (e.g., 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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No historical drilling in the East Tennant Ridge Project areas.
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 (e.g., down hole length, true width not known').*	• No historical drilling in the East Tennant Ridge Project areas.
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.*	• Figure 1 includes the regional location of East Tennant Ridge tenements with summary of geology, mineralisation occurrences and prospect locations. • Figure 2 shows the regional location of East Tennant Ridge tenements on total magnetic intensity image, with mineralisation occurrences and prospect locations. • Figure 3 is an enlargement showing proximity of the Kurundi North project with Tennant Creek showing structural interpretation on total magnetic intensity image, with mineralisation occurrences and prospect locations. • Figure 4 shows Kurundi North project detailed drone magnetics imagery and auger copper soil anomalies and sample locations with structural interpretation. • Figure 5 shows Buchanan Project, detailed gravity anomalies representing basement targets for IOCG deposits.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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 auger soil samples assayed are reported for the multielements of interest (see Appendix 5 for auger soil locations and results).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Exploration carried out by Brema Resources on the **Kurundi North EL32495** included: **Gravity Surveying** Detailed gravity surveying in 2023 included 1,087 new gravity stations on a 1,000m (E-W) by 100m (N-S) grid was undertaken during the previous reporting period within an area coinciding within the targeted magnetic high responses. The gravity survey was designed to detect high density, iron- bearing rock types in the Warramunga Fm extending beneath the Georgina Basin. The 1,000m x 100m gravity survey provided much more detailed data compared with previous 5km x 5km spaced stations. Imagery from the detailed gravity survey generated higher-density, WNW-ESE trending gravity highs broadly coincident with the magnetic anomalies. **Detailed Drone Magnetics Surveying (2023)** An airborne drone-magnetics survey was conducted by Ridge in 2023 during the previous reporting period within an area coinciding within the targeted magnetic high responses. The survey was carried out on 100m line spacing (N-S lines), 1,000m tie-line spacing (E-W) and 25m height for 1,090 line km. The magnetics data derived from the survey was processed and imaged. The total magnetic intensity (TMI) imagery shown in Figure 4, shows better definition of the magnetic anomalies in E32495. The new detailed magnetic image shows the WNW-ESE corridor of magnetic highs that a broadly coincident with the gravity anomalies, confirming the likelihood that they represent buried magnetic and higher density iron-enriched (ironstone) zones in concealed Warramunga Formation. **Auger Soil Sampling and Geochemical Analysis** Brema carried out a program on 500m x 100m spaced infill lines. A total of 890 samples were collected and analysed for the same element suite at Intertek in Perth (53 elements, four acid digest (Aqua Regia), ICP-MS package) as previous samples reported in the 2024 report. The northwest-southeast trending corridor of highly anomalous Cu (see Figure 10, and 11 below) with supporting Zn, Bi, Co, Ag +/- Au, Sb, was defined. The strongest anomalies (up to 136.6ppm Cu with anomalous Bi, Ag, Co, Zn and Pb) form a northwest-southeast trend which correlates with an interpreted NW-SE trending structure associated with a magnetic low / remnant negative which crosses the gravity-ironstone trend under cover. The combined soil sampling results (Cu) are plotted on the map below (Figure 4). • Exploration carried out by Brema Resources on the **Buchanan EL32497** included: **Detailed Gravity Surveying and Modelling** Anomalous regional gravity features previously identified in wide spaced government gravity surveying data were enhanced by infill gravity surveying that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Brema contracted requested the Northern Territory Geological survey to carry out under an industry infill agreement. The infill gravity surveying was conducted where the anomalous gravity features were coincident with magnetic anomalies, and where SEEBASE data indicated that cover of the basement was the least significant. The gravity data was imaged (Figure 5) and inversion modelling carried out . **Airborne Magnetics** Brema carried out detailed drone-based magnetic surveys totalling 875-line km. The survey was designed to collect detailed magnetic data over significant gravity anomalies recently identified, which are also coincident with regional magnetic survey data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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.*	• At **Kurundi North**, the Company plans to carry out geochemical drilling, initially with aircore drilling and tailed by RC drilling to test the auger soil sampling geochemical anomalies and into the gravity-magnetic ironstone-copper-gold targets in the Warramunga Formation bedrock. Follow-up drilling including RC and diamond drill-core will be planned subject to the results of the geochemical drilling programs. • The next step at the **Buchannan** Project is to carry out up to two pre-collared diamond drillholes through the Georgina Basin sediments to test the coincident magnetic-gravity targets for a major hydrothermal IOCG mineralised system in the Proterozoic basement. • Copper mineralisation identified at surface at **Frewena Dam**, associated with malachite (copper-carbonate) coated calcrete/silcrete nodules, will be sampled and evaluated. Auger soil sampling and detailed gravity and magnetics will be carried out, along with auger soil sampling, to generate deeper drilling targets for buried TCMF and/or IOCG targets at Frewena Dam.

