

Excellent Drill Results Extend Emerging High-Grade Shoot at Bollard

Odyssey Gold (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to advise that diamond drilling beneath the historic Bollard open pit has intersected the target position approximately 135m down plunge of previous drilling and approximately 120m below the existing Mineral Resource Estimate.

High grade results for Bollard hole TCKRCD0096 include:

- **7.65m @ 11.8g/t Au from 354.5m** including 2.1m @ 38.7g/t Au from 356m (Bollard mineralisation); and
- **3.7m @ 8.3g/t Au from 308.5m** including 1.95m @ 15g/t Au from 309.25m (footwall).

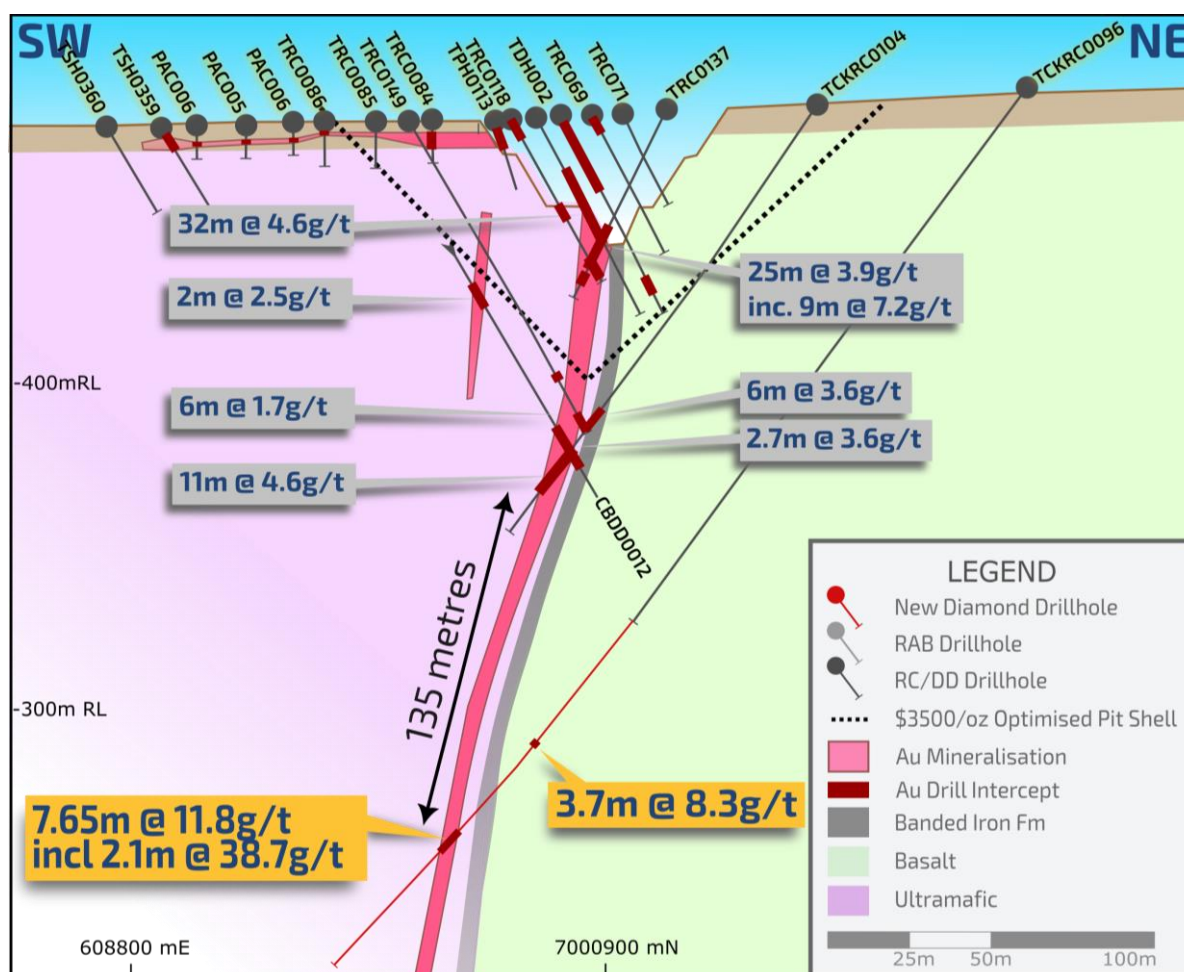


Figure 1 - Bollard Pit cross section with recent results in TCKRCD0096 highlighted in yellow.

The recently completed diamond drilling campaign at Odyssey's Tuckanarra Project ("Project") includes five holes; a diamond tail extending a reverse circulation ("RC") hole at Bollard, and four holes at the Highway Zone.

Hole TCKRD0096 is the first hole targeting the deeper potential for high grade underground mineralisation beneath Bollard and the results from such a substantial step out are very encouraging validation.

The steeply plunging shoot is open along strike and down plunge.

