

HIGH-GRADE RESULTS CONTINUE AT CABLE-BOLLARD

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to announce further high-grade drill results from drilling along the Cable-Bollard Trend, part of the Tuckanarra Gold Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- New assay results from the Cable-Bollard Trend include:

Highway Zone	7.0m @ 2.5g/t Au	from 153m (TCKRC0101)
	14.0m @ 1.9g/t Au	from 165m (TCKRC0101)
	5.0m @ 2.2g/t Au	from 189m (TCKRC0101)
	3.0m @ 4.9g/t Au	from 124m (TCKRC0102)
	3.0m @ 3.1g/t Au	from 133m (TCKRC0102)
Cable-Bollard Infill	4.3m @ 7.6g/t Au	from 57m (CBDD0007)
	2.3m @ 2.6g/t Au	from 22m (CBDD0007)
	1.8m @ 2.3g/t Au	from 147m (CBDD0007)
	20.0m @ 2.2g/t Au	from 124m (CBRC0047)
	4.0m @ 2.2g/t Au	from 24m (CBRC0047)
	7.9m @ 3.5g/t Au	from 113m (CBDD0002)

- The Highway Zone results extend this emerging high-grade shoot by approximately 100m along strike and it remains open in all directions.
- The infill results around the Cable pit demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation and enhance the resource potential in this area.
- Experienced gold geologist Mr. Matthew Briggs has now commenced as Managing Director.
- Reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond drill rigs expected on site in the next few weeks.

Executive Director, Matt Syme commented:

"The continuation of consistent high-grade extension and infill mineralisation along the Cable-Bollard Trend further demonstrates the potential for economic gold mineralisation at the Company's Tuckanarra Project. In 2022, the Company will continue its work at Cable-Bollard, as well as the many other emerging targets. We welcome aboard Matt Briggs and look forward to drilling restarting soon."

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CABLE-BOLLARD DRILLING

Previous mining at Cable-Bollard by Metana Minerals 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. Mineralisation is open down dip and along strike.

Drilling has already produced many high-grade extensional and infill gold intercepts. The Company continues a significant program of RC and diamond drilling along the Cable-Bollard Trend to extend the system and identify further high-grade gold mineralisation.

The Cable-Bollard Trend 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.

