SABRE
RESOURCES LTD

QUARTERLY REPORT

for the period ended 31 December 2008

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HIGHLIGHTS

ONGAVA MULTI-ELEMENT PROJECT, NAMIBIA

- **Border–Irvington lead-zinc-silver system:**
  - **All assays received, processed and validated.**
  - **Strong, thick zones of mineralisation intercepted.**
  - **All intercepts listed.**
  - **3 main mineralised pods are open along trend to the north and east-northeast:**
    - **Border Main (>800 m long, up to 100 m thick).**
    - **West Border (~100 m long).**
    - **Irvington (>200 m long).**
  - **5 target zones are identified for future drilling.**
  - **Preliminary construction of a resource has begun.**
  - **Extensive soil geochemistry programme along strike from Border–Irvington.**

- **Driehoek lead-zinc-silver system:**
  - **Peripheral drilling showed minor intercepts only.**
  - **Data still to be processed and validated.**
  - **Resource based on historical data to be constructed.**

Frontispiece: Prospective ground west of the Gauss prospect.

ONGAVA MULTI-ELEMENT PROJECT, NAMIBIA

The Ongava Project is located in Northern Namibia (Figure 1). The Otavi Mountain Land, bounded by the mining town of Tsumeb and the agricultural towns of Grootfontein and Otavi, is a historic world-renowned mining region. Sabre's licence lies at the highly prospective centre of the region (Figure 2).

Work this quarter has focused on drill core logging and the processing and interpretation of assay data from Sabre's drilling at the Border deposit. The interpretation of data acquired during the logging of drill core has led to further development of a model for mineralisation at Border. This has been instrumental in defining a number of targets for future drilling. It will also form the cornerstone for the development of a Border resource model, for which preliminary work has begun.

The wet season started early this year, with rains hindering work progress into the second half of November. In accordance with our agreements with farmers in the region, fieldwork ceased for the wet season at the beginning of December and is due to recommence in March 2009.

