

Drilling Continues to Demonstrate Shallow Oxide Gold Potential at Tuckanarra Project

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) (“Odyssey” or “Company”) is pleased to announce progress drill results from reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling recently completed within the Company’s Tuckanarra Gold Project in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results returned from 24 recently completed RC drill holes on the Maybelle and Lucknow trends.
- More encouraging intersections from Maybelle and Lucknow include:
 - 7m at 4.5g/t Au from 112m, including 2m at 10g/t Au from 113m (MBNRC0105)
 - 7m at 2.3g/t Au from 70m (MBNRC0102)
 - 4m at 3.8g/t Au from 119m (MBNRC0103)
 - 3m at 3.8g/t Au from 52m (MBNRC0109)
 - 9m at 1.6g/t Au from 141m (LKRC0087)
 - 12m at 1.1g/t Au from 28m (LKRC0094)
 - 7m at 1.1g/t Au from 87m (LKRC0088)
- Latest results follow outstanding intersection of 4m @ 53.9g/t Au from 124m (~3.5m true width)ⁱ reported from Maybelle Deposit.
- Results continue to demonstrate and confirm shallow oxide mineralisation and continuity of mineralisation to depth across the Tuckanarra Project

Commenting on these latest results from Maybelle, Managing Director, Matt Briggs said:

“Our drilling strategy across the Tuckanarra Project is continuing to highlight the potential scale and high-grade nature of our portfolio, and these latest assays further complement the high-grade intersections recently reported at Highway Zone and Maybelle.”

Importantly, these latest assays continue to confirm shallow oxide mineralisation and wide shoots extending to depth on the Maybelle Trend within the Tuckanarra Gold Project. Along with the deepening of the Maybelle Pit, another high grade shoot extends to depth, 280m to the north of Maybelle Pit.”

Current Drilling Strategy

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Project is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 8). The Murchison Goldfields are host to a +35Moz gold endowment (historic production plus current resources).

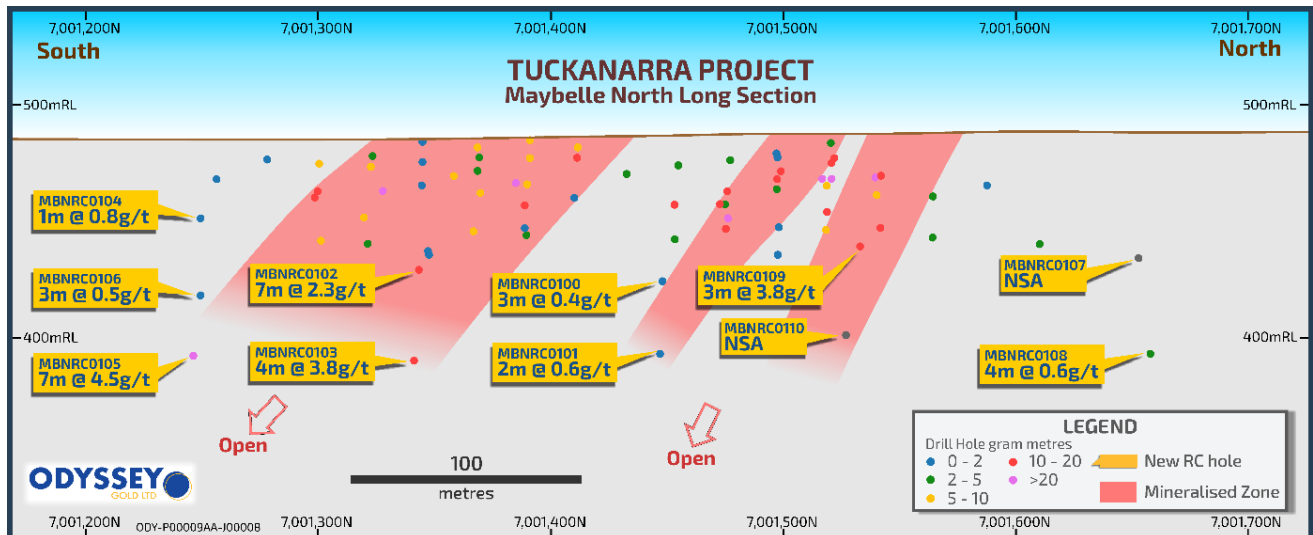


Figure 1 – Maybelle North Long Section highlighting recent results.

Recent drilling by Odyssey has focussed on defining high grade shoots extending below the Bottle Dump, Bollard and Cable Pits, along with extending the system to the north and to the east at the highly prospective Highway Zone structure. Several other advanced targets have also been RC drilled, including the Maybelle and Lucknow Trends (Figure 5).