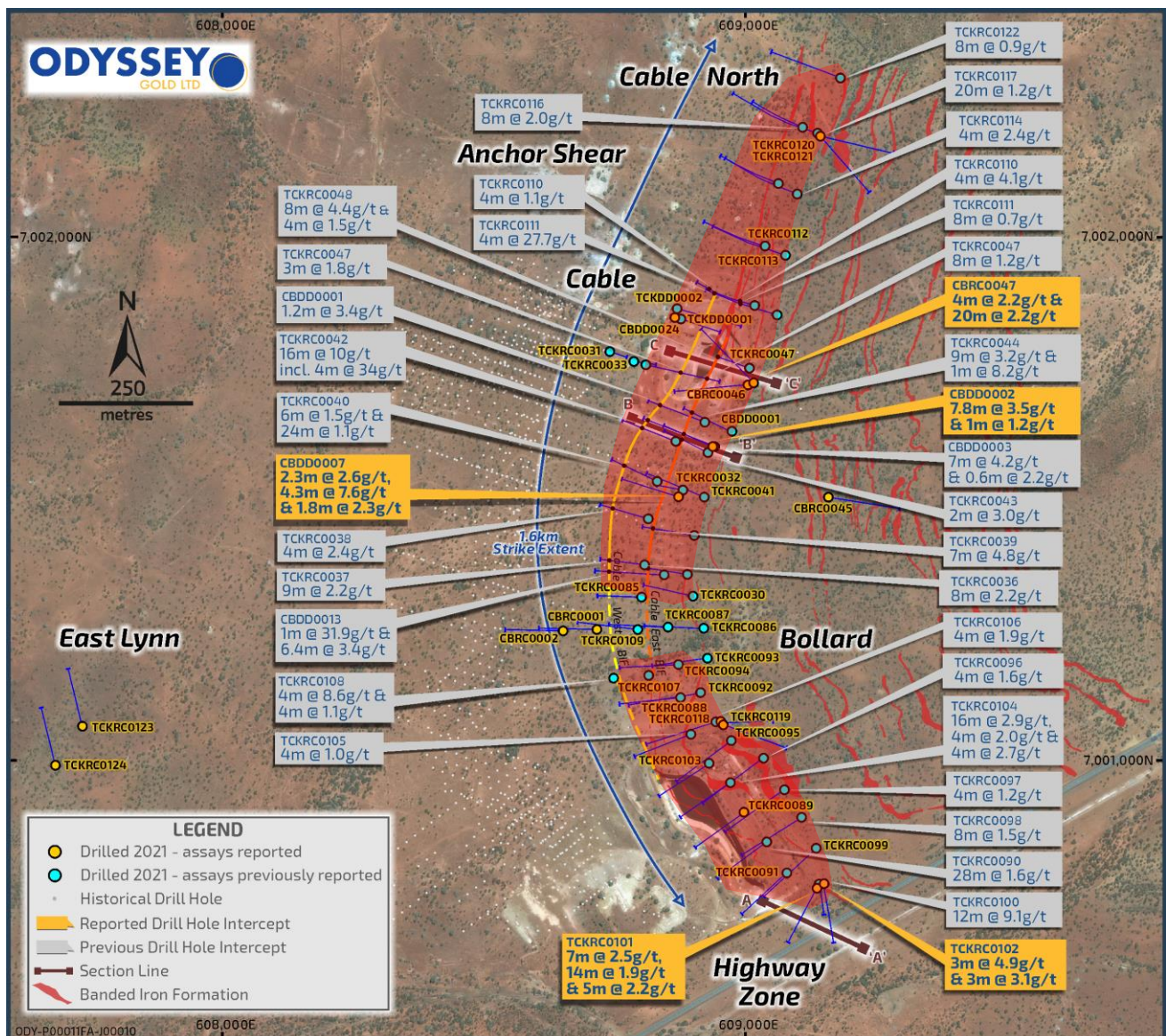


Figure 1. Drill plan showing new results and interpreted trends of mineralised metasedimentary sequences along the Cable-Bollard Trend.

HIGHWAY ZONE

The Highway Zone (Figure 2) is interpreted to be a continuation of the 1.6km Cable East structure and appears to be a structurally controlled high-grade zone.

Historical drilling at the Highway Zone intercepted **20.0m @ 5.7g/t Au** (TPH0238), **3.0m @ 9.3g/t Au** (TPH0134) and **3.0m @ 4.1g/t Au** (TPH0223) at shallow depths (refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020).

Odyssey first drilled the Highway Zone in late 2021, with the maiden hole intercepting **12.0m @ 9.1g/t Au** in TCKRC0100 (refer ASX announcement dated 2 November 2021) interpreted to be down dip of the historical intercepts.

Highly encouraging new drill intercepts have now extended the same zone of gold mineralisation **along strike by approximately 100m**.

The Highway Zone is open in all directions. The favourable lithology may extend for a further 400m to the east based on historical workings, the interpretation of airborne magnetics, and historical mapping. The mineralisation is consistent with the style of mineralisation at Cable-Bollard.

Figure 2 shows the recent high-grade intercepts at the Highway Zone.

