ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

8 November 2023

DIAMOND DRILLING INTERSECTS HIGHWAY ZONE 80 METRES BELOW EXISTING RESOURCE

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to announce results of diamond ("DD") drilling into the high-grade mineralised shoot at Highway Zone on the Company's Tuckanarra JV Gold Project ("Project") in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Two holes completed in follow-up DD drilling program to test the depth extension of the high-grade Highway Zone shoot.**
- **Both holes successfully intersected the Highway Zone structure:**
  - **7.35m @ 9.5g/t Au from 271.65m including 3.25m @ 20.6g/t Au from 274.25m** (CBRCD0151)
  - **6.2m @ 2.2g/t Au from 290.9m** (CBDD0168)
- **Importantly, the results are 80m below Odyssey's existing shallow Mineral Resource[i] of 5.32Mt for 376koz at 2.2g/t Au (cutoff >0.9g/t and less than 180m below surface).**
- **Previous RC drilling identified a compelling high-grade shoot, open at depth – indicating strong potential to add high-grade underground resources to existing open pit resource.**
- **High predictability of structure and shoot controls allowed for a 120m step off below previous drilling (and 80m below existing Mineral Resource).**
- **Downhole electromagnetic ("EM") surveying of first two holes has been completed and will be used to guide additional drilling along strike and down plunge.**
- **Previous high-grade fresh rock results at Highway Zone include:**
  - **11m @ 7.8g/t Au from 199m incl. 6m @ 13.8g/t Au** (CBRC0056)[ii]
  - **12m @ 6.5g/t Au from 132m** (TCKRC0100)[iii]
  - **11m @ 8.4g/t Au from 133m incl. 6m @ 13.9g/t Au** (CBRC0152)[iv]
  - **11m @ 4.3g/t Au from 141m incl. 2m @ 21.6g/t Au** (CBRC0141)[v]
- **Highway Zone is one of several high-grade targets within the Project that provides scope for potential resource expansion.**

Commenting on this new phase of diamond drilling at Highway Zone, the Company's Managing Director, Matt Briggs said:

"Odyssey's geologists have generated a robust model of stratigraphic and structural controls of mineralisation at the Highway Zone. The mineralisation is very predictable allowing us to successfully intersect the Highway Zone with diamond drilling up to 120m below previous drilling and 80m below the existing resource. These are the deepest two intersections ever drilled on the mining lease.

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"The intersections are 80m below the open pit resource demonstrating the potential for the rapid growth of underground resources on the mining lease in addition to the existing 376koz open pit resource announced in August.

"The Highway Zone has consistent thick oxide intersections at surface. Extending beneath the oxide are high grade veins with strong plunge continuity as typical of deposits in the district. This is the first of a number of advanced underground targets to be tested in the Project area."

