

12 November 2008

The Manager
Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange Limited
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

DRILLING AT BORDER DEPOSIT RETURNS BROAD INTERCEPTS

Sabre Resources Ltd ('Sabre') is pleased to announce the receipt of the first assay results for diamond drilling at the Border lead-zinc deposit (Ongava Project, Namibia).

KEY POINTS

- ❖ **Lead and zinc mineralisation intersected over a coherent 71 metre thick interval, including:**
 - **BDRC0032D: 23 m @ 3.59% Pb+Zn from 71 m**
 - **BDRC0032D: 8 m @ 3.61% Pb+Zn from 99 m**
 - **BDRC0032D: 3 m @ 5.29% Pb+Zn from 112 m**
- ❖ **Mineralisation is open down-dip to the north and along strike to the east-northeast.**
- ❖ **Grade and thickness increase at depth, suggesting that drilling has intersected the upper margin of a significantly larger and higher-grade zone of mineralisation.**

Sabre has received assay results from the first batch of diamond drill core samples to be processed from the Border lead-zinc (Pb-Zn) deposit, on the Ongava Project in Namibia. The results are from holes BDDD0031 and BDRC0032D from Line 9 of the Border drill programme (Figure 1 below).

Sabre's first phase of drilling at the Ongava Project comprises 38 reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill holes covering the Border and Irvington prospects. The programme was designed to broadly define the distribution of base metal sulphide mineralisation at and around the Border deposit.

Border was discovered in the 1970s by Etosha Petroleum Ltd, with the original holes used to define an exploration target of:

12 million Tonnes @ 5-6% Lead (Pb) & Zinc (Zn)*.

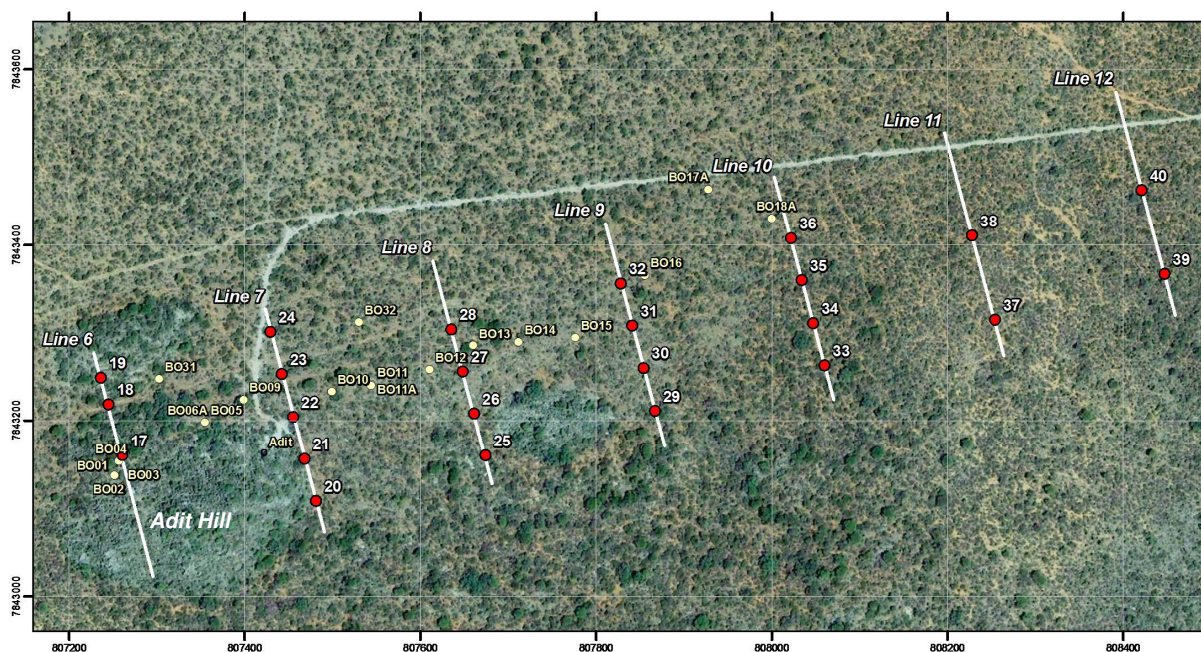


Figure 1 – Drill collar locations at Border. Collars for drill holes from the present round of drilling are shown as red dots, and 1970s drill collars are shown in pale yellow. Lines are 200 m apart.

