Fabled Copper Corp.
Suite 480 – 1500 West Georgia St.
Vancouver, BC V6G 2Z6
Telephone: 819-316-0919

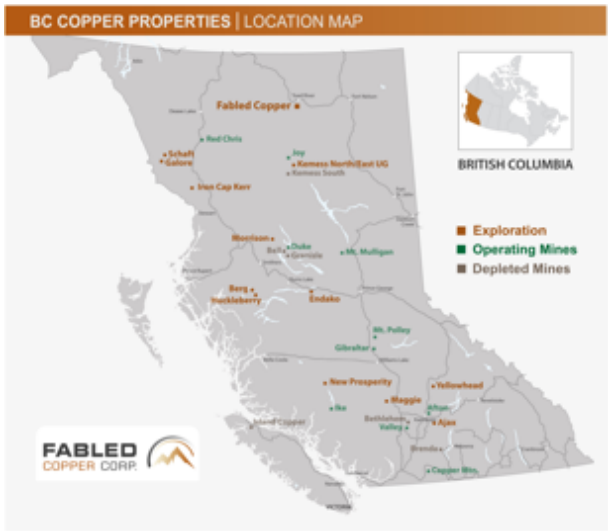
www.fabledcoppercorp.com

July 6, 2022 CSE: FABL

Fabled Reports on Aster Alteration Survey on the Bronson Property

Vancouver, British Columbia – Fabled Copper Corp. ("Fabled Copper" or the "Company") (CSE: FABL; FSE: XZ7) announces additional results of 2021 surface field work on its Muskwa Copper Project. See Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 – General Property Location



The Project is comprised of the Neil Property, the Toro and the Bronson Properties in northern British Columbia. See Figure 2 below.

Figure 2 – Location Map

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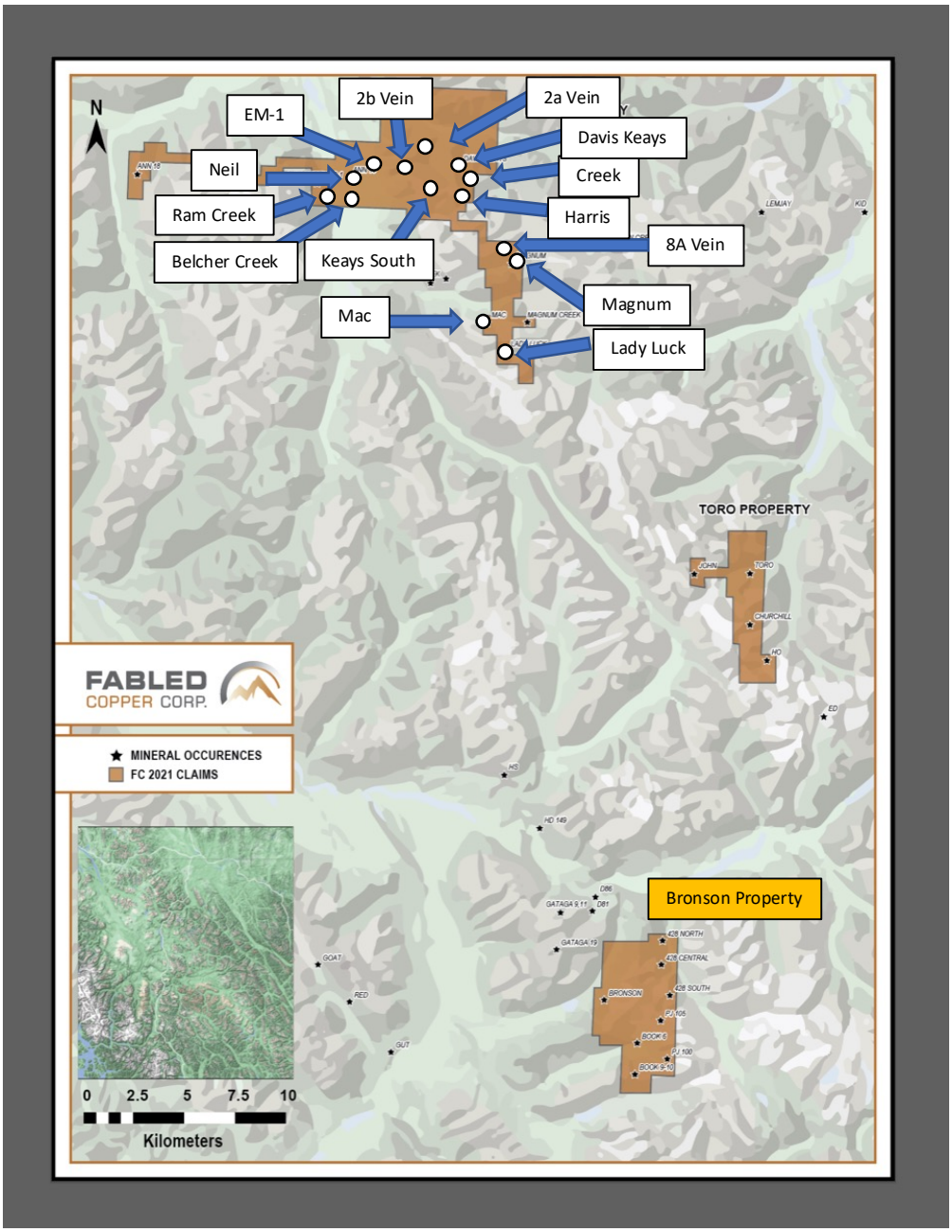
Peter Hawley, President, CEO reports; "To date we have reported on 14 copper occurrences and related drone UAV missions and ground geophysics on the Neil Property. This completes the 2021 work on the Neil and now we will report on the 2021 work on the Bronson property to the south of the Neil." See Figure 3 below.

