

## **COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC MINERALISATION INTERCEPTED AT KASKARA**

- **Copper-lead-zinc mineralisation intercepted in drilling at Kaskara.**
- **Mineralisation is oxidised to depth.**
  - ▶ Major mineral is mottramite (copper-lead-zinc vanadate).
  - ▶ Indicative of copper-lead-zinc sulphide mineralisation at depth.
  - ▶ Strong, deep oxidation is similar to other deposits of the region.
- **Current drilling to continue through the present wet season (subject to access to site).**
- **A second phase of drilling is scheduled for 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2011.**

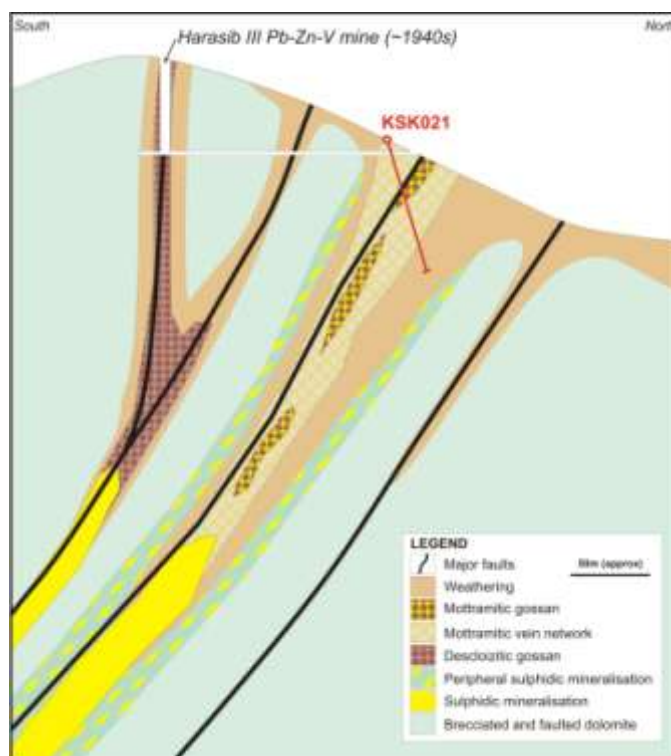
### **KASKARA DRILLING INTERCEPTS MINERALISATION**

Sabre is pleased to announce that oxidised disseminated and vein-hosted copper, lead and zinc mineralisation has been intercepted in diamond drilling at Kaskara. The mineralisation is of the same oxidised character as that exposed in the gossans and as vein sets at surface. Drilling confirms the down-dip extension of this mineralisation to depth.

The Company believes that we have intercepted the near-surface oxidised expression of deep-seated copper, lead and zinc sulphide mineralisation at Kaskara (Figure 1).

#### **Mineralisation style at Kaskara**

Mineralisation is clustered in an oxidised zone that is up to 30 m thick. Zones of hematitic material up to several metres thick, the same as that in the outcropping gossans, have been intercepted. However, most hematitic zones occur as clusters of thinner zones interspersed with networks of



**Figure 1** - Diagram of the Kaskara copper-lead-zinc mineralised system, showing relationship of the mottramitic gossans to expected sulphidic mineralisation at depth.

mottramitic veins.

Widespread occurrence of the copper-lead-zinc vanadate mineral mottramite confirms Tsumeb-style mineralisation at Kaskara. Scientific consensus is that these base-metal-bearing vanadate minerals can only form in the weathered portions of sulphide deposits.

At Kaskara, mottramite mineralisation commonly occurs in vein arrays or as clots. Irregularity of grade throughout the mineralised zones is common in the outcropping mottramitic gossans, and this irregularity is expected in the mineralised zones that have been drilled (Figure 2). It must be noted that assays from these weathered rocks will record copper, lead, and zinc grades that, whether high or low, are not expected to bear a close relationship to the grades of the parental sulphide mineralisation at depth.

Assay results are expected in the first quarter of 2011.



**Figure 2** - Mineralised rocks from drilling at Kaskara in drillhole KSK021. Gossanous zones (red-brown, top image) appear to be sporadically mineralised and can be correlated between surface and drill hole. Mottramite (yellow-green to black, bottom image) commonly occurs as clots and vein infills in the highly oxidised and brecciated rocks.