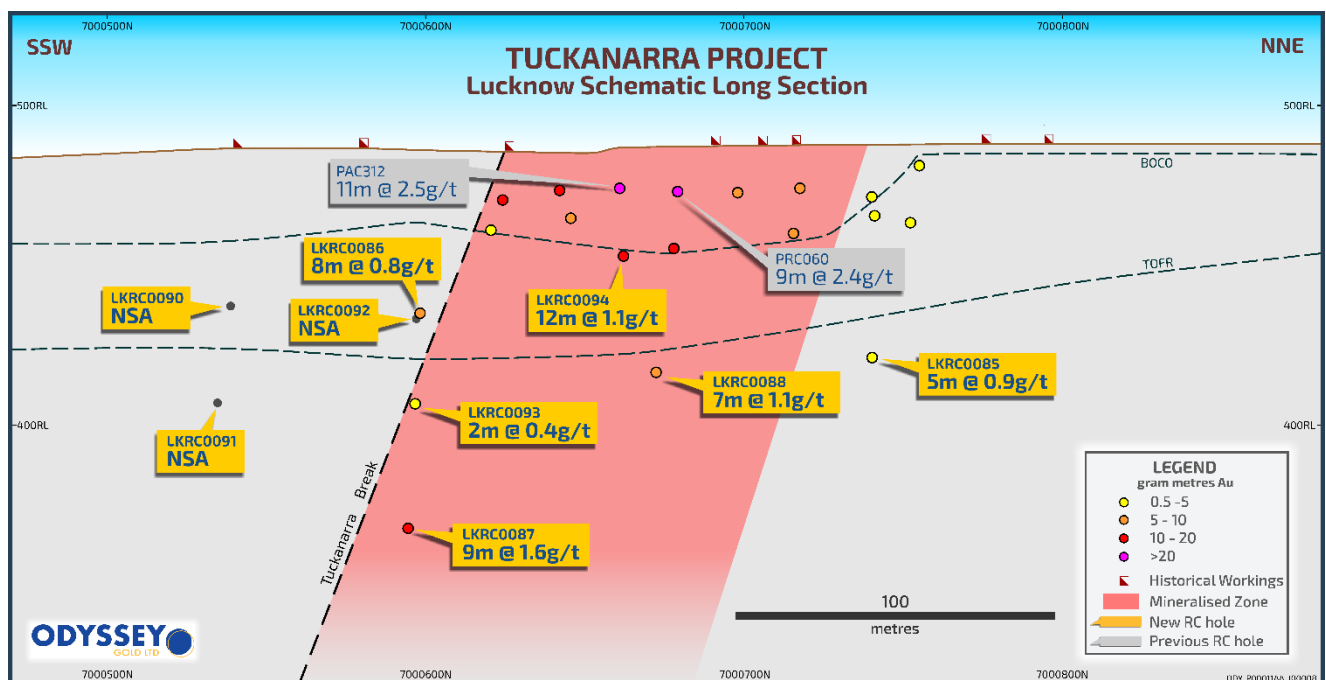


Figure 2 - Lucknow Long Section highlighting recent results

Maybelle Background

Gold mineralisation at Maybelle is associated with steeply dipping sheared sediment that extends for over 1.5km along a line of historical workings. A shallow oxide pit, on the southern 450m of sediment, was predominantly mined in the mid 1990's.

Historic drilling at Maybelle was typically less than 60m in depth. Prior to the recent drilling campaign, only one hole was drilled deeper than 100m below surface. Mining was to a maximum of 26m below surface.

Ore treated from mining at Maybelle up to 1904 is reported as ~554t @ 5.7g/t Au for 103oz produced. Subsequent open pit mining to a depth of 30m in the early 1990's produced 52kt @ 3.6g/t Au for 6,020oz before mining was halted as the ores started to transition to primary sulphides. Details are available in WAMEX Report A44359ⁱⁱ. Metallurgical test work completed in 1994 on composites from fresh sulphide mineralisation recovered over 98% of gold in fresh rockⁱⁱⁱ.

Maybelle Trend Drilling

The current RC program has demonstrated the continuity of multiple shoots down dip of shallow oxide mineralisation along 1.5km of strike of the Maybelle Trend. The RC program was completed on an 80x40m spacing down plunge of historic rotary air blast ("RAB") and shallow RC drilling.

Results are reported for 12 RC drillholes. Highlights of the Maybelle drilling are summarised below:

- **MBNRC0105** - 7m at 4.5g/t Au from 112m, including 2m at 10g/t Au from 113m
- **MBNRC0103** - 4m at 3.8g/t Au from 119m
- **MBNRC0102**- 7m at 2.3g/t Au from 70m
- **MBNRC0109** – 3m at 3.8g/t Au from 52m
- **MBSRC0095** – 3m at 1.4g/t Au from 77m
- **MBNRC0101** – 2m at 0.6g/t Au from 120m
- **MBNRC0106** – 3m at 0.5g/t Au from 81m
- **MBNRC0108** – 4m at 0.6g/t Au from 117m

The recent results confirm the plunge continuity of a 100m long shoot, 280m to the north of the Maybelle pit. Mineralisation extends 100m vertically below surface (Figure 3) and is open at depth. The Maybelle Trend remains open to the north. The northern extensions of the Maybelle Trend have been the focus of recent mapping.

Results from all 12 RC drill holes completed at Maybelle are reported in full in Appendix 1, Table 2.