Figure 3 - Bronson Property Location



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The Bronson property comprises 4 mineral tenures
covering approximately 2,524.6 hectares where the key objectives of the 2021 work program were to:

i) Carry out a field campaign consisting of reconnaissance prospecting across the Bronson claims.

ii) Complete a focused program at the Book 6 vein target consisting of detailed sampling, Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic and ground magnetometer geophysical surveys and a UAV photogrammetry survey.

iii) **Conduct alteration mineral mapping and targeting using Visible Near Infrared (VNIR), Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) and Thermal Infrared (TIR) Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) multispectral satellite data**.

BRONSON PROPERTY ASTER ALTERATION MINERAL MAPPING - RESULTS

The ASTER sensor is a spectral imaging instrument located on-board the EOS/Terra satellite which was launched by NASA in December 1999. ASTER has been designed to acquire land surface temperature, emissivity, reflectance, and elevation data and is a cooperative effort between NASA and the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI). ASTER consists of three separate subsystems, each acquiring data from different regions of the electromagnetic spectrum (VNIR, SWIR and TIR). Each ASTER scene covers an area of 60×60 km^2.

The VNIR bands have a spatial resolution of 15 meters, SWIR bands 30 meters and the TIR bands 90 meters. An additional backward-looking near-infrared band provides stereo coverage. The ASTER channels are more contiguous in the short wave infrared region than those of Landsat, yielding increased accuracy in the spectral identification of rocks and minerals (*Gabr et al. 2010*).

ASTER can acquire data over the entire globe with an average duty cycle of 8% per orbit. This

represents acquisition of about 650 scenes per day that are processed to three different levels based on final product (Level-1A, 1B and 1T). All processed scenes are transferred to the Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) archive at the EROS Data Center's (EDC) Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center (LP-DAAC) for storage, distribution, and processing to higher-level data products. All ASTER data products are stored in the Hierarchical Data Format (HDF- EOS).

ASTER level 1B products (*used in this study*) represent registered radiance at the sensor product and as such contain radiometrically calibrated and geometrically co-registered data for the acquired channels. Level-1B data is produced by applying the radiometric calibration and geometric correction coefficients to the Level-1A data files. Further image pre-processing is required to generate surface reflectance and emissivity multiband imagery that is necessary for mineral mapping and analysis. Scenes used for mineral mapping must predate April 30, 2008 when SWIR sensor overheating began resulting in erroneous data for the 6 SWIR bands.

