

## SHALLOW, HIGH-GRADE RESULTS AT ANCHOR & MAYBELLE

*Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) (“Odyssey” or “Company”) is pleased to provide the final drill results from its maiden drill program at the Tuckanarra Project, including a number of shallow, high grade intercepts at the Anchor target and Maybelle deposit.*

### HIGHLIGHTS

- **All holes drilled at the Anchor target and Maybelle deposit have successfully intercepted the targeted mineralised sequences, and all but one encountered gold mineralisation.**

- **Significant new intercepts include:**

<b>Anchor</b>	<b>8m @ 6.2 g/t Au</b>	from 60m – TCKRC0049
	<b>4m @ 3.1 g/t Au</b>	from 64m – TCKRC0046
	<b>4m @ 2.0 g/t Au</b>	from 60m – TCKRC0045

<b>Maybelle</b>	<b>8m @ 3.9 g/t Au</b>	from 80m – TCKRC0052
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- **These results confirm the potential for the continuity of mineralisation at Anchor and Maybelle, which are both open down dip and plunge, and along strike.**
- **Mineralisation at Anchor is generally in quartz veins, within altered basalt, and therefore differs from the BIF hosted mineralisation at Bottle Dump and Cable-Bollard.**
- **The Company will further test for extensions of mineralisation at Anchor and Maybelle in the upcoming Phase 2 drill program.**

### **Executive Director, Matt Syme commented:**

*“These encouraging drill results at Anchor and Maybelle bring to a close a very successful initial drilling campaign at Tuckanarra. All our targets at Bottle Dump, Cable-Bollard, Anchor and Maybelle produced consistent, shallow, high grade (in some cases bonanza grade) intersections and all the deposits remain open at depth and over significant potential strike distances. We are looking forward to the Phase 2 drill program continuing to unlock our exciting exploration potential”.*

### **For further information, please contact:**

**Matt Syme**

Executive Director

Tel: +61 8 9322 6322

## TUCKANARRA PROJECT

Odyssey has successfully completed its maiden drill program across the Tuckanarra Project, comprising 9,567m of reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling and 985m of diamond core (“DD”) drilling.

Assays have now been received for all holes from the program, with only some 1m splits outstanding where 4m composites have been received and announced. The final assays below are for the Anchor target and Maybelle prospect.