### **Weathering at Kaskara**

As expected, oxidised zones at Kaskara penetrate deep beneath the surface. This is a very positive sign that mineralisation at Kaskara may extend to considerable depth. Regionally, rocks of the Otavi Mountain Land are only weakly weathered. This is in sharp contrast to the ore deposits (e.g. Tsumeb, Abenab, Berg Aukas etc.) and their immediate surrounds which are preferentially weathered to several hundred metres beneath surface (the Tsumeb deposit

was weathered to around 900 m beneath surface). Weathering processes have typically upgraded resources at ore deposits in the Otavi Mountain Land.

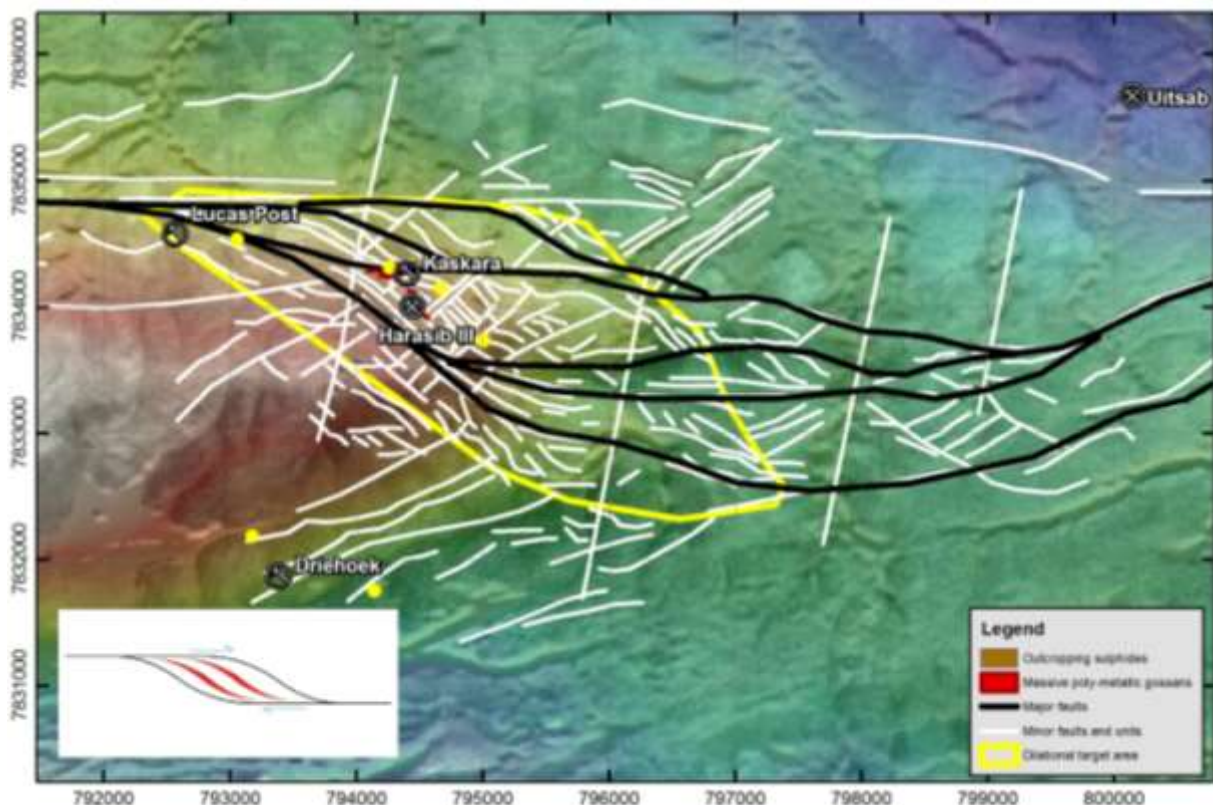
### DRILLING PROGRESS

Drilling progress has been slower than anticipated, with the rugged terrain at site and the broken nature of the ground hindering progress. Other delaying factors, including heavy rains and a bushfire caused by lightning strike, are associated with the start of the wet season. Given the high rate of lightning strikes in the Otavi Mountainland, the drillers are under orders to halt drilling at the first sound of thunder, as the drill rig is likely to act as an efficient lightning rod.

For safety reasons, the rate of drilling will most likely not increase in what are very trying and remote conditions.

