ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

15 February 2024

Odyssey Increases Mineral Resources to 407koz at 2.5g/t Au at Tuckanarra Gold Project

Highlights

- **Tuckanarra Project Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) now totals 5.14Mt @ 2.5g/t Au for 407koz of gold (above a 0.9-2.0g/t Au cut-off)**
- **Represents a significant 12% increase in the MRE gold grade to 2.5g/t Au, compared to August 2023 MRE grade of 2.2g/t Au**
- **High-grade subset of mineralisation of 2.25Mt @ 3.9g/t for 283koz above a 2g/t cut-off**
- **Importantly, 4.2Mt @ 2.3g/t for 311koz is located on granted mining leases**
- **Mineral Resources for the Tuckanarra Gold Project incorporates a new MRE for the Highway Zone based on results from an additional 540m of diamond drilling completed in November 2023.**
- **New MRE for Highway Zone comprises and Inferred resource of 0.79Mt @ 3.8g/t Au for 97koz**
- **Highway Zone MRE ounces have increased by 48% including a new underground resource of 65koz at 5.8g/t Au which remains open down plunge**
- **Updated MRE for Highway Zone prepared by independent consultants, Snowden Optiro, in accordance with JORC Code (2012 Edition)**
- **Recent drilling at Highway Zone highlights underground potential with a high-grade shoot intersected over 150m of strike, including 7.35m @ 9.5g/t Au[i], 11m @ 7.8g/t Au[ii] and 12m @ 6.5m g/t Au[iii]**
- **Reported MRE only occupies a small portion of the Tuckanarra Project tenement package – clear potential for substantial MRE growth through near-resource and regional drilling**

Table 1 - Tuckanarra Project Combined Resource (February 2024)

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (oz Au)
Inferred	4.36	2.5	345,000
Indicated	0.79	2.4	62,000
Total	**5.14**	**2.5**	**407,000**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding. Open pit resources are reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for material less than 140-180m below surface, except the Highway Zone which is reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for oxide and transitional material. Underground resources are reported above 2.0g/t Au cut-off for material more than 180m below surface or fresh rock. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis.

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Commenting on the updated MRE, the Company's Director, Matthew Briggs said:

"This resource upgrade demonstrates the potential for continued growth of shallow oxide resources and also the addition of high-grade underground mineralisation.

We have increased our overall resource grade to 2.5g/t gold, and the maiden underground resource for the Highway Zone contains a substantial 65koz at 5.8g/t gold. This underground resource grade is double the grade of underground resources being mined nearby.

Targeted drilling at Highway Zone highlights the predictability of the high-grade shoot and 150m of strike. Additional drilling is planned to delineate continuing extensions of the resource along strike and at depth.

Odyssey will continue to systematically unlock the value and true potential of this asset through further targeted drilling programs as we aim to build on this very solid foundation".

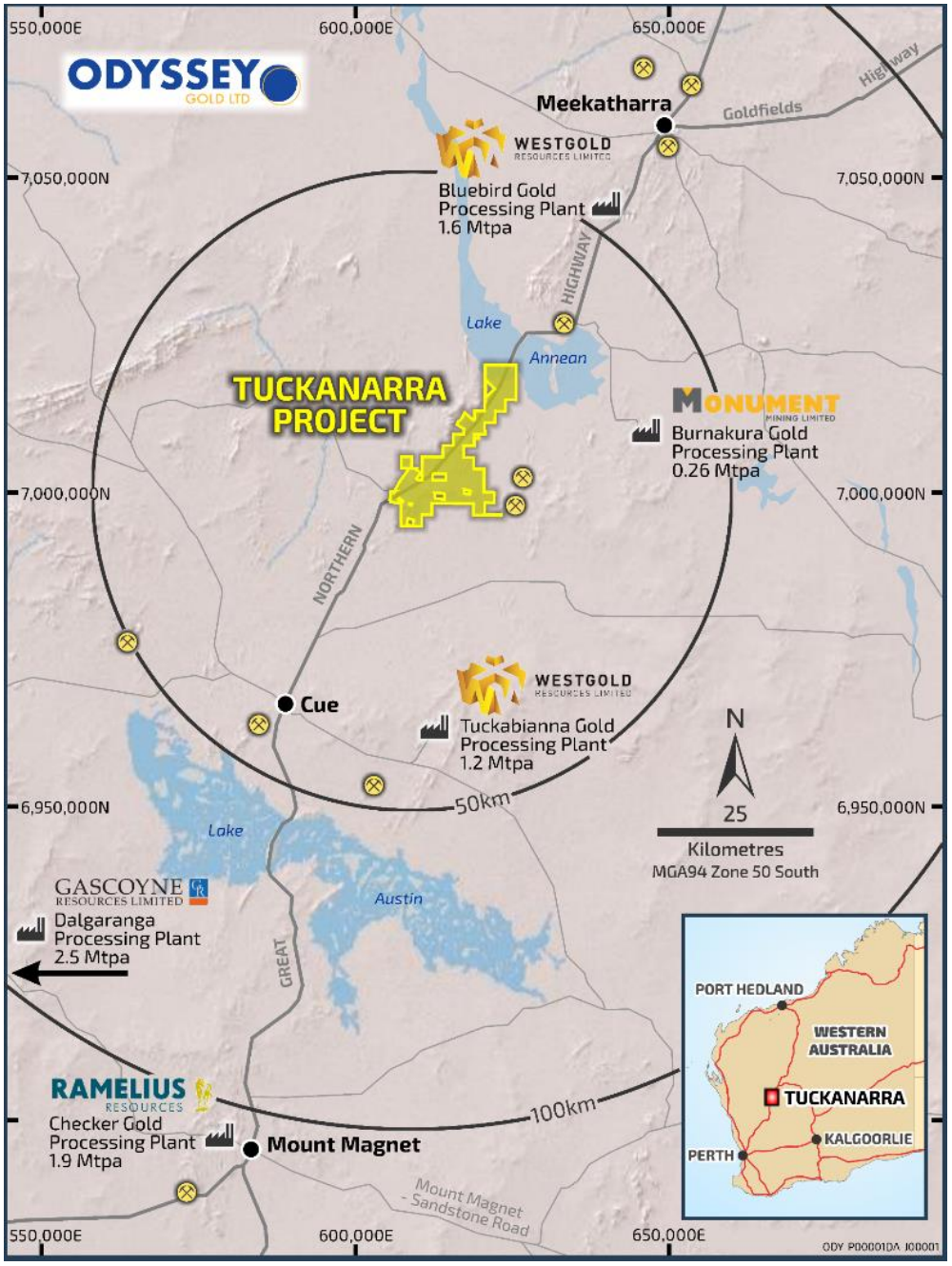

Figure 1 – Project location in heart of the Murchison Gold District surrounded by 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity

Introduction

Odyssey Gold Limited ("Odyssey" or "Company") (ASX:ODY) is pleased to announce an updated mineral resource estimate ("MRE") has been completed for the Company's Tuckanarra Project in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

The updated MRE incorporates a new MRE for the Highway Zone based on results from an additional 540m of diamond drilling completed in November 2023.

The updated MRE totals 5.14 million tonnes at 2.5 g/t Au for a total 407,000 ounces of gold and is based on a total of 5,212m aircore, 16,320m diamond core and 61,150m reverse circulation ("RC") drilling.

The updated MRE for Highway Zone has prepared by independent consultants, Snowden Optiro, and is reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

The MRE is reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off grade less than 140-180m below surface and above 2g/t Au cut-off grade more than 180m below surface or fresh rock at the Highway Zone. The MRE includes Indicated and Inferred categories.

Table 2 – Tuckanarra Project Mineral Resources (February 2024)

Deposit	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (oz Au)
Open pit	Inferred	3.97	2.1	271,000
	Indicated	0.79	2.4	62,000
Total open pit		4.76	2.2	333,000
Underground	Inferred	0.38	6.1	74,000
Total		**5.14**	**2.5**	**407,000**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding. Open pit resources are reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for material less than 140-180m below surface, except the Highway Zone which is reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for oxide and transitional material. Underground resources are reported above 2.0g/t Au cut-off for material more than 180m below surface or fresh rock. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis.

Table 3 – Highway Zone Mineral Resource (February 2024)

Deposit	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (oz Au)
Highway Zone – Open Pit	Inferred	0.44	2.3	32,000
Highway Zone – Underground	Inferred	0.35	5.8	65,000
Total		**0.79**	**3.8**	**97,000**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding. Highway Zone open pit resources are reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for oxide and transitional material. Underground resources are reported above 2.0g/t Au cut-off for fresh rock. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis.

The below information relates to the updated Highway Zone MRE and should be read in conjunction with the Company's ASX announcement dated 2 August 2023 for MRE's outside of the Highway Zone.

Project Location

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Project is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 1). 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.

The Tuckanarra Project straddles the Great Northern Highway approximately 40km north of Cue and 680km north northeast of Perth. Odyssey's tenement package covers an area of ~170km^2. Odyssey holds an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra (Odyssey 80% / Monument Mining 20%) and Stakewell (Odyssey 80% / Diversified Asset Holdings 20%) gold projects (together, the "Tuckanarra Project" or "Project"). The Project coincides with the Tuckanarra town common, Karbar pastoral station or vacant crown land.

Tuckanarra Geology

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. These rocks are folded around the south-plunging Besley Anticline. Adjacent to these rocks are the mafic sequences of the Meekatharra Formation (Polelle Group).

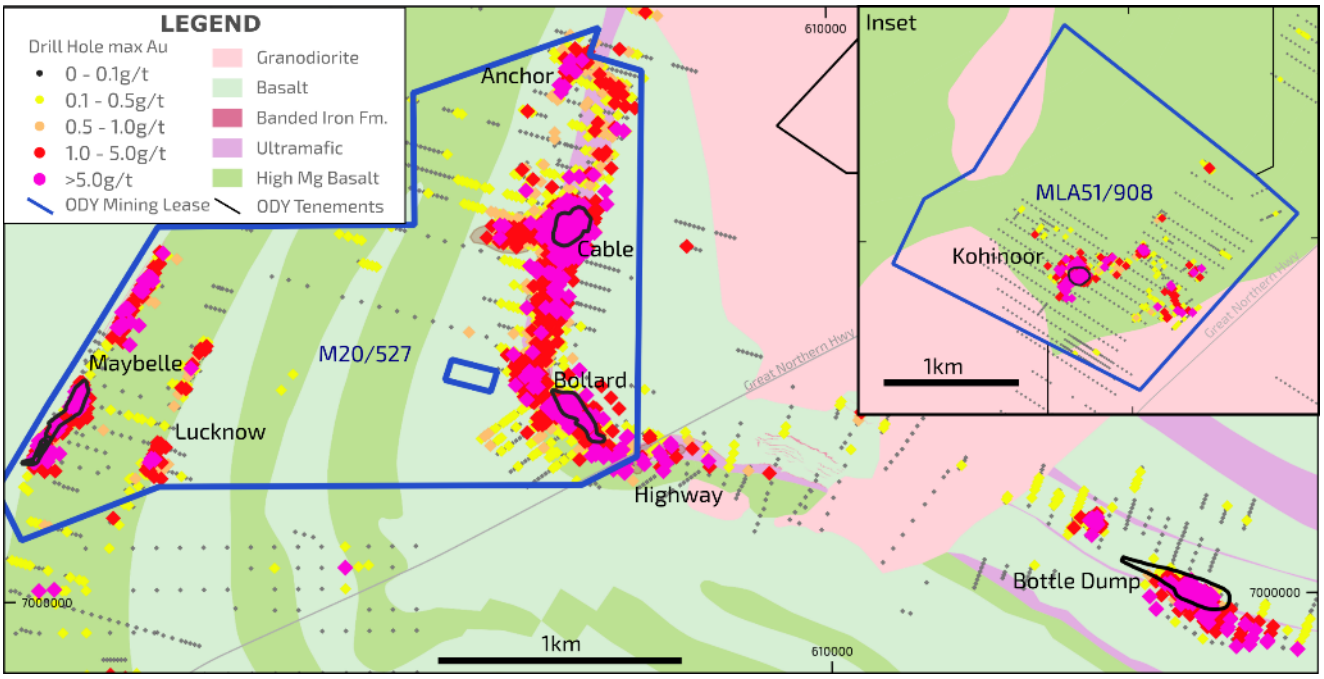

Figure 2 - Tuckanarra Prospect Location Map.

