ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
2 July 2021

FURTHER DRILLING RESULTS ENHANCE TUCKANARRA'S POTENTIAL

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") *is pleased to announce further drilling results from the Tuckanarra Project, in the Murchison Goldfields, Western Australia.*

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays have been received for a further 11 holes from the recently completed initial drill campaign, 10 of which intercepted gold mineralisation.
- Final assays have been received for the first diamond hole at Bottle Dump (TCKDD0003). The visible gold core resulted in a significant intercept of **2.3m @ >600g/t Au (including 0.28m @ >4,560g/t Au)** from 248.7m. This has been averaged over the 2.3m interval of sheared quartz veining/BIF which additionally showed minor specks of visible gold in the 2m down-hole region from the visible gold veinlet.
- The trend between Cable and Bollard is developing to have the potential to host shallow, open-pittable mineralisation, with the drilling results to date intercepting two separate Banded-Iron Formation (**BIF**) units (eastern and western) which are open along dip and strike:
    - The western unit has been intersected in TCKRC0040 with **6m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 114m and **24m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 132m.
    - This western unit is **untested previously for 160m to the north** (12m @ 2.7g/t Au from 107m in TRC0147) and remains **open to the south, and at depth.**
    - The eastern unit has been intersected in hole TCKRC0039 with **7m @ 4.8g/t Au** from 105m; **mineralisation is open along strike and at depth**.
    - Further assays are pending from eight holes across the two trends, which have demonstrated similar geological responses (BIF +> 10% quartz veining).
- A further 18 holes are pending assays from the maiden drill program.
- Preliminary pad preparations have now been completed with planning well advanced for mobilisation of drill rigs in coming weeks.

Executive Director, Matt Syme commented:

"Ongoing results from our maiden drill program continue to enhance our understanding of the outstanding potential at Tuckanarra and Stakewell. The emergence of the Cable-Bollard Trend is beginning to offer some compelling additional targets with resource potential. While we await final assay results, we are actively incorporating what we know into planning the next phase of exploration."

For further information, please contact:

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Executive Director
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TUCKANARRA PROJECT

As announced on 26 May 2021, Odyssey successfully completed its maiden drill program across the Tuckanarra and Stakewell projects.

At Tuckanarra, drilling was conducted across Bottle Dump and Cable pits and surrounding areas, targeting down-plunge and extensional areas along trend of the previously mined or known mineralisation.

Bottle Dump

Assays for Bottle Dump have been received for a further four holes from the recently completed initial drill campaign, three of which intercepted gold mineralisation.

The latest drill results have demonstrated potential for continued mineralisation at Bottle Dump, with high-grade gold intercepted at the eastern-most section drilled adjacent to the Bottle Dump pit (2.3m @ >600g/t Au).

Intercepts include:

- **2.3m @ >600g/t Au** (TCKDD0003 from 248.7m), including **0.28m @ >4,560g/t Au**
- **8m @ 1.9g/t Au** (TCKRC0029 from 216m)
- **2m @ 1.8g/t Au** (TCKRC0034 from 135m)
- **11m @ 1.5g/t Au** (TCKRC0034 from 160m)
- **4m @ 1.4g/t Au** (TCKDD0003 from 213m)

