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TSXV | SAE OTCQB | SBLRF

Sable Defines Additional Targets within the Copper Queen Project in British Columbia

VANCOUVER, CANADA – December 10, 2024 - Sable Resources Ltd. ("Sable" or the "Company") (TSXV:SAE | OTCQB:SBLRF) is pleased to announce new results from several mineralized areas within its 100% owned Copper Queen Project located in west-central British Columbia ("Copper Queen" or the "Property").

Highlights

- The Copper Queen Project area now covers 15,133 hectares and contains at least five separate Cu targets: Breccias 1,2,3, Roof, Nogwon, Charlotte, and Breccia 4.
- Breccias 1,2,3 were identified by Anaconda in 1969. Roof, Nogwon, Charlotte, and mineralization East of Breccia 4, were not previously recorded, and are considered new discoveries made by Sable during the 2024 summer exploration campaign.
- 234 rock samples have been collected by Sable throughout the Property and all results have been received. A maximum value of 2.67% Cu is recorded.
- All the new targets will be subjected to additional fieldwork, including mapping, rock sampling, soil sampling and geophysics, planned for summer, 2025.

Dr. Ruben Padilla, President and CEO of Sable commented, "We have seen a continuous growth of our Copper Queen Project thanks to the active exploration work conducted by our geology team last summer, defining multiple copper targets and associated molybdenum, silver, and gold mineralization hosted by magmatic-hydrothermal breccias and highly fractured zones. Our present targets are now contained within an area of 12km by 18km, and large areas of our present land package have yet to be explored. We're looking forward to returning to the field next summer, to continue to advance these high-potential targets."

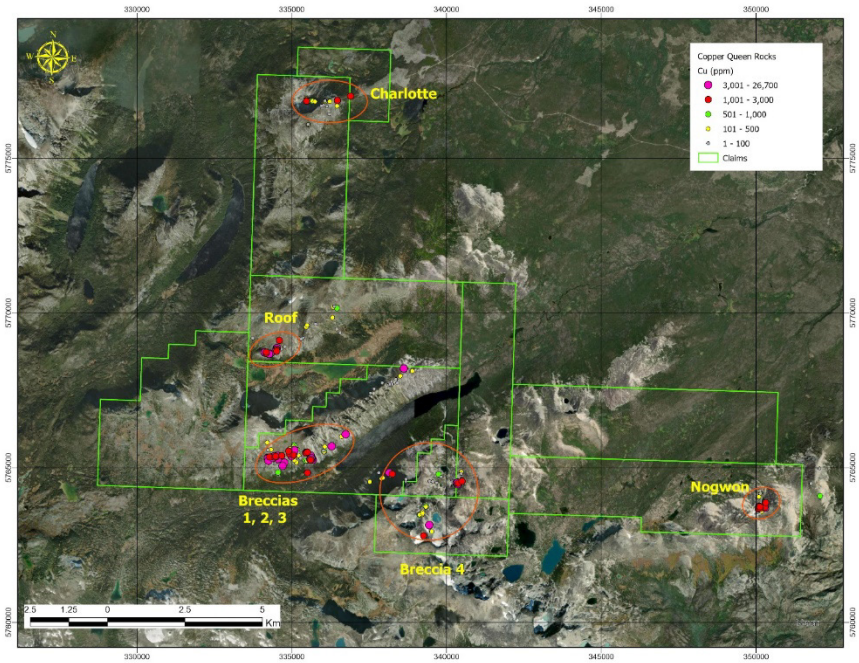

Figure 1. Distribution of Cu values from rock sampling across the Copper Queen Project to date, revealing the five exploration targets discussed in text.

New Target Description

Roof

The Roof target, located 3.5 km north of breccias 1,2,3, exhibit copper mineralization hosted in foliated metavolcanic rocks. Chalcopyrite and malachite are disseminated along the foliation planes and deposited along fractures. Outcropping mineralization is observed for approximately 420m with the possibility extending to 610m. Of 17 samples collected, 13 returned values greater than 0.1% Cu, with a highest value of 2.67% Cu, 37.9 g/t Ag, and 0.19 g/t Au being recorded to date.

