

Further High-Grade Gold – Up to 13.9g/t – Intersected in Highway Zone Extension

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) (“Odyssey” or “Company”) is pleased to announce results of reverse circulation drilling and the completion of an aircore program at the Highway Zone within the Company’s Tuckanarra JV Project in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

Highway Zone Reverse Circulation (“RC”) Drilling

- RC program of 18 holes for 1,882m successfully completed testing eastern extension
- Consistent high-grade hits continue to be delivered including:
 - **11m @ 8.4g/t Au** from 133m including **6m @ 13.9g/t Au** from 135m (CBRC0152)
- Hanging wall oxide intersection of:
 - **19m @ 0.5g/t Au** from 44m (CBRC0152)
- Early signs of a new potential high-grade shoot with mineralisation intersected in a step out RC hole 400m to the east of previous RC drilling:
 - **3m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 41m (CBRC0068)

Highway Zone Aircore (“AC”) Drilling

- AC drilling program of 54 holes completed to define extensions of the Highway Zone towards the Bottle Dump Pit located 2.1km to the east
- Shallow mining at Bottle Dump reported as ~111kt @ 3.67g/t Au during 1989-1995ⁱ
- Host stratigraphy extended 650m to the east of 2022 RC results. Assays are pending
- AC drilling is a faster lower cost path to define the extensions of the Highway Zone ultramafic to the east and to test the extensive soil anomalism in the area

Commenting on the latest drilling at Highway Zone, Managing Director, Matt Briggs said:

“RC and AC drilling are rapidly building upon the success of 2022 exploration at our Tuckanarra Project. Another exceptional hole drilled into the Highway Zone with a result of 11m @ 8.4g/t Au in fresh rock demonstrates the consistency of the high-grade shoot. We are also encouraged by the early signs from a step-out RC hole drilled 400m to the east of our 2022 campaign, which successfully intersected gold mineralisation in ultramafic, indicating strong potential for another high-grade shoot.”

“A 54 hole AC program has also been completed to test the area between the Highway Zone and the Bottle Dump mineralisation 2.1km to the east. Early signs from this aircore program are also positive with the ultramafic rocks associated with the Highway Zone mineralisation defined for a further 650m to the east of our 2022 drilling. This area is considered highly prospective and has surface workings for 200m of strike with grab samples assayed last year yielding up to 18.5g/t Auⁱⁱ highlighting the potential for the continued growth of this system. We look forward to reporting the assays from the AC program as soon as they become available.”

For further information, please contact:

Matt Briggs

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Highway Zone

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Project is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 8). The Murchison Goldfields are host to a +35Moz gold endowment (historic production plus current resources) with 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity within 120km of the Tuckanarra Project.

Odyssey's 2022 RC drilling campaign identified a mineralised shoot at the Highway Zone with significant scale potential. Drilling in the second half of 2022 defined a 300m long mineralised shoot open along strike and down dip.

A program of 18 holes for 1,882m RC drilling was recently completed. The program added three lines of 80x40m spaced drilling east of previous RC drilling, drilled the hanging wall oxide mineralisation and potential extensions of the Highway Zone mineralisation to the east towards the Bottle Dump Pit.