APPENDIX 6b: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 North Arunta Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sabre Resources Ltd ("Sabre" or "SBR") has not yet undertaken any exploration activities at the North Arunta project ("Project"). • All data presented herein relate to past exploration activities completed prior to Sabre involvement. The primary information sources regarding the previous exploration activities are the owner of the tenements which is being acquired 80% by Sabre - North Tennant Minerals ("NTM"), previous announcements by ABM Resources NL ("ABM") – re-named Prodigy Gold Ltd ("Prodigy " or "PRX") and open file public records. • Previous exploration within the Project area prior to NTM was mainly undertaken by Newmont Asia Pacific Pty Limited and its precursor companies (North Flinders Mines Limited, Normandy NFM Limited and Poseidon Gold Limited) ("Historical Operator" or "Historical Operators"). Work by ABM (re-named Prodigy) was undertaken according to and reported under the JORC Code 2004. It is not known whether work undertaken by the Historic Operators was undertaken according to JORC Code 2004 or precursors, if any. • Sabre will be undertaking a full validation of the nature and quality of the previous work following the acquisition of NTM and the North Arunta Project. • Sampling undertaken prior to the date of this announcement was carried out under Prodigy, ABM and the Previous Operators' protocols and procedures and is assumed to be industry standard practice for the time. • Details regarding the historic sampling techniques prior to Prodigy/ABM (i.e., prior to 2010) are not readily available. However, assays and lithology reported by Historic Operators is consistent with results reported by Prodigy and ABM. Hence, historic data are considered representative and equivalent. • Historic gold assaying was by fire assay, but the specifics of the used techniques are not known. Field duplicates for RC drilling were taken approximately every 20-25 samples. No diamond duplicates were collected. Details of historical duplicates are not readily available. • Previous reverse circulation (RC) and percussion drilling at the Kroda Prospects (Kroda 1, 2 and, outside the tenements at Kroda-3, reported by ABM and Prodigy, involved taking 3m to 1m samples that were split into calico bags using a cone splitter. The full length of reported holes was sampled. Sampling by Prodigy and ABM was carried out under their respective prorotcols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • Information about the nature and quality of the sampling by Prodigy and ABM is subject to a detailed assessment by Sabre that will commence upon

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		agreement to acquire 80% of NTM and the North Arunta Project as announced today. • Aircore and percussion drilling by Prodigy and ABM was sampled as 3m composites by spear sampling the total reject to produce a 2-3kg composite sample. Prodigy Gold and ABM samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40 g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. • For RC holes (e.g. Emma) samples were assayed for gold as described above and is additionally assayed for a suite of 59 multi-element package using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit. • Historical Operators: Past explorers sampled the full length of each hole, except for some vacuum (VAC) holes, where only the end of hole bedrock was sampled. Sampling protocols for historical drilling are unknown. Assay details for Historical Operators work is not readily available.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).*	• RC drilling by ABM between 2011 and 2013 comprised Reverse Circulation (RC) holes at Kroda-3 (outside the tenements). The drilling was undertaken by Johansson Drilling using a RockDrill 1000. Holes were drilled with 5 3/4" diameter bit. • Historical Operators: Historical drilling by Poseidon Gold Ltd. comprised VAC in 1992, RC in 1993 and DD drilling in 1993 and 1994. RC and DD drilling were completed in 1993 and 1994 by a Longyear LM850 multi purpose rig. DD was HQ. VAC was completed by Tracey's Drilling in 1992 using a tractor mounted rig. Drilling information beyond type was not recorded in the historic exploration database • No comments can be made on the drilling types or techniques for activities undertaken by other the Historical Operators.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *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.*	• ABM: Sample recoveries reported by ABM and Prodigy were generally 90%-100%, though occasional near surface samples had recoveries of 50%. • Historical Operators: Historic drilling recoveries are unknown. • With sample recoveries of >90% by ABM and Prodigy it is unlikely due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. Dust suppression on the RC rig reduced the potential of fine material loss. • Historical Operators: It is unknown whether any relationship existed between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred.
