

HIGH-GRADE ASSAY RESULTS & 2022 DRILLING UNDER WAY AT TUCKANARRA

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) (“Odyssey” or “Company”) is pleased to announce high-grade drill results along the Cable-Bollard Trend, part of the Tuckanarra Gold Project. RC drilling has now resumed for 2022.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Additional high-grade assay results have been received from shallow drilling at the 1.6km long Cable-Bollard Trend, including:**
 - **16.6m @ 16.2g/t Au from 56m (CBDD0023), including**
 - **0.43m @ 525g/t Au from 71m**
 - **8m @ 9.1g/t Au from 96m (CBRC0003)**
 - **2.0m @ 4.2g/t Au from 97m (CBDD0016)**
- **These results further demonstrate the continuity of high-grade mineralisation between the Cable and Bollard Pits, and immediately down dip of the Cable Pit.**
- **Hole CBRC0003 8m @ 9.1g/t confirms an interpreted fault offset of the Cable Bollard trend, opening up ~200m of mineralised trend not previously effectively tested by RC or diamond drilling.**
- **Reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling has resumed onsite and will focus on growing the mineralised system including the Cable Bollard trend, and targets not previously drilled by the Company at the Daisy and Anchor Prospects.**

Managing Director, Matt Briggs commented:

“These high-grade results continue to demonstrate developing potential of the Cable-Bollard Trend. Odyssey Gold has a very active exploration schedule planned for 2022 and we are looking forward to keeping a continued focus growing the Cable-Bollard Trend while adding new discoveries from our portfolio of high-quality targets. RC drilling on the project is well under way with the first holes by the Company in 2022 completed into the Daisy Target, and ongoing at Cable North.”

For further information, please contact:

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CABLE-BOLLARD TREND

Previous mining at Cable-Bollard in the 1990’s produced 52.9koz Au at an average grade of 3.4g/t Au from shallow oxide pits (refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020). Odyssey has demonstrated the potential to grow the system with mineralisation now extending for over 1.6km of strike and to a vertical depth of 150m.

The Cable-Bollard Trend (Figure 1) comprises multiple parallel mineralised structures made up of banded iron formation (“BIF”) units, sheared quartz veins in mafic intrusives and metavolcanics, and highly silicified ultramafics resembling BIF’s, with consistent gold mineralisation occasionally interrupted by barren cross cutting felsic dykes.

