

Drilling and Geophysics Programs at Compelling Tuckanarra Targets

Odyssey Gold (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to advise that the Company has commenced a new campaign of drilling and geophysics focussed on a number of priority targets at the high grade Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Tuckanarra" or the "Project").

A reverse circulation ("RC") drill rig will be mobilised to firstly extend and upgrade the current Inferred Mineral Resource at the Cable deposit, currently estimated at 1.69 million tonnes at 2.3g/t Au, and secondly to drill pre-collars for deeper diamond drill targets at the Highway Zone.

Up to five diamond holes will also be drilled to test depth and strike extensions at the exciting Highway Zone, beyond the current deepest intersection of 7.35m @ 9.5g/t Au from 271.65m; as well as one diamond hole targeting an untested zone down plunge from an intersection of 12m @ 4.3g/t Au from 167m at Bollard.

A field crew has also been mobilised to undertake a fixed loop electromagnetic ("EM") survey to refine a number of deeper targets beneath the extensive shallow oxide gold mineralisation previously mined at Tuckanarra. A broader airborne EM survey is also planned over the regional hinge zone target area at Tuckanarra.

The Company is well funded and resourced to complete these programs before the end of 2024.

Director of Odyssey, Matt Syme, said:

"We are very enthusiastic about the exciting potential for Tuckanarra to keep adding high-grade gold resources to our portfolio. The deeper potential at the Highway Zone is clear and the record in the Murchison of surficial oxide deposits continuing and growing at depth gives us a lot of motivation for the exploration work ahead."

We are also working to address the various options available to us to extract the substantial value inherent in our existing resources - over 325,000oz (Odyssey attributable share) @ 2.5g/t.

High grade, open pit resources are increasingly scarce in the WA goldfields and their location amongst substantial processing capacity, largely on Mining Leases, means there are a number of potential ways to add value for Odyssey shareholders, while we continue to pursue the exploration potential."

For further information, please contact:

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BACKGROUND

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Tuckanarra" or the "Project") is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields. The Murchison Goldfields are host to a +35Moz gold endowment (historic production plus current resources). The Project straddles the Great Northern Highway approximately 40km north of Cue and 680km north northeast of Perth.

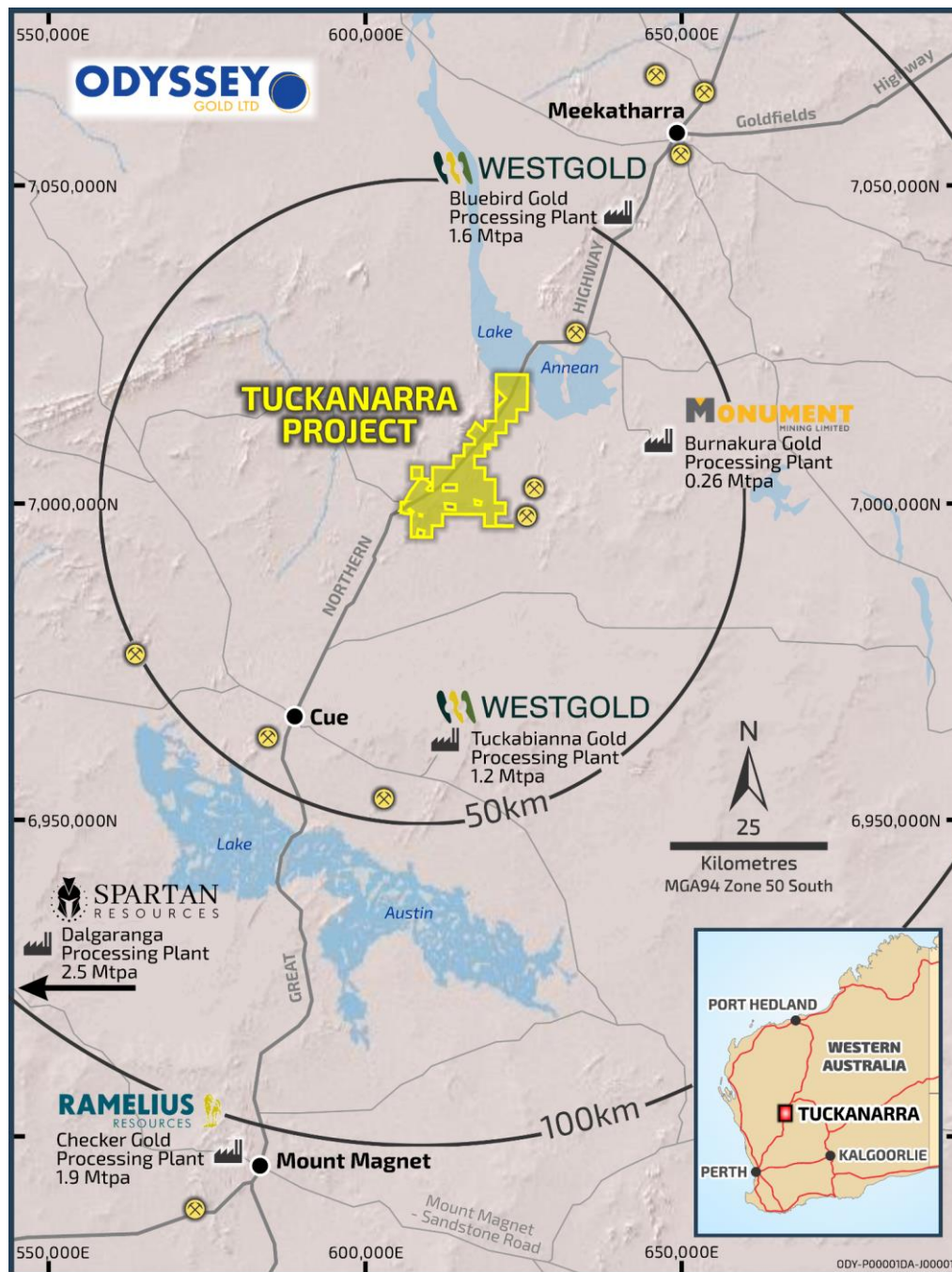


Figure 1 - Tuckanarra Project Location Map highlighting the multiple proximal gold processing plants

Five shallow oxide pits were mined at Tuckanarra in the 1990's producing ~101koz at an average grade of 3.9g/t Au. Additionally, ~40koz were produced at an average grade of 7.2g/t Au from the only modern underground mine on the Project. Previous resource development and open pit mining was focused on laterite and oxide mineralisation due to low gold prices. Odyssey has recognised the potential for significant strike and plunge extensions to the mineralisation.