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)*	• Historical Operators: Historical drill hole data include information on lithology, weathering, alteration, ore mineral content and veining. • Logging is assumed to have been qualitative. Historic Operators: Not all holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	A detailed review of the historic drilling data will be undertaken by Sabre upon acquisition.
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 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.*	• ABM and Prodigy RC samples were split with a 12.5:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. • Historical Operators: Drilling information beyond type was not recorded in the database acquired for the project so no comments can be made on the historic sampling techniques.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Soil samples were prepared by Intertek Genalysis in Darwin and analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. The sample analysis uses a Four Acid multielement package 4A/MS and a rare earth element 4A/MSR finish. Gold was analysed using Fire Assay FA50MS • Prodigy and ABM: All samples were analysed for gold by ALS in Perth. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g was retained for fire assay, which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. In addition, downhole chip samples were wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. • Historical Operators: It is assumed that the procedures applied by Historical Operators were industry standard for the time. Historic assaying was by fire assay, but the specifics of the used techniques are not known. VAC samples were sent to ALS in Alice Springs, RC and DD samples to Amdel Laboratories in Darwin and soil samples analysed at the Normandy Poseidon Lab in Perth. • ABM: RC field duplicates were taken every 50 samples and had a blankor standard inserted every 50 samples. Blank material was sourcedfrom a quarry in Alice Springs. This material matches that previouslyused as a flush material by ALS in Alice Springs. Three certified standards acquired from GeoStats Pty Ltd, with different gold grade and lithology, were also used. • Historical Operators QAQC procedures unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• ABM and Prodigy: Primary data were compiled into an Excel spreadsheet and the drilling data were imported in the Maxwell Data Schema (MDS) version 4.5.1. The interface to the MDS used is DataShed version 4.5 and SQL 2008 R2 (the MDS is compatible with SQL 2008-2012 – most recent industry versions used). This interface integrates with LogChief and QAQCReporter 2.2, as the primary choice of data capture and assay quality control software. DataShed is a system that captures data and metadata from various sources, storing the information to preserve the value of the data and increasing the value through integration with GIS systems • Historical Operators Verification procedures unknown.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• GDA 1994 MGA Zone 53. Local grid coordinates and AMG Zone 53 coordinates used by Historic Operators were converted to MGA Zone 53 coordinates and are captured in the database inherited from ABM/Prodigy by NTM. • Historical Operators: Used a variety of local grids and AGD 1984 AMG Zone 53.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Historic explorers: VAC drilling was on an initial 100m x 25m grid with follow up RC and DD drilling on a nominal 50m x 25m grid in selected areas at Kroda and Emma. • The drilling completed by ABM and Historical Operators was early stage and has not been used to prepare any mineral resource estimates.