Odyssey Director, Matt Syme, said:

"This result is another demonstration that targeted drilling utilising our robust geological model for the Tuckanarra Project has the potential to add material resources. A substantial step off down dip has intersected the mineralisation right where targeted, with widths and grade suitable to potentially grow our underground resources.

These high-grade results at Bollard are only 300m from the 97koz resource at the Highway Zone where we have also recently drilled to grow the underground resources on the Project.

There is plenty of exploration left to do at Tuckanarra and the addition of underground resources will add to our already significant shallow oxide resources located right in the heart of the Murchison gold district."

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BOLLARD EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Bollard open pit ("Bollard Pit" or "Bollard") falls within mining lease M20/527. The deposit was previously mined in 1992-1993 with approximately 191kt @ 2.7g/t for 16.8koz mined from laterite and oxide to a depth of 30m.

Bollard currently has a shallow open pit indicated and inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 0.68Mt @ 2.4g/t Au for 46koz (Table 3).

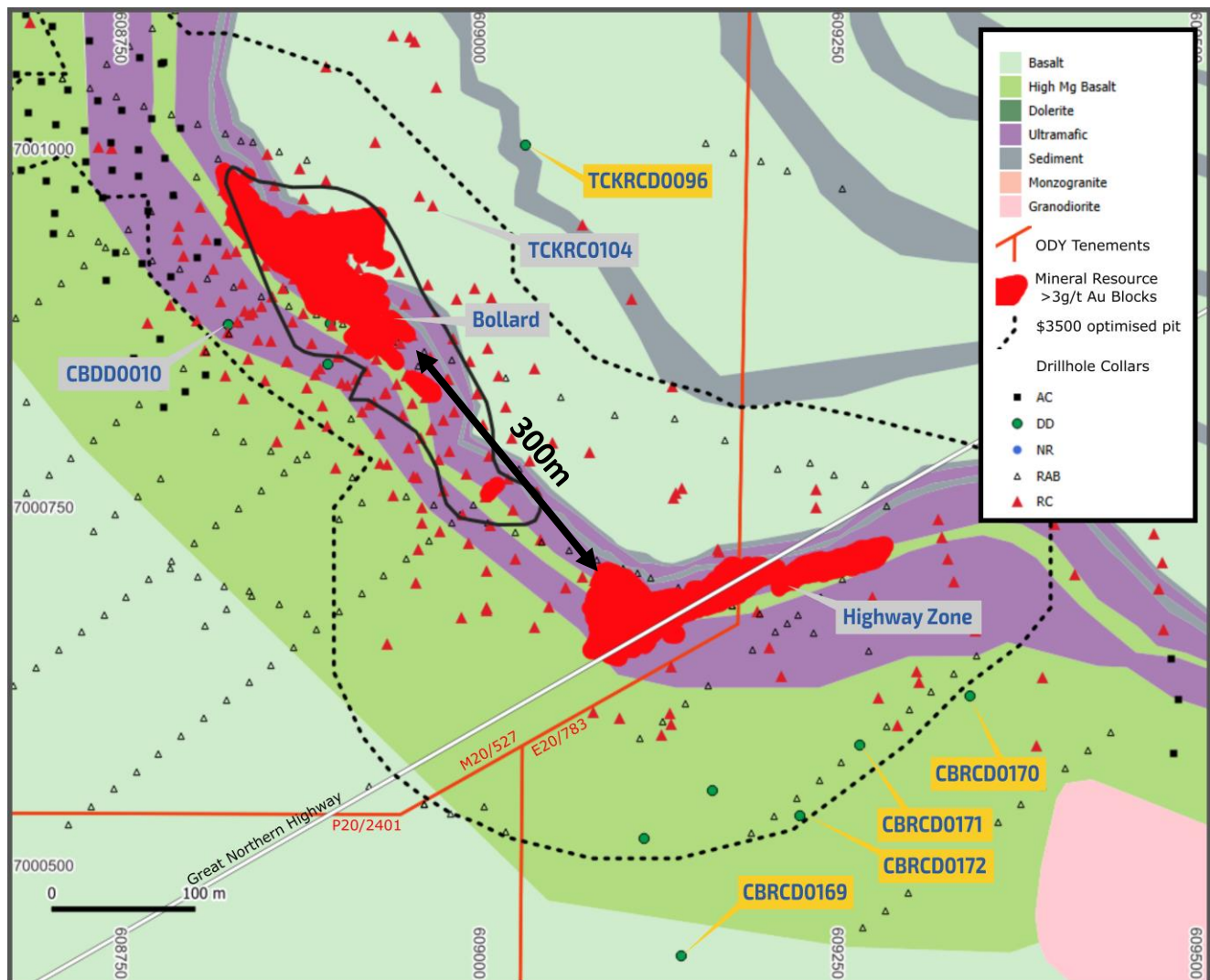


Figure 2 - Bollard collar map illustrating the proximity of >3g/t Au resource blocks at Bollard and the Highway Zone

The oxide and laterite mineralisation at Bollard is extensively drilled with 148 RC and diamond drillholes completed on a 20m x 10m RC completed prior to mining in 1992-1993. Drilling prior to Odyssey acquiring the Project was limited to less than 140m vertically below surface.