Figure 1 – Location of the Ongava Multi-Element Project, Namibia

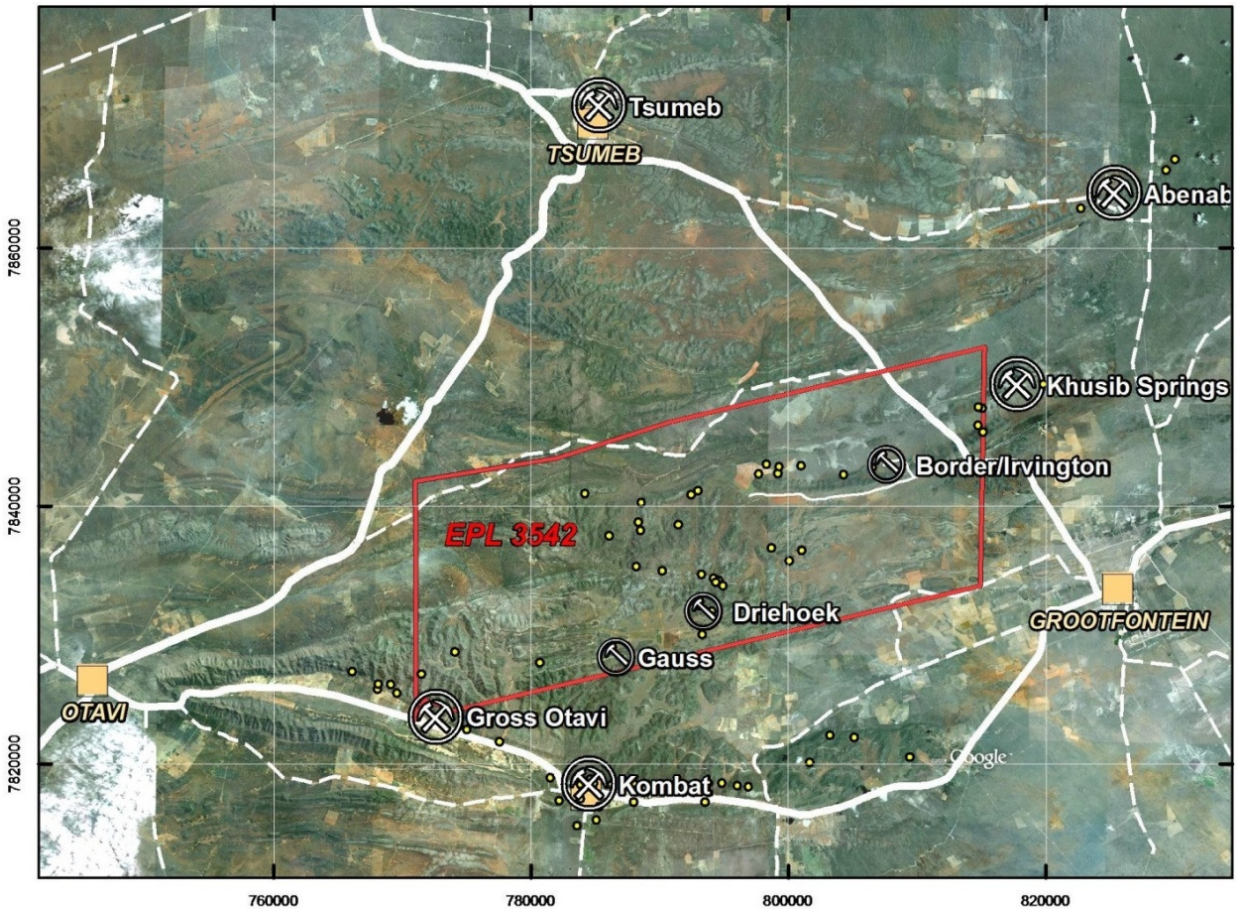

Figure 2 – The Ongava Multi-Element Project area (EPL 3542) within the Otavi Triangle as defined by the towns of Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otavi. Major mines and prospects are labelled. Other prospects are represented by yellow dots (20km grid).

Border–Irvington Lead-Zinc-Silver System

All assays from the drill programme at Border and Irvington have been received. This drilling comprised 38 drill holes for a total of 4261 m. Using this data in conjunction with historical drilling data, Sabre is presently refining a detailed geological and mineralisation model that will, in turn, be used to define a resource.

During the quarter, work also commenced on a soil sampling programme designed to identify geochemical anomalies indicative of mineralisation along strike from Border and Irvington.

Assay results

All assay results have been received, processed and validated for drilling carried out at Border and Irvington. The maximum values for individual samples for each of the metals of interest intercepted during drilling are as follows:

Metal	Grade	Interval	Hole	Depth
Lead (Pb)	13.44 %	2 m	BDRC0006	54 m
Zinc (Zn)	12.73 %	1 m	BDDD0023	118 m
Lead + Zinc	14.01 %	1 m	BDDD0023	118 m
Copper (Cu)	0.282 %	1 m	BDDD0011	31 m
Silver (Ag)	86 g/t	2 m	BDDD0021	82 m

Numerous strong intercepts were recorded at Border and Irvington. Intercepts were calculated to exceed the following criteria:

- the interval must be at least 1 metre thick; and
- contain in excess of
    - 2.5 % lead + zinc; and/or
    - 0.2 % copper; and/or
    - 31 g/t silver (~1 oz/t silver).

At Border and Irvington, most calculated intercepts are for lead and zinc. Silver values spike to high values sporadically, and copper is present as an accessory metal. All calculated intercepts are listed for the entire drill programme in the Appendix.

Definition of mineralised pods

Mineralisation is not continuous along strike but rather occurs in extended pods. Three such pods are defined on the basis of the drilling results. They are **Border Main**, **West Border**, and **Irvington** (Figure 3). Border Main is the largest of these pods. It is over 800 m long, extending from Adit Hill in the west to hole 36 in the east (Figure 3). Border Main thickens significantly in holes 28, 31, 32 (Figure 4), and 36, where higher grades of lead and zinc are also more common.

Importantly, these mineralised pods are defined where **concentrations of higher-grade zones interspersed with lower-grade zones are contained by thick, coherent, low-grade shells of mineralisation that can be followed and correlated between drill holes** (Figure 4). Whilst the grades for these enveloping shells are low (and are therefore not listed in the intercept appendix), they illustrate that Border is a large coherent system that is amenable to resource modelling.