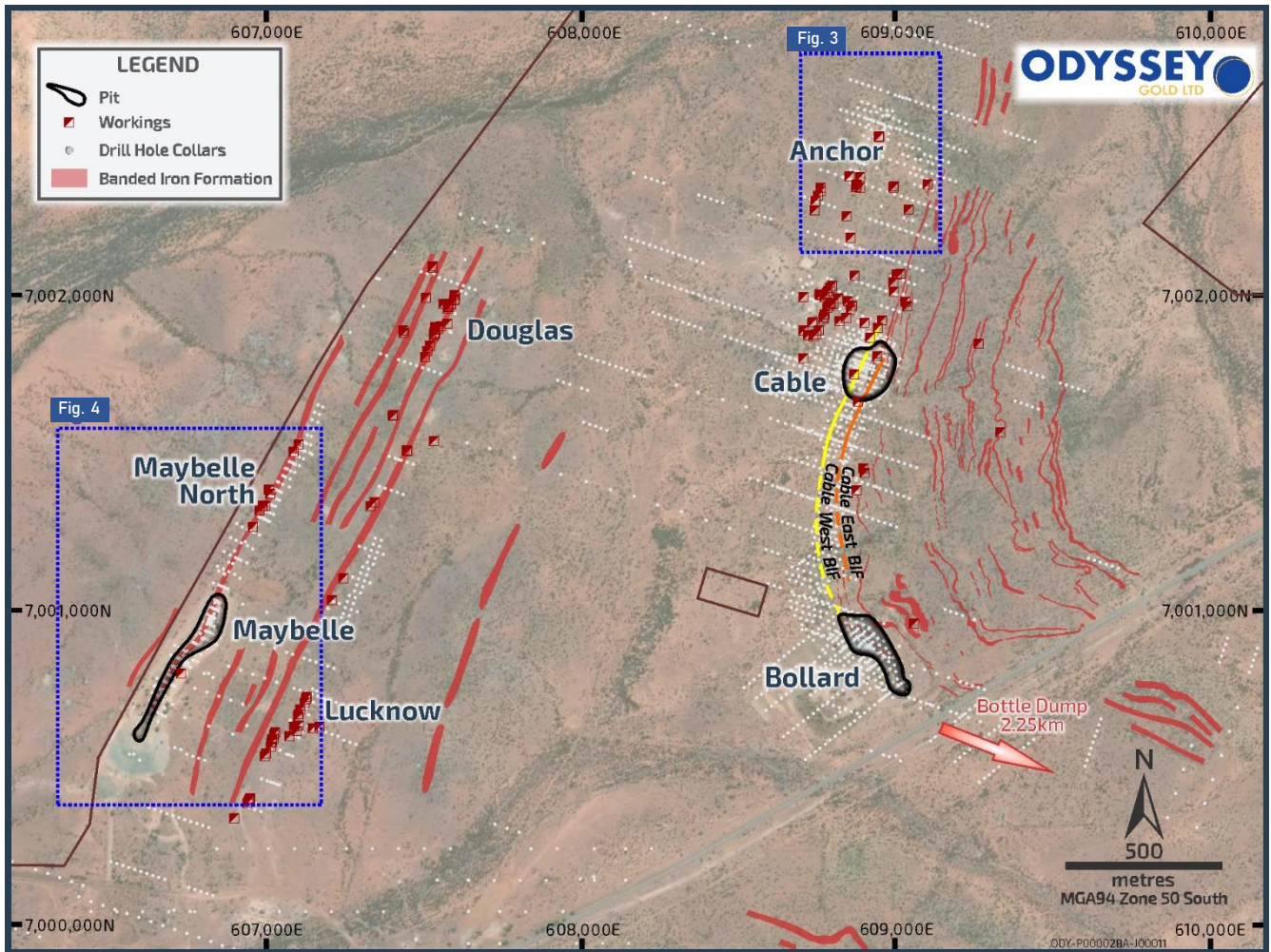


Figure 1. Location of the Anchor target and Maybelle deposit (Western Tuckanarra).

## ANCHOR TARGET

The Anchor target is a line of historical underground workings located approximately 500m north of the Cable pit. The alignment of the workings broadly coincides with the emerging Cable-Bollard Banded Iron Formation (BIF) sequence and this proximity and potential for generating open-pittable resources makes it a compelling target.

Previous explorers at Anchor produced a number of shallow, high grade intercepts below or around the historical workings, albeit with limited geological information, including:

- **6m @ 8.5g/t Au** from 67m - MARC0011
- **3m @ 4.2g/t Au** from 17m - MARC0026
- **5m @ 5.2g/t Au** from 17m - MARC0029
- **4m @ 15.3g/t Au** from 32m - MARC0042
- **5m @ 6.5g/t Au** from 68m - 95TRC0369

Odyssey drilled 5 RC holes totalling 712m to provide more geological information about the Anchor target and begin to test the potential for extensions at depth and along strike. Assays have now been received and four of five holes intercepted gold mineralisation.

Current drilling has intercepted a steeply north-west dipping, north-east plunging, mineralised structure, approximately 300m along strike and ranging from 1m to 8m wide. Gold mineralisation is interpreted to be within quartz veins hosted by altered basalts and BIFs and appears to be sub-parallel to the Basalt-BIF contacts.

