

## Reconnaissance Aircore Drilling Extends Highway Zone Potential by 650m

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### Highway Zone Extension AC Drilling Results

- Aircore drilling program of 54 holes completed successfully extends ultramafic stratigraphy 650m from resource RC drilling towards Bottle Dump Pit
- Shallow mining at Bottle Dump reported as ~111kt @ 3.67g/t Au during mining 1989-1995<sup>i</sup>
- AC results extend oxide mineralisation along Highway Trend to the east including:
  - 2m @ 5.5g/t Au from 21m (TCKAC0236)
  - 2m @ 1.1g/t Au from 54m (TCKAC0237)
- High grade results are 180m east of Highway Zone RC drilling
- Results confirm Highway Zone continues towards the scout hole with result of 3m @ 1.5g/t Au reported in March 2023
- Ultramafic interrupted by granite and then extends for a further 2.3km east

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

*“The focus of the Company’s drilling is to rapidly define near surface gold mineralisation amenable to open pit mining. Results of RC drilling at the Highway Zone reported in March 2023 showed the mineralisation remained open to the east with 15m @ 1.2g/t Au on the most eastern line of drilling.*

*Recent aircore drilling has further extended the favourable ultramafic host for an additional 650m. High grades have been intersected in oxide demonstrating the potential for additional shallow oxide mineralisation to be defined.*

*This area is prospective and has surface workings for 200m of strike and grab samples assayed last year yielded up to 18.5g/t Au<sup>j</sup> and March results of 3m @ 1.5g/t in scout RC drilling highlighting the potential for the continued growth of this system.”*

#### For further information, please contact:

**Matt Briggs**

Managing Director: +61 8 9322 6322

## Highway Zone

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Project is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 3). 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 54 hole AC program for 1,643m has been completed adding 6 lines of ~200x40m spaced drilling to the east of Highway Zone (Figure 4). Drilling has extended ultramafic host stratigraphy to the east and defined mineralisation for 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.

## Aircore Drilling Results

AC drilling 180m to the east of resource RC drilling successfully intersected oxide mineralisation and primary quartz vein mineralisation (Figure 2) in Highway Zone stratigraphy with results of:

- **2m @ 5.5g/t Au from 21m including 1m @ 9.5g/t Au from 21m** (TCKAC0236)
- **2m @ 1.1g/t Au from 54m and 2m @ 0.5g/t Au from 4m** (TCKAC0237)

These results are located 180m to the east of 80x40m spaced RC drilling at the Highway Zone. This is a material extension on the 300m long high grade shoot.

The AC program demonstrates the favourable ultramafic rocks and gold anomalism are continuous 400m to the east towards the single scout RC hole CBRC0068 with 2m @ 1.1g/t Au and 3m @ 1.5g/t Au<sup>iii</sup> (Figure 1).

A large area of granite was intersected starting 650m east of the resource drilling. Ultramafic is mapped to the east of the granite intrusion with an additional 2.3km of host stratigraphy interpreted to the east of the granite.

