

EXCELLENT DRILL RESULTS ENHANCE EMERGING CABLE-BOLLARD POTENTIAL

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) (“Odyssey” or “Company”) is pleased to announce results from drilling along the Cable-Bollard trend, part of the Company’s exciting Tuckanarra Gold Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Phase 2 reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling along the Cable-Bollard trend, which comprised a total of 33 holes for 6,913 metres, is now complete.

- New assays results from south of Cable include:

12m @ 9.1g/t Au	from 132m
28m @ 1.6g/t Au	from 80m
4m @ 8.6g/t Au	from 12m
16m @ 3.0g/t Au	from 164m

- Previous results from north of Cable include:

4m @ 27.7g/t Au	from 196m
20m @ 1.2g/t Au	from 132m

- Phase 2 drilling has extended the Cable-Bollard trend to over 1,500m, with mineralisation remaining open at depth and along strike in both directions.
- Cable-Bollard trend includes multiple parallel mineralised structures comprising banded iron formation (“BIF”) units, sheared quartz veins in mafic intrusives and metavolcanics, and highly silicified ultramafics, with consistent mineralisation occasionally interrupted by cross cutting dykes.
- Structurally controlled high grade zones are developing, including the new “Highway” zone where 12m @ 9.1g/t Au was intersected 90m down dip of a historical drill intersection of 20m @ 5.7g/t (TPH0238).

Executive Director, Matt Syme commented:

“We are very pleased with how the potential of the Cable-Bollard trend is emerging. Over 1.5km of strike, open at depth and at both ends and we have also identified some exciting high-grade zones. Not to mention the potential in BIFs and structures that are as yet untested. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the pits at Cable and Bollard were mined just for low hanging fruit in the 1990’s, with no real examination of the broader geology and resource potential. Our results to date demonstrate the developing scale and grade promise both laterally and at depth.”

For further information, please contact:

Matt Syme

Executive Director: +61 8 9322 6322

TUCKANARRA PROJECT

The Company's Phase 2 exploration program comprises approximately 25,000m of drilling as well as a range of geophysical, geochemical, and geological surveys. The Phase 2 drill program includes approximately 20,500m (98 holes) of RC and 4,500m (45 holes) of diamond core ("DD"), focussed mainly on the Bottle Dump, Cable and Bollard deposits, as well as a number of other known areas of gold mineralisation.