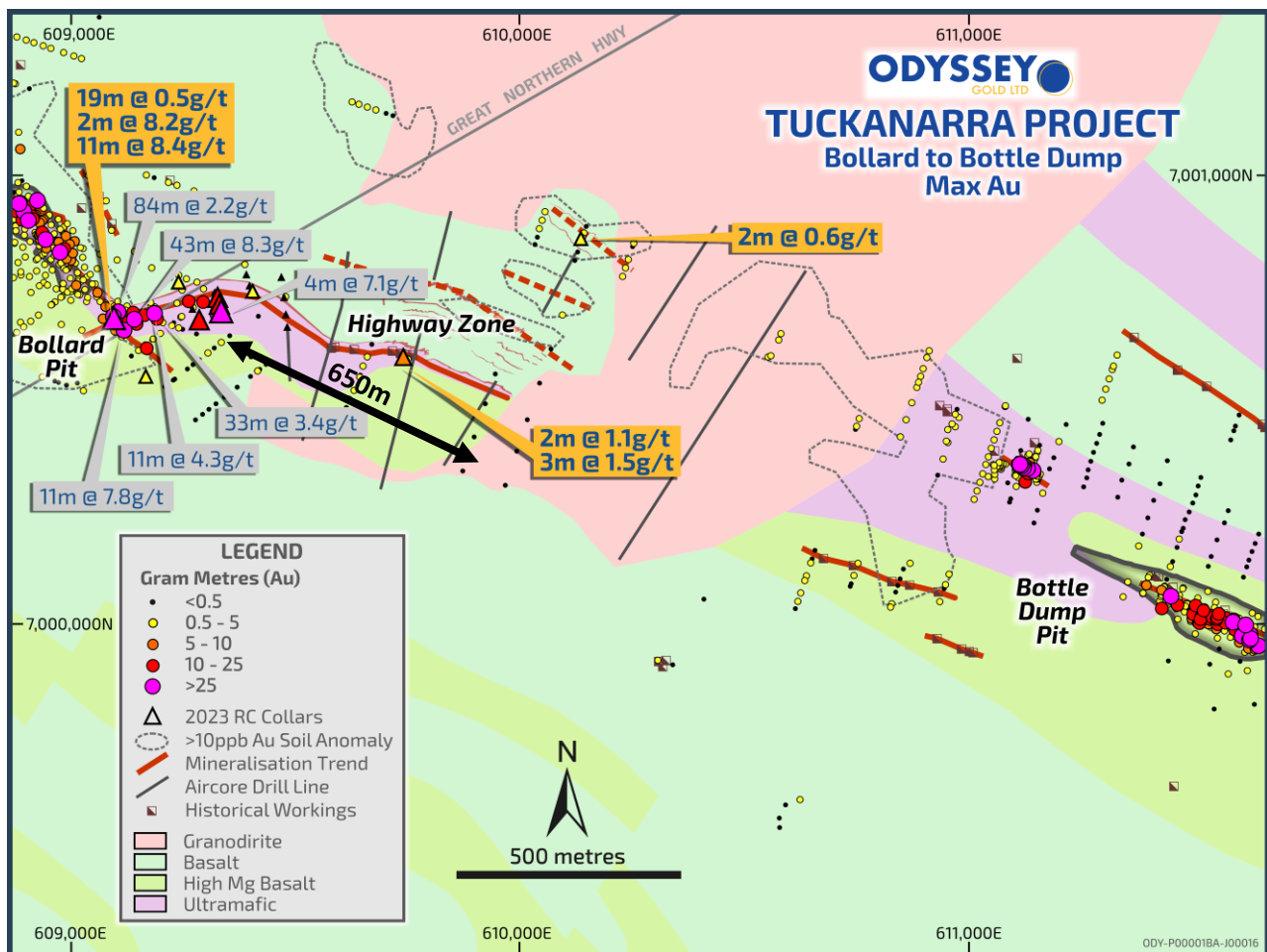


Figure 1 – Selected significant results from 2023 (yellow) and 2022 (grey) RC drilling at the Highway Zone.

RC Drilling Results

The most western hole CBRC0152 was drilled to intersect hanging wall oxide mineralisation and then continue on to intersect the Highway Zone. Mineralisation was successfully intersected in both positions. The hole demonstrates continuity of oxide mineralisation 80m into the hanging wall of the Highway Zone with a result of:

- **19m @ 0.5g/t Au from 44m** (CBRC0152)

The main Highway Zone structure was intersected with quartz veining, pyrite, galena and visible gold hosted in high Mg basalt. The Highway Zone here is comprised of three intervals:

- **2m @ 8.2g/t Au from 124m**
- **11m @ 8.4g/t Au from 133m including 6m @ 13.9g/t Au from 135m**
- **4m @ 1.7g/t Au from 156m**

The CBRC0152 intervals are adjacent to previous results including **11m @ 7.8g/t Au** (CBRC0056)ⁱⁱⁱ and **12m @ 6.5g/t Au** (TCKRC0101)^{iv} (Figures 2 & 3). The predictable high grade zone extends for approximately 140m of strike and shows strong plunge continuity (Figure 2) coincident with the hinge of a regional anticline.