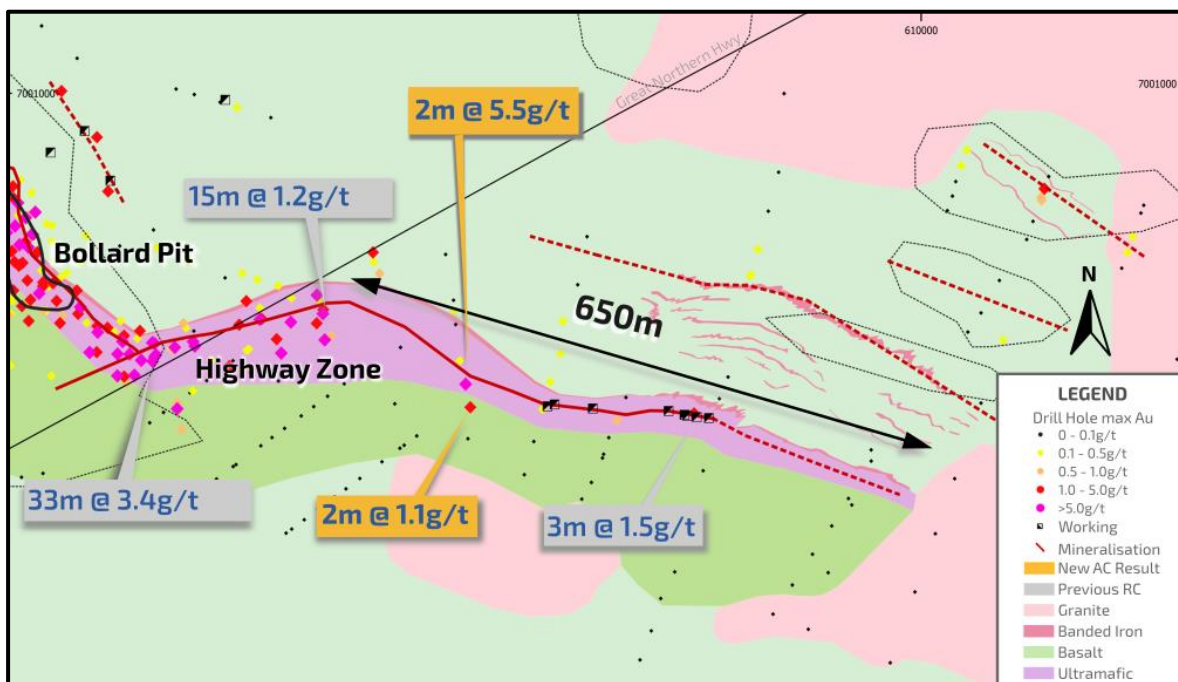


Figure 1 - Significant results from 2023 AC drilling east of Highway Zone demonstrating a 650m extension of favourable stratigraphy with gold anomalism.

