ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 June 2022

Further High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected at Tuckanarra Project in WA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple intersections of mineralisation have been intersected in five holes from the Bollard Target including:**
  - **CBDD0010** **12.4m @ 4.7g/t Au from 128.5m including:** ***5.5m @ 8.3g/t from 128.5m***
  - **CBRC0112** **9m @ 2.2g/t Au from 100m including:** ***3m @ 5.8g/t Au from 100m and***

    14m @ 2.4g/t Au from 115m including: ***3m @ 5.4g/t Au from 126m***
  - **CBDD0012** **7.7m @ 1.5g/t Au from 133m**
- **Drilling under Bollard Pit confirms a southerly dip of stratigraphy and mineralisation, and a steep higher-grade shoot**
- **CBDD0010 and CBRC0112 adjacent to a previous result of 11m @ 4.6g/t (TCKRC0104)[i] and down dip of 9m @ 4.8g/t Au (TRC0118)[ii]**
- **Two reverse circulation ("RC") holes have been drilled at Bottle Dump for preliminary metallurgical testwork**
- **Results are pending for three RC holes completed at Bollard and samples for over 7,000m of drilling are at the laboratory, with RC drilling continuing**

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to announce drill results from the Bollard Target on the Tuckanarra Project in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

Commenting on these latest encouraging results Managing Director, Matt Briggs said:

"The Bollard Pit is located above one of the several high-grade shoots on the 2km Cable-Bollard trend. The recently completed program was designed to target dip extensions to the Bollard Pit, and to also acquire structural information to generate a predictive model for targeting higher grade mineralisation at depth.

As a result of this drilling the revised interpretation demonstrates improved dip continuity of gold grades with continuous mineralisation for 150m on the Cable East structures.

Results of the remaining three RC holes drilled at Bollard are awaited, along with those from the Highway Zone, Maybelle, Lucknow, Douglas and Cable North Projects. Two RC holes were recently

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completed at Bottle Dump to allow confirmatory metallurgical testwork to contribute to resource modelling underway. Drilling is continuing at the Highway Zone."

Current Drilling Strategy

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Project is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 5). The Murchison Goldfields are host to a +35Moz gold endowment (historic production plus current resources).

Recent drilling by Odyssey has focussed on defining high grade shoots extending below the Bollard and Cable Pits, along with extending the system to the north and to the east at the Highway Zone. Several other advanced targets have also been RC drilled, including Maybelle, Maybelle North, Lucknow, Douglas and Cable North (Figure 4). Assay results are pending for over 7,000m of drilling.

The current drilling program allows for resource modelling to estimate and evaluate the open pit mining potential. Detailed interpretation is underway to allow the generation of a resource estimate, and a predictive model of high-grade shoots within the mineralisation and potential for underground resources to be defined.Odyssey's strategy is to rapidly determine the extents of the gold system and to define the high-grade shoots identified with RC and diamond drilling.

