

Airborne EM Survey to Define Deeper Gold Targets at Tuckanarra

Odyssey Gold (ASX:ODY) (“Odyssey” or “Company”) is pleased to announce the mobilisation of an airborne electromagnetic (“EM”) survey crew to the Tuckanarra Gold Project (“Project”), to investigate and generate deeper, fresh rock gold targets for drilling.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The Tuckanarra Anticline Hinge is a very prospective geological setting for gold deposits and approximately 50% of the known fertile stratigraphy has had only very limited shallow drilling, due to tertiary cover limiting effective deeper drill targeting.
- Recent drilling has confirmed a strong association between downhole EM (“DHEM”) and/or fixed/moving loops conductors and high-grade gold mineralisation in fresh rock at Bottle Dump, the Highway Zone and Bollard.
- A helicopter borne geophysical survey will be used to detect and define conductive stratigraphy including sulphide alteration minerals that occur proximal to gold mineralisation at Tuckanarra.
- This survey is intended to generate deeper drill targets either in fresh rock below known weathered gold mineralisation or blind beneath shallow transported or tertiary cover.
- Airborne EM surveying is a cost-effective method for indirectly mapping gold mineralisation under cover on the Project, to a depth of approximately 250m.
- The survey is expected to commence and be completed during the March 2025 quarter.

Odyssey’s Director, Matt Syme, said:

“History demonstrates that anticline hinges, as seen at Tuckanarra, are the host of major deposits in the WA goldfields, and represent a very compelling exploration setting, as demonstrated to date by our successful exploration of shallow weathered gold resources.

The strong association between conductive pyrrhotite and high-grade gold mineralisation demonstrated in drilling of the fresh rock at Tuckanarra has given Odyssey the opportunity to now expand our search space by surveying the broader hinge area of the Tuckanarra Anticline.

This survey will allow any structural targets under shallow cover to be defined prior to future reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling.

The EM survey method is an efficient and cost-effective tool to identify new high-grade shoots on the property with a view to growing our current shallow oxide resources and extending these to depth.”

For further information, please contact:

Matt Syme

Director: +61 8 9322 6322

info@odysseygold.com.au

Previous EM Results

The recognition of the relationship between gold mineralisation and the sulphide replacement of nearby sediments over the last year has opened up the use of electrical geophysical techniques for deeper drill targeting of fresh rock gold mineralisation at Tuckanarra. DHEM and moving loop (“MLEM”) anomalies and modelled conductors have correlated very well with sulphide alteration minerals, including pyrrhotite and pyrite, in the fresh rock at Bottle Dump (Figures 1 & 2), the Highway Zone and Bollard (Figures 3 and 4).

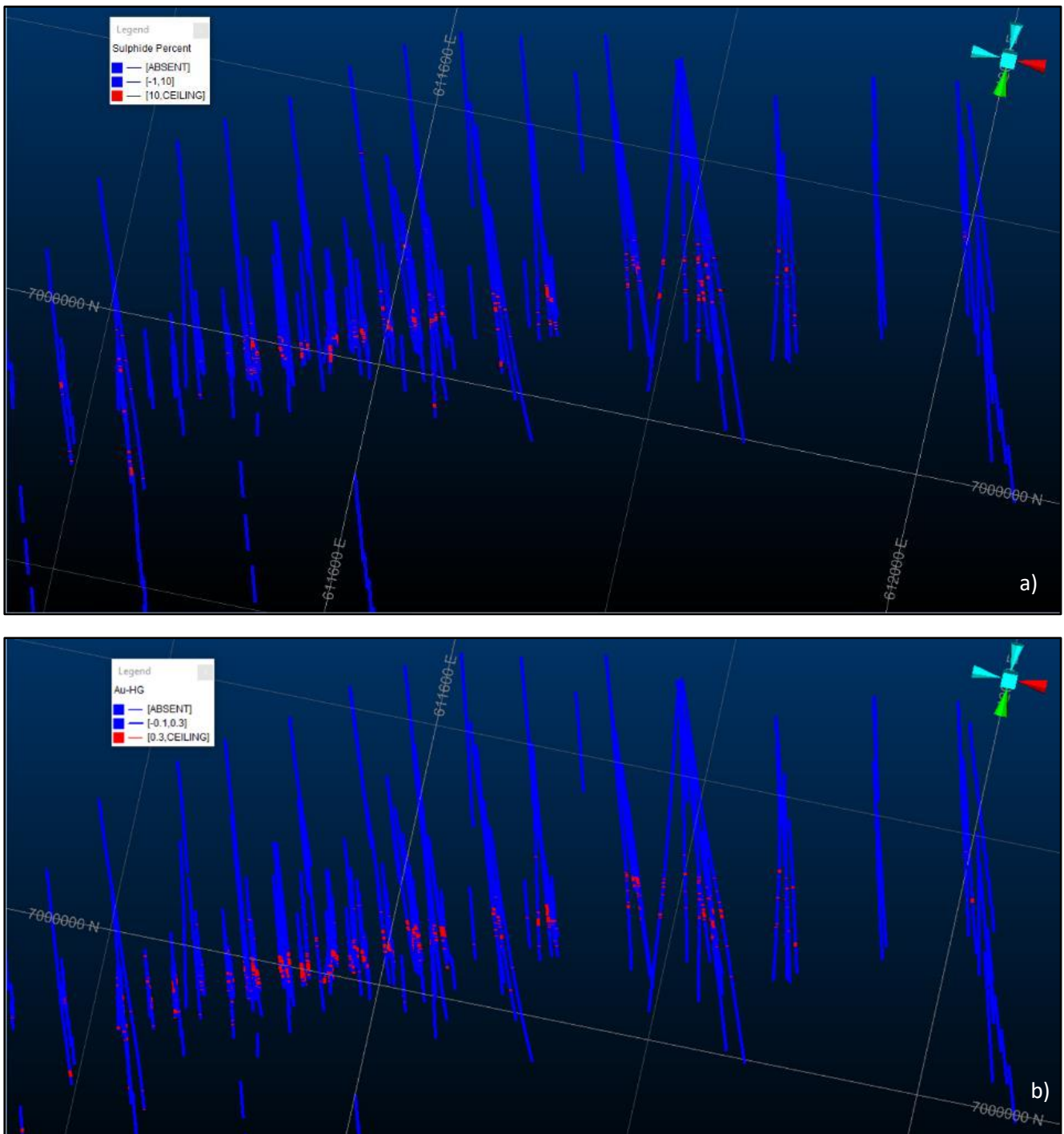


Figure 1 - Bottle Dump drilling illustrating the association between logged sulphide and gold mineralisation. a) Intervals of sulphide >10% coloured red. b) gold results with intervals >0.3g/t Au coloured red