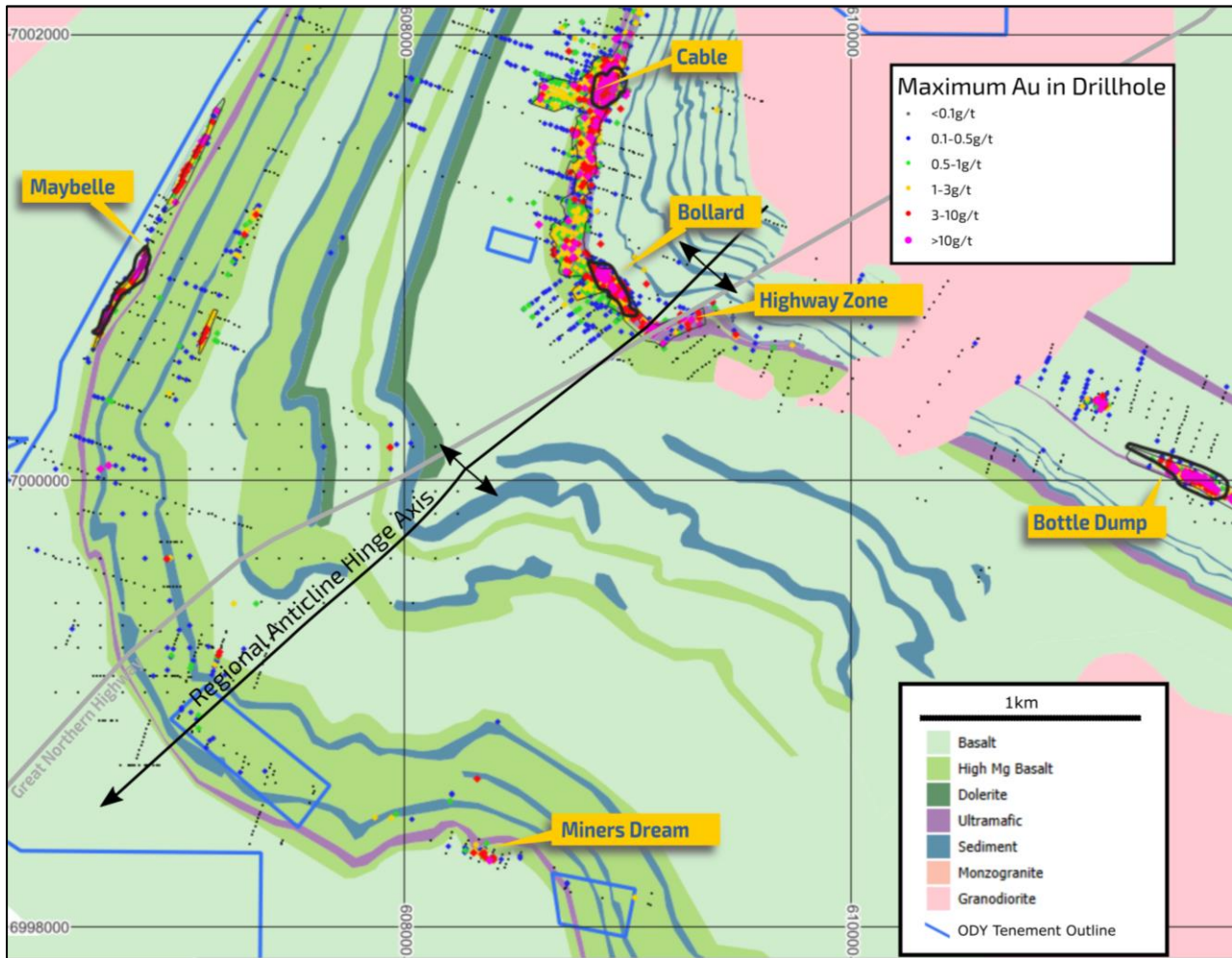


Figure 2 - Southern area of the Tuckanarra Project showing geology, resource areas and historical drilling.

Shallow, open pittable, oxide gold deposits with a grade of more than 2g/t Au are increasingly rare asset in the West Australian goldfields. Approximately 311koz of Odyssey Gold's resources are located on existing Mining Leases and all are within two kilometres of the Great Northern Highway.

There is a nominal processing capacity of 7.5Mtpa within 120km of the Project, largely accessible by sealed roads.

Odyssey has been engaging with the owners of the process plants as well as potential mining partners who may provide a low cost pathway to monetise the existing resources. These discussion will continue as Odyssey progresses the Project and continues to explore the deeper leads.

UPCOMING EXPLORATION

Cable RC Drilling

The Cable Pit was previously mined to a depth of 35m in 1992-1993. Production is reported to be approximately 294kt @ 3.8g/t Au for 36koz. Subsequent drilling has defined open pit resources of 1.69Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 123koz.