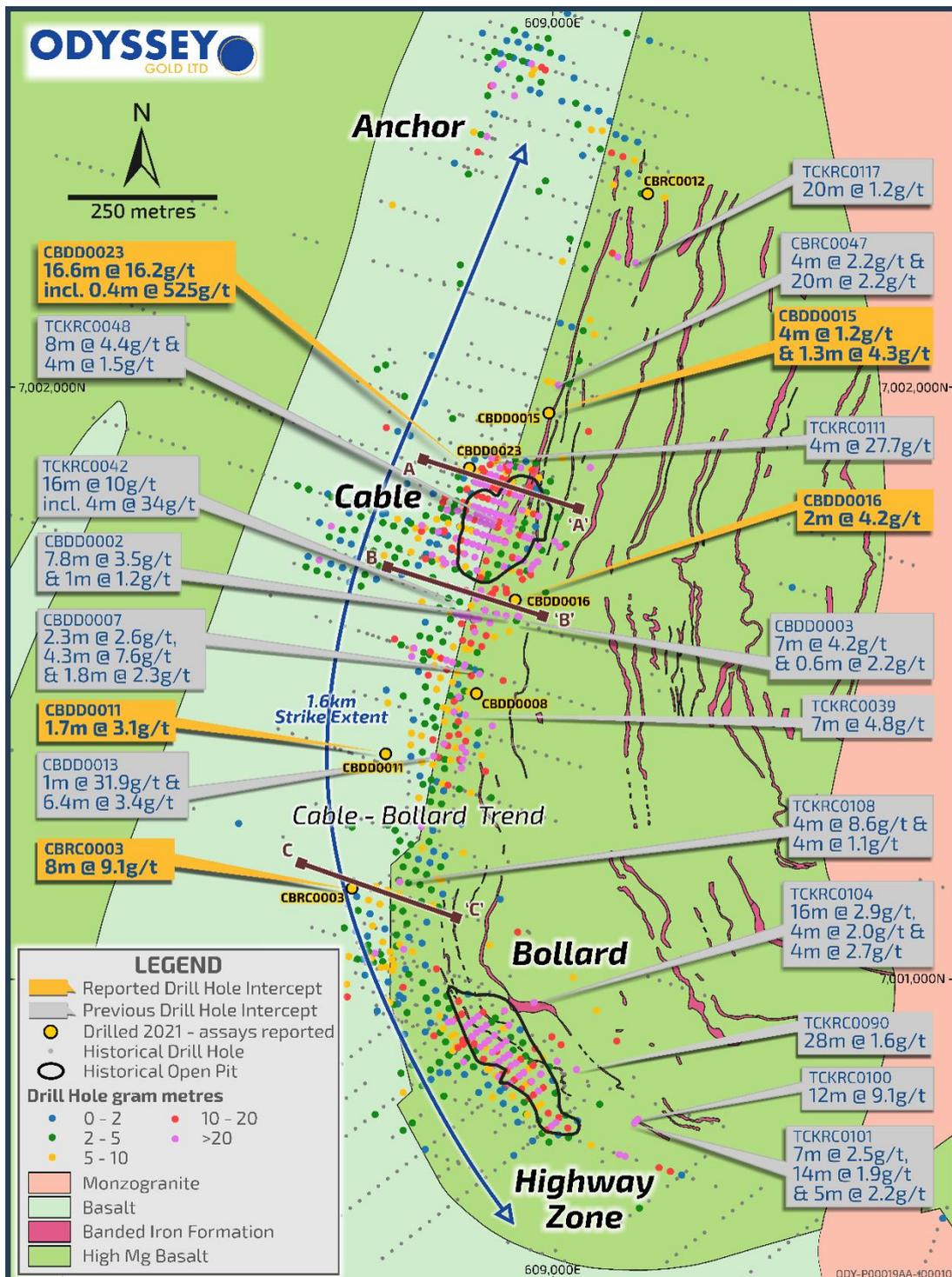


Figure 1. The 1.6km Cable-Bollard Trend with recent results (yellow) and selected previous results (grey).

CABLE-BOLLARD DRILLING

Broad spaced RC and diamond drilling by Odyssey throughout 2021 produced a number of significant extensional gold intercepts. This drilling demonstrated the continuity of mineralisation along strike and the down dip potential below the laterite and oxide mineralisation (Figure 2).

In the later part of the year drilling commenced defining the individual structures and identifying higher grade zones while continuing to grow the bedrock mineralisation along strike.

The results reported in this announcement represent significant intercepts on the Cable East and Cable West structures, the two most continuous structures over the 1.6km of strike defined on the Cable-Bollard Trend.

