SABLE RESOURCES LTD.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the year ended December 31, 2019

Management Discussion and Analysis as of April 15, 2020

The purpose of this Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is to explain management's point of view regarding the performance of Sable Resources Ltd. (the "Company" or "Sable"). This MD&A also provides information to improve the readers' understanding of the consolidated financial statements and related notes as well as important trends and risks affecting the Company's financial performance and should therefore be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 ("Financial Statements"). This MD&A contains forward-looking information and statements which are based on the conclusions of management. The forward-looking information and statements are only made as of the date of this MD&A.

All financial information in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The Company's certifying officers, based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, are also responsible to ensure that these filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by these filings, and these financial statements together with the other financial information included in these filings. The Board of Directors' approves the Financial Statements and MD&A and ensures that management has discharged its financial responsibilities. The Board's review is accomplished principally through the Audit Committee, which meets to review all financial reports, prior to filing.

Forward Looking Information

This MD&A contains certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements," as defined by Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking statements relate to management's expectations or beliefs about future performance, events, or circumstances that include, but are not limited to, future production, costs of production, prices of gold, reserve or resource potential, exploration and operational activities, and events or developments that the Company expects or targets. Forward-looking statements can usually be identified by words such as: "future", "plans", "scheduled", "expects", "intends", "estimates", "forecasts", "will", "may", "could", "would", and variations thereof. Although the Company believes that these statements are based on reasonable assumptions, all forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause the actual performance, events, or circumstances of the Company to be materially different than anticipated. The Company and its operations are also subject to a large number of risks, including: The Company's liquidity and financing capability, fluctuations in gold prices, market conditions, results of current exploration activities, the possibility of a labour stoppage or shortage, delays in obtaining government permits and approvals and such other risks as discussed herein and in other publicly filed disclosure documents. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause performance, events, or circumstances to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate. Accordingly, readers should not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. Forward-statements are made based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made, and the Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, except as required by applicable law.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information contained in the Management Discussion and Analysis has been reviewed and approved by Luis Arteaga, Sable's Vice President, Exploration, who is a "Qualified Person" ("QP") as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Description of Business

The Company is a Canadian listed public company with its shares traded on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "SAE". The Company is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource properties through its phase exploration methodology in the countries of Mexico, Argentina, and Peru. The Company currently hold interests in the following projects/targets as of December 31, 2019:

Mexico

- Margarita Silver Project;
- The Manzana-fractions mineral titles (including the Vinata Project); and
- Mexico Regional Project including Manzanas, Corregidora (and El Escarpe targets), Sain Alto, and Caolin Mineral Applications.

Argentina

- Don Julio Project (multiple targets including San Gabriel, Lodo, Colorado, Heaven Hill, Fermin, and La Gringa targets); and
- San Juan Regional Program.

Peru

- Scorpius Project; and
- Kirio Project

Recent Developments

Sale of British Columbia Properties

In April 2019, the Company completed the sale of all of its mineral resource properties and certain assets in British Columbia to Talisker Resources Ltd. (formerly Eurocontrol Technics Group Inc.) ("Talisker"). The British Columbia properties consisted of the Baker-Shasta Project and underlying infrastructure, the Mets Mining Lease, the Tulox Project, the Bot Project, the WCGG Properties and the Spences Bridge Regional Program (the "BC Properties").

The Company received total compensation of $500,000 in cash, 30,000,000 Talisker shares, and a 1% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") over all of the BC Properties. The gain on sale of the BC Properties to Talisker was calculated as follows:

Consideration received:	
Fair value of common shares	$ 4,500,000
Cash consideration	500,000
Total consideration received	$ 5,000,000
Reclamation deposit	143,804
Equipment	72,779
Accumulated amortization	(25,473)
Mineral property interests	847,045
Asset retirement obligation (note 16)	530,300
Net assets sold	1,568,455
Gain on sale of mineral properties, net	**$ 3,431,545**

The Company distributed 29,937,618 of the Talisker shares received to its shareholders in August 2019 and continues to hold 62,382 shares for investment purposes.

As of the date of this MD&A, all title and mineral claims have been transferred to Talisker, however the Baker-Shasta title to the mining permits is pending British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines authorization (Note 16 of the Financial Statements).

Strategic Investment Agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd

On August 29, 2019, the Company entered into an Investment Agreement along with an Equity Subscription Agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. ("Osisko") for total potential proceeds of $12.58 million (the "Financing").

Pursuant to the Equity Subscription Agreement Osisko subscribed for 16 million units of Sable at a price of $0.13 per unit for gross proceeds of $2,080,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant, with each whole common share purchase warrant exercisable to purchase an additional common share of Sable for a period of three years at a price of $0.21 per common share. The subscription price of $0.13 per unit represented a 12% premium to Sable's 30-day volume weighted average price per common share. Post closing of the financing Osisko owns approximately 9.8% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Sable on a non-diluted basis.

The Investment Agreement also provides Osisko the additional following rights:

- A right of first refusal over any royalty, stream, or similar right in Sable properties;
- Equity participation right to maintain pro-rata ownership interest so long as Osisko owns more than 5% of the outstanding common shares of Sable; and
- The right to nominate one person to Sable's board of directors so long as Osisko owns more than 5% of the outstanding common shares of Sable.