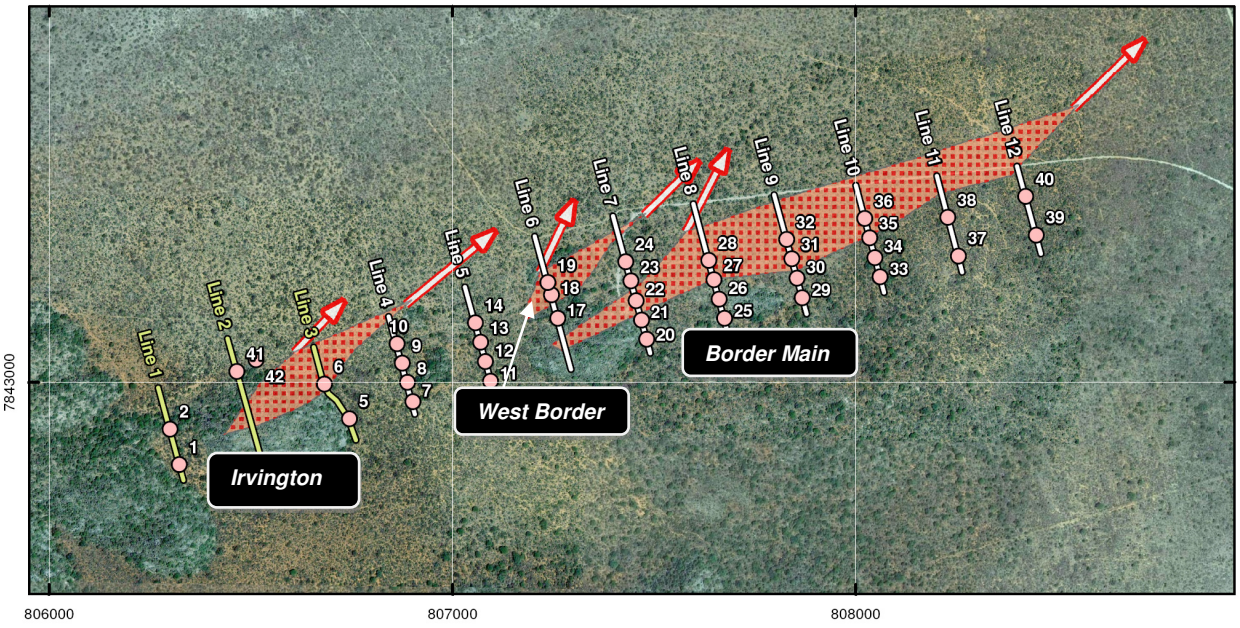

Figure 3 – Mineralised zones at Border and Irvington, as defined by drilling. Red stippled areas represent approximate distribution of mineralisation as projected to surface. Red and white arrows represent the direction in which the mineralisation is open.

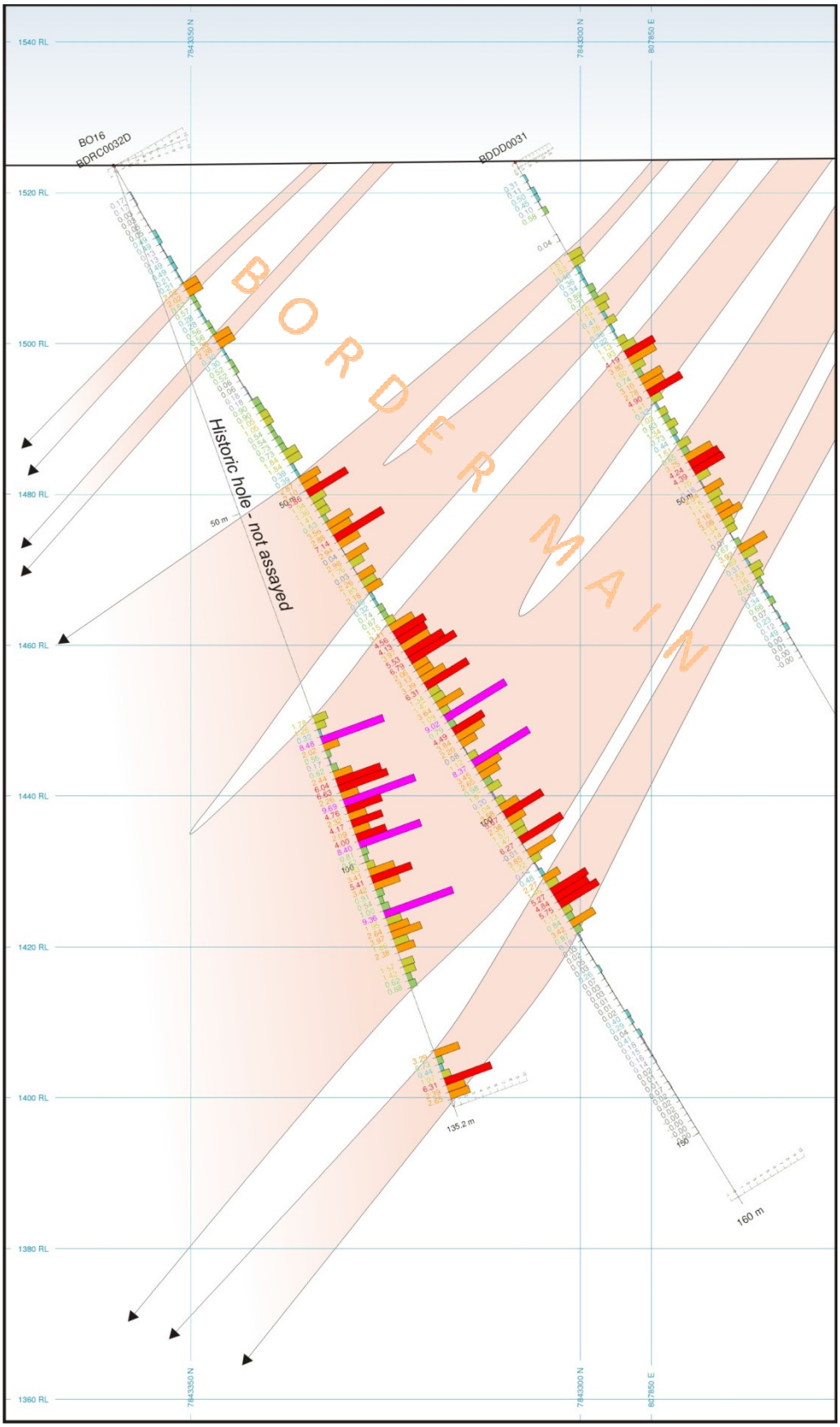

Figure 4 – Cross section looking east of combined lead and zinc grades for Line 9 at Border Main, showing holes 31 and 32 from Sabre's drill programme. Hole BO16, which is off section ~50 m eastward was drilled during previous exploration in the 1970s but accurately reflects the distribution of mineralisation at Border (where it is sampled), showing increasing grade down-dip.