Cable Prospect

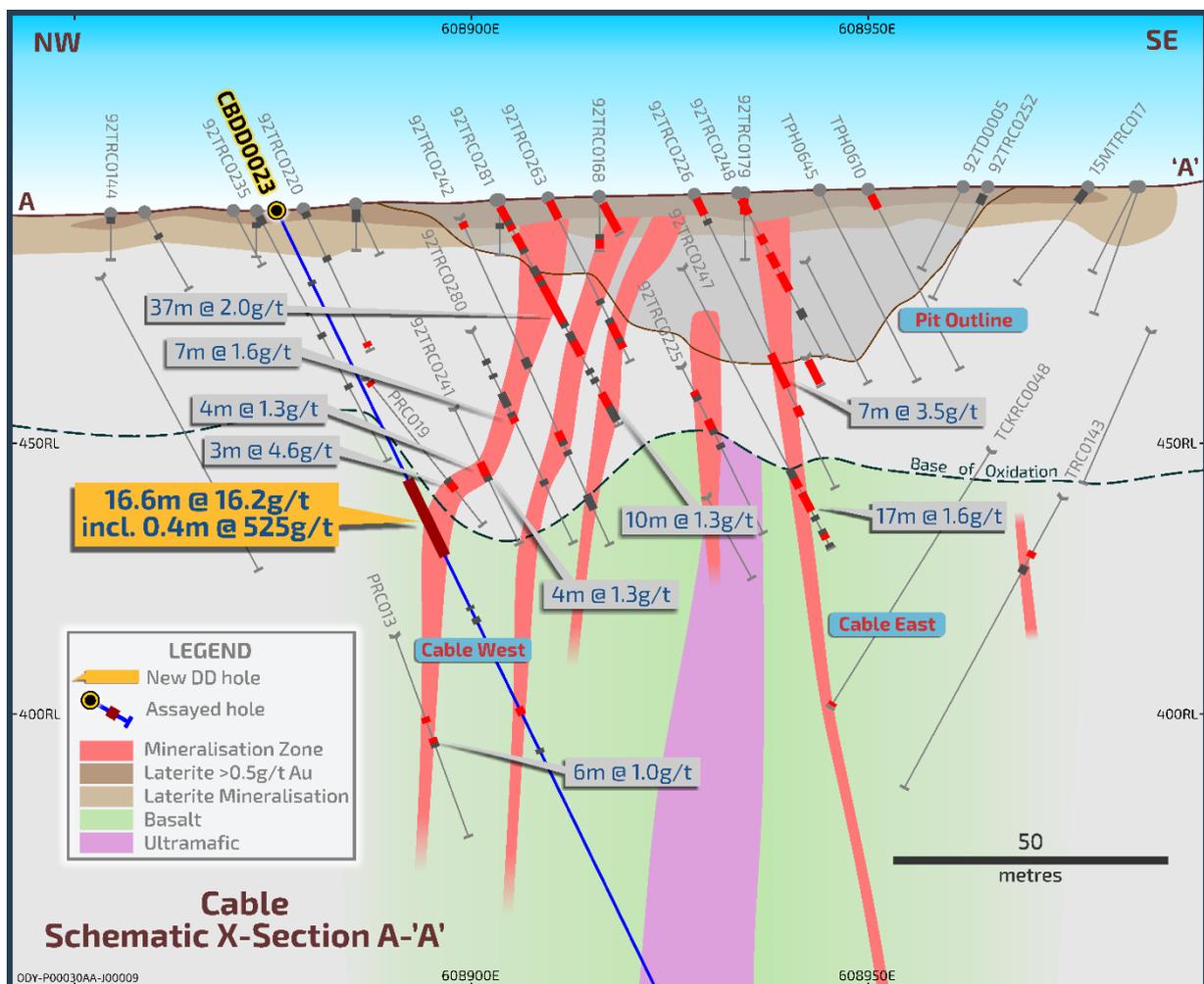


Figure 2. Cross section illustrating mineralisation within diamond drill hole CBDD0023.

Diamond drill hole **CBDD0023** targeted the Cable West structure, and down dip extensions of structures immediately below the existing Cable Pit (Figure 2). The Cable West structure was successfully intercepted, producing a significant result of **16.6m @ 16.2g/t Au from 56m (including 0.4m @ 525g/t Au)** associated with quartz veining in altered high magnesium basalts.

This interval is approximately 50m below the existing pit and down dip of previous holes which recorded 37m @ 2.0g/t Au from surface - 92TRC0281, and 3m @ 4.6g/t Au from 65m - PRC019 (refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020). New result CBDD00023 continues to demonstrate the high-grade potential of the mineralised Cable West structure beneath the existing open pit. The true width of the interval in CBDD00023 is estimated to be approximately 8m.