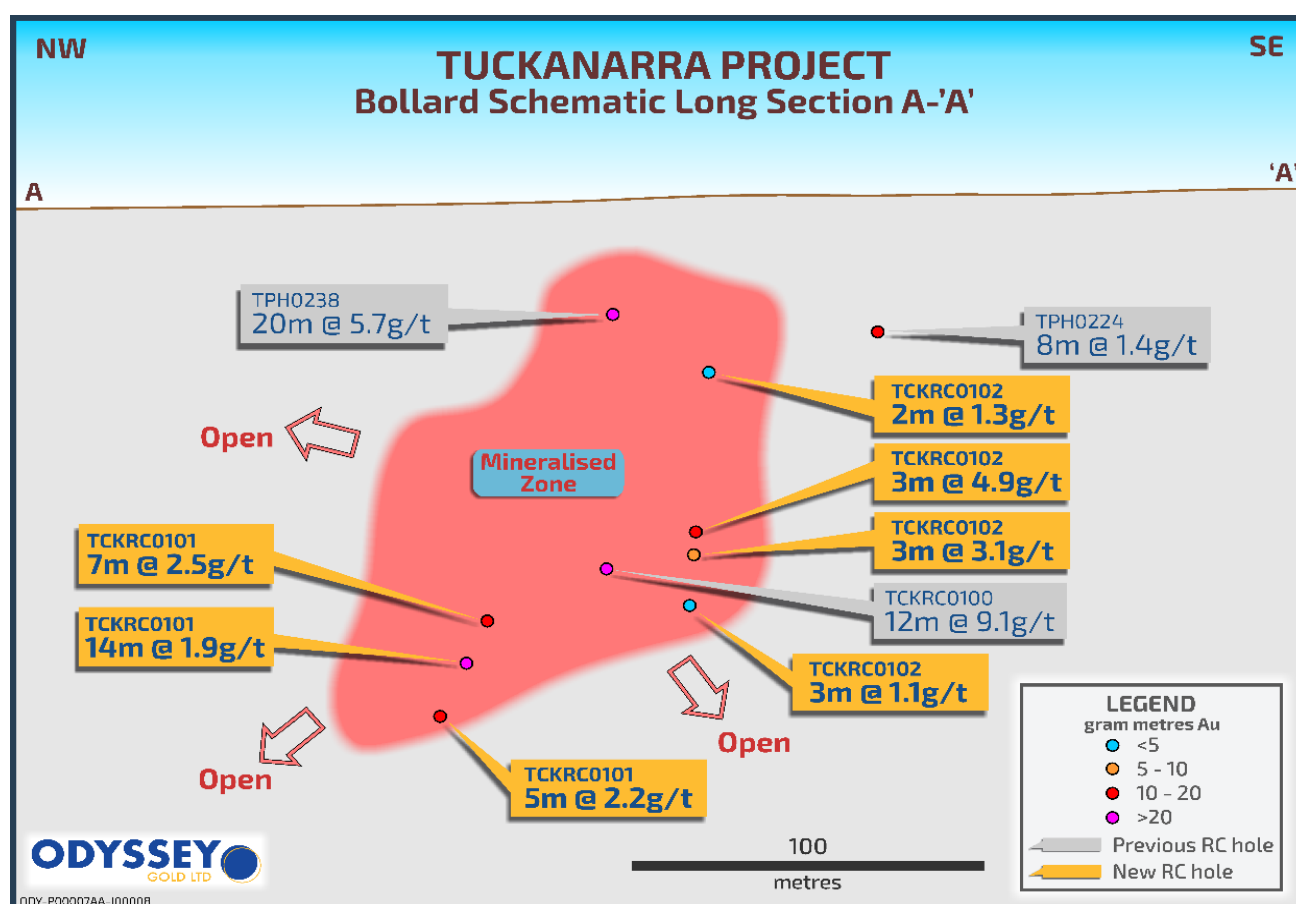


Figure 2. Long section showing mineralisation in TCKRC0101 and TCKRC0102.

CABLE-BOLLARD INFILL

Drilling at Cable-Bollard demonstrates that mineralisation extends from the base of the open pits, including **16.0m @ 2.6g/t Au** (92TRC0230) and **24.0m @ 1.7g/t Au** (92TRC0256) (refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020). Drilling by Odyssey demonstrates that this mineralisation extends for over 150m below surface level – **8.0m @ 1.2g/t Au** (TCKRC0047) (refer ASX announcement dated 21 July 2021).

New drill results confirm the strong dip continuity of mineralisation. RC and diamond drill holes CBDD0002, CBDD0007 and CBRC0047 all encountered significant high-grade gold mineralisation.

The Figure 3 cross-section shows the high-grade infill intercepts and the potential for down-dip continuity in the area south of the Cable Pit.