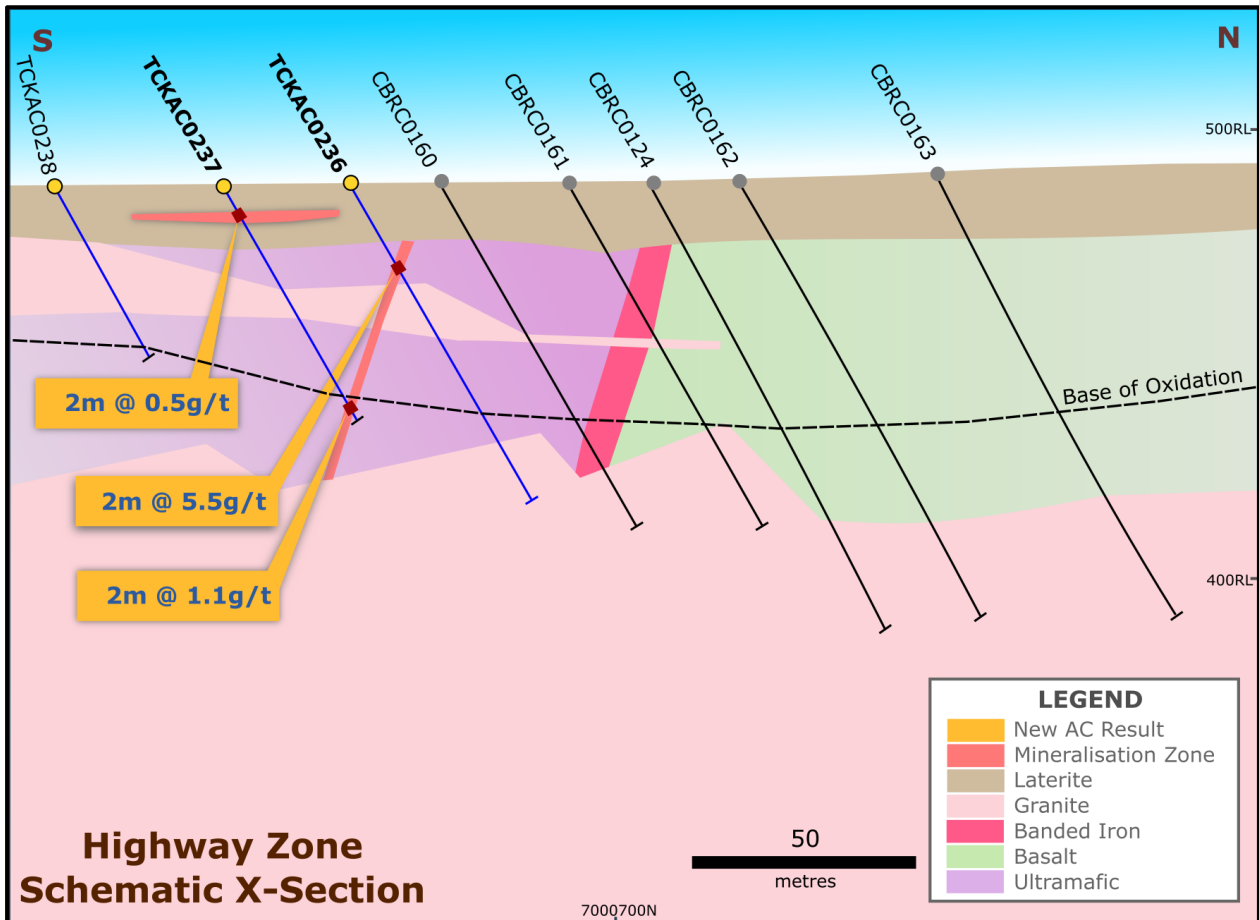


Figure 2 Highway Zone Extension cross section 609490mE with recent AC results.

A complete listing of AC results is available in Table 2.

### 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;
- Ground EM trial to detect sulphide replacement of banded iron formation association with gold mineralisation
- 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.

