ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

21 July 2021

SIGNIFICANT NEW MINERALISED TREND IDENTIFIED BETWEEN CABLE AND BOLLARD

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") *is pleased to announce highly encouraging drilling results which substantially enhance the potential for economic gold mineralisation between the Cable and Bollard deposits at the Tuckanarra Project.*

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The final seven holes at Cable-Bollard have been received and all holes intercepted gold mineralisation.**
- **Significant new intercepts include:**

Cable West		**16m @ 10.0g/t**	from 112m - TCKRC0042
	including	***4m @ 34.2g/t***	*from 112m*
		9m @ 2.2g/t	from 117m - TCKRC0037
Cable East		**8m @ 4.4g/t**	from 8m - TCKRC0048
		8m @ 2.2g/t	from 116m - TCKRC0036

- **These results demonstrate the presence of two discrete parallel banded iron formations ("BIFs") that host significant gold mineralisation between the Cable and Bollard pits.**
- **This previously underexplored trend of over 700m, as indicated by laterite mineralisation in shallow historical drilling, has the potential to join the Cable and Bollard pits.**
- **The mineralisation in both BIFs is interpreted to be open along strike in both directions and at depth.**

Executive Director, Matt Syme commented:

"These highly encouraging results further strengthen the compelling potential of the Cable-Bollard Trend at Odyssey's Tuckanarra Project. The potential strike of two or more parallel BIFs between Cable and Bollard is over 700m, a similar scale to the Bottle Dump deposit across the highway. We will continue drilling Bottle Dump and Cable-Bollard aggressively in our Phase 2 drill program, focussing on targets with resource potential."

For further information, please contact:

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Executive Director

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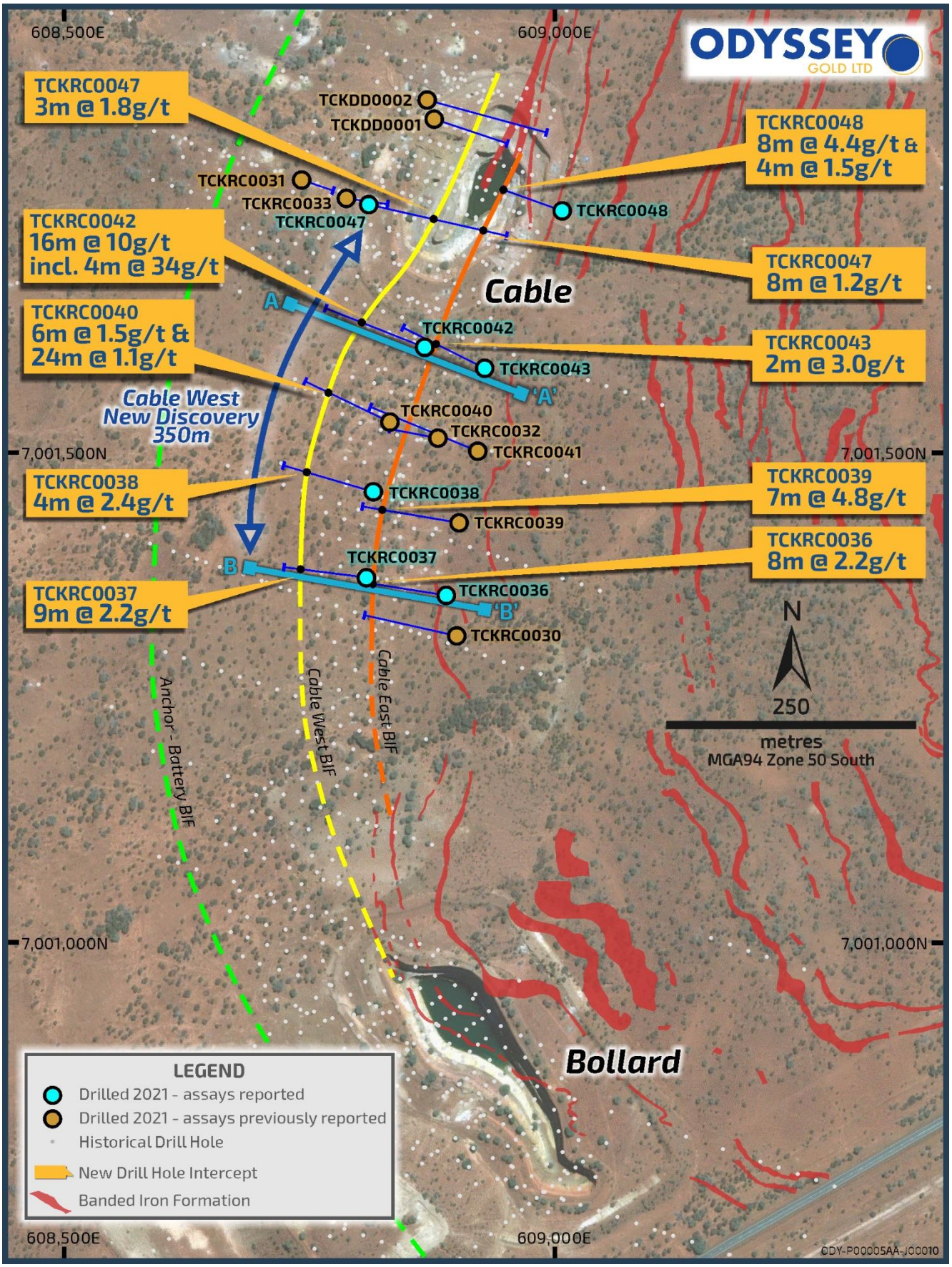