Current results include:

- **8m @ 6.2g/t Au** from 60m - TCKRC0049\*
- **4m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 64m - TCKRC0046\*
- **4m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 60m - TCKRC0045\*

\* = 4m composites

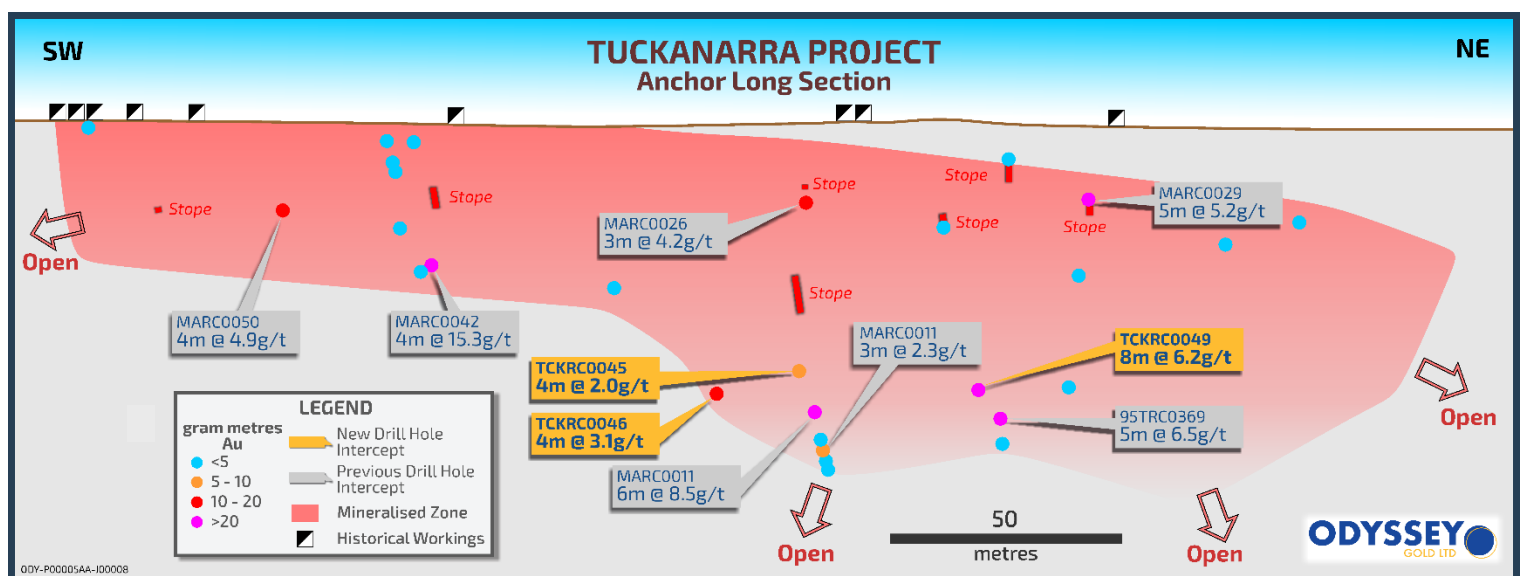
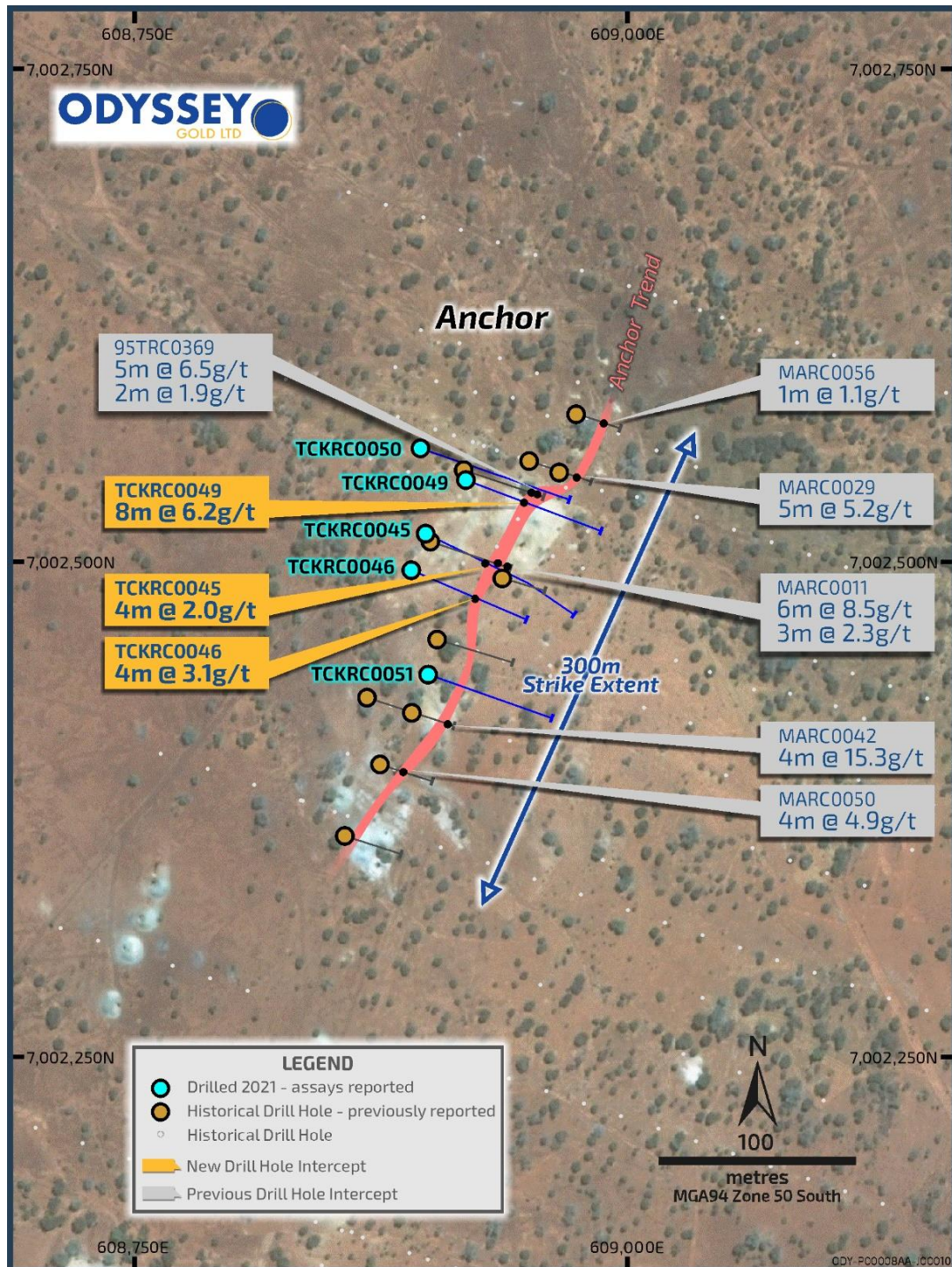