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 in the Tuckanarra greenstone belt comprising a series of mafic and inter-banded mafic, ultramafic and banded iron formations (BIF), with a variable component of 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 Stakewell and east towards the Reedys mining centre.

The regolith profile is up to 70m thick with the deepest weathering present at the Highway Zone. Pisolitic laterite is typically 5-10m thick which is then underlain by a ferruginous mottled and partially collapsed profile. Below the ferruginous zone is the in-situ mafic and ultramafic saprolitic clays 50 to 80m below the surface. Ironstone or banded iron formations ("BIF") are often less weathered than the surrounding mafic/ultramafic stratigraphy and form indurated outcrops which can be found outcropping immediately to the east of the Cable-Bollard trend.

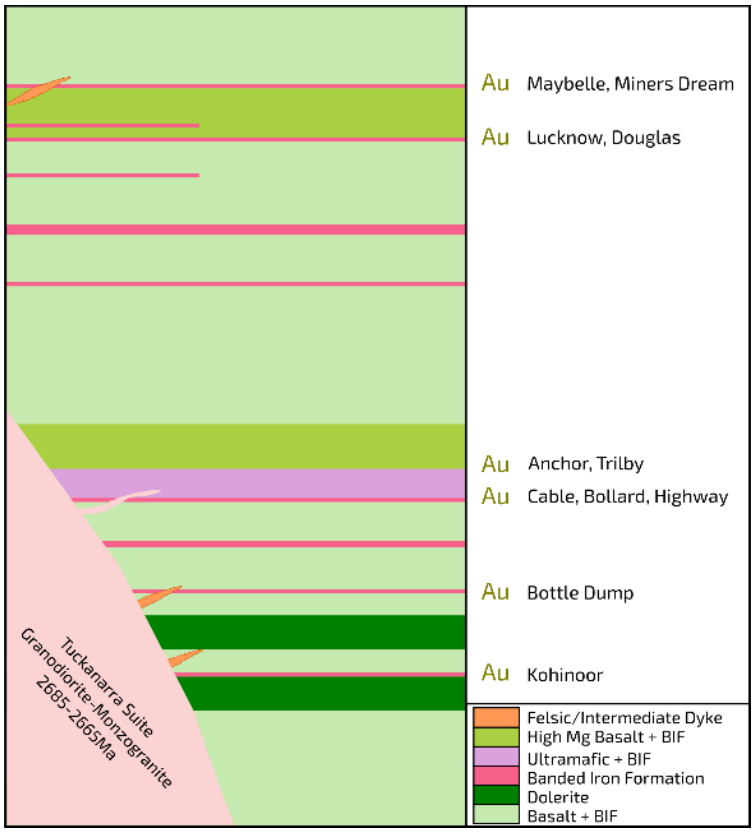

Figure 3 - Tuckanarra Stratigraphic Column (not to scale).

Highway Zone Gold Mineralisation

Mineralisation at the Highway Zone occurs with folded ultramafic, high magnesium basalts and narrow interflow sediments. Gold mineralisation is typically steeply dipping, subparallel with stratigraphy (

Figure 5) with a pronounced vertical plunge. Several styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including mineralised quartz veins, and sulphidic BIFs ± quartz veining. Gold mineralisation is also present within oxide supergene enriched zones.

The Highway Zone mineralisation is controlled by structure and competency contrasts between different units. Several styles of gold mineralisation have been described, including:

1. Quartz veining within or cross-cutting various lithological groups: mafic/ultramafic units, and BIF
    a. Located in ultramafic sitting above the footwall tholeiitic basalt.
    b. Throughout the major shear (20-60m wide)
    c. Parallel to stratigraphy, typically steeply southwest to southeast dipping and locally overturned
    d. Typically, massive quartz veining with zones of thin frequent veining to wide veins of up to 20m downhole. Veins are most often massive though minor laminations and galena occasionally coincident with higher grade samples towards the base of veins.
2. Sulphide replacement of BIF where intercepted by shears +-quartz veining. Predominantly pyrrhotite (>98%) with minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite.
3. Supergene oxide enrichment immediately above quartz vein mineralisation in ultramafic and high Mg basalts, and BIF hosted mineralisation. One or two laterally continuous horizons occasionally separated by a gold leached zone.

Primary mineralisation is typically associated with steeply dipping veins or lodes.

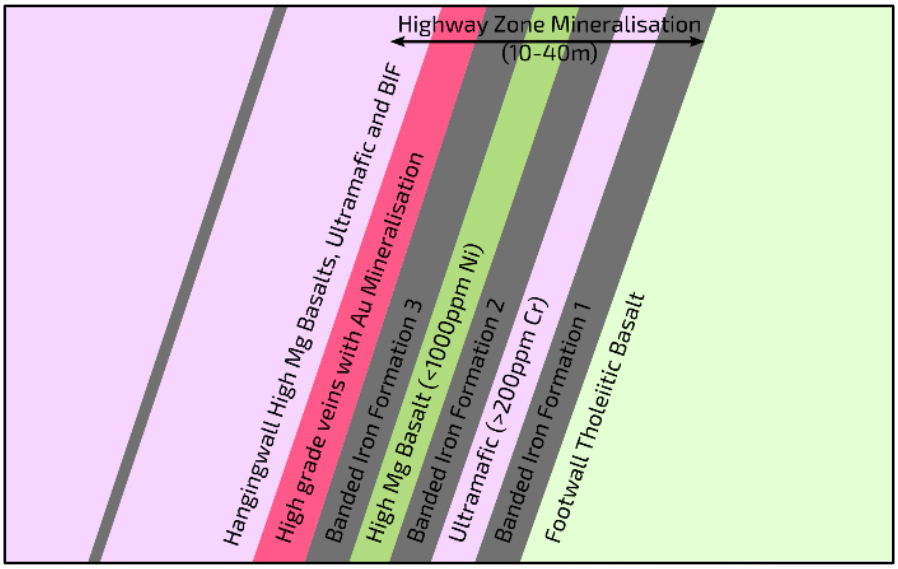

Figure 4 – Detailed schematic section of the Highway Zone looking NW (not to scale)

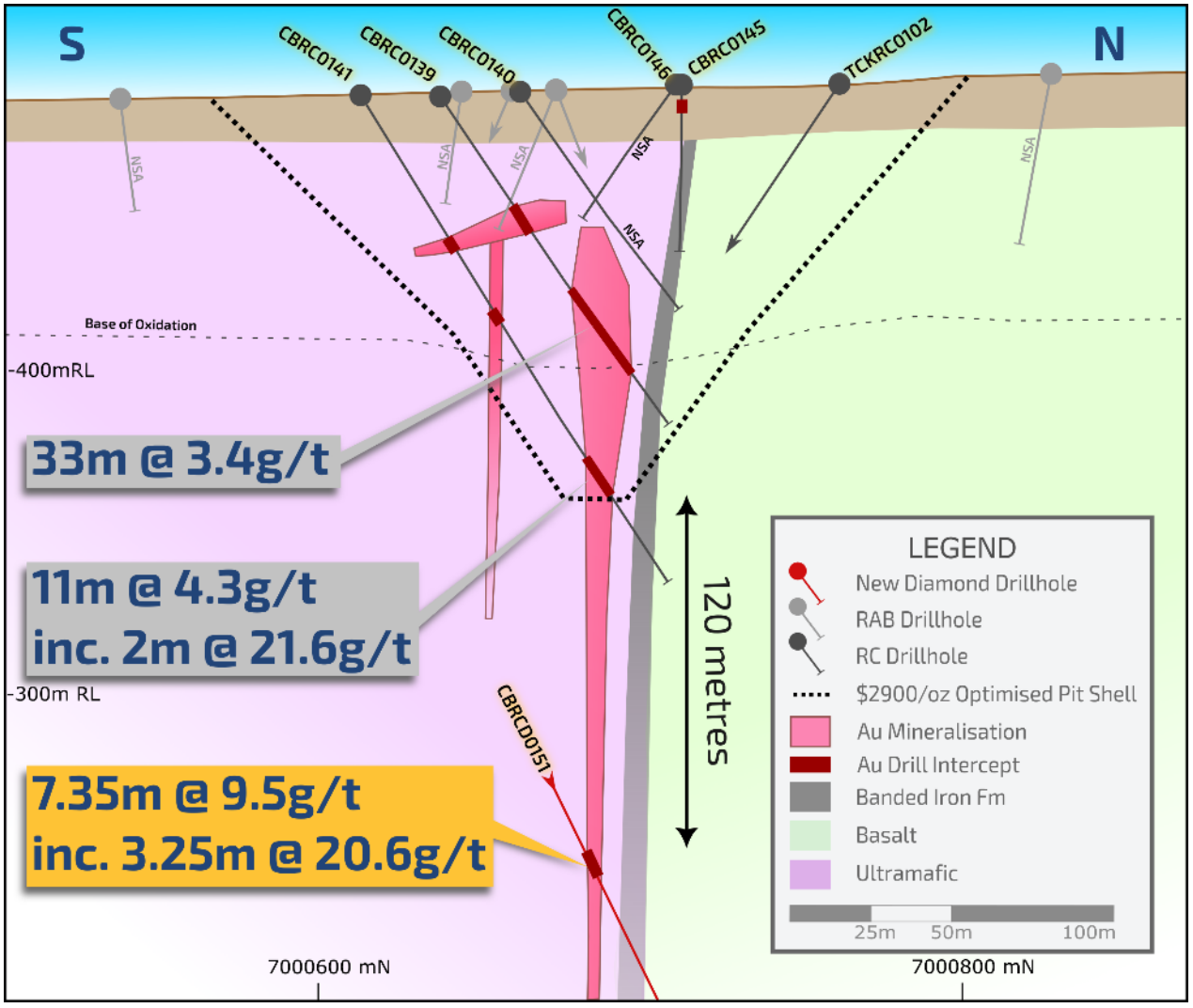

Figure 5 - Highway Zone Cross Section illustrating typical geometry of mineralisation.