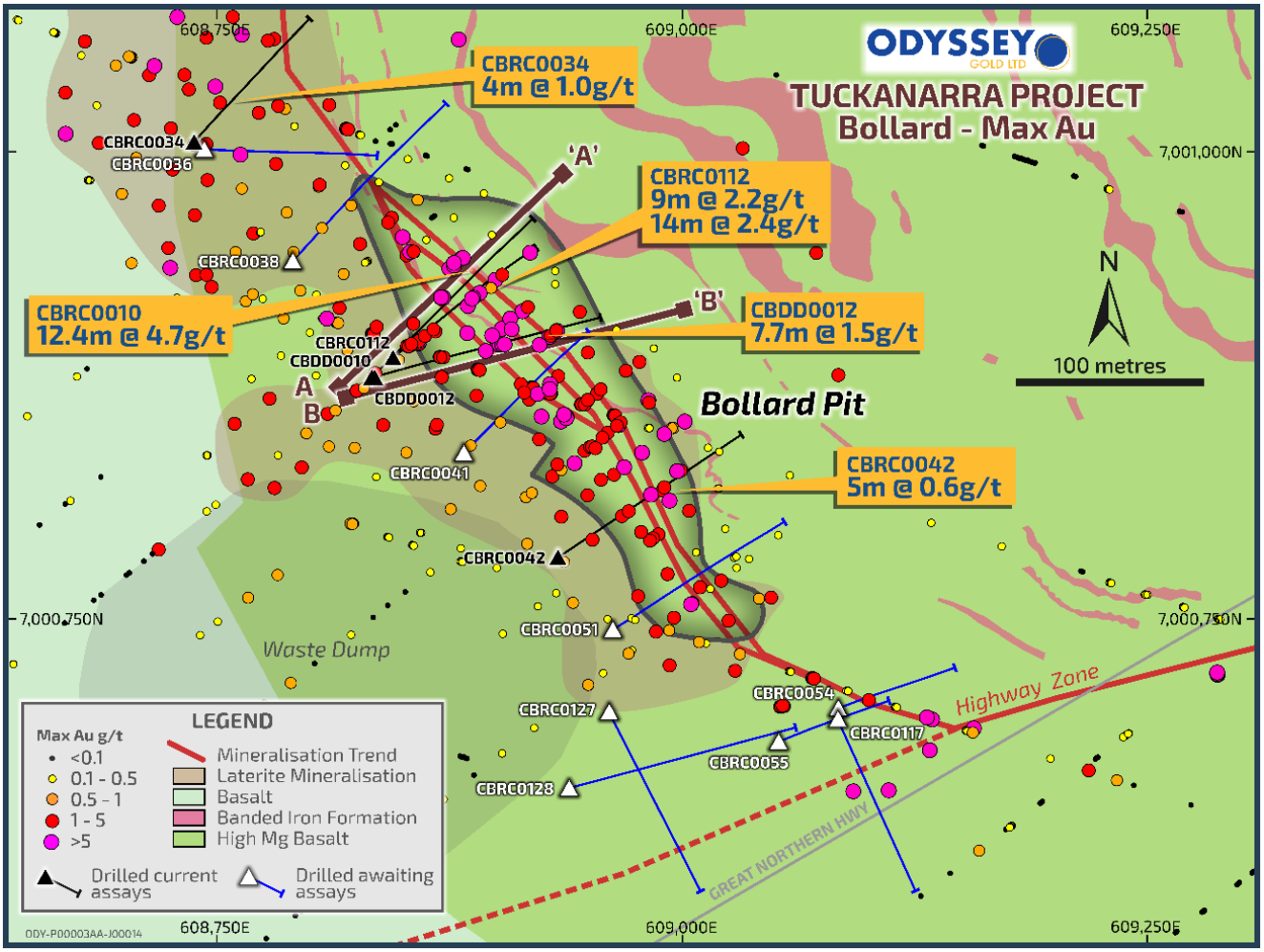

Figure 1 - Bollard Pit Collar Map

Cable-Bollard Trend Background

Previous mining at Cable-Bollard in the 1990's produced 52.9koz Au at an average grade of 3.4g/t Au[iii] from shallow oxide pit. Odyssey has demonstrated the potential to grow the system, with mineralisation now extending for over 2km of strike and to a vertical depth of over 160m.

The Cable-Bollard Trend comprises multiple parallel mineralised structures made up of banded iron formation ("**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.

Bollard Pit

The Bollard Pit was mined in 1993 focusing on higher grade areas of shallow laterite and oxide mineralisation. Although drilling demonstrating multiple zones of gold mineralisation extending below the pit, these were not mined due to the low gold price and limitations of processing at the time. Mining was limited to a maximum of 30m below surface.