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.*	• ABM: The orientation of all RC drill lines was designed to intersect the mineralised 'Kroda shear' at a right angle or as close to a right angle as possible. The dominant drill azimuth was 180 degrees, approximately perpendicular to the targeted structural corridor. Historical Operators: Similar to ABM as for RC and DD drilling at Kroda-3 but unknown elsewhere. Historic VAC holes were vertical. • ABM: The mineralised 'Kroda shear' strikes approximately east-west and dips steeply to the north. Drilling to the south, as undertaken by ABM, therefore eliminated any potential bias and intersected mineralisation at roughly true widths. No orientation-based sampling bias was identified in the drilling data. The internal grade distribution within the shear is unknown. Historical Operators: No information
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• ABM: Samples were transported from the rig to the field camp by ABM personnel. From where the samples were taken to ALS preparation facilities in Alice Springs. ABM personnel had no more contact with the samples once delivered to ALS in Alice Springs. Tracking sheets were set up to track the progress of the samples. The preparation facilities use the laboratory's standard chain of custody procedure. • Historical Operators: No information. Whilst assay

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		data are available for all historic downhole intervals no attempt appears to have been made by the Historic Operators to retain any pulps or rejects or any of the original chips or core.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• ABM: Conducted a lab visit to ALS laboratory facilities in Perth in 2011 and found no faults. QA/QC review of laboratory results shows that ABM sampling protocols and procedures were generally effective. • Historical Operators: No information. No audits conducted or necessary of auger soil sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Sabre Resources Ltd (Sabre) has entered into an agreement to acquire 80% of NTM, the owner of the North Arunta Gold Projects. • Tenement details are shown in Appendix 3. • No environmental concerns have been identified to date. An EPBC Act Protected Matters Report for the North Arunta Project and surrounding area dated 12 December 2017 identified no issues regarding any World Heritage Properties, National Heritage Places, Wetlands of International Importance or Listed Threatened Ecological Communities. • The tenements comprising the North Arunta Project are in good standing with the NT DPIR. • No impediments are known by Sabre to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold mineralisation within the North Arunta Project was first recognised by Poseidon Gold Limited in the 1990s as part of an exploration program entailing surface geochemistry and shallow lines of VAC drilling. Normandy and Newmont Asia Pacific subsequently conducted exploratory work on the project with the last recorded drilling (prior to ABM) completed in 2009. • Historical exploration work provided the foundation on which Sabre assessed the projects. ABM completed RC holes between mid-2011 and late 2012. No further exploration work was undertaken within the Project area since late 2012. • Mineral exploration over the North Arunta tenements area has not been systematic, due in part to the lack of outcrop of the Proterozoic target units due to the prevalence of Quaternary aeolian sands cover. • The majority of exploration was carried out under various joint ventures managed by Normandy-Poseidon (Poseidon Gold) between 1988 and 2002, then by Newmont, after its takeover of Normandy from 2002 to 2010. This included detailed detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys, ground-based gravity surveys and detailed regional regolith mapping as well as reconnaissance soil sampling programs, and targeted geochemical vacuum and/or RAB drilling. This was followed by prospect scale evaluation focused within a corridor of gold mineralisation (the Kroda Corridor) identified through soil sampling, which extends from within the Company's North Arunta tenements (EL33935) for over 25km strike-length in a southeasterly direction. • Prospect scale evaluation included Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys and reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling which intersected significant gold mineralisation outside the Project area at Kroda 3 (up to 8m @ 11.72g/t Au in RC drilling), NW Petricks (6m @ 1.6g/t Au in RC drilling) and Tiptop (3m at 2.34 g/t Au in RC drilling). • These programs also identified significant gold mineralisation within the southeastern part of the Company's current EL33935 at Posgold's Anomaly C2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(Kroda 2) – where highly anomalous vacuum drilling anomalies of up to 1.53 g/t Au produced RAB drilling intersections within a 1km strike-length zone including 9m @ 1.6 g/t incl. 3m @ 3.87 g/t Au from 9m in KPD-035 and 6m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 24m to EOH of in KPD-028. Broad highly anomalous intersections were also produced from RC drilling at Anomaly C3 (Kroda 1) including 18m @ 0.32 g/t Au incl. 3m @ 0.79 g/t Au from 15m in KTRC-002 and 48m @ 0.18 g/t Au incl. 3m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 12m in KTRC-6 (Figure 7). • Other work by Posgold in 1994 