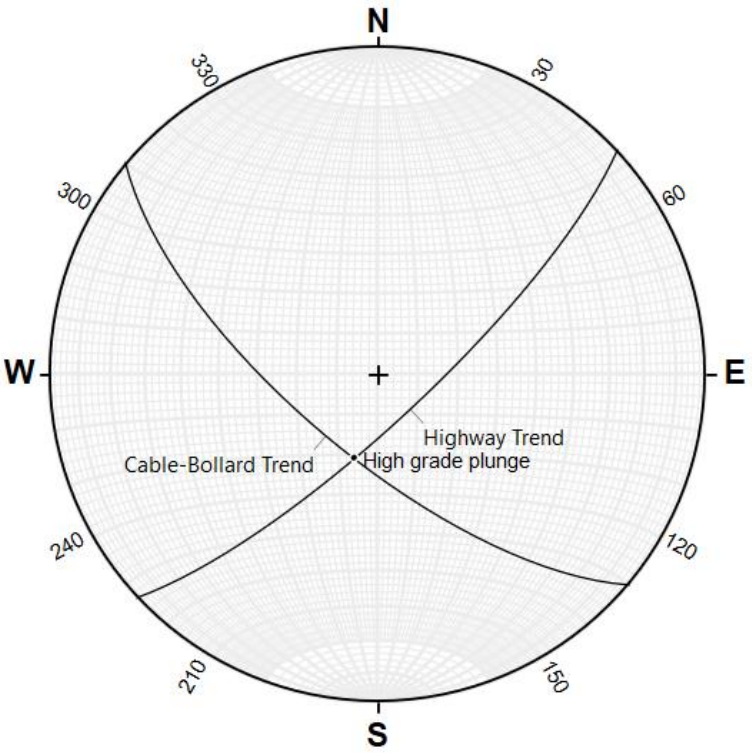

Figure 6 - Stereonet illustrating the hinge of the regional anticline reflecting the transition from the Cable- Bollard Trend to the Highway Trend and interpreted steep southerly plunge of the high-grade shoot.

Figure 7 - Folding of BIF bedding adjacent to mineralisation in CBRCD0151.

Highway Zone Drilling Techniques

The February 2024 Highway Zone MRE is informed by reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond ("DD") drill data conducted by Odyssey during 2021-2023 and legacy explorers.

The data cut-off for the MRE was 13 November 2023. A summary of drilling metrics is listed in Table 4.

Table 4 - Highway Zone February 2024 MRE drillhole database

Hole type	Count	Metres
Diamond drill	1	357
RC	71	8,217
RC with diamond tail	1	339
Total	**73**	**8,913**

Two diamond holes were completed post the August 2023 MRE and are included in the February 2024 MRE.

Odyssey drilling included RC and diamond holes drilled perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. This was initially targeted on 100m section spacing. Subsequent holes targeted high-grade shoots or duplicated historic drilling and were generally 40m spacing. Across the project the drillhole spacing is highly variable but is typically 20–80 m.

Odyssey RC sampling was 1m cone split samples collected in calico bags. Six composite samples are included in the estimate. These are 2-4m composite spear samples of sample piles on the ground subsequently analysed by fire assay or aqua regia. As this is a small number of samples the impact is not seen as material.

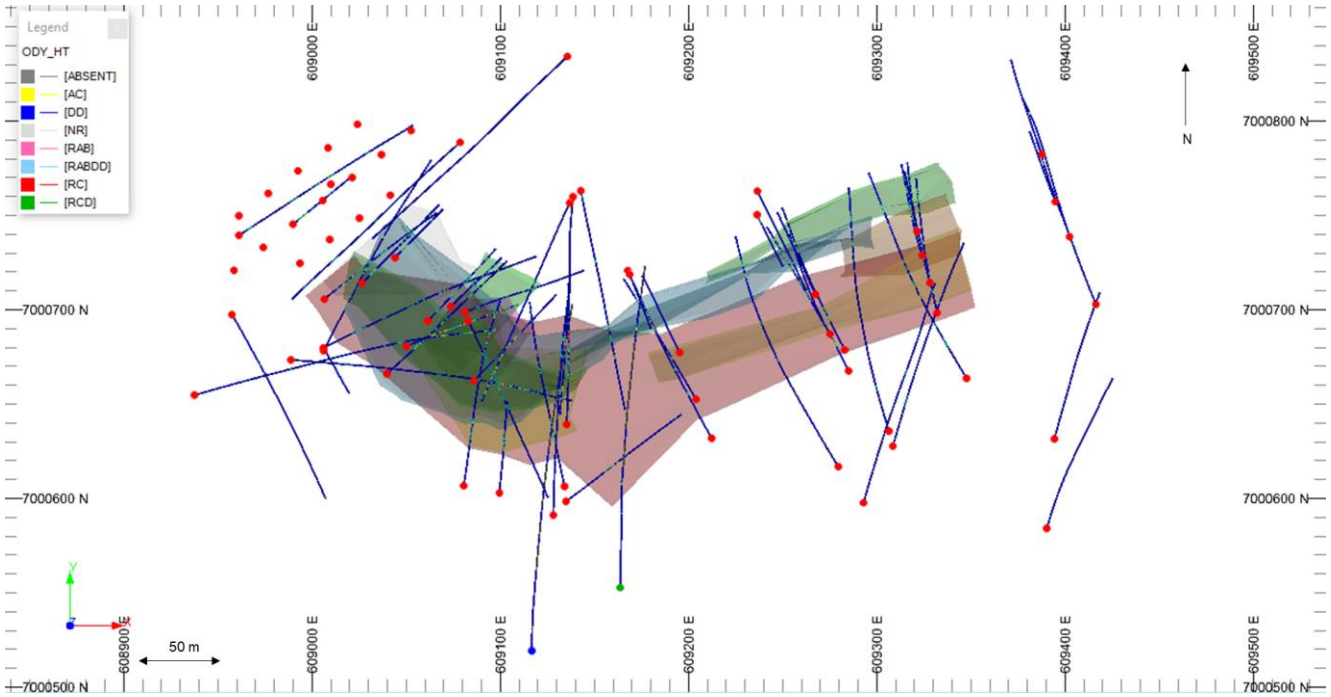

Figure 8 - Plan view of the Highway Zone deposit showing mineralisation domains and drilling

Odyssey diamond sampling was HQ or NQ core. Core recovery was recorded during drilling and was excellent in fresh rock and variable in oxidised material. Core was metre-marked and geologically logged prior to marking for sampling. Sample-marked core was photographed. Core samples were generally taken at 1m intervals; however, variable shorter lengths were taken at geological boundaries

to a minimum of 10cm. Density testing was also undertaken at this stage prior to crushing and splitting. Density was measured using an 'Archimedes' type water displacement method.

RAB drilling has been used to guide geological interpretation but excluded from the grade estimate. The data was excluded due the inherent poor quality of sample collection and the subsequent risk of grade smearing, wide composite widths, low confidence in the collar position, and absence of downhole survey information.

Highway Zone Sampling Techniques

Odyssey HQ and NQ diamond core was half cut using an automated core saw. One side of the core was consistently sampled to ensure no bias was introduced during sampling. Half core samples were sent to ALS for preparation and assay. Core sample preparation for fire assay consisted of crushing the entire half core samples (up to 3kg) to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverising to 95% passing -150 mesh and 50g charge fire assayed.

RC holes were drilled with a ~5¼ inch face-sampling bit where 1m samples were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter to form 2-3kg samples. Samples were sent to Intertek or Minanalytical/ALS for preparation and assay. Preparation for fire assay consisted of crushing the entire samples to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh and 50g charge fire assayed. All holes with reported assays from RC drilling comprised assays on the original 1 metre samples collected from the splitter except 4 RC spear composite samples.

RC and diamond samples for photon were crushed and split into a ~450g jar for photon assay. Field duplicates were not collected for diamond samples.

Field duplicates were implemented in late 2022 targeting mineralised zones. A second split was collected from the rig mounted cone splitter at the target depth or mineralisation was observed in preceding samples.

Highway Zone Sample Analysis Method

Odyssey commenced RC drilling in 2021 with Intertek 25g charge aqua regia assay with ICP-MS finish of composites, and 50g charge fire assay with ICP-OES finish of 1m samples above ~0.3g/t. This method migrated to the introduction of photon assay through September 2021 where a 450-500g crushed sample jar was analysed.

A quality control regime was maintained throughout the sample analysis. In addition to Intertek's/ALS/Minanalytical's internal use of certified reference material (CRM), Odyssey's geologists inserted blanks and CRMs. Initially these were inserted at set intervals until being targeted to mineralised zones in drilling completed late 2022 onwards. Odyssey, and the lab monitored CRM results for consistency and check for bias against certified values. The CRM performance appeared acceptable with no bias. Check assays of ALS/Minanalytical photon results were completed by fire assay at Intertek Perth during 2022. The check assays generated strong correlation on no systematic bias. No significant blank contamination was observed. A laboratory inspection was conducted during 2022 with no adverse findings.

Exploration History

Company	Year(s)	Commentary
• Various	1894 to 1904	• Gold discovered in 1894. • Small, shallow underground mining commenced focusing on reef and banded iron formation associated mineralisation.
• Penzzoil of Australia Ltd • The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd	1976 to 1977	• First occurrence of modern gold exploration including mapping, geophysics, and shallow reconnaissance drilling. • Rotary air blast (RAB) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling.

• Tuckanarra Minerals (joint venture)	1983 to 1987	• Magnetic and induced polarisation geophysical surveys. • Detailed project-wide geological mapping, including some underground mapping. • Soil, stream, and rock geochemical sampling. • Multiple phases of drilling testing extensions to many of the historical mines. • Underground mapping at Maybelle.
• Arboyne NL	1987	• Shallow drilling immediately below historical workings, with no immediate success.
• Metana Minerals (later Gold Mines of Australia)	1988 to 1997	• Soil geochemistry over significant sections of the tenement package. • In the early 1990s, completed an extensive program of RAB, RC and diamond drilling over defined gold anomalism and historical workings. • Targeted drilling to define resources at Maybelle, Bollard, Bottle Dump and Cable prospects. All four resources were mined in a four-year period between 1990 and 1994. • Gold Mines of Australia completed RAB drilling over Boyd's Reward, Ensign, and Union Jack, with little success.
• St Barbara Mines, then joint venture with Anglo Gold Australia Limited	1997 to 2003	• In 1997, purchased the Reedy's plant and Tuckanarra tenements. • Hiatus in exploration until the joint venture with Anglo Gold Australia was established in 2000.
• Various	2006 to 2011	• Tenements were held by private parties, including Agricola Resources, then Gold and Mineral Resources Pty Ltd. • No field work is recoded or this period.
• Phosphate Australia Ltd	2011 to 2014	• Some exploration success through targeted RC and aircore drilling. Notably over Cable Weest, Battery Prospect, Drogue East, and Cable East. • Commencement of metallurgical studies.
• Monument Mining	2014 to 2021	• Acquired exploration licences from Phosphate Australia Ltd. • Shallow RC drilling and targeted diamond drilling completed over Cable, Cable West, Bollard, Drogue and Maybelle.
• Odyssey	>2021	• Consolidation of various deposits into the Tuckanarra Project. • Continuation of RC and diamond drilling at the Tuckanarra Gold Project. • Maiden Resource (JORC, 2012) for 5.32 Mt at 2.2 g/t for 376 koz (comprising Bottle Dump, Bollard, Cable, Highway Zone, Kohinoor, Lucknow, and Maybelle).