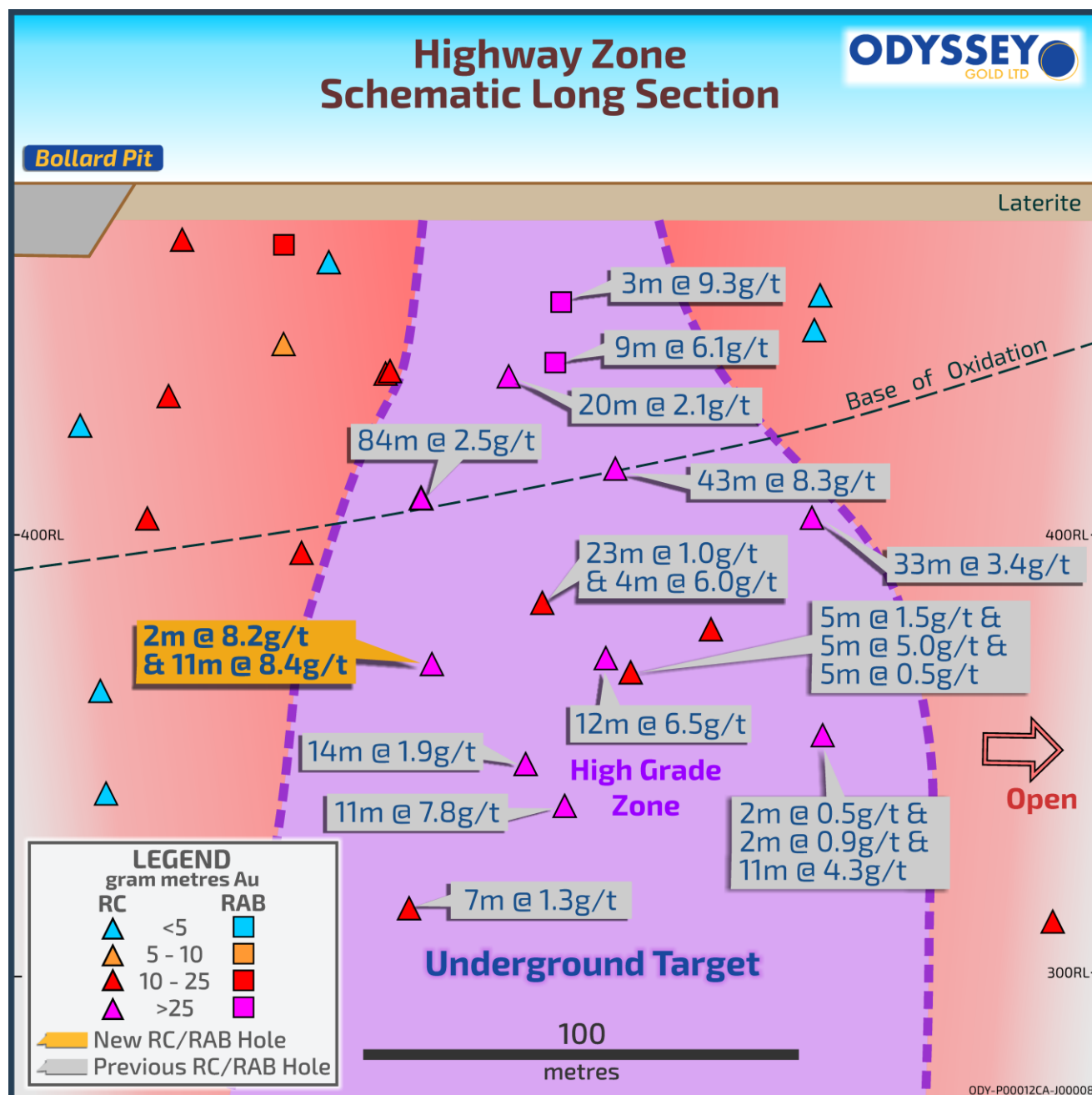


Figure 2 - 2023 RC drill result in the high grade shoot at the Highway Zone

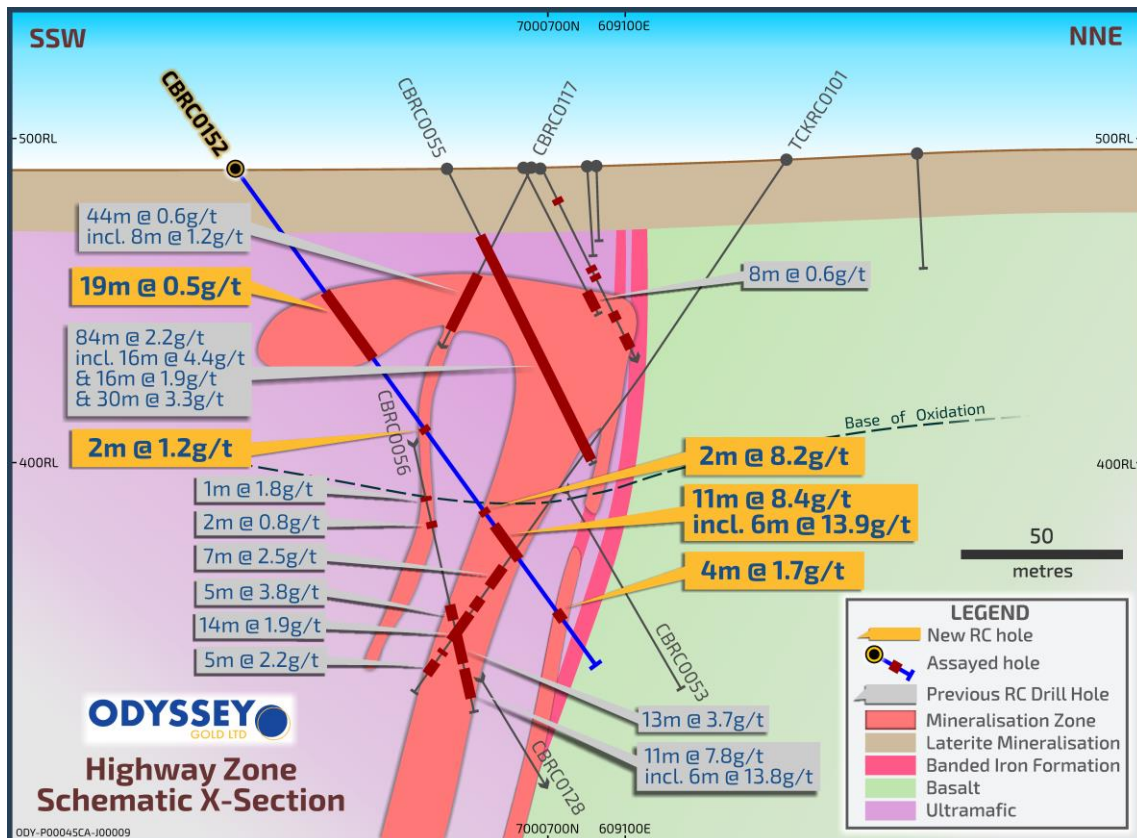


Figure 3 - Highway Zone cross section with recent hole CBRC0152 demonstrating consistency of high grade mineralisation

A second hole (CBRC0151) targeting hanging wall oxide mineralisation to the east of CBRC0152 and **13m @ 3.5g/t Au^v** (CBRC0150) intersected narrower intervals and is interpreted to be east of the higher grade hinge:

- **1m @ 0.9g/t Au from 81m** (CBRC0151)
- **3m @ 0.6g/t Au from 111m** (CBRC0151)

Three lines of 80x40m spaced RC holes were drilled aiming to infill the previous eastern section and extend the Highway Zone oxide mineralisation to the east. A number of intervals were intersected (Figure 4) including:

- **13m @ 0.9g/t Au from 30m including 5m @ 1.2g/t Au from 30m** (CBRC0153)
- **3m @ 1.0g/t Au from 99m** (CBRC0153)
- **4m @ 1.6g/t Au from 124m** (CBRC0153)
- **4m @ 1.1g/t Au from 25m** (CBRC0154)
- **6m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 39m** (CBRC0154)
- **3m @ 1.1g/t Au from 48m** (CBRC0154)
- **4m @ 1.3g/t Au from 85m** (CBRC0154)
- **2m @ 1.1g/t Au from 119m** (CBRC0154)
- **15m @ 1.2g/t Au from 128m** (CBRC0154)
- **12m @ 1.0g/t Au from 24m including 4m @ 2.3g/t Au from 30m** (CBRC0155)
- **17m @ 0.9g/t Au from 37m including 4m @ 2.4g/t Au from 45m** (CBRC0156)

These results represent a 150m extension of oxide mineralisation to the east of December 2022 RC results which included **21m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 65m^{vi}. A dramatic change of strike resulted in the eastern line of drilling intersecting predominantly footwall stratigraphy. The target position has now been drilled with AC as part of a larger program.