More recently Odyssey completed RC drilling on 60-80m line spacing intersecting mineralisation in fresh rock. This drilling included results of 11m @ 4.6g/t Au, including 4m @ 8.6g/t Au (TCKRC0104), and 12m @ 4.7g/t Au, including 5.5m @ 8.3g/t Au (CBDD0010). These are widths and grades highlighting the potential for underground mining if sufficient additional resources are defined.

Mineralisation is quartz veins with visible gold, galena or pyrrhotite and infrequent trace chalcopyrite. There is a strong correlation between galena and high-grade mineralisation. Quartz veins are hosted

in high magnesium basalts, ultramafic and banded iron formation ("BIF"). Within the BIF gold is also associated with sulphide veining and sulphide replacement of iron rich beds.

The gold mineralisation occurs in steeply west dipping structures. These are parallel to the boundary between high magnesium/ultramafic and tholeiitic basalt in the footwall. Bollard is one of several high grade shoots along the 1.8km high grade trend that have a similar geological character.

A high-grade shoot occurs at Bollard where East-West structure intersects the Cable-Bollard Highway Trend. The intersection is interpreted to have a steep dip however there is limited previous drilling to confirm this.

BOLLARD RESULTS

TCKRCD0096 is a diamond tail extension of a previously drilled 250m RC hole to a total depth of 419.4m. The hole was drilled from the footwall (northern side) of the Bollard Pit on M20/527.

The diamond tail successfully intersected gold mineralisation at the target depth with a result of **7.65m @ 11.8g/t Au from 354.5m including 2.1m @ 38.7g/t Au** from 356m in the target position. As typical with Cable West vein style mineralisation the interval is a massive laminated and breccia quartz vein with significant visible gold with galena and pyrite and minor chalcopyrite (see Figure 3).



Figure 3 - TCKRCD0096 353.25m to 362.15m core photos showing vein style mineralisation

The true width of mineralisation is 40-50% of the downhole width due to the drillhole being drilled from the footwall.

The intersection is approximately 135m below previous drilling and approximately 120m below the August 2023 Bollard Mineral Resource Estimate.

An additional result of **3.7m @ 8.3g/t Au from 308.5m including 1.95m @ 15g/t Au** from 309.25m was returned from mineralisation intersected higher in the hole in the footwall tholeiitic basalt. Mineralisation is infrequently intersected in the footwall and is poorly understood. Veining within this interval dips shallowly south or to the west.

Previous metallurgical testwork has shown Cable West vein style mineralisation in fresh rock to be very high recovery with 99.3% total recovery (75.8% gravity, 23.6% leach). Metallurgical testwork has not yet been completed on high sulphide samples at Bollard.

FUTURE WORK

The Bollard high grade shoot is only 300m from the Highway high grade shoot. Successful additions to underground resources may see infrastructure and capital development shared between the two deposits.

Structural analysis of the diamond core is continuing. Downhole EM completed on TCKRCD0096 is being processed by the consultant geophysicists. Future work including drilling will follow updated geological modelling and targeting based on this analysis.

Assay results for the recent Highway Zone RC and diamond drill program are expected over the next two weeks.

ABOUT ODYSSEY GOLD

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Gold Project is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 4). The Murchison Goldfields are host to a +35Moz gold endowment (historic production plus current resources) with 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity within 120km of the Project. The Project straddles the Great Northern Highway approximately 40km north of Cue and 680km north-northeast of Perth.

The Project currently has an indicated and inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 5.14Mt @ 2.5g/t Au for 407koz of gold. This includes a high-grade subset of 2.25Mt @ 3.9g/t for 283koz of gold above a 2.0g/t Au cut off. Approximately 4.2Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 311koz is on granted mining leases.