Figure 1. Drill plan showing recent results and all pending drill hole and interpreted trends of mineralised BIFs along the Cable-Bollard trend.

TUCKANARRA PROJECT

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

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

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. Odyssey has drilled 15 reverse circulation ("RC") holes for 2,264m and 2 diamond core ("DD") holes for 378.5m, along the Cable-Bollard Trend.

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.

Cable West		**16m @ 10.0g/t**	from 112m (TCKRC0042)*
	including	***4m @ 34.2g/t***	*from 112m (TCKRC0042)**
		9m @ 2.2g/t	from 117m (TCKRC0037)
		4m @ 2.4g/t	from 120m (TCKRC0038)*
Cable East		**8m @ 4.4g/t**	from 8m (TCKRC0048)*
		8m @ 2.2g/t	from 116m (TCKRC0036)*
		2m @ 3.0g/t	from 99m (TCKRC0043)
		3m @ 1.8g/t	from 94m (TCKRC0047)
		8m @ 1.2g/t	from 186m (TCKRC0047)

** = 4m composites used*

Drilling to the south of Cable West has intercepted two main BIF units (Eastern and Western) which are interpreted to be open along dip and strike. Prior to the Odyssey maiden drill program, the Cable Western BIF unit had been untested south of the Cable open pit and has now been intersected in several Odyssey holes over a strike length of 350m.

The majority of the historical drilling south of the Cable pit extends to less than 60m depth, within the weathering profile, and did not adequately test the BIF units. There is very little surface outcrop of the BIF units in this area due to the deep weathering profile. South of the current Odyssey drilling, there is very little historical drilling directly testing the BIF units.