Infill diamond drill hole **CBDD00016** contacted two lower-grade shallow intercept and a higher-grade zone of mineralisation, where it intercepted **2m @ 4.2g/t Au from 97m** approximately 80m vertically below surface.

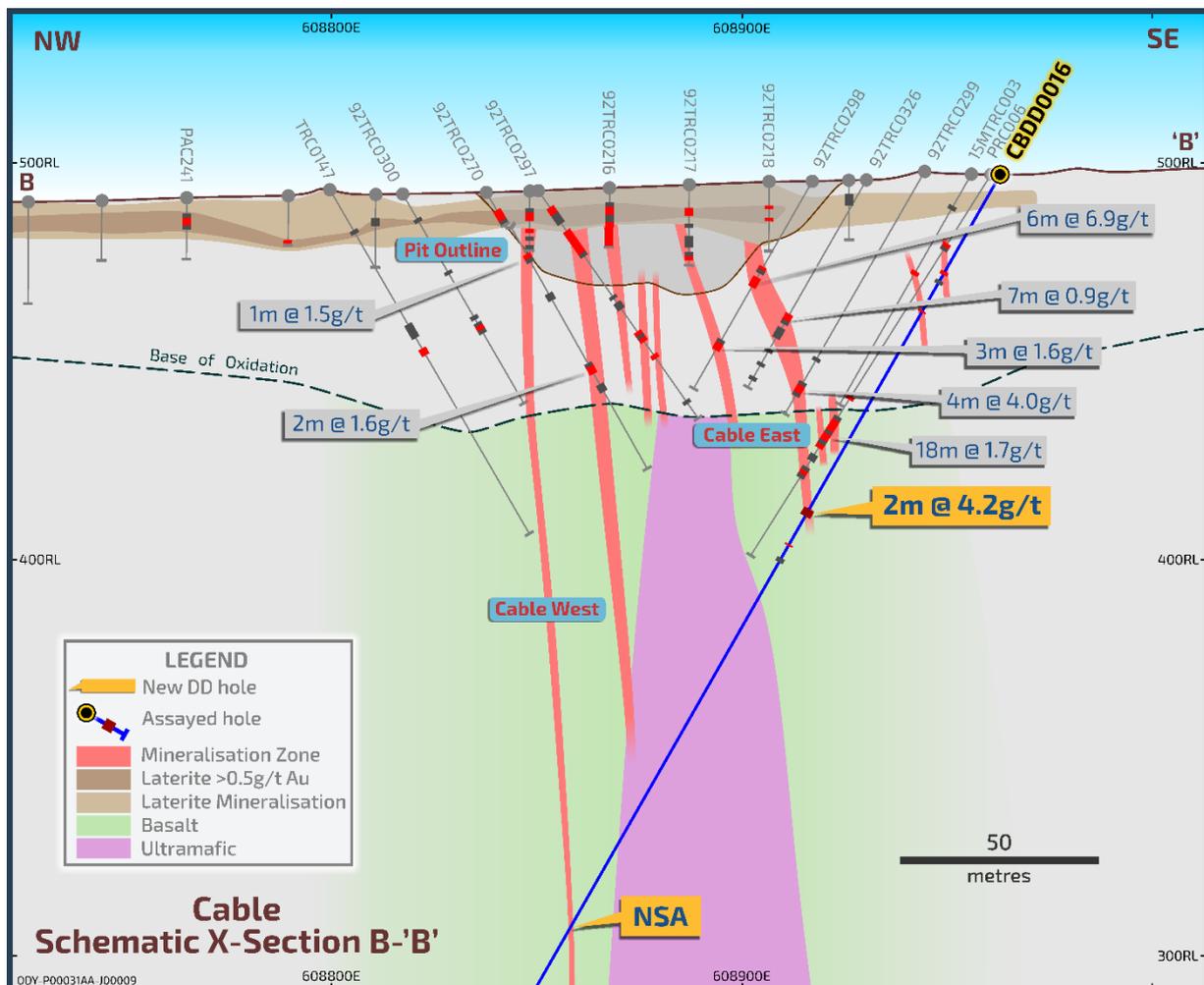


Figure 3. Cross section illustrating mineralisation within RC drill hole CBDD00016.