The Border Main shell and some of the higher-grade intercepts within it are as follows:

BDDD0028

53 m @ 1.87 % Pb+Zn (0.29 % Pb + 1.11 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 53 m **(Border Main)**

including **4 m @ 3.65 % Pb+Zn** (0.70 % Pb + 2.95 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 61 m

and **2 m @ 5.15 % Pb+Zn** (1.32 % Pb + 3.83 % Zn), 0.03 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 72 m

and **2 m @ 5.96 % Pb+Zn** (1.89 % Pb + 4.08 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 75 m

BDRC0032D

100 m @ 2.14% Pb+Zn (0.67 % Pb + 1.48 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 18 m **(Border Main)**

including **3 m @ 3.39 % Pb+Zn** (0.15 % Pb + 3.23 % Zn), 0.03 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 48 m

and **4 m @ 4.13 % Pb+Zn** (3.72 % Pb + 0.41 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & 19.3 g/t Ag from 55 m

and **6 m @ 4.73 % Pb+Zn** (1.15 % Pb + 3.58 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 71 m

and **2 m @ 4.85 % Pb+Zn** (0.48 % Pb + 4.37 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 79 m

and **1 m @ 9.02 % Pb+Zn** (1.26 % Pb + 7.76 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 85 m

and **2 m @ 4.17 % Pb+Zn** (0.46 % Pb + 3.71 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 87 m

and **3 m @ 4.83 % Pb+Zn** (0.46 % Pb + 4.36 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 92 m

and **2 m @ 4.12 % Pb+Zn** (1.39 % Pb + 2.74 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & 12.0 g/t Ag from 99 m

and **3 m @ 4.50 % Pb+Zn** (2.63 % Pb + 1.86 % Zn), 0.11 % Cu, **& 31.7 g/t Ag** from 104 m

and **3 m @ 5.29 % Pb+Zn** (1.48 % Pb + 3.81 % Zn), 0.05 % Cu, & 16.0 g/t Ag from 112 m

BDRC0036D

32 m @ 1.82% Pb+Zn (0.37 % Pb + 1.45 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 81 m **(Border Main)**

including **4 m @ 2.61 % Pb+Zn** (0.01 % Pb + 2.60 % Zn), 0.004 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 81 m

and **3 m @ 5.47 % Pb+Zn** (0.97 % Pb + 4.50 % Zn), 0.03 % Cu, & 11.7 g/t Ag from 88 m

and **2 m @ 5.01 % Pb+Zn** (0.35 % Pb + 4.31 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & 15.5 g/t Ag from 92 m

The fact that some of the highest-grade and thickest intercepts within the Border Main shell are located in the last drill hole of lines 8, 9, and 10 indicates that further mineralisation will be intercepted with subsequent drilling. For each section, **the increase in grades and thicknesses with depth means that higher grade and possibly thicker intercepts are expected to the north and east-northeast.**

Modelling and Targeting

Drilling to date at Border has intersected only part of what appears to be **a large, moderate-grade lead, zinc, and silver system. Three distinct pods of mineralisation** have been intercepted (Border Main, West Border, and Irvington) and all **appear to be plunging gently to the east-northeast.**

Targets for further exploration have been identified and ranked (Figure 5). These targets are, in order of priority:

1. **Border Main extension** – represents the continuation of the thick zones of mineralisation intersected in holes 28, 31, 32, and 36. Observed trends indicate that the thickest zone of mineralisation is north of holes 32 and 36, with grades increasing with depth.

2. **Adit Hill** – shallow drilling is required to define the extent and grade of the exposed mineralisation on the northern and eastern flanks of Adit Hill.

3. **Irvington extension** – represents shallow surface drilling of the top of Irvington Hill and the down-dip extensions from hole 6.

4. **West Border extension** – irregular intercepts in hole 18 and historical holes require follow-up at depth. Hole 19 was inaccessible to the diamond rig, so the down-dip extensions are untested.

5. **Border Deeps** – with the success of Border Main, Border West or Irvington, testing of their down-dip extent is required.