Both BIF units are **still open to the north and south, and at depth.**

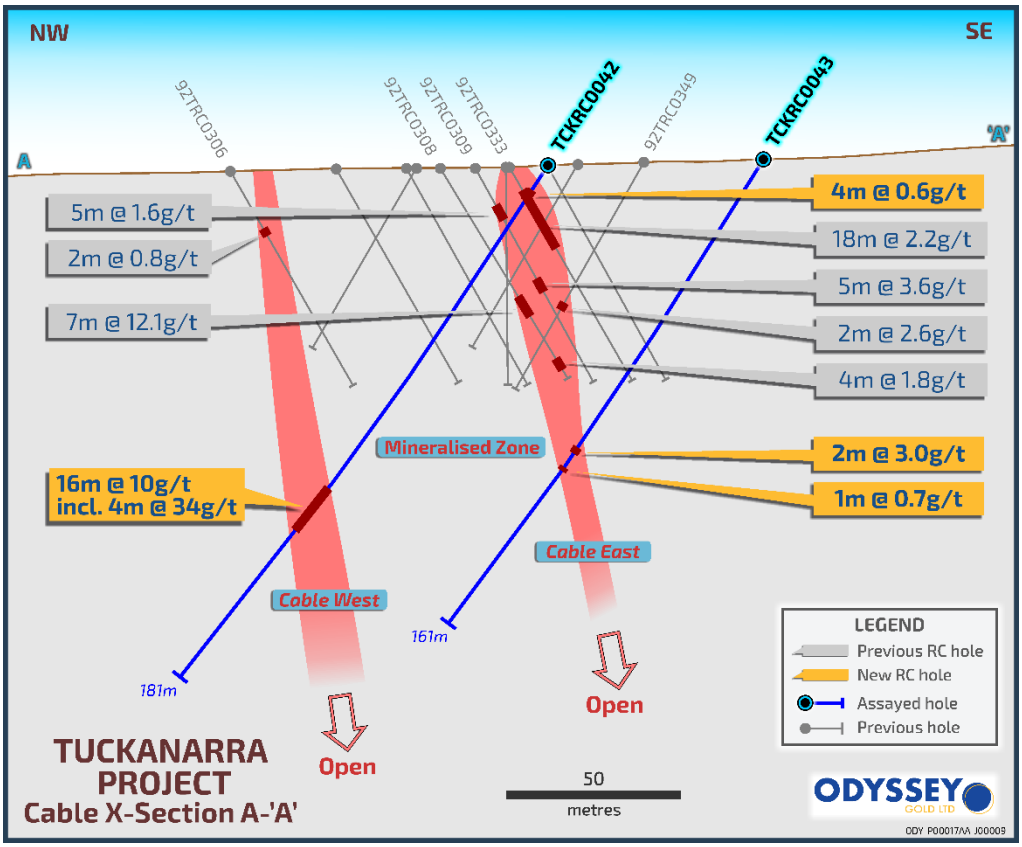


Figure 2. Cross Section A-'A' showing mineralisation in TCKRC0042 & TCKRC0043.