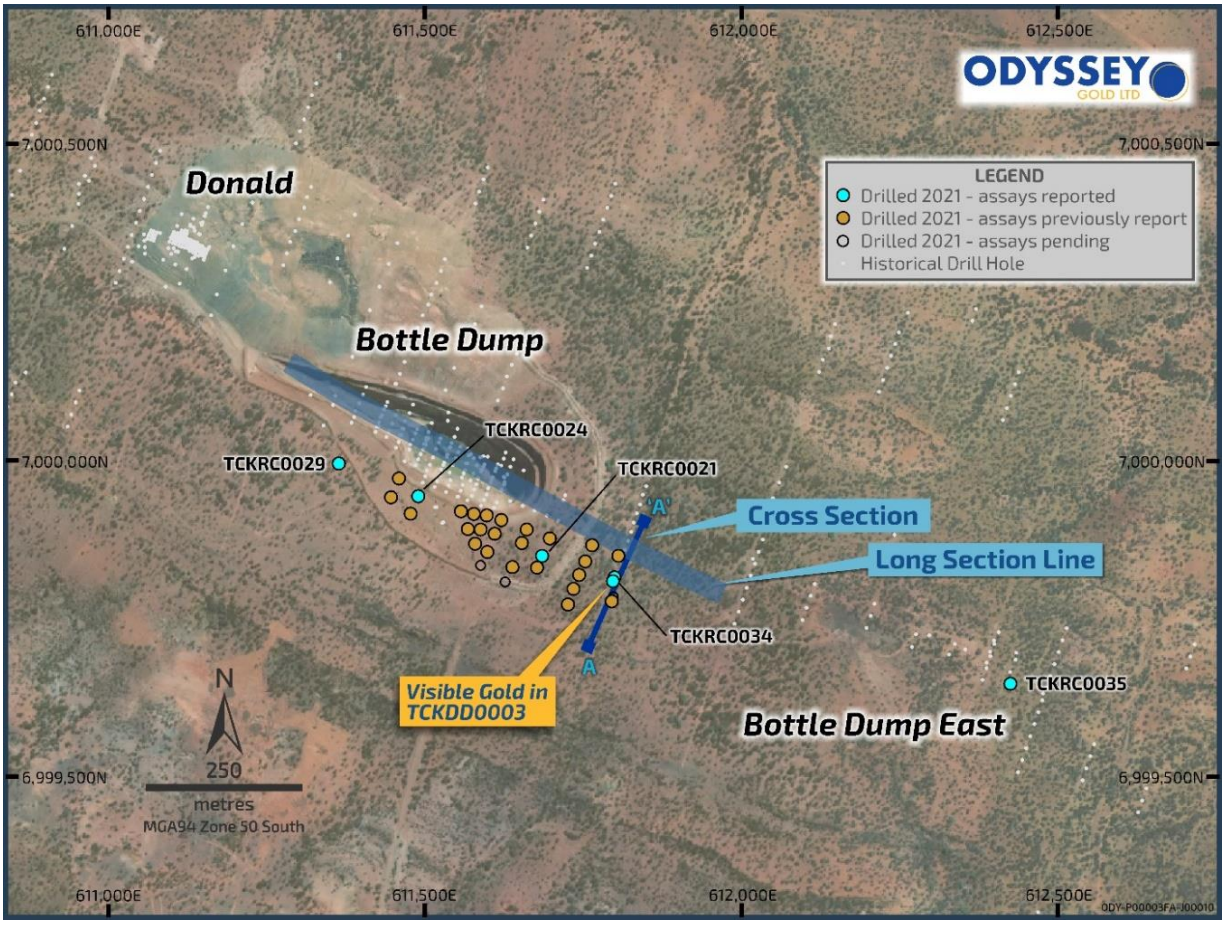

Figure 1. Diagram showing recent results and all remaining collars from Bottle Dump

Results from TCKDD0003 shows that the 28cm interval containing the visible gold in core averaged **at least 4,560g/t Au**. This has been averaged over the **2.3m interval (2.3m @ > 600g/t Au)** of sheared quartz veining/BIF which additionally showed minor specks of visible gold in the 2m down-hole region from the visible gold veinlet. This result includes a sub-sample (approximately 7cm of half core) that was only able to be reported as being at least 34,000g/t Au due to the thick (~2-4mm) gold veinlet present; with the whole 7cm sample averaging >18,200g/t Au (versus >12,000g/t Au announced previously). As such, the stated assay for the interval is considered to be the lower level of the analysis. The Company does not intend to further assay this core, as any future potential resource estimation would normally incorporate a top-cut for this interval.

Strong sulphide and silica alteration was identified from 214-220m within TCKDD0003, which is interpreted to be the down-plunge continuation of the mineralisation encountered in TCKRC013 (**13m @ 3.9 g/t Au**) *(Figure 2*). The intercept of **4m @1.4g/t Au** from 213m, as well as structural and geological logging of the core, and the strong pyrrhotite/silica alteration presence, indicates that the mineralised trend corridor continues at depth and along strike.

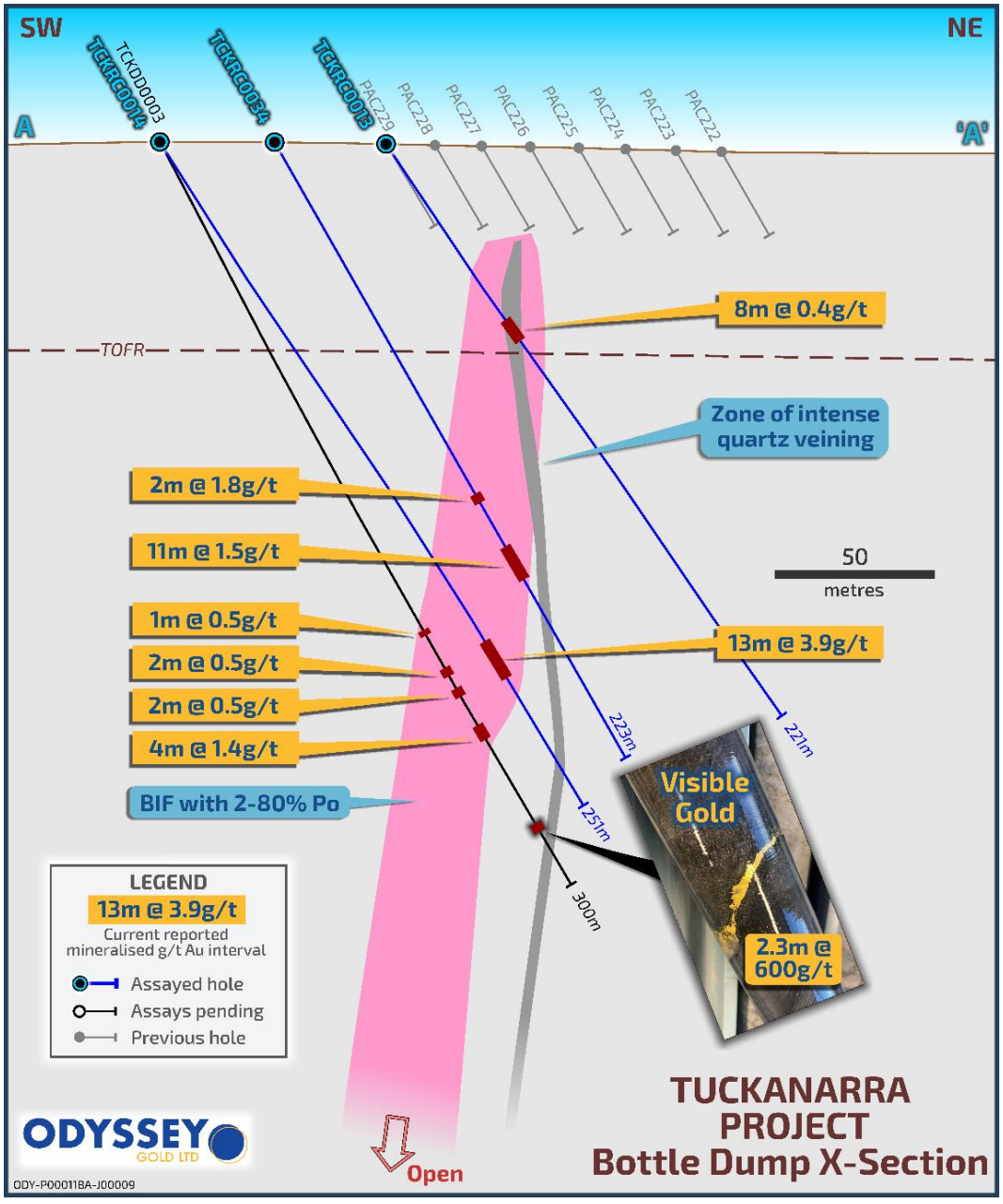

Figure 2. Cross Section of Bottle Dump showing open TCKDD0003 mineralisation and interpreted trend.