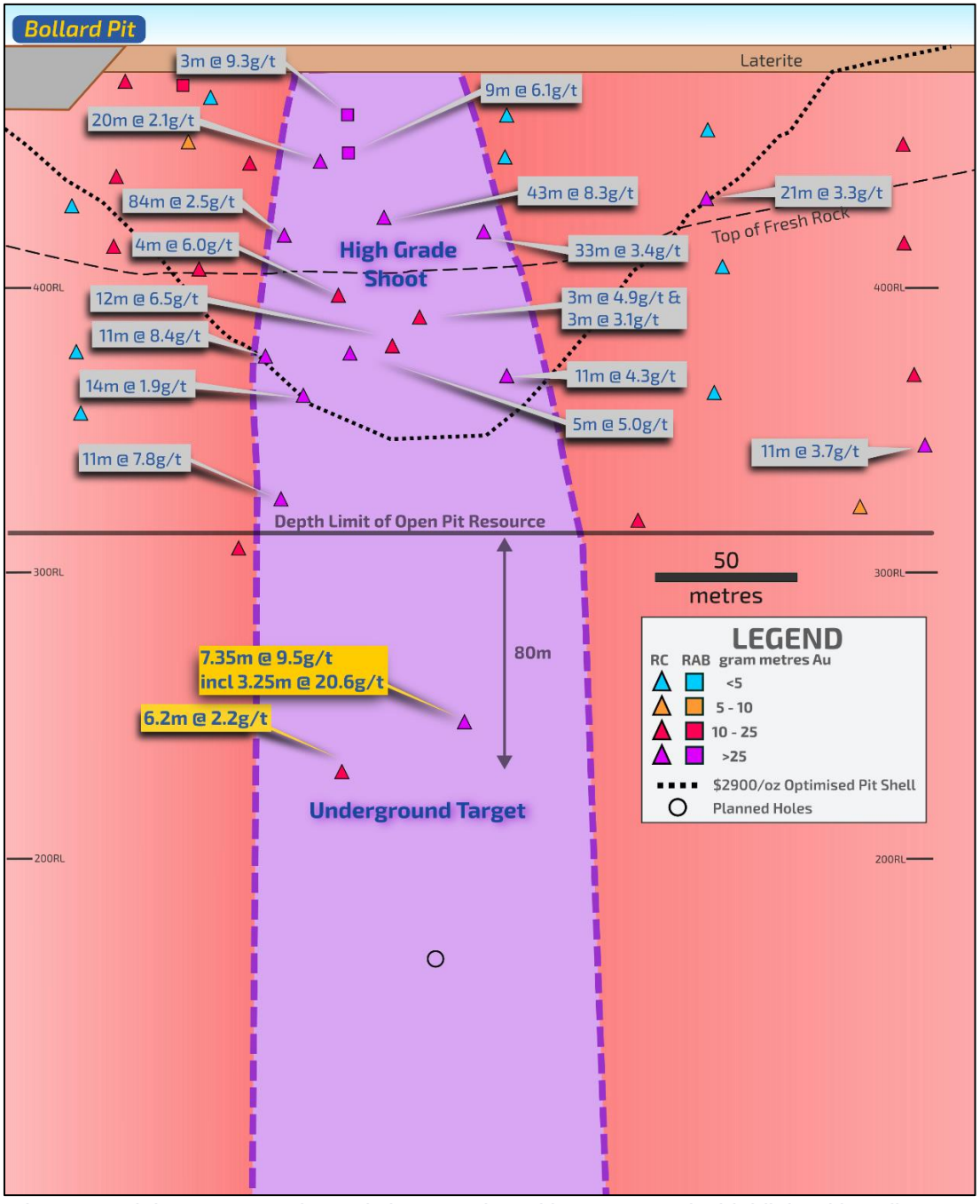

Figure 1 - Highway Zone schematic long section with recent results highlighted in yellow

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Highway Zone

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Project") is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 7). 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 Project. The Project straddles the Great Northern Highway approximately 40km north of Cue and 680km north northeast of Perth.

Reverse circulation ("RC") drilling completed by the Company over the last 18 months has defined a new 350m zone of mineralisation containing a shoot with more continuous wide high-grade mineralisation (Figure 1). The Highway Zone structure is typically a 12-33m wide shear on an ENE-SSE trend.

The mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and sulphide in sheared ultramafic and sulphidic sediments. Internal to the structure are multiple zones of mineralisation, with the thickest highest grades associated with quartz veining in a steeply dipping shoot correlating with the hinge of the regional anticline (Figure 5 & Figure 6). Banded iron formation ("BIF") is often sulphide replaced in the immediate adjacent to mineralisation. High grade mineralisation is often associated with trace amounts of galena and visible gold.

The extension of the Highway Zone high-grade shoot is the first of several underground targets extending below the open pit resource (Figure 4).

2023 Diamond Drilling

Two diamond drillholes have been completed as part of a follow-up DD drilling program to test the depth extension of the high-grade Highway Zone shoot. While the Highway Zone mineralisation extends for 350m of strike, the holes targeted the more consistent high-grade shoot at depth to extend well below the open pit resource and to obtain structural data to aid the understanding of local controls of grade. The Highway structure was intersected at the target depth in both holes with mineralisation including visible gold in a consistent predictable geometry. Clear structural controls observed in core confirm the interpretation from previous RC drilling.

CBRCD0151 was the diamond tail extension of a previous RC hole (CBRC0151) designed to test for hanging wall mineralisation. Results in quartz breccias and laminated veining with visible gold, and pyrrhotite in ultramafic and BIF included:

- **7.35m @ 9.5g/t Au** from 271.65m including **3.25m @ 20.6g/t Au** from 274.25m.

The intersection is approximately 120m down dip of a previous result of **11m @ 4.3g/t Au** including **2m @ 21.6g/t Au** (Figure 2).

A narrow coarse pegmatitic dyke crosscuts the mineralisation from 276.25m-277.1m. The pegmatite postdates mineralisation and contains no detectable gold.

A second hole CBDD0168, drilled 60m to the southwest, intersected mineralisation over an 18m interval from 287m to 305.2m. Two intervals of laminated quartz veining are observed with results of:

- **6.2m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 290.9m including **0.65 @ 9.1g/t Au** from 292.5m; and
- **1.9m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 303m.

CBDD0168 intersected the target and the lower grade compared to CBRCD0151 represents the natural grade variation in the system. The drillhole intersection is approximately 80m vertically below the open pit resource. Both holes successfully intersected gold mineralisation up to 120m below previous drilling and the shoot remains open down plunge and to the east (Figure 1).

Results are incomplete and assays are pending for an additional 194m of samples.