CBDD00016 intercepted the Cable East mineralised structure and is open down dip. Low grade results were intersected in the interpreted position of Cable West.

Bollard Prospect

During December 2021 RC drilling continued to define the Cable East and Cable West structures in the 750m gap between the Cable and Bollard pits. Previous drilling has focused on shallow oxide and laterite mineralisation in this area, with most holes less than 40m deep.

New drill hole **CBRC0003**, was drilled in this area 260m to the north of the Bollard Pit. This RC hole has intercepted **8m @ 9.1g/t Au from 96m** (4m composite samples). Interpretation of drilling data, in combination with the recently acquired drone magnetics, suggest a fault offset of the strike extensions of the mineralisation approximately 80m to the west. This opens up approximately 200m of the mineralised trend that has not been effectively tested by previous RC or diamond drilling.

As observed in the Cable West structure, mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and pyrrhotite in sheared basalt and ultramafic. This likely confirms the offset of the mineralised trend. Future drilling is planned to drill the offset mineralised trend along strike and up dip.

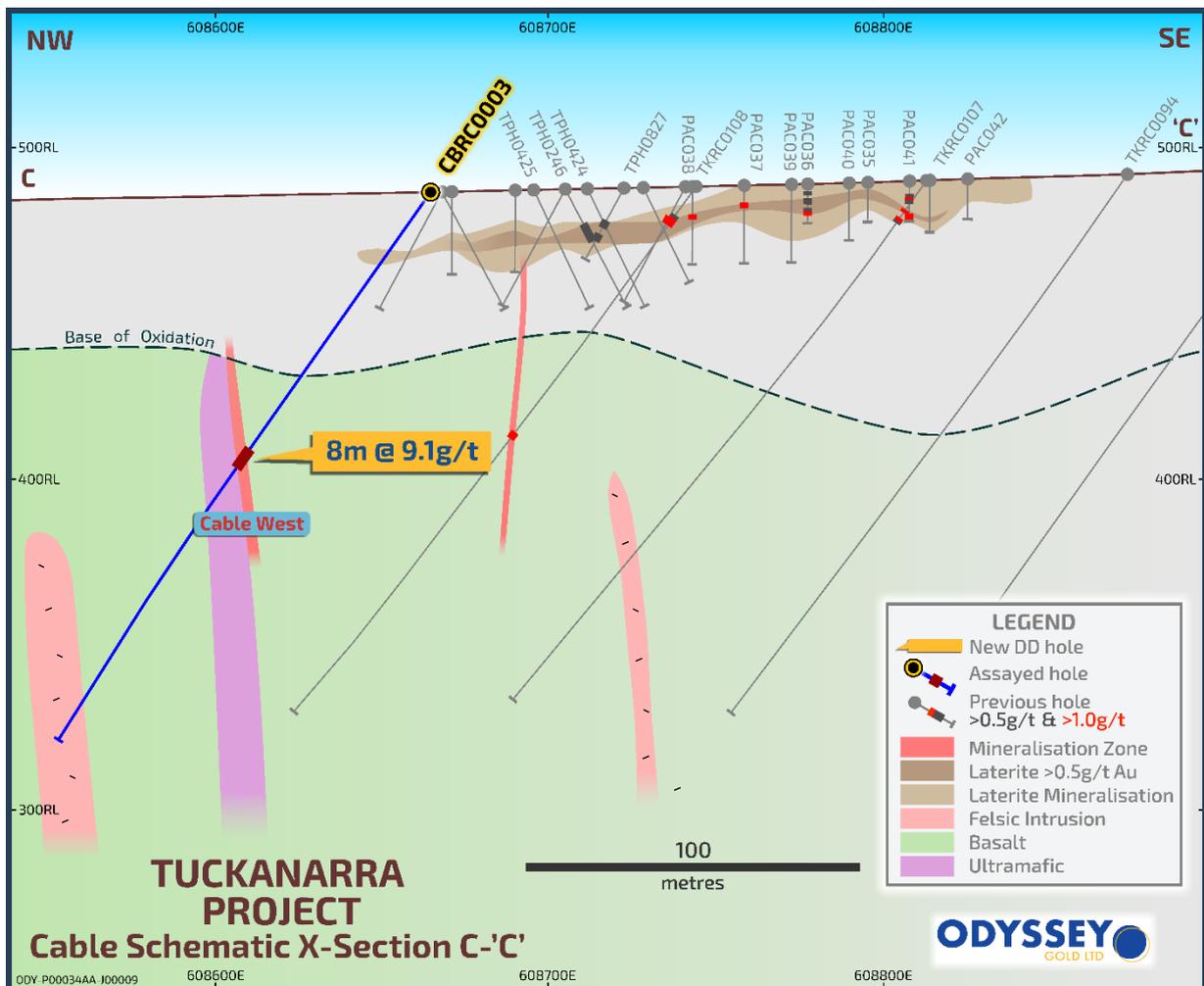


Figure 4. Cross section illustrating mineralisation within RC drill hole CBRC0003.

Results are reported for diamond holes CBDD0008, CBDD0011, CBDD0015, CBDD0016 and CBDD0023 and RC holes CBRC0003 and CBRC0012 in Appendix 1.

RECOMMENCEMENT OF DRILLING FOR 2022