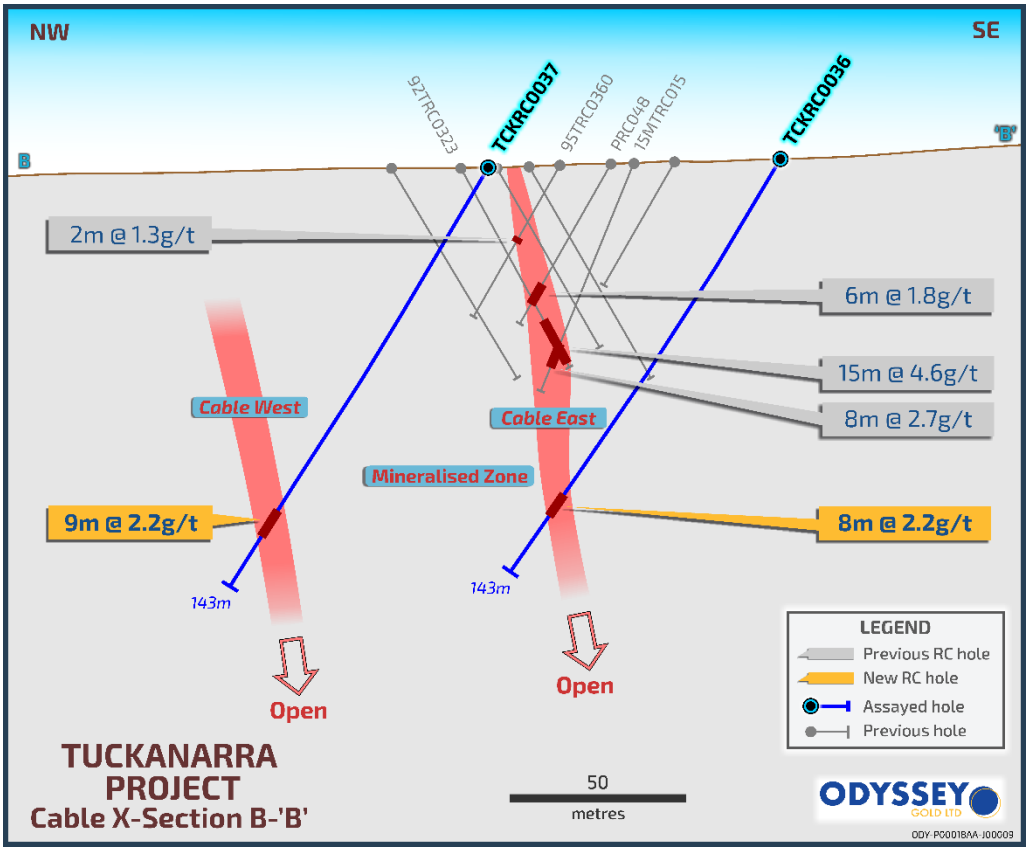


Figure 3. Cross Section B-'B' showing mineralisation in TCKRC0037 & TCKRC0036.

NEXT STEPS

Phase 2 drilling is planned to further test identified targets at both Bottle Dump and Cable-Bollard.

The Company has a number of other exploration programs underway or planned as it continues to develop an understanding of the Cable-Bollard trend, including:

- Re-assaying the 4m composite samples at 1m;
- Detailed ground/drone magnetics;
- Detailed surface mapping;
- Infill drilling and continuation of identified lodes; and
- Development of new targets surrounding the Cable-Bollard area.

