ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
7 March 2023

Wertago Maiden Drilling Results

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays have been received for Odin's maiden drilling program at Wertago Copper Project, comprising 1,960m drilled across 12 reverse circulation (RC) holes targeting a greenfield sequence of volcanic lithologies.
- Drilling tested four outcropping veins, with 11 of the 12 holes hitting mineralisation, representing a small portion of the total system, and has provided invaluable data on the mineralogy, geology, and geometry of mineralisation. The copper mineralisation remains open along strike for all veins.
- The assay results confirmed metal zonation observed in previous geochemical sampling. The Cu-Ag zonation seen across Wertago shows that the metals precipitated from a common, polymetallic fluid source.
- Intercepts include:
    - 13m at 0.72% copper & 1.40 g/t silver from 88 metres, within a broader zone of 43 m at 0.26% copper & 0.53 g/t silver from 84 metres (WTRC002)
    - 3m at 1.19% copper and 0.32 g/t gold from 30 metres (WTRC0004)
    - 1m @ 2.49% copper from 27 metres, also within a broader intercept of 26m at 0.27% copper from 7m (WTRC0011)
    - 3m at 0.54% copper from 51 metres (WTRC0007)
- The intersection of mineralisation in veins of varying orientations indicate an extensive mineralised system confirming the mineral potential of the Wertago Project.
- Downhole optical and acoustic televiewer surveying of each RC hole has allowed detailed structural analysis of the nature of the mineralisation and will be used to vector toward more extensive and higher grade copper mineralisation in future exploration.
- Structural review commenced last week with site surveys. The review will analyse drilling results, televiewer structural data, and field mapping data. The interpretations derived will be applied to the coming round of drilling activity at Odin's Koonenberry Belt tenure.
- RC drilling work programs have been lodged with the NSW Resources regulator for approval for an expanded program.

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Odin Metals Limited ('**Odin Metals**', '**ODM**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to announce results from its maiden drill campaign, completed December 2022, at its Wertago Copper Project located in the northern parts of the Company's 100% owned Koonenberry Project.

Odin Metals Executive Chairman, Mr Simon Peters said, *"These results from the maiden drill program at Wertago, a part of the greater Koonenberry Project provide valuable information on geology and geometry, which when combined with geophysical and structural analysis will give us a greater understanding of the broader Wertago mineralised system. These results will be used to vector toward higher grade and more extensive mineralisation in future exploration programs. The focus will now be combining the structural analysis of the results with existing and additional geophysical surveys in order to prioritise targets for additional drilling.*

The results further reinforce our belief that the Koonenberry Belt is highly prospective for a number of styles of mineralisation including VMS hosted Cu–Zn–Au–Ag deposits (which is substantiated by the presence of the Grasmere deposit), magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE, epithermal Ag-Pb-Cu and orogenic Au".

Odin Metals' current exploration program is focussed on developing its district scale Koonenberry Belt project. Odin's tenements cover more than 2,850km^2 of the Belt, which is located 80km east of Broken Hill, NSW (Figure 2). The Koonenberry Belt is highly prospective for VMS-hosted Copper and magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE, and contains three highly prospective projects, Grasmere, Cymbric Vale and Wertago, identified to date.

Grasmere contains a Mineral Resource of 5.75 million tonnes grading 1.03% Cu, 0.35% Zn, 2.3g/t Ag, & 0.05g/t Au[1] (JORC, 2004).

Figure 1 - Drilling at Wertago Copper Project

1. See Odin Metal Ltd.'s ASX Announcements "District Scale Copper Project Acquisition", 18 February 2021 and "Acquisition of Grasmere Copper Deposit", 06 April 2021, for further information, Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters concerning historical work at the Koonenberry project.

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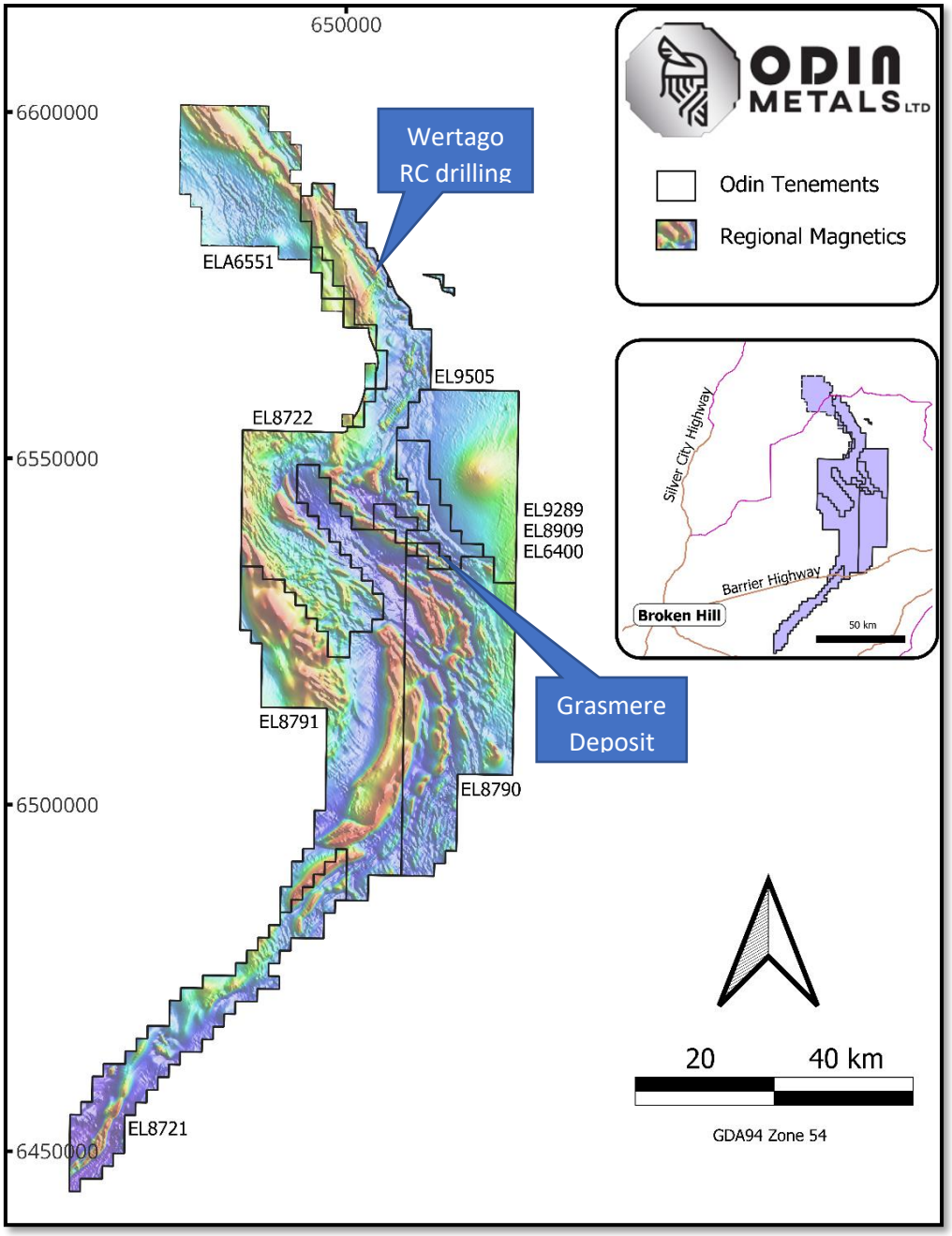