The Company believes that the Bottle Dump East system has strong potential to host significant gold mineralisation due to its unique structural setting in the region – with east-southeast (**ESE**) trending BIF sequences being subparallel to interpreted ESE trending major shears. The recent high-grade results and visible gold in TCKDD0003, in conjunction with earlier results from up-dip hole TCKRC0014 (**13m @ 3.9g/t Au**) and holes TCKRC0021 (**24m @ 4.5g/t Au**) and TCKRC0022 (**8m @ 8.3g/t Au**) support this thesis.

This high-grade mineralisation in holes TCKRC0021 and TCKRC0022 is approximately 100m west of TCKDD0003, in the same structural position, have similar mineralisation characteristics (quartz veining, +5% pyrrhotite), and supporting that there is an emerging favourable structural setting that can support a possible high-grade zone of mineralisation.

This system is open along strike to the east and at depth and will be a major focus of the next phase of drilling.

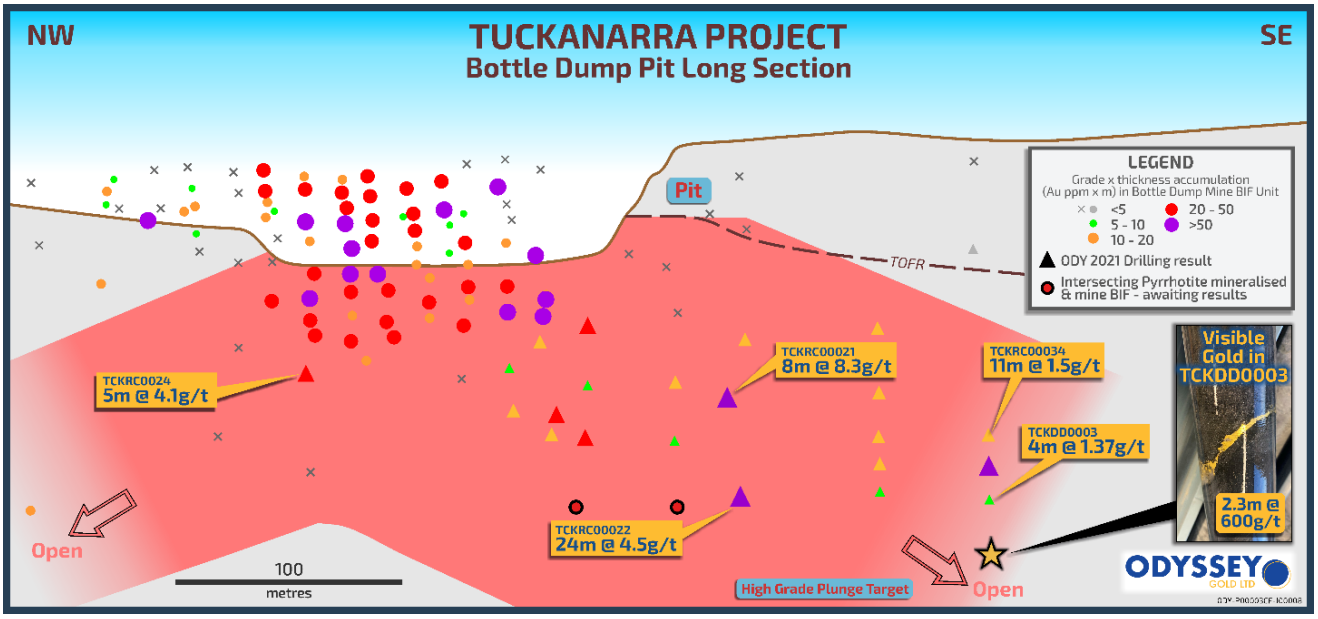

Figure 3. Long Section of Bottle Dump pit showing recently received results.

Cable and Bollard Trend Drilling

Assays have been received for a further seven holes from the recently completed initial drill campaign for Cable/Bollard, all of which intercepted gold mineralisation.

Significant high-grade mineralisation occurs adjacent to the existing open pits and between the Cable and Bollard deposits, with the potential to connect the Cable and Bollard deposits. Mineralisation remains open along trend and at depth, with multiple trend targets already identified from the existing historical data set.