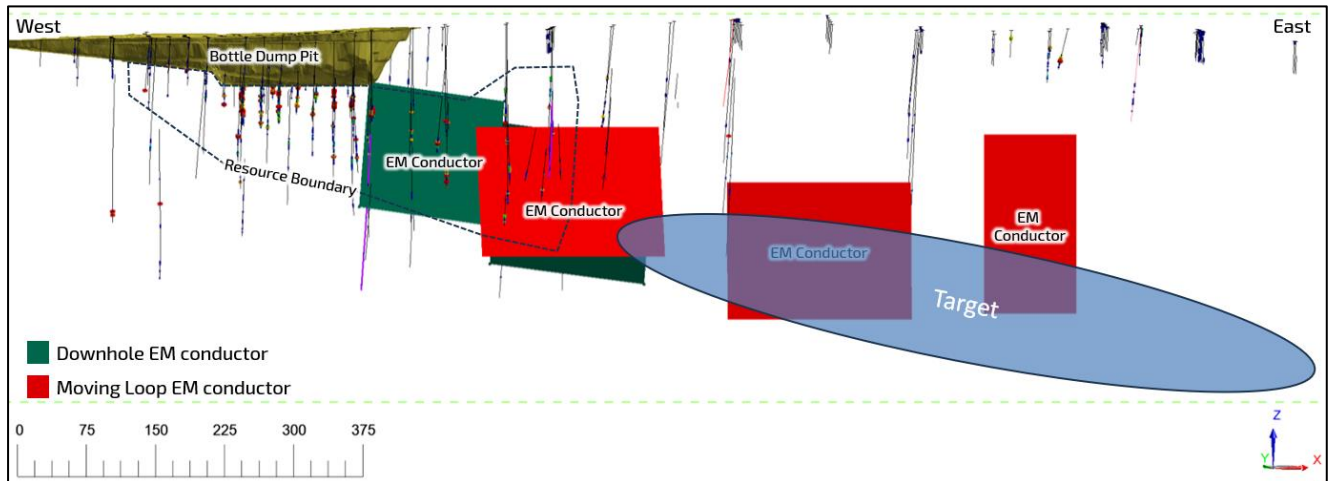


Figure 2 - Bottle Dump section illustrating the correlation between shallow east plunging gold mineralisation and conductors identified in downhole EM and MLEM surveys.

Drilling at Bollard has historically focussed on laterite and supergene mineralisation. More recently the Company has targeted the extensions of mineralisation into fresh rock. Diamond drilling late in 2024 intersected the down plunge continuation of the Bollard high grade shoot with a result of 7.65m @ 11.8g/t Au approximately 245m vertical below surface. A MLEM survey completed in late 2023 identified an EM anomaly to the north of the Bollard Pit in the position of the shallow down plunge extension of the Cable Mineralisation. The conductor was further defined in a fixed loop EM survey completed in August 2024 and more recently in DHEM completed in November 2024. The conductor dips steeply to the west-southwest. Drilling by the Company prior to 2022 drilled down the footwall of mineralisation and has not tested this position (Figure 3).

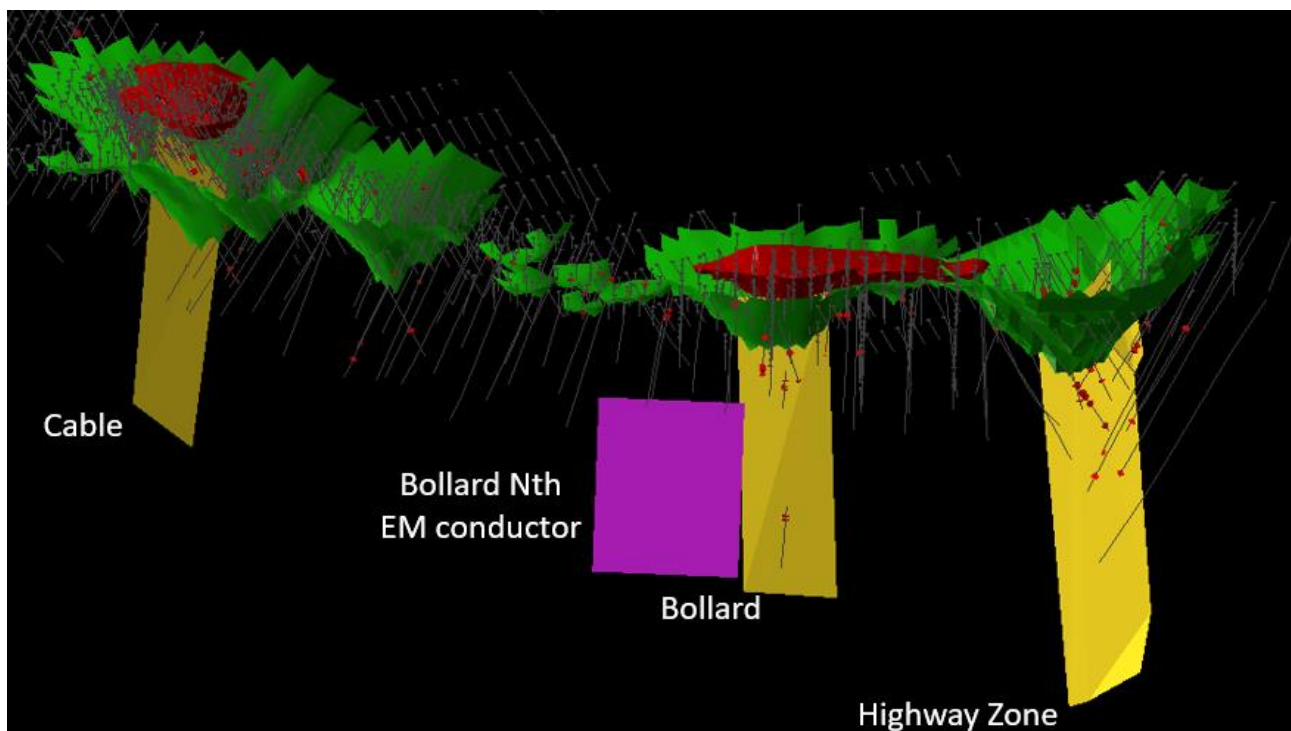


Figure 3 - Oblique view looking north of Cable Bollard Highway Area with high-grade shoots (yellow), optimisation pits (green) existing mined pits (red) and Bollard North EM conductor (purple)