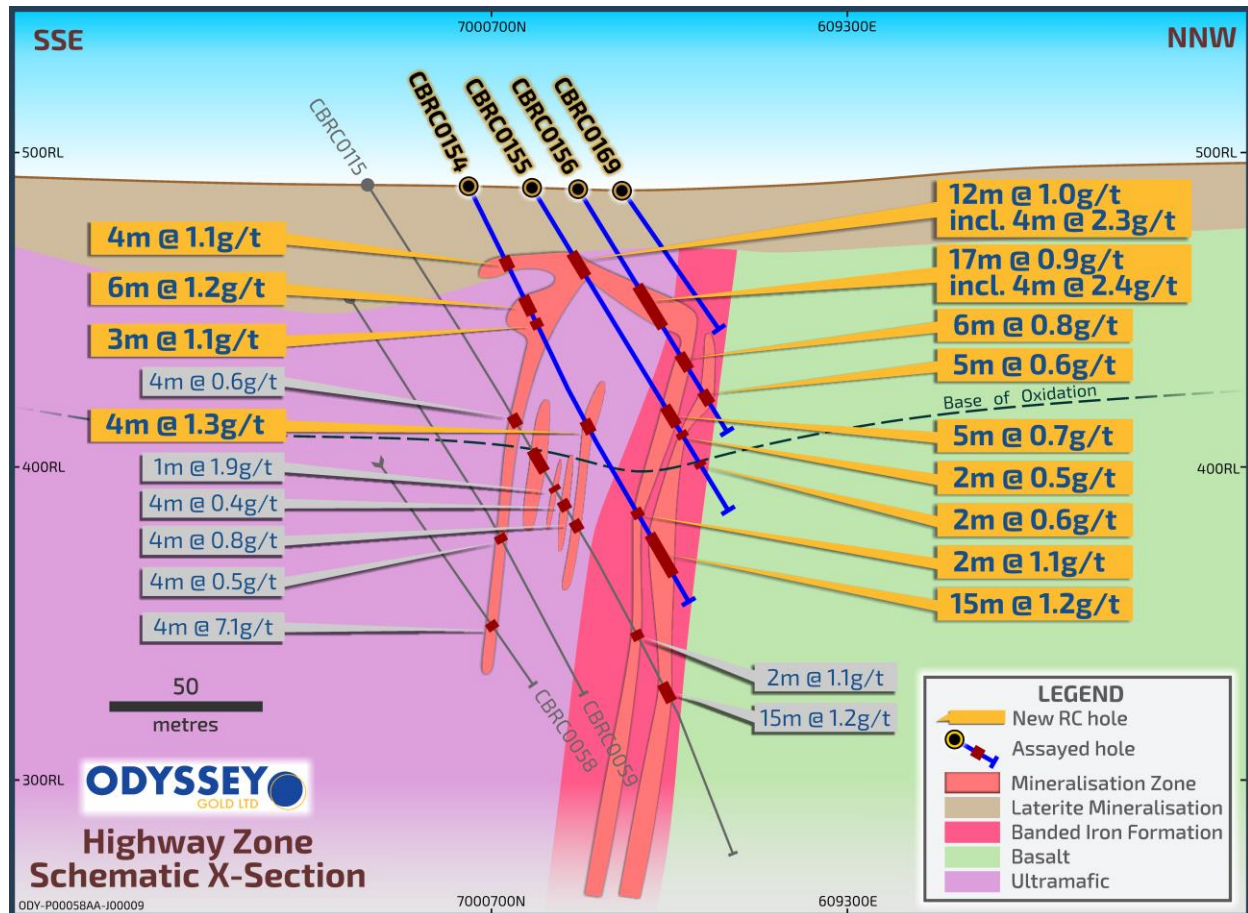


Figure 4 - RC drill section representing an eastern extension to the Highway Zone oxide mineralisation

Two RC holes were drilled targeting historic workings and aircore anomalism.

Hole CBRC0068 was drilled 400m to the east of previous RC intersections at the Highway Zone. A single line of historic rotary air blast ("RAB") drilling ineffectively tested the target in 1994, including **3m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 5m within a 12m wide anomalous interval. CBRC0068 intersected:

- **2m @ 1.1g/t Au from 24m and**
- **3m @ 1.5g/t Au from 41m**

These intervals are a subset of broader 7m and 9m wide respectively zones of anomalism below the reporting cut-off. It is notable the mineralisation is in the same stratigraphic position, on the tholeiitic basalt/ultramafic contact (Figure 5) as the Highway Zone with veining that contained visible gold.

This is the first RC hole into a potential additional mineralised shoot. Four AC lines have been drilled to define anomalism in this area prior to further RC drilling.

Hole CBRC0166 drilled beneath soil anomalism and historic RAB results of 3m @ 3.0g/t Au from 9m (TPH0150)^{vii} intersected:

- **2m @ 0.6g/t Au from 59m**

Localised veining was intersected in tholeiitic basalt and banded iron formation before the hole ended in a regional granite. Subsequent AC drilling will define the scale of anomalism in this area.

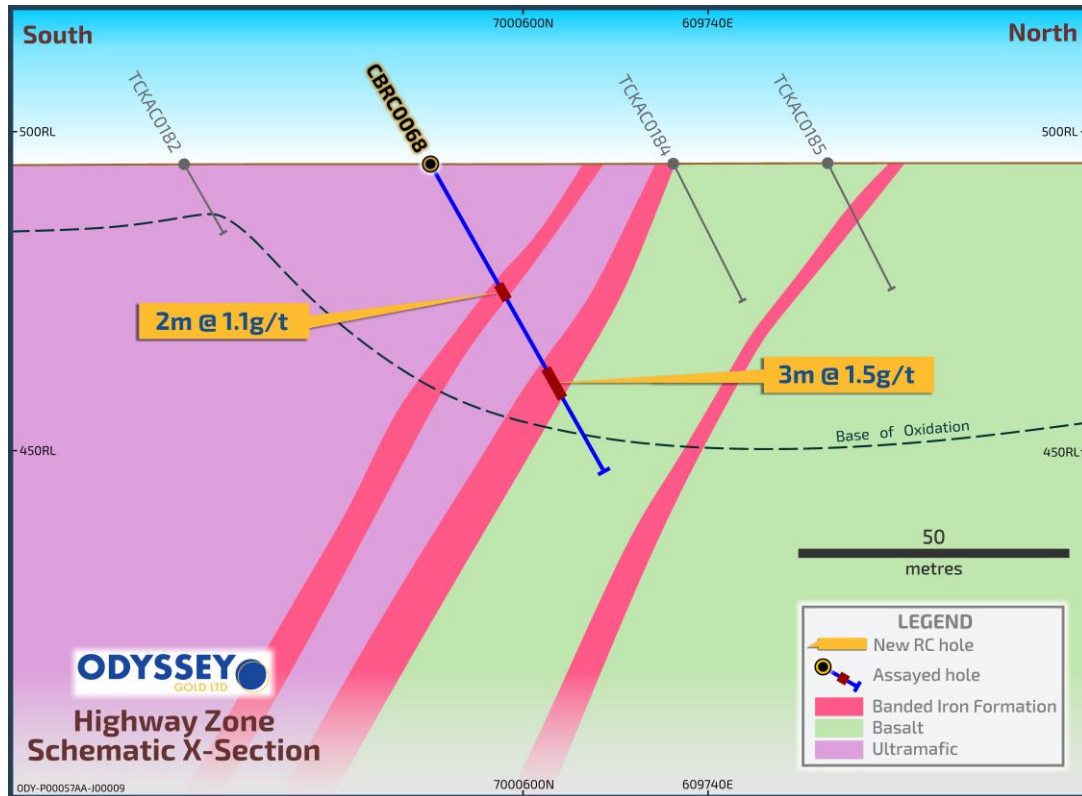


Figure 5 - CBRC0068 intersected veining and visible gold in the same stratigraphic position as the Highway Zone. Assays are pending for the adjacent aircore holes illustrated.