Figure 2. Anchor long section showing mineralisation intercepts.



**Figure 3. Drill plan showing historical and recently drilled holes at the Anchor target.**

Mineralised structure at Anchor appears to be open in all directions - down dip, down plunge and along strike.

Future work, including Phase 2 drilling, will target extending known mineralization currently open at depth, as well as to the North and South towards the Cable deposit. Other work, including mapping, soil geochemistry, magnetic surveys is already underway.

## MAYBELLE DEPOSIT

Maybelle is a historical shallow open pit, mined in the 1990's. It excavated part of a BIF sequence which can be traced over approximately 1.5km, along a line of historical underground workings. A number of parallel BIFs also appear to be mineralised, based on historic workings and limited drilling, particularly around the Lucknow and Douglas targets (see Figure 1.).

The majority of the historical drilling at Maybelle extends to less than 60m depth or 30m below the current pit, within the weathering profile, and did not adequately test the BIF units down dip continuity. Previous drill results below the Maybelle pit indicate that mineralisation remained open at depth and along strike.

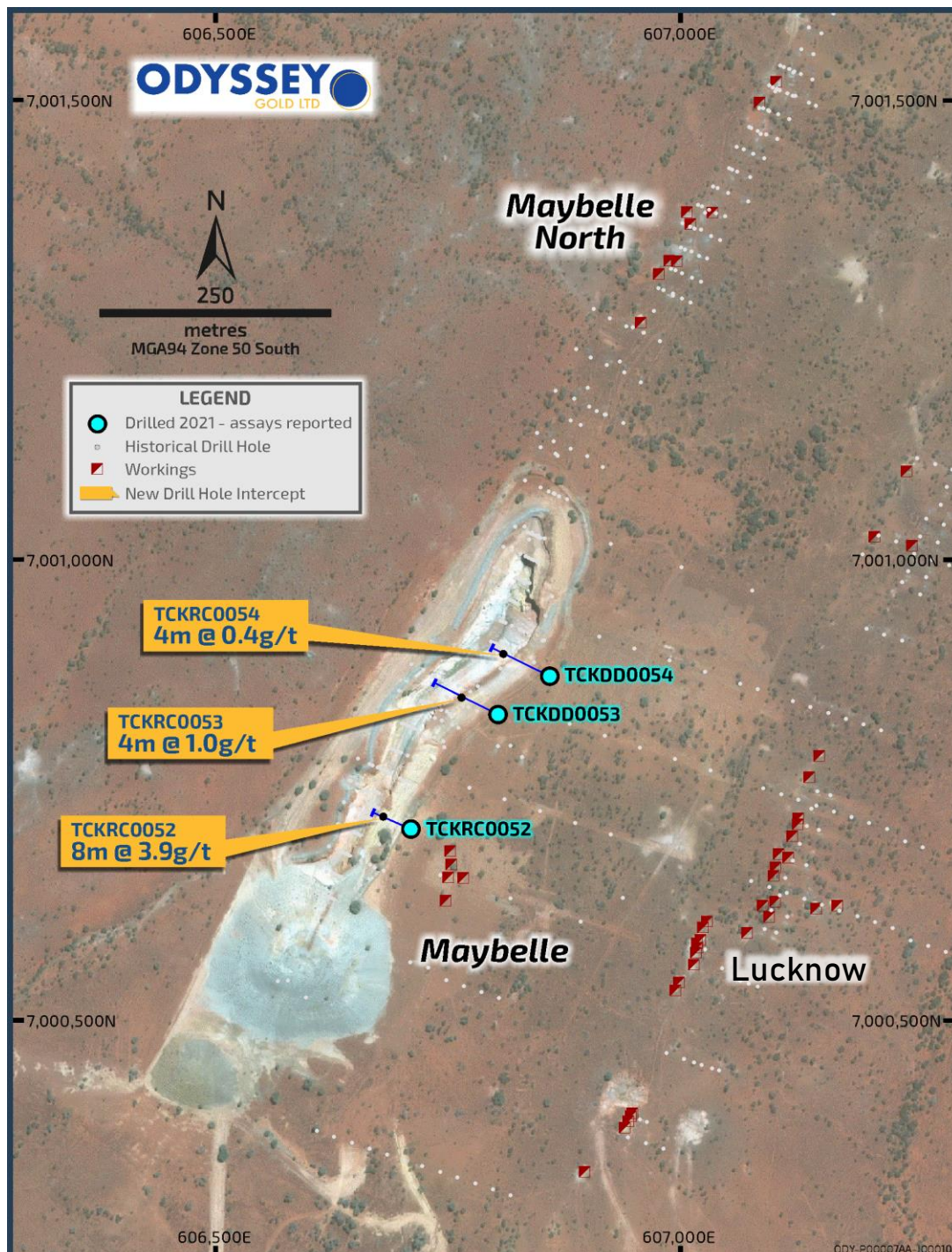


Figure 4. Drill plan showing drill hole locations at the Maybelle deposit.

Odyssey's initial drilling campaign of three RC holes totalling 378m was intended to provide more geological information and to begin to test the continuity and tenor of the Maybelle BIF sequence.

Assays have now been received for these three holes, all of which intercepted gold mineralisation.

- **8m @ 3.9g/t Au** from 80m - TCKRC0052\*
- **4m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 84m - TCKRC0053\*
- **4m @ 0.4g/t Au** from 108m - TCKRC0054\*

\* = 4m composites

Hole TCKRC0052, drilled beneath the south end of the Maybelle open pit, intercepted the main mineralized BIF sequence and encountered excellent grade.