One minimally cloud covered Aster Level 1B Scene was acquired for the Bronson claim block, see Figure 4 below. The mapping area is characterized by minor snow and ice cover and moderate vegetation cover at lower elevations. These image feature types, in addition to topographic shadow will significantly reduce the surface area over which spectral analysis can be carried out. The imagery was acquired on September 11, 2001 and the Canadian Digital Elevation Data (CDED) 30 m resolution DEM was acquired and used to orthorectify the ASTER Scene. Note that Crosstalk is an effect in ASTER imagery caused by data signal leakage from band 4 into adjacent bands 5 and 9. A cross talk correction is applied using open source software (ERSDAC Crosstalk 3).

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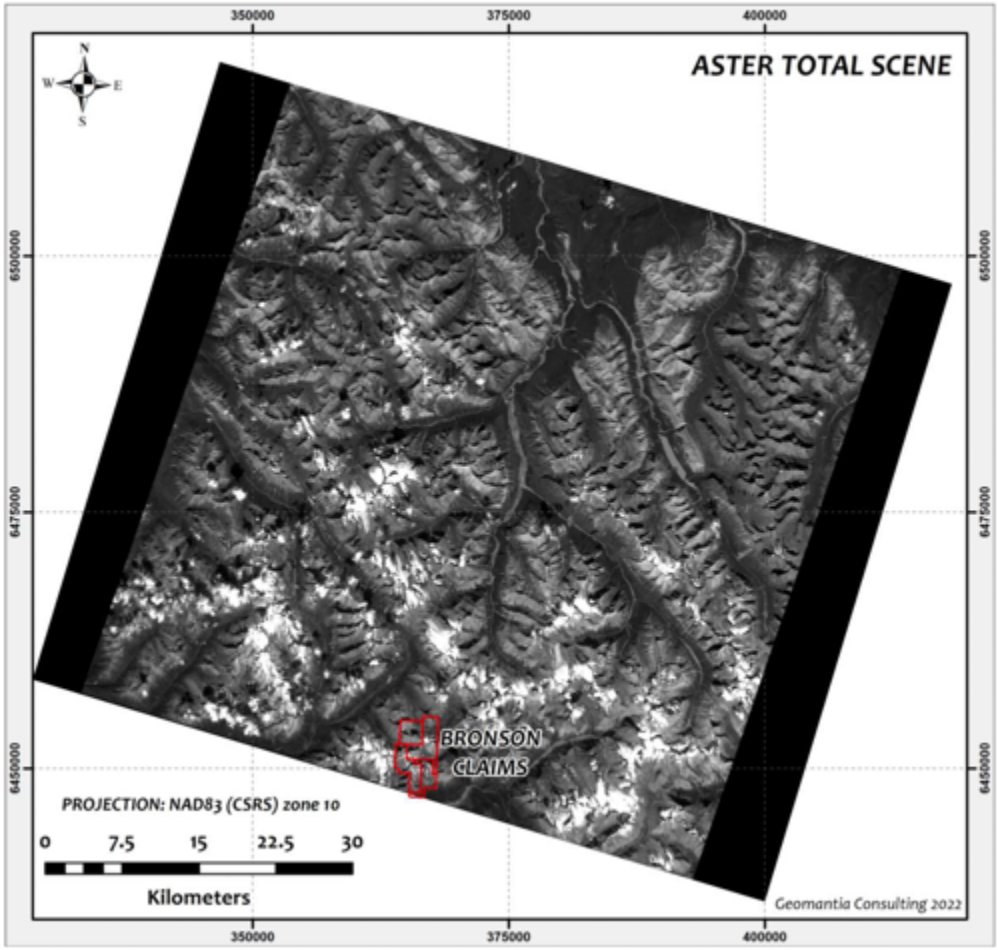
Figure 4 – Bronson Property, ASTER Total Scene



Other necessary pre-processing steps after data import includes;

(i) Image orthorecification using available DEM,

(ii) Layer stacking into VNIR-SWIR 9 band layer stack (resampled to 30 m resolution) and TIR 5 band layer stack (90 m resolution),

(iii) Atmosphere Correction for VNIR-SWIR data to generate surface reflectance data

(iv) Thermal atmospheric correction for TIR data to generate emissivity data

(v) Trimming and mosaicking data to the Bronson Claims and

(vi) Snow, cloud and vegetation Masking. The VNIR-SWIR image was atmospherically corrected using the module fast line- of-sight atmospheric analysis of spectral hypercubes (FLAASH) in ENVI 5.3. FLAASH uses MODTRAN4 radiation transfer models for the calculations. These models have been shown to be better than other atmospheric correction techniques for hydrothermal mineral mapping.