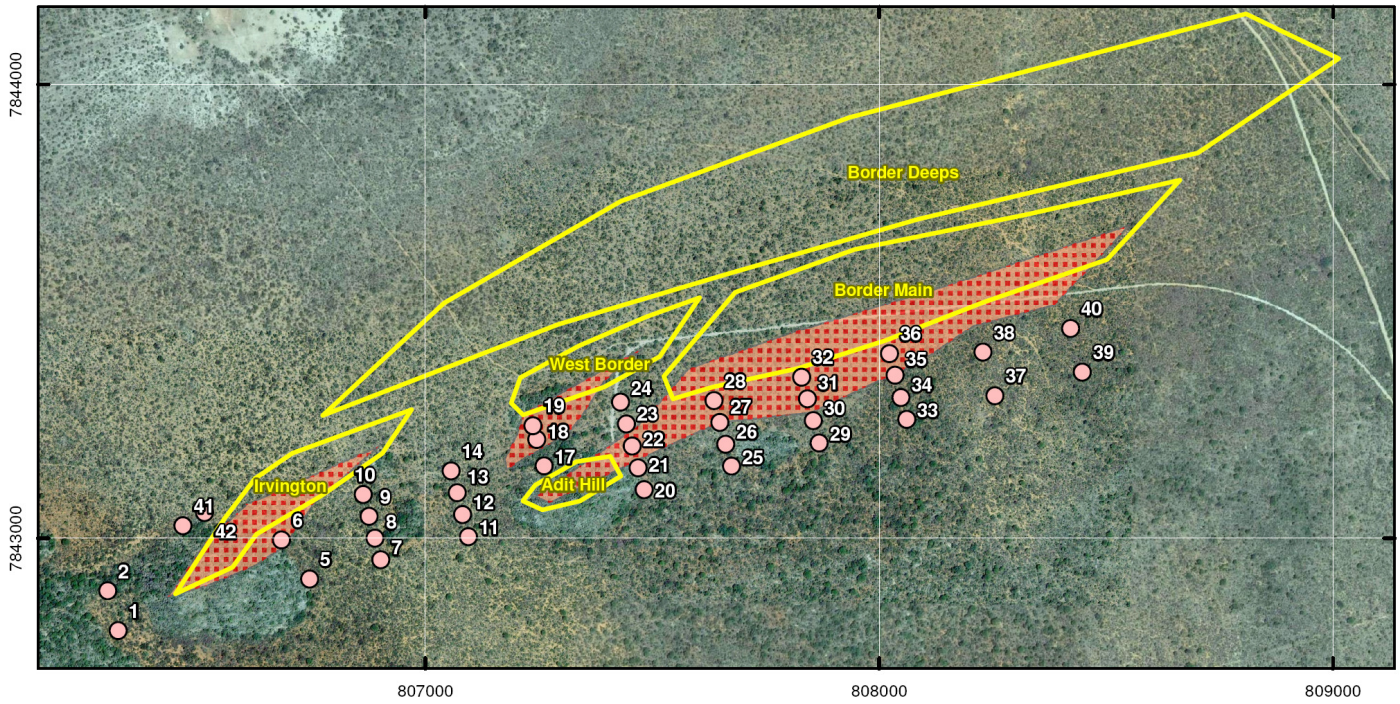

Figure 5 – Targets generated at Border from data gathered for the first phase of drilling (yellow outlines). Red stippled areas represent approximate distribution of mineralisation as projected to surface.

Sabre's drill programme has proven some aspects of the historical mineralisation model to be incorrect. In particular, the relatively shallow easternmost historical holes which intercepted no mineralisation were previously interpreted to be the result of faulting out of the deposit. Sabre's intercepts at depth in BDRC0036D, which is located further east again, show categorically that the mineralisation is through-going, and that this earlier model, which was a result of insufficient drilling, is incorrect. The acquisition of large volumes of new data therefore has been used to construct a comprehensive new geological and mineralisation model for Border.

This newly-developed, regionally-applicable mineralisation model has been developed entirely from data acquired during the logging of drill core and suggests that drilling to date has intercepted only later-stage lead, zinc and silver mineralisation. This implies that **the primary deposit from which these metals were derived has not yet been intercepted**. According to this new model, **Border and Irvington represent the fringes of a significantly larger lead, zinc and silver system**, so drilling at depth and further along strike will be required to intersect the heart of the system.

In light of this model which is based on strong geological evidence and detailed structural interpretation, field-based reassessment of other lead-zinc-silver deposits and occurrences in the region, as well as ongoing refinement of the model, are required. Sabre is keeping the details of the mineralisation model confidential as we believe **it gives the company a significant strategic advantage, potentially for all lead-zinc deposits of the Otavi Mountain Land and adjacent geological provinces**.

Soil geochemistry

A new Border-Antoray soil geochemistry programme (Figure 6) was undertaken to fill gaps in Sabre's regional soil geochemistry database present in the line of hills along strike from Border and Irvington. The programme covers a 12.3 km line of hills between Border and Antoray homestead and comprises over 2700 sample sites, with sampling every 50 m on lines 200 m apart. In total, there are 65 north-south lines of varying lengths. The programme is nearly complete but has been halted for the wet season. The results will be used to explore the region along strike from Border-Irvington. They will also provide a fingerprint soil geochemical signature for Border-Irvington that can be used as a reference for other deposits.