Figure 2 - Plan view showing the location of the Wertago Copper Project within the broader Koonenberry Belt 100% owned by Odin Metals

The results for a twelve hole RC drill program for 1,960 metres completed in late December 2022, have been received. The drill program targeted an under-explored volcanic rock package within which were located a number of coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies as previously announced[2].

Drilling tested four areas of outcropping veins (Figure 3), representing a small portion of the total system, with 11 out of the 12 holes intersecting mineralisation. Results from the program have provided invaluable data on the mineralogy, geology, and geometry of mineralisation.

2. See Odin Metal Ltd.'s ASX Announcement "Geochemistry defines further drill targets", 14 November 2022.

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Figure 3 - Plan view showing drill holes completed at the Wertago Copper Project with mineralisation mapped at surface in orange with regionally mapped structures in blue.

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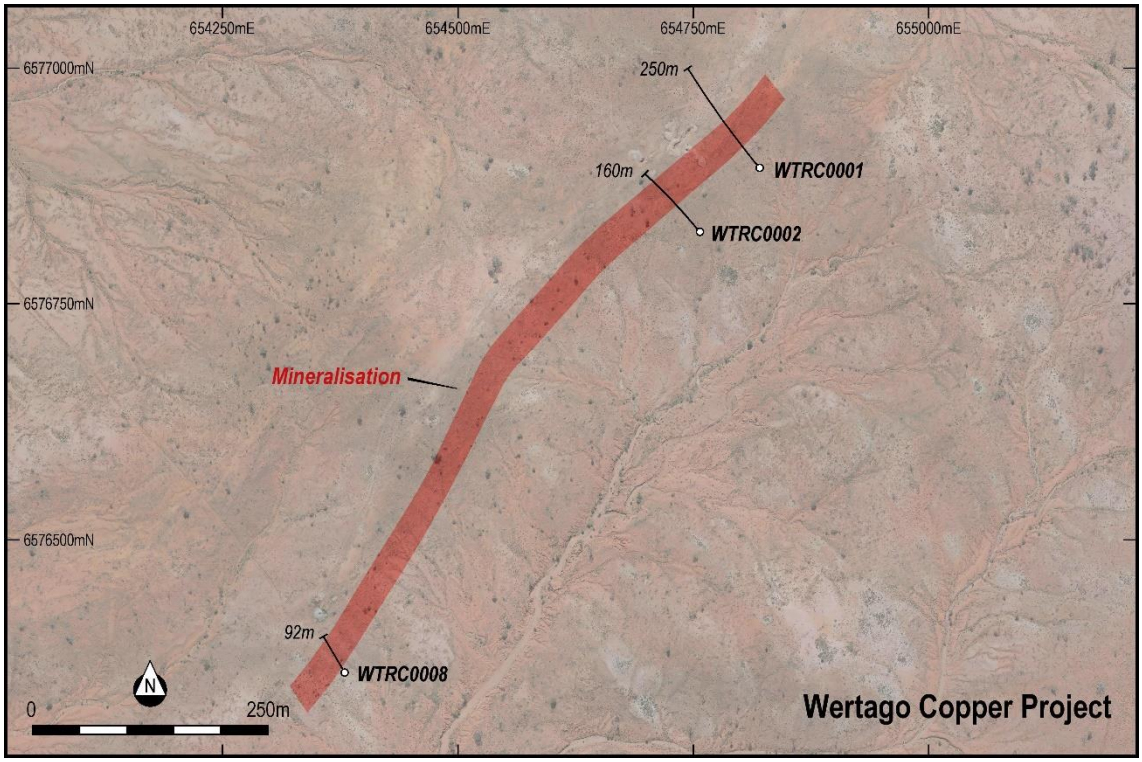

Figure 4 - Plan view showing drill holes completed at the Wertago Copper Project with mineralisation intercepts