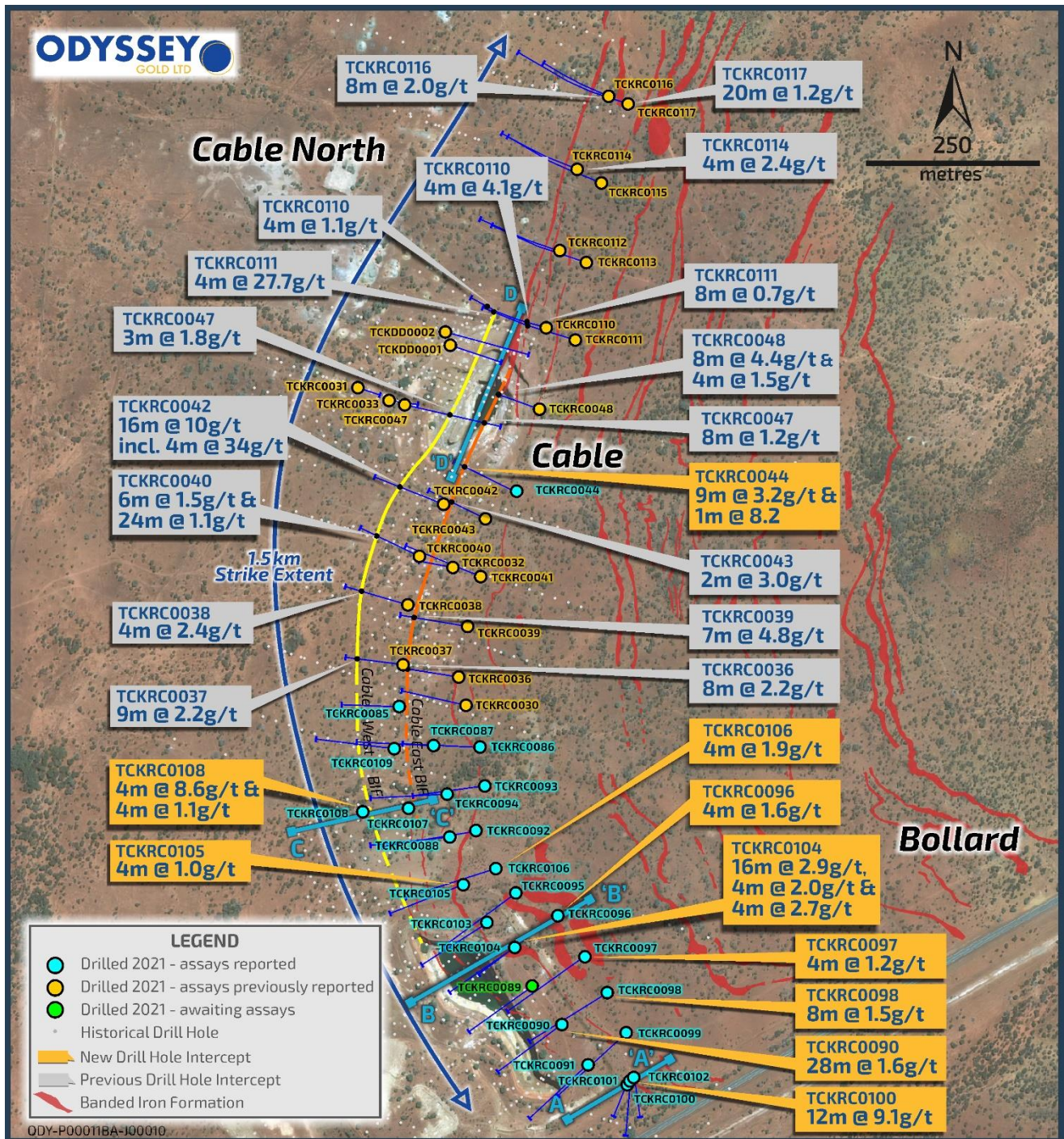


Figure 1. Drill plan showing significant results and interpreted trends of mineralised BIFs along the Cable-Bollard trend.

CABLE-BOLLARD TREND DRILLING

Odyssey has completed a total of 48 holes (9,147m) at Cable-Bollard as part of Phase 1 and 2 drilling programs and has now received assays for all bar one of the Phase 2 holes (TCKRC0089).



Figure 2. Phase 2 RC drill rig adjacent to the Bollard pit.

Drilling along the Cable-Bollard trend has produced highly compelling results, with gold mineralisation now extended from south of the Bollard pit, north to the Cable pit and then a further 400m north of Cable, for a total strike length of approximately 1,500m. These results and the continuity of mineralisation, which is open down dip and plunge, and along strike at both ends, further encourages the strong resource potential along the Cable-Bollard trend.

The Cable-Bollard trend comprises at least 2-4 parallel mineralised structures made up of BIF units, sheared quartz veins in mafic intrusives and metavolcanics and highly silicified ultramafics resembling BIF's, with consistent gold mineralisation occasionally interrupted by barren cross cutting felsic dykes. There appears to be a strong structural control to the mineralisation, especially the high-grade zones.

'HIGHWAY' ZONE

An exciting new zone of mineralisation, the “Highway” zone (Figure 3), is interpreted to be a probable continuation of the Cable East structure, where the recent drilling has intersected **12m @ 9.1g/t Au**, (TCKRC0100) 90m down dip of historical drill results including **20m @ 5.7g/t Au** (TPH0238), **3m @ 9.3g/t Au** (TPH0134) and **3m @ 4.1g/t Au** (TPH0223); which form a consistent near surface trend of mineralisation hosted within weathered material.