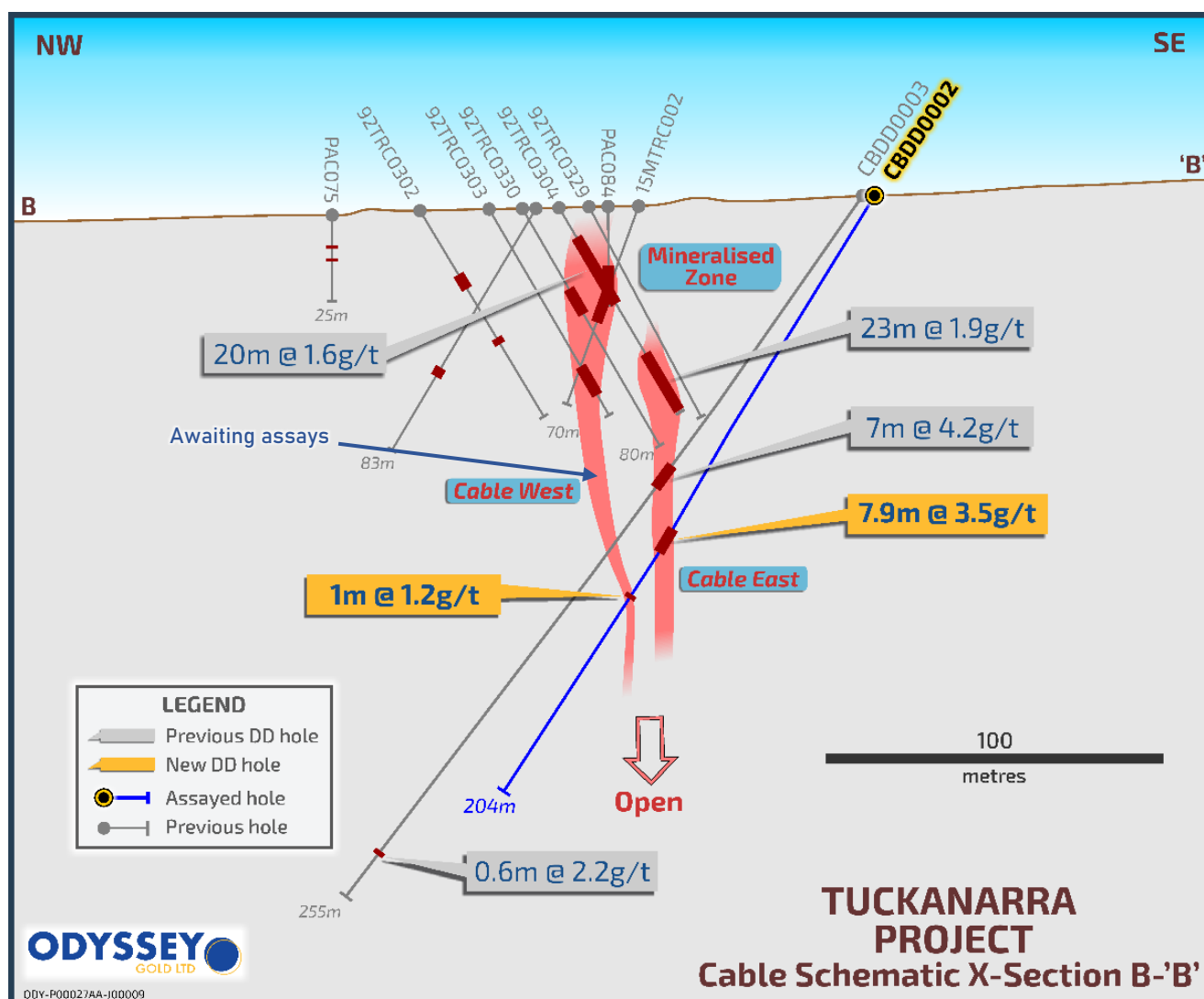