* The potential quantity and grade of the Border deposit is conceptual in nature, as Sabre has determined that insufficient exploration has been undertaken to define a mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a mineral Resource. The 'exploration target' size is based upon deposit calculations undertaken by Etosha Petroleum Ltd (Border).

ASSAY RESULTS

Thick zones of mineralisation were intercepted on line 9 (Figure 2). Hole **BDRC032D** returned numerous intercepts over a broad, 71 metre thick interval. Results are detailed below:

Intercept summary for BDRC0032D

- ▶ **4 m @ 4.13% Pb+Zn (3.72% Pb, 0.41% Zn) & ~14g/t Ag from 55 m**
- ▶ **23 m @ 3.59% Pb+Zn (0.59% Pb & 3.00% Zn) from 71 m**, including:
 - 6 m @ 4.73% Pb+Zn (1.15% Pb & 3.58% Zn) from 71 m
 - 2 m @ 4.85% Pb+Zn (0.48% Pb & 4.37% Zn) from 79 m
 - 3 m @ 4.59% Pb+Zn (0.53% Pb & 4.05% Zn) from 83 m
 - 2 m @ 4.17% Pb+Zn (0.46% Pb & 3.71% Zn) from 87 m
 - 2 m @ 5.91% Pb+Zn (0.68% Pb & 5.24% Zn) from 92 m
- ▶ **8 m @ 3.61% Pb+Zn (1.62% Pb & 1.99% Zn) from 99 m¹**, including:
 - 2 m @ 4.12% Pb+Zn (1.39% Pb & 2.74% Zn) from 99 m
 - 3 m @ 5.06% Pb+Zn (2.88% Pb & 2.18% Zn) from 104 m¹
- ▶ **6 m @ 3.54% Pb+Zn (1.19% Pb & 2.35% Zn) from 112 m**, including:
 - 3 m @ 5.29% Pb+Zn (1.48% Pb & 3.81% Zn) from 112 m

Hole **BDDD0031** showed thinner zones of mineralisation up-dip of hole 32. Results include the following:

Intercept summary for BDDD0031

- ▶ **7 m @ 3.02% Pb+Zn (1.06% Pb & 1.95% Zn) from 29 m**, including:
 - 2 m @ 4.00% Pb+Zn (1.68% Pb & 2.32% Zn) from 29 m
 - 3 m @ 3.59% Pb+Zn (1.30% Pb & 2.29% Zn) from 33 m
- ▶ **3 m @ 4.13% Pb+Zn (0.25% Pb & 3.88% Zn) from 45 m**

¹ Sample 143972 (BDRC0032D 105-106m) was lost by the laboratory during processing. An estimate is provided by averaging grades derived from 104-105 m and 106-107 m.