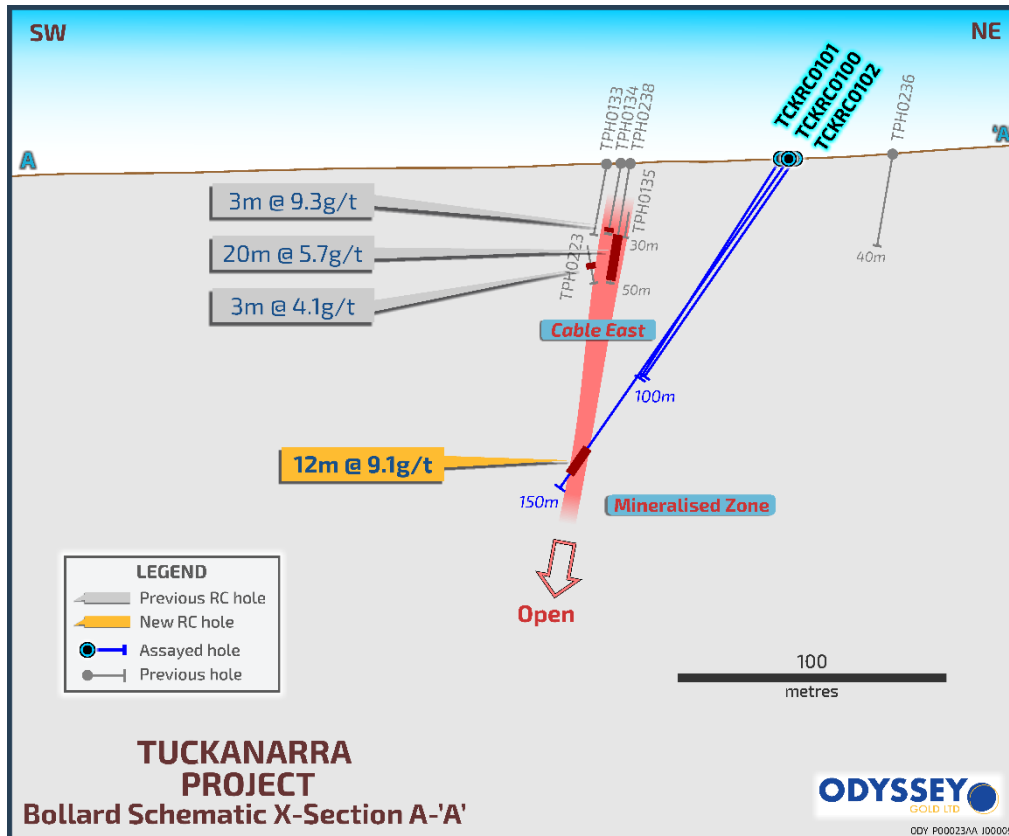


Figure 3. Cross Section A-A' showing mineralisation in TCKRC0100 (Highway zone).

Further drilling along strike to the north and south of TCKRC0100 will be undertaken to test the extent of this mineralised structure and its relationship to the main Cable-Bollard trend structures. The current high resolution drone magnetic survey will also provide insights into the structural controls in this area.

BOLLARD PIT EXTENSIONS

Historical drilling below the structurally complex Bollard pit shows high-grade mineralisation extending up to 50m below the pit floor. Odyssey's recent drilling (Figure 4) has confirmed the down-dip continuity of both of the main Cable-Bollard mineralisation structures at Bollard to a depth of around 150m. There are indications that secondary hanging-wall and footwall zones of mineralisation may be present.