Royalty Agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd

On September 27, 2019, Sable and Osisko entered into a Royalty Purchase Agreement which allowed Osisko to acquire a 1% NSR on properties controlled by Sable's wholly owned subsidiaries in Mexico for $5 million (the "Initial Properties"). The NSR will extend to any additional properties (the "Future Properties") acquired by Sable within a period of four years from the closing of the Royalty Purchase Agreement (the "Maturity Date").

As part of the Royalty Purchase Agreement, Sable granted Osisko the right to acquire an additional 1% NSR for $5.5 million on the Initial Properties and Future Properties, this right will expire on the Maturity Date.

Exploration Properties

Mexico

Margarita Silver Project

The Margarita Silver Project, located in Chihuahua state Mexico, consists of two mining exploration licenses totaling 125 hectares of ground. The project was never drilled before Sable's 2018 drilling campaign which tested historical surface samples that have yielded significant silver mineralization. The project lies on strike with Sunshine Silver Corp.'s Los Gatos Project which hosts a 9.2 million tonnes measured and indicated resource containing 178 million ounces silver-equivalent (Sunshine Silver Mining and Refining website published NI 43-101 report titled "Feasibility Study of the Cerro Los Gatos Silver-Lead-Zinc Deposit Los Gatos Project" January 2017). During 2018, Sable completed an initial round of drilling consisting of 12 holes and in 2019 an additional 23 drill holes were completed for a total of 5,097 m.

Hosted in Eocene-Oligocene Volcanics, the Margarita property is defined by 6 veins of which the Margarita Vein is the dominant structure with an approximate strike length of 1.7 kilometers. In the second quarter of 2018, Sable completed 2,420m of drilling in 12 drill holes testing 750m of strike of the Margarita structure and based on the encouraging results obtained in the first phase drill program, Sable decided to execute a second drilling campaign near the end of the first quarter of 2019 carrying on into the second quarter which comprised of 2677m distributed amongst 23 holes testing the 1.7Km strike length of the Margarita vein system.

Based on encouraging drill results and the potential size of the Margarita Silver Project, the Company is currently assessing whether it should undertake additional drilling to complete a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA).

Vinata Project

The Vinata Project is located in the Municipality of Chihuahua, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, 50 km south of the city of Chihuahua. The project is located along possible extensions of known important mineral belts of northern Mexico including base metal CRD deposits as Santa Eulalia (50 km northeast of Vinata) and Naica (75 km southeast of Vinata), and the polymetallic vein system of the new discovery of Sunshine Silver Corp.'s Los Gatos Project, located 75 km southwest of the Vinata Project.

The Vinata Project is located on the western edge of a range of hills called the Sierra Pastorias with low relief at an altitude between 1,600m and 1,700m above mean sea level, and just east of a broad flat valley. The terrain around Vinata has low relief, where two mineralized areas have been identified, Vinata Norte and Vinata Sur, which are separated by an area of approximately 3500m covered by shallow quaternary gravels. No historical mine workings exist at Vinata Norte and only a few small historic mine workings exist in the area of Vinata Sur, where waste dumps are very small, and there is no knowledge or evidence of past processing plants or tailings.

The Vinata Project was initially identified through a stream sediment follow up program. At Vinata Norte the system consists of a series of NNE oriented quartz veins that outcrop along a strike length of 1,150m cutting rhyolite tuffs and a volcanic dome that overlain and cut Cretaceous limestone. Quartz vein float extends additional 450m to the southeast and for more than 1000m toward the NW. The system consists of multiple sub-parallel veins and stockwork zones with epithermal textures over a width of between 15m and 170m. Individual veins vary in width from <1m up to about 12m with anomalous Au, Sb, As, and Hg values in rock samples. At Vinata Sur there are outcropping subhorizontal volcanic rocks cut by NW - high angle faults and hydrothermal breccias containing abundant Mn and Fe oxides. Historical artisanal mine workings followed the Mn-Fe oxides zones along breccias and faults that in additional of high Mn-Fe values are anomalous in Sb, As, Ba, Mo, and Zn.

Drill permits were granted in July 2019 and after completing 170 km of ground magnetics and 8.9 km of CSAMT in September 2019, the Company started the first phase of drilling in October 2019. By year end 2019, Sable had completed 1779m of drilling in six drill holes at Vinata North and received results from 530 samples. Whereas surface sampling at Vinata Norte only reported a couple of values over 100 ppb Au associated to As, Sb, and Hg anomalies, the available 2019 drilling data shows a pervasive argillic alteration with long intersects of low-grade gold values, but with most of gold results consistently anomalous. From the 254 samples taken on altered felsic volcanic rocks, 187 samples present values varying between 20 ppb and 1.1 g/t Au with an average value of 130 ppb Au with associated significant As, Sb anomalies and some erratic Hg, Mo, Mn, and Ba anomalies.

Additional drilling is recommended to define the limits, geometry, and gold grade distribution of the argillic alteration. The additional drilling will also test the existence of a higher-grade potential feeder with more classic epithermal boiling textures and dominated by illite, sericite, and adularia alteration. In addition, some of the drilling will test compelling MAG and CSAMT geophysical anomalies located below quaternary gravels.

Mexico Regional

Phase 2 work to follow-up on in-house stream sediment anomalies in the 39,414 hectare mineral claim recently titled from the Manzana application will be completed during 2020. Titling and reduction of area for the remaining three large mineral applications are expected to be completed in 2020 which will allow the Company to then advance to phase 2 work for anticipated 2021 work programs. The Company is expecting titles and permits for its El Escarpe drill-ready project during 2020 and plans to start drilling in 2021.