### REGIONAL GEOPHYSICS INTERPRETATION

An initial interpretation of Sabre's recently acquired high-resolution regional aeromagnetic dataset shows that Kaskara is **located in a geological structure that is highly favourable for copper-lead-zinc mineralisation.**



**Figure 3** - Geophysical interpretation of the geology of the Kaskara area. Major faults (black) define a fault jog, with known mineralisation controlled by subordinate faults (white). Latest stage dextral (or right-lateral) movement resulted in dilation along these secondary faults. The yellow area shows the region most likely to host dilation-controlled mineralisation. The locations of Kaskara, Lucas Post, and the Driehoek prospects, along with the historic Harasib III and Uitsab mines, are shown. A simplified diagram of a fault jog undergoing dextral movement (insert) shows dilated zones (red) which are susceptible to mineralisation. Imagery is total magnetic intensity (north sun) 50% transparency over satellite imagery.

Kaskara is located within a dilational zone inside a jog on the east-west trending Uitsab Fault (Figure 3). Gossans, outcropping mineralisation and historic mine workings follow or lie directly

on northwest-trending dilational faults. These subordinate faults were opened to the influx of fluids under the stress regime prevailing at the time of mineralisation. **The total prospective area is now considered to be in excess of 6.5 square kilometres**, with the outcropping gossans forming only a small part of this area (Figure 3).

In exploration, dilational fault zones are amongst the most prospective of locations for mineralisation. Globally, many structurally controlled ore deposits of various commodities are located in fault jogs.

## **UPCOMING WORK**

An extensive programme of works is planned for the coming months. By following the trend of oxidised mineralisation to depth, in conjunction with targeted use of geophysical techniques, we aim to locate copper-lead-zinc sulphide mineralisation at depth beneath Kaskara.

### **Drilling into the wet season**

The wet season in the Otavi Mountain Land typically occurs from December to early March, but is highly variable both in its intensity and its duration. Depending on the intensity of the rains and the condition of the access tracks, the Company will aim to continue drilling throughout the wet season (minus a break for workers around Christmas and New Year). To date, conditions on the hill at Kaskara have been little affected by rains, but access to site can be an issue once the tracks are sodden.

Continuation of the programme will be constantly assessed subject to the prevailing environmental conditions. Should a hiatus be required, we will inform shareholders of the likely dates of that hiatus.

### **Downhole geophysics**

The Company believes that we have intercepted the near-surface oxidised expression of deep-seated copper, lead and zinc sulphide mineralisation at Kaskara but, at present, we cannot determine the absolute depth at which we might intercept significant sulphide mineralisation. We will trial a number of downhole geophysical techniques in the first quarter of 2011 that are aimed at assisting with definition of the distribution of mineralisation at depth.

### **Drilling at Kaskara in 2011**

Sabre will continue drilling at Kaskara into 2011. The extent of the second drill programme will be "results-driven" with regard to drilling, assay and geophysics results from the first programme. The Company is presently defining a drill programme for 2011.

Completion of the first phase of drilling is expected in the New Year. This initial programme was designed as a first-pass exercise to test the extension to depth of mineralisation at Kaskara.

A second programme of diamond drilling will start with the current sledge-mounted rig. Following the 2010/11 wet season, clearance of access on the plains leading to Kaskara and on the hill itself will allow for a second phase of more intense exploratory drilling. The new programme is likely to comprise up to 30 drill holes. The Company is also considering the possibility of two track-mounted rigs that have considerably more power than the present portable unit. This phase of drilling is likely to commence later in the second quarter of 2011.

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

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**Or consult our website:**

[www.sabresources.com](http://www.sabresources.com)

**Competent Person Declaration**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Matthew Painter of Sabre Resources Ltd, who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Painter has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Dr Painter consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

***About Sabre Resources Limited***

*Sabre Resources' ("Sabre") primary focus is the exploration and development of the Ongava Multi-Element Project in Namibia. Our licence contains more than 30 known copper, lead, zinc and vanadium occurrences, ranging from grass-roots prospects such as the Kaskara copper-lead-zinc play, through unmined deposits such as the Border and Driehoek lead-zinc deposits, to historic mine sites such as Harasib Claims and Uitsab. Gallium, germanium, silver and gold, are also highly prospective.*

*Based in Perth, Australia, Sabre will build value for shareholders through the definition of JORC compliant resources in this metal-rich region. Extensive exploration, management and corporate experience are combined in a lean company structure that aims to provide maximum return to shareholders.*

*Some of the minerals at Kaskara:*

*Mottramite  $PbCu(VO_4)(OH)$ : A secondary mineral frequently found principally in the oxidised zones of copper and lead-bearing base metal deposits.*

*Descloizite  $Pb(Zn,Cu)_2(VO_4)(OH)$ : A secondary mineral often found in the oxidised zones of base metal deposits. Common in the Otavi Mountain Land.*