Drilling by Odyssey focussed on defining the extents of open resources adjaced to the pit. The drilling targeted the depth extensions to previously defined mineralisation that would be amenable to open pit mining. Significant shallow mineralisation was not able to be included in the resource due to it being based on historic drilling, or insufficient density of drilling.

Eight RC holes for approximately 600m of drilling are planned to add shallow oxide mineralisation and also upgrade the existing Mineral Resource estimate from the Inferred to Indicated category.

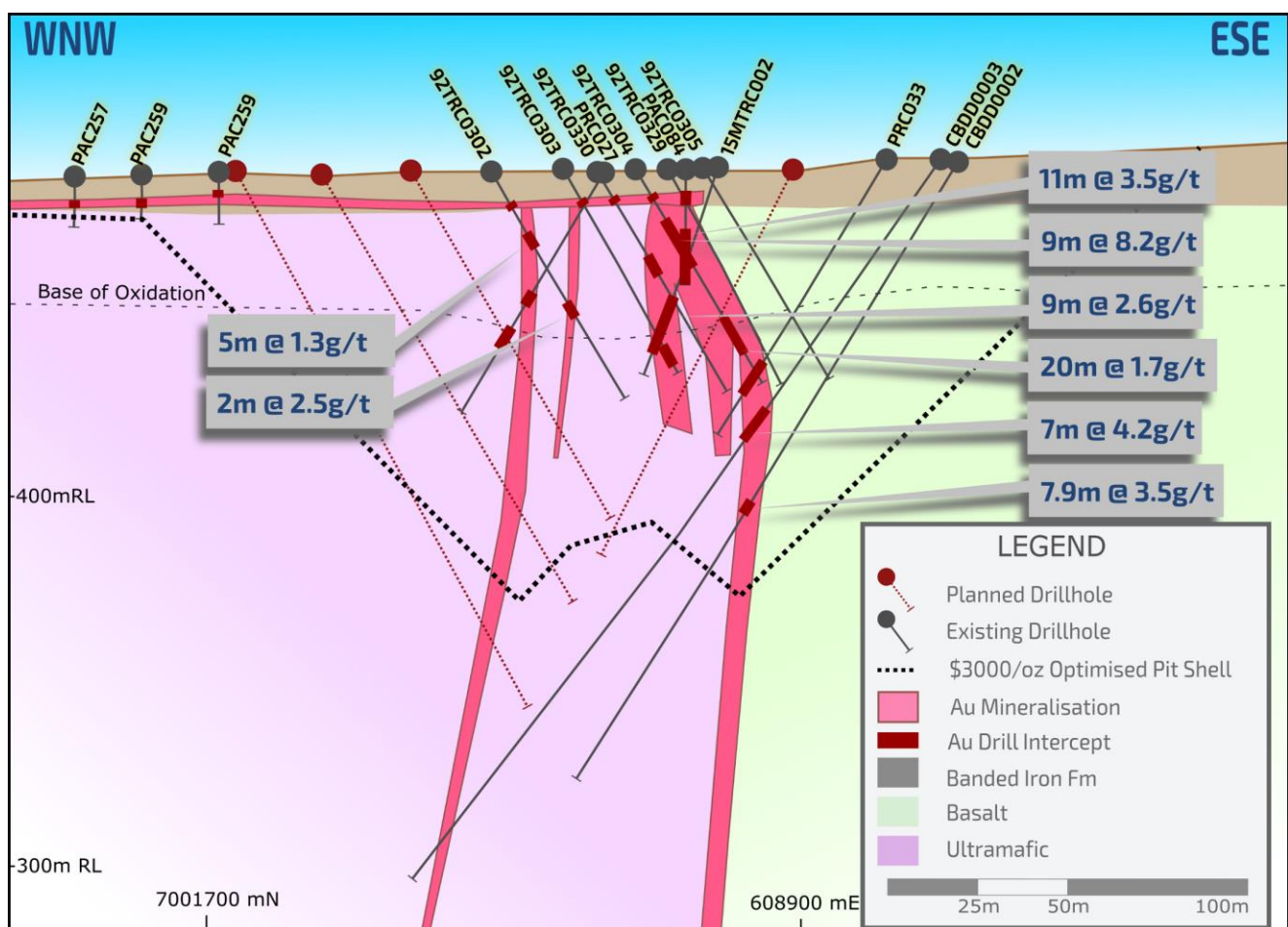


Figure 3 - RC drilling south of the Cable Pit planned to add shallow open pit resources and upgrade existing Inferred Mineral Resources to the Indicated category.

Highway Zone Diamond Drilling

RC and diamond drilling completed by the Company defined a new 350m zone of mineralisation containing a shoot with more continuous wide high-grade mineralisation. The Highway Zone structure is typically a 12-33m wide shear on an ENE-SSE trend.

The mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and sulphide in sheared ultramafic rocks and sulphidic sediments. Internal to the structure are multiple zones of mineralisation, with the thickest

highest grades associated with quartz veining in a steeply dipping shoot correlating with the hinge of the regional anticline. Banded iron formation (“BIF”) is often sulphide replaced in the immediate adjacent to mineralisation. High grade mineralisation is often associated with trace amounts of galena and visible gold.

The extension of the Highway Zone high-grade shoot is the first of several underground targets extending below the open pit resource. The first diamond drillhole into the Highway Zone was completed in late 2023. This hole intersected quartz breccias and laminated veining with visible gold, and pyrrhotite in ultramafic and BIF with a result of 7.35m @ 9.5g/t Au, including 3.25m @ 20.6g/t Au from 274.25m. The intersection was approximately 120m down dip of a previous result of 11m @ 4.3g/t Au, including 2m @ 21.6g/t Au.