Recent exploration drilling (post the August 2023 MRE) comprised two diamond drillholes (Figure 9). Both holes were successful in delineating high-grade mineralisation to a depth of 240m.

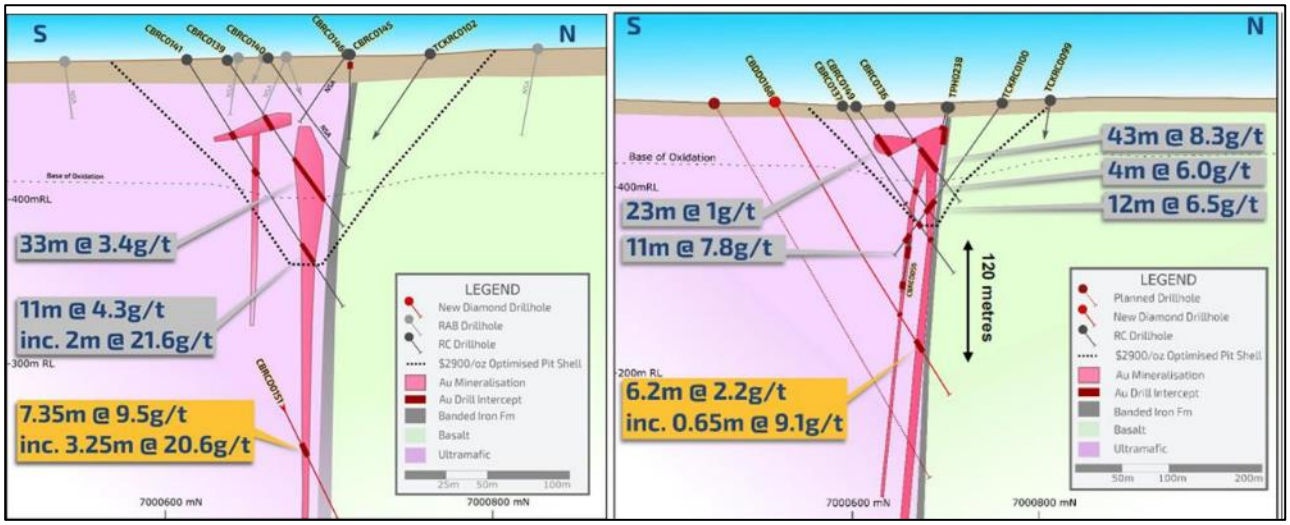

Figure 9 - Schematic cross-sections facing west showing significant drill intercepts of CBRCD0151 and CBDD0168.

Highway Zone Historical Production

No historic production is known from the Highway Zone. For a summary of historic production from other deposits see ASX Announcements of 2 August 2023 and 27 November 2020.

Highway Zone Geological Interpretation and Model

The geological interpretation was compiled at Perth head office by analysing all available relevant data, including geological logging (lithology, veining, alteration, and structure), portable XRF, multi-element, gold assay, core and rockchip photos, downhole EM and ground EM, and surface mapping. The interpretation and wireframes of lithology, faults and mineralisation were developed using traditional plan and section methods in conjunction with three-dimensional geological modelling software (Datamine).

Broadly, wireframes are extended half the drill spacing beyond the last line of drilling unless interpreted to be geologically continuous. When extended away from the last drill intercept, wireframes maintain the local mean thickness of mineralisation. Interpretation has utilised sectional strings and tag strings linked to create solid shapes in Datamine.

A lithological solid model was created using XRF data classified through machine learning. This provided a more robust classification of lithology than geologists logging alone. Where XRF data was not available, geological logging was used to extrapolate between drillholes. The stratigraphic column is summarised in Figure 3 and detailed local schematic interpretation in Figure 4. The lithological model is used to code density, and to differentiate mineralisation domains.

Highway Zone Estimation Domains and Methodology

Variogram modelling was conducted using normal scores transformation on composited drill data and Experimental variograms were fitted using spherical models for the major domain (MD10000) and for the grouped flat lying mineralised domains (MD60000, MD80000 and MD81000). As the geometry of the major domain is folded around a flexure striking between 010° and 030°, the domain was further subdivided on the orientation. Direction 1 striking 240° and direction 2 striking 310°. Rotations were validated in Datamine. Variogram models were copied to subordinate domains with insufficient samples and locally rotated where geometrically required but honoured the same variogram parameters.

Kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was conducted to validate the selection of:

- Parent block size;
- Sample neighbourhood;
- Search ranges; and
- Discretisation points.

KNA was conducted on the major mineralisation domain only.

Highway Zone Grade Estimation

Gold was estimated by using Ordinary Kriging either on top-cut gold 1 m composites or using the grade limiting functionality on non-top-cut gold grades.

Highway Zone Model Validation

The Highway Zone model has been validated through a consideration of:

- Global statistics by estimation domain and oxidation domain;
- Visual comparison (estimation composites against estimated grade model); and
- Swath plots.

Cut-off Grades

In determining the cut-off grade, the Competent Persons have considered preliminary mining, metallurgical and economic parameters to establish Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction. The February 2024 Highway Zone MRE is reported at a 0.9g/t Au cut-off for oxidised and transitional material types (open pit resources). Remaining fresh material is reported at a 2.0g/t Au which is appropriate for underground resources.

Table 5 - Highway Zone Mineral Resource by Resource Category at Varying Cut-Off Grade

Cut-off (g/t Au)	Inferred		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)
0.5	1.09	3.2	109
0.9	0.97	3.5	106
1	0.93	3.6	105
1.5	0.72	4.3	97
2	0.49	5.4	84
3	0.34	6.8	72
4	0.25	8.0	62
5	0.19	9.1	54

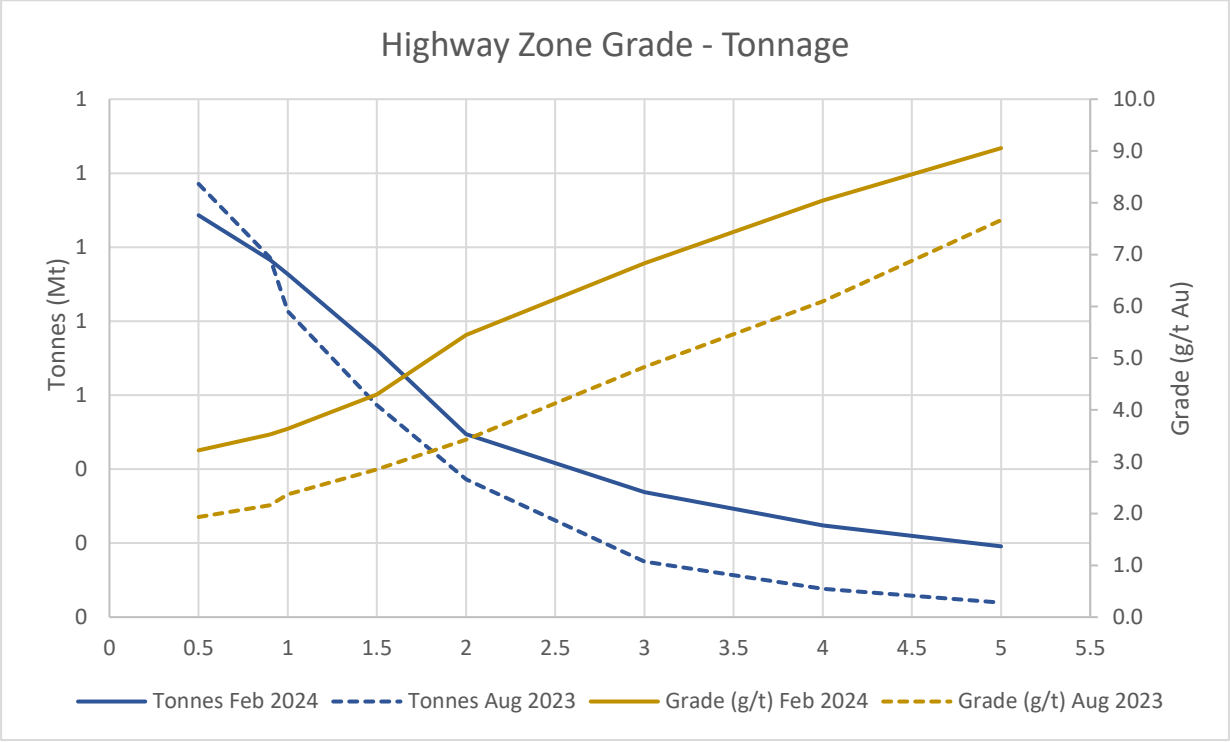

Figure 10 - Grade Tonnage Graph for the Highway Zone only

Highway Zone Bulk density

Bulk density data for the Highway Zone MRE have been determined from the standard immersion methodology on diamond core samples (Table 6). This data has been combined with bulk density data from Highway Zone and Cable-Bollard (Cable-Bollard is an extension of the same stratigraphic sequence as Highway Zone). Odyssey notes that prior to May 2022, no certified standards were being used and the accuracy of data pre this date was extremely poor. Odyssey decided to discard this data and it does not contribute to any current density assumptions. The bulk density data is of sufficient confidence given the status of the project and classification applied.

***Table 6** - Highway Zone bulk density data applied to the MRE*

Lithology	Regolith	Bulk density (t/m^3)
-	Laterite	2.12
Banded iron formation	Oxide	2.00
	Transitional	2.97
	Fresh	3.46
Mafic	Oxide	2.0
	Transitional	2.53
	Fresh	3.03
Quartz vein	Oxide	2.45
	Transitional	2.58
	Fresh	2.65

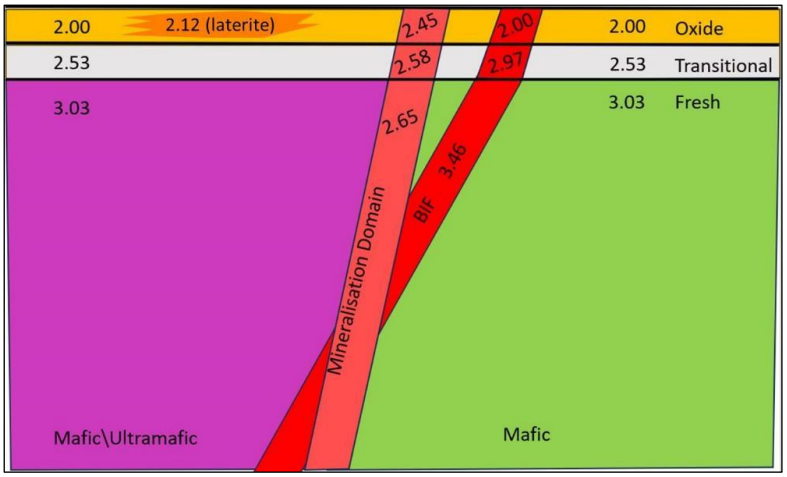

Figure 11 - A schematic cross-section of the Highway Zone deposit with density measurements applied to the February 2024 MRE

Highway Zone Mining Depletion

No previous mining is known to have occurred at the Highway Zone.