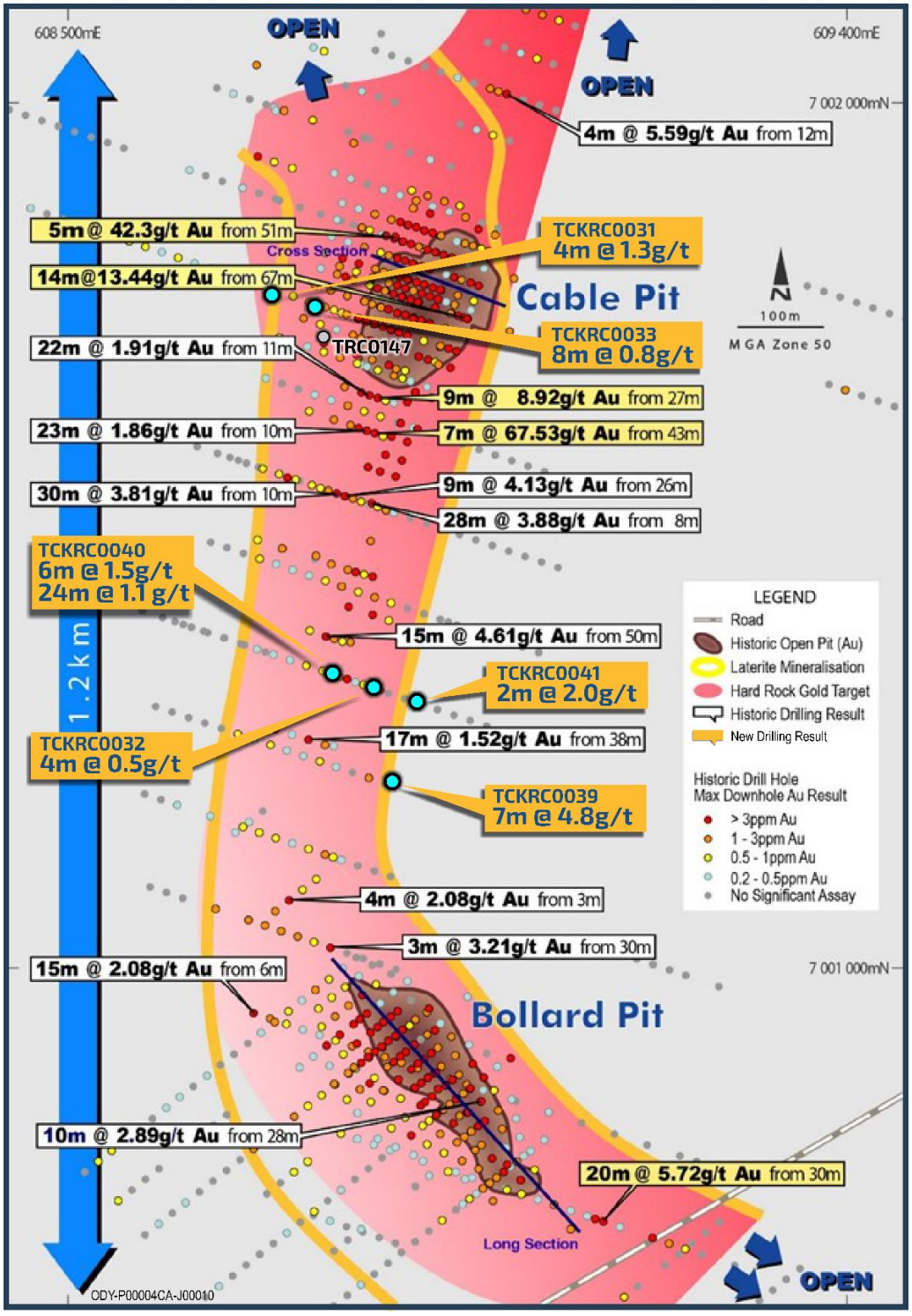

Figure 4. Significant Intercepts around the Cable-Bollard trend.

Drilling to the south of Cable has intercepted two Banded-Iron Formation (**BIF**) units (eastern and western) which are interpreted to be open along dip and strike. The western unit has been intersected in TCKRC0040 with:

- **6m** @ **1.5g/t Au** from 114m and **24m** @ **1.1g/t Au** from 132m.

This unit is **untested for 160m to the north** (12m @ 2.7g/t Au in TRC0147 from 107m) and **open to the south, and at depth.** Holes TCKRC0037, 38 and 42 have now tested this position with assays pending.

The eastern unit has been intersected in hole TCKRC0039 with **7m** @ **4.8g/t Au** from 105m; **mineralisation is open along strike and depth**. Further assays are pending from seven holes across the two trends, which have demonstrated similar geological responses (BIF +> 10% quartz veining).

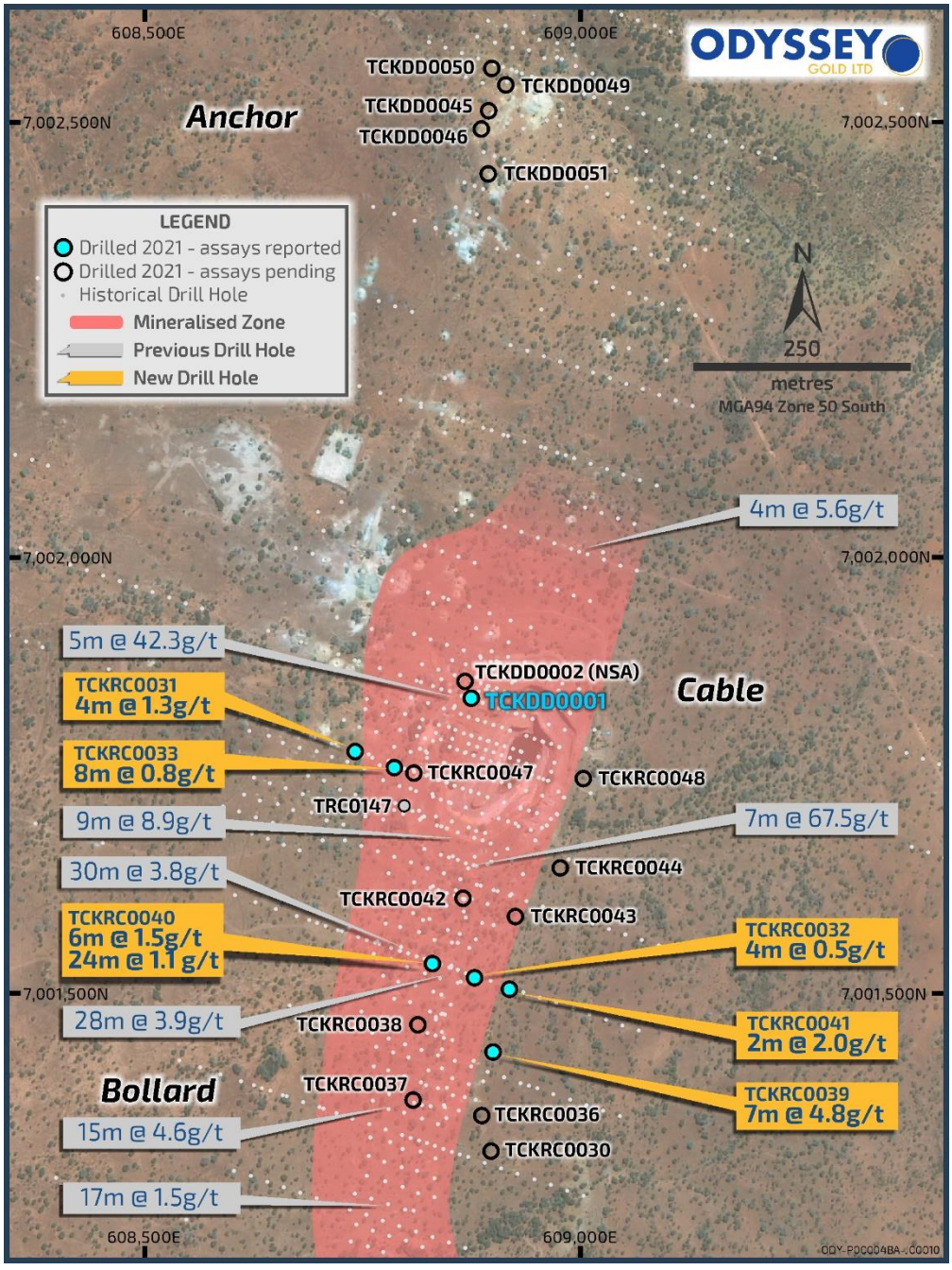

Figure 5. Drill plan showing recent results and all pending drill hole along the Cable-Bollard trend.