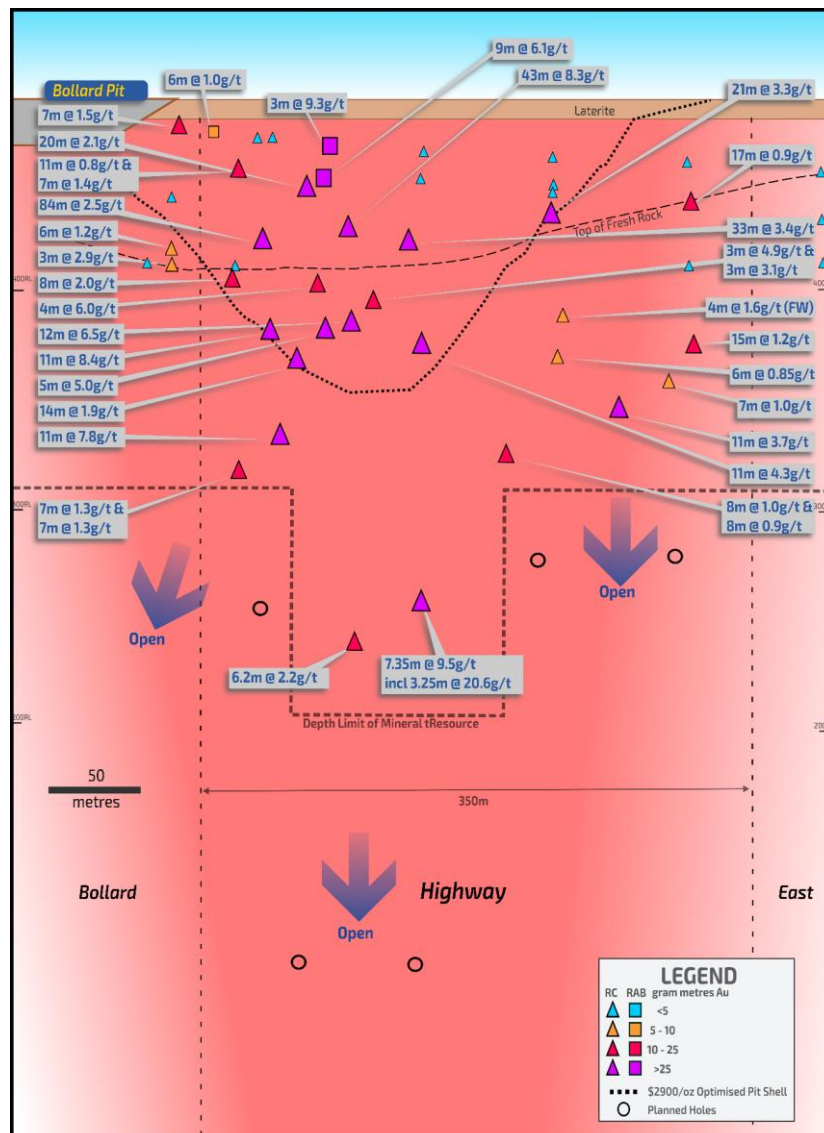


Figure 4 - Highway Zone long section showing intersection locations of planned holes

The high grade shoot on the Highway zone remains open along strike to the East and down plunge. Drilling in fresh rock has focussed on 150m of the 350m long structural jog. Five diamond drill holes are planned to test this strike extension and to define the plunge extensions of the Highway Zone. The continuation of mineralisation will allow for an increase in underground resources estimated on the deposit.

Bollard Diamond Tail

The Bollard Pit was previously mined to a depth of in 1992-1993. Production at that time is reported to be approximately 191kt @ 2.7g/t Au for 16.8koz. Subsequent drilling has defined open pit resources of 680kt @ 2.1g/t Au for 46koz. The current resource extends to a maximum of 140m vertically below surface.

Previous drilling has defined a high grade shoot extending below the laterite and oxide mineralisation with results including 12m @ 4.3g/t Au, including 4m @ 8.6g/t Au (TCKRC0104) and 12m @ 4.7g/t Au, including 5.5m @ 8.3g/t Au (CBDD0010). TCKRC104 is the deepest hole intersecting the mineralisation at Bollard only 140m below surface. These are widths and grades highlighting the potential for underground mining if sufficient additional resources are defined. The current EM survey will aid in targeting the plunge extension and give indications of the scale of sulphide replacement.

A planned diamond tail on hole TCKRC0096 (Figure 5) will intersect the interpreted position of mineralisation 250m vertically below surface down plunge of TRCKRC0104 and CBDD0010. There are no underground resources currently estimated at Bollard.