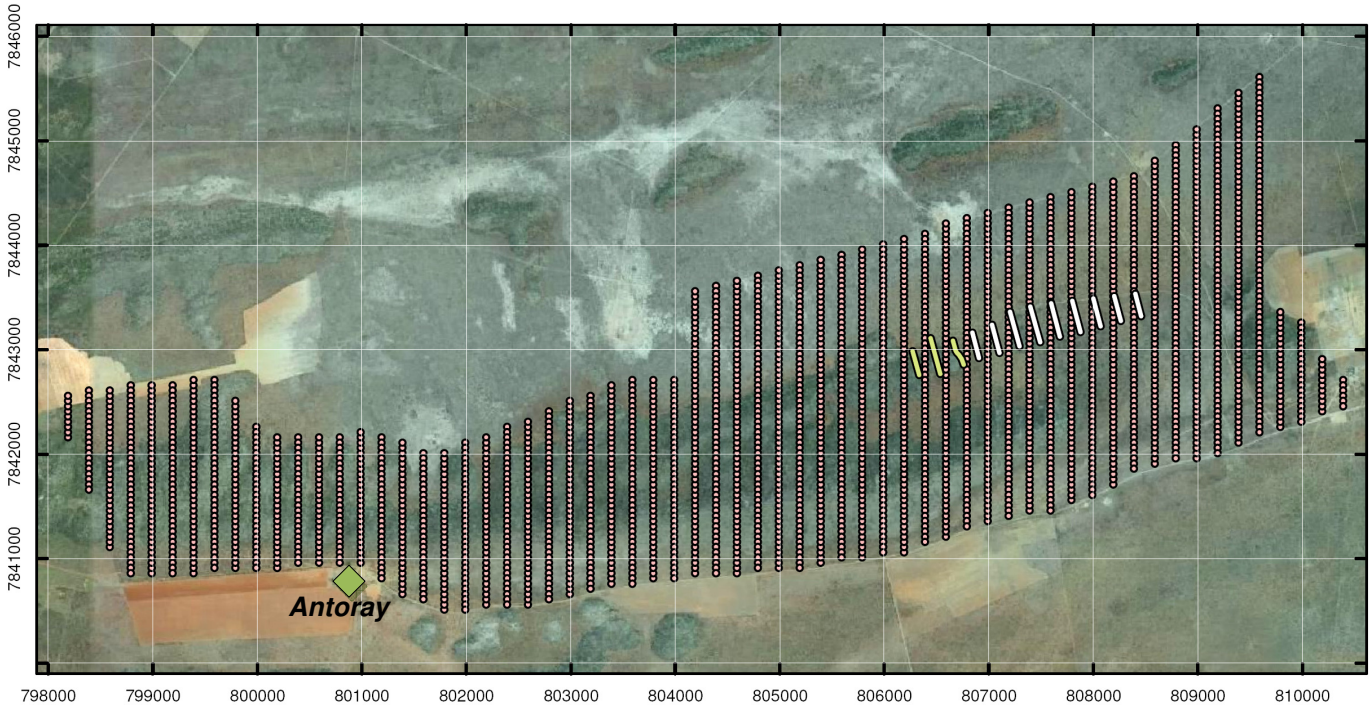

Figure 6 – The Border-Antoray soil geochemistry sampling programme, showing the drill lines at Irvington (pale green) and Border (white) for reference. The location of Antoray homestead is shown in the bottom left (1 km grid).

Summary for Border and Irvington

With the return of all assays and the collection of detailed geological data from drill core, modelling suggests that Border and Irvington (though themselves potentially substantial deposits) represent only the fringes of a significantly larger lead, zinc and silver system. Data indicate that drilling to date has intercepted only the later-stage lead, zinc and silver mineralisation, implying that the primary deposit from which these metals were derived has not yet been intercepted. Defined targets are intended to follow known mineralisation toward the heart of this potentially very large base metal system nearby.

Driehoek Lead-Zinc-Silver System

All assays have been received from the first pass peripheral drill programme at Driehoek. This data has not yet been processed or validated. Intercepts were minor, but they do appear to confirm the shape and the geological control of the mineralisation at Driehoek. Further work is required.

Work will also be proceeding on the definition of a resource at Driehoek. The provisional resource will provide a more accurate appraisal of the grades and tonnages to be expected at Driehoek. It will assist targeting during future exploration.

Gauss Copper Prospect

The early onset of the rainy season prevented trenching as planned at the Gauss copper prospect and no further work has been performed since the previous quarterly report. Sabre considers the mineralisation at Gauss to be similar in style to the Zambian Copperbelt style of mineralisation.

Outlook for 2009

The global financial crisis has impacted all publicly-listed explorationists. In order to preserve Sabre's cash position, and considering that exploration expenditure commitments have been exceeded for the requisite period through to renewal in October 2009, Sabre will minimise fieldwork for the next 10 months. Exploration will focus on low-cost value-adding to the Ongava Project, with completion of the Border-Antoray soil geochemistry programme, validation of core logging, ongoing documentation and geological analysis of the numerous mineral occurrences and deposits throughout the Ongava Project. In addition, Sabre will continue working towards the definition of a resource for both Border and Driehoek, and will move forward with office-based exploration and targeting.