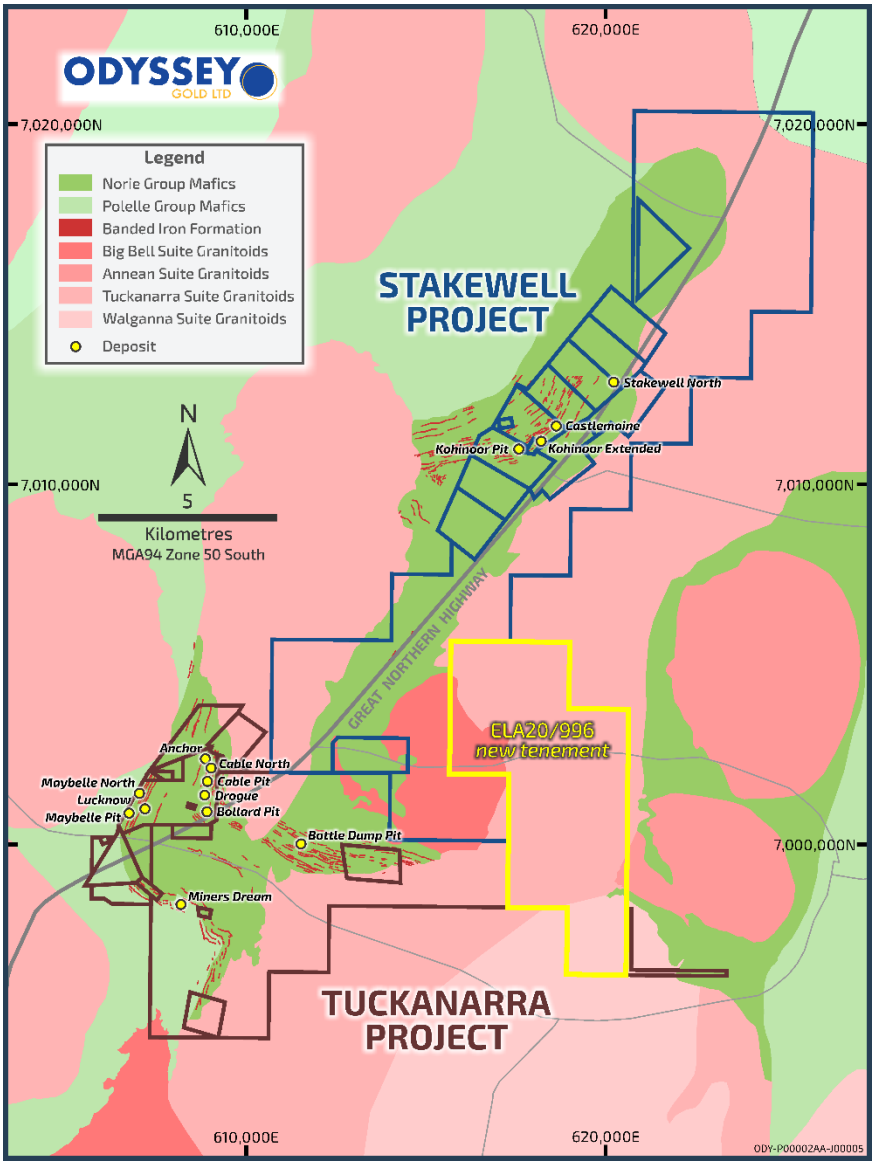
APPENDIX 1 - DRILL INTERCEPT TABLE

Hole ID	Area	Type	East	North	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Az (°)	EOH Depth (m)	From (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TCKRC0036*	Cable East	RC	608,891	7,001,355	492	-59	278.5	143	116	8	2.21
TCKRC0037	Cable West	RC	608,809	7,001,377	491.1	-59	273	143	117	9	2.19
TCKRC0038*	Cable West	RC	608,817	7,001,464	494.3	-59	282	173	120	4	2.38
TCKRC0042*	Cable West	RC	608,867	7,001,610	484.7	-58	288	181	8	4	0.58
								and	112	16	10.00
								incl	*112*	*4*	*34.2*
								incl	*116*	*4*	*3.46*
TCKRC0043	Cable East	RC	608,927	7,001,590	495	-58	293	161	99	2	3.04
								and	106	1	0.68
TCKRC0047	Cable East	RC	608810	7,001,758	491.6	-56	102	242	61	1	1.10
								and	94	3	1.75
								and	180	2	1.10
								and	186	8	1.18
TCKRC0048*	Cable East	RC	609,007	7,001,740	499.9	-55	289	125	8	8	4.42
								and	116	4	1.49

* = 4m composites used

APPENDIX 2 - ABOUT ODYSSEY GOLD

Odyssey is a well-funded junior explorer with a land position of over 170km^2 in the Murchison Goldfields. Odyssey holds an 80% interest in the high-grade Tuckanarra and Stakewell Gold Projects. Odyssey's maiden drill program targeted down-plunge and extensional areas along trend of the previously mined or known mineralisation. The maiden drill program was a success, with the Bottle Dump and Cable-Bollard BIFs successfully being extended with highly encouraging intercepts.



The Tuckanarra Project area has four historical open pits, extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with quartz veins and the mafic and BIF units. A number of styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including mineralised BIFs ± quartz veining, quartz veins ± altered basalts, and gold mineralisation within laterite.

Gold mineralisation at the Stakewell Project is hosted within quartz veins, quartz reef and porphyry. It is structurally and metasomatically controlled and is associated with a series of plunging shoots contained within a BIF host, enclosed within the mafic sequence. The lode system is dominated by fine to medium grained quartz-pyrite-pyrrhotite schist.

APPENDIX 3 - 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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 80% interest 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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.

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.