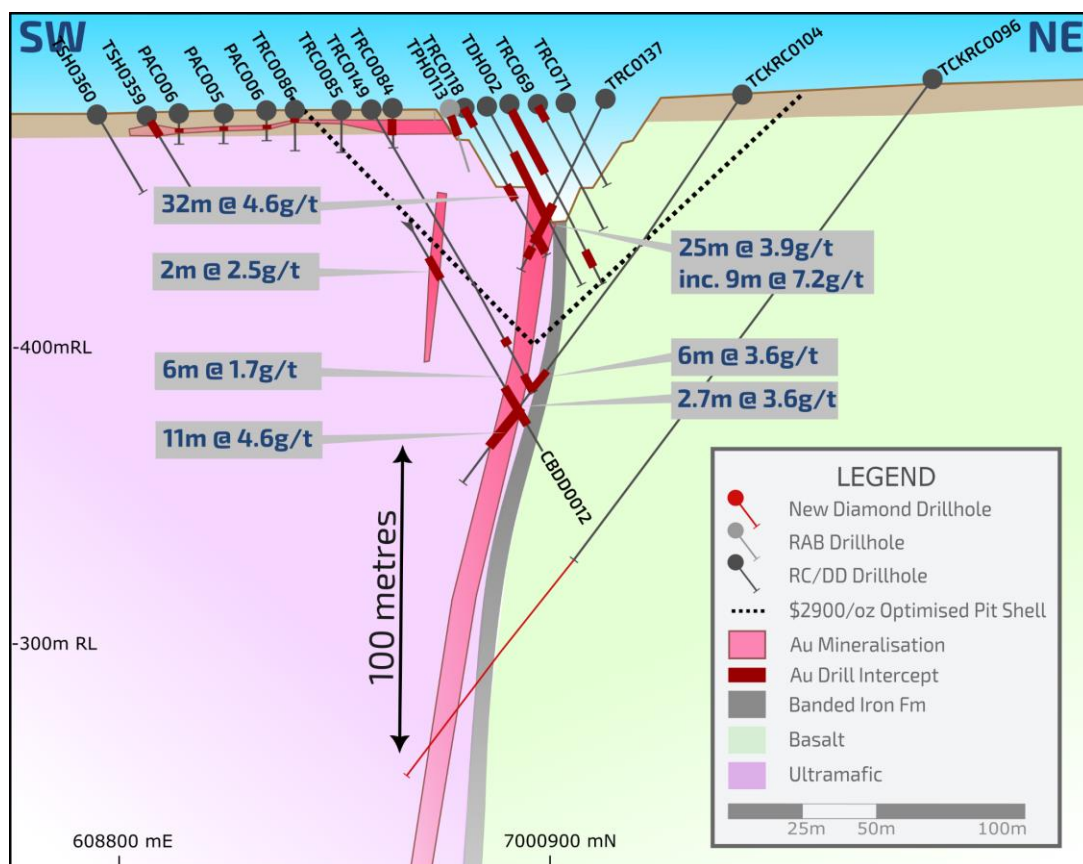


Figure 5 - Planned diamond tail on hole CBRC0096.

Ground EM survey

The recognition of the relationship between gold mineralisation and the sulphide replacement of nearby sediments over the last year has opened up the use for electrical geophysical techniques for targeting at Tuckanarra. Downhole EM and moving loop EM anomalies and modelled conductors have correlated very well with alteration minerals, including pyrrhotite and pyrite.

Recent moving loop EM results highlight an anomaly (Figure 6) at the end of two lines in the south east corner of the survey area (Table 3).

A field crew has now mobilised to undertake a ground-based, fixed loop EM survey to refine a number of deeper targets beneath the extensive shallow oxide gold mineralisation around Bollard and the Highway Zone (Figure 6).

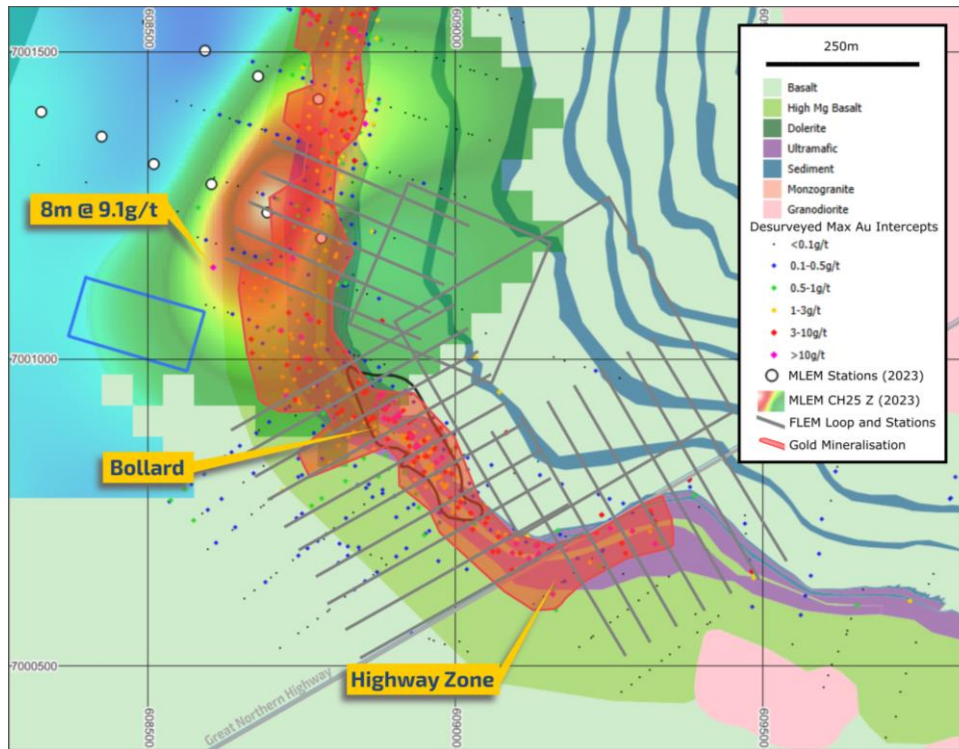


Figure 6 - Cable-Bollard-Highway area pseudo image of MLTEM results anomaly and planned fixed loop EM survey lines.