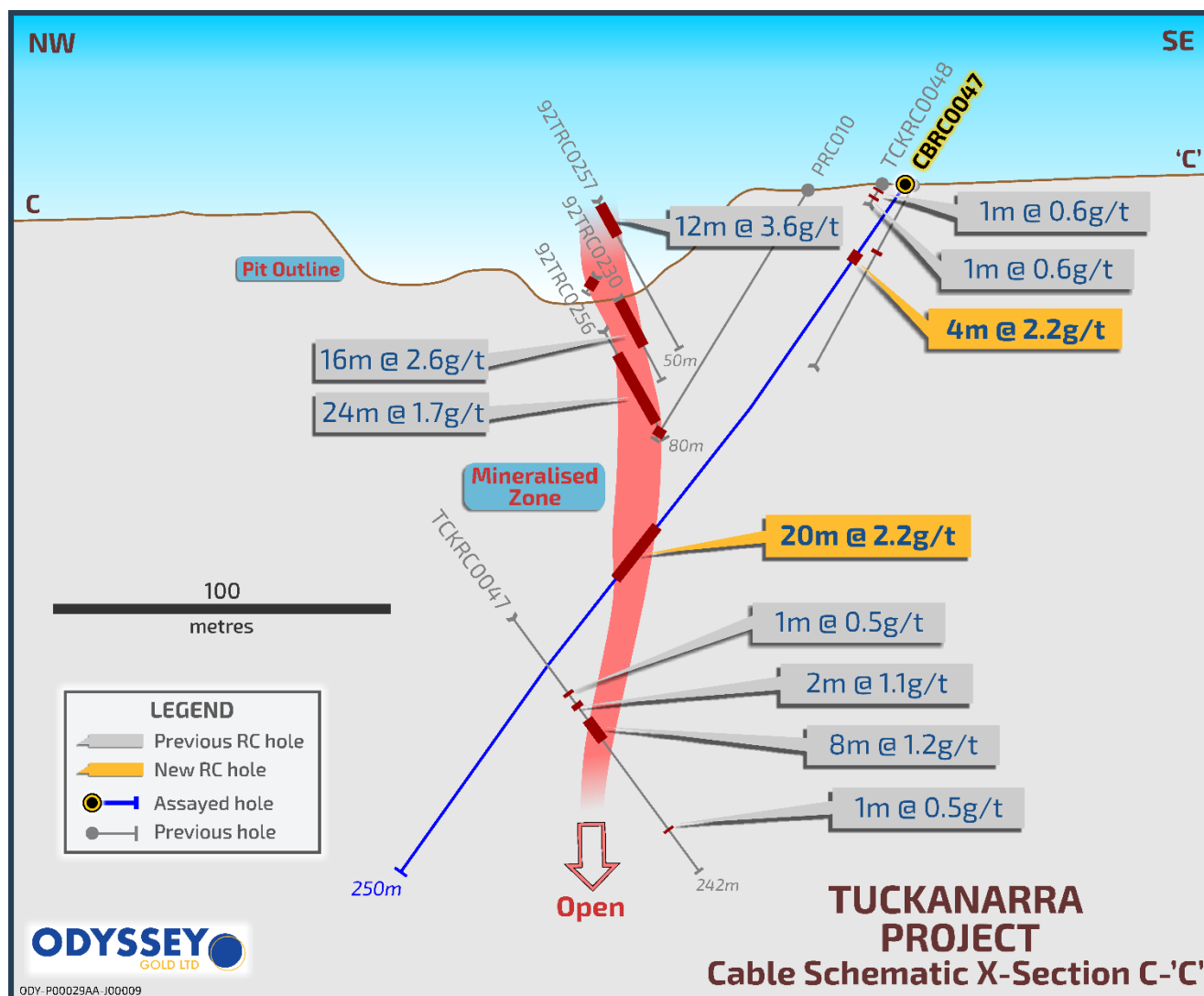