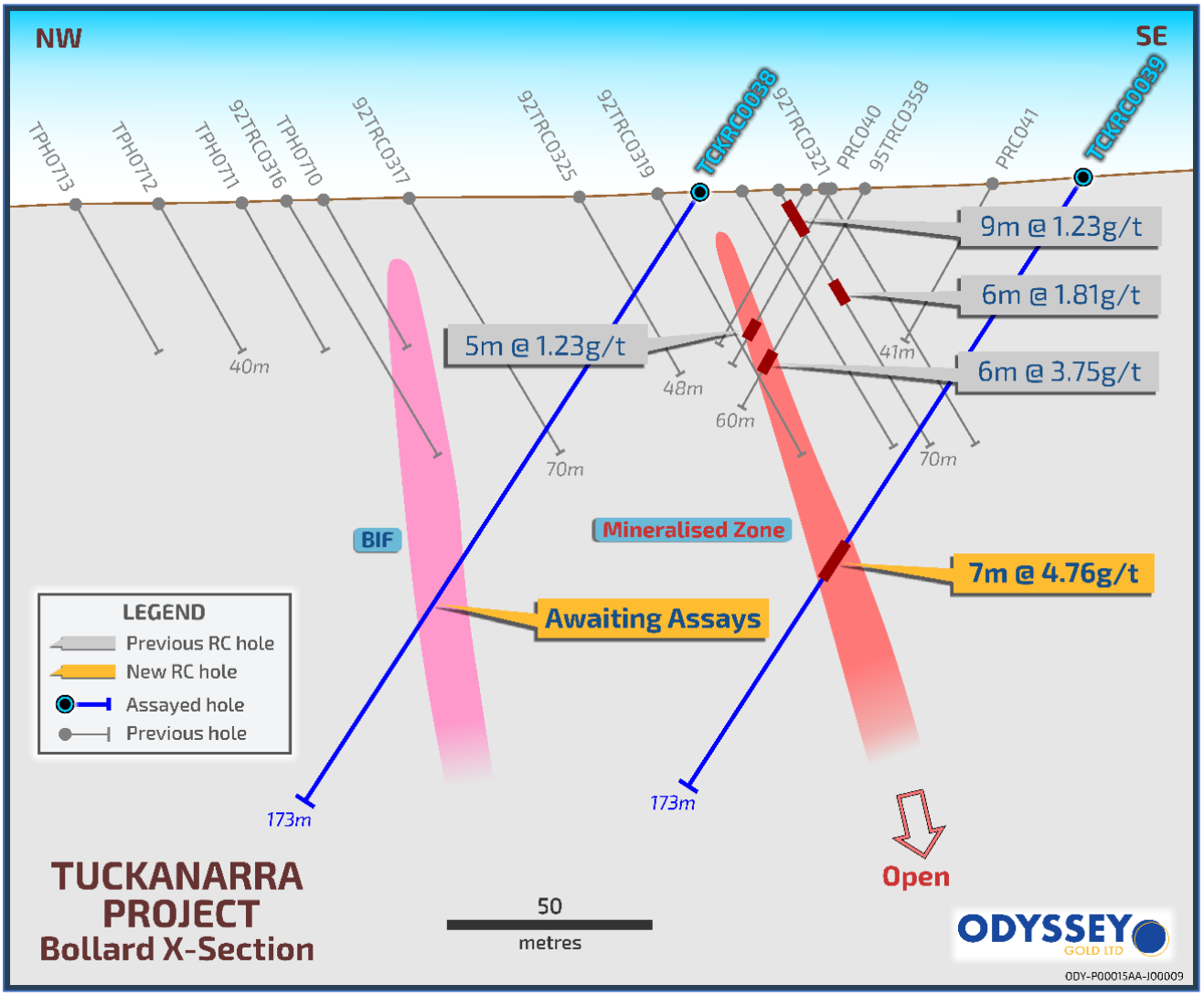

Figure 6. Cross Section showing mineralisation in TCKRC0039

Odyssey has drilled 17 holes for 2,642m along the Cable and Bollard Trend, with assays pending for 8 holes.

NEXT STEPS

Phase 2 drilling will test identified targets at both the eastern trend (Bottle Dump region) and the western trend (Cable/Bollard, Anchor and Maybelle).

Drilling activities are planned to re-commence in coming weeks, with pad preparation already completed.

The Company has a number of other exploration programs underway or planned as it continues to develop an understanding of its highly prospective ground holding, including:

- Detailed ground/drone magnetics over the Bottle Dump trend and the newly discovered Blue Gino prospect at Stakewell.
- Down Hole EM and analysis of results.
- Ongoing mapping, soils and geophysics over priority target areas, including areas previously unexplored due to shallow cover.
- Continued modelling of the developing Bottle Dump Mine BIF unit.
- Development of new target regions over the combined tenement areas.