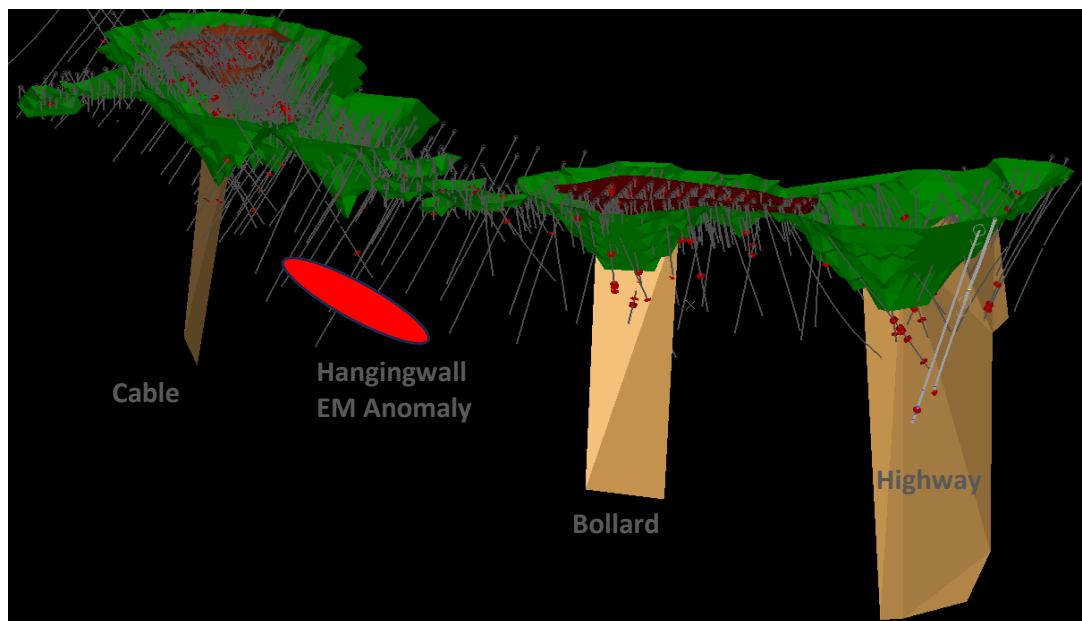


Figure 7 - Cable-Bollard-Highway with conceptual pit model (green), underground targets (yellow), EM anomaly 200m west of the Cable-Bollard Trend (red ellipse) and 2023 diamond drill holes in light grey. Intersections of over 5g/t Au are highlighted in red. The hig

Airborne EM survey

Large scale gold deposits are commonly associated proximal to the hinges of regional anticlines. This was a major input into targeting that lead to the discovery of the Highway Zone. The area to the south of the Cable Bollard - Highway Trend represents a fold hinge target – it has shallow cover and very limited soil sampling or drilling (Figure 8).

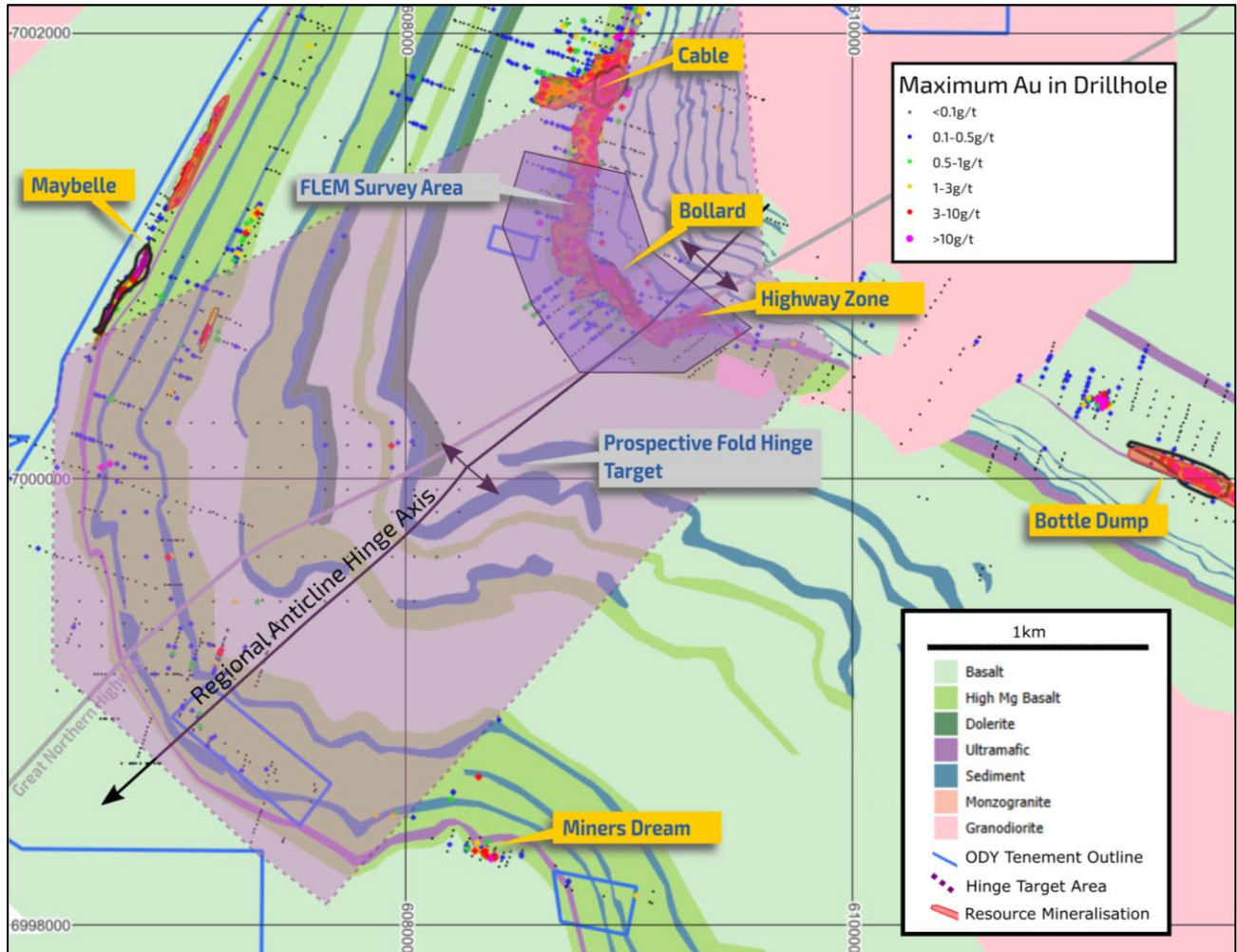


Figure 8 - Tukanarra geology map with drilling. The hinge target area to be surveyed with airborne EM is outlined in yellow.