Figure 3. Cross section showing mineralisation in CBDD0002.

The Figure 4 cross section shows the high-grade infill intercepts below and around the Cable pit.



COMMENCEMENT OF MANAGING DIRECTOR AND RESTART OF EXPLORATION

Highly respected gold geologist, Mr. Matthew Briggs commenced this week as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer.

The Company has remobilized the field operations team and is anticipating restarting drilling operations in the next few weeks.

APPENDIX 1 - DRILL INTERCEPT TABLES

NEW RESULTS

Hole_ID	Area	Type	East	North	RL (m)	Depth	Dip (o)	Azi (o)	From (m)	Length	Au (g/t)
CBDD0002	Cable	DD	608943.2	7001612	495.5	204.2	-59.8	291.4	1.0	1.0	0.98
CBDD0002									113.2	7.9	3.45
CBDD0002								<i>incl</i>	116.3	0.7	12.20
CBDD0002									136.0	1.0	1.15
CBDD0007	Cable	DD	608877.4	7001515	492.2	201.2	-55.3	286.0	22.0	2.3	2.59
CBDD0007									57.0	4.3	7.61
CBDD0007								<i>incl</i>	60.3	1.0	26.83
CBDD0007									70.7	1.6	0.97
CBDD0007									146.6	1.8	2.29
CBDD0024	Cable	DD	608870	7001860	493.0	201.1	-64.6	91.0	0.0	1.0	1.37
CBDD0024									36.0	1.0	1.17
CBDD0024									167.0	0.8	1.32
CBRC0001*	Cable-Bollard	RC	608720	7001260	488.4	200.0	-55.0	270.0			NSA
CBRC0002*	Cable-Bollard	RC	608655	7001258	487.0	200.0	-55.0	270.0			NSA
CBRC0045*	Cable-East	RC	609166	7001515	506.6	244.0	-55.0	100.0			NSA
CBRC0046*	Cable-East	RC	609022	7001735	499.2	250.0	-54.8	314.7			NSA
CBRC0047*	Cable	RC	609011	7001731	499.2	250.0	-55.02	264.0	24.0	4.0	2.23
CBRC0047*									124.0	20.0	2.23
CBRC0047*								<i>incl</i>	132.0	8.0	3.35
TCKRC0089	Bollard	RC	608998.5	7000903	492.9	200.0	-55.4	236.1	44.0	4.0	1.24
TCKRC0089									190.0	1.0	3.24
TCKRC0101	South of Bollard	RC	609136.9	7000757	490.1	200.0	-55.7	206.0	153.0	7.0	2.51
TCKRC0101								<i>incl</i>	154.0	3.0	4.80
TCKRC0101									165.0	14.0	1.91
TCKRC0101								<i>incl</i>	171.0	3.0	4.20
TCKRC0101									189.0	5.0	2.16
TCKRC0102	South of Bollard	RC	609142.7	7000763	490.4	200.0	-55.1	167.0	65.0	2.0	1.31
TCKRC0102									124.0	3.0	4.94
TCKRC0102								<i>incl</i>	125.0	1.0	13.40
TCKRC0102									133.0	3.0	3.06
TCKRC0102								<i>incl</i>	133.0	1.0	6.49
TCKRC0102									152.0	3.0	1.10
TCKRC0118*	Cable-East	RC	608958	7001081	498.1	175.0	-55.6	88.0			NSA
TCKRC0119*	Cable-East	RC	608961	7001078	498.4	225.0	-54.7	110.5			NSA
TCKRC0120*	Cable-East	RC	609145	7002210	500.1	250.0	-54.7	103.4			NSA
TCKRC0121*	Cable-East	RC	609145	7002210	500.1	250.0	-55.2	138.9			NSA
TCKRC0123*	East Lynn	RC	607728	7001071	492.4	200.0	-55.1	348.1			NSA
TCKRC0124*	East Lynn	RC	607676	7000996	492.7	200.0	-55.2	346.1			NSA

* = 4m composites used.

