Sable Identifies Cu-bearing Magmatic Hydrothermal Breccias at its Copper Queen Project in British Columbia

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VANCOUVER, Sept. 30, 2024 - Sable Resources Ltd. ("Sable" or the "Company") (TSXV:SAE | OTCQB:SBLRF) is pleased to announce that it has identified at least three copper mineralized magmatic-hydrothermal breccias within its 100% owned Copper Queen Project in British Columbia.

Dr. Ruben Padilla, President and CEO of Sable stated, "Earlier this year we were able to stake the Copper Queen property with an initial 2,864 hectares that we have now expanded to 13,880 ha. Our geology team was able to prove the existence of the breccias initially recognized by Anaconda in 1968 and we are pleased that our initial exploration results and mapping indicate the potential of Copper Queen to host both high grade and bulk tonnage copper mineralization."

Highlights

- The Copper Queen property is located 225km west of Williams Lake and 25km northwest of Sable's Perk Rocky Project.
- Exploration work conducted by Anaconda between 1968 and 1969 reported the existence of quartz feldspar porphyry bodies and at least five mineralized breccias within a porphyry cluster extending for approximately 4.5 x 2km. No exploration work has been conducted on the property since 2011 and no actual mapping has been undertaken since Anaconda times.
- Sable's exploration team has conducted preliminary mapping and prospection confirming the existence of at least four of the breccias described by Anaconda. The team collected 251 rock samples and 123 soil samples.
- Results received for 57 samples returned values up to 1.02% Cu, 9.74 g/t Au, and 214 g/t Ag with 25 samples returning values greater than 0.1% Cu.
- Copper mineralization is represented by chalcopyrite and local bornite localized in the cement of the mentioned magmatic-hydrothermal breccias. Gangue minerals in the cement include quartz, calcite, chlorite, and sericite.
- Low-angle quartz veins outcropping around and between the breccias returned anomalous Au-Ag values including the highest Au and Ag values (9.74 g/t Au and 214 g/t Ag).

Figure 1. Location of the Copper Queen project and two other Sable's properties as well as some significant deposits in the region.

Geology Description

The Copper Queen project is located within a large plutonic suite of Jurassic age that includes diorites, gabbros, granites, and aplites. The more felsic phases of the plutonic complex intrude the mafic ones, locally forming intrusion breccias. Post-intrusive dacite porphyry dykes fractured the country rocks generating magmatic hydrothermal breccias cemented with quartz, calcite, chlorite, epidote, chalcopyrite, and local bornite. Mineralized quartz veins with highly anomalous Au-Ag-Cu values are observed around the breccias. Anaconda originally described six breccias however Sable's fieldwork has only confirmed three containing Cu mineralization (Breccias 1, 2, and 3). A fourth breccia (Breccia 4) located 3km east of Breccia 1, exhibits similar textural characteristics but instead of Cu sulfides it contains abundant pyrite with local molybdenite. No results are yet available for the samples collected at Breccia 4.

Figure 2 shows the shapes and dimensions of the breccias as originally mapped by Anaconda. The geometry and size of the breccias have yet to be fully defined by Sable's team, however sampling and observations to date confirm the potential for disseminated bulk tonnage Cu mineralization. Notably, the

Copper Queen breccias also contain highly anomalous silver ranging from <1 g/t to 41.7 g/t Ag, and gold ranging from detection limit to 0.58 g/t Au. Molybdenum is highly anomalous in some of the samples, especially in the mineralized quartz veins around the breccias, reaching values up to 196.5 ppm Mo, clearly suggesting an overall association with a fertile, high-level porphyry environment.

Figure 2. Distribution of copper values within the breccia zones found at Copper Queen.
Breccia outlines are shown as originally mapped by Anaconda in 1968.
Breccias 5 and 6 have not been recognized in the field.

Figure 3. Examples of mineralization at Copper Queen. A, quartz, calcite, chlorite breccia cement. B, detail of the breccia cement showing oxidized chalcopyrite.
C and D, abundant chalcopyrite and Cu oxides in the breccia cement.

Sable's team continues on the ground, mapping and evaluating at least three additional areas where Cu mineralization has been observed outside of the main breccia zones described in this press release. Results for samples from these additional zones will be reported at a later date. Table 1, below, contains the location and results to date of highlighted samples from the main breccias at the Copper Queen project.

Table 1. Highlighted results from sampling at the Copper Queen Project.

Sample	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Site	Cu (ppm)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Mo ppm
K843513	5765332	334362	2000	Float	10,250	41.7	0.091	1.79
K843554	5765253	335679	1582	Outcrop	8,860	9.16	0.034	12.35
K843559	5765383	334532	1961	Outcrop	7,190	9.45	0.03	1.1
K843269	5765385	335619	1678	Float	6,680	9.58	0.084	2.64
K843552	5765300	335642	1613	Outcrop	6,390	6.69	0.048	1.39
K843551	5765294	335657	1598	Outcrop	6,340	4.82	0.035	4.47
K843267	5765480	335474	1773	Float	6,070	11.5	0.026	19.05
K843502	5765565	335092	1908	Float	5,470	0.92	0.005	4.89
K843505	5765261	335605	1642	Outcrop	5,200	4.16	0.022	4.82
K843332	5765324	334233	2023	Outcrop	5,090	10.15	0.126	4.67
K843563	5765275	334552	1889	Outcrop	5,040	2.03	0.065	22.3
K843334	5765302	334226	2020	Outcrop	4,960	6.29	0.584	1.88
K843553	5765303	335634	1620	Outcrop	4,310	3.21	0.026	98.3
K843328	5765322	334385	1987	Float	4,050	3.85	0.009	0.93
K843512	5765364	334437	2002	Outcrop	4,020	9	0.029	1.63
K843560	5765386	334676	1941	Outcrop	2,950	0.38	0.013	0.95
K843275	5776847	335482	1839	Float	2,940	19.75	0.056	1.07
K843330	5765345	334284	2016	Outcrop	2,940	1.76	0.127	2.15
K843572	5777004	336901	1986	Float	2,700	4.36	0.01	41.4
K843266	5765475	335461	1778	Outcrop	2,450	14.5	0.045	2.87
K843508	5765352	334488	1953	Float	2,100	4.1	0.161	10.2
K843447	5765540	334906	1932	Outcrop	2,080	5.48	0.167	4.33
K843276	5776849	335481	1838	Float	2,070	2.43	0.007	27.2
K843510	5765346	334490	1952	Float	1,695	4.18	0.104	2.3
K843272	5765341	334455	1985	Outcrop	1,455	2.05	0.071	3.94
K843506	5765247	335606	1592	Outcrop	1,335	1.55	0.009	1.06
K843268	5765498	335511	1774	Outcrop	1,300	1.06	0.0025	1.71
K843326	5765363	334481	1954	Outcrop	1,260	2.08	0.015	0.96
K843335	5776868	336473	1742	Float	1,050	3.34	0.035	887