Based on the success of downhole EM and moving loop EM, an extensive airborne EM survey is planned across the Project area (Figure 9), including the fold hinge target area.

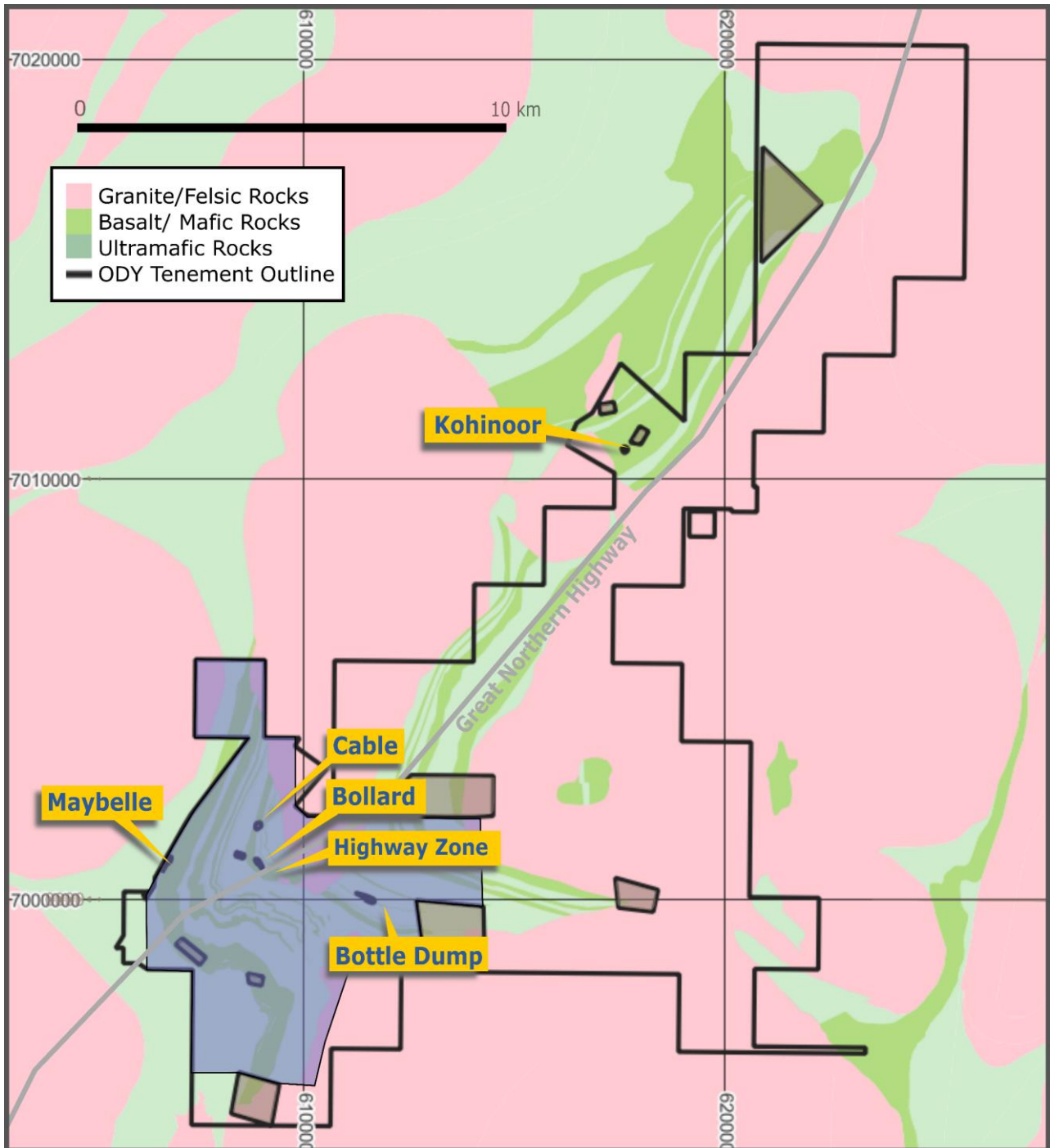


Figure 9 - Tuckanarra Project resource areas and planned airborne EM survey (blue).

Tuckanarra Project Resources (Odyssey 80%)

Table 1 – Tuckanarra Project Mineral Resource Estimate 100% (February 2024)

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

Table 2 - Tuckanarra Project Mineral Resource Estimate by Deposit 100% (February 2024)

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

- 1 - Ian Glacken - Snowden Optiro
2 - Brian Wolfe - International Resource Solutions
3 - Andrew Bewsher – BMGS
4 - Matthew Walker and Justine Tracey - Snowden Optiro
5 - Matt Briggs – Odyssey

Totals may not add up due to rounding. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis. Pit resources reported above ~180m vertical below surface except Maybelle and Lucknow reported above 140m vertical below surface and Highway Zone reported for oxide and transitional only.