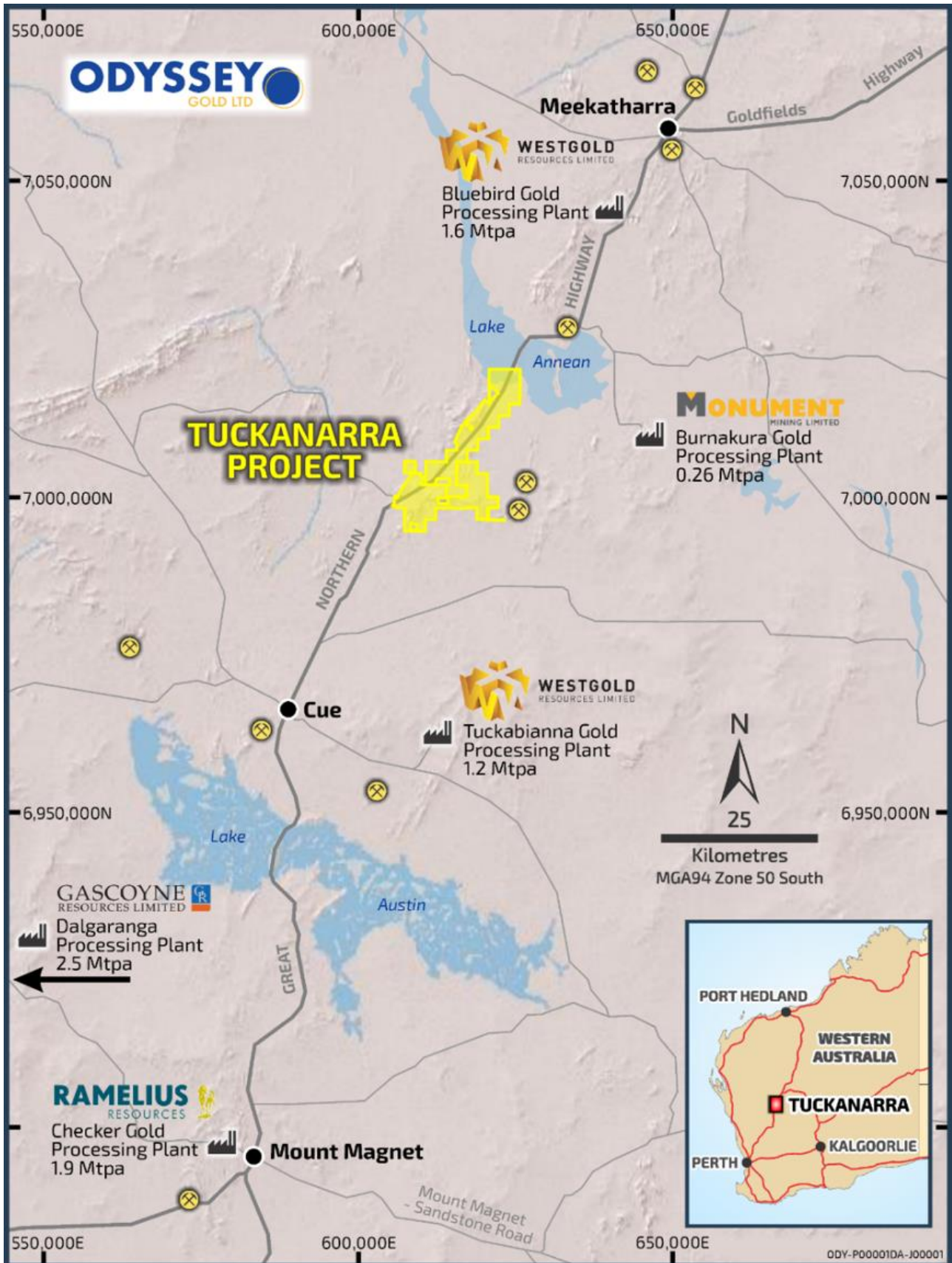


Figure 3 - Tuckanarra Project Location Map highlighting the multiple proximal gold processing plants (combined 7.5Mtpa capacity).