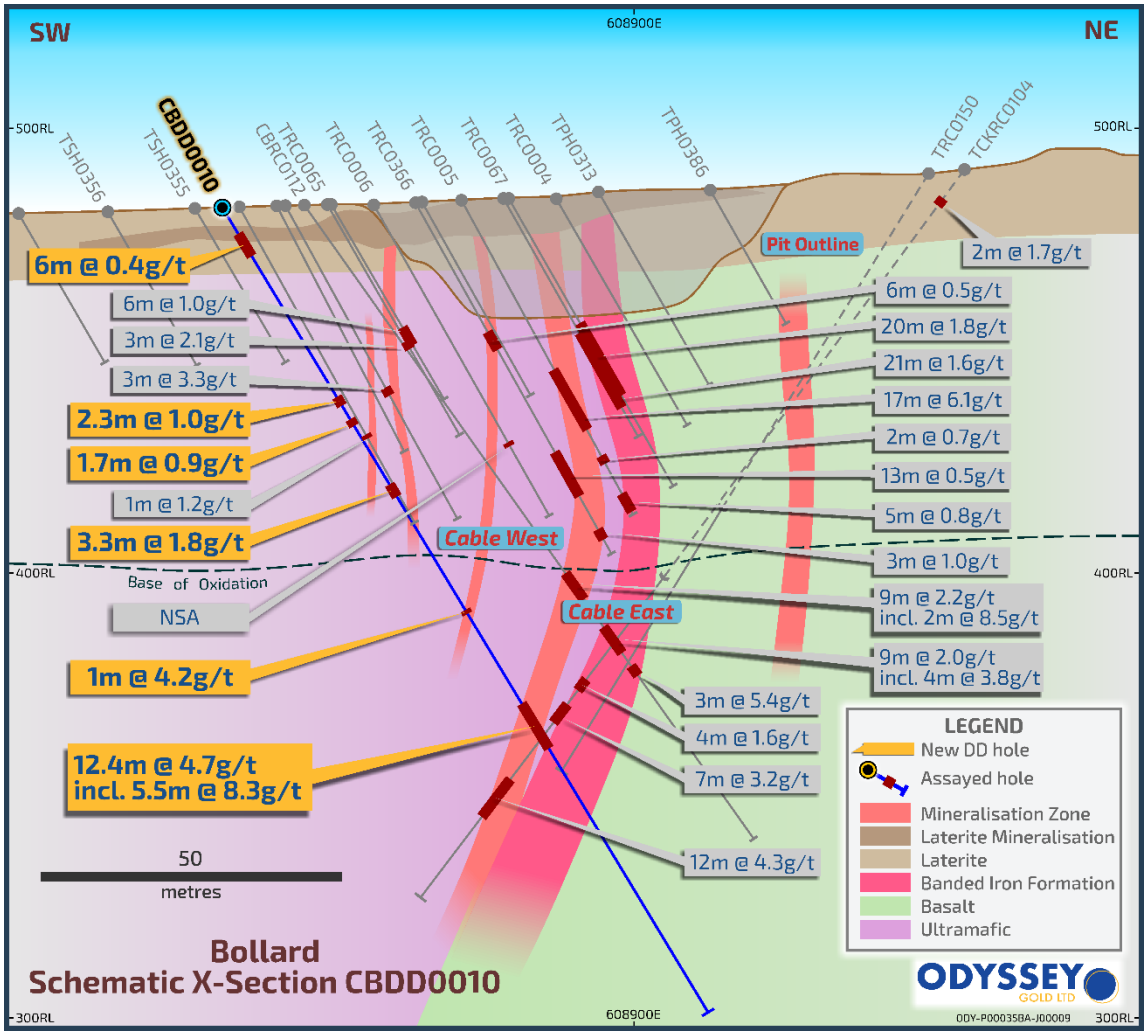

Figure 2. Cross section through the Bollard Pit with recent diamond hole CBDD0010

Historic holes immediately below the Bollard Pit include results of 26m @ 4.2g/t Au from 34m (TRC005)[iv], 15m @ 1.65g/t Au from 32m[2] (TRC0067)[v] and 11m @ 2.2g/t Au from 49m, and 8m @ 2.0g/t Au from 1m (TRC0066)[vi]. An RC hole (TCKRC0104) drilled by Odyssey in late 2021 produced results including 6m @ 3.7g/t Au from 132m[vii] and **12m @ 4.3g/t Au from 167m[viii].** This hole and others on adjacent sections demonstrate mineralisation extends under the Bollard Pit to 150m below surface (Figure 3).

The current program has drilled 360m of strike of the Bollard Pit area on an 80m line spacing. Two diamond holes were planned down dip of high-grade vein and sulphide mineralisation defined in historic drilling immediately below the Bollard Pit.

The drill program intersected three main zones of mineralisation including Cable West quartz veins and Cable East BIF sulphide related mineralisation. A third zone of quartz veining is now interpreted immediately to the west of Cable East (Figure 2).

The mineralised shoot at the base of the Bollard Pit is shown to extend to 150m below surface and shallows in dip to the southwest. Holes CBDD0010, CBRC0112, and CBDD0012 were drilled in this area (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Results are detailed in Table 2.