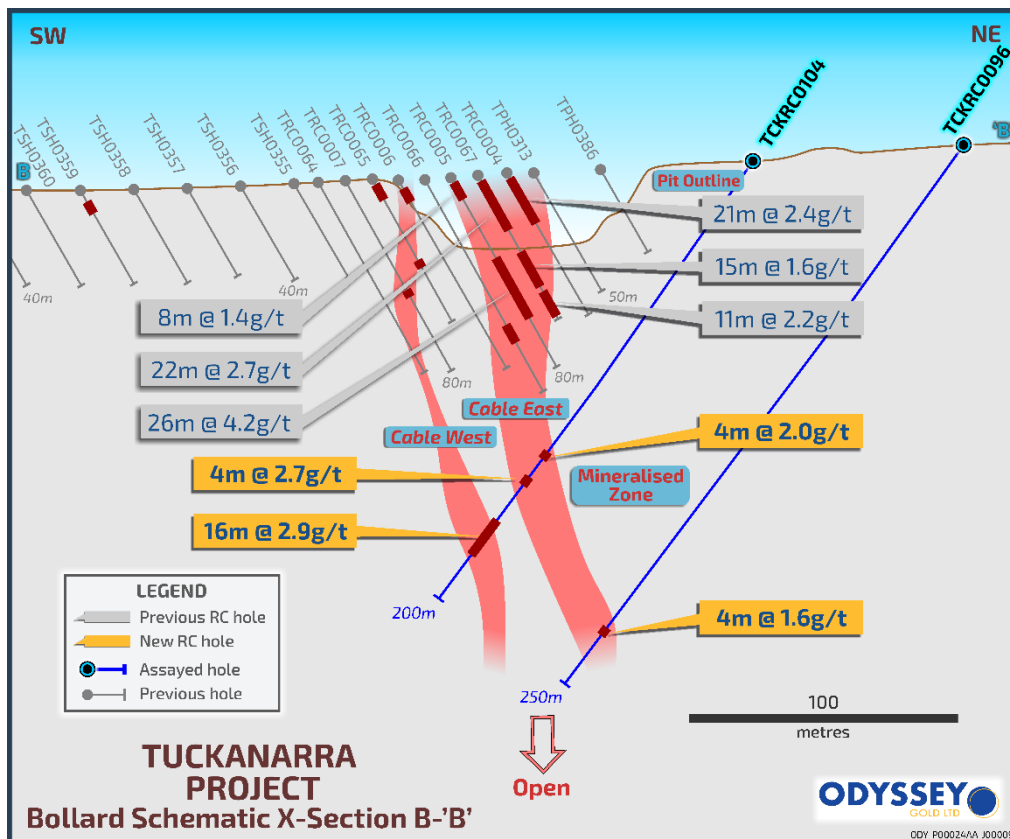


Figure 4. Cross Section B-B' showing mineralisation in TCKRC0104 & TCKRC0096.

The intersection of **16m @ 2.9g/t Au** in hole TCKRC0104 is hosted within sheared quartz veins within laminated and sheared BIF's and basalts, typical of Cable West style mineralisation. Other intersections below the pit returned from the Phase 2 drilling program include **28m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 80m (TCKC0090) and **8m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 44m (TCKRC0098), hosted in sheared and laminated BIF's and mafic intrusives, typical of Cable East style mineralisation.

Immediately north of the Bollard pit the geology becomes more complex, with cross-cutting structures and disruptive felsic dykes affecting the delineation of the mineralisation.

In this area, hole TCKRC0108 (Figure 5) appears to have intersected a previously unidentified zone of mineralisation around 100m to the west of the Cable West unit, potentially indicating the presence of a further parallel mineralised structure. Additional drilling is planned to test the continuity of this zone of mineralisation.

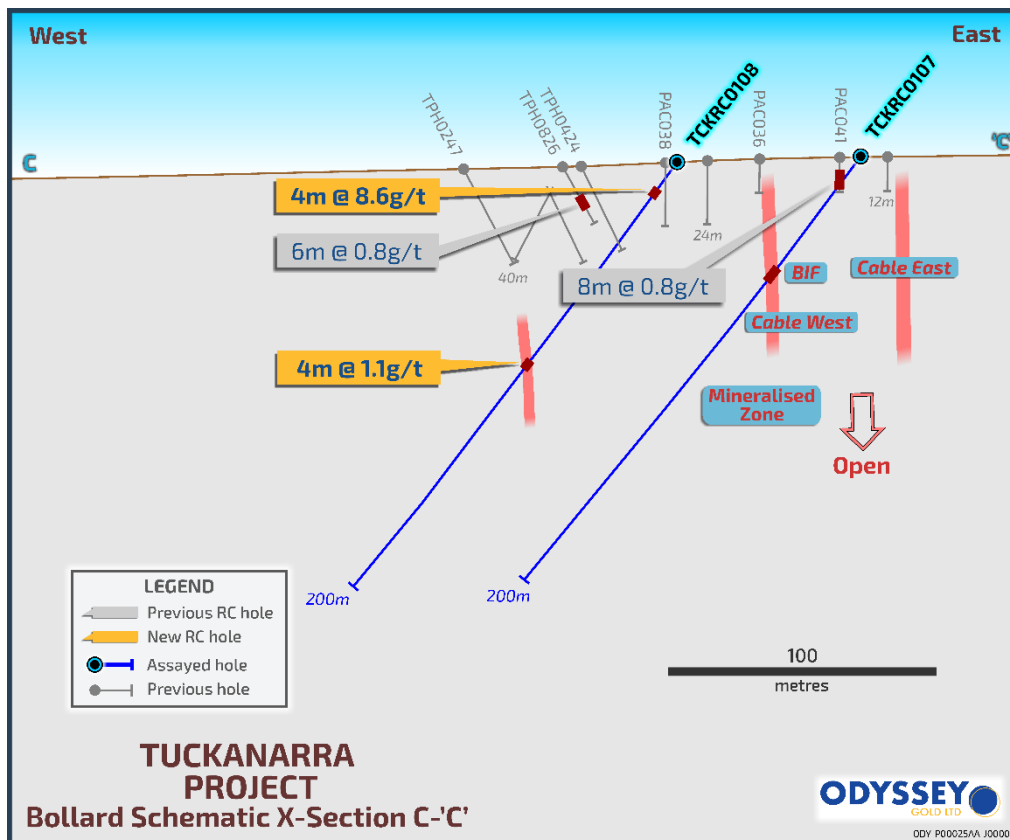


Figure 5. Cross section C -'C' showing mineralisation in TCKRC0108 and TCKRC0107.