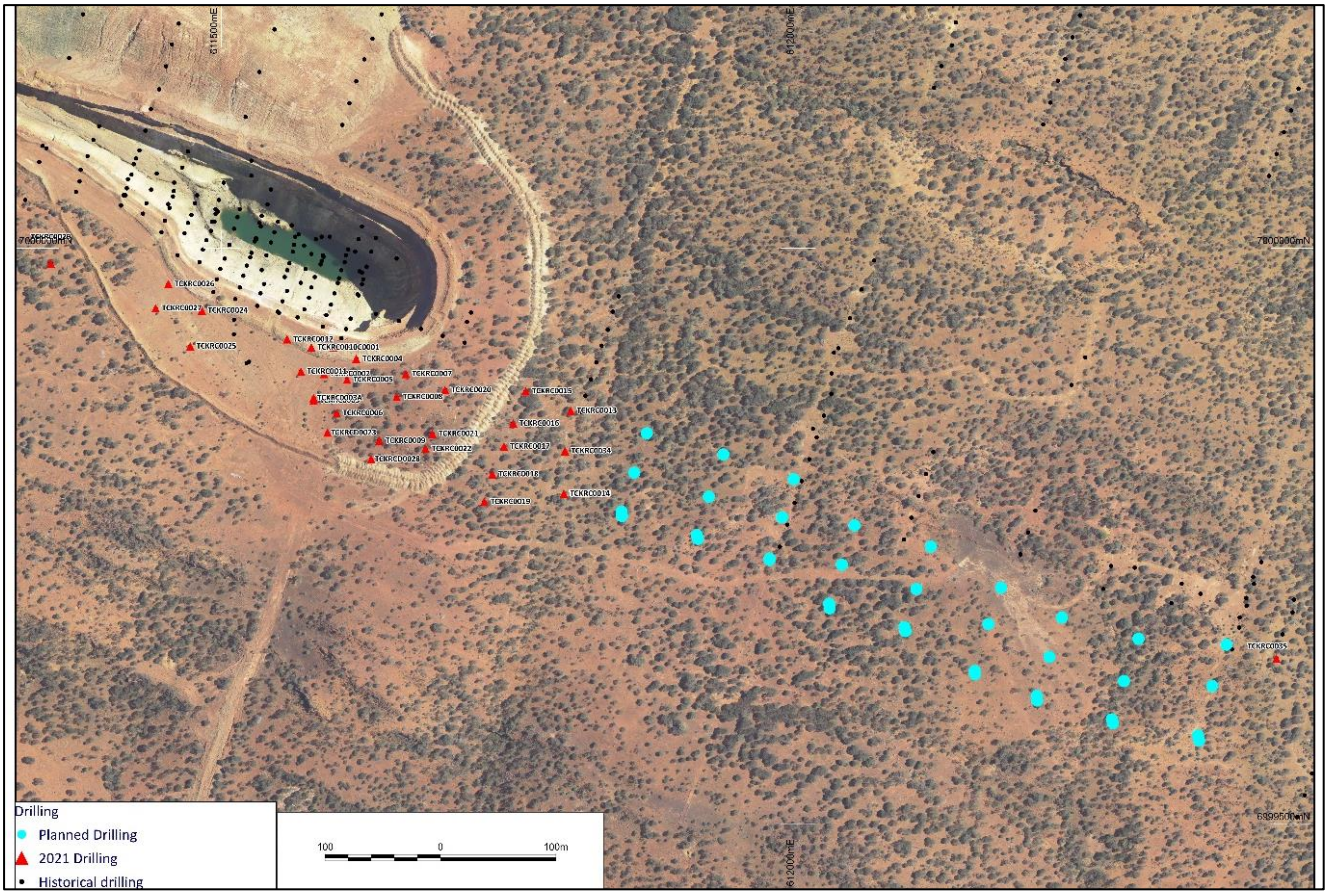

Figure 7. Phase 2 drilling plan and previous drilling at Bottle Dump.

APPENDIX 1 - DRILL INTERCEPT TABLE

Hole ID	Area	Type	East	North	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Az (°)	EOH Depth (m)	From (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TCKRC0029	Bottle Dump	RC	611,352	6,999,987	517	-61	21.5	233	216	8	1.90
TCKRC0030	Cable	RC	608,898	7,001,314	496	-60	285.5	167	148	4	0.54
									158	3	0.70
TCKRC0031	Cable	RC	608,742	7,001,778	489	-60	105	59	0	4	0.52
									40	4	1.25
TCKRC0032	Cable	RC	608,881	7,001,521	492	-61	281.5	95	60	4	0.54
TCKRC0033	Cable	RC	608,788	7,001,763	491	-58	100.0	59	0	8	0.80
TCKRC0034	Bottle Dump	RC	611798	6,999,824	520	-60	14.5	223	135	2	1.78
									160	11	1.49
TCKRC0035	Bottle Dump	RC	612,415	6,999,644	526	-59.5	12.5	125	*No Significant Assays*		
TCKRC0039	Cable	RC	608,902	7,001,430	493	-58.5	278	173	105	7	4.76
TCKRC0040	Cable	RC	608,832	7,001,536	495	-59.5	289.5	161	114	6	1.51
									132	24	1.10
								incl	148	8	2.13
TCKRC0041	Cable	RC	608,918	7,001,506	497.8	-58.5	291.5	197	123	2	2.01
									168	4	1.03
TCKDD0003	Bottle Dump	DD	611,797	6,999,787	531	-62	21.5	300.3	179	1	0.45
									190	2	0.52
									196	2	0.44
									213	4	1.37
									248.7	2.3	600.2
								Incl	*248.7*	*0.28*	*> 4,560*
TCKRCD0023	Bottle Dump	RCD	611,592	6,999,840	524.8	-60	20	324.2	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRCD0028	Bottle Dump	RCD	611,630	6,999,817	527	-60.5	33	300.1	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0036	Cable	RC	608,891	7,001,355	492	-59	278.5	143	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0037	Cable	RC	608,809	7,001,377	491.1	-59	273	143	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0038	Cable	RC	608,817	7,001,464	494.3	-59	282	173	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0042	Cable	RC	608,867	7,001,610	484.7	-58	288	181	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0043	Cable	RC	608,927	7,001,590	484.5	-58	293.5	161	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0044	Cable	RC	608,977	7,001,644	491.6	-58.5	287.5	185	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0045	Anchor	RC	608,896	7,002,514	499.9	-58	116	161	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0046	Anchor	RC	608,889	7,002,495	484.9	-58.5	112.5	119	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0047	Cable	RC	608,810	7,001,758	484.4	-56.5	102	242	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0048	Cable	RC	609,007	7,001,740	485.7	-55	289	125	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0049	Anchor	RC	608,917	7,002,543	481	-60.5	109.5	152	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0050	Anchor	RC	608,894	7,002,559	483.1	-62	109.5	156	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0051	Anchor	RC	608,897	7,002,443	483.8	-60	109	124	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0052	Maybelle	RC	606710	7,000,703	525	-61	290.5	118	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0053	Maybelle	RC	606,820	7,000,849	529.2	-60.5	295	130	*Awaiting Results*		
TCKRC0054	Maybelle	RC	606,856	7,000,874	481	-61	296	130	*Awaiting Results*		