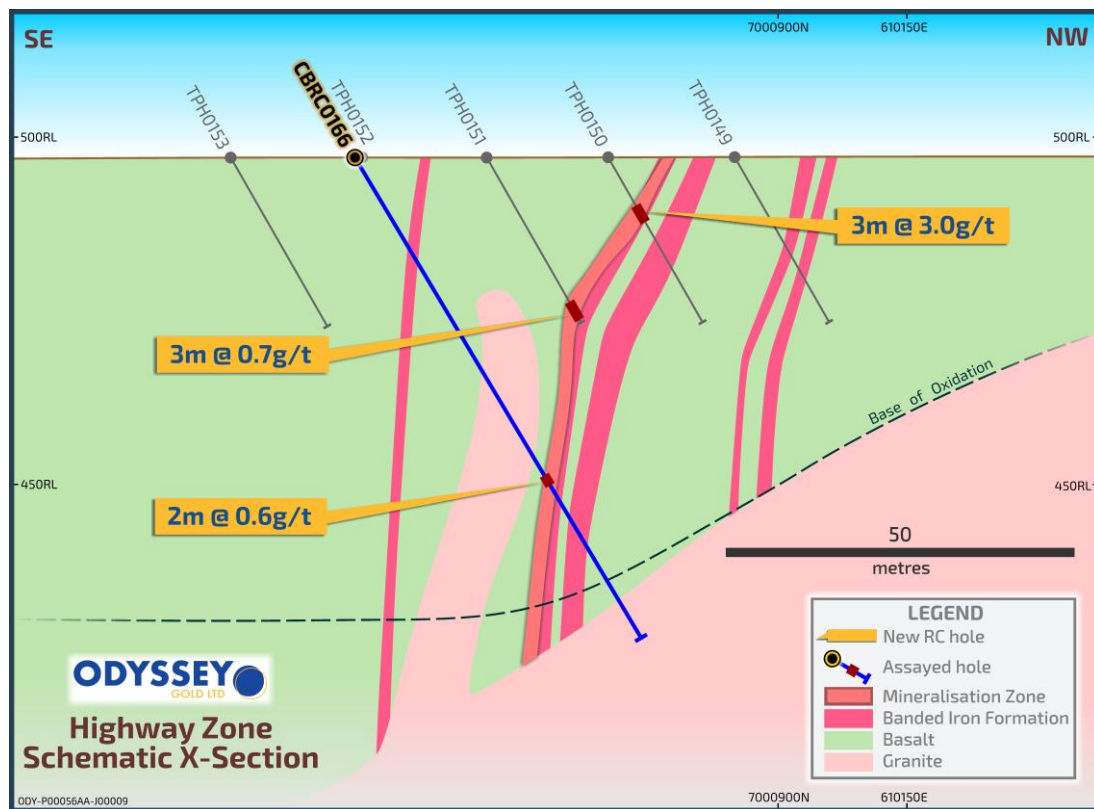


Figure 6 - Cross section through CBRC0166

A complete listing of RC results are included in Appendix 1.

AC Drilling Program

A 54 hole aircore program was completed to expedite the extension of the ultramafic rocks to the east and target mineralisation in future RC drilling.

The AC program has successfully intersected the continuation of the ultramafic rocks 650m to the east (Figure 1) of 2022 RC drilling. In this area, this represents a substantial increase in the strike length defined of the rocks that host mineralisation. The return of anomalous assays in aircore will warrant additional RC drilling along the additional 600m of strike.