Planned infill RC and diamond drilling, combined with the recently completed high-resolution drone magnetic survey, will greatly assist in forming a stronger understanding of the geology and controls on mineralisation in the area, and the targeting of these potential zones of mineralisation.

CABLE NORTH

Immediately north of the Cable pit (60m), recent drilling (TCKRC0110 and TCKRC0111) has intercepted both the Cable West and Cable East structures in a previously untested position, below historical workings.

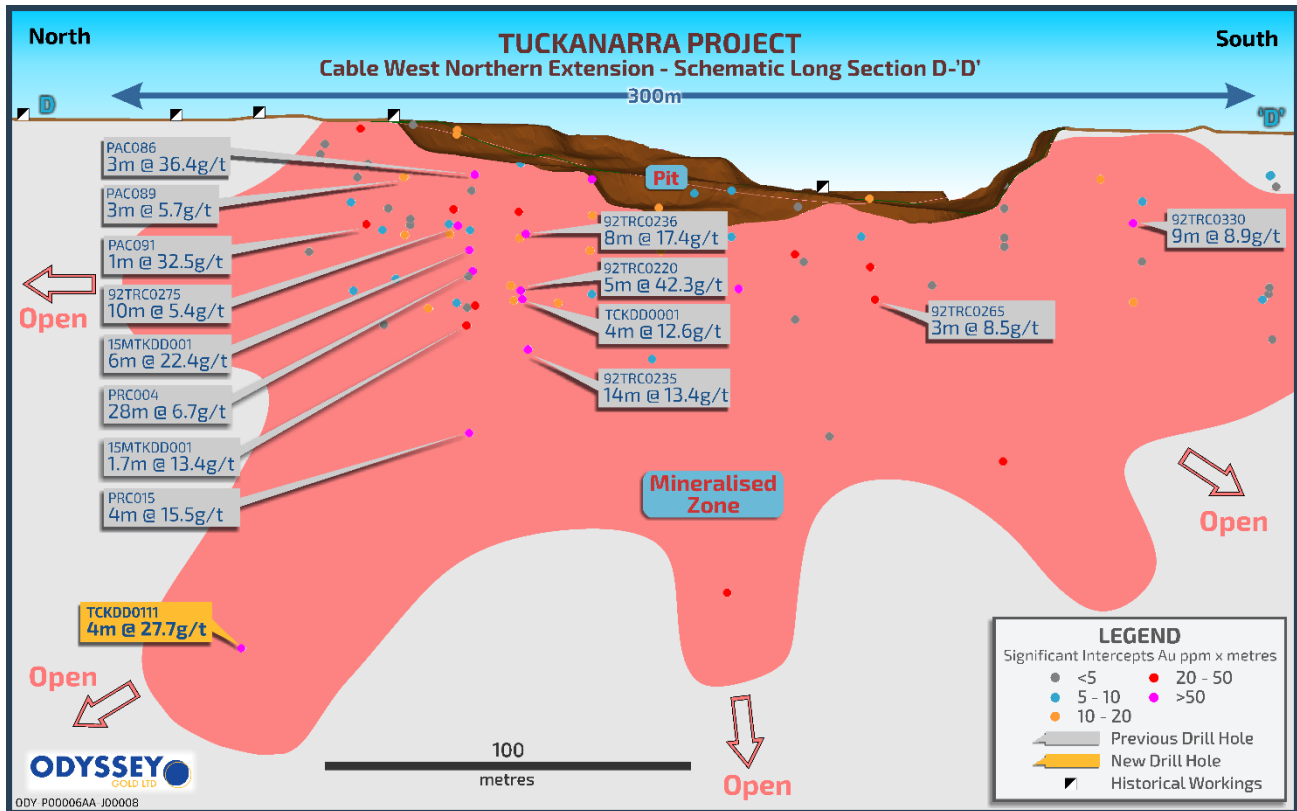


Figure 6. Long Section illustrating extent of currently defined Cable West mineralisation.