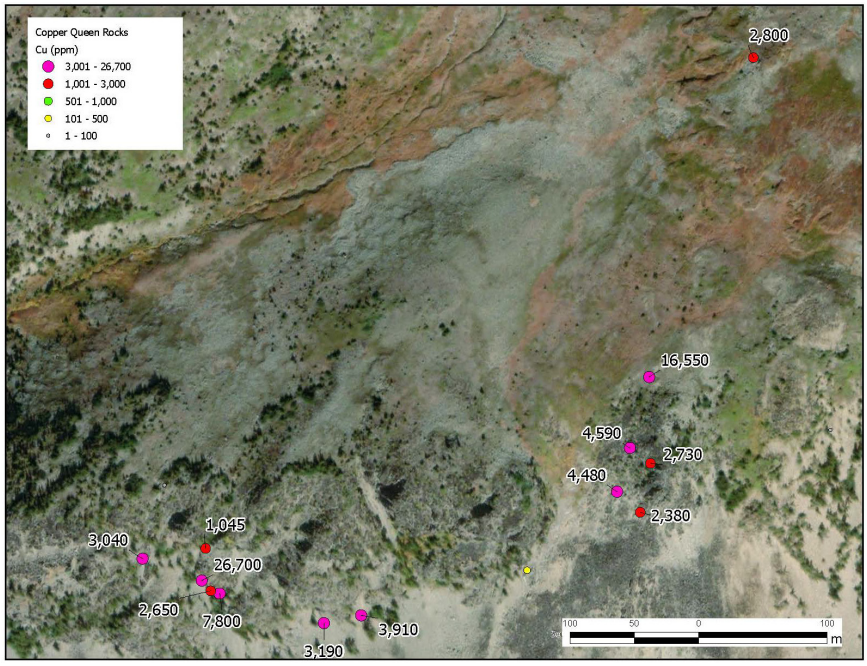

Figure 2. Distribution of Cu values in rock samples at the Roof target.

Nogwon

The Nogwon target is located approximately 14.5km east from Breccias 1,2,3. Limited outcrop exposed within a glacial cirque reveals the presence of granite-hosted intrusion breccias with Cu mineralization in the cement. Chalcopyrite is also observed in the granite within small cavities that resemble miarolitic cavities, lined with the breccia-cement assemblage of quartz, calcite and chlorite. Of 23 samples collected, nine returned values higher than 0.1% Cu with a maximum value of 1.25% Cu, 20.8 g/t Ag, and 0.1 g/t Au being recorded to date. Out cropping mineralization is observed over an area of 320m by 200m and is open in all directions, as outcrop around the cirque is generally hidden by unconsolidated glacial moraine.

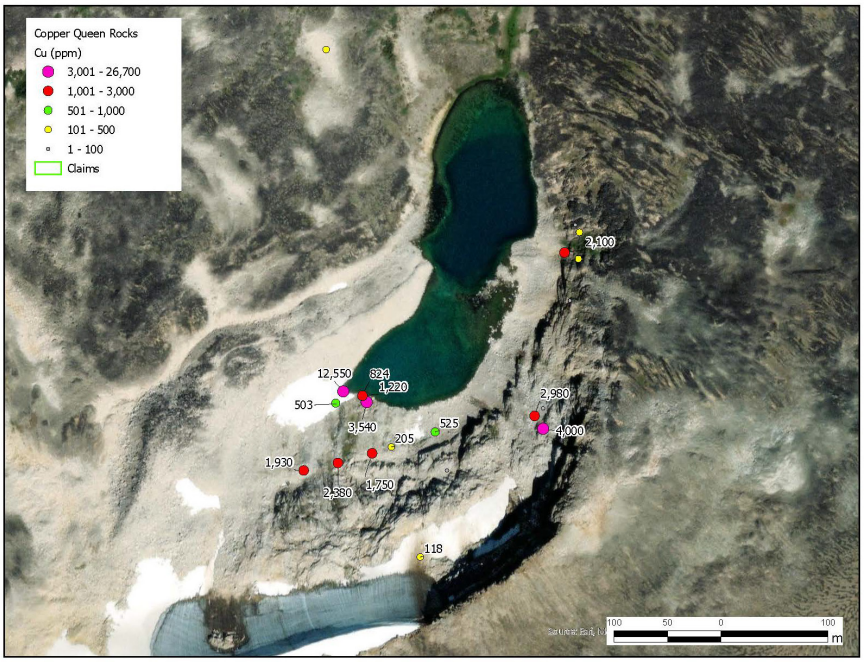

Figure 3. Distribution of Cu values in rock samples at the Nogwon target.

Charlotte

The Charlotte target is located 11.5km north of breccias 1,2, 3 and 28km southwest of the village of Nimpo Lake. The target is road accessible from Highway 20 along the Charlotte Lake FSR. Colour anomalies observed from satellite images coincide with quartz veins containing chalcopyrite. Copper mineralization is also contained in skarn alteration along the contact of Jurassic granite with fine grain hornfelsed sediments. A large zone with altered and oxidized boulders is located on the eastern-most part of the target. A single sample collected from these boulders returned 0.27% Cu and 41 ppm Mo. Another sample collected 440m to the east returned 880 ppm Mo, suggesting a possible porphyry environment. Anomalous Cu values recorded to date are dispersed along an approximately 1.4km east-west corridor.