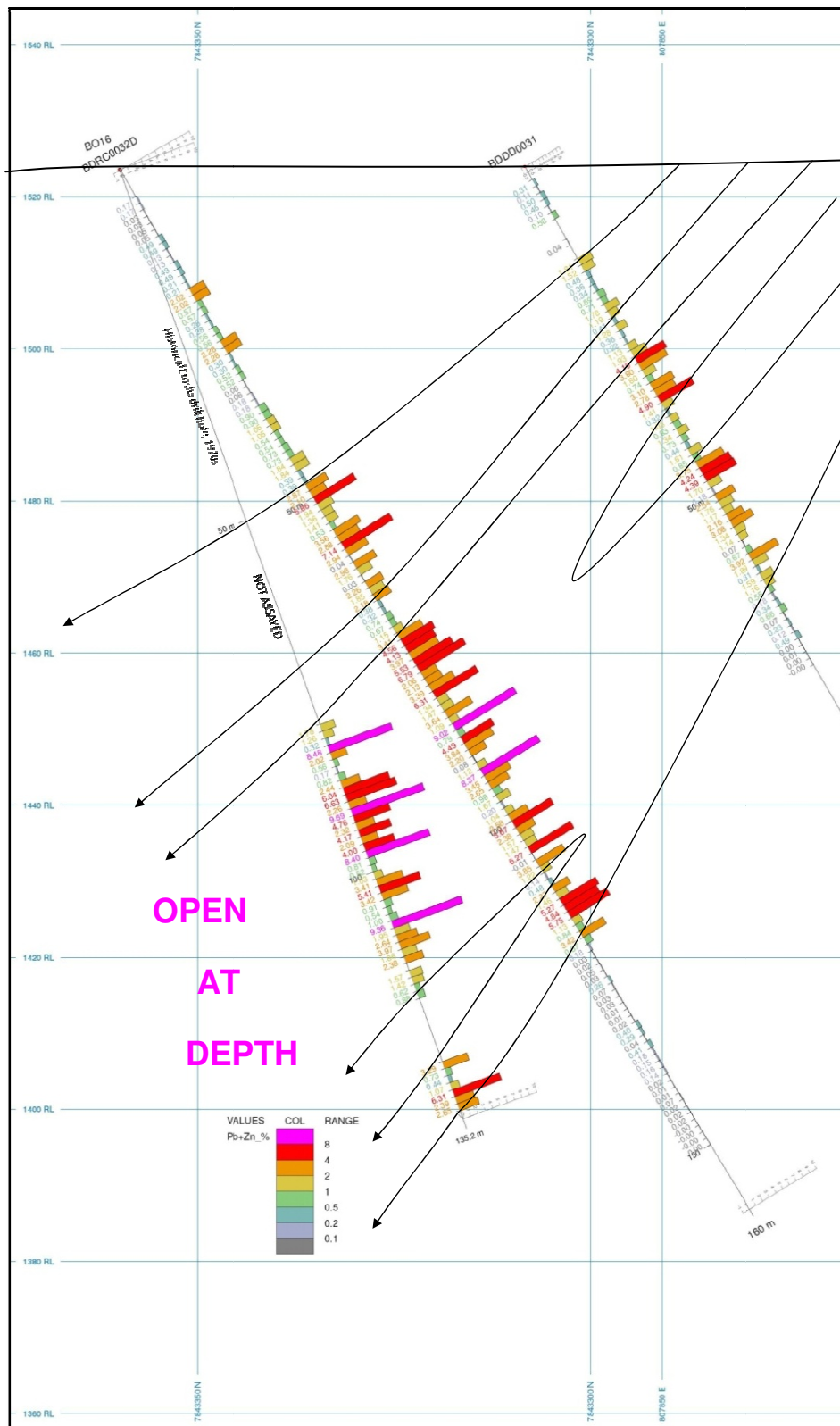


Figure 2 – Cross section of combined lead and zinc grades for Line 9 at Border, showing holes 31 and 32 from Sabre's current phase of drilling. Hole BO16 was drilled during previous exploration in the 1970s but accurately reflects the distribution of mineralisation at Border, showing increasing grade down-dip.

Correlation between holes 31 and 32 shows a sharp increase in grade and contained metal down-dip (Figure 2 above). Based on geological observation, it is unlikely that near-surface weathering is entirely responsible for the lower grades near surface. Rather, it seems that drilling has penetrated the **margin of a broader, higher-grade zone of mineralisation**. This hypothesis will require testing by a second phase of drilling.

COMPARISON TO HISTORICAL DATA

The compositing of historical 1970s drill hole results to 1 metre intervals (originally sampled at 1 foot intervals) was undertaken so that the older data is comparable with the new assay results. Historical drill hole BO16 is located off-section of line 9 (Figure 3 below). The newly-defined intercepts for BO16 show a further increase in grades down-dip and to the east-northeast.