El Escarpe Target

The style of mineralization at El Escarpe is a high-level, volcanic-hosted, low to intermediate sulphidation epithermal system. The erosion level is interpreted to be at and just below the palaeo-water table, indicating that the complete system is preserved. The depth of any such ore shoots at El Escarpe is unknown, but it could be as shallow as 100 m to 200 m beneath the surface. Permitting is currently in process with drilling planned to test potential "bonanza" zones to depth in 2021.

Argentina

The Company holds the rights to acquire 100% ownership of 58,629 hectares of highly prospective ground in Upper Miocene volcanic rocks in the Frontal Cordillera of Argentina. Located in the pro-mining province of San Juan, the mineral claims are 62 km south of Barrick's Alturas gold deposit and are interpreted by Sable to represent the southern extension of the prolific >50Moz Au El Indio Gold Belt. To date Sable has identified 19 epithermal targets and is actively engaged in aggressive exploration.

The Company's exploration activities in Argentina are entirely based in the province of San Juan and none of the active projects is covered by glaciers. San Juan is one of the 23 provinces of Argentina, where provinces are fully autonomous, in that they enact their own constitutions, freely organize their local governments, and own and manage their natural and financial resources.

In San Juan, mining is a State Policy which represents more than 27% the provincial GDP and it is the largest gold producer in Argentina (~800,000 oz Au/yr). San Juan Province ranks first in terms of attraction for mining investment in Argentina, and second in Latin America (Fraser Institute, 2019).

Mining has been an important economic activity in the San Juan Province since the 1800's but has recently flourished with the changes in the constitution during the early 2000's that promoted the initiation of modern exploration and mining. The Province is home to large mining companies such as Barrick Gold Corp which operates the large Veladero mine since 2005 and has the ownership of two large advanced gold projects named El Carmen and Pascua; Yamana Gold which operated the Gualcamayo Au-Ag mine since opened in 2007 until 2018 when the mine was acquired by Mineros de Antioquia; and Austral Gold operating the Casposo gold mine from 2011 until 2018. San Juan also has important copper resources in advanced projects including Filo del Sol (Lundin Mining), Los Azules (McEwen Mining), Altar (Aldebaran Resources), and El Pachon (Glencore).

There was a presidential election in October of 2019 where Mr. Alberto Fernandez was elected as president of Argentina. Mr. Fernandez made public his support for the mining industry during his visit to the capital of San Juan. Mr. Fernandez declared that, in respect to mining, his government will follow the example of the San Juan Province.

Don Julio Targets

Sable first visited the property at the end of October of 2017 and by December 2017 a LOI was signed with the owner. Fieldwork began in mid-January 2018. During the last two summer field seasons systematic geological work was concentrated at the Don Julio cluster where 9 of the 19 Aster anomalies controlled by Sable are located.

The phase 2 exploration work undertaken from January to April 2018 identified two drill targets - Heaven Hill and Esperanza that were drilled during the last quarter of 2018. An initial campaign of 3101m, with 875 rock samples, was completed in the fourth quarter 2018 to test these two targets and although the expected stratabound vuggy silica zone was not present, multiple gold anomalous values were intercepted and the observed advanced argillic mineralization and alteration seems to be controlled by structures and by the discordant contact between Carboniferous and Miocene rocks. Sable's technical team believes this target was not properly tested enough and deserves further exploration.

During the late 2018 and 2019 summer field season, the Company advanced exploration work over the Don Julio cluster of anomalies, completing 1:2,500 scale detailed mapping over 7 of the 9 known mineral anomalies of the Don Julio cluster and executed mapping in areas located between the main alteration zones. The mapping work was complemented with 1,862 rock samples and 283 talus samples. The extensive mapping and sampling carried out by Sable's team identified large epithermal alteration and mineralization and one skarn system on the margins of the porphyry centers.

The 2019-2020 field season was initiated in October 2019 at Colorado, San Gabriel, and Fermin. Although drill permits were granted in the fourth quarter 2019, the Company decided to postpone the start of the drilling to the fourth quarter 2020 to have a better understanding of the targets and prioritize the available metres.

The local geology is represented by a Carboniferous lower siliciclastic package covered by Permian andesitic and felsic volcanic rocks, with an intercalated limestone unit, all intruded by a large Triassic granitic pluton and multiple other intrusions. The aleozoic basement was deformed and uplifted previous to the emplacement of the Miocene volcanic and intrusive rocks of the Olivares volcanic center. Around 50% of the area is covered by Miocene fragmental tuffs and lava flows of dominantly andesitic composition, with subordinated rhyolitic layers and intruded by some domes and quartz-dioritic stocks. Reported ages for the Miocene volcanic and intrusive rocks vary between 9 and 6 Ma.

At the Don Julio area, the various identified targets have large footprints, but none of the targets have the core or potential ore zones of the mineral systems outcropping. All the identified target zones are permissive to be part of multi-million ounces Au deposits, with Ag and base metals contents, concealed underneath their own low-grade upper hydrothermal levels. Exploration and discovery examples of concealed known large porphyry-epithermal deposits that can be used as exploration models for the Don Julio cluster include the Au-Cu porphyry, strata bound and vein hosted mineralization of the Far South East – Lepanto - Victoria deposits in the Luzon mineral district in Philippines, blind vein systems like Juanicipio in Fresnillo, Mexico, or the Caspiche Au-Cu porphyry deposit located in the Maricunga region of Chile.