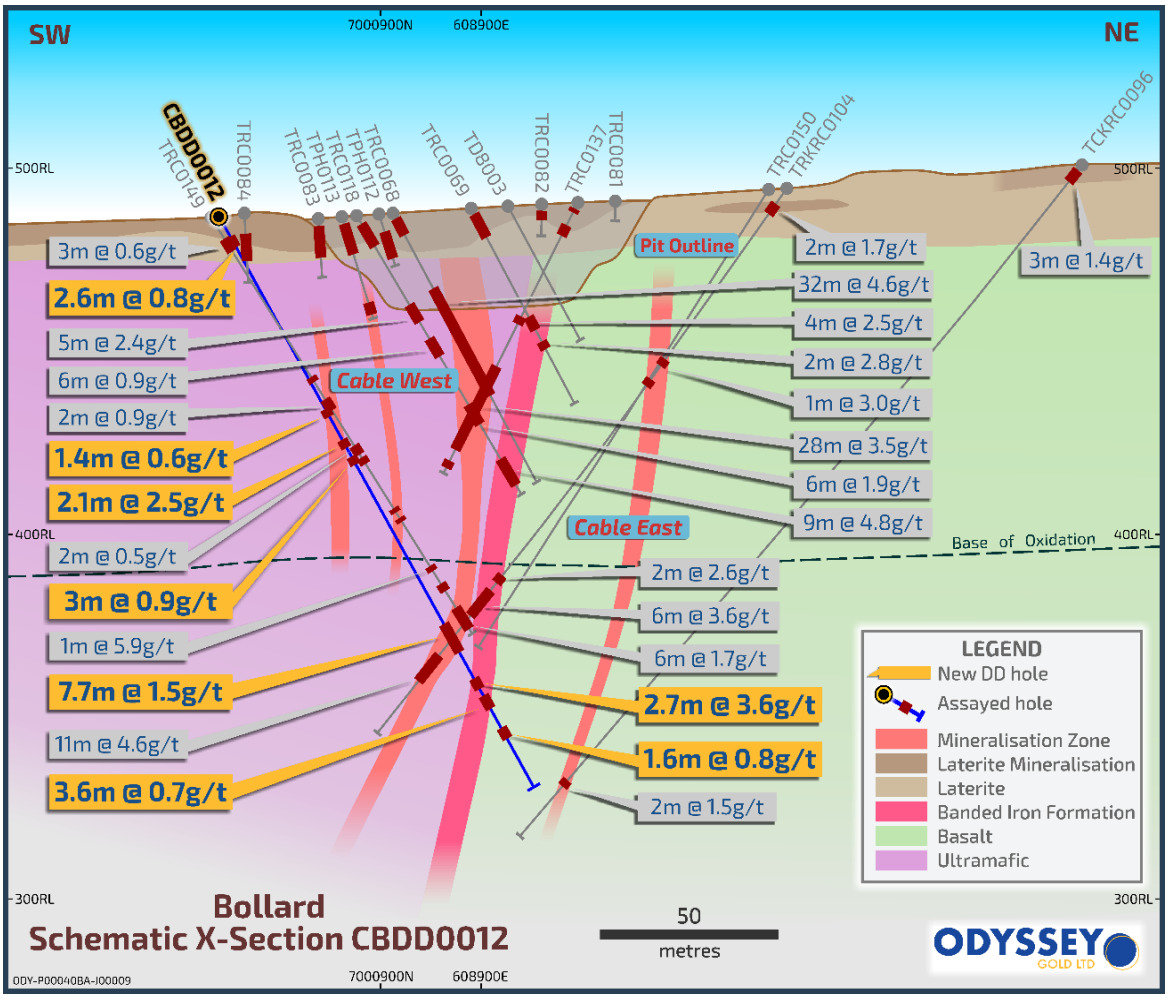

Figure 3 - Cross Section through CBDD0012

Hole CBRC0034 drilled to test for extensions 80m north of Bollard Pit. This hole intersected laterite mineralisation and low grade sulphide mineralisation. Hole CBRC0042 drilled underneath the southern end of Bollard Pit and intersected laterite and low grade sulphide mineralisation. This hole was drilled 120m to the south of CBDD0012. Based on the hinges of folding derived from historic pit mapping and the recent diamond core, the plunge of mineralisation may be moderately towards the southwest or southeast. The return of assay results for holes CBRC0038 and CBRC0041 will provide further confirmation of this.

Bottle Dump Pit Area

Two RC holes were recently completed at Bottle Dump. Mineralisation was successfully intersected at the targeted depths in both holes. These samples will be used to generate composites of high sulphide mineralisation and provide an estimate of metallurgical recovery for future resource estimates.

Future Work

Assay results are pending for over 7,000m of drilling. Updates to the geological interpretation are currently underway to allow for future resource estimation. Planning of Rotary Air Blast ("RAB") drilling for the screening of earlier stage targets across the project is in progress. Field mapping and soil sampling will be undertaken over newly identified prospective targets.