As previously reported, TCKRC0111 encountered **4m @ 27.7g/t Au** from 196m (4m composite samples) in the interpreted Cable West mineralised structure (Figure 6), below and immediately along strike of the northern end of the Cable pit (refer ASX announcement dated 14 October 2021). Note the parallel Cable East mineralisation is behind the Cable West mineralisation and is excluded from the long section.

Overall, the mineralised structures have been extended for 400m north of the Cable pit with wide spaced drilling ending at hole TCKRC0017 which encountered **20m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 132m, interpreted to be hosted within sheared quartz veins within magnetite rich basalts, typical of Cable West style mineralisation.

The Cable-Bollard trend appears to continue significantly further north beyond the limit of the Phase 2 drilling. The limited historical surface mapping indicates that there is potential for the mineralised structures to continue for a further 500m north.

SUMMARY

The Phase 2 program along the Cable-Bollard trend has produced very encouraging results, extending the strike of the gold mineralisation to over 1,500m, as well as highlighting again the potential for high-grade zones or shoots within a broader background of shallow drill intercepts in the 1-2 g/t Au range. The continuity of the mineralisation is occasionally broken by crosscutting, barren felsic dykes.

Diamond drilling is ongoing at Cable-Bollard and will provide important structural and geological information about the controls on gold deposition.

NEXT STEPS

- Continue detailed field mapping north of the Cable pit (400m north is the current limit of the historical mapped mineralised structures), between the Cable and Bollard pits, and to the south of the Bollard pit, along the Cable-Bollard trend and the newly defined Highway zone anomaly.
- Soil geochemistry north of the Cable pit and around the Cable-Bollard pits where appropriate (the area has been highly disturbed at surface due to historical workings).
- Integration of soil geochemistry and detailed field mapping with recently acquired high-resolution magnetic survey data.
- Infill DD and RC drilling to further improve geological and structural understanding of the mineralisation continuity along the Cable-Bollard trend, which remains open down dip and plunge, and along strike at both ends.
- Infill drilling will also be undertaken to improve the drilling density in areas immediately adjacent to or below the historical pits.
- RC drilling to test the potential extensions of the Cable-Bollard trend to the north and south.

Refer to Appendix 1 for new assays and Appendix 2 for one metre re-splits from previously announced four metre composites.

ABOUT ODYSSEY GOLD

Odyssey is a well-funded junior explorer with a land position of over 176km² in the Murchison Goldfields, with over 30km of strike in highly fertile BIF and greenstones. Odyssey holds an 80% interest in the high-grade Tuckanarra and Stakewell Gold Projects. Odyssey's Phase 1 drill program targeted down-plunge and extensional areas along trend of the previously mined or known mineralisation.