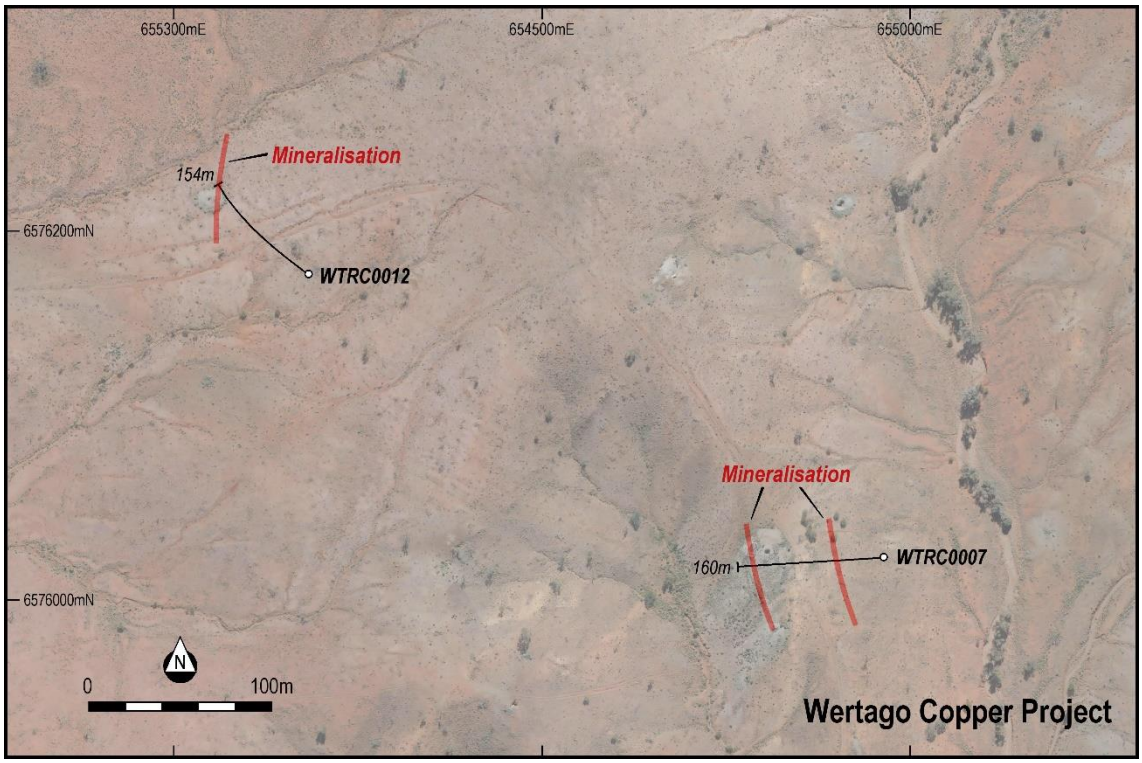

Figure 5 - Plan view showing drill holes completed at the Wertago Copper Project with mineralisation intercepts

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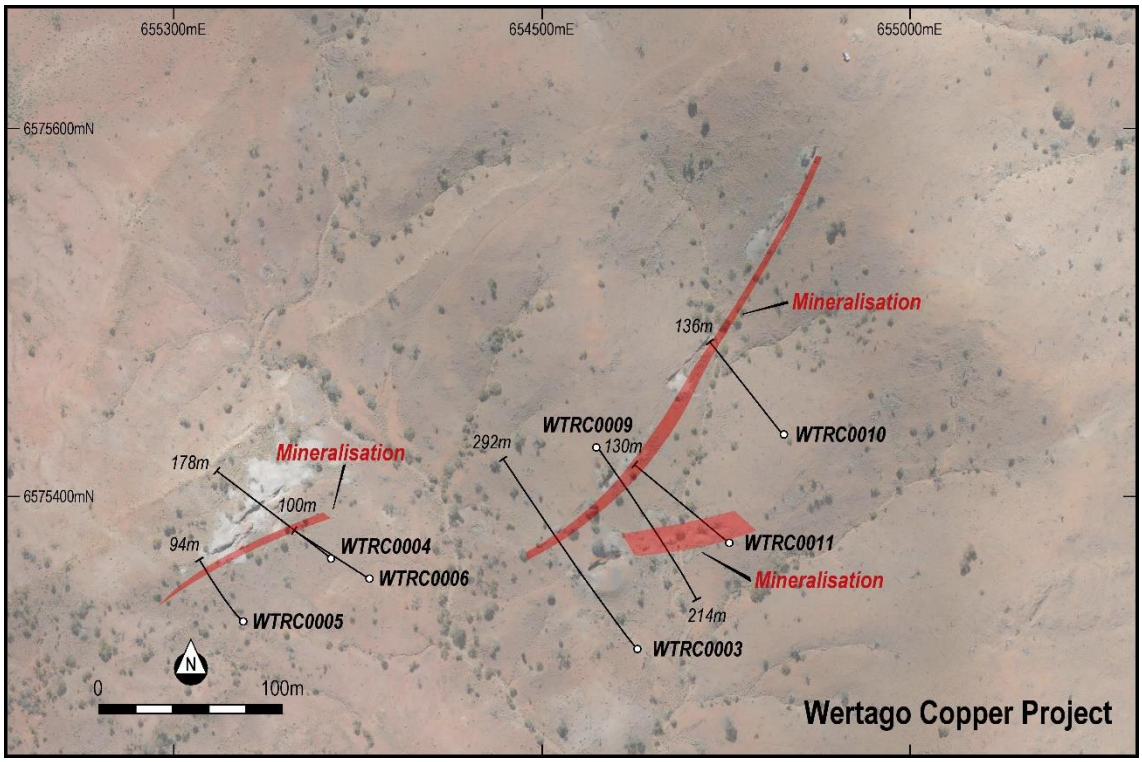

Figure 6 - Plan view showing drill holes completed at the Wertago Copper Project with mineralisation intercepts

Televiewer

All drilling was, where possible, followed with a downhole optical and acoustic televiewer survey. This downhole imagery is able to be displayed in 3D GIS software allowing Odin geologists to visually interrogate an RC hole in a similar manner to diamond drilling. The televiewer survey data also allows structural measurements to be taken across features such as geological contacts and mineralised veins, data that is typically reserved to more expensive diamond drilling methods. The successful deployment of this technique provides increased confidence when planning follow-up drilling and reduces the need for costly, and time-consuming diamond drilling.