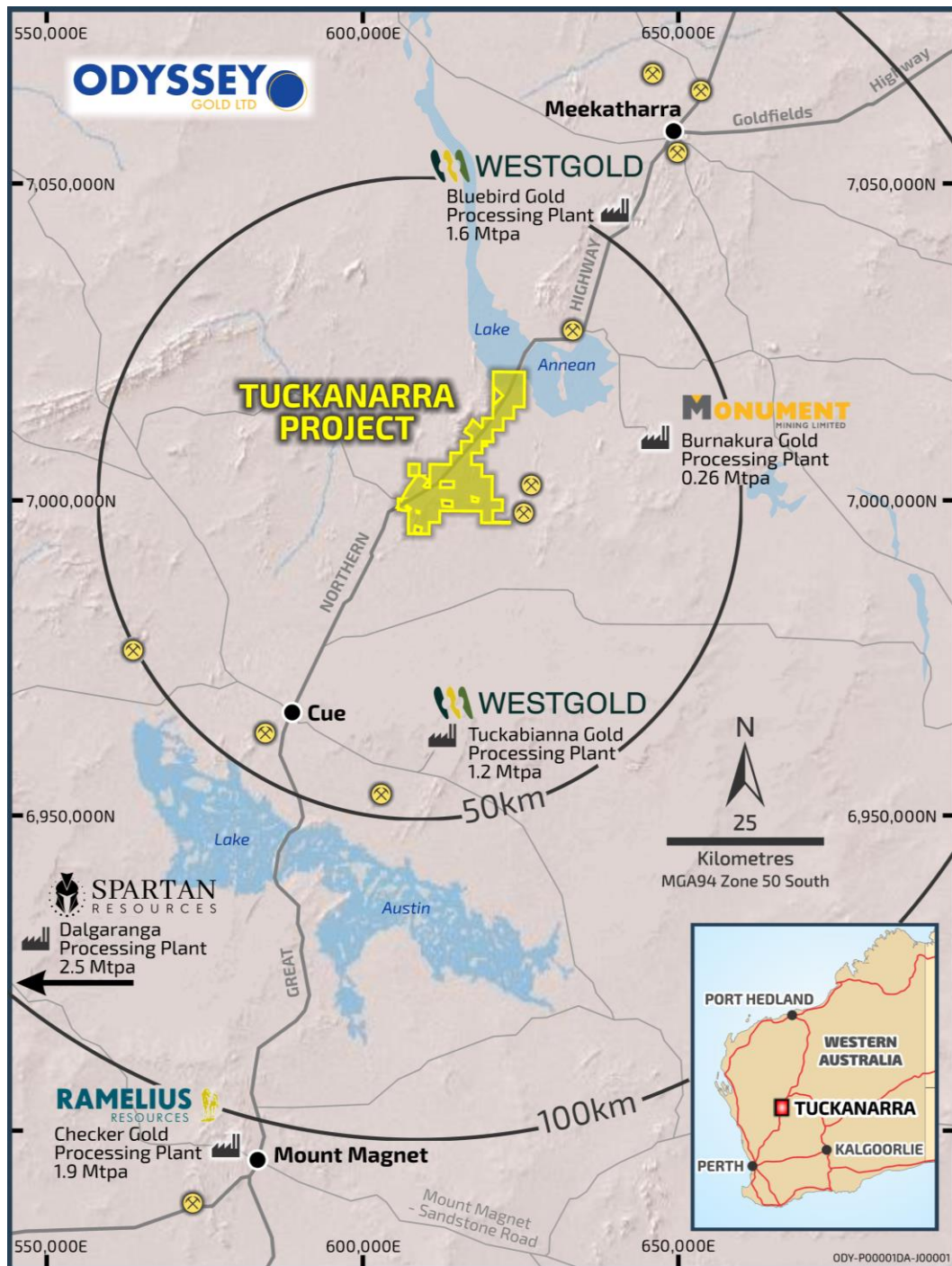


Figure 4 - Odyssey Gold is located in the heart of the Murchison Gold District surrounded by 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity.

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 Exploration Results 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.

The information in this announcement that relates to all other Exploration Results is extracted from announcements dated 27 November 2020, 20 January 2022, 15 June 2022, 23 June 2022, 4 August 2022, 1 September 2022, 8 November 2022, 21 November 2022, 28 November 2022, 8 December 2022, 15 December 2022, 9 March 2023, 8 November 2023, 15 February 2024, and 12 March 2024 respectively, which are available to view at www.odysseygold.com.au and is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by the relevant Competent Person, Mr Matthew Briggs.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is extracted from the announcements dated 15 February 2024 and entitled 'Odyssey Increases Mineral Resources to 407koz at 2.5g/t Au' respectively, 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 Matthew Walker, Matthew Briggs and Ms Justine Tracey.

The Company confirms that: (a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements; (b) all material assumptions included in the original announcements 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 announcements.

This ASX Announcement has been approved in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and authorised for release by Matt Syme, Director of the Company.

References

ASX Announcement 27 November 2020 - Replacement Prospectus
ASX Announcement 20 January 2022 - High-Grade Results Continue at Cable-Bollard
ASX Announcement 23 June 2022 - Further High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected
ASX Announcement 2 August 2023 - Maiden Shallow Mineral Resource at Tuckanarra Gold Project
ASX Announcement 15 February 2024 - Odyssey Increases Mineral Resources to 407koz at 2.5g/t Au
ASX Announcement 27 August 2024 - Drilling and Geophysics Programs at Compelling Tuckanarra Targets
ASX Announcement 30 October 2024 - Drilling Successfully Intersecting Geophysical Targets

Table 1 - November 2024 Bollard Diamond Drilling Collars

| Hole ID | East | North | RL | Dip | Azimuth | RC Precollar | Length |
|------------|--------|---------|-----|-----|---------|--------------|--------|
| TCKRCD0096 | 609037 | 7001010 | 501 | -56 | 233 | 250.4 | 419.4 |

MGA94 Zone 50 Grid. Collar coordinates are preliminary and sourced via handheld GPS measurements.