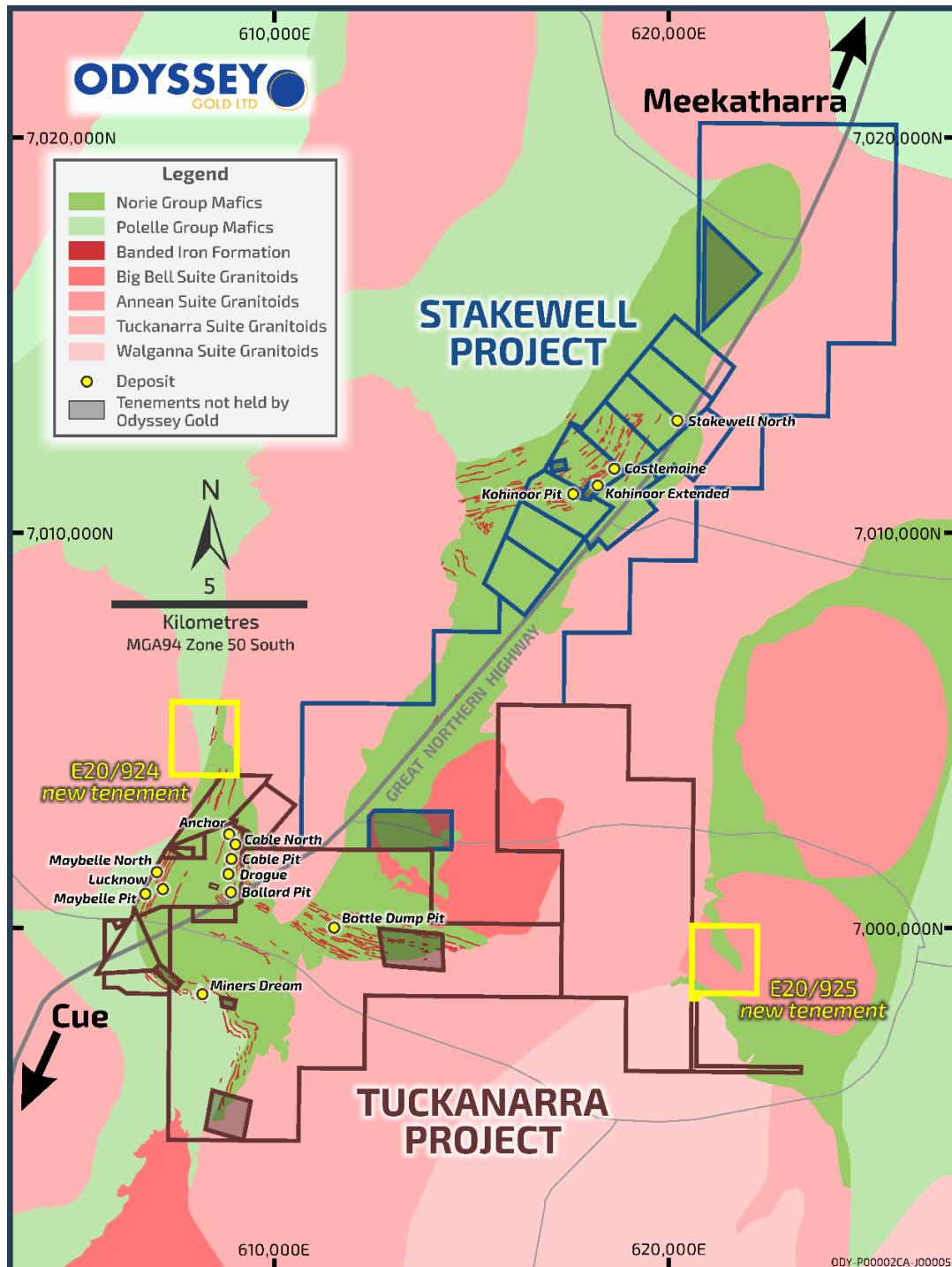


Figure 7. Odyssey Gold's land position.

APPENDIX 1 - DRILL INTERCEPT TABLES

NEW RESULTS – CABLE-BOLLARD

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL (m)	Depth	Dip (o)	Az (o)	From	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TCKRC0044*	CABLE	608977	7001644	497.8	185	-58.48	287.56	158	9	3.16
TCKRC0044*								179	1	8.18
TCKRC0085*	BOLLARD	608800	7001320	490.33	180	-55.18	268.88	NSA		
TCKRC0086*	BOLLARD	608920	7001260	493.55	182	-55	272	NSA		
TCKRC0087*	BOLLARD	608851	7001262	491.7	200	-54.91	270.79	NSA		
TCKRC0088*	BOLLARD	608875	7001127	492.89	200	-55.17	263.36	NSA		
TCKRC0090*	BOLLARD	609041	7000849	492.31	200	-56.21	233.61	80	28	1.55
TCKRC0091*	BOLLARD	609080	7000789	491.01	200	-56.21	233.61	NSA		
TCKRC0092*	BOLLARD	608914	7001136	494.7	250	-55.05	261.99	NSA		
TCKRC0093*	BOLLARD	608927	7001202	493.7	197	-55.74	264.16	NSA		
TCKRC0094*	BOLLARD	608871	7001190	491.4	200	-56.34	267.3	NSA		
TCKRC0095*	BOLLARD	608973	7001044	498.54	250	-55.73	233.37	NSA		
TCKRC0096*	BOLLARD	609035	7001010	500.88	250	-55.75	233.52	0	4	0.81
TCKRC0096*	BOLLARD	609035	7001010	500.88	250	-55.75	233.52	224	4	1.6
TCKRC0097*	BOLLARD	609075	7000949	498.21	250	-56.05	233.91	0	4	1.24
TCKRC0098*	BOLLARD	609108	7000896	496.06	250	-55.72	237.29	44	8	1.48
TCKRC0099*	BOLLARD	609136	7000837	495	250	-55.66	226.27	NSA		
TCKRC0100*	BOLLARD	609140	7000763	490.83	150	-55.79	184.22	132	12	9.08
TCKRC0101*	BOLLARD	609138	7000760	490.65	100	-55.65	205.96	NSA		
TCKRC0102*	BOLLARD	609144	7000765	490.92	100	-55.12	168.6	NSA		
TCKRC0103*	BOLLARD	608930	7001000	495.15	204	-55.24	235.5	NSA		
TCKRC0104*	BOLLARD	608971	7000963	494.62	200	-55.68	233.49	132	4	2.04
TCKRC0104*								144	4	2.66
TCKRC0104*								164	16	2.95
TCKRC0105*	BOLLARD	608895	7001056	493.85	200	-55.16	248.96	148	4	1.03
TCKRC0106*	BOLLARD	608943	7001080	496.88	250	-55.19	253.25	108	4	1.85
TCKRC0107*	BOLLARD	608814	7001169	490.07	200	-54.81	262.3	NSA		
TCKRC0108*	BOLLARD	608746	7001164	489.24	200	-54.68	265.15	12	4	8.6
TCKRC0108*								92	4	1.14
TCKRC0109*	BOLLARD	608793	7001258	489.95	200	-54.9	272.06	NSA		
TCKRC0089*	BOLLARD	608997	700906	493.3	200	-55.4		Awaiting assay		