Yours faithfully,
Norman Grafton
Company Secretary
Sabre Resources Ltd

For further information please contact:
Dr Matthew Painter, General Manager - Exploration 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, 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.

APPENDIX – List of intercepts from Phase I drilling at Border and Irvington

Intercepts have been defined at Border and Irvington on the basis of a number of criteria. Intercepts of greater than or equal to 1m thickness were defined by the following values:

- Lead (Pb) + Zinc (Zn) content greater than 2.5%

and/or

- Copper (Cu) content greater than 0.2%

and/or

- Silver (Ag) content greater than 31 g/t (~1 oz/t)

Line 1 (Irvington)

BDRC0002

4 m @ 2.23 % Pb+Zn (0.17 % Pb + 2.06 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 64 m

2 m @ 3.92 % Pb+Zn (0.13 % Pb + 3.79 % Zn), 0.03 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 70 m

Line 3 (Irvington)

BDRC0006

8 m @ 5.23 % Pb+Zn (4.86 % Pb + 0.38 % Zn), 0.04 % Cu, & 15.8 g/t Ag from 54 m

including **4 m @ 9.15 % Pb+Zn** (8.68 % Pb + 0.47 % Zn), 0.07 % Cu, & **26.5 g/t Ag** from 54 m

2 m @ 0.04 % Pb+Zn (0.01 % Pb + 0.03 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & **39.0 g/t Ag** from 88 m

2 m @ 6.29 % Pb+Zn (5.71 % Pb + 0.57 % Zn), 0.03 % Cu, & 18.5 g/t Ag from 92 m

Line 5

BDRC0013D

2 m @ 2.78 % Pb+Zn (0.47 % Pb + 2.31 % Zn), 0.03 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 83 m

Line 6

BDRC0018D

5 m @ 3.45 % Pb+Zn (0.94 % Pb + 2.51 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 79 m

including **2 m @ 7.37 % Pb+Zn** (2.25 % Pb + 5.12 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & 13.0 g/t Ag from 79 m

3 m @ 2.54 % Pb+Zn (1.25 % Pb + 1.30 % Zn), 0.005 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 92 m

including **1 m @ 5.62 % Pb+Zn** (3.62 % Pb + 2.00 % Zn), 0.004 % Cu, & 16.0 g/t Ag from 92 m

2 m @ 4.32 % Pb+Zn (2.50 % Pb + 1.82 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & 14.5 g/t Ag from 98 m

1 m @ 3.64 % Pb+Zn (2.15 % Pb + 1.49 % Zn), 0.03 % Cu, & 13.0 g/t Ag from 103 m

2 m @ 2.78 % Pb+Zn (1.35 % Pb + 1.43 % Zn), 0.004 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 124 m

1 m @ 2.90 % Pb+Zn (0.21 % Pb + 2.69 % Zn), 0.005 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 136 m

Line 7

BDRC0021

1 m @ 11.93 % Pb+Zn (6.49 % Pb + 5.44 % Zn), 0.09 % Cu, & 35.0 g/t Ag from 3 m

4 m @ 0.25 % Pb+Zn (0.03 % Pb + 0.22 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & **78.0 g/t Ag** from 82 m

2 m @ 0.07 % Pb+Zn (0.01 % Pb + 0.06 % Zn), <0.001 % Cu, & **41.0 g/t Ag** from 92 m

BDRC0022

4 m @ 4.26 % Pb+Zn (2.98 % Pb + 1.28 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & 14.0 g/t Ag from 32 m

4 m @ 4.90 % Pb+Zn (0.72 % Pb + 4.19 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 50 m

BDDD0023

2 m @ 3.68 % Pb+Zn (1.17 % Pb + 2.51 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 73 m

2 m @ 2.53 % Pb+Zn (0.22 % Pb + 2.31 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 87 m

5 m @ 3.80 % Pb+Zn (0.38 % Pb + 3.42 % Zn), 0.05 % Cu, & 11.2 g/t Ag from 114 m

including **3 m @ 5.42 % Pb+Zn** (0.53 % Pb + 4.89 % Zn), 0.08 % Cu, & 15.3 g/t Ag from 116 m

Line 8

BDDD0026

1 m @ 4.15 % Pb+Zn (0.12 % Pb + 4.04 % Zn), 0.005 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 38 m

BDDD0027

1 m @ 3.27 % Pb+Zn (2.99 % Pb + 0.28 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & 11.0 g/t Ag from 46 m

2 m @ 3.19 % Pb+Zn (0.01 % Pb + 3.19 % Zn), 0.003 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 65 m

BDDD0028

1 m @ 3.68 % Pb+Zn (0.80 % Pb + 2.08 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 53 m