The two holes drilled below the northern end of the Maybelle open pit intersected lower grade mineralisation in altered basalts. It appears that these two holes may have intersected the mineralisation within a narrow lower-grade zone, where the main BIF unit changes orientation beneath the middle of the pit.

The Maybelle mineralisation has not been closed off towards the southwest and has been mapped approximately 700m north-eastwards along strike through Maybelle North.

Future work, including Phase 2 drilling, will target improving geological understanding of the BIF sequence, extending known mineralization currently open at depth, as well as to the South and towards Maybelle North. Initial work, including mapping, soil geochemistry, magnetic surveys and possibly drilling will also be undertaken on the parallel BIF sequences between Lucknow and Douglas.

## COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

*The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled or reviewed by Steve Le Brun, who is a Competent Person. Mr Le Brun is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geologists and is a full-time employee of Odyssey and is a holder of shares in Odyssey Gold Limited. Mr. Le Brun has 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 a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr. Le Brun consents 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 1 - DRILL INTERCEPT TABLE

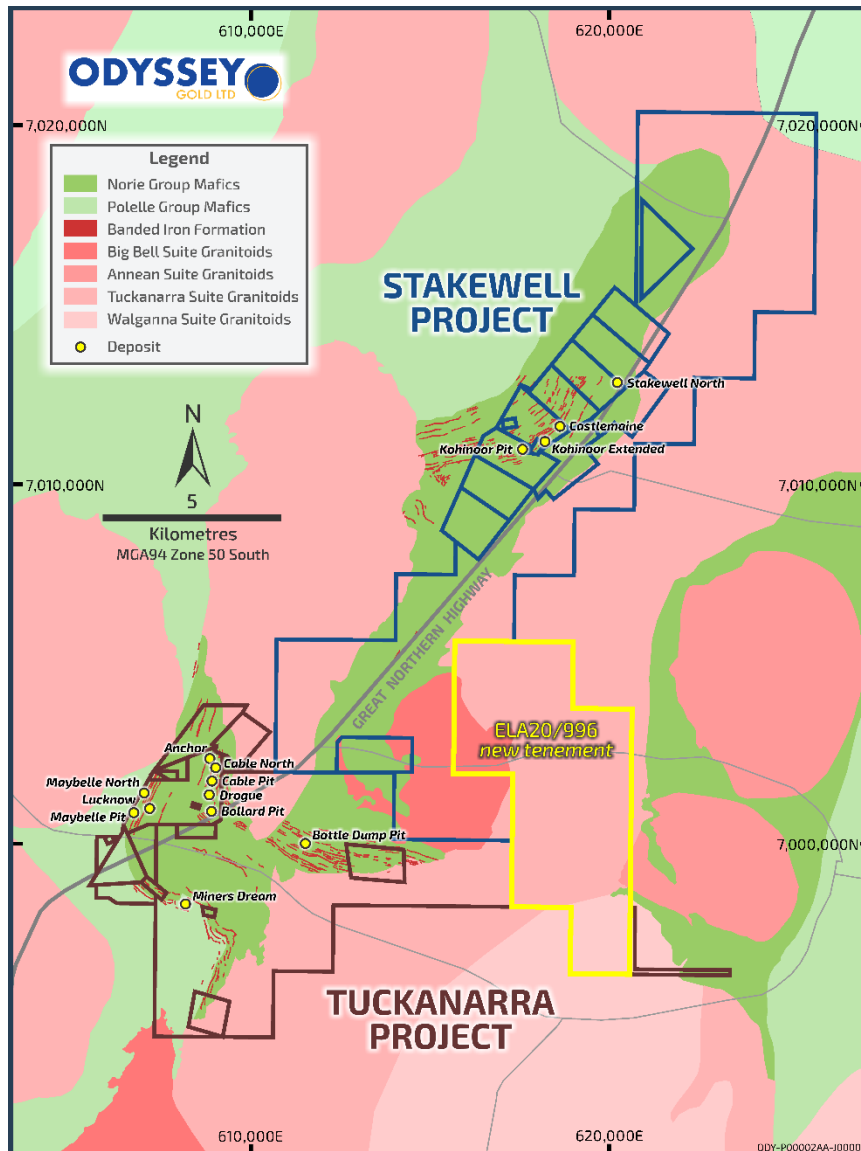
Hole ID	Area	Type	East	North	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Az (°)	EOH Depth	From (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TCKRC0045*	ANCHOR	RC	608896	7002514	484.7	-58.09	116.14	161	60	4.00	2.00
TCKRC0046*	ANCHOR	RC	608889	7002495	484.5	-58.62	112.62	119	64	4.00	3.14
TCKRC0049*	ANCHOR	RC	608917	7002543	484.9	-60.55	109.48	152	60	8.00	6.22
TCKRC0050*	ANCHOR	RC	608894	7002559	484.4	-62.12	109.62	156	0	4.00	0.55
TCKRC0051*	ANCHOR	RC	608897	7002443	485.7	-60.25	109.18	124	<i>No Significant Assay</i>		
TCKRC0052*	MAYBELLE	RC	606710	7000703	481	-60.82	290.4	118	80	8.00	3.92
TCKRC0053*	MAYBELLE	RC	606820	7000849	483.1	-60.67	295	130	84	4.00	0.97
TCKRC0054*	MAYBELLE	RC	606856	7000874	483.8	-60.91	295.95	130	108	4.00	0.40