Lodo Norte and Lodo Sur Targets

Lodo is located at the northeastern limits of the Don Julio cluster. The Lodo Norte and Lodo Sur targets were discovered during the last quarter of 2018 following up a linear color anomaly with low-level anomalies of Pb, Ag, Mn, Ba, and Zn obtained during 2017 field campaign.

The Lodo targets are controlled by a large NW fault zone affecting Carboniferous sandstones and conglomerates, and a Permo-Triassic felsic batholith. Upper level epithermal - intermediate sulphidation style mineralization outcrops for 5500m along the fault zone.

Lodo Norte is hosted by the Carboniferous sedimentary rocks and is defined by a 50 to 100 wide argillic zone and pervasive silicification that contains vein-controlled upper level epithermal characteristics including low temperature microcrystalline silica, barite, bladed calcite, fluorite, manganese and iron oxides, parallel veins, veinlets, breccias and stockwork.

Lodo Sur is hosted by a Permo-Triassic granite and is defined by en échelon opaline to chalcedonic veins with sigmoidal, and anastomosing geometries, and by carbonate dominated structures, all within larger argillic alteration halos. Individual vein thicknesses vary from few centimeters to 10m and extend from more than 1500m on along strike.

Results from the channel and panel chip samples reported maximum values of elements as follows:

- Lodo Sur: Au 12 ppb, Ag 14.4 ppm, Ba 430 ppm, Cu 639 ppm, Mn 4070 ppm, Pb 2040 ppm, and Zn up to 378 ppm.

- Lodo Norte: Au 328 ppb, Ag 48.8 ppm, Ba 5390 ppm, Cu 3130 ppm, Mn 23700 ppm, Pb 1.38%, Zn up to 1.0%.

Based on well-known epithermal models, the potential target zone in this large structural-epithermal system is located between 200 and ~400 m below the current surface. The target zone is a high-grade Au-Ag (Zn-Pb) quartz vein deposit hosted by faults. Drill permits were granted for Lodo Norte in 2019, and drill permits are expected to be granted for Lodo Sur in 2020.

Colorado Target

The Colorado target zone is located just south of the Lodo Norte target. The style of mineralization at Colorado shows a transition from high sulphidation to intermediate sulphidation epithermal. Local lithology is composed by Carboniferous sandstone, siltstone, and shale intruded by felsic and mafic dikes of both Permian and Miocene age. The target zone extends roughly 2 km in the NW-SE direction and ~1 km in the NE-SW direction. It is characterized by strong to moderate pervasive silicification of the siliciclastic rocks cut by NNE faults, veins, dikes, and hydrothermal breccias. The veins and breccias contain fine grained semi-translucid to cloudy chalcedonic silica, kaolinite, dickite, and chlorite with fine grained pyrite, traces of arsenopyrite, and possible sulphosalts.

Geochemical results report maximum values of some elements as follows: Au 5.37 ppm, Ag 284 ppm, Ba 2110 ppm, Cu 1.4%, Mn 15,600 ppm, Pb 0.47%, Zn 0.22%.

Large parts of the target zone are covered by talus so implementation of the final drill plan will be assisted by ground geophysics. This area already has a valid drill permit.

San Gabriel Target

The San Gabriel target was originally identified by ASTER multi-spectral alteration anomalies in 2017. Preliminary field reconnaissance during the 2017 field campaign identified discrete zones of quartz veining hosted mostly by a Permian-Triassic granite and in few cases by the Carboniferous sedimentary rocks.

Follow up phase 2 mapping and sampling was done during the 2018-2019 summer season defining a roughly 3 x 1.2 km E-W corridor of veins formed by two separated clusters of veins named by Sable San Gabriel Norte and San Gabriel Sur. The veins present en échelon, sigmoidal and anastomosing geometries. More than 4.5 km of outcropping veins were mapped with individual vein thickness ranging between few centimeters to 15m and 100 to 500m extensions along strike.

The textures and mineralogy of veins are characterized by low temperature microcrystalline massive to banded and colloform silica, hydrothermal breccias within some veins, some barite, bladed calcite, traces of fluorite, and moderate to intense manganese and iron oxides. The extent of the argillic halo can vary from few cm to 10's of meters.

Results from the extensive channel and panel chip samples done during the 2018-2019 field season reported maximum values of some elements as follows. San Gabriel Sur: Au up to 7.6 ppm (selective small veinlets) and 1.5 ppm next highest value, Ag 188 ppm, Ba 4800 ppm, Cu 2450 ppm, Mn up to 25700 ppm, Pb 1.3%, Zn 11.4% (selective vein) and 2.4% next highest Zn value. For San Gabriel Norte: Au 432 ppb, Ag 20 ppm, Ba 1000 ppm, Cu 637 ppm, Mn 5070 ppm, Pb 2710 ppm, and Zn 1110 ppm.

San Gabriel represents typical features of upper level intermediate sulphidation epithermal mineralization, with potential high-grade Ag-Au (Zn-Pb-Cu) quartz vein target zones located below the current surface exposures of the epithermal system. Drill permits were granted in December 2019.