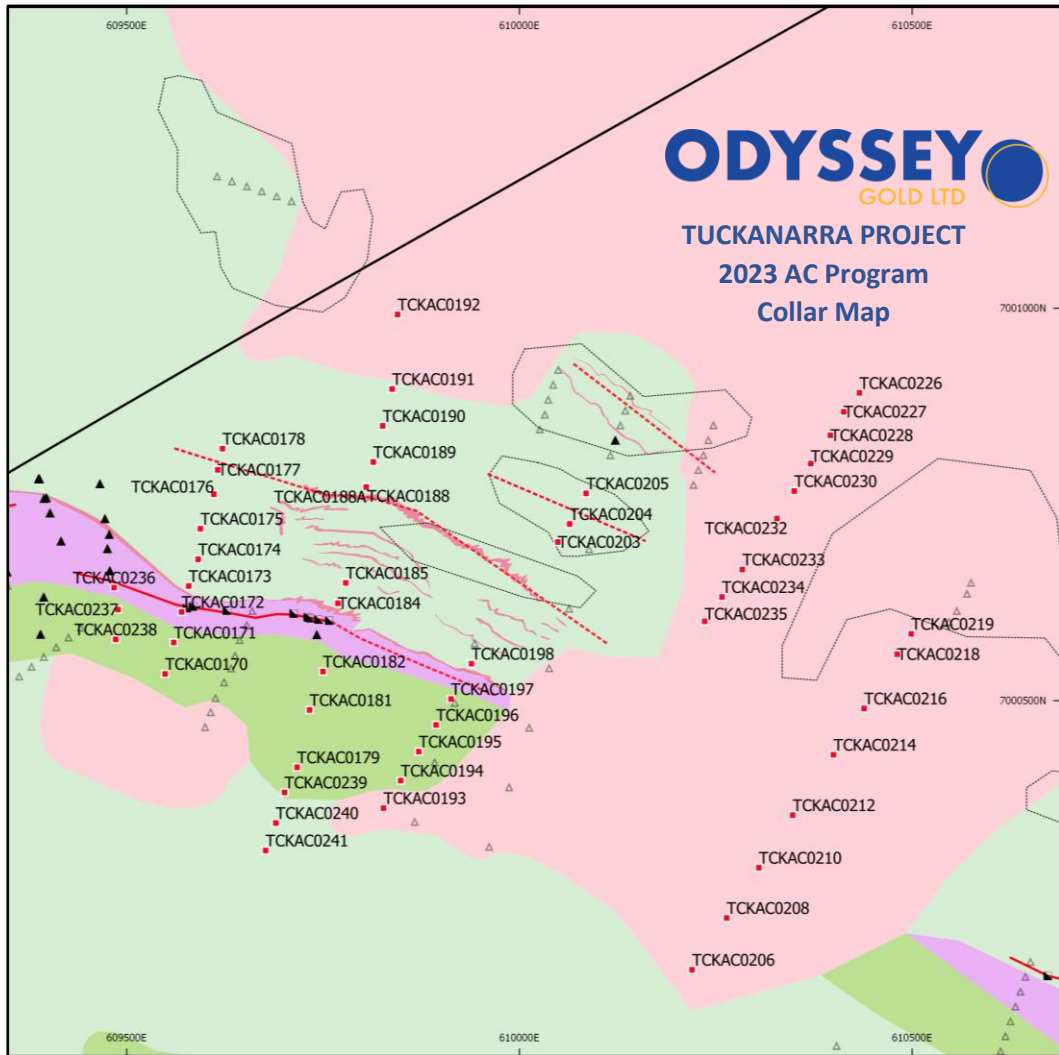


Figure 4 - Highway Zone 2023 AC collar map

## APPENDIX 1 - DRILL INTERCEPT TABLE

Table 1. Drillhole details for reported Tuckanarra Project results.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	east	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Target
TCKAC0170	AC	20	609549	7000534	492	17	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0171	AC	31	609560	7000574	492	17	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0172	AC	43	609570	7000613	492	17	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0173	AC	49	609579	7000646	492	17	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0174	AC	30	609591	7000680	495	17	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0175	AC	41	609594	7000719	492	6	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0176	AC	26	609611	7000763	492	6	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0177	AC	56	609616	7000794	492	6	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0178	AC	28	609622	7000821	492	6	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0179	AC	7	609717	7000415	492	13	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0180	AC	13	609725	7000458	492	13	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0181	AC	19	609733	7000488	499	13	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0182	AC	13	609750	7000537	492	13	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0184	AC	27	609769	7000624	503	13	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0185	AC	24	609779	7000650	492	13	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0188	AC	7	609806	7000773	501	13	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0188A	AC	30	609805	7000772	501	13	-70	Redrilled
TCKAC0189	AC	39	609814	7000804	499	13	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0190	AC	19	609826	7000850	492	13	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0191	AC	30	609838	7000897	492	13	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0192	AC	30	609845	7000992	492	13	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0193	AC	10	609827	7000363	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0194	AC	13	609849	7000398	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0195	AC	13	609872	7000435	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0196	AC	13	609894	7000469	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0197	AC	14	609913	7000502	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0198	AC	27	609939	7000547	512	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0203	AC	27	610049	7000702	513	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0204	AC	28	610064	7000725	512	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0205	AC	17	610085	7000764	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0206	AC	24	610220	7000157	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0208	AC	54	610264	7000223	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0210	AC	30	610305	7000287	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0212	AC	30	610348	7000354	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0214	AC	30	610400	7000431	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0216	AC	30	610439	7000490	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0218	AC	30	610481	7000559	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0219	AC	42	610499	7000585	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0226	AC	48	610433	7000892	511	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0227	AC	42	610413	7000868	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0228	AC	42	610396	7000838	496	31	-60	Highway Extension