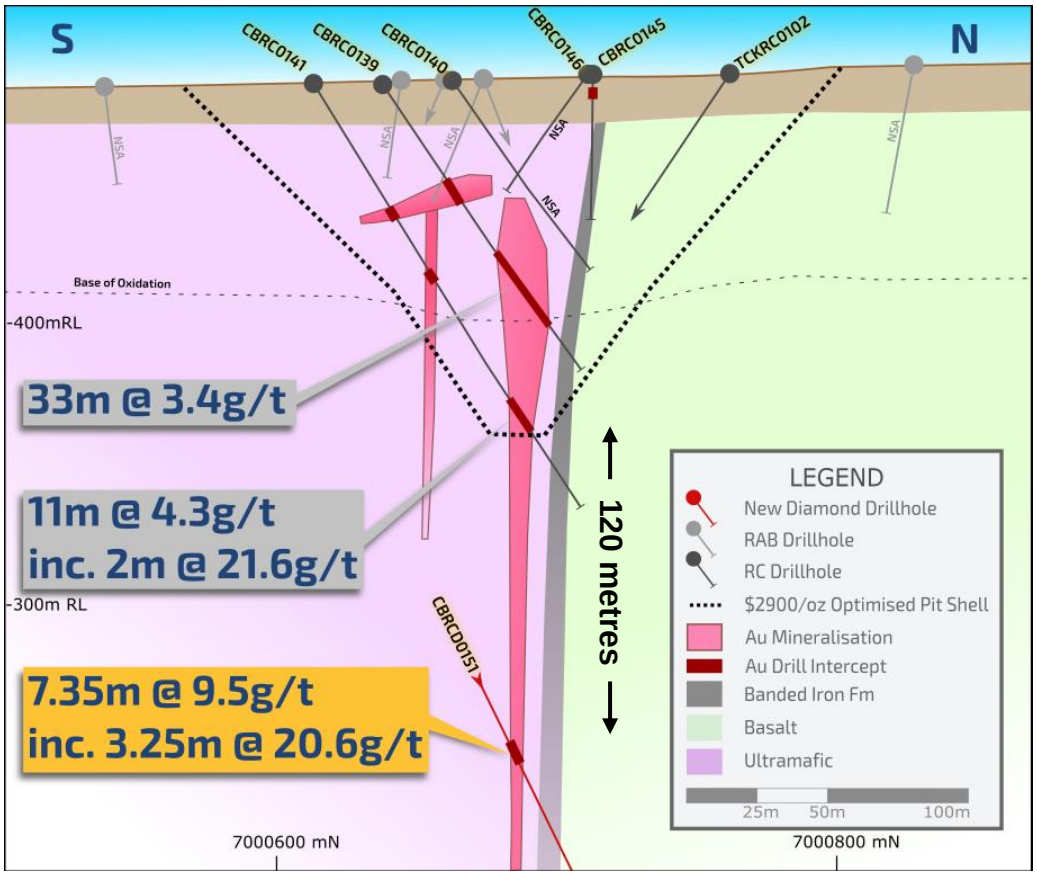

Figure 2 - Highway Zone cross section 609180mE with recent result highlighted in yellow. Hole CBRCD0151 is 120m below previous drilling on the section.