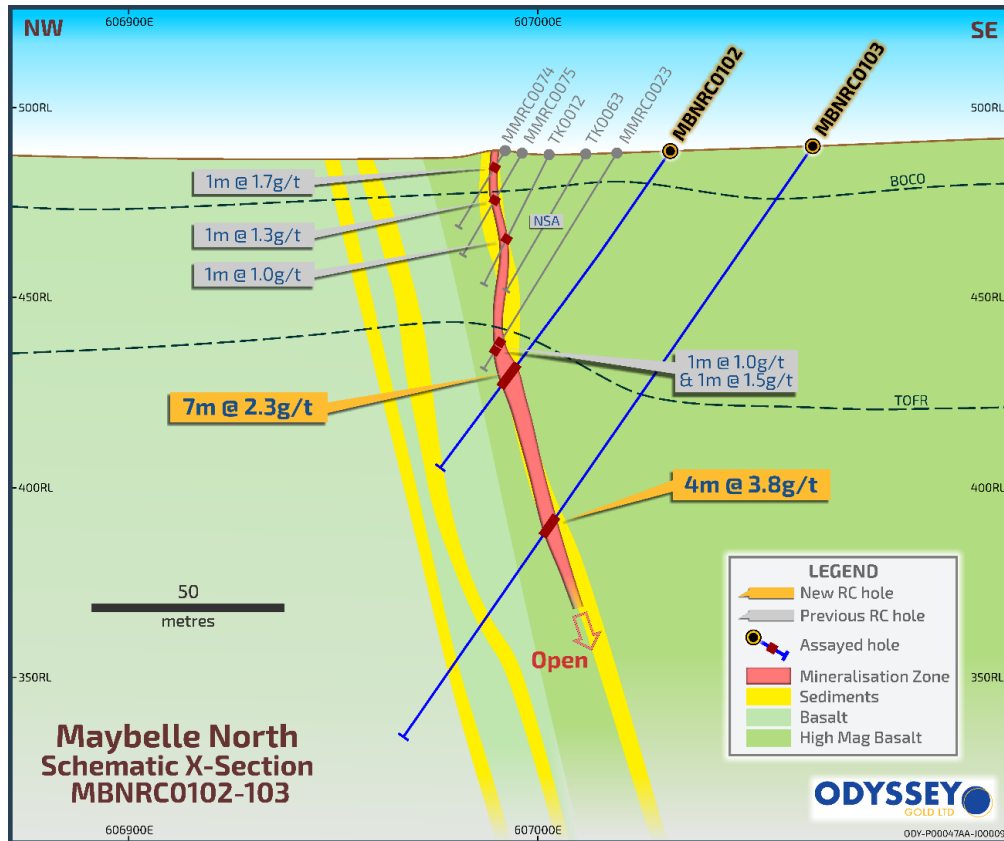


Figure 3 - Maybelle oblique cross section approximately 7001340mN

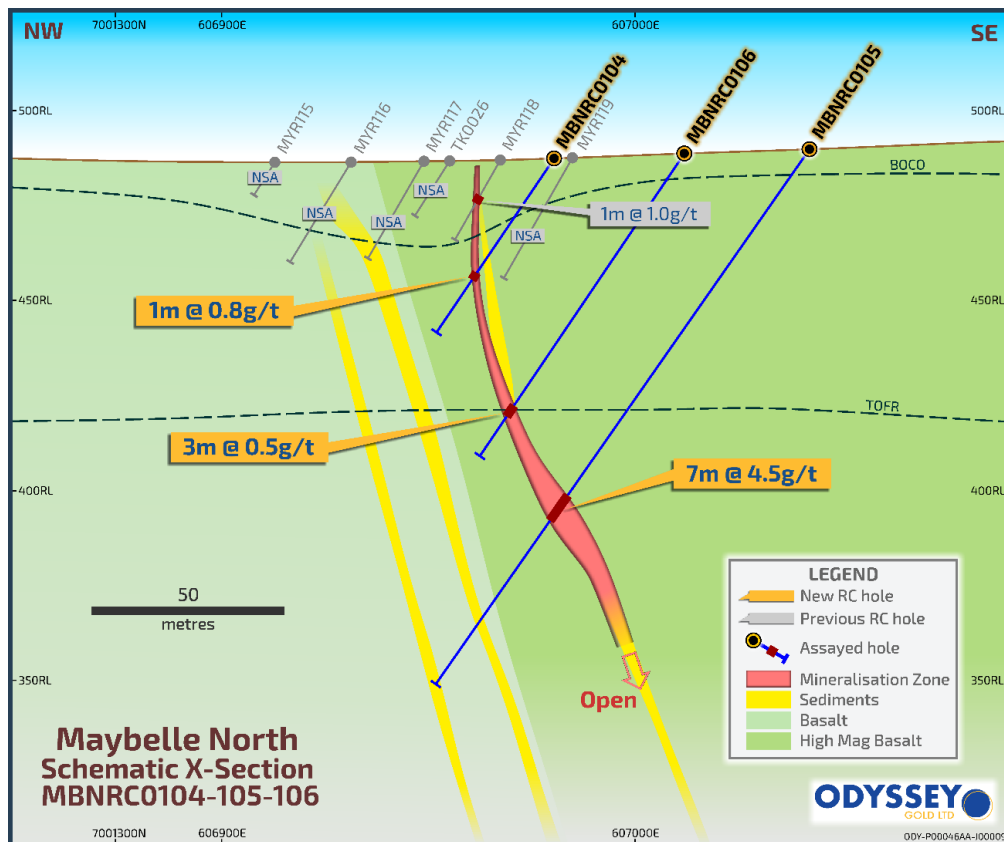


Figure 4 - Maybelle oblique cross section approximately 70001250mN

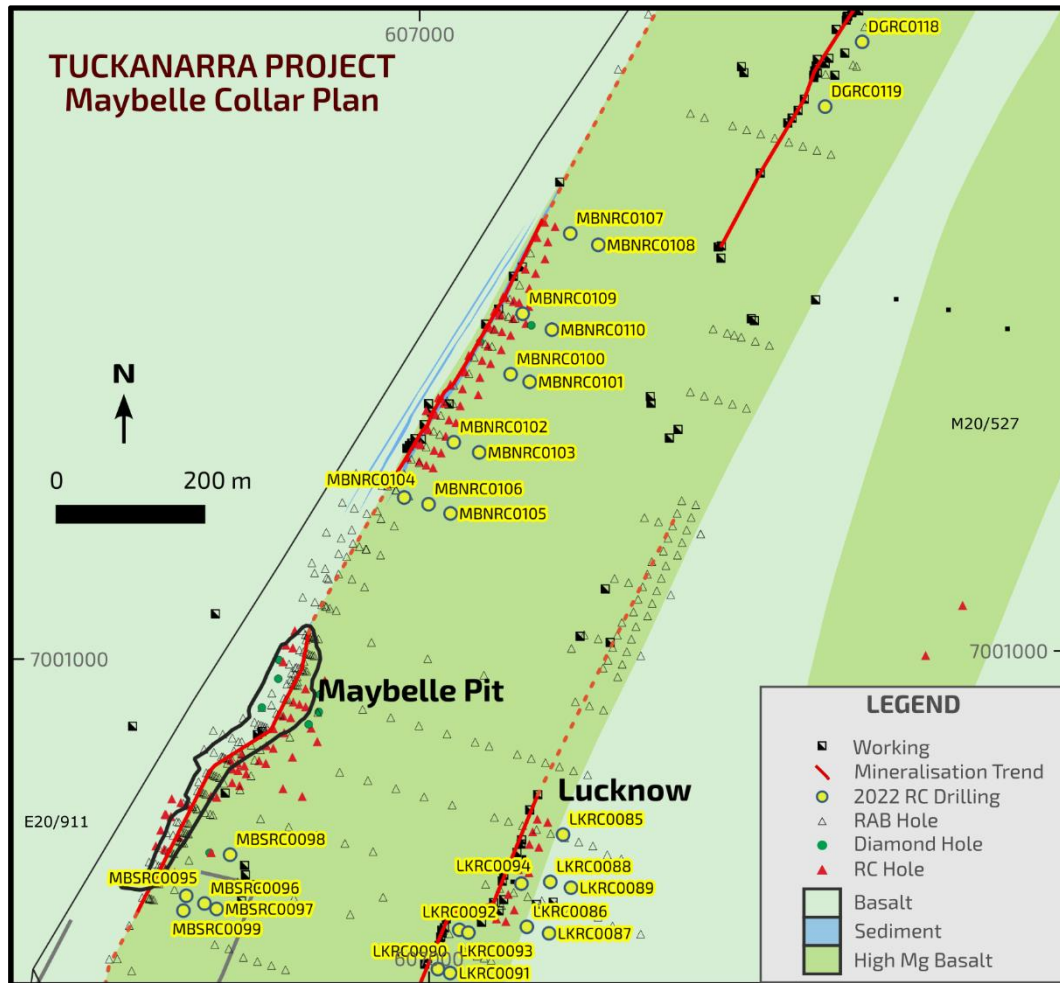


Figure 5 - Maybelle and Lucknow Trend 2022 RC drilling collar map.

Lucknow Trend Drilling

The Lucknow Trend is located 400m to the east of Maybelle and has a similar north-northeast strike. Numerous workings occur along a strike of 2km, with gold mineralisation hosted in an easterly dipping sheared ferruginous sediment with associated quartz veining and sulphides. Cross cutting faults (“Tuckanarra Breaks”) offset outcropping sediments along the Lucknow trend. Similar to Maybelle, the intersection of cross faults and the Lucknow Trend localises soil gold anomalism and bedrock mineralisation in the limited drilling.

Drilling at Lucknow targeted depth extensions to the north and south of an offset fault, below historic drilling and historic workings. Twelve shallow RC drillholes have been drilled on the Lucknow Trend by Odyssey. Results have been received for all holes summarised in Figure 2 and below:

- **LKRC0087** – 9m at 1.6g/t Au from 141m
- **LKRC0094** – 12m at 1.1g/t Au from 28m
- **LKRC0088** – 7m at 1.1g/t Au from 87m
- **LKRC0085** – 5m at 0.9g/t Au from 61m

- **LKRC0086** – 8m at 0.8g/t Au from 80m

The company drilled two an additional two RC holes 1.4km north-northeast along Lucknow trend. Drilling targeted mineralised shoots beneath out-cropping banded iron formation and artisanal workings. In spite of strong soil gold anomalism and numerous deep workings at surface, narrow low grade mineralisation was intersected at the target depth including **DGRC0118** – 2m at 0.9g/t Au from 58m.

Results from all 12 RC drill holes completed at Lucknow are reported in full in Appendix 1, Table 2.

Future Work

Drilling at the Maybelle Trend has successfully confirmed an additional high-grade shoot along strike, 280m to the north of the Maybelle Pit.

Further RC drilling is planned up plunge and to the north of the recent result of 4m @ 53.9g/t Au, with additional drilling likely to extend the high-grade mineralisation to be included in a future resource estimate.

QC checks are underway for the final results from RC drilling at the Highway Zone and the Cable-Bollard Trend (Figure 6). Additional drilling is planned along strike of the Highway Zone and RAB drilling is planned on large scale early stage targets including the Greenstone Target.