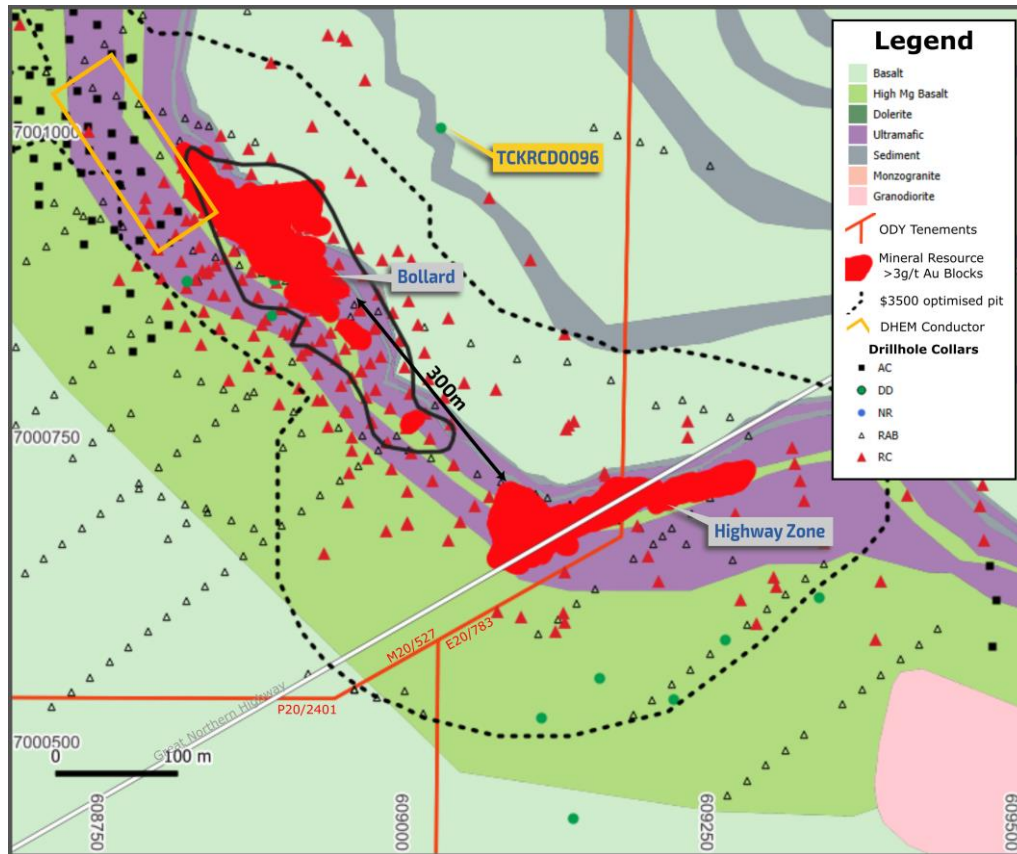


Figure 4 - Bollard EM conductor (orange) identified in the August 2024 fixed loop EM survey

Planned EM Survey

Based on the success of DHEM and MLEM, an extensive heli-borne EM survey totalling 560 line km and an area of approximately 47km² is now planned across the Project area (Figure 5), including the ainticline hinge target area. Airborne EM allows for the broader application of the technique to detect prospective sulphide alteration under cover.

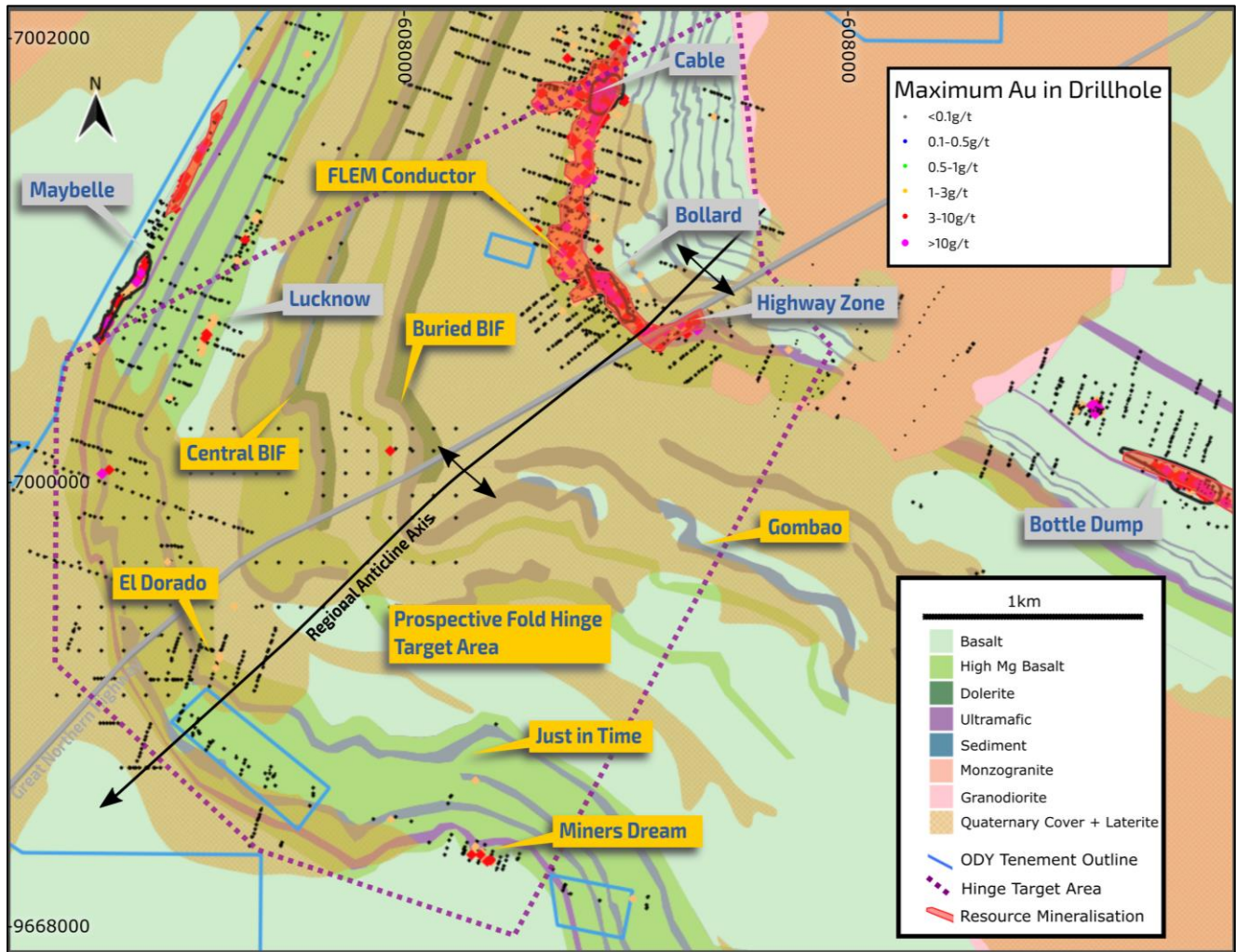


Figure 5 - Tuckanarra Anticlinal Hinge Zone and targets (yellow) to be surveyed with an airborne EM survey. Existing resources in grey labels.

The objective of the survey is:

1. to better define known high grade gold shoots in fresh rock beneath weathered, oxide deposits;
2. to identify new fresh rock targets beneath known weathered mineralisation; and
3. to identify blind fresh rock targets in areas where little or no deeper drilling has been undertaken due to transported cover limiting geological and geochemical targeting

Approximately half of the survey area has very limited drilling at any depth due in part to quaternary and transported sediment cover ranging from 5-50m deep.