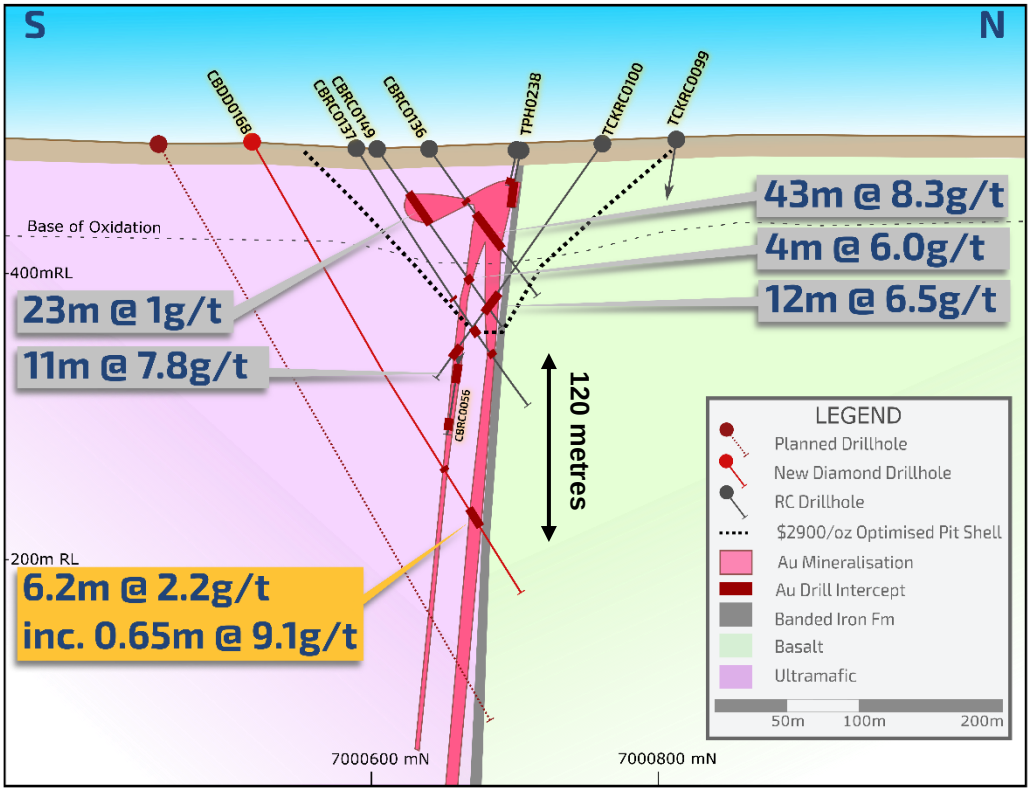

Figure 3 - Highway Zone cross section 609120mE with recent result highlighted in yellow. Hole CBRCD0168 is 120m below previous drilling on the section.

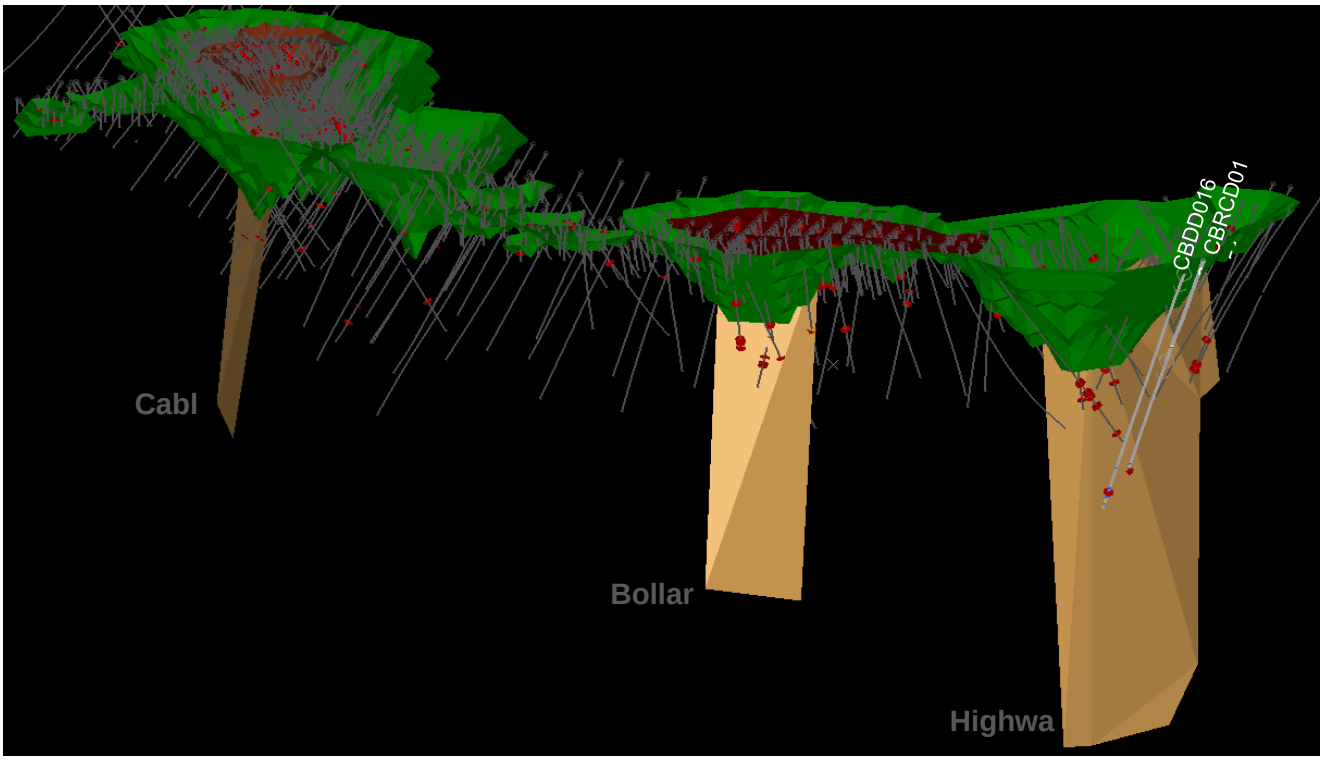

Figure 4 - Cable-Bollard-Highway with targeted shoots (orange), conceptual pit optimisations (green) and recent holes in light grey. Intersections of over 5g/t are highlighted in red. The high-grade shoots remain open at depth.