La Gringa - Amarillo Target

Amarillo is a target zone that has been explored by five different companies since 1998. Historical work includes >10,000 m of drilling, geochemistry, and ground geophysics. Early historical exploration was planned to follow up few outcropping high-grade Au samples (including one > 1000 g/t Au) hosted by narrow veins. Later, a more systematic exploration program was carried out exploring for large volume, open-pit amenable, high sulphidation gold-copper mineralization.

Sable is the first company that recognized porphyry style mineralization and the spatial and probably genetic connection with the roots of a high sulphidation system in a zone previously explored by prior owners. The style of alteration and veining is permissive for Au-rich porphyry style mineralization, similar to the multi-million ounce deposits in the Maricunga Gold Belt of central Chile. Final target definition work will be assisted by ground geophysics, including magnetometry and possible IP or CSAMT, which is expected to be conducted in 2020.

Fermin - Skarn Target

Near end of the 2018-2019 field season, skarn mineralization was discovered by prospecting a 1.9 km long shallow to moderately dipping calcareous unit located on the northwestern boundary of a porphyritic intrusive center. The unit is largely contact metamorphosed to marble with disseminated garnets, amphiboles, epidote, and pyroxenes with multiple sub-parallel "manto" type sulphide-rich horizons with galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite. Skarn zones have observed thicknesses ranging from 10cm to 1.3m. The mineralized zone has been systematically sampled in multiple sections and values have been released, being the best intersection 7.26% ZnEq over 21.4m. ZnEq is calculated combining anomalous values of Zn, Pb, Ag, and Cu.

The mineralization is very continuous along strike and is interpreted as the distal part of a concealed Au-Cu skarn-porphyry system to the west.

Regional Program

The systematic exploration work done in the Don Julio cluster of anomalies had successfully identified a large porphyry-epithermal system. In October 2019, Sable initiated the first field review in the remaining 10 anomalies located within its large land package in the San Juan Province.

Peru

Scorpius Project

Sable completed phase 2 work during the second half of 2018, including detailed surface mapping, rock sampling, and 4 km of IP geophysical surface that confirmed the quality of the exploration target. Drill permitting is currently under way and is expected to be received for drilling in the second quarter of 2020.

The Kirio Project

In July 2019, Sable signed the option to acquire 100% interest in the Kirio Project from Teck Resources Limited. The Kirio Project comprises 2,900 hectares located contiguous to the Company's Scorpius Project. Sable will extend the mapping, sampling and IP survey into this additional property.

Outlook

Sable's exploration plan for 2020 is to continue with a systematic exploration approach that includes drill projects, preparing additional targets to drill-ready stage, and advanced target generation work within the Company's large land packages in Mexico and the San Juan province of Argentina. The Company plans to complete the first round of drilling at Vinata North and Vinata South in Mexico. In San Juan, detailed geological work, permitting, and road access work will be done at different targets located within the Don

Julio Cluster. In Peru, the drill permit for the Scorpius project is expected to be granted by the 3rd quarter of 2020. Field work will be advanced to evaluate some of the pending anomalies in Mexico and San Juan in order to add new projects to our portfolio.

Leadership Team

Ruben Padilla – Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
Richard Godfrey – Chief Financial Officer
Luis Arteaga – Vice President, Exploration
Terence Harbort – Director, Vice President, Corporate Development
Jason Kosec – Vice President, Strategic Development
Charlotte May – Corporate Secretary
Thomas Obradovich – Executive Chairman
Brent Gilchrist – Director
Jonathan Rubenstein – Director
Andres Tinajero – Director

Additional information on Sable's leadership team is available at www.sableresources.com.

Selected Financial Information

Current assets at December 31, 2019 were $5,019,249 versus $2,890,552 at December 31, 2018. The difference is primarily the result of the sale of a 1% net smelter royalty on mineral properties for $5,000,000, as well as $2,878,226 in issuances of issued capital. Sources and uses of capital to conduct the Company's primary business, being mineral exploration, will vary depending on the schedule of underlying work and the corresponding source of capital.

Current liabilities at December 31, 2019 were $727,637 versus $1,104,549 at December 31, 2018. The change in the period in current liabilities is due to the decrease in payables and accruals resulting from the timing differences in completing its exploration projects.

Discussion of Operations

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2019 was $3,748,291 compared with a loss of $8,007,165 for the year ended December 31, 2018. Changes period over period are attributable to the one-time gain recognized on the disposal of the BC Properties of $3,431,545, a realized gain on marketable securities of $748,129, and a gain on sale of royalty for $4,947,819 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The removal of these one-time items would have resulted in a net loss of $5,379,202 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The removal of the one-time expense of $494,650 relating to the loss on the warrant incentive program would have resulted in a net loss of $7,512,515 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The actual variance between comparable periods once one-time items are eliminated is primarily the result of the following variances:

- Exploration expenditures decreased from $5,207,073 for the year ended December 31, 2018 to $3,608,564 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The decrease is due to the disposition of the BC Properties and reduced exploration activity at Don Julio.

- General and administration expenses increased to $1,029,868 from $650,388 in the comparable period in 2018. This increase is primarily due to general professional fees incurred associated to completing the sale of the BC Properties and the sale of the Royalty to Osisko.

- Share based payments decreased from $882,278 for the year ended December 31, 2018 to $269,750 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The decrease is based on the lower number of options issued and their related valuation.