Tuckanarra Hinge Area Targets

The hinge area of the Tuckanarra Anticline includes a number of conceptual structural targets covered by shallow cover and prospects based on historic surface sampling and drilling results.

Gold mineralisation occurs where favourable stratigraphy is crosscut by northeast striking faults analogous to the “Boogardie Breaks” that control mineralisation at Mount Magnet. Sulphide replacement occurs adjacent to, though typically on the south side of the fault intersections. Gold mineralisation can either be sulphide replacement of iron oxides in banded iron formation (Bottle Dump, Cable East, Maybelle, Lucknow) or quartz veins in high-Mg basalt (Cable West, Bollard, Highway Zone). Where stratigraphy is dragged into the orientation of the crosscutting structure this orientation is also mineralised as seen at the Highway Zone. (Figure 6)

The Hinge Zone at Tuckanarra contains a number of structural targets similar in style.

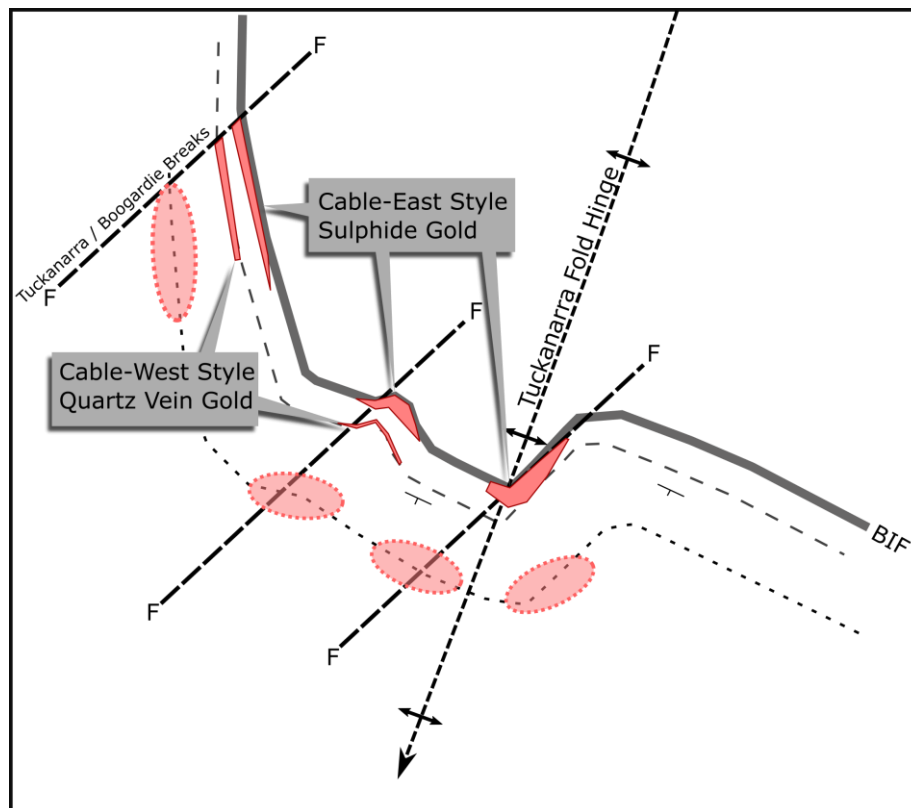


Figure 6 - Schematic diagram of gold mineralisation targets styles at Tuckanarra

Notable existing targets within the survey area are Buried BIF/Central BIF, Just in Time, El Dorado, Miner’s Dream and Gombao (Figure 5).

Buried BIF/Central BIF (M20/527 & E20/783) - North-northeast striking banded iron formation crosscut by northeast striking faults. In spite of the area being covered by colluvium a Company surface sampling program completed in 2022 produced an isolated peak result of 4.5g/t Au in a soil sample (CD202). Previous historic grab samples 320m to the north of sample CD202 produced a 0.94g/t Au results (185). At the southern end of the target, 800m to the south of sample CD202 a reconnaissance aircore program completed by Anglo in 2002 intersected 3m @ 4.3g/t Au from 44m (TA0093) within saprolitic clays. This result occurs within a broader low-grade interval. Low level anomalism is intersected in aircore holes 100m to the north and south. Two subsequent RC holes drilled towards the west intersected low level gold anomalism but appear to be a limited follow-up of the original aircore result.

Just In Time (E20/783) - Extensive historic workings along 800m striking 040. There is limited previous drilling with a single historic RC hole which intersected broad zones of siliceous alteration, quartz veining and sulphides however yielded no significant assay results.

El Dorado (P20/2418 & E20/783) - Extension historic working are present in the area. Five lines of 100m x 20m spaced RAB intersected up to 4g/t Au. Significant results from this 1994 rotary air blast ("RAB") drilling include:

- 8m @ 3.2g/t Au from 16m* (94TPH0996) in saprolitic clay
- 4m @ 3.4g/t Au from 20m* (94TPH0997) in saprolitic clay
- 4m @ 1.6g/t Au from 24m* (94TPH0994) in saprolitic clay

*composite samples. Shallower results are logged as alluvial clay and sand with deeper results logged as saprolitic clays (Figure 7).