A key finding gained from analysis of the televiewer data in conjunction with the downhole geochemistry data is the suggestion that the mineralisation at Wertago is likely to be a product of multi-phase polymetallic processes. Evidence for this is in the correlation of copper mineralisation with quartz veins discordant to lithology, the metal zonation observed, and the structural control displayed by the mineralisation.

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Next steps

- RC drilling work programs have been lodged with the NSW Resources regulator for approval for an expanded program. The expanded drill program will have the following aims:
    - Follow-up drilling of the Wertago copper mineralisation
    - Further drill-testing of copper mineralisation, both along, and across strike over Grasmere Deposit
    - Maiden drill programs at Black Hills and Bedford, both targets that were identified during 2022 soil sampling programs
    - Investigation of a potential Scandium – Cobalt mineralisation corridor as part of Odin's successful bid for the NSW Government's "New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling" grant program
- In coordination with the drill program, Odin will take the opportunity to test several new conceptual targets with another round of targeted soil sampling to be concentrated east and south along the Grasmere trend, as well as over the Scopes Ranges in the south which hosts the Bilpa Pb-Zn-Ag anomaly.
- Odin Metals will also be considering the suitability of various geophysical exploration methods to delineate mineralised trends across its prospects.
- In addition, a structural review is currently underway. The review will analyse drilling results, televiewer structural data, and field mapping data. The interpretations derived will be applied to the coming round of exploration activity along Odin's Koonenberry Belt tenure.

ENDS

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company

For further information please contact info@odinmetals.com.au

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Table 1 – Wertago Copper Project drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth
WTRC0001	654,821	6,576,893	293	320	-57	250
WTRC0002	654,758	6,576,826	296	318	-63	160
WTRC0003	655,092	6,575,318	260	322	-58	292
WTRC0004	654,927	6,575,366	244	304	-61	178
WTRC0005	654,878	6,575,332	130	321	-60	94
WTRC0006	654,947	6,575,355	245	301	-60	100
WTRC0007	655,685	6,576,023	286	264	-60	160
WTRC0008	654,380	6,576,359	269	324	-60	92
WTRC0009	655,070	6,575,429	354	143	-60	214
WTRC0010	655,173	6,575,433	289	320	-60	136
WTRC0011	655,142	6,575,375	280	307	-60	130
WTRC0012	655,372	6,576,176	250	306	-60	154

Table 2 – Wertago Copper Project significant intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Au (g/t)
WTRC0001	54	111	57	0.10	0.73	-
incl.	65	67	2	0.22	0.79	-
And	**88**	**90**	**2**	**0.52**	**1.95**	-
and	99	106	7	0.27	3.53	-
WTRC0002	84	127	43	0.26	0.53	-
incl.	**88**	**101**	**13**	**0.72**	**1.40**	-
And	**95**	**96**	**1**	**1.74**	**3.32**	-
and	**109**	**112**	**3**	**0.55**	**0.82**	-
WTRC0003	153	156	3	0.49	0.35	-
WTRC0004	30	33	3	1.19	1.12	0.32
	57	60	3	0.88	1.13	-
WTRC0005	69	70	1	0.82	1.19	-
WTRC0007	51	54	3	0.54	0.53	-
	136	137	1	0.85	0.43	-
WTRC0008	65	74	9	0.21	0.81	-
WTRC0009	125	126	1	0.30	0.18	-
	134	135	1	0.20	0.14	-
WTRC0010	124	127	3	0.81	0.37	-
incl	125	126	1	1.67	0.77	-
WTRC0011	7	33	26	0.27	0.37	-
Incl	**27**	**28**	**1**	**2.49**	**1.74**	-
	119	120	1	1.29	0.48	-
WTRC0012	144	147	3	0.53	0.55	-
Incl	145	146	1	1.19	1.25	-

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Drilling and Assay Cross-Sections