to 1997 included vacuum drilling of coincident gravity and magnetic anomalies at the Baxters prospect, at the western end of the company's EL33649 and within EL34142. The vacuum drilling generally failed to intersect bedrock, except for clay-altered pegmatite and granite, but weakly anomalous Au, As, Cu, Pb and Zn was intersected in silcrete and hematite clay. • In December 2009 ABM Resources NL (later re-named Prodigy Gold) acquired a large portfolio of tenements from Newmont, including the area covered by the North Arunta tenements. ABM carried out a review of all previous exploration then followed up specific prospects, including further drilling of the Kroda 3 prospect, 3km southeast of the Company's tenements, which produced significant high-grade intersections including 12m @ 15.69 g/t Au in KRRC100013 and 3m @ 11.83 g/t Au in KRRC100004. These intersections are associated with quartz and arsenopyrite in sheared meta-sediments/biotite schist and dolerite of the Lander Formation (equivalent to the Ooradidgee Group. • A regional airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey during 2012 detected a 2km long x 50m wide EM conductor centred 2km along strike to the northwest of Kroda 1 (C3), named Emma Prospect. The EM anomaly was tested with 9 RC holes targeting a sulphide conductor. Wide intervals of sulphide, mostly pyrite, mineralisation were intersected which included anomalous gold (to 31m @ 0.048 g/t Au incl. 1m @ 0.5 g/t Au) and copper (11m @ 120ppm Cu incl. 1m @ 470ppm Cu). • In 2013 a program of detailed geological mapping was carried out by L.C. Vandenberg focused on the Kroda corridor extending from Pertricks prospect in the southeast, and extending for over 14km westnorthwest of the gold prospects at Kroda 2 (Anomaly C2) and Kroda 1 (Anomaly C3) on inferred extensions of the Kroda Shear Zone in an area of predominantly Quarternary cover (red soil and aeolian plains and dunes). Surface sampling within this corridor located gold mineralised quartz veining grading up to 3.73 g/t Au, 800m northwest of Kroda 1 (see Figure 14). • A program of soil sampling was carried out over the northwestern extensions of the Kroda corridor (within the company's EL33935), which defined a broad area of anomalous gold, supported by pathfinders, including a 10km x 6km As anomaly with smaller Cu, Sb, Pb, Au anomalies at the Tusla Prospect, 15km northwest of Kroda 1 (Bruce, 2018) (see Figure 14). • In 2013 ABM focused on developing their "Old Pirate" gold discovery in the Tanami region and no further on-ground work was carried out within the Kroda Corridor

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		until Gladiator Resources entered into a joint venture over the entire tenement package in 2018. • Gladiator carried out an extensive review of all previous exploration, re-processed geophysical data (magnetics, radiometrics, gravity, EM and IP) and reviewed and re-contoured previous soil geochemistry. The geophysical imagery was interpreted and combined with field mapping by Vandenberg to produce a basement geology and structural interpretation for the entire North Arunta area. • The Gladiator review highlighted the multi-element soil anomalies extending over 14km westnorthwest of the gold prospects at Kroda 2 (Anomaly C2) and Kroda 1 (Anomaly C3) and recommended further work be conducted on the Tusla prospect. • However, on the ground work was focused only on the Kroda 3 and Kroda 4 prospects, outside the Company's current tenements. This work included an extensive IP survey which defined a series of Ip anomalies along the 2km trend. These anomalies were tested with RC drilling, producing anomalous but sub-economic gold intersections. Further drilling of the Kroda 3 discovery including a diamond drilling intersection of 9m @ 11.5 g/t Au from 62m in KDD001. • In 2019 to 2020 Gladiator gradually withdrew from the joint ventures with Prodigy Gold and no further on-ground work was conducted on the tenements. • Prodigy Gold relinquished their tenements over a period from 2022 to October 2023 and North Tennant Minerals successfully applied for the current tenement group, including following a moratorium, which expired on 16th November 2023.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kroda prospects lie along the northern margin of the Willowra gravity ridge, which marks the northern edge of the Arunta orogen. To the north Cambrian Wiso basin sediments fill a down thrown basin formed by reverse faulting along the northern edge of the Arunta Orogen. South of the Willowra gravity ridge the metasedimentary rocks of the Arunta Orogen are believed to be the Lander Rock Formation, which have been metamorphosed to amphibolite to granulite facies. To the west, in the Granites-Tanami orogen, large orogenic gold deposits have been discovered and mined at The Granites Gold Mine, Dead Bullock Soak and the Tanami Mine. These deposits are hosted by the Dead Bullock Formation, Mount Charles Formation and Killi Killi Formation of the Paleoproterozoic Tanami Group. • According to Newmont Asia Pacific (2009, unpublished information memorandum), the Kroda prospects are hosted by rocks of the Ooradidgee subgroup. Hatches Creek Felsic volcanic rocks are evident along the northern margin of the Arunta Orogen between Kroda and Harrison. The Bullion Schists host a number of small mineralised prospects in the east of the tenement package and the Home of