Highway Zone Classification Criteria

The criteria used for Inferred Mineral Resources is summarised below:

- Drill spacing generally below 80 m and broadly not exceeding 100m;
- Geological continuity is demonstrated;
- Kriging variance broadly below 0.5; and
- Parent block estimated via pass one or pass two unless continuity of classification was required.

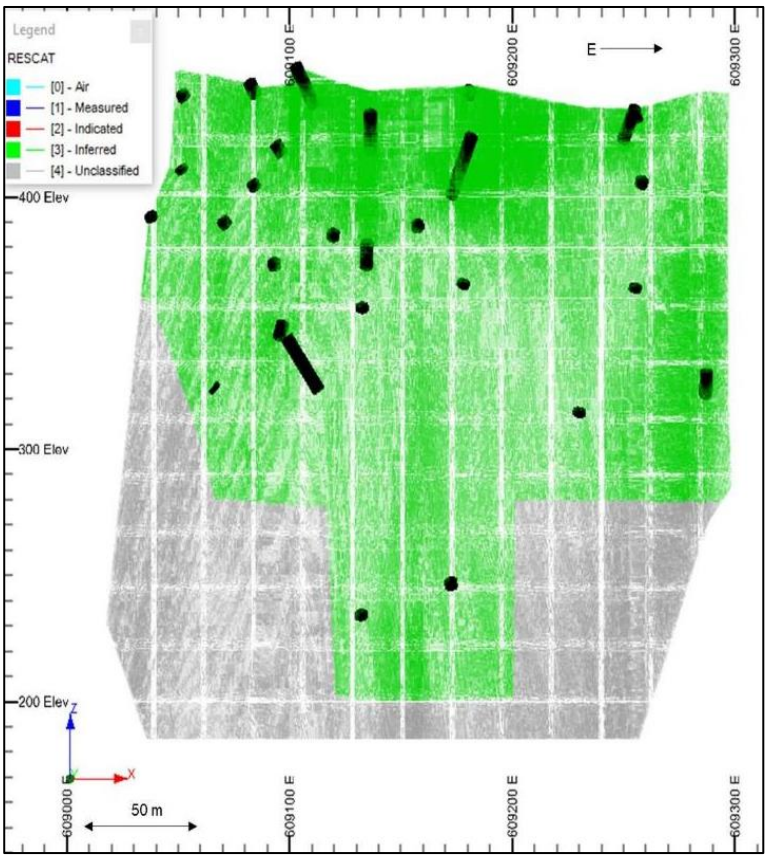

Figure 12 - Long section facing north showing the major mineral domain (MD10000) by resource classification

Approximately 25koz are currently not classified; these ounces are at depth in major domain (MD10000). With further drilling it may be possible that Mineral Resource conversion could occur, as grade and geological confidence is improved and confirmed.

Highway Zone Historical Resources

The maiden MRE completed under JORC 2012 principles and guidelines was reported 2 August 2023. No historic (pre-2023) resources are known for the Highway Zone as the shoot was recently discovered.

Table 7 - Highway Zone model on model comparison of the August 2023 to February 2024 estimates.

Deposit	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)	February 2024			August 2023			Change	
		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Ounces (koz)
Open pit	0.9	0.44	2.3	32	0.97	2.1	65	(0.53)	(33)
Underground	2	0.35	5.8	65	-	-	-	0.35	65
Total		**0.79**	**3.8**	**97**	**0.97**	**2.1**	**65**	**(0.18)**	**32**

The February 2024 model reports a decrease in tonnes, with an increase in grade and ounces. The variance is attributed to:

- Revised interpretation and cut-off grades for modelling fresh rock mineralisation, resulting in less volume and consequently tonnes, at higher grade;
- Two additional drillholes at depth (CBRCD0151 and CBDD0168) intersecting high-grade mineralisation 7.35m @ 9.5g/t Au and 6.2m @ 2.2g/t Au respectively;
- Reporting of underground resource in fresh rock; and
- Inclusion of higher-grade underground resources.

Long sections showing the February 2024 Reportable Resource for open pit and underground resources is shown in Figure 13 and Figure 14.

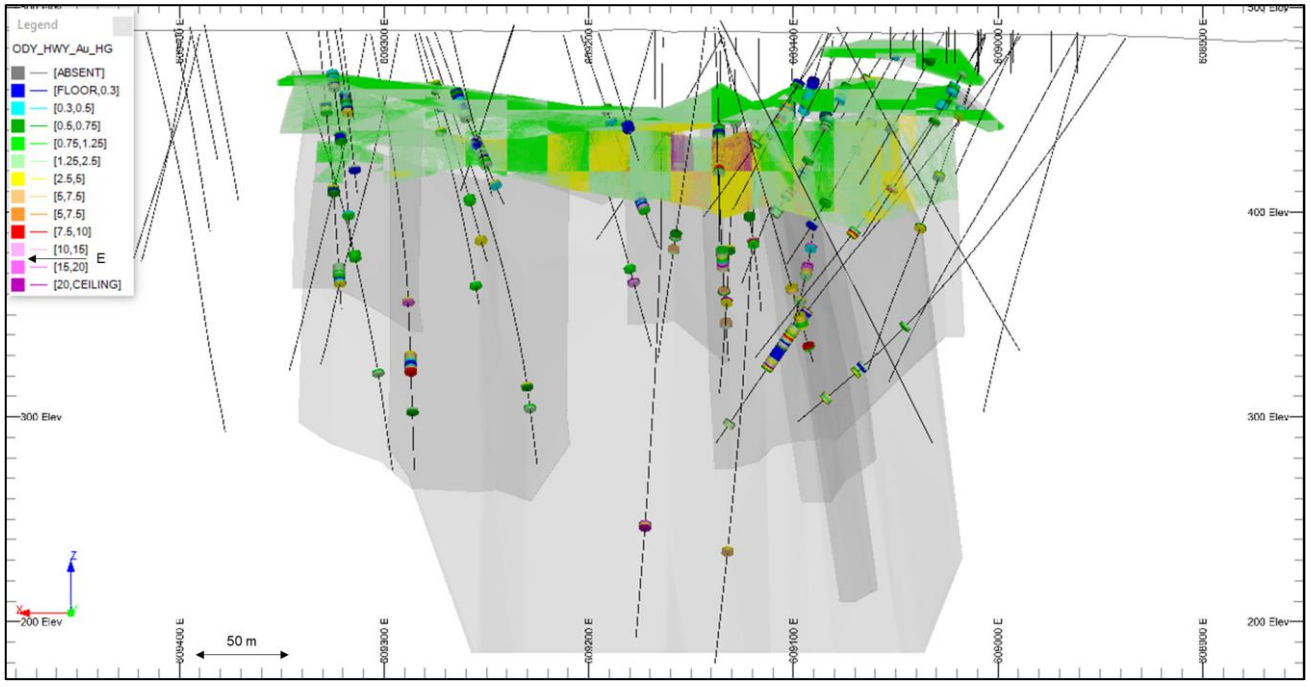

Figure 13 - Long section facing north showing open pit reportable resources for oxidised and transitional material at 0.9 g/t Au cut-off

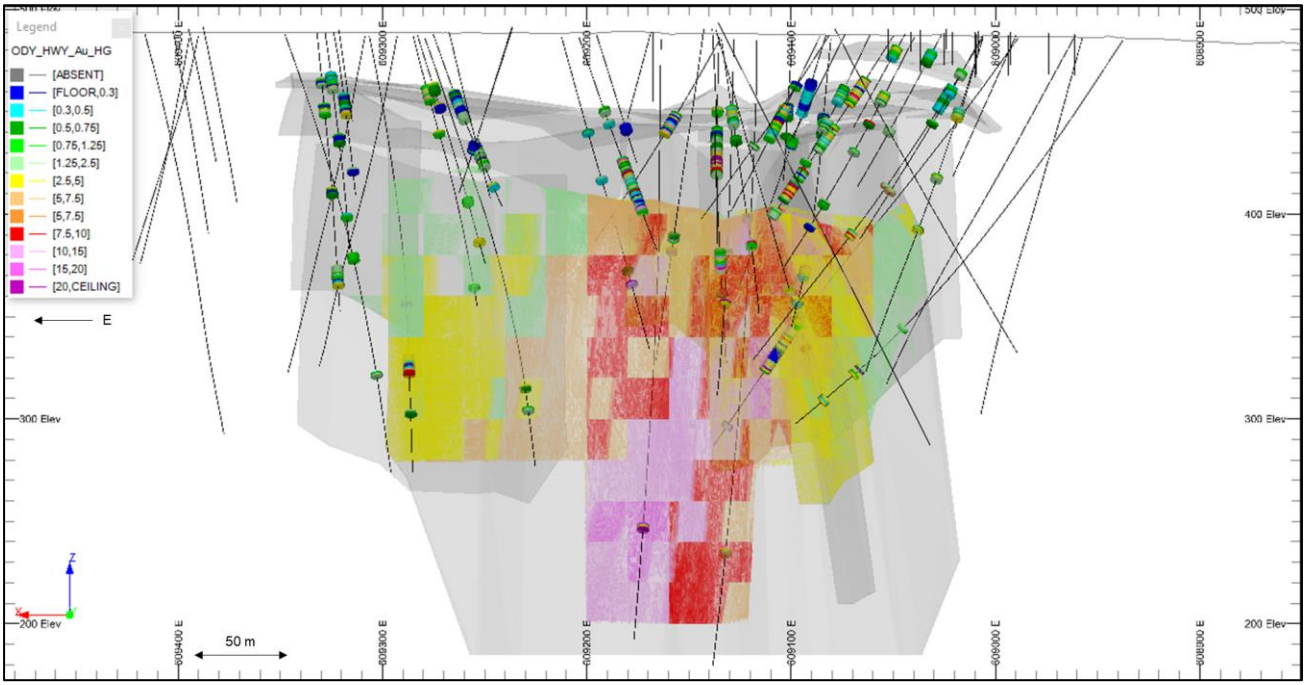

Figure 14 - Long section facing north showing underground reportable resources for fresh material at 2.0 g/t Au cut-off

Highway Zone Mining and Metallurgical Methods

For the Project the Competent Persons have made reasonable assumptions based on a desktop assessment of processing and recovery options to inform the determination of the volumes for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction based on an open pit and underground mining scenario. No rigorous application has been made (e.g. to establish stope designs). Portions of the deposit that do not have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction are not included in the resource estimate. Five processing plants with over 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity are located within the district, including the Westgold Bluebird plant 46-61km by road to the north and Westgold Tuckabianna Mill 70-84km by road to the south.

No specific metallurgical testwork has been completed on the Highway Zone shoot. As the Highway zone is the along strike extension of the Cable-Bollard mineralised system ultimate metallurgical is expected to be analogous to the previous Cable-Bollard testwork.

In 2015 Orway Mineral Consultants completed a review of testwork completed in September 2012 on oxide and fresh samples from the Cable, Laterite, Maybelle and Lucknow deposits. Total extraction was 94.7% to 99.3%. It was noted that the Cable West head grades were high and if average resources grade samples were submitted then it would be anticipated that the gold recovery would be lower and likely to be in the 96 to 98% range.