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	east	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Target
TCKAC0229	AC	42	610371	7000802	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0230	AC	40	610350	7000767	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0231	AC	42	610328	7000732	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0232	AC	42	610306	7000693	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0233	AC	42	610284	7000667	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0234	AC	42	610258	7000632	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0235	AC	42	610236	7000601	496	31	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0236	AC	82	609484	7000644	496	354	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0237	AC	61	609489	7000616	488	354	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0238	AC	44	609486	7000578	488	354	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0239	AC	6	609701	7000383	488	17	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0240	AC	6	609690	7000344	488	17	-60	Highway Extension
TCKAC0241	AC	6	609677	7000309	488	17	-60	Highway Extension

MGA94 Zone 50 Grid. Collars are handheld GPS measurements.

**Table 2. Significant intercepts.**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Structure
TCKAC0172	2	4	2	0.2	Highway Extension
TCKAC0173	2	4	2	0.3	Highway Extension
<b>TCKAC0236</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>Highway Extension</b>
<b>including</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>Highway Extension</b>
<b>TCKAC0237</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>Laterite</b>
<b>and</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>Highway Extension</b>

Holes are reported where results are over 2m at 0.2g/t or where geologically significant.

## 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	AC samples are split using a cone splitter into calico bags representing a 2m interval. Composite 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. This data 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 2m interval. One hole - TCKAC0236, was sampled every metre, instead of 2m samples. This was done in the same manner, with individual metres collected in calicos removed from the splitter.
	<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 100ppb or 0.1g/t are used to report mineralisation. The program area is a potential broad zone of mineralisation. To avoid including more than 2m of below 0.1g/t Au, the intervals of mineralisation are subdivided. The full length of each hole was sampled in 2m composites, with a 1m sample being taken for the last metre of each hole to be analysed with multi-element analysis. TCKAC0236 was sampled every metre and analysed using photon assay.
	<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>	2m samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via Aqua Regia (method code AU-TL43) along with quality control samples. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and pulverising to nominally 85% passing <75µm for a nominal sample weight of 25g. The detection limit of this method is 0.001-1ppm Au and is determined to be the best method for this program. 1m samples taken from the end of each hole were sent to ALS and analysed using a multi-element ultra trace method (method code ME-MS61r). Samples are dried, split (<250g) and pulverised to >85% passing <75µm. 4-acid digest on 0.25g samples analysed via ICP-MS and ICP-AES. TCKAC0236 was sampled every metre, with samples sent for photon analysis at ALS in Canning Vale. This method requires samples of >=500g samples, which are crushed to 90% passing 3mm and analysed (photon method code – Au-PA01). Photon analysis has a detection limit of 0.03-350ppm Au. Samples from TCKAC0236 under 500g were crushed to >85% passing <75µm for a nominal sample weight of 50g and sent for fire assay with a detection limit of 0.005-100ppm.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	AC drilling has been undertaken by Strike Drilling Schramm 450 RC rig using an AC blade. The AC holes drilled start at 5-inch diameter (hammer) reducing to 4 inches as the hole progresses (blade).
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Sample recovery and sample moisture content is visually estimated and 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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 interpreted strike of mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. Standard practices for AC 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.
<b>Logging</b>	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	All AC chips are logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support geological interpretation. Logging may be used for future resource estimation.
	<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.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core in this program.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	2m AC samples are split using a cone splitter on the rig. A 1m speared sample from the end of each hole was collected for multielement geochemistry. Drilling of a hole is terminated if dry samples cannot be produced, however no wet samples were produced. 1m AC samples were collected for TCKAC0236, split from the cone splitter on the rig.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	2m composite AC samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Perth where a 25g sample was assayed by Aqua regia. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and pulverising to nominally 85% passing <75µm for a nominal sample weight of 25g. The detection limit of this method is 0.001-1ppm Au and is determined to be the best method for this program. 1m samples taken from the end of each hole were sent to ALS and analysed using a multi-element ultra trace method (method code ME-MS61r). Samples are dried, split (<250g) and pulverised to >85% passing <75µm. 4-acid digest on 0.25g samples analysed via ICP-MS and ICP-AES. TCKAC0236 was sampled every metre and sent for photon analysis due to it intersecting known mineralisation. Photon assay requires >=500g of sample, crushed to 90%@3mm. Photon assay reports from 0.03-350ppm Au. Samples from TCKAC0236 under 500g were crushed to >85% passing <75µm with a nominal weight of 50g and sent for fire assay with a detection limit of 0.005-100ppm Au. As the hole intersected expected mineralisation, these methods were deemed more appropriate than low-limit aqua regia.
	<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. Blank material is inserted into the sample sequence every 50 samples, and CRM standards from GeoStats are inserted into the sequence every 25 samples. For TCKAC0236, blank material was inserted into the sample sequence once, and GeoStats CRM standards were inserted at the lab every 25 samples.