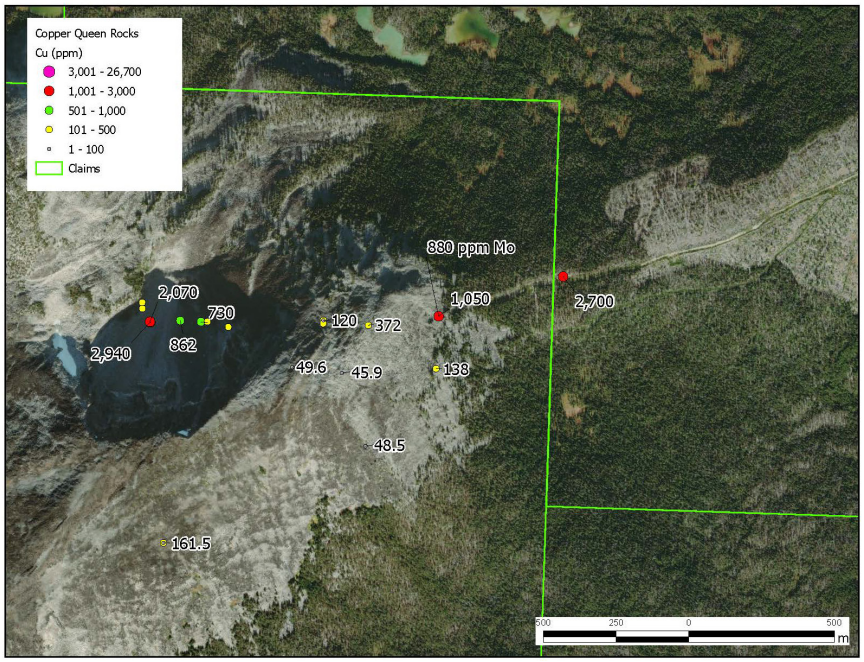

Figure 4. Distribution of Cu values in rock samples at the Charlotte target.

Breccia 4

Breccia 4, located on the eastern side of McClinchy Lake, is one of the breccias originally discovered by Anaconda in 1968. The target consists of granite clasts with sericite-pyrite cement. This breccia reveals no Cu mineralization, but local molybdenite with values up to 131 ppm Mo is observed. Exploration around the breccia revealed three zones containing Cu bearing veins located west, east, and southeast of Breccia 4. Values recorded in these veins attain 0.68% Cu and 473 ppm Mo. All the copper occurrences around Breccia 4 are contained within an area of about 3.7 km^2. The area is heavily covered and requires additional mapping and prospection.

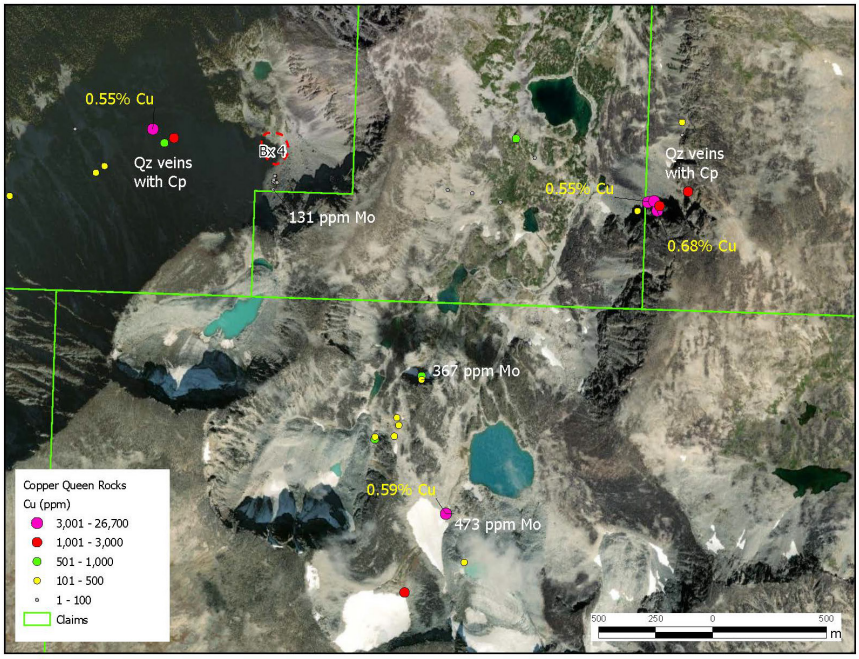

Figure 5. Distribution of Cu values in rock samples at the Breccia 4 target.

Table 1. Selected results from new targets within the Copper Queen Project, not including previously released samples. This table includes samples with values >0.1% Cu and some samples with <0.1% Cu but with highly anomalous Ag, Au, and/or Mo (Coordinates in NAD83-Zone 10).