Highway Zone Risks & Opportunities

- Additional drilling may change the current modelled variography and interpretated high-grade plunge of the system.
- There is a significant contribution of metal related to very few drillholes at depth. Further drilling is required to de-risk this area.
- Volume of the mineralised domains may become narrower away from the current drillhole intersections.
- Narrow barren crosscutting pegmatite dykes will need to be modelled where they are more prolific.
- Review the current modelling criteria and assess whether a broader structure should be modelled with a high-grade sub-domain.

Highway Zone Project Ownership/Agreements

Resource	Tenement	Type	Ownership
Highway Zone (partial)	M20/527	Granted Mining Lease	80% ODY/20% Monument Mining
Highway Zone (partial)	E20/783	Granted Exploration License	80% ODY/20% Monument Mining

Native title has been extinguished for M20/527. Monument Mining retains a 1% NSR over Odyssey's share of production where Monument Mining retains a JV interest in the tenement. Monument Mining has the right to match processing terms offered by third parties on an equal or better basis. The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS).

Highway Zone Environmental Factors

Environment studies completed as part of an accepted mining proposal for the grant of the mining lease in 2014 addressed flora, fauna, waste rock characterisation, heritage, hydrology, and dewatering. Additional heritage surveys competed in 2021 did not identify any significant site within the resource areas.

Mining of the Highway Zone mineralisation will require an approximate 1.2km diversion of the Great Northern Highway (Figure 2) and optic fibre cables. Preliminary estimates of the cost of the diversion will not preclude future mining.

A "C" Class Reserve Common overlaps the Highway Zone. Reserves of "Common" are not afforded any protection under the Mining Act.

No threatened flora or threatened ecological communities or heritage sites have been identified on or around the mining project area. There is no reason to think that approvals for further development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.

Tuckanarra Project Resource Estimate by Deposit

Table 8 - Resource Estimate by Deposit

Deposit	Category	Mining Method	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)	CP
Bottle Dump	Indicated	Pit	0.15	3.4	17	1
	Inferred	Pit	0.76	2.2	54	
	Total		0.91	2.4	70	
Bollard	Indicated	Pit	0.15	1.9	9	2
	Inferred	Pit	0.53	2.2	37	
	Total		0.68	2.1	46	
Cable	Indicated	Pit	0.40	2.3	29	2
	Inferred	Pit	1.30	2.2	94	
	Total		1.69	2.3	123	
Highway Zone	Inferred	Pit	0.44	2.3	32	4
	Inferred	UG	0.35	5.8	65	
	Total		0.79	3.8	97	
Kohinoor	Inferred	Pit	0.16	2.4	12	3
	Inferred	UG	0.03	9.1	9	
	Total		0.19	3.5	22	
Lucknow	Inferred	Pit	0.22	1.3	9	2
Maybelle	Indicated	Pit	0.09	2.3	7	2
	Inferred	Pit	0.57	1.8	34	
	Total		0.66	1.9	41	
Grand Total			**5.14**	**2.5**	**407**	**5**

1 - Ian Glacken - Snowden Optiro
2 - Brian Wolfe - International Resource Solutions
3 - Andrew Bewsher – BMGS
4 – Matthew Walker and Justine Tracey - Snowden Optiro
5 - Matt Briggs – Odyssey
Totals may not add up due to rounding. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis. Pit resources reported above ~180m vertical below surface except Maybelle and Lucknow reported above 140m vertical below surface and Highway Zone reported for oxide and transitional only.

Table 9 - Tuckanarra Mineral Resource by Resource Category at varying cut-off grade.

Cut-off (g/t Au)	Indicated			Inferred			Total I&I		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)
0.5	1.10	2.0	69	5.71	2.1	382	6.81	2.1	451
0.9	0.79	2.4	62	4.52	2.4	354	5.32	2.4	417
1	0.72	2.6	60	4.18	2.6	344	4.90	2.6	404
1.5	0.49	3.3	51	2.79	3.2	289	3.28	3.2	340
2	0.36	3.8	44	1.89	3.9	239	2.25	3.9	283
3	0.21	4.7	32	1.00	5.3	169	1.21	5.2	201
4	0.11	5.9	21	0.58	6.6	123	0.69	6.5	144
5	0.06	7.1	13	0.36	8.0	91	0.42	7.8	105

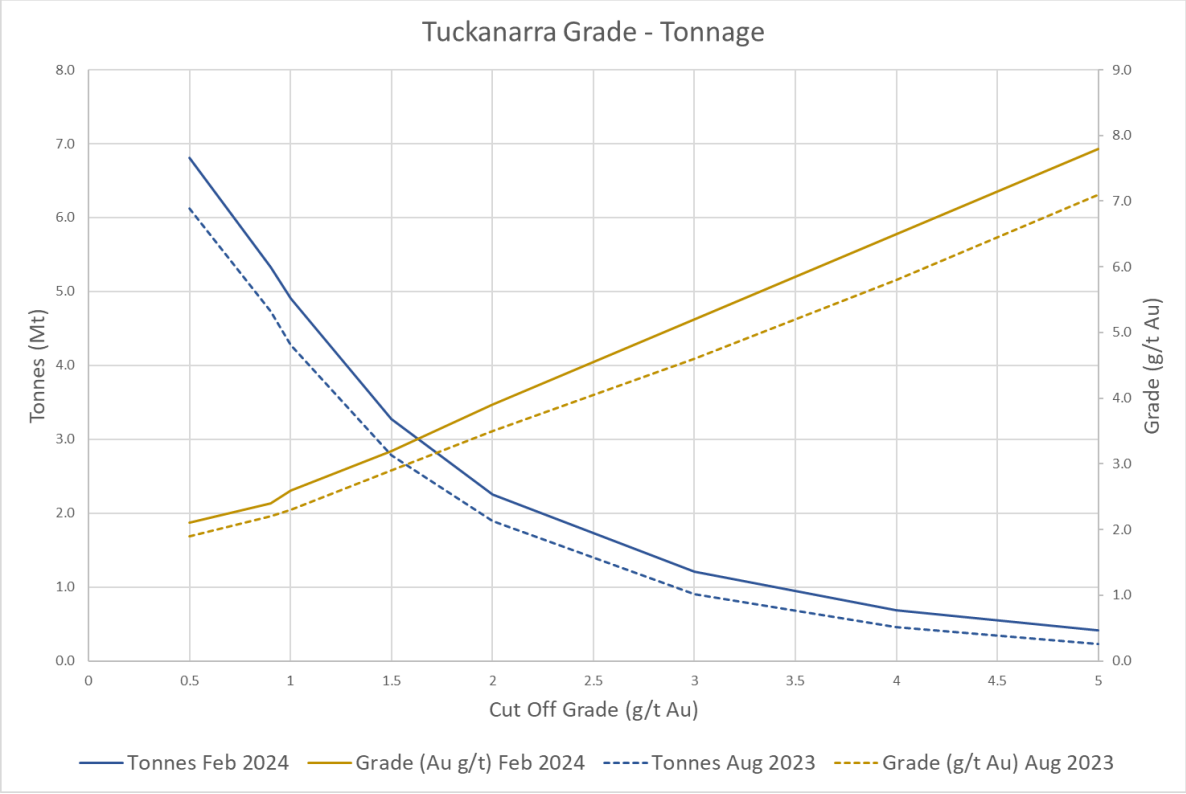

Figure 15 - Consolidated Grade Tonnage Graph for the Tuckanarra Project.

Tuckanarra Project Resource Change

Table 10 - Tuckanarra Gold Combined Project Resource comparison

Category	February 2024			August 2023			Change		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (oz)
Inferred	4.36	2.5	345,000	4.53	2.1	314,000	(0.17)	+0.4	+31,000
Indicated	0.79	2.4	62,000	0.79	2.4	62,000	-	+0.0	-
Total	**5.14**	**2.5**	**407,000**	**5.32**	**2.2**	**376,000**	**(0.18)**	**+0.3**	**+31,000**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding. Open pit resources are reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for material less than 140-180m below surface, except the Highway Zone which is reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for oxide and transitional material. Underground resources are reported above 2.0g/t Au cut-off for material more than 180m below surface or fresh rock. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis.

Future Work

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

- Targeting strike extensions to the structure in the oxide zone to add shallow mineralisation to support open pit evaluation;
- 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; and
- Sampling or historic tailings and low-grade stockpiles.

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

Relevant announcements

The announcements are available to view at https://odysseygold.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/.

Date	Announcement
8 Nov 2023	Drilling Intersects Highway Zone 80m Below Existing Resource
2 Aug 2023	Maiden Shallow Mineral Resource at Tuckanarra Gold Project
27 Nov 2020	Replacement Prospectus

Contributing Competent Persons

	Data/Geological Interpretation	Geological/Grade Domaining	Grade Estimation/Classification
Highway Zone	Matt Briggs	Matt Briggs	Matthew Walker and Justine Tracey

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Forward Looking Statements

Statements regarding plans with respect to Odyssey's projects 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.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for the Highway Zone deposit has been compiled by Mr Matthew Walker (AusIMM 316669) and Ms Justine Tracey (AusIMM 318313), Competent Persons who are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Walker and Ms Tracey are full-time employees of Snowden Optiro and engaged by Odyssey on a fee for service basis, independent of Odyssey and hold no shares in Odyssey. Mr Walker and Ms Tracey have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Walker and Ms Tracey consent 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 announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for the Bottle Dump, Kohinoor, Cable, Bollard, Maybelle and Anchor deposits is extracted from Odyssey's ASX announcement dated 2 August 2023 and entitled "Maiden Shallow Mineral Resource at Tuckanarra Gold Project", which is available to view at www.odysseygold.com.au and is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by the relevant Competent Persons', Messrs Ian Glacken, Andrew Bewsher, Brian Wolfe, and Matthew Briggs. The Company confirms that: (a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement; (b) all material assumptions included in the original announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed; and (c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented in this announcement have not been materially changed from the original announcement.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and consolidated Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Matthew Briggs, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Briggs is a non-executive Director and technical consultant to Odyssey and is a holder of shares, options, and performance rights in Odyssey. 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.