APPENDIX 2 – ONE METRE RE-SPLITS FROM PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED FOUR METRE COMPOSITES

Hole_ID	Area	Type	East	North	RL (m)	Depth	Dip (o)	Azi (o)	From (m)	Length	Au (g/t)
TCKRC0046	Anchor	RC	608891.2	7002492	484.2	119.0	-58.6	112.6	64.0	1.0	4.26
TCKRC0049	Anchor	RC	608913.7	7002544	484.5	152.0	-60.6	109.5	62.0	7.0	5.68
TCKRC0050	Anchor	RC	608891.9	7002557	483.9	156.0	-62.1	109.6	1.0	1.0	1.02
TCKRC0050									12.0	1.0	0.64
TCKRC0050									32.0	1.0	0.98
TCKRC0052	Maybelle	RC	606707.2	7000706	480.5	118.0	-60.8	290.4	82.0	5.0	5.85
TCKRC0052								<i>incl</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>20.37</i>
TCKRC0054	Maybelle	RC	606852	7000872	483.4	130.0	-60.9	296.0	110.0	2.0	1.11
TCKRC0085	Bollard	RC	608798	7001319	489.9	150.0	-55.2	268.9	8.0	1.0	1.76
TCKRC0087	Bollard	RC	608847	7001262	491.1	200.0	-54.9	270.8	82.0	1.0	1.27
TCKRC0090	Bollard	RC	609039.7	7000847	491.8	200.0	-56.2	233.61	81.0	4.0	2.84
TCKRC0090									94.0	12.0	2.64
TCKRC0090								<i>incl</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>5.85</i>
TCKRC0091	Bollard	RC	609078.6	7000789	490.6	200.0	-55.8	228.3	70.0	2.0	1.70
TCKRC0096	Bollard	RC	609034	7001003	500.1	250.0	-55.8	233.5	1.0	3.0	1.39
TCKRC0096									226.0	2.0	1.52
TCKRC0097	Bollard	RC	609073.4	7000947	497.7	250.0	-56.1	233.9	1.0	2.0	2.35
TCKRC0098	Bollard	RC	609107.3	7000895	495.7	250.0	-55.7	237.3	46.0	4.0	2.70
TCKRC0100	Bollard	RC	609138.6	7000760	490.4	150.0	-55.8	184.2	132.0	12.0	6.54
TCKRC0100								<i>incl</i>	<i>133.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>11.18</i>
TCKRC0100								<i>incl</i>	<i>139.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>17.26</i>
TCKRC0104	Bollard	RC	608968.7	7000961	494.1	200.0	-55.8	233.5	5.0	2.0	1.74
TCKRC0104									55.0	1.0	2.96
TCKRC0104									63.0	1.0	1.00
TCKRC0104									135.0	2.0	2.66
TCKRC0104									143.0	6.0	3.66
TCKRC0104								<i>incl</i>	<i>147.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>11.21</i>
TCKRC0104									167.0	11.0	4.62
TCKRC0104								<i>incl</i>	<i>167.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>8.34</i>
TCKRC0104								<i>incl</i>	<i>173.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>13.82</i>
TCKRC0104								<i>incl</i>	<i>176.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>12.85</i>
TCKRC0110	Bollard	RC	609016.8	7001879	499.1	200.0	-55.3	286.0	52.0	1.0	4.68
TCKRC0110									149.0	2.0	1.67
TCKRC0111	Bollard	RC	609063	7001864	502.1	250.0	-55.3	283.8	131.0	2.0	2.05
TCKRC0111									196.0	1.0	18.00
TCKRC0114	Bollard	RC	609062.8	7002113	496.6	200.0	-55.3	291.1	21.0	2.0	2.10
TCKRC0114									39.0	1.0	1.39
TCKRC0116	Bollard	RC	609109.2	7002220	497.2	250.0	-55.4	288.3	33.0	7.0	2.27
TCKRC0116									78.0	1.0	18.98
TCKRC0117	Bollard	RC	609138.8	7002210	499.7	250.0	-55.8	289.6	133.0	3.0	5.36
TCKRC0117								<i>incl</i>	<i>135.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>11.48</i>
TCKRC0117									147.0	2.0	3.50

Results are reported with a minimum 1m width above 0.5g/t with maximum of 3m of internal waste.