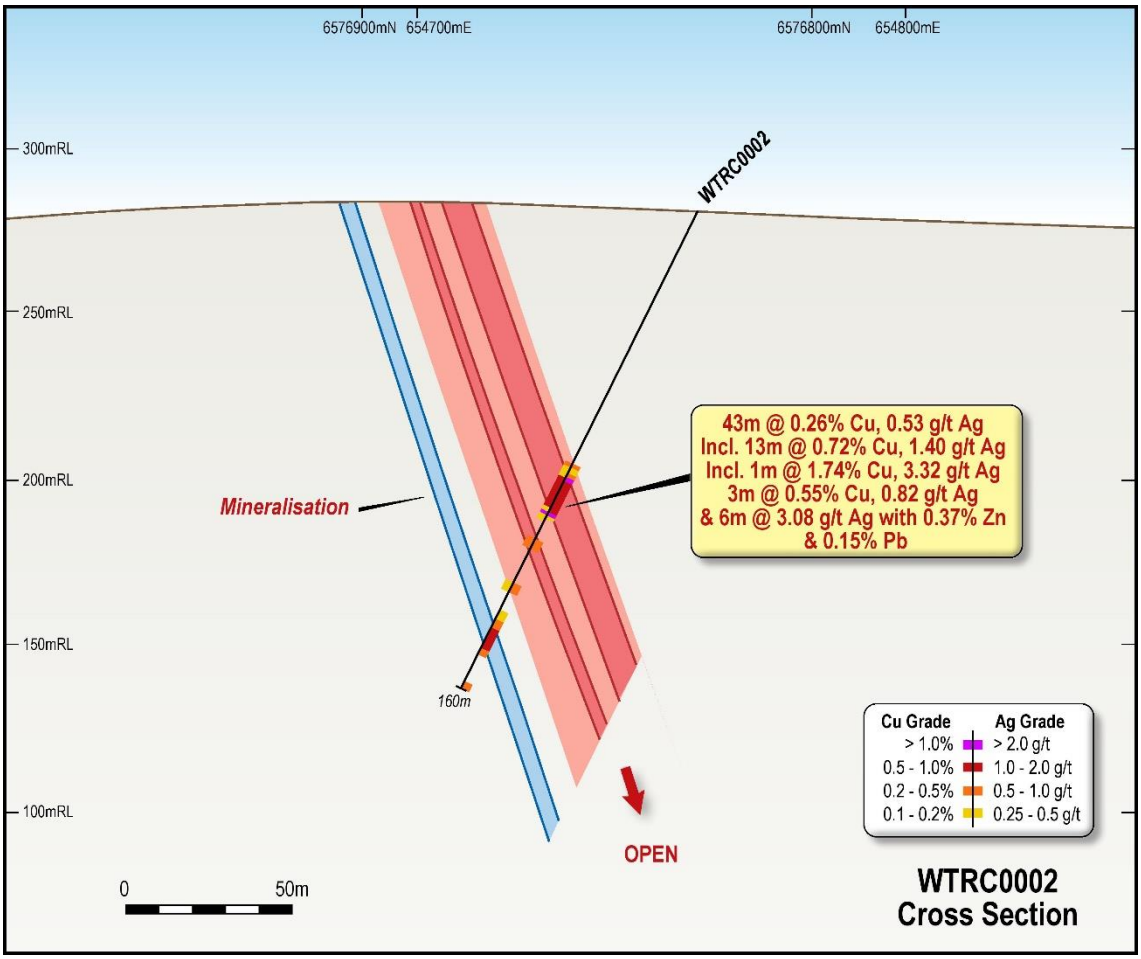

Figure 7 – Cross Section looking northeast showing copper and silver drill intercepts and current interpretation for WTRC0002

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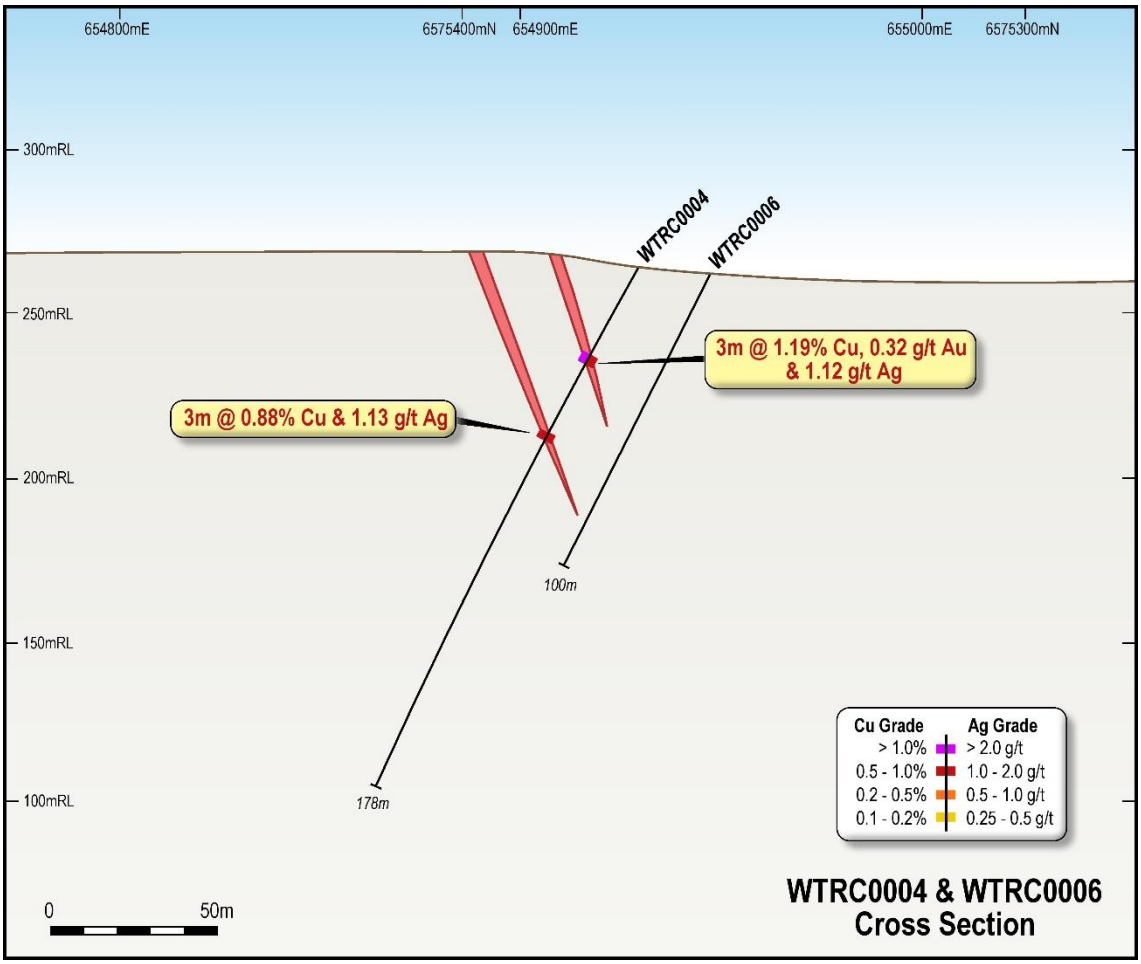