Tuckanarra Project Moving Loop EM Survey Details

Table 3 - Details of MLEM Survey Lines

Line	Start East	End East	Start North	End North	Number of Stations
1	608589	609330	7002930	7003251	9
2	608510	609332	7002707	7003065	10
3	608437	609261	7002517	7002885	10
4	608351	609262	7002301	7002694	11
5	608269	609000	7002198	7002511	9
6	608189	609014	7001977	7002341	10
7	608112	608754	7001870	7002150	8
8	608032	608673	7001687	7001969	8
9	607950	608778	7001422	7001785	10
10	607875	608782	7001197	7001594	11
11	607792	608253	7001215	7001413	6
12	607711	608169	7001033	7001234	6
13	607635	608185	7000811	7001054	7

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 MLEM 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 announcements dated 2 August 2023 and 15 February 2024 and entitled 'Maiden Shallow Mineral Resource at Tuckanarra Gold Project' and 'Odyssey Increases Mineral Resources to 407koz at 2.5g/t Au' respectively, which are 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, Ian Glacken, Andrew Bewsher, Brian Wolfe, and 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 8 November 2023 - Drilling Intersects Highway Zone 80m Below Existing Resource
ASX Announcement 15 February 2024 - Odyssey Increases Mineral Resources to 407koz at 2.5g/t Au

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	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.	Moving loop time domain EM (MLEM) survey was completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) Transient electromagnetic surveys were completed using moving in-loop (MLEM) configuration – 200m TX loops with 100m stations.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Quality checks/controls and data analysis are conducted by SGC. At least two readings are recorded per station.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	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 are 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.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	The survey completed is MLEM. No previously unreported drilling is included in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	The survey completed is MLEM. No previously unreported drilling is included in this announcement.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The survey completed is MLEM. No previously unreported drilling is included in this announcement.
	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.	The survey completed is MLEM. No previously unreported drilling is included in this announcement.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	The survey completed is MLEM. No previously unreported drilling is included in this announcement.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The survey completed is MLEM. No previously unreported drilling is included in this announcement.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	The survey completed is MLEM. No previously unreported drilling is included in this announcement.
Sub-sampling	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	The survey completed is MLEM. No previously unreported drilling is included in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The survey completed is MLEM. No previously unreported drilling is included in this announcement.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The survey completed is MLEM. No previously unreported drilling is included in this announcement.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	SGC conduct QC as the survey is collected. Data is reviewed by a geophysicist as the field data is underway. This may occur remotely to the project.
	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.	Not applicable.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Not applicable.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Not applicable. MLEM is not a quantitative measure of gold mineralisation and no correlation should be drawn between EM anomalism and the tenor of gold mineralisation in the data presented.
	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.	Moving loop EM survey was completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants over the Bottle Dump Pit extensions. Contractor SGC Planning SGC Supervision SGC/ODY Survey Configuration Moving Loop TEM- Inloop Loop Size 200m x 200m (single turn) Transmitter Georesults DRTX Sensor 3-component B-field fluxgate magnetometer Receiver EMIT SMARTem 24 SN:1675 Line Spacing 200m Station Spacing 100m Transmitter Frequency 1 Hz Duty cycle 50% Current 45 A Stacks 128
	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.	At least two repeatable readings were taken at each station.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Not applicable. End of line anomalies were highlighted by the geophysicist at SGC and confirmed in the processed data by ODY geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data were delivered by SGC as AMIRA format ASCII text files. Geophysical data were recorded by the Smartem24 receiver and downloaded in the field then emailed to the SGC supervising geophysicist.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Not applicable.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Geophysical measurement locations were determined using a hand-held Garmin GPSMAP64. The accuracy of this unit at most sample sites was +/- 3m to 5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	EM stations were planned perpendicular to the dominant geological strike, and all were surveyed with hand-held GPS in the GDA94 zone 50 coordinate system. The area surveyed has relatively low relief.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	100m station spacing on 200m spaced lines. Start and end points of survey lines are tabulated in the announcement.
	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.	The station spacings are considered to be sufficient for sampling the anomalous response for qualitative modelling.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	EM lines were planned perpendicular to the strike or mineralisation and the main lithological contacts..
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The geometry, depth and connectedness of sulphides will have an impact the EM response. The survey is targeting sulphide alteration that is parallel to stratigraphy. It may be less effective at discriminating sulphide which is parallel to survey lines and at depth.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Geophysical data were recorded by the Smartem24 receiver and downloaded in the field then emailed to the SGC supervising geophysicist. All data are backed up weekly.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews were completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Odyssey's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd, owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra Project, Cable is wholly within exploration License M20/527. Monument Mining retains a 1% royalty over ODY's share of production for this project.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS. M20/527 expires in September 2035. The CP expects the renewal of the mining lease at this time.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<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 eastern margin of the Meekatharra-Wydegee 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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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).</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, Cable Central); • Quartz veins \pm altered basalts (Cable West, 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>
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>Not applicable. See resource announcements 15 February 2024 and 2 August 2023 for a detailed description of historic drilling.</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>Not applicable.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Not applicable.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable.
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>	Not applicable.
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 in the body of this announcement and Appendix 1.
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. Due to the large volume of data not all results are shown. This announcement should be read in conjunction with historic announcements, in particular those referenced. The intersections reported are not exhaustive but provide context for the companies interest in continued exploration of the styles described.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other meaningful data is required to be presented other than what has been presented in the body of this announcement. The reader is referred to the Independent Geologists Report in the Odyssey Gold Prospectus and previous announcements at https://odysseygold.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/ in particular those referenced. DHEM has been completed north of the Cable Pit, at the Highway Zone and down plunge at Bottle Dump. These have successfully defined zones of elevated pyrrhotite and sulphide replacement of iron rich sediments. FLEM and MLEM completed over the Highway Zone have also generated EM anomalies in similar positions giving confidence in the technique. Forward modelling by SGC has also confirmed airborne EM should be effective in this terrain.
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>Following the current EM survey the planned future work includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling south of the Cable Pit to add to and upgrade inferred resources in that area, • Airborne EM surveying the regional Hinge Zone for aiming to detect sulphide associated with additional high grade mineralisation. • Diamond drilling to extend the strike length and plunge extent of underground resources at the Highway Zone • RC Drilling of EM anomalies generated from the current EM survey