Table 2 - November 2024 Bollard Significant Results

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Au (g/t) | Comment |
|------------|----------|--------|--------------|----------|------------------|
| TCKRCD0096 | 308.5 | 312.2 | 3.7 | 8.3 | Bollard Footwall |
| including | 309.25 | 311.2 | 1.95 | 15.0 | |
| TCKRCD0096 | 354.5 | 362.15 | 7.65 | 11.8 | Bollard |
| including | 356 | 358.1 | 2.1 | 38.7 | |

APPENDIX 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

APPENDIX 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Sampling techniques | <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> | <p>Diamond holes drilled by Terra Drilling.</p> <p>NQ diameter core was collected after the RC precollars (250.4m) were completed. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was selectively cut lengthways, producing a 1-3kg half core sample (minimum 0.2 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre). The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>1m intervals are routinely spot scanned with a portable XRF, this is initially used to identify the footwall tholeiitic basalt.</p> <p>Intervals are classified by semi-supervised machine learning using a training database and generally a random forest algorithm. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements are generally taken for each 1m interval.</p> <p>Downhole transient electromagnetics (DHTEM) survey was conducted on each hole by Southern Geoscience. EM surveying is not used to quantitatively define mineralisation.</p> <p>Bulk density measurements were collected.</p> |
| | <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> | <p>Drill core intervals were selectively sampled based on observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. Sampling was carried out under Odyssey Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard practice. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below.</p> <p>Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist. Based on previous analysis the collection of NQ core should provide appropriate sample representivity.</p> <p>Reading of standards are collected as part of the XRF reading routine.</p> <p>Visual observations may not be quantitative and should be regarded as qualitative at low levels.</p> <p>Quality checks are conducted by SGC.</p> |
| | <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> | <p>Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, or sulphide replacement of iron rich sediments. Sediments proximal to quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation are often sulphide replaced but do not necessarily contain gold mineralisation of interest. The pyrrhotite and sulphide are amenable to detection by electrical techniques. Previous downhole EM surveys are Cable, Bottle Dump and the Highway Zone have defined conductors coincident with, or adjacent to gold mineralisation. Visual observations of trace amounts of minerals in core are qualitative. Sulphide may predate mineralisation, be contemporaneous or be remobilized post mineralisation</p> <p>The presence of these indicators or gold assay grades above 0.5g/t are used to report mineralisation. Bollard is a broad zone of mineralisation. To avoid including more than 2m of below 0.5g/t Au the intervals of mineralisation are subdivided.</p> |
| | <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> | <p>Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was selectively cut lengthways, producing a 1-3kg half core sample (minimum 0.2 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre).</p> |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| Drilling techniques | <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> | <p>Diamond drilling has been undertaken by Terra Drilling diamond rig 6. Downhole surveys are recorded using an Axis Champ North Seeking Gyro tool.</p> <p>RC precollars have been drilled by Strike Drilling from surface down to between 130m and 246m. Standard NQ diameter core is collected to the end of hole.</p> <p>TCKRCD0096 is a Diamond core extension of TCKRC0096 RC hole which was previously reported in ODY's ASX announcement dated November 2 2021. Drill core is oriented using an Axis Champ Ori tool</p> |
| Drill sample recovery | <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> | <p>DD: Core was metre marked by trained geologists and field technicians to core blocks inserted by the drill crews. Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%. Intervals of lost core that impact mineralised intervals are noted in the results table. Intervals of lost core and core recovery are recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered are verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor.</p> <p>No relationship between recovery and grade have been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken.</p> |
| | <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> | Core recovery was typically 100% and no extra measures were needed to maximise recovery. |
| | <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> | No relationship between recovery and grade have been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken. |
| Logging | <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> | All drill core is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future Mineral Resource Estimation. |
| | <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> | <p>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. Core and chip trays are digitally photographed. Chip trays and core are routinely scanned with pXRF.</p> <p>Machine learning is routinely used to classify rock types and is incorporated into the interpretation of geological domains.</p> <p>Logging is qualitative and quantitative.</p> |
| | <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i> | All holes are logged in full. |
| Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation | <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> | Diamond core was cut by a Block Saw Clipper BBL. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining 1/2 replaced in the original core tray and stored on site for future mineral resource and metallurgical analyses. |
| | <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> | Diamond drill core samples are being reported. |
| | <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> | <p>Diamond half core were submitted to ALS Laboratory, Canning Vale where the sample is 'fine crushed' to 90% <3.15mm and a 500g 'crush split' sample collected for Photon Assay. The sub-sampling technique is currently appropriate.</p> <p>The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All photon tubs are retained in secure storage.</p> |
| | <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i> | Sampling is supervised by a geologist and sample recovery noted. A checklist to ensure ongoing checking for sample quality and to avoid contamination has been implemented. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------|---|------------|-----|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|--------|--|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------|-----|---------|-----|----------|---|---------------------|-------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> | Samples are inspected for contamination. A consistent side of the half core is selected. No duplicates are reported. Consistently recovering 100% of mineralised intervals gives confidence that the intervals are representative. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> | Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation. Once a meaningful population of samples is collected per sample domain an assessment will be made of the appropriate weight and number of samples to allow the classification of mineral resources. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quality of assay data and laboratory tests | <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> | All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Canning Vale where a 500g sample was analysed by Photon Assay for gold. The Photon Assay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. Assay technique is considered to be total. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> | <table><tr><td>Planning/Supervision</td><td>Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd (SGC)</td></tr><tr><td>Contractor</td><td>SGC</td></tr><tr><td>Survey Configuration</td><td>Downhole TEM (DHTEM)</td></tr><tr><td>Survey Dates</td><td>November 2024</td></tr><tr><td>TX Loop Size</td><td>400m x 400m</td></tr><tr><td>TX Loop wire</td><td>25mm2 Aluminium core</td></tr><tr><td>Transmitter</td><td>GeoResults DRTX (120 V / 100 A)</td></tr><tr><td>Transmitter Power</td><td>250V Sorenson DC Power Supply</td></tr><tr><td>Receiver</td><td>EMIT DigiAtlantis Receiver</td></tr><tr><td>Sensor</td><td>EMIT 3 component B field fluxgate DigiAtlantis</td></tr><tr><td>Station Spacing</td><td>5m with 2.5m infill</td></tr><tr><td>TX Frequency</td><td>0.5/1.0 Hz- Determined by Operator</td></tr><tr><td>Duty cycle</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>Current</td><td>MAX</td></tr><tr><td>Readings</td><td>3 to 5 repeatable readings per station @ 128 stacks</td></tr><tr><td>Powerline Frequency</td><td>60 Hz</td></tr><tr><td>Data Positioning</td><td>Handheld GPS for TX loop</td></tr></table> | Planning/Supervision | Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd (SGC) | Contractor | SGC | Survey Configuration | Downhole TEM (DHTEM) | Survey Dates | November 2024 | TX Loop Size | 400m x 400m | TX Loop wire | 25mm2 Aluminium core | Transmitter | GeoResults DRTX (120 V / 100 A) | Transmitter Power | 250V Sorenson DC Power Supply | Receiver | EMIT DigiAtlantis Receiver | Sensor | EMIT 3 component B field fluxgate DigiAtlantis | Station Spacing | 5m with 2.5m infill | TX Frequency | 0.5/1.0 Hz- Determined by Operator | Duty cycle | 50% | Current | MAX | Readings | 3 to 5 repeatable readings per station @ 128 stacks | Powerline Frequency | 60 Hz | Data Positioning | Handheld GPS for TX loop |
| | Planning/Supervision | Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd (SGC) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Contractor | SGC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Survey Configuration | Downhole TEM (DHTEM) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Survey Dates | November 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TX Loop Size | 400m x 400m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TX Loop wire | 25mm2 Aluminium core | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transmitter | GeoResults DRTX (120 V / 100 A) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transmitter Power | 250V Sorenson DC Power Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Receiver | EMIT DigiAtlantis Receiver | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sensor | EMIT 3 component B field fluxgate DigiAtlantis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Station Spacing | 5m with 2.5m infill | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TX Frequency | 0.5/1.0 Hz- Determined by Operator | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duty cycle | 50% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current | MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Readings | 3 to 5 repeatable readings per station @ 128 stacks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Powerline Frequency | 60 Hz | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data Positioning | Handheld GPS for TX loop | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> | Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted approximately averaging 1 in 25 samples while targeting insertion to expected mineralised intervals. External lab check assays have not been completed for the current program. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> | The competent person was present during most of the drilling program and visual observations of structure, veining, visible gold and sulphide core align with the results reported. The competent person has checked the intersections being reported. Intervals have been compared by the competent person against core photos. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> | The current program is exploration drilling well outside the resource and dedicated twin holes have not been drilled. A number of other holes duplicate intersections historically at Bollard. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> | <p>All drill hole logging is completed on digital logging templates with built-in validation. Logging spreadsheets are uploaded and validated in a central SQL database. All original logging spreadsheets are also kept in archive. Duplicated copies of the database and drillhole data is routinely backed up through cloud server backups. Logging of key intersections has been reviewed by the competent Person.</p> <p>All data were delivered by SGC as AMIRA format ASCII text files. Geophysical data were downloaded in the field then emailed to the SGC supervising geophysicist.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> | No adjustment to assay data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|---|
| Location of data points | <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> | Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy. And subsequent to drilling collars are surveyed by a licensed surveyor with a differential GPS system. TCKRCD0096 was surveyed by a licensed surveyor with a differential GPS system with an accuracy of +/-0.03m Downhole surveys for both RC and DD drilling are recorded using an Axis North Seeking Gyro survey tool. |
| | <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> | The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. |
| | <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> | The site topographic surveys including the pit surveys match well with the drill hole collars. Detailed aerial photography over the region has aided on locating historic drillhole collars. An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a recent UAV drone survey to validate GPS RL surveys. |
| Data spacing and distribution | <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> | In general, drill hole collar spacing for the reported drillholes is 60m x 80m. TCKRCD0096 intersects mineralisation ~135m below previous drill intercepts at Bollard. |
| | <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> | Drilling is on a spacing which is sufficient to test the grade continuity of mineralisation for this style of mineralisation. The current data set is considered potentially appropriate for use in a future Mineral Resource. A JORC 2012 indicated and inferred resource has recently been declared for Bollard. See ASX announcement of 2 August 2023 for full details of the Bollard Mineral Resource Estimate. |
| | <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> | No composites reported |
| Orientation of data in relation to geological structure | <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> | TCKRCD0096 has intersected gold mineralisation perpendicular to strike however the angle to the dip is approximately 30 degrees resulting in a narrower true width compared to the downhole intercept. True width is estimated to be 40-50% of downhole width. |
| | <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> | Intercepts are generally orthogonal to the mineralisation within +/- 25 degrees unless specified otherwise. Future analysis will follow as exploration progresses. Assay intercepts are given as down-hole lengths. Previous resource modelling indicated a grade bias in holes drilled along the mineralisation. Further work is required to assess any bias between west and east dipping holes. |
| Sample security | <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> | Core was cut and bagged by company geologists and retained at the camp before being transported via McMahon Burnett Transport from Cue to ALS Laboratory in Perth. Drill core and RC samples are relocated from the drill site to the camp on a daily basis. Missing core would be noted during length reconciliation. Site is always occupied during sample collection, and no samples were left at the Project during field breaks. Geophysical data were recorded using the Smartem24 receiver and downloaded on-site, then emailed to the supervising geophysicist at SGC. All data are backed up on a weekly basis. |
| Audits or reviews | <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> | All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are reviewed. The Competent Person has audited the laboratory. |