APPENDIX 3 - 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>	Sampling methods used for samples in this release were: 4m composites - Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling 1m samples - Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling Half core samples of NQ diamond core was cut at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries. All sampling was either supervised by, or undertaken by, qualified geologists. All samples were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where the sample was crushed, and 400-600g sample assayed by Photon Assay method for Au.
	<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.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	The RC samples were split at the rig and collected in calicao bags at 1m intervals. 4m composites were collected by spearing sample piles at 1m intervals and combining into 4m composites. Where the 4m composite grade returned was >0.5ppm Au, 1m RC samples for each of the metres were submitted were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where the sample was crushed, and 400-600g sample assayed by Photon Assay method for Au. 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.
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 NQ2 and has been 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>	The majority of the samples were understood to be dry. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at 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. Diamond recoveries were logged at approximately +95%.
	<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.
	<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 to date in the data review stage.
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 appropriate 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.
Sub-sampling techniques	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	½ core samples of NQ diamond core was cut at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries. The remaining half of the drill core was stored.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary											
and sample preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were collected by spear from 1m sample 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.											
	<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>	RC samples were collected by spear from 1m sample bags and 4m composites were made from approximately equal samples from each 1m interval. 1m samples were collected from the rig riffle splitter.											
	<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>	The technique to collect the 1m samples was via a rig mounted riffle splitter. Field duplicate samples from the 4m composites and 1m RC samples were submitted to the laboratory at the rate of 1 sample in 50 samples.											
	<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.											
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.											
	<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. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Std</th> <th>Au ppm</th> <th>Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>G913-1</td> <td>0.82</td> <td>Geostats Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G917-9</td> <td>12.14</td> <td>Geostats Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G998-4</td> <td>4.36</td> <td>Geostats Pty Ltd</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Std	Au ppm	Source	G913-1	0.82	Geostats Pty Ltd	G917-9	12.14	Geostats Pty Ltd	G998-4	4.36
Std	Au ppm	Source											
G913-1	0.82	Geostats Pty Ltd											
G917-9	12.14	Geostats Pty Ltd											
G998-4	4.36	Geostats Pty Ltd											
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 calculated by Odyssey's data base manager and checked by the Competent Person.											
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	There have been no recent twin holes drilled at the Project.											
	<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											
	<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.											
	<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 drillhole collars.											
Data spacing and distribution	<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 with hole depths designed to provide angle-overlap between holes on the drill traverse (i.e., the collar of each hole is located vertically above the bottom of the preceding hole).											

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 providing further drilling is completed.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	RC samples at 4m intervals using a spear sample of 1m samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	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.
	<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.
Sample security	<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.
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	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	Odyssey owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra Project, comprising two Exploration Licences (E20/782-783), one Mining Licence (M20/527), and seven Prospecting Licences. The licences are currently in the name of Monument Murchison Pty Ltd and Dennis Bosenberg and are in the process of being transferred into the name of Odyssey's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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. 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). Granitoids in the Project area comprise of the Jungar Suite and Annean Supersuite to the east and the Munarra Monzogranite of the Tuckanarra Suite to the west. The Jungar Suite comprises of foliated to strongly sheared K-feldspar-porphyritic monzogranites. These rocks are characterized by strong shear fabrics that suggest they may have been emplaced during, or just before, shearing. The Annean Supersuite includes hornblende tonalite and monzogranitic rocks. The Tuckanarra Suite consists of strongly foliated and locally magmatically layered granodiorite to monzogranitic rocks. The Project is situated within the 'Meekatharra structural zone'.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. The mineralised zones of the Project are located in the Tuckanarra greenstone belt comprising a series of mafic and inter-banded mafic and iron formations, with a variable component of clastic sediments, (greywackes and minor shales). The sequence is folded into a south-westerly plunging anticline with a well-developed axial plane cleavage and numerous fractures, bedding parallel faults and shears. The belt extends northwards to Stake Well and east towards the Reedys mining centre. 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. 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. A number of styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including: • 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). 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.
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: ▪ 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. 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.	All new drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	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.

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.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	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.
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. 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	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.
Further work	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.	Additional drilling is planned to test extensions at the Cable, Bollard and Bottle Dump prospect and other targets in the Tuckanarra and Stakewell Projects.

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 Executive Director.