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled or reviewed by Messrs Steve Le Brun and Neil Inwood, both of whom are Competent Persons. Mr Le Brun is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geologists and is a full-time employee of Odyssey. Mr Inwood is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is employed by Sigma Resources Consulting, a consultant to Odyssey, and is a holder of incentive options and shares in Odyssey. Messrs Le Brun and Inwood have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Messrs Le Brun and Inwood consent to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements regarding plans with respect to Odyssey's project are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its projects will proceed as currently expected. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that announcement.

This ASX Announcement has been approved in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and authorised for release by the Company's Executive Director.

APPENDIX 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling methods used for samples in this release were: 4m composites and 1m spear samples - Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling and Diamond Core was cut in half to produce a ½ core samples using a core saw - DDH. All sampling was either supervised by, or undertaken by, qualified geologists. 4m RC composite samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverised and 25g charge assayed by aqua regia with standard ICP-MS finish. 1m RC samples were submitted Intertek Laboratory Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverised and 50g charge fire assay / ICP-OES. ½ core samples were assayed at Intertek Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverised and 50g charge fire assay / ICP-OES.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The collar locations of the drill holes were surveyed using a handheld GPS Sampling was carried out under the ODY protocols and QAQC. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there* *is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The RC samples were collected by spear at 1m intervals and combined into 4m composites. 1m RC samples were selected for assaying based on geological logging of chips and presence of sulphide mineralisation and quartz veining. Not all core is assayed. Half-core samples are selected based on geological criteria (presence of quartz veining, sulphide mineralisation).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	RC drilling has been undertaken by Strike Drilling. NQ-sized (47.6 mm diameter) core drilling has been completed by Terra Drilling. Downhole surveys for both RC and DDH drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The majority of the samples were understood to be dry. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at rod change but overall, the holes were kept dry. Typically, drilling operators ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. Drill hole recoveries were recorded during logging by measuring the length of core recovered per 1m interval or the weight of RC chips recovered.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralization to get representative samples of the mineralization.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified to date in the data review stage.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All drill core and RC chips are logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Core and chips are digitally photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is cut using a diamond saw and 1m lengths of ½ core is submitted for assaying.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected by spear from 1m -sample bags and submitted as 1m samples or combined into 4m composite samples.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Core sample preparation at Intertek Laboratory consists of crushing entire ½ core samples (up to 3kg) to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh. The 300g pulp is then assayed. RC samples follow a similar sample preparation at the laboratory. The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All coarse and pulp rejects are retained on site
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	All half core samples are selected from the same side to remove sample bias. RC samples were collected by spear from 1m sample bags and 4m composites were made from approximately equal samples from each 1m interval.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The technique to collect the 1m samples was via a rig mounted riffle splitter. Field duplicate samples from the 4m composites and 1m RC samples were submitted to the laboratory at the rate of 1 sample in 50 samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	4m RC composite samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverised and 25g charge assayed by aqua regia with standard ICP-MS finish. 1m RC samples were submitted Intertek Laboratory Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverised and 50g charge fire assay / ICP-OES. ½ core samples were assayed at Intertek Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverised and 50g charge fire assay / ICP-OES.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical surveys reported in this release.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted every 25 samples and Blank samples. Std Au ppm Source G913-1 0.82 Geostats Pty Ltd G917-9 12.14 Geostats Pty Ltd G998-4 4.36 Geostats Pty Ltd
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All assays are reviewed by Odyssey Gold and significant intercepts are calculated as composites and reported using a nominal 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade; however, intercepts may be reported within sub-grade mineralisation if dictated by a geological domain. A maximum of 3m consecutive internal waste is nominally allowed in composites. All significant intercepts are calculated by Odyssey's data base manager and checked by the Competent Person. Whole core samples submitted to MinAnalytical were analysed using the PhotonAssay technique. Due to the Company requesting an uncrushed sample which contained a thick veinlet of visible gold in TCKDD0003, the resulting assays is not NATA accredited and the Company CP has made an informed decision that the results are appropriate for reporting in the context of an individual high-grade interval that would have a top-cut applied to in any future resource estimation study, Additionally physical and technical investigations by the CP of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the specific sample support the quantum of the reported assay. It is noted that the standard Photon Assay technique, utilising crushed samples, is considered to be a robust analysis method and has a typical NATA accredited upper limit of 12,000ppm; with potential for analysis up to 35,000ppm Au in appropriately prepared samples. . The assay result contains a sub-sample with an un-crushed, intact gold veinlet which was only possible to be reported the sample with an indicative lower limit of 34,000 ppm Au; the reported interval should be taken as an indicative value. The Company CP considers that the stated value of 28cm interval of core is appropriate for reporting
	The use of twinned holes.	There have been no recent twin holes drilled at the Project.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All drill hole logging is completed on digital logging templates with built-in validation. Logging spreadsheets are uploaded and validated in a central MS Access database. All original logging spreadsheets are also kept in archive
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy. Downhole surveys for both RC and DDH drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool. The location of the Blue Gino Prospect, and rock samples has been shown as a general region to avoid potential unauthorised disturbance, and environmental damage.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The site topographic surveys including the pit surveys match well with the drill hole collars. Detailed aerial photography over the region has aided on locating drillhole collars.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole spacing for the 2021 drill program is variable as most drilling to date is either first pass drilling of new exploration targets or step-out brownfields exploration targeting along strike from existing Resources. In general, drill hole collar spacing on new exploration traverses has been between 20-100m with hole depths designed to provide angle-overlap between holes on the drill traverse (i.e., the collar of each hole is located vertically above the bottom of the preceding hole).
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Further work is required at the Project to test for extension of mineralisation potential and verification of historical collars. Some drilling is on a spacing which is sufficient to test the grade continuity of mineralisation for this style of mineralisation. The current data set is considered potentially appropriate for use in a future Mineral Resource providing further drilling is completed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	RC samples at 4m intervals using a spear.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	It is considered the orientation of the bulk of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the dominant “structure” of the style of mineralisation at Tuckanarra.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	This is not currently considered material. The bulk of the intercepts appear to be orthogonal to the mineralisation +/- 25 degrees unless otherwise stated in the intercepts table. Further work will be undertaken to analyse this in the future as exploration works progress. Assay intercepts are stated as down-hole lengths.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All core sample intervals are labelled in the core boxes with sample tags. Samples are stored at the exploration camp prior to shipment to the assay laboratory. Cut core samples are collected in bags labelled with the sample number and a sample tag. RC samples are collected in prenumbered calico bags. Samples are delivered to the lab directly by Odyssey personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Odyssey owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra Project, comprising two Exploration Licences (E20/782-783), one Mining Licence (M20/527), and seven Prospecting Licences. The licences are currently in the name of Monument Murchison Pty Ltd and Dennis Bosenberg and are in the process of being transferred into the name of Odyssey's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd. The Stakewell Project comprises of ten Prospecting Licences (P51/2869, P51/2870, P51/2871, P51/2872, P51/2873, P51/2874, P51/2875, P51/2876, P51/2877 and P51/2878) and one Exploration Licence (E51/1806). The Company has a beneficial 80% stake in the licences through a joint venture with Diversified Asset Holdings ("DAH").
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project area is located within the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone belt within the north-eastern Murchison Domain. The majority of greenstones within the Meekatharra-Wydgee belt have been stratigraphically placed within the Polelle Group and the Norie Group of the Murchison Supergroup. The Project area covers Archean basement rocks assigned to the 2815-2805 Ma basal Norie group of the Murchison Supergroup, which covers the eastern margin of the Meekatharra-Wydgee greenstone belt. The Norie group comprises a thick succession of pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalts of the Muroulli Basalt, and conformably overlying and mafic schist and felsic volcanoclastics with interbedded BIF and felsic volcanic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation (Van Kranendonk et al, 2013). These rocks are folded around the south- plunging Besley Anticline. Adjacent to these rocks are the mafic sequences of the Meekatharra Formation (Polelle Group). Granitoids in the Project area comprise of the Jungar Suite and Annean Supersuite to the east and the Munarra Monzogranite of the Tuckanarra Suite to the west. The Jungar Suite comprises of foliated to strongly sheared K-feldspar-porphyritic monzogranites. These rocks are characterized by strong shear fabrics that suggest they may have been emplaced during, or just before, shearing. The Annean Supersuite includes hornblende tonalite and monzogranitic rocks. The Tuckanarra Suite consists of strongly foliated and locally magmatically layered granodiorite to monzogranitic rocks. The Project is situated within the 'Meekatharra structural zone', a major regional, NE-trending shear dominated zone, about 50 to 60km wide, stretching from Meekatharra through the Cue region as far south as Mount Magnet. This major shear zone is dominated by north and northeast-trending folds and shears (e.g. Kohinoor shear). The Mt Magnet fault is the major east-bounding structure of the Meekatharra structural zone. The mineralised zones of the Project are located in the Tuckanarra greenstone belt comprising a series of mafic and inter-banded mafic and iron formations, with a variable component of clastic sediments, (greywackes and minor shales). The sequence is folded into a south-westerly plunging anticline with a well-developed axial plane cleavage and numerous fractures, bedding parallel faults and shears. The belt extends northwards to Stake Well and east towards the Reedys mining centre. The area has four large open pits, extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with mafic lithologies and Altered Ferruginous Transitional (**AFT**) and Altered Ferruginous Fresh (**AFF**) material which were originally banded iron formations. The magnetite content within the AFT/AFF's has been destroyed and predominantly altered to an