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|--|
| Mineral tenement and land tenure status | <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> | Odyssey's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd, owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra Project A 1% royalty is payable on Odyssey's interest in the project. Drilling undertaken was within M20/527. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|---|
| | <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> | The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS. M20/527 expires in September 2035. The company expects the renewal of the lease at this time. |
| Exploration done by other parties | <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> | <p>Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements.</p> <p>Exploration History Gold was discovered at Tuckanarra in the late 1890s by prospectors searching further afield from Cue and Mt Magnet, with the first mine (Nemesis) discovered and developed in 1900. Subsequent exploration and development located additional deposits in the general area with the majority of deposits being developed as small underground mines exploiting narrow, highly mineralised quartz veins associated with Banded Iron Formation lithologies. In general, these historic gold mines were mined down to the water table, which is approximately 20m deep at Tuckanarra.</p> <p>1980 to 1987: Tuckanarra Minerals By the mid-1980s Tuckanarra Minerals had completed in excess of 64 RAB holes, defining gold mineralisation at the Maybelle prospect and identifying numerous additional areas which were prospective for gold resources. They concluded that the area hosted excellent potential for the delineation of small-to-medium gold mines and noted that little drilling had been completed at depth. Following the 1987 stock market crash, Metana Minerals purchased the Tuckanarra group of tenements.</p> <p>1988 to 1996: Metana Minerals (Gold Mines of Australia) Between 1988 and 1990 Metana Minerals (renamed Gold Mines of Australia ("GMA")) completed a systematic 200m x 40m soil geochemistry program over a large portion of their tenement holding, including Tuckanarra. Between 1990 and 1995 GMA undertook numerous drilling programs encompassing Rotary Air Blast ("RAB"), Reverse Circulation ("RC") and Diamond Drilling ("DD") over the defined gold anomalies and historic workings. This resulted in the delineation of gold mineral resources at the Maybelle, Bollard, Bottle Dump and Cable Prospects, which were mined between 1990-1994.</p> <p>1996 to 2003: St Barbara Mines Limited In 1996 St Barbara Gold Mines ("St Barbara") purchased the Reedys plant and tenements from GMA. Minimal exploration was undertaken until Anglo Gold Australia ("Anglo") became managing joint venture partner in late 2000. Anglo focused on the central Tuckanarra tenement area and completed detailed GIS compilation, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and the drilling of a total of 21 RC holes for 3512 metres and the drilling of 109 aircore and RAB holes for 5127 metres.</p> <p>2003 to 2006: Mercator Gold Pty Ltd Following the withdrawal of Anglo from the joint venture, St Barbara entered into a joint venture with Mercator Gold Australia Pty Ltd ("Mercator"). Mercator completed GIS compilation work, mapped the existing pits and completed a number of lines of geophysical induced polarisation to test for the presence of chargeable zones that may have a gold-sulphide association.</p> <p>2006 to 2011: No field work was carried out on the Tuckanarra gold project post 2006. The Tuckanarra tenement package was acquired by Phosphate Australia in late 2011. Phosphate Australia focused on drilling laterite and oxide resources on the Cable-Bollard Trend, and Anchor with aircore drilling before selling the project to Monument mining in 2015. 2020 to present.</p> <p>Odyssey Gold acquired the project in late 2020: Odyssey Gold released an updated JORC 2012 MRE in February 2024 for a combined Indicated and Inferred Resource of 407koz at 2.5g/t Au.</p> |
| Geology | <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> | <p>The Project area is located within the Meekatharra-Wydegee Greenstone belt within the north-eastern Murchison Domain. The majority of greenstones within the Meekatharra-Wydegee belt have been stratigraphically placed within the Polelle Group and the Norie Group of the Murchison Supergroup.</p> <p>The Project area covers Archean basement rocks assigned to the 2815-2805 Ma basal Norie group of the Murchison Supergroup, which covers the</p> |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|----------|-----------------------|---|
| | | <p>eastern margin of the Meekatharra-Wydney greenstone belt. The Norie group comprises a thick succession of pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalts of the Muroulli Basalt, and conformably overlying and mafic schist and felsic volcanoclastics with interbedded BIF and felsic volcanic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation (Van Kranendonk et al, 2013). These rocks are folded around the south-plunging Besley Anticline. Adjacent to these rocks are the mafic sequences of the Meekatharra Formation (Polelle Group).</p> <p>Granitoids in the Project area comprise of the Jungar Suite and Annean Supersuite to the east and the Munarra Monzogranite of the Tuckanarra Suite to the west. The Jungar Suite comprises of foliated to strongly sheared K-feldspar-porphyritic monzogranites. These rocks are characterized by strong shear fabrics that suggest they may have been emplaced during, or just before, shearing. The Annean Supersuite includes hornblende tonalite and monzogranitic rocks. The Tuckanarra Suite consists of strongly foliated and locally magmatically layered granodiorite to monzogranitic rocks.