Bullion copper-lead-zinc-silver gold prospect. • The Kroda prospects lie within a 10-20km wide band of imbricate fault bounded metasediment blocks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Detailed airborne magnetics flown by Newmont Asia Pacific in June 2007 shows tight folding of metasedimentary rocks and dolerites within the fault bounded blocks. Faulting appears to largely wrap around granite plutons in the vicinity of Waldron's and Harrison. Long east-west quartz ridges are a feature of the larger faults, it's likely that these structures were reactivated during later events such as the Alice Spring Orogeny and the quartz infill may date from these later events. • Information about the style of mineralisation encountered at the various prospects within the North Arunta Project is very limited. An ABM in-house review by Bagas (2010) classified Kroda-3 and other prospects as shear zone-hosted orogenic gold deposits similar in style to Coyote, Granites-Tanami orogen, Western Australia. • **Assessment by NTM and reviewed by Sabre** shows that the North Arunta Project tenements are underlain by the Proterozoic Hatches Creek and Ooradidgee Groups sedimentary and volcanic/volcanoclastic units which extend from an area of outcrop in the Crawford and Osbourne Ranges, southeast of the tenements, to a predominantly Cainozoic covered area in the majority of the North Arunta tenements. • The Hatches Creek Group and Ooradidgee Group meta-sediments include sandstone, siltstone and quartz-mica schist as well as volcanic/volcanoclastic units. • The Ooradidgee Group also occurs in the Tennant Creek Mineral Field, 140km to the north. At Tennant Creek the Ooradidgee Group overlies the Warramunga Formation which hosts the majority of the gold and copper-gold deposits in the region. The Bullion Schist underlays the Ooradidgeee Fm in the North Arunta area and is equivalent to the Warramunga Formation. • A strong NW-SE foliation is observed in the Hatches Creek and Ooradidgee Group units, paralleled by numerous quartz veins that define common NW trending ridges. • Reprocessed images of Normandy-Poseidon 100m line spacing aeromagnetics (Figures 6 and 7) shows the clear NW-trending strike of the Lower Proterozoic units which continue under cover throughout the tenements the area. The magnetics also shows the northwest trending interpreted fault/shear structures which host the Kroda corridor mineralisation continue under cover northwest of the gold and copper occurrences and prospects in the Kroda corridor. These fault structures continue northwest and intersect magnetic units within the tenements, which may represent iron-enriched sedimentary units in the Ooradidgee Group and/or underlying Bullion Schist, equivalent to the Warramunga Formation units at Tennant Creek, which are favourable hosts for gold and copper-gold mineralisation. The northwest trending fault structures and iron-enriched units under recent cover have not received sufficient previous exploration.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following*	• Summaries of all material pre-ABM drill holes were provided in an unpublished information memorandum

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	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* • *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.*	by Newmont Australia Pacific (2010). • Summaries of all material drill holes and an incomplete summary of significant historical results are reported in ASX releases by ABM dated 16 March 2010 and 27 September 2011. • Details of drilling and significant intersections and results within the North Arunta Project are provided in the current announcement in Appendix 4. • Full details of historical vacuum geochemical drilling and other drilling information that is not material to the understanding of the report is not included as it is subject to review and evaluation.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• ABM: Did not use weighted averaging techniques or grade truncations for reporting of exploration results. All reported assays have been length weighted with a nominal 0.2 g/t, 0.5 g/t and 1.0g/t gold lower cut-off. No upper cut-offs have been applied. Historical Operators: Unknown • No historical drilling in the East Tennant Ridge Project areas.
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 (e.g., down hole length, true width not known').*	• The orientation Percussion and RC drill holes completed to intersect the mineralised 'Kroda shear' was at a right angle or as close to a right angle as possible. The dominant drill azimuth was 180 degrees, approximately perpendicular to the targeted structural corridor. • ABM reported its drilling results against a 0.2, 0.5 and 1.0 cut-off grade. No topcuts were applied by ABM and results are downhole lengths. • Historical Operators also reported their results as downhole lengths. • Other prospects: Based on Project-wide geological mapping undertaken by Leon Vandenberg between 2001 and 2012 and the previous drilling recorded at the various prospects in the Project area, mineralisation is commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees). Where sufficient outcrop exists to inform planning, drill holes were angled in order to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. However, given the lack of detailed geological information, intersections were mainly reported on a downhole length basis.