This ASX Announcement has been approved in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and authorised for release by the Board.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 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.*	• Sampling included in the resource estimate has been carried out using a combination of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) to produce HQ and NQ core • Sampling by Odyssey included RC drilling with cone split samples to 1m intervals. Diamond drill core (NQ and HQ) was cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for analysis. • While other sample methods are present in the area, such as soils, rock chips and RAB drilling, these have been excluded from the resource estimate due to likely downhole contamination, long sample lengths, lack of documentation of sampling methodology, and absence of QAQC/QAQC documentation.
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).*	• Odyssey diamond drilling was completed using an HQ or NQ drilling bit. RC holes were drilled with a ~5¼ inch face-sampling bit. • Odyssey diamond core was oriented with a reflex digital orientation tool. Historic diamond drilling was oriented however the method is not recorded. • While other drilling methods are present in the area, such as RAB drilling, these have been excluded from the resource estimate due to likely downhole contamination, long sample lengths, lack of documentation of sampling methodology, and absence of QAQC/QAQC documentation.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• For Odyssey RC drilling sample recovery and sample moisture content is visually estimated and recorded. 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. • For Odyssey diamond drilling, core was assessed for core recovery, and core loss noted. Core was metre marked by trained geologists and field technicians to core blocks inserted by the drill crews. Voids intersected were recorded and logged as voids or stopes. • Care is taken to record the entire core however in friable oxidised areas losses occur. • No material 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the interpreted strike of mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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. • No geotechnical logging is reported. Geotechnical inspections of open pits have been completed. • Logging is qualitative and quantitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Odyssey diamond drilling was completed using an HQ or NQ drilling bit for all holes. Core was cut in half with using a table saw or less commonly a brick saw for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured intervals. Intervals were a combination of 1m and geological boundaries. One side of the core was consistently sampled to ensure no bias was introduced during sampling. Half core samples were sent to Intertek Perth or Minanalytical/ALS Perth for preparation and assay. Core sample preparation for fire assay consisted of crushing the entire half core samples (up to 3kg) to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh and 25-50g charge fire assayed. • RC holes were drilled with a ~5¼ inch face-sampling bit where 1m samples were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter to form 2-3kg samples. Samples were sent to Intertek Perth or Minanalytical/ALS Perth for preparation and assay. Preparation for fire assay consisted of crushing the entire samples to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh and 50g charge fire assayed. All holes with reported assays from RC drilling comprised assays on the original 1m samples collected from the splitter except 4 RC spear composite samples. Two 4m composites and two 2m composites are included in the resource. These a spear samples of 2m or 4m intervals submitted for analysis. These are seen as very low impact on the resource due to the few samples affected compared to the total number of samples in the resource. • Photon assays was introduced in September 2021 to replace fire assay. RC and diamond samples for photon were crushed and split into a ~400g jar for photon assay. Field duplicates were not collected for diamond samples. • RC field duplicates were implemented in late 2022 targeting mineralised zones. A second split was collected from the rig mounted cone splitter at the target depth or mineralisation was observed in preceding samples. • All samples were submitted to Intertek Perth or 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• All samples were submitted to Intertek Perth or ALS/Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. • 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). • Both 25-50g fire assay and photon assay are appropriate for the resource. • Odyssey 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. XRF readings are not directly used in the resource estimate. • No geophysics was directly used in the generation of the resource estimate. • Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were typically inserted every 20 samples. • Sampling was carried out under the Odyssey protocols. Sampling was supervised by a geologist and/or trained field technician. Since 2022 rig inspections document chain markings of metre intervals, rig setup, splitter and cyclone cleanliness, consistency of sampling and adherence to company procedures. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches and monitored for performance. • A lab audit inspecting sample prep, photon, fire assay and wet lab was conducted by the Managing Director, a CP on the 23 of June 2022. No material issues were identified.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Qualified and experienced company geologists design and supervise the drilling programs. On going inspections by the CP lead to continued validation and improvement of the drilling, sampling and analytical procedures and data to confirm that adequate controls were in place to ensure the data quality is fit for purpose. This led to work being discarded or repeated, in particular density data. Approaches to sampling and documentation are improved through time. This validation process included multiple visits to site. • The nature of drilling included holes drilled close together or duplication of historic holes. No specific twin holes with identical methodology have been completed. • No assay data has been adjusted. • Multiple reviews and validation of historic data has been completed. This is typically checking against open file WAMEX reports and data files. The 27 November 2021 independent experts review outlines these in detail. On going internal validation has improved the robustness of the database.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Odyssey 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 Topcon Hyper VR GNSS with expected accuracy of +/- 0.03m horizontal and +/- 0.05m vertical relative to the base station. Data is captured in MGA94 Zone 50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling has been completed on a range of holes spacings typically 100m spaced lines to 40x40m. Drilling is on a spacing which is sufficient to generate a global resource estimate. Further drilling is required to confirm local grade continuity and volumes.
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.* • *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.*	• Drilling is designed to be perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation on a hole by hole or section by section basis. Odyssey drilling has typically achieved this. • Previous resource modelling work in other areas has highlighted grade bias in holes drilled down the mineralisation a potential risk of correlation between assay grade and drill direction. This assessment did not appear to differentiate samples on a geological or domain basis and compared BIF hosted mineralisation often drilled to the west, with quartz hosted mineralisation drilled to the East. The assessment did not appear to use declustered data. Further investigation will be required prior to the reporting of an ore reserve. Drilling since 2022 has been designed to avoid drilling down the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are collected by Odyssey field technicians or geologists under the supervision of Odyssey geologists and then delivered by Odyssey personnel or freighted via an independent freight provider. Site is always occupied during sample collection, and no samples were left at the Project during field breaks.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Numerous reviews of procedures and processes over the history of the Project. More recently these have been Darryl Mapleson of BMGS 2020, CSA 2021, and RSC 2022. Observations most often related to historic data. Where possible recommendations have been implemented. Issues with legacy data have resulted in densely drilled areas remaining in inferred resource category or exclusion from the resource estimate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.* • *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.*	<table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Type</th><th>Resource</th><th>Ownership</th></tr><tr><td>M20/527</td><td>Granted Mining Lease</td><td>Cable, Bollard, Maybelle, Lucknow, Anchor, Highway Zone (partial)</td><td>80% ODY/20% Monument Mining</td></tr><tr><td>E20/783</td><td>Granted Exploration License</td><td>Bottle Dump, Highway Zone (partial)</td><td>80% ODY/20% Monument Mining</td></tr></table> • Native title has been extinguished for M20/527 and M51/908 • Monument Mining retains a 1% NSR over ODY's share of production where Monument Mining retains a JV interest in the project. Monument Mining has a right to match processing terms offered by third parties on an equal or better basis. • The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• M51/906 and M51/908 are mining lease applications over E51/1806 and P51/2872. There is no reason to assume these will not be granted. • Open pit mining of the Highway Zone will require a minor realignment of the Great Northern Hwy and Telstra cable. Road relocations for mining are not uncommon in Western Australia. Underground mining would not be impacted by the presence of the road.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Exploration History Tuckanarra** 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 BIF 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 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:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No field work was carried out on the Tuckanarra Project post 2006-2011 2011 to 2015: 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 2014. 2015-2020 Monument mining Monument Mining (Monument) acquired the licenses from Phosphate Australia in 2014 to complement the company's existing Murchison gold assets at Burnakura. Monument has undertaken one program of resource definition drilling in 2015 for a total of 1,930m. This included 27 shallow RC holes for 1,613m and 4 diamond holes for 317m. The drilling targeted positions at Cable, Cable West, Bollard, Drogue and Maybelle Odyssey acquired the Project in late 2020.
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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>The area has five small open pits, one underground mine, and extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with mafic lithologies and Altered Ferruginous Transitional (AFT) and Altered Ferruginous Fresh (AFF) material which were originally banded iron formations. The magnetite content within the AFT/AFF's has been destroyed and predominantly altered to an assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact.

Where mineralised veins intersect major competency contrasts such as high magnesium basalt or AFT/AFF, veining becomes layer parallel resulting in larger deposits such as the Bollard and Cable deposits.

A number of styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including:
• Mineralised AFT and AFF material ± quartz veining (Cable East, Cable Central).
• Quartz veins ± altered ultramafic and basalts (Cable West, Highway, Lucknow, Maybelle, Maybelle North, Miners' Dream).
• Gold mineralisation within laterite (Anchor, Bollard, Cable).
• 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• No new exploration results are being included. A summary of drillhole information is included in the announcement. For Odyssey results see announcements listed.

<table><tr><th>Lithology</th><th>Regolith</th><th>Bulk density (t/m^3)</th></tr><tr><td>-</td><td>Laterite</td><td>2.12</td></tr><tr><td>Banded iron formation</td><td>Oxide
Transitional
Fresh</td><td>2.00
2.97
3.46</td></tr><tr><td>Mafic</td><td>Oxide
Transitional
Fresh</td><td>2.0
2.53
3.03</td></tr><tr><td>Quartz vein</td><td>Oxide
Transitional
Fresh</td><td>2.45
2.58
2.65</td></tr></table>
•
•</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No new Exploration Result intercepts are reported in this report. Figures include intercepts and grades previously reported. Refer to previous public announcements by the Company which can be accessed at https://odysseygold.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/ • No metal equivalent values are included in the resource.
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').*	• All intersections reported in previous reports are reported downhole lengths only. Most drill holes were drilled as close to orthogonal to the plane of the mineralized lodes as possible. • This will vary on an individual basis. It is noted that a few "discovery holes" at Highway have intersected the mineralisation at a low angle due to unknown geometry prior to intercepting and this has been accounted for.
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.*	• This report and previous announcements contain various maps, figures and sections in the body of the announcement text illustrating the sampling and estimation results in geological context.
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.*	• In the Competent Person's opinion, all material results have been reported in a balanced manner.
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 substantive exploration data is being reported.
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.*	• Further work will include drilling for depth and lateral extensions.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Highway Zone