Figure 8 – Cross Section looking northeast showing thin high grade intercepts in WTRC0004

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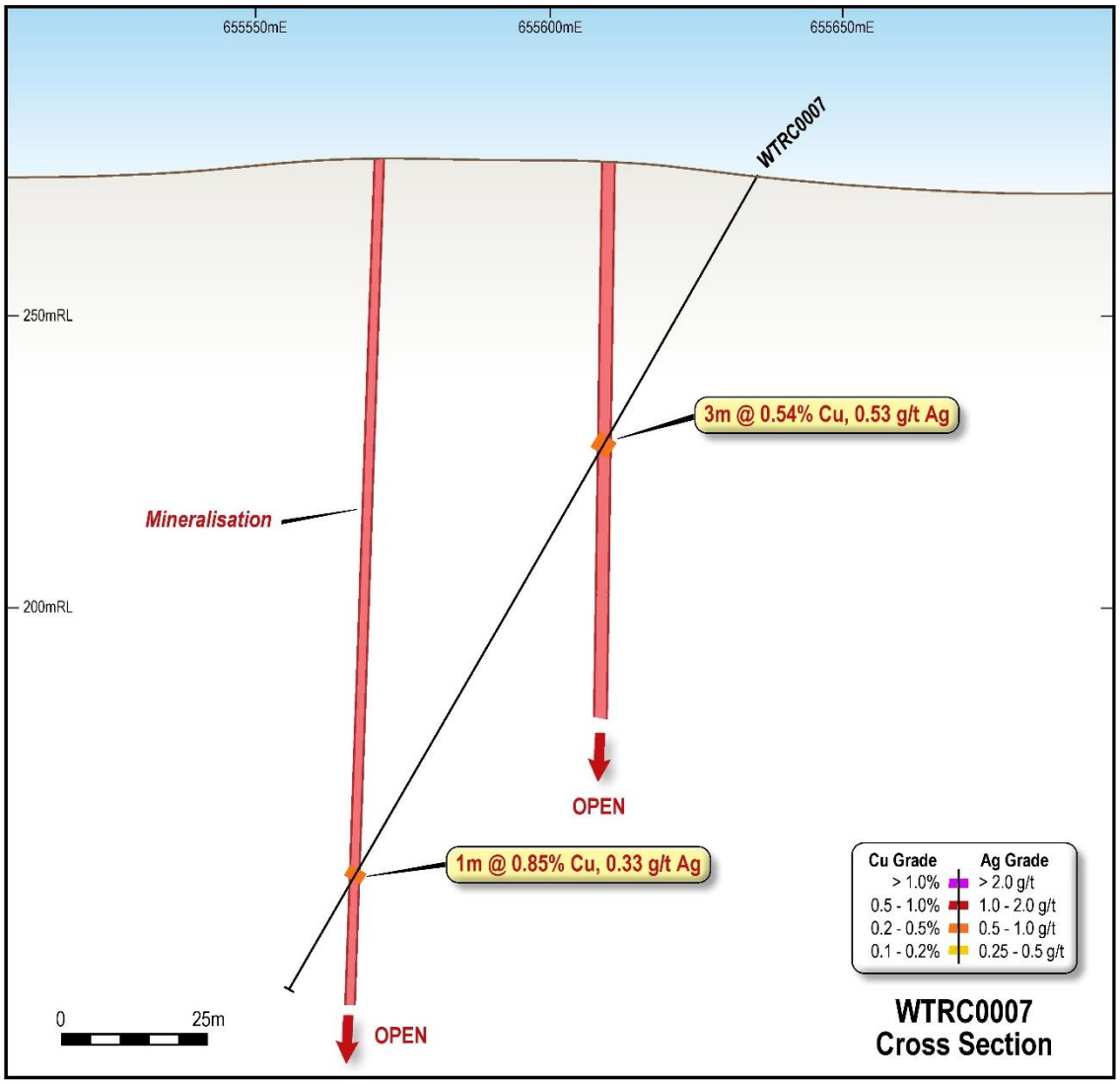

Figure 9 – Cross Section looking north showing the location of the mineralised intercepts in WTRC0007