Project Background

Five shallow oxide pits were mined on the Tuckanarra Project in the 1990's producing 101.1koz at an average grade of 3.9g/t Au. Additionally, ~40koz were produced at an average grade of 7.2g/t Au from the only modern underground mine on the Project. The Project is located between Meekatharra and Mount Magnet, proximal to multiple gold processing plants, along the Great Northern Highway.

Previous resource development and open pit mining was focused on laterite and oxide mineralisation due to low gold prices. Odyssey has recognised the potential for significant strike and plunge extensions to the mineralisation. The potential has been demonstrated in 2021 along over 2km of strike with results from drilling including 2.3m @ 600.2g/t Au from 249m[ix], 24m @ 4.5g/t Au from 179m[x] and 7m @ 14.3g/t Au from 112m[xi].

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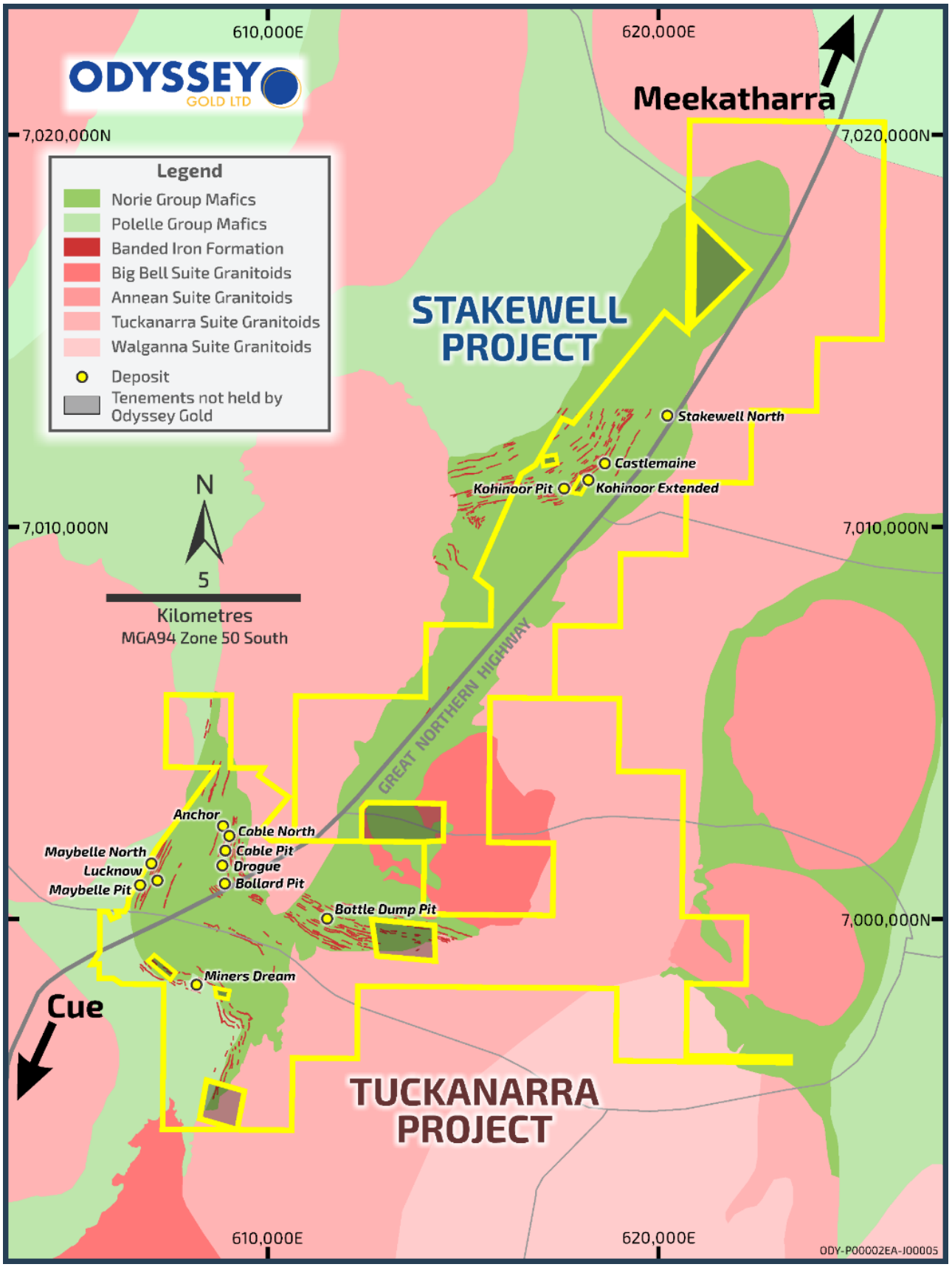