RC Drilling is now underway at the Company's Tuckanarra Project. The Company's 2022 exploration program will continue a significant emphasis on the 1.6km gold mineralised Cable-Bollard Trend.

The Company plans to drill several of the potentially significant targets within the Tuckanarra Project to grow the Company's pre-resource gold endowment. Targets at the Anchor and Daisy Prospects not previously drilled by Odyssey are planned to be included in the current drilling program.



Figure 5. 2022 RC drilling underway north of the Cable Pit

APPENDIX 1 - DRILL INTERCEPT TABLES

Table 1. Drillhole details for reported Tuckanarra Project results.

Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
CBDD0008	DD	608860	7001485	492	225.1	-65	285
CBDD0011	DD	608720	7001380	489	225.2	-60	95
CBDD0015	DD	609060	7001925	501	225.2	-54	294
CBDD0016	DD	608963	7001683	497	252.1	-60	280
CBDD0023	DD	608875	7001840	493	248.9	-64	136
CBRC0003	RC	608664	7001157	486	200.0	-55	260
CBRC0012	RC	609148	7002327	496	250.0	-55	285

MGA94 Zone 50 Grid

Table 2 – New Drill Results from the Tuckanarra Project

Hole ID	From (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Structure
CBDD0008	54.00	5.80	0.6	Cable East
CBDD0011	180.40	1.65	3.1	Cable East
CBDD0015	91.73	3.97	1.2	Cable East
	150.34	1.33	4.3	Cable West
CBDD0016	28.50	3.50	0.9	Cable East
	97.00	2.00	4.2	Cable West
CBDD0023	0.00	2.00	0.8	Oxide
	55.50	16.63	16.2	Cable West
including	66.00	6.13	42.7	
Including	71.00	0.43	525	
including	85.00	1.00	0.6	
	101.96	1.46	2.9	
CBRC0003*	96	8	9.1	Cable East
CBRC0012*	80	4	0.7	Cable East

* = 4m composites used. Results are reported > 2m @ 0.5g/t and/or where geologically significant.