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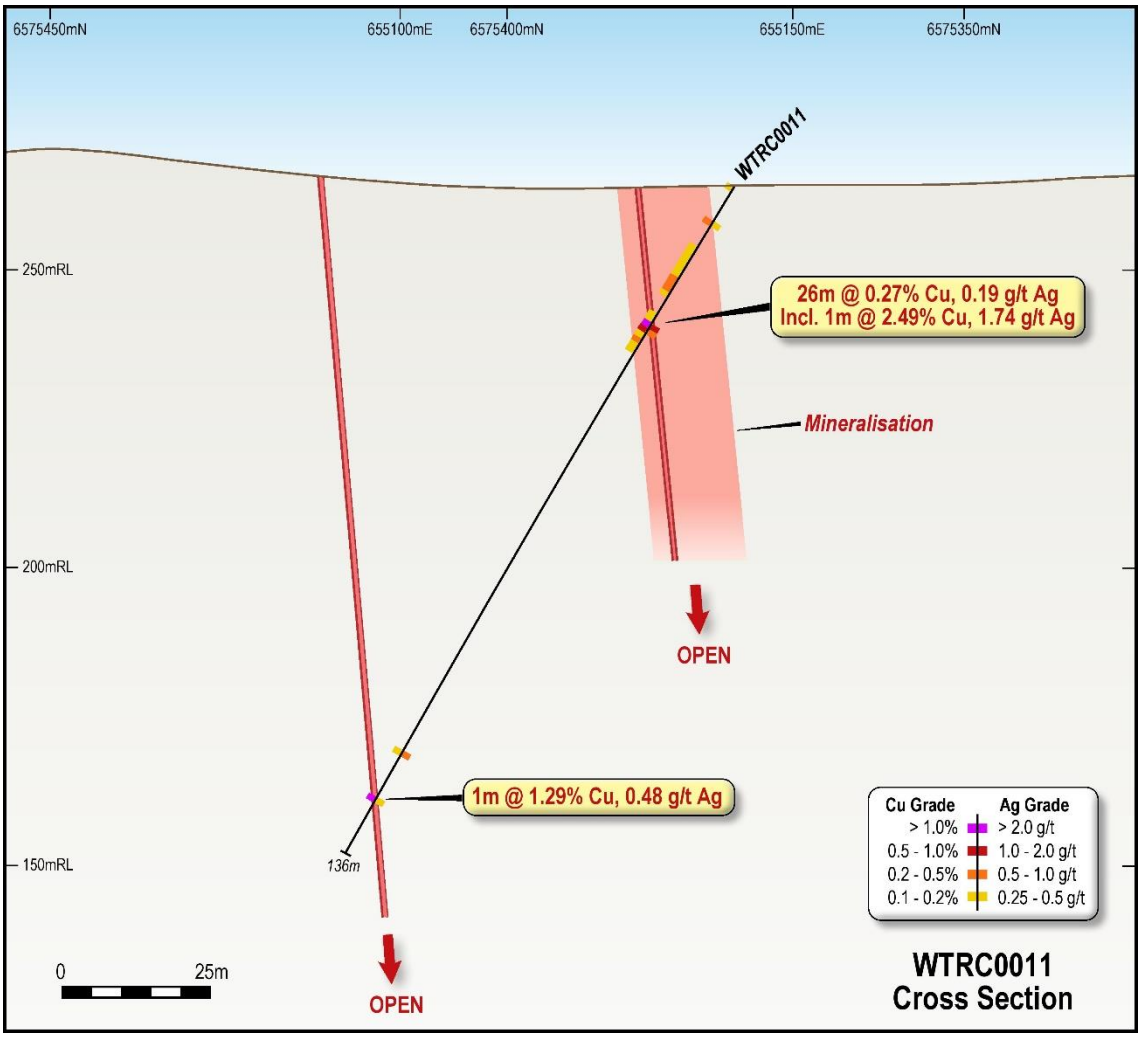

Figure 10 – Cross Section looking northeast showing the location of the mineralised intercepts in WTRC0011

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Results for the Koonenberry Project is based on information reviewed by Mr Alan Till who is a consultant to Odin Metals Limited and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Till has sufficient experience which is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the overseeing activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 and 2012 Editions of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Till consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his reviewed information in the form and context in which it appears

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Annexure 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling was conducted on the Wertago Project, New South Wales. All drilling was supervised, and samples collected by geologists from Odin Metals Ltd. • Drill holes consisted of twelve (12) reverse circulation (RC) holes. All drilling was sampled at 1m spacing from the rig mounted cone splitter producing a 2-3kg sample. • The sample system was routinely monitored and cleaned to minimise contamination • Intervals outside of the logged mineralised zones were spear sampled into 3m composites which replaced the 1m split samples from the rig when submitted to the lab. The 1m splits for these intervals were kept onsite to allow follow-up submission for analysis at a later date. • Samples were secured and placed into bulka bags for transport to the ALS Laboratory in Adelaide, an accredited Australian Laboratory. • Once received by ALS in Adelaide, all samples were split prior to pulverisation to allow hyperspectral analysis of a coarse reject for each sample at ALS, Method code TRSPEC-20 • Samples were then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns (Method PUL-23). Samples that were greater than 3kg samples were split prior to pulverising. • Once pulverised a pulp was collected and sent to ALS in Perth for a 25g portion to be subjected to ME-MS61, any mineralised samples are subsequently analysed by method Cu-OG62, while a 500g portion was analysed for gold via Au-PA01p • ME-MS61 is a multi-element ultra-trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. This method is not appropriate for mineralized samples. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-AES & ICP-MS. • Cu-OG62 is an analytical method to determine ore grade Cu by HF-HNO3-HClO4 digest, HCl leach and ICP-AES • Au-PA01p is an analytical method for determination of gold by photon assay from pulverized material. 500g of sample is required for analysis. • Quality control included insertion of CRM's & Blanks (5%) top verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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 drilling was conducted by Strike Drilling Pty Ltd, with truck mounted RC drill rig with auxiliary compressor. This drill uses a modern face sampling hammer with inner-tube and sample hose delivery to cyclone-cone splitter sample assembly. RC drilling used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer with a 4-inch rod string.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all drilling • Good sample recovery was noted in all holes
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC drilling was logged for various attributes including lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, weathering, and colour. • All drilling was logged in full by geologists for Odin Metals Ltd
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample data was recorded on paper logs and then collated and entered into the logging system. • The drill samples were either collected as a 1m cone-split sample, or where logging indicated an interval was not likely to be mineralised, a 3m spear composite sample. All 1m samples not submitted to the lab for analysis were kept on site to allow submission at a later date if required. • Samples were secured and placed into bulka bags for transport to the ALS Laboratory in Adelaide, an accredited Australian Laboratory. • Once received by ALS in Adelaide, all samples were split prior to pulverisation to allow hyperspectral analysis of a coarse reject for each sample at ALS, Method code TRSPEC-20 • Samples were then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns (Method PUL-23). Samples that were greater than 3kg samples were split prior to pulverising. • Quality control measures included insertion of CRM's & Blanks (5%) to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Once pulverised a pulp was collected and sent to ALS in Perth for a 25g portion to be subjected to ME-MS61, any mineralised samples are subsequently analysed by method Cu-OG62, while a 500g portion was analysed for gold via Au-PA01p • ME-MS61 is a multi-element ultra-trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. This method is not appropriate for mineralized samples. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-AES & ICP-MS. • Cu-OG62 is an analytical method to determine ore grade Cu by HF-HNO3-HClO4 digest, HCl leach and ICP-AES • Au-PA01p is an analytical method for determination of gold by photon assay from pulverized material. 500g of sample is required for analysis. • This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory, and subsequent survey data has been loaded into a Plexer Cloud based industry database system and validated and then loaded into Micromine Software, and further validated and verified. • The RC drilling samples were analysed for the following elements; Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr • All samples were analysed via hyperspectral scans for VNIR and SWIR (method code TRSPEC-20) followed by aiSIRIS spectral interpretation (method code INTERP-11) by ALS Perth. The two techniques form an analysis package (HYP-PKG). • The laboratory undertook and reported its own duplicate and standard assaying. Laboratory QA/QC samples involving the use of blanks, duplicates, standards (certified reference materials) and replicates as part of in-house procedures. • Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. • Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) & blank media were inserted into the sampled stream every 20 samples. All CRM results are scrutinised to ensure they fall within acceptable tolerances. No failures of the QC protocols were recorded as part of this program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Results were checked and reviewed by Odin consultants. Assay data was supplied electronically by the laboratory and incorporated into a digital database. Logging and optical televiewer imagery were used to verify the assay results. • Sampling control was collected on hard copy and then entered into excel software for validation • The primary data has been loaded and moved to a database and downloaded into Micromine Software, where it has been further validated and checked. • Results will be stored in an industry appropriate secure database • No adjustment to assay data has been conducted
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The RC drill collar locations were determined by DGPS (± 20cm) • Downhole surveys were conducted every 30m using a downhole gyroscopic survey tool (AXIS) • The grid system used is Map Grid of Australia 1994 – zone 54. • Surface RL data will be approximated using a Digital Elevation Model derived from SRTM Data. • Variation in topography is less than 10 metres within each prospect area.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling at Wertago was designed to test subsurface extension of mineralisation based on location of historic workings and visibly mineralised surface outcrops. • The current drill spacing is not sufficient to support the definition of a mineral resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program and is useful for identifying broad geological trends. • Where possible, drill holes were oriented to intersect potential mineralisation perpendicular to its strike. Where the trend of mineralisation was unknown or suspect it was assumed to be vertical and trending to the NE based on the predominant orientation seen at surface.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of Custody was managed by Odin staff and its contractors. The samples were collected directly into pre-numbered calico bags, loaded into labelled polyweave bags and transported daily from the site to camp where they were secured in Bulka Bags and freighted to ALS in Adelaide for analysis. The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits or reviews have been conducted on the completed drilling or results • The results of the sampling agree with mineralisation observed in the field