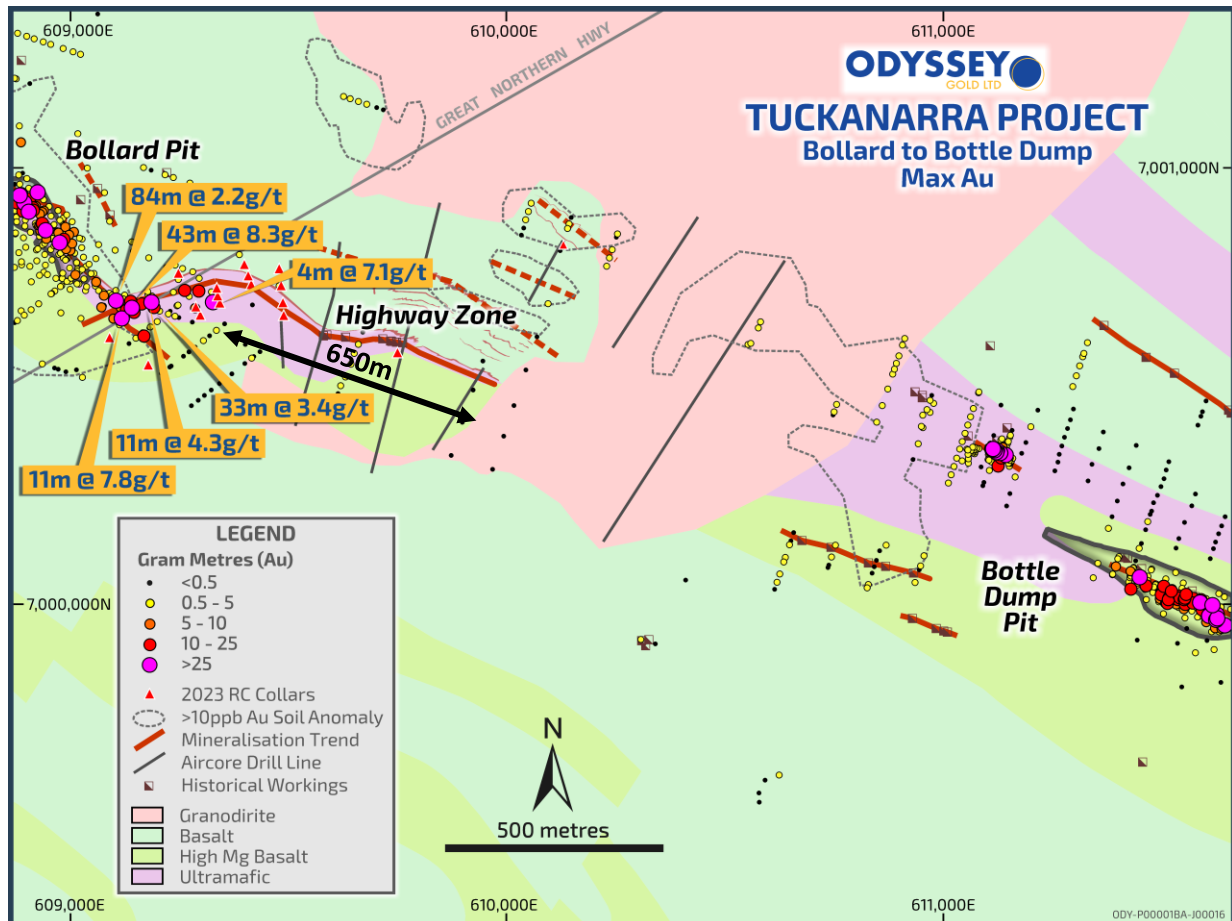


Figure 7 – 2023 RC drilling (red triangles) and aircore (black drill lines) at the Highway Zone.

Future Work

Drilling planned at the Tuckanarra Project is focussed on the Highway Zone:

- Targeting strike extensions to the structure in the oxide zone to add **shallow mineralisation** to support open pit evaluation; and
- Diamond drilling to drill **>5g/t Au mineralisation down dip** to demonstrate the scale of underground mining potential. Underground mines in the area extend to over 1km depth. The deepest intersection at the Highway Zone intersected the structure ~180m below surface. The structure is open down dip.

The Company has a portfolio of advanced open pit and underground targets being actively explored.

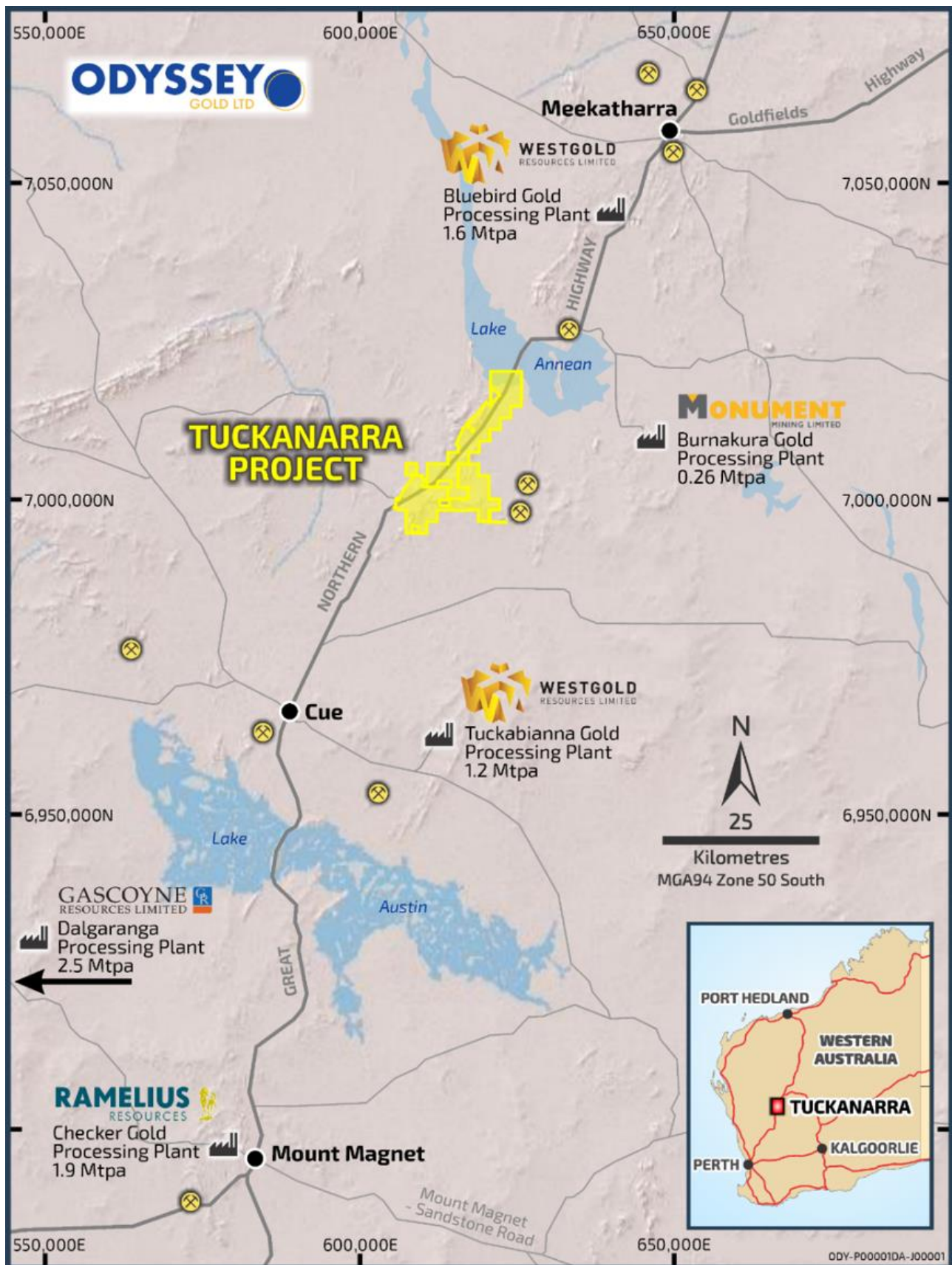


Figure 8 - Tuckanarra Project Location Map highlighting the multiple proximal gold processing plants (combined 7.5Mtpa capacity).