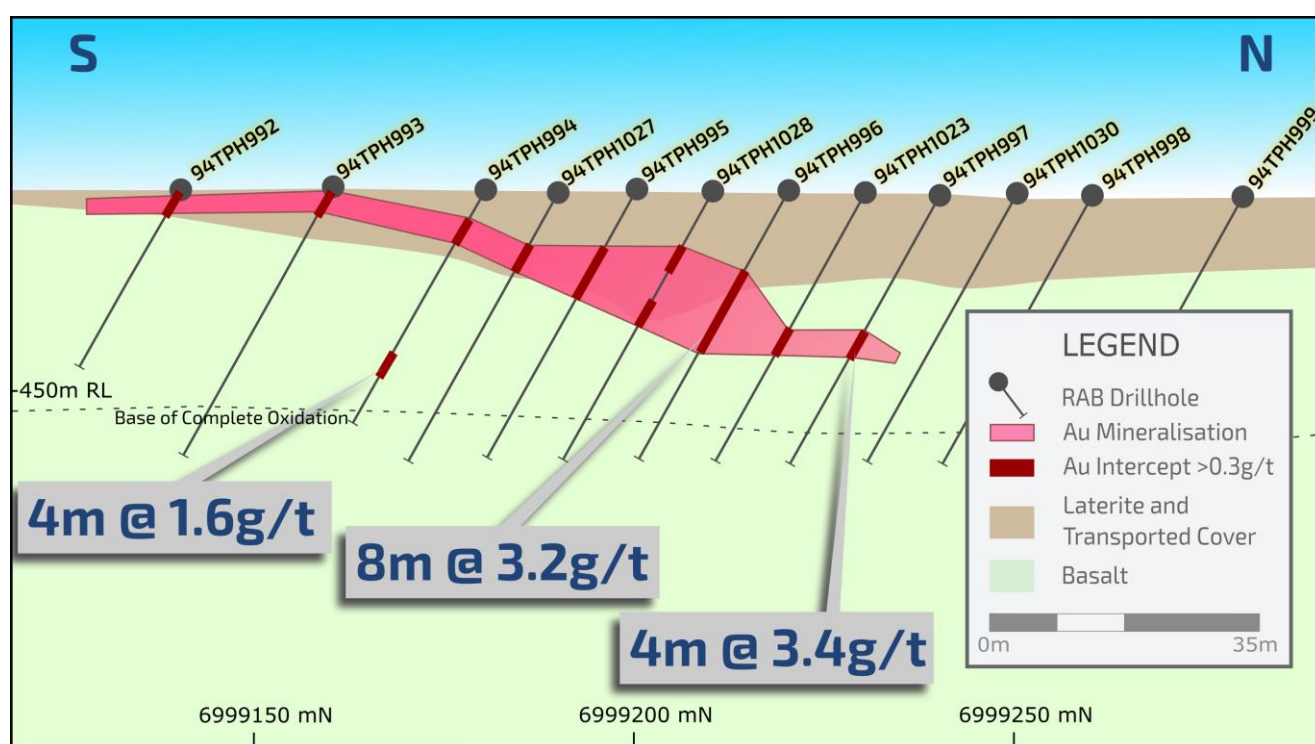


Figure 7 - Cross section through 1994 aircore drilling at the Eldorado Prospect.

Miner's Dream (E20/783) - Historical workings along 3km of strike length. Previous structural mapping of the Miner's Dream Prospect indicated that mineralisation is controlled by a conjugate shear array. A 100m wide shear striking 070. Three lines of workings striking 040 appear to mine quartz veins in banded iron formation. Pre-1904 production was reported to be ~316t mined with 66.6oz of gold produced. Phosphate Australia completed a JORC 2004 resource on the project. This resource based on historic results is not appropriate for reporting under JORC 2012 without additional drilling and assessment. Previous drilling includes 3 aircore holes (118m), 45 RAB holes (1,521m) and 11 RC holes (505m) for a total of 2,144m drilled.

Gold mineralisation in quartz veins on BIF-basalt contact. Significant intercepts from historic aircore and RC drilling include:

- 7m @ 7.6g/t Au from 7m (PAC265)
- 25m @ 1.7g.t Au from 7m (95TRC0370)
- 12m @ 2.7g/t Au from 2m (PAC248)

Full details of drilling can be found in the announcement of the 27 November 2020.

Gombao (E20/783) - Fault truncated banded iron formation interpreted from airborne magnetics data in the anticline hinge area. Soil anomalism of 10-20ppb Au extends for 900m with east-southeast strike. Where outcrops occur, tortuously folded band iron formation is truncated by northeast striking faults. No previous drilling is recorded in the area (Figure 8).

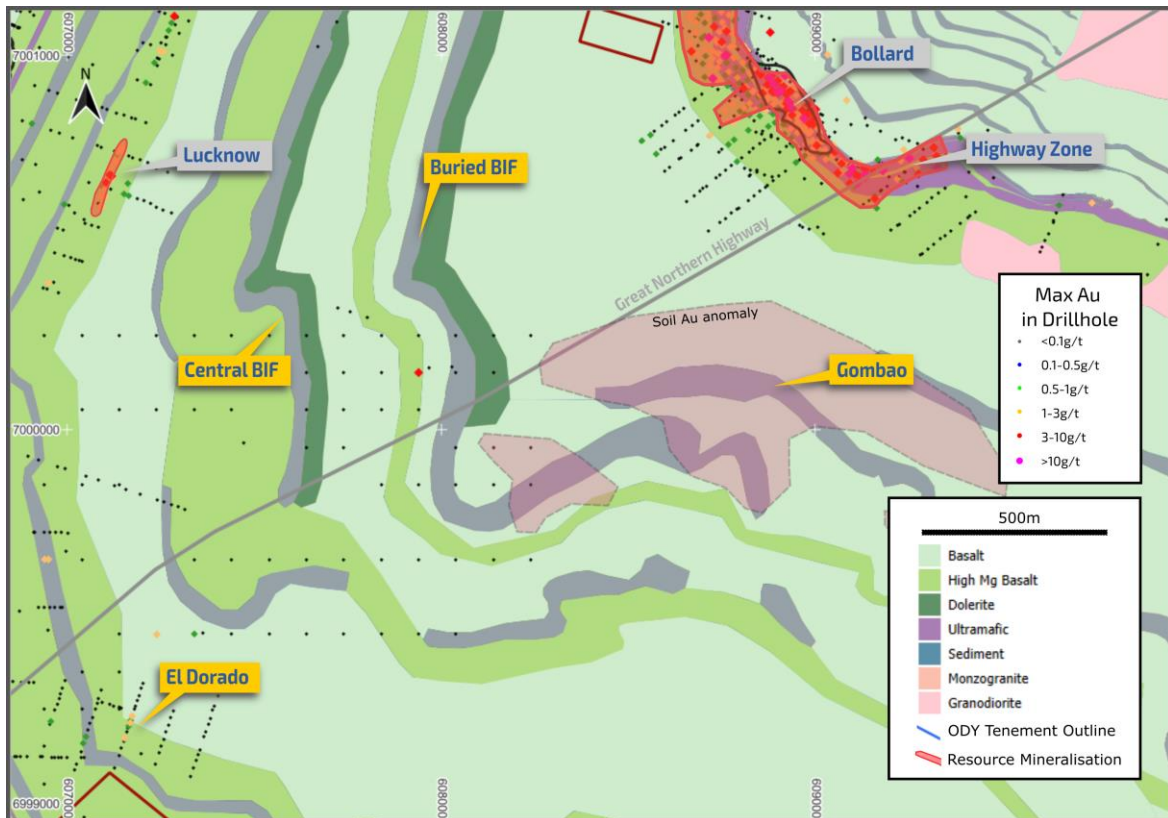


Figure 8 - Gombao soil anomaly outline and maximum Au in drilling

Future Work

Currently planned programs at the Tuckanarra Project include:

- Airborne EM survey to detect sulphides associated with new mineralised shoots
- Fixed loop EM surveys of conductors identified if required prior to RC drilling
- RC drilling of priority conductors identified in the EM survey
- RC drilling of the Bollard North Conductor
- Drilling of the Highway high grade shoot to the south to extend the underground resource.

Soil Sampling Results

This announcement contains reference to soil samples previously collected by the Company over the Buried BIF, and Central Zone target areas on lease M20/527 and E20/783. 791 samples were collected on a 50m x 30m grid. The samples were analysed for gold and a multielement suite. 303 samples exceeded 10ppb Au. 10ppb Au is the nominal background value used at Tuckanarra. 37 samples exceeded 35ppb Au, a threshold that outlines more anomalous areas. These are summarised in Table 1. Pathfinder assays in soils at Tuckanarra have not proved useful to date with background variations between rock types greater than anomalism associated with mineralisation. These soil sample results are not considered material, however, are being provided here as context for the new conceptual structural targets.