Exploration Expenditures

Exploration expenditures by type	**December 31, 2019**	December 31, 2018
Exploration expenditures		
Employee compensation	**$ 67,132**	$ -
Travel	**281,349**	527,810
Contractors and consultants (including contract drilling services)	**2,482,716**	4,261,905
Maintenance	**9,226**	74,189
Fuels and lubes	**49,420**	206,486
Operating supplies	**83,569**	94,810
Freight	**1,206**	3,209
Lease and rentals	**184,193**	246,614
Office and general and administrative	**275,433**	276,358
Amortization and accretion	**-**	10,917
Insurance, bank fees and taxes (non-income)	**236,953**	217,134
Less amounts from discontinued operations	**(62,633)**	(712,359)
Total exploration expenditures	**$ 3,608,564**	$ 5,207,073

Exploration expenses by project	**December 31, 2019**	December 31, 2018
Exploration expenses		
Baker	**$ 3,265**	$ 19,343
Blue Jay	**1,500**	22,158
Bot	**3,500**	82,764
Don Julio	**1,617,837**	4,320,390
Lobo	**-**	14,517
Margarita	**906,276**	720,288
Mexico Regional	**68,788**	17,377
San Juan Regional	**-**	5,526
Sauchi Creek	**2,500**	24,321
Spences Bridge	**-**	41,510
Scorpius	**144,516**	128,974
Tulameen South	**2,000**	19,205
Tulox	**49,868**	503,059
Vinata	**869,447**	-
Capricornio	**1,700**	-
Less amounts from discontinued operations	**(62,633)**	(712,359)
Total exploration expenditures	**$ 3,608,564**	$ 5,207,073

Property Maintenance Expenditures

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Property Maintenance		
Employee related	**$ 392**	$ 30,357
Travel	**138,714**	102,925
Office and general and administrative	**5,229**	27,334
Less amounts from discontinued operations (note 7)	**(144,335)**	(132,513)
Total property maintenance expenditures	**$ -**	$ 28,103

Property maintenance expenditures were primarily related to the Baker Project, where the Company engaged various consultants to bring environmental and tailing facility compliance requirements towards good standing. An updated reclamation report was filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines and management is awaiting Ministry response.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets forth selected quarterly financial information for each of the last eight quarters with the figures for each quarter on a cumulative year-to-date.

Quarter Ending	Revenue $	Net Income (Loss) $	Net Income (Loss) per share $
December 31, 2019	nil	2,798,361	0.03
September 30, 2019	nil	(633,315)	(0.00)
June 30, 2019	nil	2,984,484	0.02
March 31, 2019	nil	(1,401,239)	(0.01)
December 31, 2018	nil	(4,251,921)	(0.05)
September 30, 2018	nil	(1,394,532)	(0.01)
June 30, 2018	nil	(959,473)	(0.01)
March 31, 2018	nil	(1,401,239)	(0.01)

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has no known mineral resources and is not in commercial production on any of its properties and accordingly, the Company does not generate cash from operations. The Company finances exploration activities by raising capital from equity markets, the sale of mineral properties and the sale of royalties from time to time. The Company's liquidity and capital resources are as follows:

As at December 31, 2019 the Company had a cash and cash equivalents position of $4,780,176 and working capital of $4,291,612. The increase in cash resulted from the sale of the BC Properties to Talisker and the Investment and Royalty Agreements with Osisko.

The Company's capital management objectives are to raise the necessary funds for its exploration projects and to manage these funds to best optimize its exploration and mining programs in the interests of its shareholders and other stakeholders at an acceptable risk.

In the management of capital, the Company includes shareholders' equity and cash and cash equivalents in the definition of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may raise additional equity funds and acquire new exploration properties as circumstances dictate.

Outstanding Share Data

Issued Capital

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares. As at December 31, 2019 an aggregate of 162,141,897 common shares were issued and outstanding and 162,141,897 as at the date hereof.

Stock Options

The Company had 12,500,000 options at December 31, 2019 and 14,600,000 options as at the date hereof.

Share Purchase Warrants

The Company had 20,618,617 warrants outstanding as of December 31, 2019 and as at the date hereof.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

The Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as at December 31, 2019 or as of the date of this MD&A.

Related Party Transactions

The following is a summary of the Company's related party transactions during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

- During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred exploration and general and administrative costs in the amount of $96,632 (2018 - $nil) paid to companies with shared directors and officers. Included in payables and accruals at December 31, 2019 are $3,781 (2018 - $nil).

- During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company was remunerated for shared exploration and general and administrative costs of $86,232 (2018 - $nil) by companies with shared directors and officers. Included in receivables at December 31, 2019 are $36,007 (2018 - $nil).

- During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company entered into an indemnification agreement for a reclamation obligation relating to a disposed mineral property with a company that shares directors and officers. The estimated liability is $846,566.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel, including companies controlled by them, are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company.

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the compensation committee.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018
Short term employee benefits	**$**	**574,400**	$	543,480
Share based payments		**240,700**		312,773
	$	**815,100**	$	856,253

As at December 31, 2019, an amount of $60,131 (December 31, 2018 - $53,941) due to key management personnel, was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. This amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and without fixed terms of repayment.

Transactions with related parties are recorded at fair value.