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		assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact. Where mineralised veins intersect major competency contrasts such as high magnesium basalt or AFT/AFF, veining becomes layer parallel resulting in larger deposits such as the Bollard and Cable deposits. A number of styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including: • Mineralised AFT and AFF material ± quartz veining (Cable East, Cable Central); • Quartz veins ± altered basalts (Cable West, Lucknow, Maybelle, Maybelle North, Miners' Dream); and • Gold mineralisation within laterite (Anchor, Bollard, Drogue). Below the base of complete oxidation (~40m) gold mineralisation is commonly seen associated with quartz-pyrrhotite veins and pyrrhotite replacement of the host rocks. Prospective models for the discovery of additional gold deposits in the area are related to the intersection of shear zones with prospective lithologies.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	All new drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Significant intercepts are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a nominal 0.5 g/t Au; or according to geological/mineralised units in occasional cases where warranted. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The bulk of the exploration drilling was conducted so that results would be close to orthogonal to the mineralisation as understood at the time; however, the true relationship to the mineralisation is not accurately determined.

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Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in the body of this announcement and Appendix 1.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Balanced reporting has been used. It is noted that the soils data is still being collated, but the author considers the use of soils data appropriate for reporting broad-scale anomalies for general targeting; as has been undertaken on this project by previous companies under JORC 2004. The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region. Exploration results stated indicated highlights of the drilling and are not meant to represent prospect scale mineralisation. As the projects are brownfields exploration targets, and there are large numbers of holes drilled over the region, it is considered appropriate to illustrate mineralised and non-mineralised drill holes by the use of diagrams, with reference to the table of significant intercepts.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other meaningful data is required to be presented other than what has been presented in the body of this announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Additional drilling is planned to test extensions at the Bottle Dump prospect and other targets in the Tuckanarra and Stakewell Projects.