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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.* • *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.*	A summary of the tenure of the Koonenberry Project is tabled below:
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Company's CP recognises that the quality and integrity of historical work is currently unknown, but materially relevant in the context of this report, and that in the future, further work will allow the historic work to be evaluated in more detail. • There has been exploration work conducted in the project area since ca. 1870. The relevant information from previous exploration is collated in reports that were evaluated by the Company and used by the Company to determine areas of priority for exploration. • Odin has completed compilations of the general work undertaken by previous explorers and key findings.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Company considers the Koonenberry Belt to be highly prospective for a number of styles of mineralisation including VMS hosted Cu–Zn–Au–Ag deposits (which is substantiated by the presence of the Grasmere deposit), magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE, epithermal Ag-Pb-Cu and orogenic Au.

Tenement Number	Registered Holder	Commodity Group	Area (Sq.km)	Area (Units)
EL8721	Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd (100%)	Group 1	346.52	119
EL8722	Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd (100%)	Group 1	726.98	253
EL8790	Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd (100%)	Group 1	585.23	200
EL8791	Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd (100%)	Group 1	728.50	249
EL8909	Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd (100%)	Group 1	26.40	9
EL9289	Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd (100%)	Group 1	82.15	28
EL9296	Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd (100%)	Group 1	55.86	19
EL9505	Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd (100%)	Group 1	303.48	110
EL6400	Great Western Pty Ltd (100%)	Group 1	23.46	4
ELA6551	Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd (100%)	Group 1	326.99	116
		Total	3,205.57	991

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *o easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *o dip and azimuth of the hole* *o down hole length and interception depth* *o hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A summary of the significant assay results of the RC drill samples has been included in this press release.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All laboratory results have been returned to Odin Metals Ltd. • Length weighted intersections of significant assay results have been reported in this press release. • No data aggregation methods, weighting of results or top cuts have been applied. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes at the project were angled between 50-90° and generally to the northwest (some oriented southeast and west), corresponding to roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralized strike, which dips 70-90° to the east. Some holes were drilled at non-optimal azimuths to comply with permitted pad locations. • Results reported in down hole length. True width is not known.
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.*	• A comprehensive set of diagrams have been prepared for ASX announcements, which summaries key results and findings.
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.*	• Results have been reported for the main element targeted (Cu, Ag) for all sampling. Interpretation of other elements included in the assay method is ongoing.
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.*	• **Aeromagnetic Surveys:** Have been completed by previous explorers who have completed regional-scale, high quality aeromagnetic surveys over some of Odin's lease holding. • Odin Metals completed a large airborne EM Survey in 2021 that covered the Cymbric Vale, Wertago and Grasmere areas • Regional gridded soil sampling completed by Odin Metals Ltd was previously reported in the announcement titled "Geochemistry defines further drill targets" dated 14th November 2022.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further soil sampling as infill and extension to the reported program is planned to further define existing anomalies. • Follow-up drilling is planned to extend known mineralisation and test new targets.

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