Figure 4. Tuckanarra Project Area Prospect Map

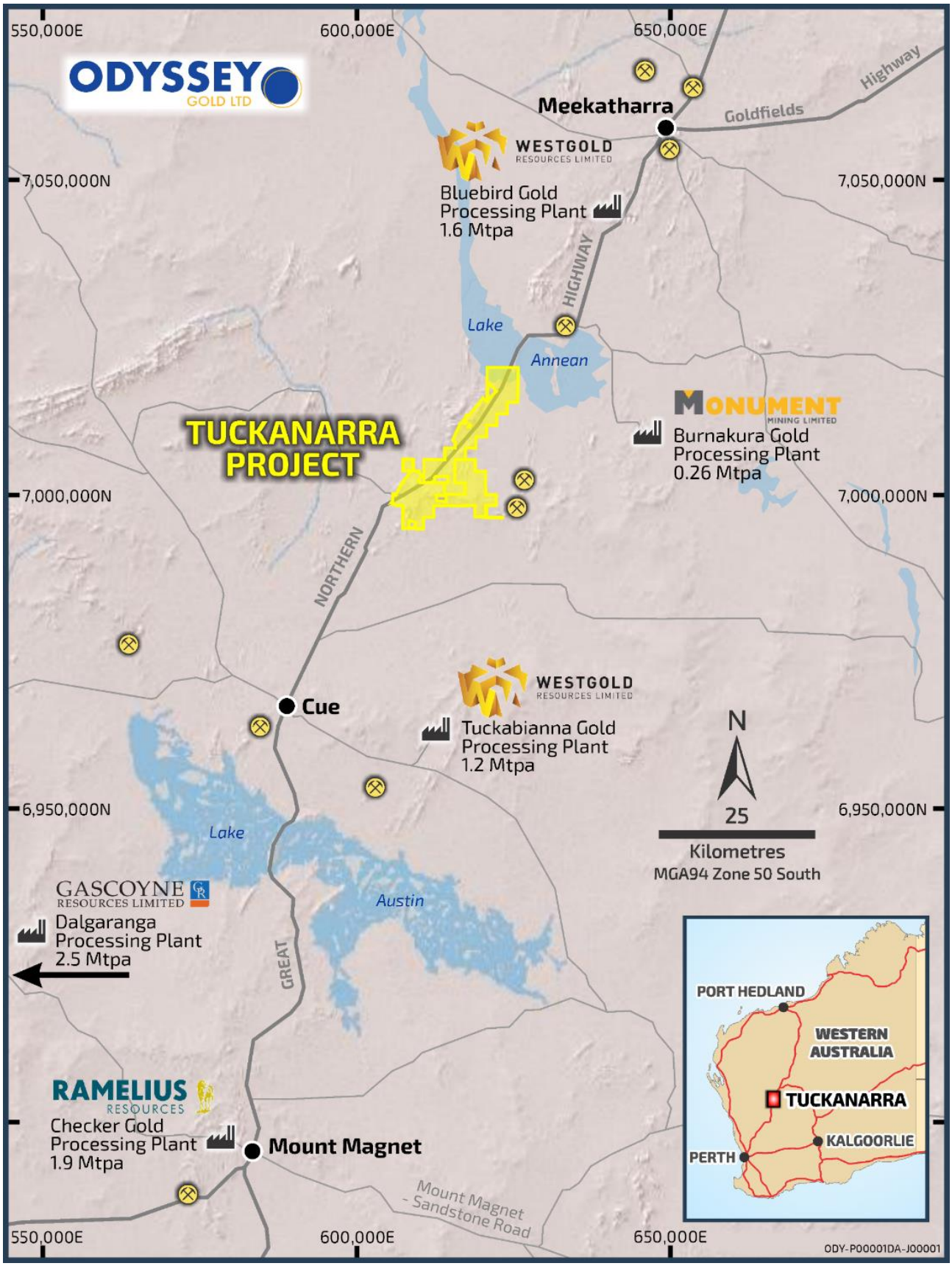

Figure 5 - Tuckanarra Project Location Map

APPENDIX 1 - DRILL INTERCEPT TABLES

Table 1. Drillhole details for reported Tuckanarra Project results.

Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Target
CBDD0010	DD	608832	7000877	487	249	-60	45	Bollard
CBDD0012	DD	608832	7000877	487	249	-60	74	Bollard
CBRC0034	RC	608737	7001004	488	150	-56	42	Bollard
CBRC0042	RC	608962	7000784	487	200	-56	55	Bollard
CBRC0112	RC	608844	7000888	487	172	-56	50	Bollard

MGA94 Zone 50 Grid

Table 2 – Drill Results from the Tuckanarra Project

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Lost Core (m)	Structure
CBDD0010	2	8.6	6.4	0.4	0.2	Laterite
CBDD0010	47.4	50	2.3	1	0.3	
CBDD0010	54	55.7	1.7	0.9		
CBDD0010	61.3	62.4	1.1	0.6		
CBDD0010	79.7	83	3.3	1.8		Cable West
CBDD0010	104	105	1	4.2		Cable East Qtz
CBDD0010	**128.54**	**140.95**	**12.41**	**4.7**		**Cable East**
including	**128.54**	**134**	**5.46**	**8.3**		**Cable East**
CBDD0012	1	3.6	2.6	0.8		Laterite
CBDD0012	63.2	64.7	1.4	0.6	0.1	
CBDD0012	72	74.1	2.1	2.5		Cable West
CBDD0012	76	79	3	0.9		Cable West
CBDD0012	133	140.7	7.7	1.5		Cable East Qtz
CBDD0012	150.55	153.25	2.7	3.6		Cable East BIF
CBDD0012	156.1	159.65	3.55	0.7		
CBDD0012	172.15	173.7	1.55	0.8		
CBDD0012	212.3	213.7	1.4	1.2		
CBRC0034	3	7	4	1		Laterite
CBRC0034	108	112	4	0.5		Cable East BIF
CBRC0034	141	143	2	0.7		Cable East BIF
CBRC0042	8	10	2	0.6		Laterite
CBRC0042	84	88	4*	0.6		Cable East BIF
CBRC0042	110	115	5	0.6		Cable East BIF
CBRC0112	4	9	5	0.6		Laterite
CBRC0112	34	36	2	1		
CBRC0112	43	44	1	2.1		
CBRC0112	72	73	1	4.1		Cable West
CBRC0112	**100**	**103**	**9**	**2.2**		Cable East Qtz
including	**100**	**103**	**3**	**5.8**		Cable East Qtz
CBRC0112	**115**	**129**	**14**	**2.4**		Cable East BIF
including	**115**	**124**	**9**	**2**		Cable East BIF
and	**126**	**129**	**3**	**5.4**		Cable East BIF

Results are reported > 2m @ 0.5g/t and/or where geologically significant.
* Intersections containing 4m composites.

APPENDIX 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling methods used for samples in this release are: 4m composite samples - Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. These samples are split using a cone splitter into calico bags representing the 1m interval. Hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter reducing as the hole progresses. 4m composites – RC composites are generated by spearing the reject from the generation which has been collected in green plastic bags or laid on the ground in piles representing 1m. Half core samples of NQ diamond core were generated by cutting lengthways at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries. Diamond samples were collected at geologically defined intervals (minimum sample length 0.2m, maximum sample length 1m) for all drill holes in the program. Samples are cut using an automated diamond saw and half core is submitted for analysis. Individual samples weigh less than 5kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverization stage. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled
	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. Sampling is supervised by a geologist and/or trained field technician.
	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 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.*	The RC samples were split at the rig and collected in calico bags at 1m intervals. 4m composites were collected by spearing retained samples at 1m intervals and combining into 4m composites. 1m samples and 4m composites are approximately 3-5kg in weight. For intervals of expected mineralisation the 1m samples are submitted immediately following drilling. Where the 4m composite grade returned is greater than 0.5ppm Au, 1m RC samples for each of the metres were submitted to MinAnalytical Laboratory Perth where the sample was crushed, split, and 400-600g sample assayed by Photon Assay method for Au. The NQ2 diamond core was marked up and cut along the orientation line with a diamond saw. Half core samples submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where a 400-600g sample assayed by Photon Assay. Samples are sent to the NATA accredited MinAnalytical Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via PhotonAssay technique (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and a 400-600g split taken for PhotonAssay). The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Coarse gold is observed. Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples.
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. Diamond drilling is HQ at the start of the hole reducing to NQ2 in fresh rock. Drilling was undertaken by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd. 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 are reported to be dry. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at the 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. Diamond core samples are considered dry. Diamond recoveries were logged at approaching 100% in fresh rock material but may