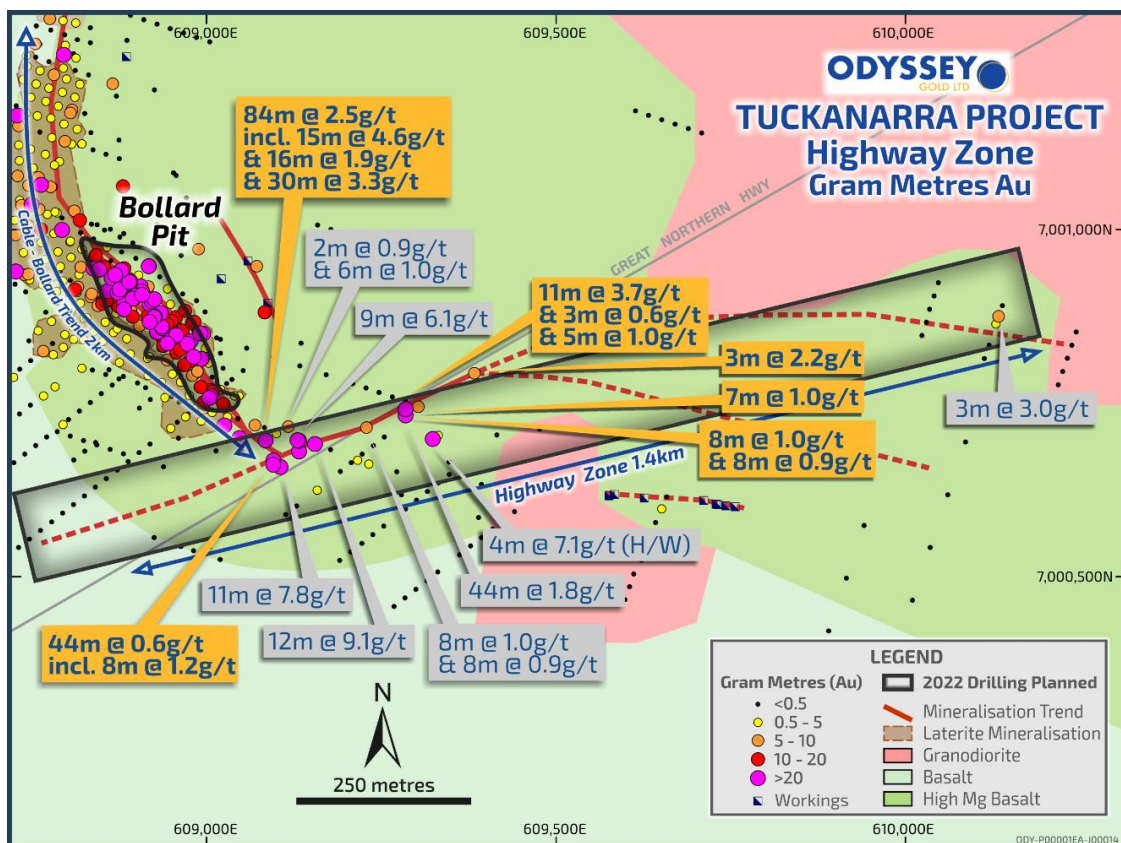


Figure 6 - Strike extensions of the Highway Zone planned for RC drilling in 2022

Tuckanarra Project Background

Five shallow oxide pits were mined on the Tuckanarra Project in the 1990's producing 101.1koz at an average grade of 3.9g/t Au. Additionally, ~40koz were produced at an average grade of 7.2g/t Au from the only modern underground mine on the Project. The Project is located between Meekatharra and Mount Magnet, proximal to multiple gold processing plants, along the Great Northern Highway.

Previous resource development and open pit mining was focused on laterite and oxide mineralisation due to low gold prices. Odyssey has recognised the potential for significant strike and plunge extensions to the mineralisation. The potential has been demonstrated in 2021 along over 2km of strike with results from drilling including 2.3m @ 600.2g/t Au from 249m^{iv}, 24m @ 4.5g/t Au from 179m^v and 7m @ 14.3g/t Au from 112m^{vi}.

For further information, please contact:

Matt Briggs

Managing Director: +61 8 9322 6322

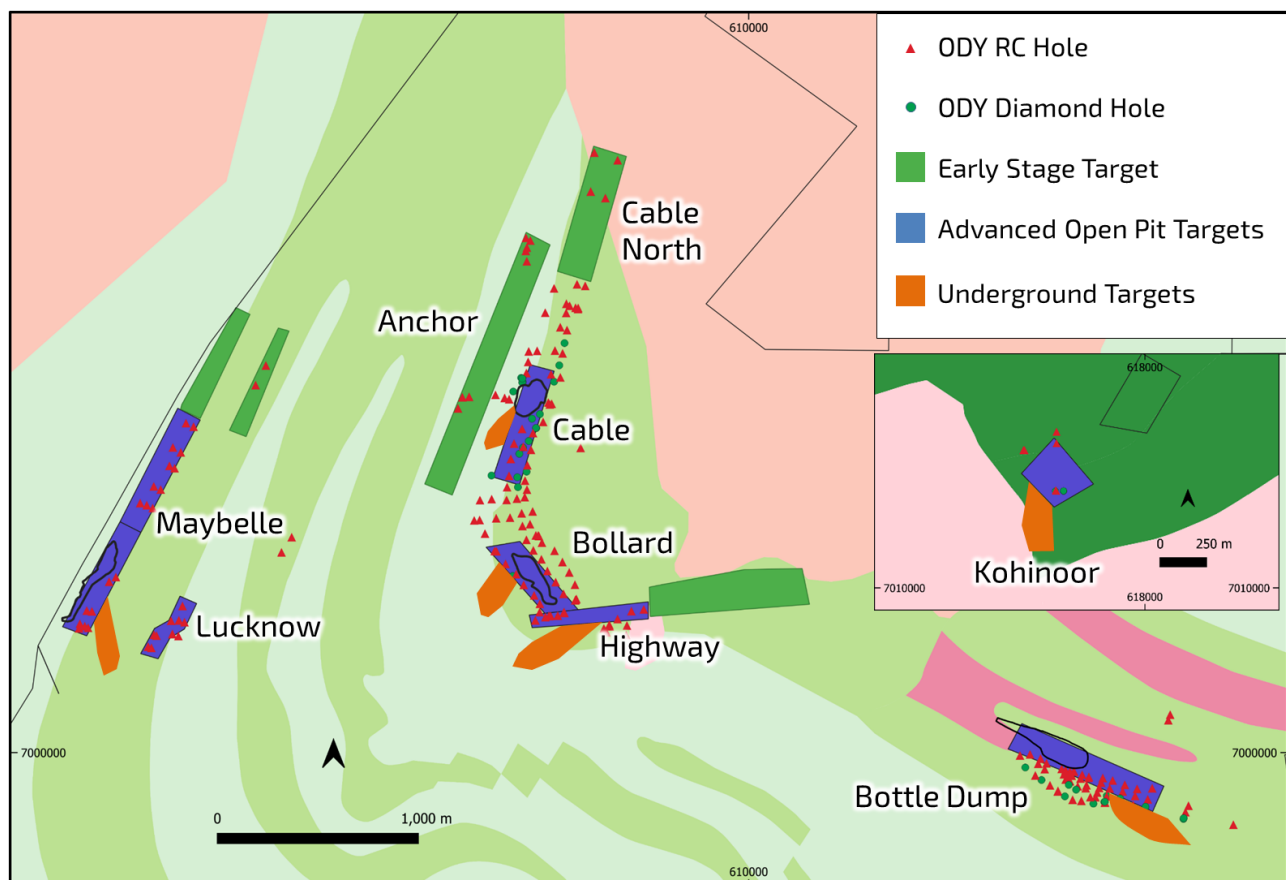


Figure 7 - FY2023 RC and diamond drilling targets at the Tuckanarra Project

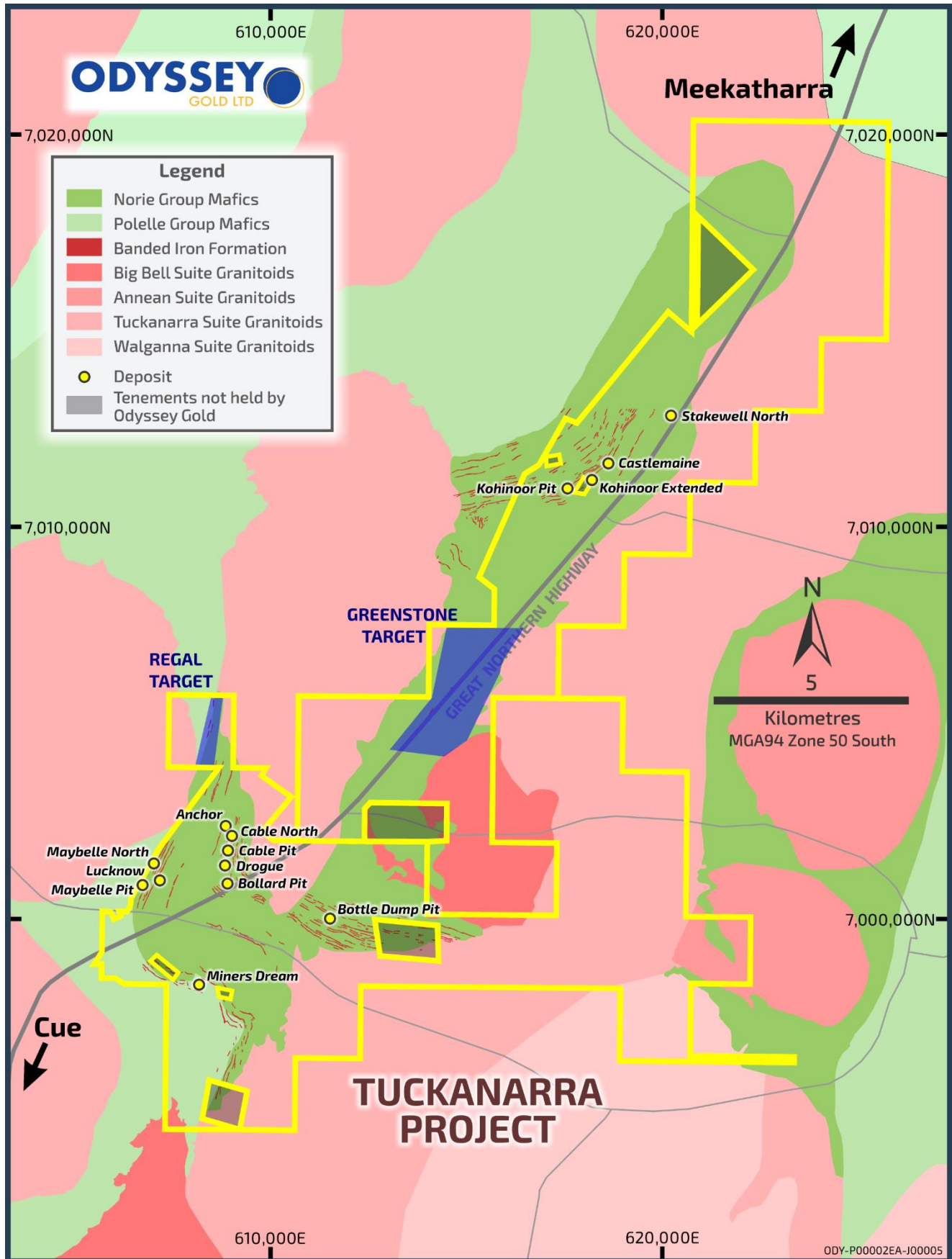