</p> <p>The Project is situated within the 'Meekatharra structural zone', a major regional, NE-trending shear dominated zone, about 50 to 60km wide, stretching from Meekatharra through the Cue region as far south as Mount Magnet. This major shear zone is dominated by north and northeast-trending folds and shears (e.g. Kohinoor shear). The Mt Magnet fault is the major east-bounding structure of the Meekatharra structural zone.</p> <p>The mineralised zones of the Project are located in the Tuckanarra greenstone belt comprising a series of mafic and inter-banded mafic and iron formations, with a variable component of clastic sediments, (greywackes and minor shales). The sequence is folded into a south-westerly plunging anticline with a well-developed axial plane cleavage and numerous fractures, bedding parallel faults and shears. The belt extends northwards to Stake Well and east towards the Reedys mining centre.</p> <p>The area has four small open pits, extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with mafic lithologies and Altered Ferruginous Transitional (AFT) and Altered Ferruginous Fresh (AFF) material which were originally banded iron formations. The magnetite content within the AFT/AFF's has been destroyed and predominantly altered to an assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact.</p> <p>Where mineralised veins intersect major competency contrasts such as high magnesium basalt or AFT/AFF, veining becomes layer parallel resulting in larger deposits such as the Bollard and Cable deposits.</p> <p>A number of styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralised AFT and AFF material \pm quartz veining (Cable East, Bollard, Cable Central); • Quartz veins \pm altered ultramafic and basalts (Cable West, Bollard, Highway, Lucknow, Maybelle, Maybelle North, Miners' Dream); and • Gold mineralisation within laterite (Anchor, Bollard, Drogue). <p>Below the base of complete oxidation (~40m) gold mineralisation is commonly seen associated with quartz-pyrrhotite veins and pyrrhotite replacement of the host rocks. Prospective models for the discovery of additional gold deposits in the area are related to the intersection of shear zones with prospective lithologies.</p> |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|--|
| Drill hole Information | <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ■ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ■ dip and azimuth of the hole ■ down hole length and interception depth ■ hole length. <p>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.</p> | Drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1. |
| Data aggregation methods | In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. | Odyssey Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied to reported intersections. |
| | Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. | Intersections are reported on a geological basis noting lithology, veining, alteration, and grade. |
| | The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | Metal equivalents are not reported. |
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | <p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p> | Oxide mineralisation is near horizontal. Fresh rock mineralisation is typically 70-90 degrees dip. Drilling is 56 degrees in dip shallowing to 46 degrees. Intersection between the drillholes and mineralisation are perpendicular to near perpendicular. Within the mineralisation veining is at a high angle to the core axis and holes do not appear to have drilled down individual high-grade veins. True width is estimated to be 40-50% of downhole width. |
| Diagrams | Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. | Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. |
| Balanced reporting | Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. | Balanced reporting has been used. The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region. Exploration results illustrated may be highlights of the drilling and are not meant to represent prospect scale mineralisation. As the projects are brownfields exploration targets, and there are large numbers of holes drilled over the region, it is considered appropriate to illustrate mineralised and non-mineralised drill holes using diagrams, with reference to the table of significant intercepts. |
| Other substantive exploration data | Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or | No other meaningful data is required to be presented other than what has been presented in the body of this announcement. The reader is referred to the Independent Geologists Report in the Odyssey Gold Prospectus. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---------------------|---|--|
| | contaminating substances. | |
| Further work | <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> | Airborne EM is planned for the Tuckanarra Project. Additional drilling along strike, updip and down dip of the Bollard result are require to demonstrate adequate scale for underground mining. Assay results are pending for RC precollars and diamond tails at the Highway Zone 2024 drill program. |

Table 3 - Tuckanarra Project 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 Gold

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.