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Band Ratio and Logical Operators

Selected ASTER VNIR-SWIR and TIR band ratios and logical operators are extremely effective in mapping hydrothermal alteration for reconnaissance or early stage exploration. Table 1 below summarizes various band ratio and logical operators used in this study to map specific alteration minerals. All operators listed in the table were used to generate mineral probability maps, however the following discussion focuses only on minerals that yielded credible anomalies (gossan, silica and general clay). Note vegetation was masked out of final data products to avoid generation of false anomalies.

Vegetation has a spectral response that overlaps with clay minerals that are identified using absorption and reflection features in the SWIR portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Table 1 – Bronson Property, Band Ratio's and Logical Operators

Alteration Mineral	**Band Ratio/Logical Operator**
VNIR-SWIR	
Hematite – Goethite	**B2/B1**
Kaolinite	B4/B6
Sericite	(B5+B7)/B6
Clay General	(B5*B7)/(B6*B6)
Phyllic	B4/B7
Muscovite/Illite	B7/B6
Carb/Chlorite/Epidote	(B7+B9)/B8
Epidote/Chlorite/Amphibole	(B6+B9)/(B7+B8)
TIR EMISSIVITY	
Quartz Rich Rocks	B14/B12
Silica	**B11/B10**
SiO2	B13/B12

Mineral probability maps for gossan and silica alteration are presented in Figures 5,6 below and a summary map of all alteration targets is presented in Figure 7.

Important observations include:

(i) Eight areas of anomalous gossan alteration occur within the Bronson claims, See Figure 5 below. Two north-trending linear anomalies occur at the Book 6 and 428 south occurrences, respectively. A NE trending gossan anomaly occurs ~ 500 m NW of the Bronson claims.

(ii) Eleven areas of silica alteration are present in the Bronson claims, See Figure 6 below, including a large anomaly immediately west of the claims. It is not known whether this anomaly is related to stratigraphy or mineralization and warrants investigation.

Fifteen areas of anomalous gossan and silica mineral alteration targets have been identified both on the Bronson claims and immediately adjacent to the claims that warrant field follow-up, See Figure 7 below.

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Figure 5 – Bronson Property, Gossan Probability Map