Table 1 - Soil sampling results

Sample	North	East	RL	Au_ppb	Tenement	Target
CD202	7000965	607824	491	4535	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CBE258A	7001650	609375	515	246	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CBE088	7002050	609050	501	199	M 20/527	Cable Parallel
CBE553	7001000	609200	506	182	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CBE258C	7001650	609375	515	140	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CBE258B	7001650	609375	515	124	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CD340A	7001650	608025	487	122	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CD027	7001664	607992	489	107	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CBE258	7001650	609375	515	105	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CBE259A	7001650	609400	515	101	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CBE260A	7001650	609425	513	95	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CBE262A	7001650	609475	513	91	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CBE257A	7001650	609350	515	75	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CBE261A	7001650	609450	513	72	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CBE006	7002350	609125	496	64	M 20/527	Cable Parallel
CD342A	7001632	608088	487	61	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CBE259B	7001650	609400	515	60	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CD345A	7001605	608191	487	58	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CD341A	7001640	608056	487	56	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CBE259C	7001650	609400	515	55	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CD027A	7001664	607992	489	48	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CD343A	7001619	608123	486	47	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CD345	7001601	608191	484	47	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CBE259	7001650	609400	515	46	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CBE186	7001800	609050	503	45	M 20/527	Cable Parallel
CD331	7001589	608035	489	44	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CBE016	7002300	609175	500	42	M 20/527	Cable Parallel
CD027B	7001664	607992	489	42	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CD341B	7001640	608056	487	41	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CBE240	7001700	609400	513	40	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CBE208	7001750	609100	506	39	M 20/527	Cable Parallel
CD137	7000627	607780	483	39	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CBE015	7002300	609150	498	37	M 20/527	Cable Parallel
CBE013	7002300	609100	498	36	M 20/527	Cable Parallel
CBE241	7001700	609425	510	35	E 20/783-I	Cable Parallel
CD212	7001002	607841	490	35	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF
CD310	7001533	607905	491	35	M 20/527	Central/Buried BIF

Only results above 35ppb Au are reported.