APPENDIX 1 – COLLAR AND DRILL INTERCEPT TABLES

Hole_ID	Hole Type	Depth	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Target
CBRC0068	RC	60	609742	7000584	493	354	-60	Highway East
CBRC0144	RC	94	609268	7000705	489	335	-60	Highway
CBRC0151	RC	130	609164	7000553	485	2	-61	HW Hanging wall
CBRC0152	RC	172	609081	7000607	485	9	-56	HW Hanging wall
CBRC0153	RC	139	609283	7000679	488	333	-56	Highway
CBRC0154	RC	154	609332	7000698	488	348	-65	Highway
CBRC0155	RC	124	609328	7000714	489	345	-59	Highway
CBRC0156	RC	94	609324	7000729	490	340	-58	Highway
CBRC0157	RC	112	609402	7000739	490	342	-61	Highway
CBRC0158	RC	16	609398	7000758	490	341	-58	Redrilled
CBRC0158A	RC	76	609395	7000757	490	339	-58	Highway
CBRC0159	RC	10	609389	7000782	491	341	-58	Redrilled
CBRC0159A	RC	100	609388	7000782	491	339	-59	Highway
CBRC0160	RC	88	609479	7000665	488	354	-60	Highway
CBRC0161	RC	88	609476	7000693	488	354	-60	Highway
CBRC0162	RC	112	609472	7000731	489	356	-58	Highway
CBRC0163	RC	112	609466	7000776	490	352	-63	Highway
CBRC0165	RC	100	609237	7000763	491	153	-55	Highway
CBRC0166	RC	88	610122	7000831	495	21	-60	Highway
CBRC0169	RC	55	609321	7000742	490	348	-55	Highway East

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Structure
CBRC0068	24	26	2	1.1	Highway East
CBRC0068	41	44	3	1.5	Far east extension
CBRC0144				NSA	Highway Footwall
CBRC0151	81	82	1	0.9	Hanging wall oxide
CBRC0151	111	114	3	0.6	Hanging wall oxide
CBRC0152	44	63	19	0.5	Hanging wall
CBRC0152	99	101	2	1.2	Hanging wall
CBRC0152	124	126	2	8.2	Highway Zone
CBRC0152	133	144	11	8.4	Highway Zone
including	135	141	6	13.9	Highway Zone
CBRC0152	156	160	4	1.7	Highway Zone
CBRC0153	30	43	13	0.9	Highway Zone
including	30	35	5	1.2	Highway Zone
and	42	43	1	3.6	Highway Zone
CBRC0153	99	102	3	1	Highway Zone
CBRC0153	106	108	2	0.7	Highway Zone
CBRC0153	124	128	4	1.6	Highway Zone
CBRC0154	25	29	4	1.1	Highway Zone
CBRC0154	39	45	6	1.2	Highway Zone
CBRC0154	48	51	3	1.1	Highway Zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Structure
CBRC0154	85	89	4	1.3	Highway Zone
CBRC0154	119	121	2	1.1	Highway Zone
CBRC0154	128	143	15	1.2	Highway Zone
CBRC0155	24	36	12	1	Highway Zone
including	30	34	4	2.3	Highway Zone
CBRC0155	84	89	5	0.7	Highway Zone
CBRC0155	94	96	2	0.5	Highway Zone
CBRC0156	37	54	17	0.9	Highway Zone
including	45	49	4	2.4	Highway Zone
and	65	71	6	0.8	Highway Zone
and	78	83	5	0.6	Highway Zone
CBRC0157	87	91	4	0.5	Highway Zone
CBRC0158A			NSA		Highway Zone
CBRC0159A			NSA		Highway Zone
CBRC0160			NSA		Highway Zone
CBRC0161			NSA		Highway Zone
CBRC0162			NSA		Highway Zone
CBRC0163			NSA		Highway Zone
CBRC0165	73	75	1	1.2	Highway Zone
CBRC0166	59	61	2	0.6	Highway East

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled or reviewed by Matthew Briggs, who is a Competent Person. Mr Briggs is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a full-time employee of Odyssey and is a holder of shares, 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 Managing Director.