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Database integrity</td><td>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.
Data validation procedures used.</td><td>Drillhole data was provided by Odyssey in .CSV and Datamine file format. Snowden Optiro conducted a high-level database review for suitability of the data to be used in the generation of the Highway Zone Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). No critical flaws were observed, and the data are of an acceptable quality relative to the stage of the project and classification of resources.
An exclusion drillhole database was generated for holes that were of lower quality/confidence and were located outside of the MRE project area.
The final database for the February 2024 Highway Zone MRE is listed below:
<table>
<tr><th>Hole type</th><th>Count</th><th>Metres</th><th>Percentage metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>Diamond Drill</td><td>1</td><td>357</td><td>4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reverse Circulation</td><td>71</td><td>8,217</td><td>92%</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC with diamond tail</td><td>1</td><td>339</td><td>4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>73</td><td>8,913</td><td>100%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Site visits</td><td>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.
If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</td><td>No site visits were undertaken by the Competent Persons, who are signing off on the Mineral Resource Estimate.
The geological team for Odyssey has assumed responsibility for database integrity and the geological interpretation for the Highway Zone deposit.
Snowden Optiro, in conjunction with the Odyssey team have reviewed the geological interpretation and mineralisation model for the Highway Zone.
The Competent Persons believes that sufficient understanding of the deposit is demonstrated by the supporting geological and structural model.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geological interpretation</td><td>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.
Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.
The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.
The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.
The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</td><td>The Highway Zone follows the same stratigraphical corridor as the Cable-Bollard trend (northwest of the deposit). Mineralisation is hosted by quartz veining and sulphide replacement of BIF as well as supergene enrichment. The majority of mineralisation is located further in the hanging wall, closely following a marker horizon known as “BIF3”.
High-grade shoots are inferred to be controlled by the intersection of the Cable-Bollard trend (northwest strike) and the Highway trend (northeast strike), which are broadly orthogonal to each other. From the supporting geological model and drill data, the high-grade shoot geometry is interpreted to be dipping between 70-80° towards 060°. However, further infill drilling will improve the resolution of this high-grade plunge.
The Odyssey geology team provided mineralisation wireframes for a single lateritic domain, two supergene zones, and eight mineralised lodes. This was supported by a lithological and weathering geology model.
A mined surface, waste dump surface and pre-mined topographic surface were provided to facilitate correct block model coding.
There is no depletion of the Highway Zone deposit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or</td><td>The Highway Zone deposit strikes broadly east-west for 350 m and is folded around a northeast/southwest orientated hinge. Therefore, mineralisation is steeply dipping 80-85° towards the southeast or southwest, depending on the fold limb extending down-dip for 250 m. The deepest drill intercept is 50 m above this lower RL.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</td><td>• Mineralised domains are modelled as a series of BIF parallel domains with variable widths ranging between 0.50-15.0 m.
• Minor lateritic and supergene domains are modelled over the top of the sub-vertical mineralised domains through the oxidised horizon.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</td><td>• Snowden Optiro coded the Highway Zone MRE drillhole database by mineralisation domains, lithology, and weathering to conduct an exploratory data review.
• Statistical reviews were conducted using Snowden Supervisor v8.15 and Datamine Studio RM Pro Version 1.13.202.0.
• ≥96% of mineralised sample intervals ranged from 0.89 m-1.06 m, comprising both RC and diamond drillhole samples. Drillholes were composited to 1 m with no residuals discarded.
• Boundary analysis was conducted on the material domain (MINDOM 10000). Hard boundaries have been maintained between all weathering domains. Support for this is outlined below:
  ○ Differing geological modelling criteria used between the oxidised/transitional and fresh horizons (using a lower grade cut-off of 0.3 g/t and 2.0 g/t Au respectively).
  ○ Mitigate against the risk that high-grades will be interpolated up-dip into the wider transitional and oxidised sections of the mineralised domain.
• A top-cut review was completed on coded and composited drillholes. The following top-cuts were determined:
<table>
<tr><td>Subdomain of the mineralised domain</td><td>mineralised domain description</td><td>Cut grade (g/t Au)</td></tr>
<tr><td>10200</td><td>Transitional zone of mindom 10000</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>10300</td><td>Fresh zone of mindom 10000</td><td>45</td></tr>
<tr><td>12000</td><td>no sub-domaining by weathering required</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>15000</td><td>no sub-domaining by weathering required</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>80000</td><td>no sub-domaining by weathering required</td><td>10</td></tr>
</table>
• Variogram modelling was conducted on grouped domains using normal scores transformed data. Experimental variograms were fitted with a multi-structure spherical models and back transformed on export. Rotations were locally rotated to honour the fold geometry (thus creating further sub-domains based on orientation where required). The variogram rotations, structures and weights are listed below:
<table>
<tr><th>MINDOM group</th><th colspan="2">Orientation</th><th colspan="2">Datamine rotation ZXZ (X=1)</th><th colspan="2">Directions</th><th>Nugget effect</th><th>Sill 1</th><th>Range 1 (m)</th><th>Sill 2</th><th>Range 2 (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Vertical (dir 1)</td><td>Horizontal</td><td>000->240</td><td>Angle 1</td><td>30</td><td>Major</td><td>-059->077</td><td rowspan="3">0.39</td><td rowspan="3">0.25</td><td>25</td><td rowspan="3">0.36</td><td>150</td></tr>
<tr><td>Across Strike</td><td>080->330</td><td>Angle 2</td><td>100</td><td>Semi major</td><td>-029->234</td><td>30</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dip plane</td><td>-059->077</td><td>Angle 3</td><td>-60</td><td>Minor</td><td>010->330</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Vertical (dir 2)</td><td>Horizontal</td><td>000->310</td><td>Angle 1</td><td>-140</td><td>Major</td><td>059->327</td><td rowspan="3">0.39</td><td rowspan="3">0.25</td><td>25</td><td rowspan="3">0.36</td><td>150</td></tr>
<tr><td>Across Strike</td><td>-080->220</td><td>Angle 2</td><td>80</td><td>Semi major</td><td>-029->304</td><td>30</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dip plane</td><td>059->327</td><td>Angle 3</td><td>60</td><td>Minor</td><td>010->220</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flat</td><td>Horizontal</td><td>000->305</td><td>Angle 1</td><td>0</td><td>Major</td><td>000->305</td><td>0.51</td><td>0.30</td><td>48</td><td>0.19</td><td>80</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
		<table><tr><td></td><td>Across Strike</td><td>000->035</td><td>Angle 2</td><td>0</td><td>Semi major</td><td>000->035</td><td></td><td></td><td>35</td><td></td><td>77</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Dip plane</td><td>000->305</td><td>Angle 3</td><td>-145</td><td>Minor</td><td>-090->000</td><td></td><td></td><td>15</td><td></td><td>30</td></tr></table>
		• Kriging neighbourhood analysis was conducted on MINDOM 10000 and the grouped flat lying mineralisation. A block size of 20 m(X) by 5 m(Y) by 20 m(Z) was chosen for the sub-vertical domains, with 20 m(X) by 20 m(Y) by 5 m(Z) used for the flat lying mineralisation. Sub-blocking was permitted to 0.5 m in all directions to facilitate a high-resolution volume fill. The two models were estimated separately and combined post estimate.
		• Estimation of a single variable (gold) was conducted using Ordinary Kriging using an expanding search strategy. The first pass was set at the range of the modelled variograms, using 6-12 samples and a max key applied by hole identifier at four samples. The second pass used an expanded search ranges at 1.5 times the modelled continuity, with the same sample neighbourhood parameters. The final pass utilised three times the search ranges, and reduced sample pairs at 3-9.
		• Snowden Optiro have utilised the outlier functionality in Datamine's Studio RM software on certain domains with a final gold grade derived from either Ordinary Kriging on top-cut data or Ordinary Kriging utilising the yield limiting strategy. The domains using this approach and methodology is detailed below:
		  ○ *Estimation domain 10201*: Ordinary Kriging estimate using a grade limiting approach on non-top-cut gold data. High-grade data was limited to 20 m from the sample centre (a single parent block size). Parent blocks greater than this range used a capped sample grade of 10 g/t Au.
		  ○ *Estimation domain 10301:* Ordinary Kriging estimate using a grade limiting approach on non-top-cut gold data. High-grade data was limited to 20 m from the sample centre (a single parent block size). Parent blocks greater than this range used a capped sample grade of 25 g/t Au.
		  ○ *Estimation domain 80000:* Ordinary Kriging estimate using a grade limiting approach on non-top-cut gold data. High-grade data was limited to 20 m from the sample centre (a single parent block size). Parent blocks greater than this range excluded the high-grade sample (deemed an extreme outlier).
		• Check estimates were conducted in parallel using Ordinary Kriging on the top-cut gold data. The grade limiting methodology is a superior process of locally controlling very high-grade samples, reducing the potential of grade smearing in low data density areas.
		• Validation of the estimates were not limited to:
		  ○ Locally – visual comparison of drillholes and estimated model blocks on section, in plan and in three dimensions.
		  ○ Globally – whole-of-domain analyses which compare, per domain or group of domains, the volume weighted model grades and the top-cut and declustered sample grades.
		  ○ Regionally – swath plots were generated, which compare model slices and drillhole slices, per domain, along X, Y Z.
		  ○ The top-cut composite, declustered mean and block model estimates were then compared. The difference between the equal weighted mean, block model and declustered grades was validated on a sub-domain and domain basis.

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been quoted using a lower cut-off grade of 0.9 g/t Au, for oxide and transitional material and >2.0 g/t Au for fresh rock. • The 0.9 g/t Au lower cut-off is in line with the assumption of extraction of material using open pit mining methodology, and 2.0 g/t cut with the assumption of underground extraction.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported assuming viable open pit mining or underground mining methodologies. • Mining will be through open pit mining and/or underground mining methods. 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity has been constructed in the region. The cut of grade used considers the cost of hauling and processing of mineralisation at locations.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Two generations of metallurgical testwork were completed by Phosphate Australia for a number for the deposits. Additional test work would be required as part of a prefeasibility.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>• Odyssey believe that there are no significant environmental factors which would prevent the eventual extraction of gold from the Highway Zone Project. Environmental surveys and assessments will form a part of future Pre-Feasibility.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences</td><td>• Bulk density measurements have been determined from the immersion/Archimedean method on diamond core of two holes from the Highway Zone. This data was amalgamated into the broader bulk density data set for Cable-Bollard-Highway Zone trend.
• Density has been assigned based on mineralisation domain, lithology, and material type (weathering zone).
• Bulk density measurements for the Highway Zone deposit are listed in the below table.
<table>
<tr><th>Project</th><th>Lithology</th><th>Regolith</th><th>Bulk density t/m^3</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Highway Zone</td><td>-</td><td>Laterite</td><td>2.12</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">BIF</td><td>Oxide</td><td>2.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>3.46</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Mafic</td><td>Oxide</td><td>2.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.53</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>3.03</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quartz vein</td><td>Oxide</td><td>2.45</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Transitional</td><td>2.58</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.65</td></tr>
</table>
• Bulk density data was reviewed against previous August 2023 MRE for Highway Zone and adjacent deposits in stratigraphical settings.
• Adequate QC is demonstrated in Odysseys bulk density sampling procedures via the use of calibrated scales.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.
• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).
• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</td><td>• Snowden Optiro have classified the Highway Zone deposit as an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 (the JORC Code).
• The criteria for Inferred Resources is outlined below:
o Drill spacing generally below 80 m and broadly not exceeding 100 m
o Geological continuity is demonstrated
o Kriging variance broadly below 0.5
o Parent block estimated via pass 1 or pass 2 unless continuity of classification was required.
• The Mineral Resource classification and results appropriately reflect the Competent Persons' view of the deposit and the current level of risk associated with the Project.
• 98% metal is derived from a gold grade estimated in pass one or two.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</td><td>• No external audits have been conducted on the Mineral Resource estimate.
• Internal (Snowden Optiro) and external (Odyssey) peer reviews were conducted in the generation of the Highway Zone Mineral Resource Estimate.
• Specifically covering; data coding, top cut /high-grade sample strategy, variogram, block size and search strategy, estimation method, classification and final resource reporting.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</td><td>• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative</td><td>• The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade and in the Competent Persons' view that this Mineral Resource estimate is appropriate to the style of the deposit and proposed mining methodologies.
• Previous mining has been conducted at the Cable-Bollard deposit, of which Highway Zone is considered an extension.
• The relative accuracy and confidence of the Mineral Resource Estimate for Highway Zone has been adequately captured in the classification applied (no resources beyond an Inferred category). Snowden Optiro are of the opinion that Odyssey have demonstrated sufficient due diligence has been undertaken in the construction of the mineralisation and geological model.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
°	degrees
Au	gold
g/t	grams per tonne
km	kilometres
KNA	kriging neighbourhood analysis
koz	thousand ounces
kt	thousand tonnes
m	metres
m^3	cubic metres
MRE	Mineral Resource estimate
Mt	million tonnes

Abbreviation	Description
Mtpa	million tonnes per annum
Odyssey	Odyssey Gold Limited
oz	ounce(s)
ppm	parts per million
QAQC	quality assurance and quality control
RAB	rotary air blast
RC	reverse circulation
RPEEE	reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction
t	tonne(s)
t/m^3	tonnes per cubic metre

[i] See ASX Announcement 8 November 2023
[ii] See ASX Announcement 15 June 2022
[iii] See ASX Announcement 1 September 2022