APPENDIX 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>Sampling methods used for samples in this release are:</p> <p>1m samples - Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. These samples are split using a riffle splitter into calico bags representing the 1m interval. Hole diameter starting at 5 ¼ inch diameter reducing as the hole progresses.</p> <p>4m composites – RC composites are generated by spearing the reject from the generation which has been collected in green plastic bags.</p> <p>Half core samples of NQ diamond core were generated by cutting lengthways at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries.</p> <p>Diamond samples were collected at geologically defined intervals (minimum sample length 0.2m, maximum sample length 1m) for all drill holes in the program. Samples are cut using an automated diamond saw and half core is submitted for analysis. Individual samples weigh less than 5kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverization stage. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The collar locations of the drill holes were surveyed using a handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under the ODY protocols and QAQC. See further details below. Sampling is supervised by a geologist and/or trained field technician.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	<p>The RC samples were split at the rig and collected in calico bags at 1m intervals. 4m composites were collected by spearing retained samples at 1m intervals and combining into 4m composites. 1m samples and 4m composites are approximately 3-5kg in weight.</p> <p>Where the 4m composite grade returned was >0.5ppm Au, 1m RC samples for each of the metres were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where the sample was crushed, split, and 400-600g sample assayed by Photon Assay method for Au.</p> <p>Some samples are sent to the NATA accredited MinAnalytical Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via PhotonAssay technique (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and a 400-600g split taken for PhotonAssay). The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional</p> <p>fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA).</p> <p>The NQ2 diamond core was marked up and cut along the orientation line with a diamond saw. Half core samples submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where a 400-600g sample assayed by Photon Assay.</p> <p>Coarse gold is observed. Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples.</p>
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>	RC drilling has been undertaken by Strike Drilling. Diamond drilling is HQ at the start of the hole reducing to NQ2 in fresh rock. Drilling was undertaken by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd. Downhole surveys for both RC and DDH drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>The majority of the samples are reported to be dry. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at the rod change but overall, the holes were kept dry. Typically, drilling operators ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry.</p> <p>Diamond core samples are considered dry. Diamond recoveries were logged at approaching 100% in fresh rock material but may infrequently reduce to 70% in oxide. Core losses and sample recovery are recorded for diamond core.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralization to get representative samples of the mineralization. Standard practices for RC and diamond drilling are used.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	All RC chips and diamond core is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Core and chips are digitally photographed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes are logged in full, including the reported intersections.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	½ core samples of diamond core was cut at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries. The remaining half of the drill core was stored.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1m RC samples are split using a riffle splitter. Composite RC samples were collected by spear from the reject from the riffle splitter by spearing from green plastic bags and combined into 4m composite samples. Original 1m samples collected off the rig were submitted for 4m intervals which returned Au>0.5pp in the composite sample. All samples are dry. Drilling of a hole is terminated if dry samples cannot be produced.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Diamond core samples and 4m and 1m RC samples were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where a 400-600g sample was assayed by Photon Assay. The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All coarse and pulp rejects are retained on site.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	Sampling is supervised by a geologist and sample recovery and moisture content noted. A checklist to ensure ongoing checking for sample quality and to avoid contamination has been implemented.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Samples are inspected for contamination. The RC cyclone is routinely cleaned. Field duplicates are not currently collected.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation. Once a meaningful population of samples is collected per sample domain an assessment will be made of the appropriate weight and number of samples to allow the classification of mineral resources.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	All samples were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where a 400-600g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. The larger sample weight assists in producing a more accurate evaluation of the grade of the mineral domain at the pre-resource stage when compared to 30g fire assay.