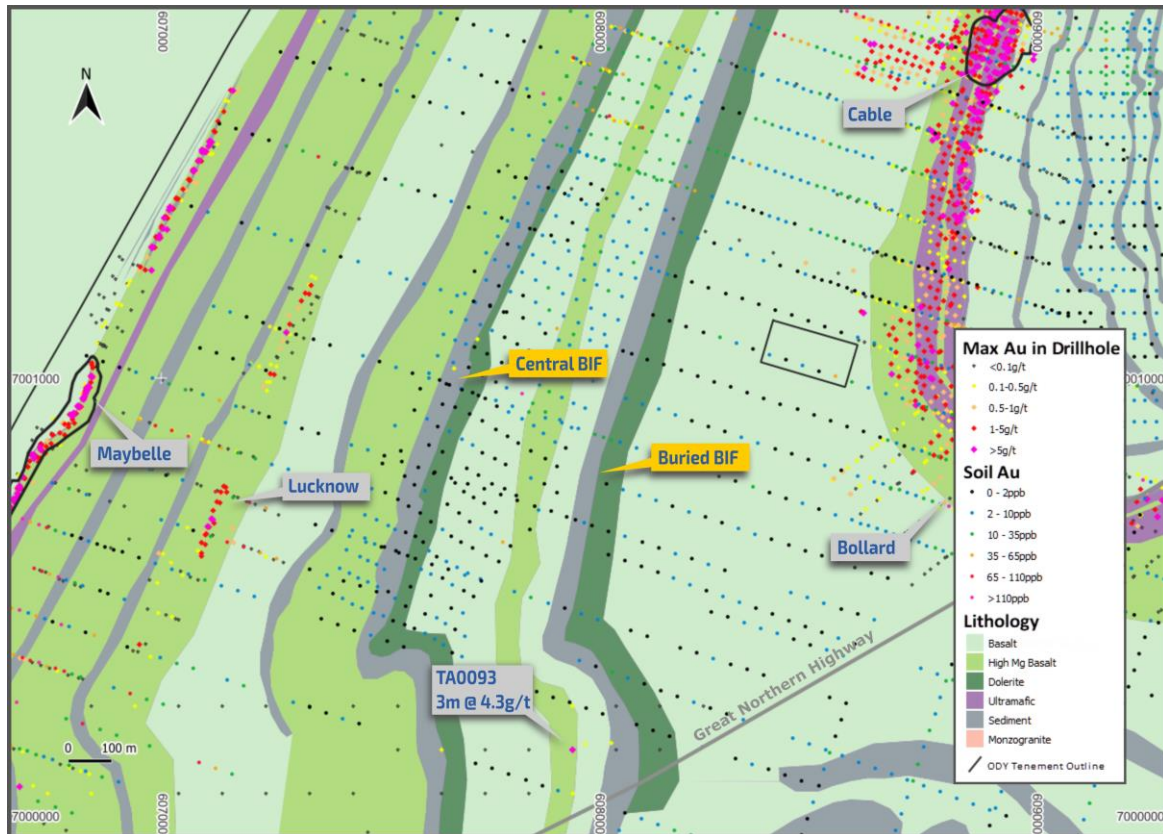


Figure 9 - Central/Buried BIF soil sampling results

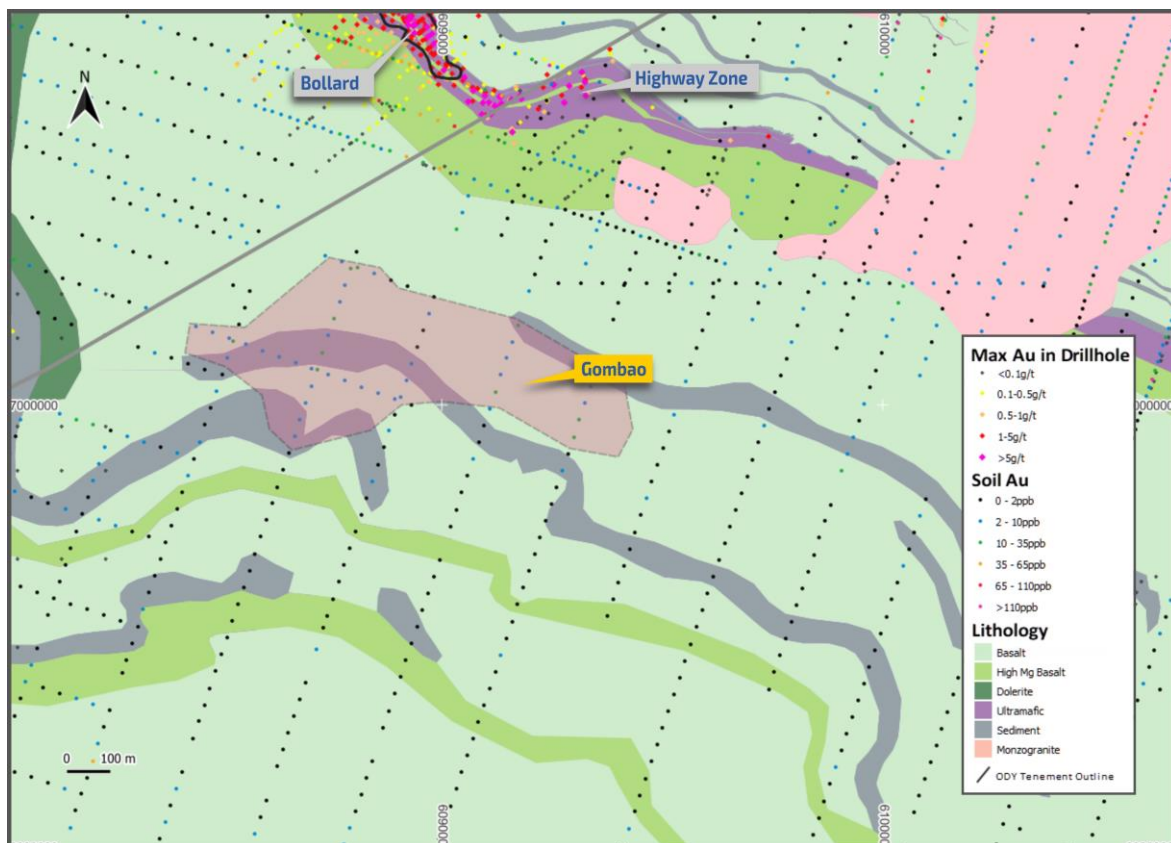


Figure 10 - Gombao soil sampling results

ABOUT ODYSSEY GOLD

Odyssey's Tuckanarra JV Gold Project (80% Odyssey) is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 11). 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.

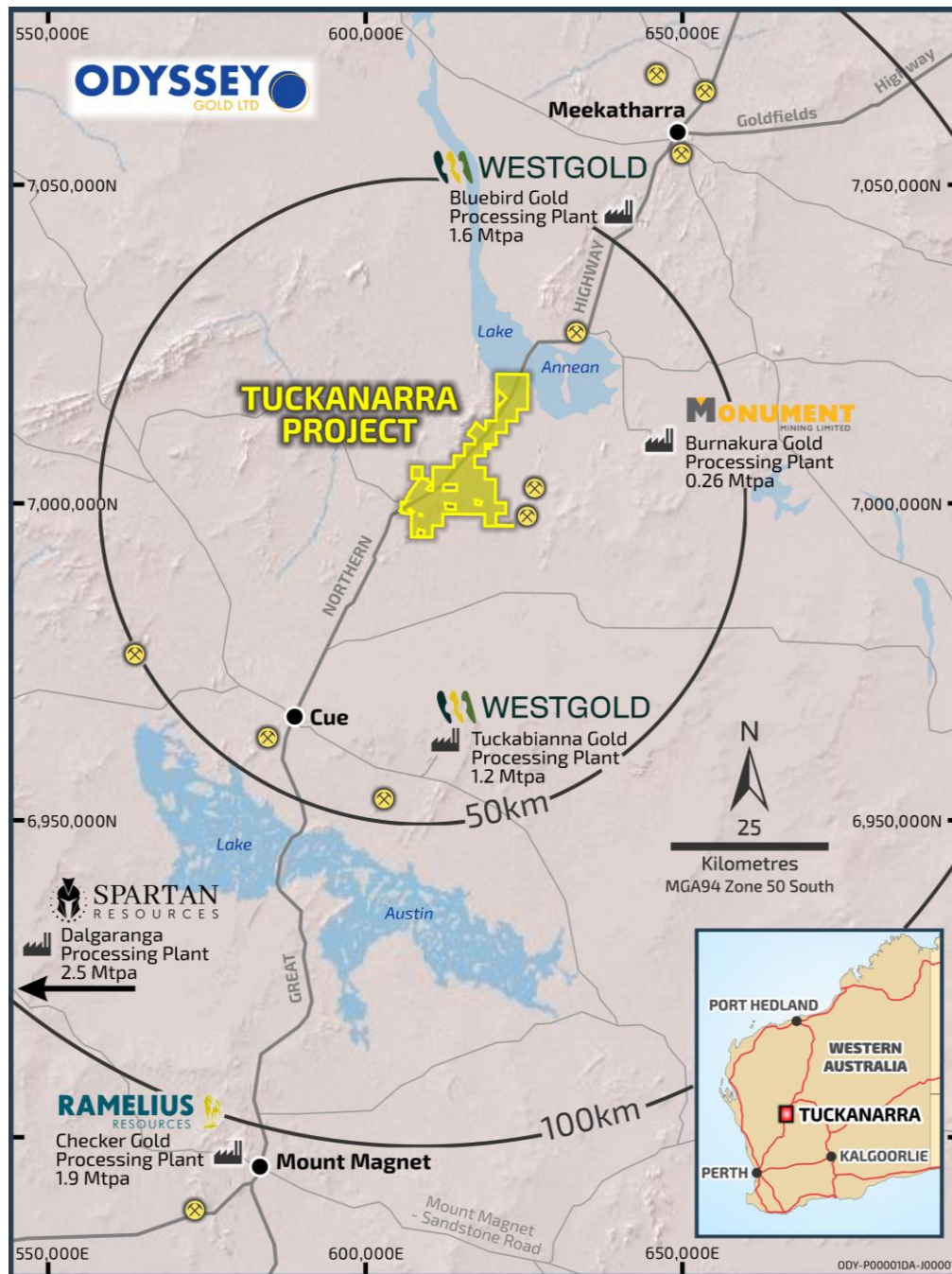


Figure 11 - Odyssey Gold is located in the heart of the Murchison Gold District surrounded by 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity.

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 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 and Mineral Resource Estimates is extracted from announcements dated 27 November 2020, 27 August 2024, 24 October 2024, 20 November 2024 and 9 December 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 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 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
ASX Announcement 20 November 2024 - Excellent Drill Results Extend High-Grade Shoot at Bollard