* = 4m composites used.

APPENDIX 2 – ONE METRE RE-SPLITS FROM PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED FOUR METRE COMPOSITES

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL (m)	Depth	Dip (o)	Az (o)	From (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TCKDD0002	Cable	608871	7001860	493	228.2	-56.22	107.8	30	1	2.2
TCKDD0002	Cable	608871	7001860	493	228.2	-56.22	107.8	176	1	2.7
TCKRC0038	Cable	608817	7001464	490.5	173	-58.95	282.34	8	2	0.58
TCKRC0038								15	1	0.72
TCKRC0038								43	1	0.60
TCKRC0038								111	3	0.76
TCKRC0038								122	2	1.57
TCKRC0042	Cable	608867	7001610.197	493.1	181	-58.35	287.62	7	4	0.65
TCKRC0042								15	3	1.26
TCKRC0042								54	2	0.84
TCKRC0042								73	1	1.22
TCKRC0042								112	7	14.27
TCKRC0042								123	4	1.99
TCKRC0044	Cable	608977	7001644	497.8	185	-58.48	287.56	157	10	2.94
TCKRC0044								179	1	8.18
TCKRC0048	Cable	609007	7001740	499.9	125	-55.08	288.87	0	1	0.60
TCKRC0048								3	1	0.67
TCKRC0048								9	6	4.79
TCKRC0048								118	1	2.32

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	<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 - Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling 1m samples - Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling All sampling was either supervised by, or undertaken by, qualified geologists. 4m RC composite samples were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where the sample was crushed, and pulverised and 400-600g sample assayed by Photon Assay. 1m RC samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory, Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverized and a 50g charge was fire assayed/ICP-OES finish.
	<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.</i> <i>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 30g 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. Where the 4m composite grade returned was >0.5ppm Au, 1m RC samples for each of the metres were submitted to Intertek Laboratory, Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverized and a 50g charge was fire assayed/ICP-OES finish.
Drilling techniques	<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. Downhole surveys for both RC and DDH drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	<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.
	<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.
Logging	<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 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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary											
techniques and sample preparation	<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 combined into 4m composite samples. Original 1m samples collected off the rig were submitted for 4m intervals which returned Au>0.5pp in the composite sample.											
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	4m RC composite samples were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where the sample was crushed, and pulverised. 1m RC samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory, Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverized and a 50g charge was fire assayed/ICP-OES finish. 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>	RC samples were collected by spear from 1m sample bags and 4m composites were made from approximately equal samples from each 1m interval. 1m samples were collected from the rig riffle splitter.											
	<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.											
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where the sample was crushed, and pulverised and 400-600g sample assayed by Photon Assay. 1m RC samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory, Perth where the entire sample was crushed, a 300g split was pulverized and a 50g charge was fire assayed/ICP-OES finish.											
	<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
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	<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.											
Location of data points	<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 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 drillhole collars.											

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<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>	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 sample of 1m samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	RC samples are collected in prenumbered calico bags. Samples are delivered to the lab directly by Odyssey personnel.
Audits or reviews	<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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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.
	<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 WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Project area is located within the Meekatharra-Wyldgee Greenstone belt within the north-eastern Murchison Domain. The majority of greenstones within the Meekatharra-Wyldgee 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-Wyldgee 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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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 Reedys 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 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"> • 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). <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>
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<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"> ▪ 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. <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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<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>	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.
	<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>	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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>	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.
Diagrams	<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.
Balanced reporting	<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 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	<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.
Further work	<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.

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 Executive Director.