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.*	• Figure 6 shows North Arunta Gold Project on re-processed Normandy Total Magnetic Intensity image with structural interpretation and prospects location. • Figure 7 shows North Arunta - Kroda Corridor max downhole gold drilling locations on TMI with structural interp and targets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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.*	• GDA 1994 MGA Zone 53. Local grid coordinates and AMG Zone 53 coordinates used by Historic Operators were converted to MGA Zone 53 coordinates and are captured in the database inherited from ABM/Prodigy by NTM. • Historic Operators: Used a variety of local grids and AGD 1984 AMG Zone 53. • Significant historical intercepts are tabulated in Appendix 4 and shown on Figure 7. • Other significant results in the area, including those outside the North Arunta Project highlighted in the release such as at Kroda 3 are reported in: *[2] Gladiator Resources Ltd (ASX:, 20 Feb 2018. Gladiator Acquires Highly Prospective North Arunta Project JV* *[18] ABM Resources Ltd (ASX:ABU). 8 March 2018. North Arunta JV Presentation.* *[19] Prodigy Gold Ltd (ASX:PRX), 15 October 2026. North Arunta JV Update.*
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.*	• The majority of exploration was carried out under various joint ventures managed by Normandy-Poseidon (Poseidon Gold) between 1988 and 2002, then by Newmont, after its takeover of Normandy from 2002 to 2010. This included detailed detailed aeromagnetic (100m line spacing – reprocessed by NTM – see Figures 6 and 7) and radiometric surveys, ground-based gravity surveys and detailed regional regolith mapping as well as reconnaissance soil sampling programs. • ABM Resources NL (later re-named Prodigy Gold) carried out a regional airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey during 2012 and detected a 2km long x 50m wide EM conductor centred 2km along strike to the northwest of Kroda 1 (C3), named Emma Prospect. • The data from the programs described above are historical in nature and Sabre is yet to complete a full validation of the nature and quality of the previous work undertaken within the North Arunta Project.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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 Kroda gold trend continues into the North Arunta tenements where significant historical gold intersections have been produced. • These gold intersections are associated with quartz veining and sulphides in shear zones which continue to the northwest under shallow cover within a 40km strike-length structural corridor within the North Arunta Project (see Figure 6). • Extensions of the mineralised corridor which hosts the high-grade Kroda 3 gold mineralisation extends for over 15km within the North Arunta tenements. Drill-ready targets are associated with immediate extensions of the Kroda 2 and Kroda 1 prospects where the significant historical gold intersections were produced (see Figure 7). • The extensions of the Kroda mineralised structural corridor continues under cover, where it intersects a series of large magnetic anomalies and faulted zones

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		which are interpreted to be iron-enriched/ironstone zones within the Bullion Schist – which is equivalent to the Warramunga Formation at Tennant Creek. • The intersection of these mineralised structures with the magnetic target zones represent, un-tested, gold and copper-gold (IOCG) targets in Proterozoic rocks interpreted to be analogous to the Warramunga Formation which hosts ironstone-copper-gold deposits at Tennant Creek (see Figure 7). • A major, untested, complex magnetic anomaly occurs directly along strike from the gold-bearing Kroda 1 and Kroda 2 fault structures where they are interpreted to intersect ironstone hosting Warramunga equivalent rock units (Figure 7). The magnetic anomaly zone shows evidence of de-magnetisation along the potentially mineralised structures. Detailed gravity surveying is required to define the ironstone zones and fine-tune drilling targets within this target zone. • An Environmental Management Plan (EML) is being submitted for approval from the NT government to carry out aircore and RC drilling programs within extensions along strike and at depth within the identified gold mineralised fault corridors within the North Arunta Project (see Figure 7). • Further detailed geophysical programs will also be carried out to define gold-copper sulphide targets along extensions of the identified gold mineralised structures. Further detailed magnetics and gravity programs will also define targets for Tennant Creek style ironstone associated gold and copper-gold deposits within the 40km zone of faulted magnetic anomalies within the tenements (see Figure 6).