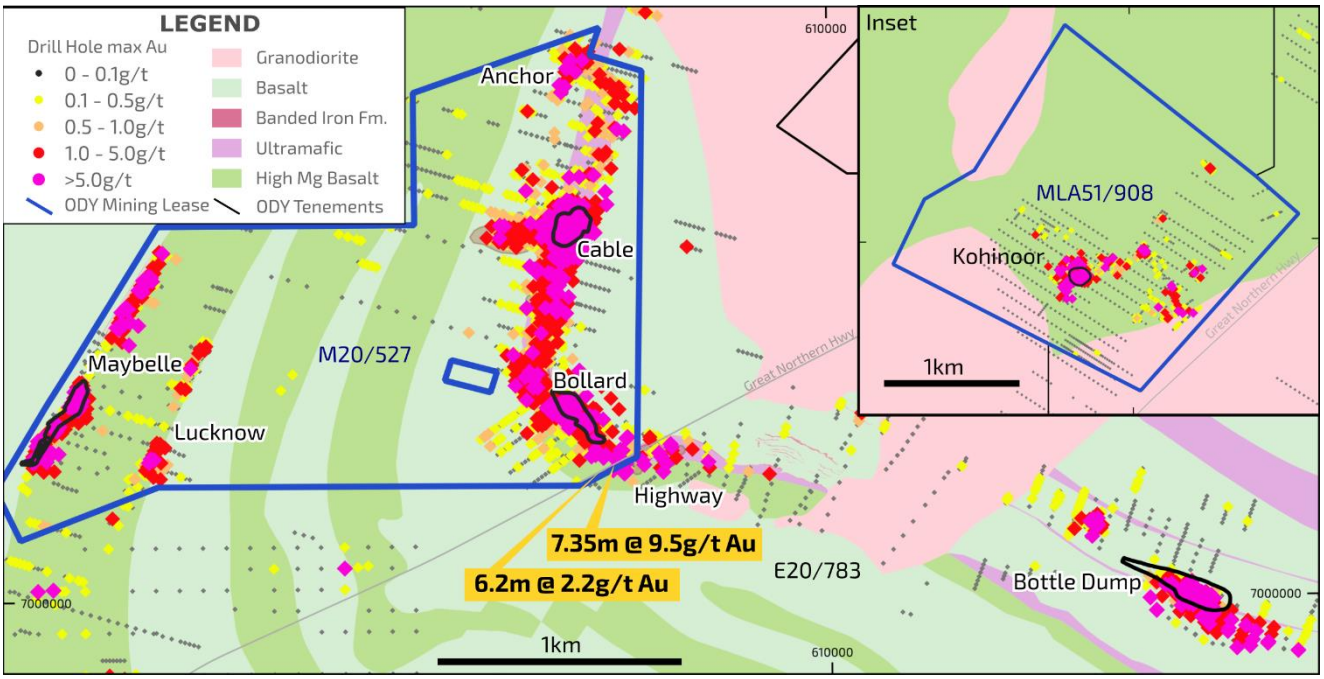

Figure 5 - Position of Highway Zone on the Tuckanarra Gold Project.

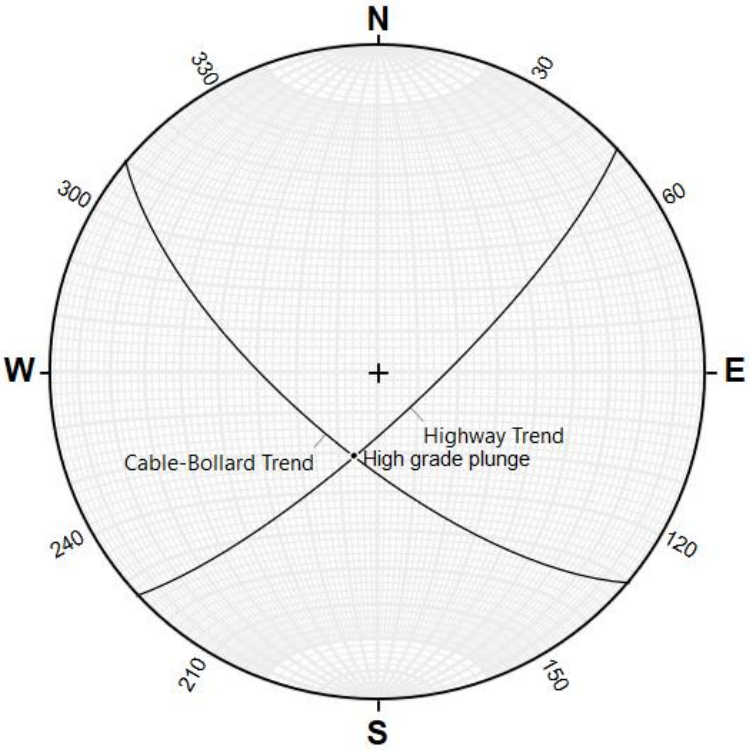

Figure 6 - Stereonet illustrating the hinge of the regional anticline reflecting the transition from the Cable-Bollard Trend to the Highway Trend and interpreted steep southerly plunge of the high-grade shoot.