APPENDIX 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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>	RC samples are split using a cone splitter into calico bags representing the 1m interval. RC hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter reducing as the hole progresses. Individual samples weigh less than 5kg. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. All samples are routinely scanned with a portable XRF. The is initially used to identify the footway tholeiitic basalt. Samples are classified by semi-supervised machine learning using a training database and generally a random forest algorithm. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements are generally taken for each 1m interval.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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. Rig inspections document chain markings of metre intervals, rig setup, splitter and cyclone cleanliness, consistency of sampling and adherence to company procedures. Sample recovery and moisture levels are estimated and recorded. Holes are terminated once two wet samples are generated to ensure sample quality. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Mineralisation is generally associated with foliation, quartz veining and pyrrhotite in ultramafic rocks, and pyrrhotite in banded iron formation. The mineralisation in oxide is not visual unless associated with more iron rich clays. The presence of these indicators or gold assay grades above 0.5g/t are used to report mineralisation. The Highway Zone is a broad zone of mineralisation. To avoid including more than 2m of below 0.5g/t Au the intervals of mineralisation are subdivided.
	<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 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>	Samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via Photon Assay technique (method code Au-PA01) along with quality control samples. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 90% passing 3mm and 450-500g 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). Underweight samples (weighing less than 450g) are analysed by 50g Fire Assay digest with AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) finish (method code Au-AA26). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples.
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 Schramm RC rig with booster. Downhole surveys for RC 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>	Sample moisture content is recorded and the significant intervals 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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. Standard practices for RC drilling are used.
	<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 have been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken.
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 future mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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. Chips are digitally photographed. Chip trays are routinely scanned with pXRF
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes are logged in full.
	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core in this program yet.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1m RC samples are split using a cone splitter. Drilling of a hole is terminated if dry samples cannot be produced.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	1m RC samples were submitted to ALS/Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay. The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All photon tubs and coarse rejects are retained at the laboratory.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	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.
	<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>	Samples are inspected for contamination. The RC cyclone is routinely cleaned. RC field duplicates are collected on intervals that have been identified as geologically prospective by the field geologist at the time of drilling. The duplicate samples are collected directly from the second chute from the on-rig cone splitter.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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. 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.
	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Canning Vale, Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. 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). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples.
	<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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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 approximately averaging 1 in 25 samples while targeting insertion to expected mineralised intervals. External lab check assays have not been completed for the current program.
	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intercepts are generated by the competent person and checked by company geologists. The competent person was on site for half of drilling program to ensure company practices were in place and followed.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Dedicated twin holes have not been drilled. No holes at the Highway zone have been twinned yet.
	<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 SQL 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 Managing Director.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustment to assay data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. Subsequent to drilling, collars are surveyed by a licensed surveyor using a differential GPS with expected accuracy of +/- 0.03m horizontal and +/- 0.05m vertical relative to the base station.
	<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 historic drillhole collars. An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a recent UAV drone survey to validate GPS RL surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill hole spacing for the 2023 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 80x20m.
	<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>	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 non JORC 2012 resource has previously been declared for the Bollard Pit. No resource has been prepared for mineralisation to the east of the Bollard Pit.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No composites reported
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>	Drilling is designed to be perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation on a hole by hole or section by section basis. The current program has successfully achieved this. Drilling is aiming for an initial resource with geological and/or grade continuity. Subsequent infill programs will better define the continuity of grade and appropriate drill spacing.
	<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>	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 mineralisation.
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 or freighted via an independent freight provider.
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's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd, owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra Project, comprising two Exploration Licences (E20/782 and E20/783), one Mining Licence (M20/527), and seven Prospecting Licences. A 1% royalty is payable on Odysseys interest in the project. Open pit mining of the Highway Zone will require relocation of the Great Northern Hwy. Road relocations for mining are not uncommon in Western Australia. Underground mining would not be impacted by the presence of the road.
	<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. Exploration History Gold was discovered at Tuckanarra in the late 1890s by prospectors searching further afield from Cue and Mt Magnet, with the first mine (Nemesis) discovered and developed in 1900.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Subsequent exploration and development located additional deposits in the general area with the majority of deposits being developed as small underground mines exploiting narrow, highly mineralised quartz veins associated with Banded Iron Formation lithologies. In general, these historic gold mines were mined down to the water table, which is approximately 20m deep at Tuckanarra.</p> <p>1980 to 1987: Tuckanarra Minerals By the mid-1980s Tuckanarra Minerals had completed in excess of 64 RAB holes, defining gold mineralisation at the Maybelle prospect and identifying numerous additional areas which were prospective for gold resources. They concluded that the area hosted excellent potential for the delineation of small-to-medium gold mines and noted that little drilling had been completed at depth. Following the 1987 stock market crash, Metana Minerals purchased the Tuckanarra group of tenements.</p> <p>1988 to 1996: Metana Minerals (Gold Mines of Australia) Between 1988 and 1990 Metana Minerals (renamed Gold Mines of Australia ("GMA")) completed a systematic 200m x 40m soil geochemistry program over a large portion of their tenement holding, including Tuckanarra. Between 1990 and 1995 GMA undertook numerous drilling programs encompassing Rotary Air Blast ("RAB"), Reverse Circulation ("RC") and Diamond Drilling ("DD") over the defined gold anomalies and historic workings. This resulted in the delineation of gold mineral resources at the Maybelle, Bollard, Bottle Dump and Cable Prospects, which were mined between 1990-1994.</p> <p>1996 to 2003: St Barbara Mines Limited In 1996 St Barbara Gold Mines ("St Barbara") purchased the Reedys plant and tenements from GMA. Minimal exploration was undertaken until Anglo Gold Australia ("Anglo") became managing joint venture partner in late 2000. Anglo focused on the central Tuckanarra tenement area and completed detailed GIS compilation, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and the drilling of a total of 21 RC holes for 3512 metres and the drilling of 109 aircore and RAB holes for 5127 metres.</p> <p>2003 to 2006: Mercator Gold Pty Ltd Following the withdrawal of Anglo from the joint venture, St Barbara entered into a joint venture with Mercator Gold Australia Pty Ltd ("Mercator"). Mercator completed GIS compilation work, mapped the existing pits and completed a number of lines of geophysical induced polarisation to test for the presence of chargeable zones that may have a gold-sulphide association.</p> <p>2006 to 2011: No field work was carried out on the Tuckanarra gold project post 2006. The Tuckanarra tenement package was acquired by Phosphate Australia in late 2011. Phosphate Australia focused on drilling laterite and oxide resources on the Cable-Bollard Trend, and Anchor with aircore drilling before selling the project to Monument mining in 2015. Odyssey Gold acquired the project in late 2020.</p>
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 of foliated to strongly sheared K-feldspar-porphyritic monzogranites. These rocks</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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 small 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 \pm quartz veining (Cable East, Cable Central); • Quartz veins \pm altered ultramafic and basalts (Cable West, Highway, 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>
Drill hole Information	<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>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>	<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. 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.</p> <p>True widths of intersections in this announcement are interpreted to be 80-100% of the downhole width.</p>
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 illustrated may be 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 using 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>	<p>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.</p> <p>Surveying of the depths of historic pits has identified that the mined volumes in JORC 2004 resources published by previous companies are incorrect.</p>
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>	Updates to the geological interpretation are currently underway to allow for future resource estimation. Additional RC and diamond drilling is likely required to drill the full potential of the Highway Zone. This is dependent on pending results.

ⁱ Wamex reports A45177 and A48423. See also ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020

ⁱⁱ Refer ASX Announcement dated 27 September 2022

ⁱⁱⁱ Refer ASX Announcement dated 4 August 2022

^{iv} Refer Announcement dated 22 January 2022

^v Refer ASX Announcement dated 16 December 2022

^{vi} Refer ASX Announcement dated 8 December 2022

^{vii} Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020