	<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>	All 2m composite samples are collected as on the splitter attached to the cyclone of the rig. This ensures a homogenised sample representing the full width of the sample interval. Samples are inspected for contamination. The AC cyclone and splitter is routinely cleaned. AC drill standards are maintained and checked by geologist at rig. TCKAC0236 was sampled every metre using the same system.
<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Samples are preferentially kept between 2-3kg in weight. Drilling is looking to detect anomalism associated with gold mineralisation for future follow up RC and diamond drilling, as such sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	2m composite samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via Aqua Regia for Au content from 0.001-1ppm along with quality control samples. Expected anomalous results will be over 0.1ppm. This analysis method is appropriate for initial testing of mineralisation extension with AC drilling at the depths drilled to. 1m samples taken from the end of each hole were sent to ALS and analysed using a multi-element ultra trace method (method code ME-MS61r), for use in geochemical analysis. Lab repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold assay results. 1m samples for TCKAC0236 were sent to ALS for photon assay. This method returns Au content from 0.03-350ppm Au, with samples under 500g sent for Fire assay returning Au content from 0.005-100ppm Au which was appropriate as the drillhole intersected intervals of expected mineralisation.
	<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>	Odyssey gold geologists routinely analyse rock chips from the sample piles with an Olympus Vanta pXRF machine. Calibration checks are undertaken at machine start-up, with blank analysis and CRM analysis conducted every 40 readings taken.
	<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. Blank material was inserted into the sample sequence every 50 samples to check for contamination through the sample preparation process at the laboratory. External lab check assays are not completed for reconnaissance AC programs. For analysis of hole TCKAC0236, Odyssey used GeoStats CRM standards stored at the laboratory for photon analysis every 25 samples and blank material was inserted in the field once in the sequence.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<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 during drilling program to ensure company practices were in place and followed.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twin holes have not been drilled in this program.
	<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 by an experienced database administrator 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.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy. Hole azimuths are aligned at time of drilling with handheld compass, and inclination of drillholes is determined by clinometer on drill mast. No downhole surveys were taken.
	<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>	Drill collar positions are taken with handheld GPS and validated against site Trimble topographic data.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<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 200mx40m. Refer to collar map.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 approximately on a 40x200m spacing to test for mineralisation continuity or anomalism and is sufficient to test for both as a first pass method. Additional RC and diamond data will be required prior to defining a mineral resource.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	2m composite sampling from the cyclone and splitter on the AC rig was used for all holes except one in this program. One hole, TCKAC0236, was sampled using the same system, but every metre, not with 2m composites.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Mineralisation is moderately to steeply dipping except for horizontal supergene enrichment. Drilling is oriented perpendicular to the strike of interpreted mineralisation on a hole by hole or section by section basis.
	<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.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Sampling is supervised by geologists and field technicians on site, samples are removed from drill pads immediately after drilling concludes each day and are stored in sealed bags. AC samples are collected in prenumbered calico bags. Samples are delivered to the lab directly by Odyssey personnel or freighted via an independent freight provider.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed. ODY personnel audited the ALS lab in September 2022.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The current drill program took place on tenement (E20/782) 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.
	<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.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements.  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. 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.  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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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>
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Project area is located within the Meekatharra-Wydney Greenstone belt within the north-eastern Murchison Domain. The majority of greenstones within the Meekatharra-Wydney 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-Wydney greenstone belt. The Norie group comprises a thick succession of pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalts of the Muroulli Basalt, and conformably overlying and mafic schist and felsic volcanoclastics with interbedded BIF and felsic volcanic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation (Van Kranendonk et al, 2013). These rocks are folded around the south-plunging Besley Anticline. Adjacent to these rocks are the mafic sequences of the Meekatharra Formation (Polelle Group).</p> <p>Granitoids in the Project area comprise of the Jungar Suite and Annean Supersuite to the east and the Munarra Monzogranite of the Tuckanarra Suite to the west. The Jungar Suite comprises of foliated to strongly sheared K-feldspar-porphyritic monzogranites. These rocks are characterized by strong shear fabrics that suggest they may have been emplaced during, or just before, shearing. The Annean Supersuite includes hornblende tonalite and monzogranitic rocks. The Tuckanarra Suite consists of strongly foliated and locally magmatically layered granodiorite to monzogranitic rocks.</p> <p>The Project is situated within the ‘Meekatharra structural zone’, a major regional, NE-trending shear dominated zone, about 50 to 60km wide, stretching from Meekatharra through the Cue region as far south as Mount Magnet. This major shear zone is dominated by north and northeast-trending folds and shears (e.g. Kohinoor shear). The Mt Magnet fault is the major east- bounding structure of the Meekatharra</p>