Mineral Resources

In August 2023, Odyssey announced a maiden Mineral Resource estimate ("MRE") of 5.32 million tonnes ("Mt") at 2.2 g/t Au for 376,000 ounces of gold characterised as shallow open pit resources. The MRE includes a high-grade subset of mineralisation of 2.13Mt @ 3.5g/t for 238koz above a 2g/t cut-off grade, a notable grade for shallow open pit resources. 3.4Mt @ 2.2g/t for 240koz of the MRE occurs on granted mining leases which will expedite future production.

Table 1 - Summary Gold Mineral Resource tabulation for the Tuckanarra Project – August 2023

Resource	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (koz Au)
Open Pit	Inferred	4.50	2.1	305
	Indicated	0.79	2.4	62
Total Open Pit		5.29	2.2	366
Underground	Inferred	0.03	9.1	9
Total	***Total I&I Resource***	***5.32***	***2.2***	***376***

Resources are reported above 0.9 g/t Au and less than ~140-180m vertical below surface except Kohinoor underground reported above 2g/t Au. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis.

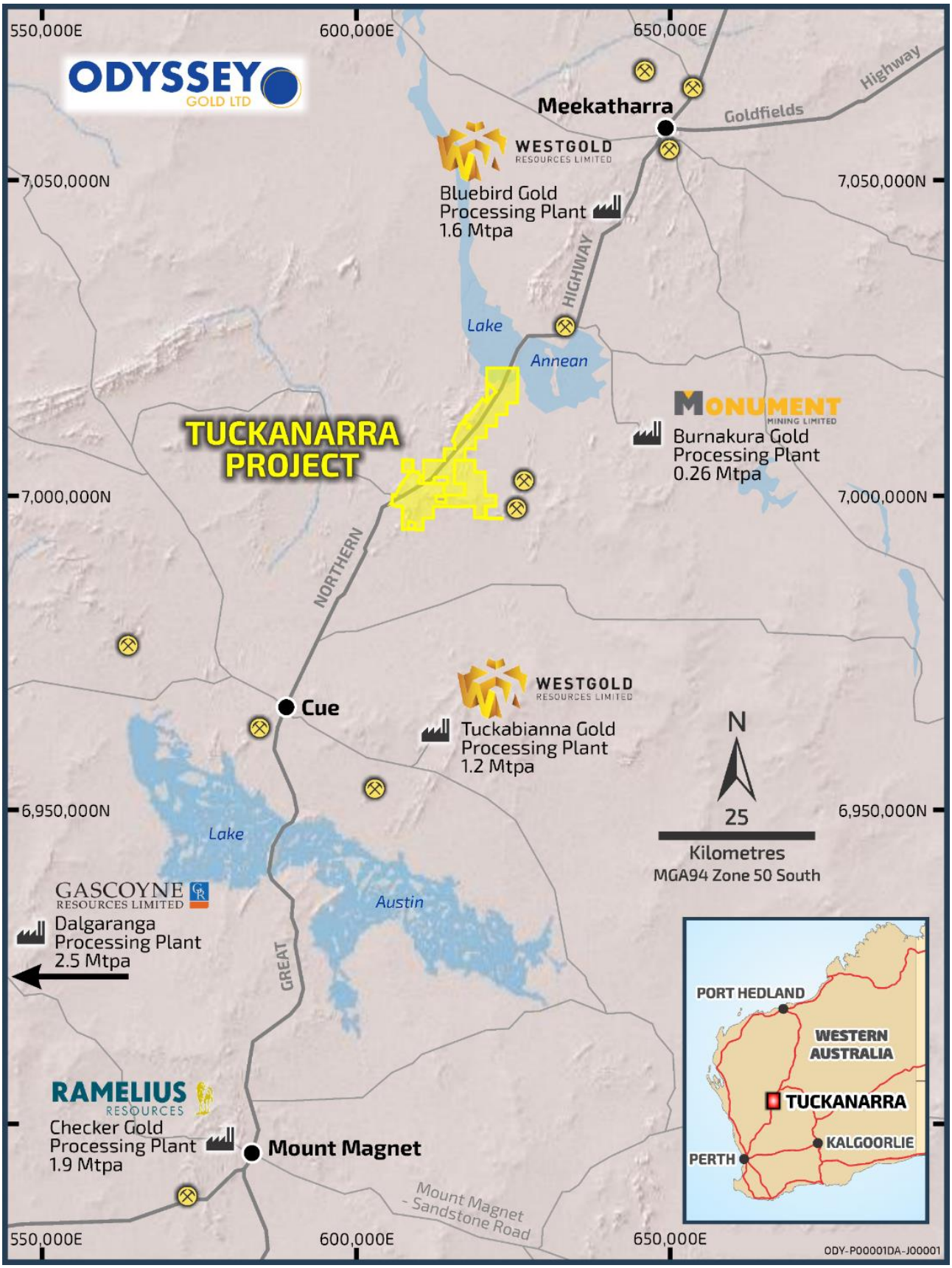

Figure 7 - Tuckanarra Project Location Map highlighting the multiple proximal gold processing plants (combined 7.5Mtpa capacity)

APPENDIX 1 - DRILL COLLAR TABLE

Drillhole details for October 2023 diamond drilling

Hole_ID	Hole Type	Depth	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Target
CBDD0168	DD	357.1	609117	7000519	485	E20/783	1	-60
CBRCD0151	RCD	339.1	609164	7000553	485	E20/783	2	-61

MGA 94 Zone 50 Grid

Significant results from October 2023 diamond drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Structure	Recovery	True Width
CBDD0168	0	85		Results pending			
CBDD0168	110	120		Results pending			
CBDD0168	134	138		Results pending			
CBDD0168	165	173.8		Results pending			
CBDD0168	196.1	234		Results pending			
CBDD0168	290.9	297.1	6.2	2.2	Highway Vein	100%	5
including	*292.5*	293.15	*0.65*	*9.1*	*Highway Vein*	*100%*	0.5
CBDD0168	303.3	305.2	1.9	1.8	Highway BIF 1	100%	1.5
CBDD0168	310	325					
CBRCD0151	155	169.2		Results pending			
CBRCD0151	227	235		Results pending			
CBRCD0151	260	266		Results pending			
CBRCD0151	**271.65**	**279**	**7.35**	**9.5**	**Highway Vein**	100%	**5.9**
including	***274.25***	***277.5***	***3.25***	***20.6***	***Highway Vein***	***100%***	***2.6***
CBRCD0151	281	303		Results pending			
CBRCD0151	333	335		Results pending			

Intervals are reported over 0.5g/t Au or to geological boundaries. Intervals must be longer the 1.5m and average over 1g/t to be reported.