16 m @ 3.05 % Pb+Zn (0.74 % Pb + 2.36 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 61 m

including **4 m @ 3.65 % Pb+Zn** (0.70 % Pb + 2.95 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 61 m

and **2 m @ 5.15 % Pb+Zn** (1.32 % Pb + 3.83 % Zn), 0.03 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 72 m

and **2 m @ 5.96 % Pb+Zn** (1.89 % Pb + 4.08 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 75 m

3 m @ 2.95 % Pb+Zn (0.60 % Pb + 2.35 % Zn), 0.05 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 84 m

1 m @ 4.04 % Pb+Zn (1.31 % Pb + 1.42 % Zn), 0.005 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 92 m

1 m @ 3.13 % Pb+Zn (0.37 % Pb + 2.76 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 105 m

Line 9

BDDD0029

1 m @ 3.52 % Pb+Zn (<0.005% Pb + 3.52 % Zn), 0.002 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 33 m

BDDD0031

8 m @ 2.72 % Pb+Zn (0.96 % Pb + 1.85 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 29 m

including **2 m @ 4.00 % Pb+Zn** (1.68 % Pb + 2.32 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 29 m

and **3 m @ 3.59 % Pb+Zn** (1.30 % Pb + 2.29 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 33 m

3 m @ 4.13 % Pb+Zn (0.25 % Pb + 3.88 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 45 m

1 m @ 0.18 % Pb+Zn (0.01 % Pb + 0.17 % Zn), **0.24 % Cu**, & <10 g/t Ag from 49 m

1 m @ 2.54 % Pb+Zn (0.68 % Pb + 1.85 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 50 m

1 m @ 3.08 % Pb+Zn (1.46 % Pb + 1.63 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 50 m

1 m @ 2.90 % Pb+Zn (0.94 % Pb + 1.96 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 59 m

BDRC0032D

3 m @ 3.39 % Pb+Zn (0.15 % Pb + 3.23 % Zn), 0.03 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 48 m

4 m @ 4.13 % Pb+Zn (3.72 % Pb + 0.41 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & 19.3 g/t Ag from 55 m

1 m @ 2.98 % Pb+Zn (2.44 % Pb + 0.54 % Zn), 0.003 % Cu, & 10 g/t Ag from 60 m

24 m @ 3.58 % Pb+Zn (0.58 % Pb + 3.03 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 71 m

including **6 m @ 4.73 % Pb+Zn** (1.15 % Pb + 3.58 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 71 m

and **2 m @ 4.85 % Pb+Zn** (0.48 % Pb + 4.37 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 79 m

and **1 m @ 3.64 % Pb+Zn** (0.24 % Pb + 3.41 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 83 m

and **1 m @ 9.02 % Pb+Zn** (1.26 % Pb + 7.76 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 85 m

and **2 m @ 4.17 % Pb+Zn** (0.46 % Pb + 3.71 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 87 m

and **3 m @ 4.83 % Pb+Zn** (0.46 % Pb + 4.36 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 92 m

8 m @ 3.39 % Pb+Zn (1.53 % Pb + 1.87 % Zn), 0.06 % Cu, & 17.6 g/t Ag from 99 m

including **2 m @ 4.12 % Pb+Zn** (1.39 % Pb + 2.74 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & 12.0 g/t Ag from 99 m

and **3 m @ 4.50 % Pb+Zn** (2.63 % Pb + 1.86 % Zn), 0.11 % Cu, **& 31.7 g/t Ag** from 104 m

8 m @ 3.12 % Pb+Zn (0.59 % Pb + 1.94 % Zn), 0.03 % Cu, & 11.8 g/t Ag from 110 m

including **3 m @ 5.29 % Pb+Zn** (1.48 % Pb + 3.81 % Zn), 0.05 % Cu, & 16.0 g/t Ag from 112 m

and **1 m @ 3.42 % Pb+Zn** (1.97 % Pb + 1.45 % Zn), 0.03 % Cu, & 13.0 g/t Ag from 117 m

Line 10

BDDD0034

1 m @ 3.72 % Pb+Zn (0.04 % Pb + 3.69 % Zn), 0.05 % Cu, & 11.5 g/t Ag from 82 m

BDRC0035D

6 m @ 2.96 % Pb+Zn (0.11 % Pb + 2.85 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 44 m

BDRC0036D

13 m @ 2.91 % Pb+Zn (0.34 % Pb + 2.57 % Zn), 0.01 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 81 m

including **4 m @ 2.61 % Pb+Zn** (0.01 % Pb + 2.60 % Zn), 0.004 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 81 m

and **3 m @ 5.47 % Pb+Zn** (0.97 % Pb + 4.50 % Zn), 0.03 % Cu, & 11.7 g/t Ag from 88 m

and **2 m @ 5.01 % Pb+Zn** (0.35 % Pb + 4.31 % Zn), 0.02 % Cu, & 15.5 g/t Ag from 92 m

2 m @ 2.84 % Pb+Zn (1.32 % Pb + 1.52 % Zn), 0.04 % Cu, & <10 g/t Ag from 99 m