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		<p>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 (<b>AFT</b>) and Altered Ferruginous Fresh (<b>AFF</b>) 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"> <li>• Mineralised AFT and AFF material ± quartz veining (Cable east, Cable Central);</li> <li>• Quartz veins ± altered ultramafic and basalts (Cable West, Highway, Lucknow, Maybelle, Maybelle North, Miners' Dream); and</li> <li>• Gold mineralisation within laterite (Anchor, Bollard, Drogue).</li> </ul> <p>Below the base of complete oxidation (~40m) gold mineralisation is commonly seen associated with quartz-pyrrhotite veins and pyrrhotite replacement of the host rocks. Prospective models for the discovery of additional gold deposits in the area are related to the intersection of shear zones with prospective lithologies.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>▪ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>▪ hole length.</li> </ul> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<p>Drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p>	<p>Significant intercepts are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a nominal 0.1 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. Significant intercepts for Hole TCKAC0236 are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a nominal 0.5 g/t Au.</p> <p>Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.</p>

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	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<p>The bulk of the exploration drilling was conducted so that results would be orthogonal to the mineralisation as understood at the time; however, the true relationship to the mineralisation is not accurately determined.</p> <p>Mineralisation is either moderately or steeply dipping except for horizontal supergene enrichment.</p> <p>True widths of intersections in this announcement are interpreted to be 80-100% of the downhole width.</p> <p>Cross sections are included in the announcement to illustrate the interpreted orientation of the drillhole to the mineralisation.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures in the body of this announcement and Appendix 1.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Balanced reporting has been used. The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region. Exploration results 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.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	No other meaningful data is required to be presented other than what has been presented in the body of this announcement. The reader is referred to the Independent Geologists Report in the Odyssey Gold Prospectus.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Updates to the geological interpretation are currently underway. Future potential RC or diamond drilling in the area is dependent on geological modelling and multi-element geochemistry results.

## COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

*The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and 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 and is 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.*

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<sup>i</sup> Wamex reports A45177 and A48423. See also ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020

<sup>ii</sup> Refer ASX Announcement dated 27 September 2022

<sup>iii</sup> Refer ASX Announcement dated 9 March 2023