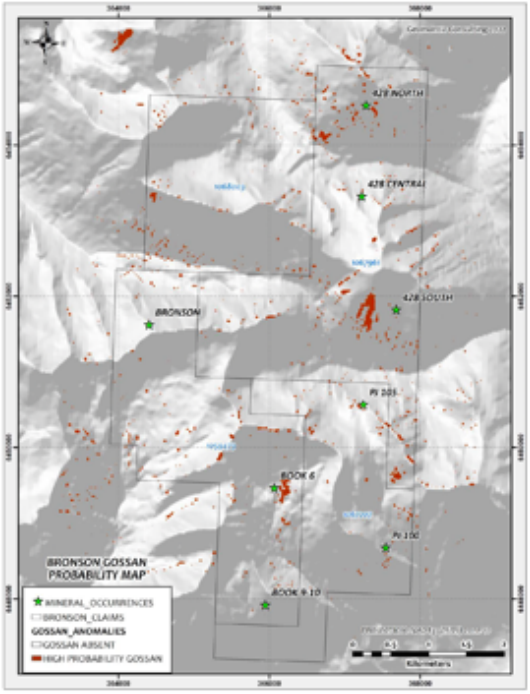

Figure 6 – Bronson Property, Silica Probability Map

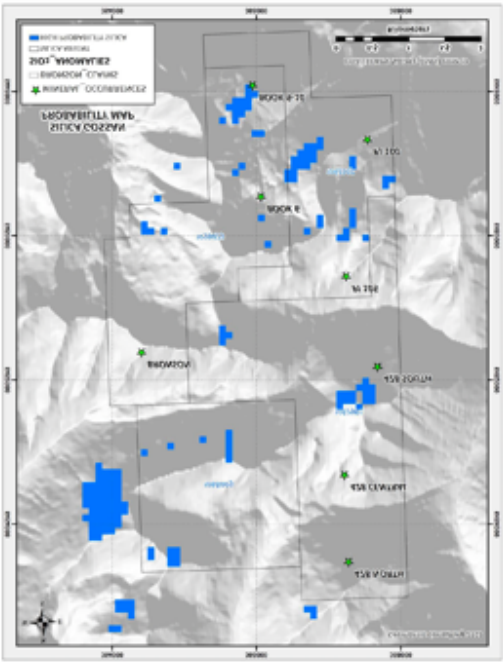

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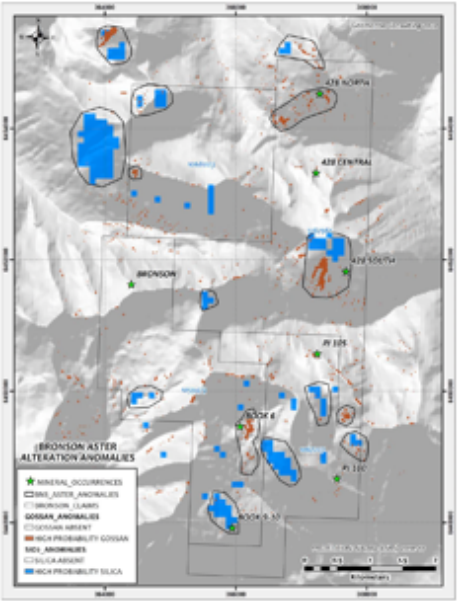
Figure 7 – Bronson Property, Summary of Mineral Alteration Targets



Going Forwards

ASTER mineral alteration mapping over the Bronson Property reveals several areas of silica and gossan probable alteration. A total of 15 anomalous zones warrant field follow-up and reconnaissance of newly defined ASTER alteration anomalies.

QA QC Procedure
Analytical results of sampling reported by Fabled Copper Corp represent rock samples submitted by Fabled Copper Corp staff directly to ALS Chemex, Vancouver, British Columbia Canada. Samples were crushed, split, and pulverized as per ALS Chemex method PREP-31, then analyzed for ME-ICP61 33 element package by four acid digestion with ICP-AES Finish. ME-GRA21 method for Au and Ag by fire assay and gravimetric finish, 30g nominal sample weight.

Over Limit Methods

For samples triggering precious metal over-limit thresholds of 10 g/t Au or 100 g/t Ag, the following is being used:

Au-GRA21 Au by fire assay and gravimetric finish with 30 g sample.

Ag-GRA21 Ag by fire assay and gravimetric finish.

Fabled Copper Corp. monitors QA/QC using commercially sourced standards and locally sourced blank materials inserted within the sample sequence at regular intervals

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About Fabled Copper Corp.

Fabled Copper is a junior mining exploration company. Its current focus is to creating value for stakeholders through the exploration and development of its existing copper properties located in northern British Columbia. The Muskwa Project comprises a total of 76 claims in two non-contiguous blocks and totals approximately 8,064.9 hectares, located in the Liard Mining Division in northern British Columbia.

Mr. Peter J. Hawley, President and C.E.O.
Fabled Copper Corp.
Phone: (819) 316-0919
peter@fabledcopper.org

For further information please contact:

info@fabledcopper.org

The technical information contained in this news release has been approved by Peter J. Hawley, P.Geo. President and C.E.O. of Fabled, who is a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

The Canadian Securities Exchange does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Certain statements contained in this news release constitute "forward-looking information" as such term is used in applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking information is based on plans, expectations and estimates of management at the date the information is provided and is subject to certain factors and assumptions, including, that the Company's financial condition and development plans do not change as a result of unforeseen events and that the Company obtains any required regulatory approvals.

Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause plans, estimates and actual results to vary materially from those projected in such forward-looking information. Some of the risks and other factors that could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: impacts from the coronavirus or other epidemics, general economic conditions in Canada, the United States and globally; industry conditions, including fluctuations in commodity prices; governmental regulation of the mining industry, including environmental regulation; geological, technical and drilling problems; unanticipated operating events; competition for and/or inability to retain drilling rigs and other services; the availability of capital on acceptable terms; the need to obtain required approvals from regulatory authorities; stock market volatility; volatility in market prices for commodities; liabilities inherent in mining operations; changes in tax laws and incentive programs relating to the mining industry; as well as the other risks and uncertainties applicable to the Company as set forth in the Company's continuous disclosure filings filed under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com. The Company undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements, other than as required by applicable law.