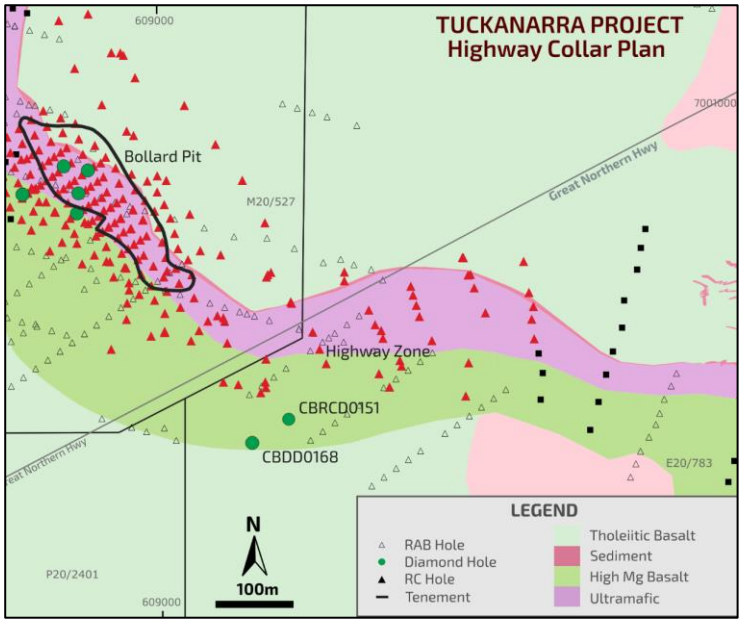

Figure 8 - Highway Zone Collar Map

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.*	Odyssey Gold contracted a diamond drill rig from Terra Drilling. HQ diameter core was collected from surface to approximately 130m and NQ sized core to end of hole. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was selectively cut lengthways, producing a 1-3kg half core sample (minimum 0.2 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre). The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. All samples are routinely spot scanned with a portable XRF. The is initially used to identify the footway tholeiitic basalt. Samples a 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. Downhole transient electromagnetics (DHTEM) survey was conducted on CBRCD0151, CBDD0168 and TCKAC0236 by Southern Geoscience. EM surveying is not used to quantitatively define mineralisation. Density measurements were collected.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill core intervals were selectively sampled based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. Sampling was carried out under Odyssey Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard practice. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. Based on previous analysis the collection of HQ and NQ core should provide confidence appropriate sample representivity. Reading of standards are collected as part of the XRF reading routine.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	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.
	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.	Samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via Photon Assay 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 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). 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).*	Diamond drilling has been undertaken by Terra Drilling diamond rig 7. Downhole surveys are recorded using an Axis Champ North Seeking Gyro tool. Triple Tube HQ core is collected from surface to the beginning of competent rock at approximately 130m down hole. Standard NQ diameter core is collected to the end of hole. Drill core is oriented using an Axis Champ Ori tool
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core was metre marked by trained geologists and field technicians to core blocks inserted by the drill crews. Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%, though some near surface samples have recoveries <50%. Intervals of lost core that impact mineralised intervals are noted in the results table. Intervals of lost core and core recovery are recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered are verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Where possible drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. Collar location can be limited due to the location of public infrastructure. All results reported in this announcement are in fresh rock.
	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 drill core is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future mineral resource estimation.
	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. All drilling is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support geological interpretation. The logging is appropriate in format and detail for use in resource estimation. Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Core and chip trays are digitally photographed. Chip trays are routinely scanned with pXRF. All holes are logged in full. Machine learning is routinely used to classify rock types and is incorporated into the interpretation of geological domains. Logging is qualitative and quantitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes are logged in full.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond core was cut by an Almonte automated core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining 1/2 replaced in the original core tray and stored on site for future mineral resource and metallurgical analyses.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Diamond half core samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory, Canning Vale where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay. The sub-sampling technique is currently appropriate.
		The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All photon tubs and coarse rejects are retained at the laboratory.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	Sampling is supervised by a geologist and sample recovery 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.
	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 ALS/Minanalytical Laboratory 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.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the	XRF, DHTEM, and magnetic susceptibility were collected but are not being reported as results. These are used as qualitative guides to targeting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	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 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The competent person was present during most of the drilling program and visual observations of structure, veining, visible cold and sulphide core align with the results reported. The competent person has checked the intersections being reported.