Grant of Options

The Company also reports that it has granted an aggregate of 3,450,000 options to purchase common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants in accordance with the Company's stock option plan. The options granted are exercisable at $0.05 for a period of five years.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND QA/QC

Sample preparation for projects in British Columbia is carried out by ALS Minerals, at its facility located in Kamloops. Analyses are carried out at their laboratory in Vancouver. Sample preparation includes drying in an oven at a maximum temperature of 60°C, fine crushing of the sample to at least 70% passing less than 2 mm, sample splitting using a riffle splitter, and pulverizing a 250 g split to at least 85% passing 75 microns (code PREP-31). The samples contained in this press release were analyzed by methods Au-AA24 (Fire Assay Fusion and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish) and ME-MS61 (Four Acid Digestion with Mass Spectrometry finish); the latter one includes 48 elements (Al, Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr). Both digestion methods dissolve most minerals but not all elements are quantitatively extracted in some sample matrices. ALS additionally collects a subsample from the coarse reject to be analyzed by Terraspec; spectral data is sent to AISIRIS Australia to be processed and interpreted.

Control samples (standards, blanks, and duplicates) are inserted systematically, and their results evaluated according to the Company protocols.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Luis Arteaga M.Sc. P.Geo., Vice President Exploration is the Company's Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101. He has reviewed and approved the technical information in this news release.

The Company notes that grab samples are selective by nature and therefore should not be understood as representative of the actual grades in the property. Additionally, the company clarifies that the historical Anaconda work on the property is used only as a reference and that the original Anaconda reports or data have not been found.

ABOUT THE COPPER QUEEN PROJECT

The Copper Queen project is located 225km west of Williams Lake in Central western BC, and 25km NW of Sable's Perk Rocky project. Exploration work conducted by Anaconda American Brass between 1968 and 1969 shows the existence of quartz feldspar porphyries and at least five mineralized breccias within a porphyry system of approximately 4.5 x 2km. Anaconda reported drilling 182m in two holes in 1969, however Anaconda did not file detailed information about the drilling but reported grades from 0.2 to 0.3% Cu in 6 to 25 metres intervals. Rio Tinto drilled two holes totaling 119m on the southern margin of McClinchy Lake following a chargeability anomaly where Cu mineralization was observed but results were not significant. Minor sampling visits were conducted in 1982 and 1994, and a 900km VLF-EM and radiometric survey was conducted by Seaborne Minerals in 2011. No exploration activity has been performed on the property since 2011 and no mapping since the Anaconda times. Sable initially staked the property in May 2024 and recently extended the property to 13,880 hectares.

ABOUT SABLE RESOURCES LTD.

Sable is a well-funded junior grassroots explorer focused on the discovery of Tier-One new precious metal and copper projects through systematic exploration in endowed terranes located in favourable, established mining jurisdictions. Sable's focus is developing its large portfolio of new Greenfields projects to resource level. Sable is actively exploring the San Juan Regional Program (163,969 ha) incorporating the Don Julio, El Fierro, and Los Pumas Projects in San Juan Province, Argentina; and the Perk Rocky Project (10,475ha), Copper Queen (13,880ha), and Rusty Peak (1,942 ha) properties in British Columbia.

For further information, please contact:

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Related link: sableresources.com

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider, as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this press release constitute forward-looking information. These statements relate to future events or future performance. The use of any of the words "could", "intend", "expect", "believe", "will", "projected", "estimated" and similar expressions and statements relating to matters that are not historical facts are intended to identify forward-looking information and are based on Sable's current belief or assumptions as to the outcome and timing of such future events. Actual future results may differ materially. Although such statements are based on reasonable assumptions of Sable's management, there can be no assurance that any conclusions or forecasts will prove to be accurate.

While Sable considers these assumptions to be reasonable based on information currently available, they may prove to be incorrect. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such factors include risks inherent in the exploration and development of mineral deposits, including risks relating to changes in project parameters as plans continue to be redefined, risks relating to variations in grade or recovery rates, risks relating to changes in mineral prices and the worldwide demand for and supply of minerals, risks related to increased competition and current global financial conditions, access and supply risks, reliance on key personnel, operational risks, and regulatory risks, including risks relating to the acquisition of the necessary licenses and permits, financing, capitalization and liquidity risks.

The forward-looking information contained in this release is made as of the date hereof, and Sable is not obligated to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable securities laws. Because of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions contained herein, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The foregoing statements expressly qualify any forward-looking information contained herein.

Photos accompanying this announcement are available at:
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