\* = 4m composites



## APPENDIX 2 - ABOUT ODYSSEY GOLD

Odyssey is a well-funded junior explorer with a significant 170km<sup>2</sup> land position 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	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).
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>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).</i>	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.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralization to get representative samples of the mineralization.
	<i>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.</i>	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified to date in the data review stage.
<b>Logging</b>	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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											
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes are logged in full.											
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core is cut using a diamond saw and 1m lengths of ½ core is submitted for assaying.											
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were collected by spear from 1m -sample bags and submitted as 1m samples or combined into 4m composite samples.											
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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											
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	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.											
	<i>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.</i>	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.											
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation.											
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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.											
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical surveys reported in this release.											
	<i>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.</i>	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted every 25 samples and Blank samples. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Std</th> <th>Au ppm</th> <th>Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>G913-1</td> <td>0.82</td> <td>Geostats Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G917-9</td> <td>12.14</td> <td>Geostats Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G998-4</td> <td>4.36</td> <td>Geostats Pty Ltd</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Std	Au ppm	Source	G913-1	0.82	Geostats Pty Ltd	G917-9	12.14	Geostats Pty Ltd	G998-4	4.36
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G998-4	4.36	Geostats Pty Ltd											
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	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.											
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	There have been no recent twin holes drilled at the Project.											
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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											
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted.											
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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 drill hole collars.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	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).
	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	RC samples at 4m intervals using a spear.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	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.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>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.</i>	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").
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WADMIRS.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Project area is located within the Meekatharra-Wydege Greenstone belt within the north-eastern Murchison Domain. The majority of greenstones within the Meekatharra-Wydege belt have been stratigraphically placed within the Polelle Group and the Norie Group of the Murchison Supergroup.</p> <p>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-Wydege 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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Reedy's mining centre.</p> <p>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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A number of styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineralised AFT and AFF material <math>\pm</math> quartz veining (Cable East, Cable Central);</li> <li>• Quartz veins <math>\pm</math> altered basalts (Cable West, Lucknow, Maybelle, Maybelle North, Miners' Dream); and</li> <li>• Gold mineralisation within laterite (Anchor, Bollard, Drogue).</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>▪ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>▪ hole length.</li> </ul> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All new drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.</p>
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No metal equivalent values are used.</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<p>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.</p>

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<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figures in the body of this announcement and Appendix 1.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>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.</i>	Balanced reporting has been used. The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region. Exploration results stated in 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.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>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.</i>	No other meaningful data is required to be presented other than what has been presented in the body of this announcement.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>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.</i>	Additional drilling is planned to test extensions at the Bottle Dump prospect and other targets in the Tuckanarra and Stakewell Projects.