	<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 surveys reported in this release.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted every 25 samples and Blank samples. External lab check assays have not been completed for the current program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	All assays are reviewed by Odyssey Gold and significant intercepts are calculated as composites and reported using a nominal 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade; however, intercepts may be reported within sub-grade mineralisation if dictated by a geological domain. A maximum of 3m consecutive internal waste is nominally allowed in composites. All significant intercepts are checked by the Competent Person. Previous announced intersections may vary with a change in interpretation. A re-announcement of previous results will not occur unless the Competent Person decides the change is material.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No dedicated twin holes have been completed in this program. Due to hole deviation, and drilling to a greater depth in areas previously drilled, twinning of historic drillholes has been achieved.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All drill hole logging is completed on digital logging templates with built-in validation. Logging spreadsheets are uploaded and validated in a central MS Access database. All original logging spreadsheets are also kept in archive. Duplicated copies of the database and drillhole data is routinely backed up through cloud server backups. Logging of key intersections has been reviewed by the Geology Manager / Managing Director.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy. Downhole surveys for both RC and DDH drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The site topographic surveys including the pit surveys match well with the drill hole collars. Detailed aerial photography over the region has aided on locating historic drillhole collars. An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a recent UAV drone survey which will allow a review of collar RLs.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill hole spacing for the 2021 drill program is variable as most drilling to date is either first pass drilling of new exploration targets or step-out brownfields exploration targeting along strike from existing Resources. In general, drill hole collar spacing on new exploration traverses has been between 20-100m.
	<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>	Some drilling is on a spacing which is sufficient to test the grade continuity of mineralisation for this style of mineralisation. The current data set is considered potentially appropriate for use in a future Mineral Resource. A resource has previously been declared for the deposits being drilled.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	4m sample composites are used. Where reported intervals are composites this is disclosed in the announcement. All significant 4m composites are subsequently replaced with the intersections from 1m samples.
	<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>	It is considered the orientation of the bulk of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the dominant "structure" of the style of mineralisation at Tuckanarra.
Sample security	<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>	This is not currently considered material. The bulk of the intercepts appear to be orthogonal to the mineralisation +/- 25 degrees unless otherwise stated in the intercepts table. Further work will be undertaken to analyse this in the future as exploration works progress. Assay intercepts are stated as down-hole lengths.
	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	RC samples are collected in prenumbered calico bags. Samples are delivered to the lab directly by Odyssey personnel or freighted via an independent freight provider.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Odyssey owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra Project, comprising two Exploration Licences (E20/782-783), one Mining Licence (M20/527), and seven Prospecting Licences. Two of the Prospecting Licences are still in the name of Dennis Bosenberg and are in the process of being transferred into the name of Odyssey's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd.</p> <p>The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements.</p>
Geology	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<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> <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-Wydege 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-porphyrritic 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 Reedy's mining centre.</p> <p>The area has four large 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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised AFT and AFF material ± quartz veining (Cable East, Cable Central); Quartz veins ± 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>All new drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1. Results that are interpreted to be discontinuous, or outside the areas of interest may not be highlighted in the announcement.</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>Significant intercepts are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a nominal 0.5 g/t Au; or according to geological/mineralised units in occasional cases where warranted. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.</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>Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No metal equivalent values are used.</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>The bulk of the exploration drilling was conducted so that results would be close to orthogonal to the mineralisation as understood at the time; however, the true relationship to the mineralisation is not accurately determined. Due to restrictions of access, such as from historic open pits, the drill angle may be compromised. Cross sections are included in the announcement to illustrate the interpreted orientation of the drillhole to the mineralisation.</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 in the body of this announcement and Appendix 1.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Balanced reporting has been used. The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region. Exploration results stated indicated 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 by the use of diagrams, with reference to the table of significant intercepts.
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.
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>	Additional drilling is planned to test extensions at the Cable, Bollard, Bottle Dump Prospects, and other targets in the Tuckanarra and Stakewell Projects. Drilling is completed with a goal of growing mineral resources, and then making a strategic assessment of the best approach to maximising the value of the resources discovered.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled or reviewed by Steve Le Brun, who is a Competent Person. Mr Le Brun is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geologists and is a full-time employee of Odyssey and is a holder of shares in Odyssey Gold Limited. Mr. Le Brun has sufficient experience that is relevant to 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. Le Brun consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements regarding plans with respect to Odyssey's project 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.

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