Commitments

The Company entered into a shared lease agreement for its Toronto office premises for corporate and technical purposes for a total term of six and a half years. This lease obligation has been recorded in accordance with IFRS 16. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

		1 year		2-3 years		4-5 Years		More than 5 years
Lease obligation	$	30,977	$	96,558	$	59,861	$	-

Critical Accounting Estimates, Judgements and Uncertainties

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on the historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Share-based Payments

The Company applies the Black-Scholes pricing model to estimate the fair value of stock options granted and warrants issued, which is expensed to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss over each option award's vesting period. Under this model, the Company must estimate the term, volatility, the forfeiture rate of options granted, and warrants issued. Changes in these input assumptions can significantly affect the fair value estimate.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations have been recognized based on management estimates. Assumptions based on the most current economic environment have been made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability shown in Note 14. These estimates take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management and are based on the current regulatory environment. A reclamation report has been submitted to the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and is presently under review and subject to their approval. The provision at the reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs required. Actual costs are dependent on future market prices and final costs may be higher or lower than currently presented.

Critical Accounting Judgments

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments.

Functional Currency

The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each operates. The Company has determined that its functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The determination of functional currency may require certain judgements to determine the primary economic environment. The Company reconsiders the functional currency used when there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

Determination of Cash Generating Unit (CGU)

In determining a CGU, management had to examine the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The Company has determined that each important geographic location of its mineral interest qualifies as a CGU. Each of these assets generates or will have the ability to generate cash inflows that are independent of the other assets and therefore qualifies as an individual asset for impairment testing purposes.

Amortization Rates

The application of determining the useful lives of equipment are estimates by management based on assumptions about future events. Estimates and assumption made may change if new information becomes available. New information may become available during the use of the equipment that causes the Company to adjust its estimate.

Title to Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company reviews and evaluates tangible and intangible assets, including mineral property interests, for indications of impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount may not be recoverable or at least at the end of each reporting period. An impairment test is conducted if an indication of impairment is found to exist. No indicators of impairment were identified for the period ended December 31, 2019.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward only to the extend there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

Recoverability of Value-Added Tax Receivables

The Company reviews and evaluates assumptions regarding the recoverability of value-added tax ("VAT") receivables in Mexico at the end of each reporting period considering the relevant facts and circumstances, including past collectability and the general economic environment of the country to determine if a provision for the VAT receivable is required. As the amount receivable depends on performance by the government in Mexico and on the Mexican properties moving into commercial production, the timing and amount of collection for the VAT receivables may be materially different from the amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in Accounting Policies

IFRS 16, Leases

On January 6, 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16. This standard specifies the methodology to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases. The effective date is for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted.

The Company adopted IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 is recognized as an adjustment to equity at the date of initial application. Comparative figures are not restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 16. Additionally, the Company has adopted the exemption for leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and for leases that are low value. Given that the Company's existing operating leases are not material, no adjustment to equity has been recognized upon IFRS 16 adoption on January 1, 2019. See Note 3 (o) of the Financial Statements for more details.

IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

In June 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC 23. IFRIC 23 clarifies the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12 and requires an entity to consider whether it is probable that the relevant authority will accept each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that it uses or plans to use in its income tax filing. IFRIC 23 was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and permits early adoption. The adoption of IFRIC 23 did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

There are no additional standards not yet effective that would have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its investment risk, currency risk or commodity risk. As of the date hereof, the Company's investment in resource properties has full exposure to commodity risk, both upside and downside. As commodity price moves so too does the underlying value of the Company's gold projects.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash generating unit ("CGU"), exceeds its recoverable amount. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss for the period. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to CGUs and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss with respect to goodwill is never reversed.

Risks Factors

There are many risk factors facing companies involved in the mineral exploration industry. Risk management is an ongoing exercise upon which the Company spends a substantial amount of time. While it is not possible to eliminate all the risks inherent to the industry, the Company strives to manage these risks, to the greatest extent possible. The following risks are most applicable to the Company but may not be the only risks faced by the Company. Risks and uncertainties not presently known by the Company or which are presently considered immaterial may also adversely affect the Company's business, projections, results of operations and/or conditions (financial or otherwise).

Industry and Mineral Exploration Risk

Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and frequently is non-productive. There is no assurance that the Company's exploration efforts will be successful. At present, the Company's projects do not contain any proven or probable reserves. Success in establishing reserves is a result of a number of factors, including the quality of the project itself. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling, to develop processes to extract the resources and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Because of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that planned exploration programs will result in the establishment of mineral resources or reserves.

The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors beyond the Company's control.

The marketability of minerals acquired or discovered by the Company may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the control of the Company and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection, the combination of which factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return of investment capital.

The Company may be subject to risks which could not reasonably be predicted in advance. Events such as labour disputes, environmental issues, natural disasters or estimation errors are prime examples of industry related risks. The Company attempts to balance this risk through ongoing risk assessments conducted by its technical team.

Geopolitical Risk

The Company may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on future exploitation and production, price controls, export controls, currency availability, income taxes, delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary permits, opposition to mining from environmental and other non-governmental organizations, expropriation of property, ownership of assets, environmental legislation, labour relations, limitations on mineral exports, increased financing costs, and site safety. In addition, legislative enactments may be delayed or announced without being enacted and future political action that may adversely affect the Company cannot be predicted. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political attitudes that may result, among other things, in significant changes to mining laws or any other national legal body of regulations or policies are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business

Specifically, management is monitoring recent political and economic events in Argentina. Management continues to review circumstances and will continue evaluate associated risks in the next stages of planned exploration.