	The use of twinned holes.	Dedicated twin holes have not been drilled. No holes at the Highway zone have been twinned yet.
	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 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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment to assay data
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 DD drilling are recorded using a Axis North Seeking Gyro survey tool. Subsequent to drilling, collars are surveyed by a licensed surveyor using a differential GPS system with expected accuracy of +/- 0.03m horizontal and +/- 0.05m vertical relative to the base station.
	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 to validate GPS RL surveys. Adjacent holes including the CBRC0151 precollar were surveyed by a licensed surveyor.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	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 120x50m.
	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 JORC 2012 inferred resource has recently been declared for the Highway Zone. See ASX announcement of 2 August 2023.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No composites reported
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.*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Core was cut and bagged by company geologists and retained at the camp before being transported to the laboratory by company geologists. No people other than company technical staff were present at the camp or are known to have handled the samples.
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 reviewed.

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 A 1% royalty is payable on Odyssey's 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. Drilling was undertaken collared in E20/783 and ending in M20/527.
	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. 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 the 1987 stock market crash, Metana Minerals purchased the Tuckanarra group of tenements. 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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. 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. 2020 to present. Odyssey Gold acquired the project in late 2020: Odyssey Gold released a maiden JORC 2012 MRE in August 2023 for a combined Indicated and Inferred resource of 376koz at 2.2g/t Au[vi].
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 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 ultramafic and basalts (Cable West, Highway, 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. See Figures 6 & 7 in the document.
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.
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.*	Odyssey Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied to reported intersections.
	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.	Intersections are reported on a geological basis noting lithology, veining, alteration, and grade.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents are not reported.
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').*	Oxide mineralisation is near horizontal. Fresh rock mineralisation is typically 80-90 degrees dip. Drilling is 60 degrees in dip. Intersection between the drillholes and mineralisation are perpendicular to near perpendicular. Within the mineralisation veining is at a high angle to the core axis and holes do not appear to have drilled down individual high-grade veins. True width is estimated to be 50-80% of downhole width.

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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 and Tables in the body of the text.
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 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	*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.*	Updates to the geological interpretation are currently underway to allow for additional resource estimation updates. Additional RC and diamond drilling is likely required to drill the full potential of the Highway Zone and other underground targets on the project.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results 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.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 2 August 2023. This announcement is available to view on the Company's website at www.odysseygold.com.au. The Company confirms that: (a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcement; (b) all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the information included in the original ASX announcement continues to apply and have not materially changed; and (c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original ASX announcement.

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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[i] Refer ASX Announcement dated 2 August 2023
[ii] Refer ASX announcement dated 15 June 2022
[iii] Refer ASX Announcement dated 1 September 2022
[iv] Refer ASX Announcement dated 9 March 2023
[v] Refer ASX Announcement dated 8 December 2022
[vi] Refer ASX Announcement dated 2 August 2023