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		infrequently reduce to 70% in oxide. Core losses and sample recovery are recorded for diamond core. Where core loss occurred in an interval of mineralisation this is documented in Table 2.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. Standard practices for RC and diamond drilling are used.
	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 have been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken.
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 RC chips is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future 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. Chip trays are routinely scanned with pXRF
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes are logged in full, including the reported intersections.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	½ core samples of diamond core was cut at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries. The remaining half of the drill core was stored.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1m RC samples are split using a cone splitter. Composite RC samples were collected by spear from the reject from the riffle splitter by spearing and combined into 4m composite samples. Original 1m samples collected off the rig were submitted for 4m intervals which returned Au>0.5ppm in the composite sample. All samples are dry. Drilling of a hole is terminated if dry samples cannot be produced.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Diamond core samples and 4m and 1m RC samples were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where a 400-600g sample was assayed by Photon Assay. 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.	Sampling is supervised by a geologist and sample recovery and moisture content noted. A checklist to ensure ongoing checking for sample quality and to avoid contamination has been implemented.
	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.	Samples are inspected for contamination. The RC cyclone is routinely cleaned. Field duplicates are not currently collected. 4m composites have been compared to 1m samples with good correlation.
	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. Once a meaningful population of samples is collected per sample domain an assessment will be made of the appropriate weight and number of samples to allow the classification of mineral resources.
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.*	All samples were submitted to MinAnalytical Laboratory Perth where a 400-600g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. The larger sample weight assists in producing a more accurate evaluation of the grade of the mineral domain at the pre-resource stage when compared to 30g fire assay,
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. External lab check assays have not been completed for the current program.
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 checked by the Competent Person. Previous announced intersections may vary with a change in interpretation. A re-announcement of previous results will not occur unless the Competent Person decides the change is material. The competent person routinely inspects drilling, and chips and core to ensure correlation with assay results.
	The use of twinned holes.	No dedicated twin holes have been completed in this program. Due to hole deviation, and drilling to a greater depth in areas previously drilled, twinning of historic drillholes has been achieved. The current program traverses some similar areas to south dipping holes drilled last year.
	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. Duplicated copies of the database and drillhole data is routinely backed up through cloud server backups. Logging of key intersections has been reviewed by the Geology Manager / Managing Director.
	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. Subsequent to drilling previous programs have had collars surveyed by a licensed surveyor. This is planned for the end of the current RC program.
	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 historic drillhole collars. An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a recent UAV drone survey which will allow a review of collar RLs.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole spacing for the 2022 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 for the reported drillholes is 80m. The historic open pit restricts access which results in drilling angles not always being orthogonal to the structures and holes not being on a regular grid..
	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.	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. A resource has previously been declared for the deposits being drilled.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	4m sample composites are used. Where reported intervals are composites this is disclosed in the announcement Table 2. All significant 4m composites are subsequently replaced with the intersections from 1m samples.
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.	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. Previous resource modelled work has highlighted grade bias in holes drilled down the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC samples are collected in prenumbered calico bags. Samples are delivered to the lab directly by Odyssey personnel or freighted via an independent freight provider.
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's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd, 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	Drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1. Results that are interpreted to be discontinuous, or outside the areas of interest may not be highlighted in the announcement.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. Due to restrictions of access, such as from historic open pits, the drill angle may be compromised. Cross sections are included in the announcement to illustrate the interpreted orientation of the drillhole to the mineralisation. True widths of intersections in this announcement are interpreted to be 80-100% of the downhole width.
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. The reader is referred to the Independent Geologists Report in the Odyssey Gold Prospectus.
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.*	Interpretation of results are underway with results for several holes awaited. If geological modelling and an economic evaluation indicates underground mining has a reasonable potential for economic extraction additional diamond drilling may be undertaken.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled or reviewed by Matt Briggs, who is a Competent Person. Mr Briggs is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of Odyssey and is a holder of options and performance rights in Odyssey Gold Limited. Mr Briggs has sufficient experience that is relevant to exploration and 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 Briggs 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 Board of Directors.

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[i] Refer ASX announcement dated 20 January 2022
[ii] Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
[iii] Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
[iv] Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
[v] Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
[vi] Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
[vii] Refer ASX announcement dated 20 January 2022
[viii] Refer ASX announcement dated 20 January 2022
[ix] Refer ASX announcement dated 2 July 2021
[x] Refer ASX announcement dated 20 January 2021
[xi] Refer ASX announcement dated 2 November 2021