WAMEX reports A48047, A44265, and A66106

APPENDIX 1 – 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>	Soils samples of the B soil horizon sieved to retain the <2mm fraction. Soil samples were scanned with portable XRF. XRF results are not reported as multielement analysis is subsequently completed. Details of historic drilling at detailed in the announcement of 27 November 2020.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Samples were collected consistently across the survey according to company protocols. This was generally a field technician and geologist collecting samples.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Gold mineralisation is associated with massive, laminated or breccia 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. Soil sampling is used to detect the dispersion halo of gold. This is often obscured through lateritisation and laterally extensive shallow colluvium. Gold values less than 10ppb Au are treated as a nominal background value. Assay results over 35ppb generate elevated but still coherent anomalies at the sample spacing. There is a poor correlation between elevated soil sample results and Mineral Resources.
	<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>	A hole is dug 20-30cm deep or to the B horizon. 200-400g of sample is poured into a 2mm sieve. The fine fraction is collected in a calico bag. Where sample locations are impacted the presence of vegetation or outcrop the sample location is moved up to 10m or not collected. Areas of previous mining disturbance are avoided. Entire submitted sample is pulverised to produce a 25g charge Minanalytical Prep code SP300. Sort, dry, pulverize. Lab Analysis Method Aqua Regia 25g AR25_MS. Multi-element by 25g Aqua Regia Digest with ICP-MS Finish or ICP-OES Finish
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>	Soil samples.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Soil samples.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Soil samples are collected consistently according to Company protocols. All efforts were made to ensure the sample was representative.
	<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 is believed to exist between sample recovery and grade, but no work has been completed to confirm this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	Sample type and location were recorded. Samples were not routinely logged.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Soil samples were not logged
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	Samples were not logged
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core , is soil samples.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Samples are scoops of the B soil horizon. Samples are dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Soil sample results are used qualitatively. The sampling was a trial of soils sampling effectiveness and requires further optimisation.
		The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	Repeat samples were collected at some points in the field. Field technicians were guided as the correct way to collect samples avoiding disturbed areas and vegetation.
	<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>	Field technicians were guided as the correct way to collect samples avoiding disturbed areas and vegetation. Samples were sieved to retain the <2mm fraction only.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Soil sample results are used qualitatively. The sampling was a trial of soils sampling effectiveness and requires further optimisation. Samples are not suitable for use in mineral resource estimates.
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>	Soil sample assay results are used qualitatively. The analytical technique provides precision far superior to that of the sampling. Aqua Regis is not relied on as a complete digestion.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical results are being reported. XRF was collected but has been replaced by multielement results.
	<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>	Sampling occurred before the competent person is not aware of standards or blanks being submitted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	This announcement's competent person was not present for the training of field staff or the collection of the samples. Standard industry practices such as sample logging and sample location observations or photos were not recorded. Sample locations and elevated results have not been verified in the field. Where a primary sample is elevated, a repeat sample is typically elevated.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Repeat sample were collected at some locations.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Samples were recorded on a single spreadsheet per year. This was updated as each survey progresses. The sample register was provided to the consultant database geologist and was loaded into an access database. This database has subsequently been replaced with a SQL Server database administered by the consultant database geologist. Access and write

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		permissions are implemented. Staff other than the database geologist only have read access.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustment to assay data
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>	Sample collection locations were collected by handheld GPS. These are accurate to +/-2m and are appropriate for this style of sampling.
	<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>	An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a recent UAV drone survey to validate GPS RL surveys. This has not been used to generate sample RLs. RLs are recorded by the GPS with location information.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Samples were collected on typically 30m spacing E-W along lines which are 50m apart N-S.
	<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>	Soil samples are not intended for use in resource estimation.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No composites.
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>	Each soil sample survey is oriented with lines perpendicular to the gross trend of stratigraphy. The mineralisation is predominantly parallel to stratigraphy. The orientation is less important and less varied than the slope, sample material, and contamination in the sample.
	<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>	Soil samples will not be used in a resource.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples are collected by field technicians and geologists. They are brought to the camp at the end of each day and grouped into green plastic mining bags before being sealed and then bagged in polyweave bags. Polyweave bags are transported to the freight company in Cue. The freight company in Cue transports the samples to laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	All QAQC data is reviewed by the consultant database geologist. Checks on soil samples are cursory.

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. Targets and soil samples in this announcement are on M20/527 E20/783, P20/2418, P20/2417 and P20/2400. Native title is extinguished in this area excluding Miner's Dream and Just in Time. A road reserve traverses the project area. Heritage surveys have been completed, and no significant sites have been noted. A tool scatter was observed however this falls outside the target area.

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>	<p>The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS.</p> <p>Mining Lease M20/527 was granted on 7 January 2014 and ends 21 September 2035. The Company expects the renewal of the lease at this time. The second renewal is not required until 2056. The Company anticipates applying for a mining lease covering the Highway Zone and any advanced targets in advance targets prior to the expiry of tenements of interest.</p>
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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Subsequent exploration and development located additional deposits in the general area with the majority of deposits being developed as small underground mines exploiting narrow, highly mineralised quartz veins associated with Banded Iron Formation lithologies. In general, these historic gold mines were mined down to the water table, which is approximately 20m deep at Tuckanarra.</p> <p>1980 to 1987: Tuckanarra Minerals</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2020 to present.</p> <p>Odyssey Gold acquired the project in late 2020:</p> <p>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-Wydege Greenstone belt within the north-eastern Murchison Domain. The majority of greenstones within the Meekatharra-Wydege belt have been stratigraphically placed within the Polelle Group and the Norie Group of the Murchison Supergroup.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>The Project area covers Archean basement rocks assigned to the 2815-2805 Ma basal Norie group of the Murchison Supergroup, which covers the eastern margin of the Meekatharra-Wyldge 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>	<p>Soil sample information is provided in Table 1 and Figures 9 and 10. Sampling was conducted in November 2021 – January 2022.</p> <p>Soil samples over 35ppb are reported. Soil samples were collected within the area with the points defined by:</p> <p>Central/Buried BIF 608000mE 7001840mN, 608260mE 7001700mN, 607350mE 7000540mN, 607680mE 7000380mN Cable Parallel 609060mE 7000920mN, 609670mE 7001060mN, 609150mE 7002430mN, 609520mE 7002150mN Sample results of less than 35ppb are not reported individually</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	<p>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. Soils samples in this announcement are reported above 35ppb. <10ppb Au is treated as background values.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Only soil samples are reported. Refer to referenced announcements for prior JORC disclosures.</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Metal equivalents are not reported. Refer to referenced announcements for prior JORC disclosures.</p>
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>	<p>Only soil samples are reported. Refer to referenced announcements for prior JORC disclosures.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to Figures and Tables in the body of the text. Refer to referenced announcements for prior JORC disclosures.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>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. It is not practical to report all historic exploration results from the Tuckanarra project. Selected historic results are referenced to highlight the prospectivity of the area being surveyed.</p> <p>Soil samples over 35ppb are reported. Soil samples were collected within the area with the points defined by:</p> <p>Central/Buried BIF 608000mE 7001840mN, 608260mE 7001700mN, 607350mE 7000540mN, 607680mE 7000380mN</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Cable Parallel 609060mE 7000920mN, 609670mE 7001060mN, 609150mE 7002430mN, 609520mE 7002150mN Sample results of less than 35ppb are not reported individually.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	No other meaningful data is required to be presented other than what has been presented in the body of this announcement. The reader is referred to the Independent Geologists Report in the Odyssey Gold Prospectus.
Further work	<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. FLEM may be required to better resolve some anomalies prior to drilling. Priority conductors are planned to be drilled with RC to confirm the presence of sulphide alteration in fresh rock.

Table 5 - 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.

Table 6 - Tuckanarra Project Mineral 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.