Sample	North	East	Elevation	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mo_ppm
K843734	5768708	334172	1880	**34.6**	**0.173**	**26,700**	5.71
K843718	5768866	334520	1967	**37.9**	**0.194**	**16,550**	4.54
K843721	5763740	350104	2003	**20.8**	**0.104**	**12,550**	17.35
K843733	5768698	334186	1882	4.85	0.011	**7,800**	2.76
K843748	5764473	340369	2011	**11.2**	**1.94**	**6,810**	2.88
K843726	5763144	339441	2062	8.49	0.078	**5,880**	473
K843590	5764831	338154	1805	**44.5**	**0.762**	**5,550**	26.6
K843747	5764510	340328	1967	1.02	**0.181**	**5,520**	38.3
K843749	5764473	340369	2011	7.91	**1.02**	**4,910**	1.97
K843692	5768811	334505	1959	4.89	0.046	**4,590**	3.63
K843731	5768777	334495	1931	5.56	0.066	**4,480**	6.78
K843714	5768204	338624	2030	6.92	**0.253**	**4,140**	12.3
K843682	5763705	350291	2044	1.15	0.048	**4,000**	2.43
K843732	5768681	334296	1851	3.72	0.015	**3,910**	2.7
K843629	5764515	340355	2036	6.84	**0.621**	**3,800**	3.2

Sample	North	East	Elevation	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mo_ppm
K843722	5763730	350126	2002	5.69	0.063	**3,540**	1.55
K843695	5768675	334267	1853	3.14	0.016	**3,190**	3.65
K843736	5768725	334126	1911	2.64	0.099	**3,040**	1
K843529	5763717	350283	2172	**11.45**	0.079	**2,980**	2.28
K843275	5776847	335482	1839	**19.75**	0.056	**2,940**	1.07
K843737	5769114	334601	1999	9.21	**0.119**	**2,800**	1.72
K843691	5768799	334521	1967	8.5	0.088	**2,730**	1.82
K843572	5777004	336901	0	4.36	0.01	**2,700**	41.4
K843735	5768700	334179	1881	4.28	0.054	**2,650**	2.21
K843750	5764494	340379	1988	1.15	**0.153**	**2,580**	1.94
K843620	5763673	350099	2138	0.28	0.009	**2,380**	2.32
K843729	5768761	334513	1922	1.96	0.0025	**2,380**	6.77
K843581	5763870	350311	2037	1.72	0.02	**2,100**	2.04
K843276	5776849	335481	1838	2.43	0.007	**2,070**	27.2
K843684	5763666	350067	2143	0.09	0.0025	**1,930**	0.89
K843591	5764792	338247	1829	2.22	0.013	**1,845**	1.51
K843582	5763682	350131	2037	0.59	0.041	**1,750**	2.74
K843631	5764557	340504	2036	0.15	**0.153**	**1,535**	1.08
K843689	5762799	339259	2272	1.22	0.009	**1,305**	1.24
K843720	5763736	350122	2003	1.58	0.016	**1,220**	1.1
K843335	5776868	336473	1742	3.34	0.035	**1,050**	887
K843694	5768733	334175	1907	0.93	0.006	**1,045**	0.62
K843288	5764770	338205	1789	**39.7**	**0.755**	659	66.2
K843727	5763732	339334	2025	0.88	0.017	405	**367**
K843499	5768119	338897	2027	1.95	0.076	395	**392**
K843498	5768119	338897	2027	0.94	0.053	206	**180**
K843568	5776090	335527	2071	**24.6**	0.023	161.5	44.7
K843278	5776915	335454	1817	**44.7**	**0.184**	115	3.69
K843569	5776090	335527	2071	**19.7**	**1.675**	86.7	26
k843589	5764832	337813	1701	5.07	**0.134**	29.2	**79.9**
K843594	5764566	338683	1942	0.11	0.047	7.6	**131**
K843535	5764510	339681	0	3.81	**2.76**	1.2	1.72

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND QA/QC

Sample preparation for projects in British Columbia is carried out by ALS Minerals, at its facility located in Kamloops with analyses 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 news 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.

ABOUT THE COPPER QUEEN PROJECT

Copper Queen is located 225km west of Williams Lake in Central Western BC. Exploration work conducted by Anaconda American Brass ("Anaconda") between 1968 and 1969 shows the existence of quartz feldspar porphyries and at least five mineralized breccias within a porphyry system of approximately 4.5km by 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 the 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 at Copper Queen since 2011 and no mapping since the Anaconda times. Sable initially staked the Property in May 2024 and recently extended the Property to 15,133 hectares.

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 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 favorable, 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 Cerro Negro projects in San Juan Province, Argentina and the Copper Queen (15,133ha), Rusty Peak (1,942 ha), Copper Prince (3,980 ha) and the Core Mountain (1,925 ha) properties in British Columbia.

For further information, please contact:

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Related link: sableresources.com

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.