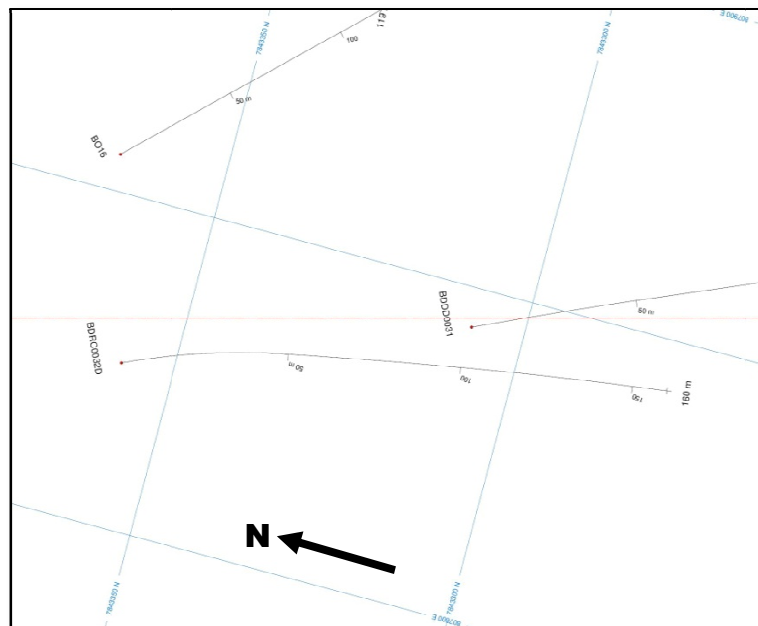


Figure 3 – Plan of drill collars and hole traces, showing the offset of BO16 from the Line 9 section (red line). Mineralisation intercepted in BO16 is down dip and along strike from that intercepted in BDR0032D (50 m grid).

In addition to defining new mineralisation, Sabre's drill programme has confirmed that the historical drilling by Etosha is representative of the mineralisation at Border, and verifies that the historical dataset is a valuable and accurate guide to the distribution of mineralisation at Border. It is therefore appropriate to report the composited intercepts for BO16, as follows:

Composited intercept summary for BO16

- ▶ **1 m @ 8.48% Pb+Zn from 82 m**
- ▶ **10 m @ 5.04% Pb+Zn from 88 m, including:**
 - 5 m @ 5.87% Pb+Zn from 88 m
 - 1 m @ 8.40% Pb+Zn from 97 m
- ▶ **3 m @ 4.08% Pb+Zn from 101 m**
- ▶ **4 m @ 4.48% Pb+Zn from 107 m**

The composited intercepts derived from historical drilling may not be used in any future resource calculations but provide a realistic guide for future drilling down-dip and along strike from hole 32.

SUMMARY & FUTURE EXPECTATIONS

Mineralisation at the Border deposit is completely open down-dip, suggesting that we are on the upper margin of a significantly larger and higher-grade zone of mineralisation. Historical and newly defined data indicate that grades increase substantially down-dip, varying from minor intercepts at and near surface to broad coherent zones of mineralisation from depths of around 20-60 m below surface (Figure 2).

Returned assay results for drill holes BDDD0031 and BDRC0032D on line 9 define a marked down-dip increase in grade and contained metal. On line 9, hole 32 is the northern limit of Sabre's first phase of drilling. Future drilling will be aimed down-dip and along strike from hole 32 to intercept the predicted higher grade zones of mineralisation.

Further diamond drill hole assay results from the first phase of drilling at Border are expected in the near future. Sabre looks forward to updating shareholders with these results as they become available.

Yours faithfully,

Norman Grafton
Company Secretary
Sabre Resources Ltd

For further information please contact:

Dr Matthew Painter – General Manager, Exploration or
Norman Grafton – Company Secretary

Phone (08) 9481 7833

Or consult our website:

<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 Matthew Painter consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.