Sources of Funds Risk

The only sources of funds presently available to the Company the sale of equity/debt capital, and the offering by the Company of an interest in its properties to be earned by another party or parties carrying out exploration or development thereof. There is no assurance that such sources will continue to be available, in the short term or at all. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to reduce or terminate its proposed operations and the loss of some or all of the value of an investment in the securities.

Operating Hazards Risks

Exploration for natural resources involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of mineral resources, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to persons or property and possible environmental damage. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides, weather conditions and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in extraction operations and the conduct of exploration programs. The Company's exploration activities will be subject to the availability of third-party contractors and equipment. There are also physical risks to the exploration personnel.

The Company maintains insurance for amounts which it considers adequate, however, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable against, or the Company might not elect to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition.

Pandemic Diseases

The Company's operations are subject to the risk of emerging infectious diseases or the threat of outbreaks of viruses or other contagions or epidemic diseases. These infectious disease risks may not be adequately responded to locally, nationally or internationally due to lack of preparedness to detect and respond to outbreaks or respond to significant pandemic threats. As such, there are potentially significant economic and social impacts of infectious disease risks, including the inability of the Company's exploration operations to operate as intended due to shortage of skilled employees, shortages in supply chains, inability of employees to access sufficient healthcare, significant social upheavals, government or regulatory actions or inactions, the declines in the price of precious metals, capital market volatility, or other unknown but potentially significant impacts. Given the fact that the Company's properties are located in Argentina, Peru and Mexico, there are potentially significant economic losses from infectious disease outbreaks that can extend far beyond the initial location of an infection disease outbreak. As such, both catastrophic outbreaks as well as regional and local outbreaks can have a significant impact on the Company's operations. The Company may not be able to accurately predict the quantum of such risks. In addition, the Company's own operations are exposed to infection disease risks noted above and as such the Company's operations may be adversely affected by such infection disease risks. Accordingly, any outbreak or threat of an outbreak of a virus or other contagions or epidemic disease could have a material adverse effect on the Company, its business, results from operations and financial condition.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is subject to commodity price risk for the sale of gold and silver. Mineral prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as the sale or purchase of commodities by various central banks, financial institutions, expectations of inflation or deflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, international supply and demand, speculative activities and increased production due to new mine developments, improved mining and production methods and international economic and political trends. The Company's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the extraction of mineral products. As such, the effect of these factors on the price in future product sales, and therefore the economic viability of any of the Company's exploration projects, cannot accurately be predicted.

Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk with respect to cash balances and transactions as a portion of these amounts are denominated in US dollars. The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk.

Environmental Risk

Exploration projects or operations are subject to the environmental laws and applicable regulations of the jurisdiction in which the Company operates. Environmental standards continue to evolve, and the current trend is moving toward a longer, more complete and rigid process. The Company reviews environmental matters on an ongoing basis. When appropriate, the Company will make appropriate provisions in its financial statements for any potential environmental liability. However, there is no assurance that existing or future environmental regulation will not materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations, including the Company, may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs, reduction in levels of production at producing properties, or abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Permits and Licenses Risks

The operations of the Company will require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. The Company believes it will be able to obtain in the future all necessary licenses and permits to carry on the activities which it intends to conduct and intends to comply in all material respects with the terms of such licenses and permits. There can be no guarantee, however, that the Company will be able to obtain and maintain, at all times, all licenses and permits required to undertake its proposed exploration or to place its properties into commercial production and to operate mining facilities if its exploration programs are successful. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the operating and activities of the Company and the more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the business, financial condition and the results of operations of the Company. Obtaining necessary permits, leases and licenses can be a complex, time consuming process and the Company cannot be certain that it will be able to obtain necessary permits on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits, leases and licenses and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could stop, delay or restrict the Company from proceeding with the development of an exploration project or the development and operation of a mine. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or permits could result in interruption or closure of exploration, development or mining operations, or fines, penalties or other liabilities. The Company could also lose its licenses or permits under the terms of its existing agreements.

Title Matters Risk

While the Company has followed and intends to follow standard industry accepted due diligence procedures with respect to title for any mineral claims in which it has or will acquire a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. There is no guarantee of title to any of the Company's properties. The Company's properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or aboriginal land claims. Surveys have not been carried out on the Company's mineral properties, and their boundaries and areas could be in doubt. In addition, claims have been made and new claims are being made in Canada by aboriginal peoples that call into question the title to properties. Until competing interest in the mineral land have been determined, the Company can give no assurance as to the validity of title of the Company to those lands or the size of such mineral lands.

Competition and Marketability Risks

The resource industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and the Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself. Competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable properties for exploration in the future.

Key Management Risk

The success of the Company's future business is largely dependent on a relatively small number of key members of management. The loss of any key member could be detrimental if a suitable replacement could not be found at a comparable compensation level.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting and Disclosure

Disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") are intended to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by securities regulations and that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to management. Internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purpose in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

TSX Venture listed companies are not required to provide representations in the annual filings relating to the establishment and maintenance of DC&P and ICFR, as defined in National Instrument 52-109. In particular, the CEO and CFO certifying officers do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of (a) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation, and (b) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP. The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in their certificates regarding the absence of misrepresentations and fair disclosure of financial information. Investors should be aware that inherent limitation on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost-effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in Multinational Instrument 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Additional information on the Company can be found on the Company's website at www.sableresources.com or at SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Approval

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors,

Ruben Padilla
President, CEO and Director
April 15, 2020