Figure 8. Tuckanarra Project Area Prospect Map

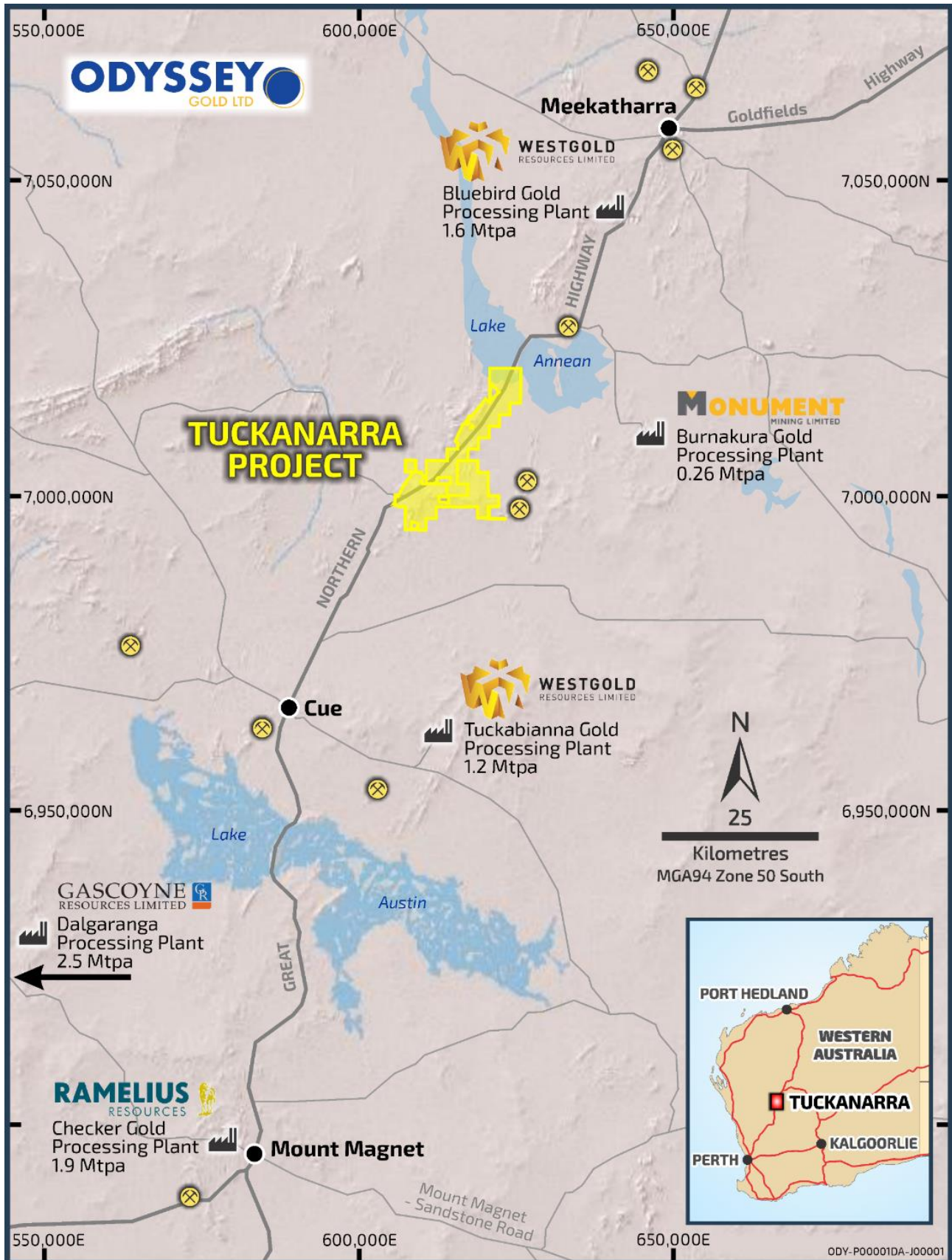


Figure 9 - Tukanarra Project Location Map

APPENDIX 1 - DRILL INTERCEPT TABLES

Table 1. Drillhole details for reported Tuckanarra Project results.

Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth		Dip	Azimuth	Target
					(m)				
DGRC0118	RC	607598	7001923	491	64	-55	297		Douglas
DGRC0119	RC	607547	7001826	493	100	-55	298		Douglas
LKRC0085	RC	607183	7000728	488	132	-59	290		Lucknow
LKRC0086	RC	607133	7000589	486	120	-60	287		Lucknow
LKRC0087	RC	607163	7000579	484	172	-60	286		Lucknow
LKRC0088	RC	607165	7000657	487	132	-60	283		Lucknow
LKRC0089	RC	607193	7000648	485	136	-60	287		Lucknow
LKRC0090	RC	607012	7000527	487	82	-61	288		Lucknow
LKRC0091	RC	607029	7000521	486	124	-61	289		Lucknow
LKRC0092	RC	607042	7000586	489	100	-60	291		Lucknow
LKRC0093	RC	607054	7000581	489	124	-61	289		Lucknow
LKRC0094	RC	607126	7000655	489	102	-56	288		Lucknow
MBNRC0100	RC	607118	7001425	489	134	-56	293		Maybelle North
MBNRC0101	RC	607144	7001413	490	184	-55	293		Maybelle North
MBNRC0102	RC	607041	7001323	489	102	-56	296		Maybelle North
MBNRC0103	RC	607075	7001307	490	190	-56	293		Maybelle North
MBNRC0104	RC	606973	7001240	486	55	-55	292		Maybelle North
MBNRC0105	RC	607035	7001215	488	172	-56	295		Maybelle North
MBNRC0106	RC	607006	7001229	487	96	-56	290		Maybelle North
MBNRC0107	RC	607201	7001637	486	100	-55	293		Maybelle North
MBNRC0108	RC	607239	7001619	487	162	-55	295		Maybelle North
MBNRC0109	RC	607135	7001516	486	102	-56	299		Maybelle North
MBNRC0110	RC	607175	7001492	488	162	-56	300		Maybelle North
MBSRC0095	RC	606673	7000640	481	114	-60	293		Maybelle

MGA94 Zone 50 Grid

Table 2 – Drill Results from the Tuckanarra Project

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length	Au (g/t)	Structure
MBNRC0100	79	82	3	0.4	Maybelle
MBNRC0101	120	122	2	0.6	Maybelle
MBNRC0102	70	77	7	2.3	Maybelle
MBNRC0103	119	123	4	3.8	Maybelle
MBNRC0104	42	43	1	0.8	Maybelle
MBNRC0105	112	119	7	4.5	Maybelle
including	113	115	2	10	Maybelle
MBNRC0106	81	84	3	0.5	Maybelle
MBNRC0107	63	64	1	NSA	Maybelle
MBNRC0108	117	121	4	0.6	Maybelle
MBNRC0109	52	55	3	3.8	Maybelle
MBNRC0110	106	110	4	NSA	Maybelle
MBSRC095	77	80	3	1.4	Maybelle
DGRC0118	58	60	2	0.9	Douglas
DGRC0119	30	32	2	NSA	Douglas
LKRC0085	61	66	5	0.9	Lucknow
LKRC0086	80	88	8	0.8	Lucknow
LKRC0087	141	150	9	1.6	Lucknow
LKRC0088	87	94	7	1.1	Lucknow
LKRC0089	60	64	4 ^α	0.6	Lucknow Hanging Wall
LKRC0090	40	44	4	NSA	Lucknow
LKRC0091	77	78	1	NSA	Lucknow
LKRC0092	78	79	1	NSA	Lucknow
LKRC0093	93	95	2	0.4	Lucknow
LKRC0094	28	40	12 ^α	1.1	Lucknow

Results are reported > 2m @ 0.5g/t and/or where geologically significant.

^αInterval includes 4m composite

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>	Sampling methods used for samples in this release are: 1m samples - Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. These samples are split using a cone splitter into calico bags representing the 1m interval. Hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter reducing as the hole progresses. Individual samples weigh less than 5kg. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. 1m intervals were selectively composited into 4m intervals as described below.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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. Rig inspections document chain markings of metre intervals, rig setup, splitter and cyclone cleanliness, consistency of sampling and adherence to company procedures.
	<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 by rig mounted cone splitter at the rig and collected in calico bags at 1m intervals of approximately 3-5kg in weight. For intervals of expected mineralisation the 1m samples are submitted immediately following drilling. Samples are sent to the NATA accredited MinAnalytical Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via Photon Assay 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 450-500g 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 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). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples.
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 with a face sampling bit was completed by Strike Drilling. Downhole surveys for RC 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 are reported to be 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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. 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 have been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken. No downhole contamination to subsequent samples is observed in assay results.
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 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. Chip trays are routinely scanned with pXRF
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes are logged in full, including the reported intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core sampling results are reported in this announcement
	<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 cone splitter. Composite RC samples were collected by spear from the reject from the cone splitter by spearing and combined into 4m composite samples. Original 1m samples collected off the rig were submitted for analysis when corresponding 4m intervals returned Au>0.5ppm 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>	RC samples were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay. The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All photon tubs and coarse 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. 4m composites have been compared to 1m samples with good correlation.
	<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 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. 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 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). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples.
	<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 20. External lab check assays have not been completed for the current program.
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. The competent person routinely inspects drilling, and chips and core to ensure correlation with assay results.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	TCKRC0052 drilled in 2021 was a twin of MYD100. The two holes show good correlation providing confirmation of hole positions, assay results and mineralisation widths.
	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Subsequent to drilling, collars are surveyed by a licensed surveyor using a Topcon Hyper VR GNSS with expected accuracy of +/- 0.03m horizontal and +/- 0.05m vertical relative to the base station.
	<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 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.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	This program was drilled at approximately 80x40 drill spacing in the plane of the structure.
	<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>	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 non JORC 2012 resource has previously been declared for the deposits being drilled.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	4m sample composites are used. Where reported intervals are composites, this is disclosed in the announcement Table 2. All significant 4m composites are subsequently replaced with the intersections from 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 that 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>	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. Previous resource modelled work has highlighted grade bias in holes drilled down the mineralisation.
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 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	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	Odyssey's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd, owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra Project, comprising two Exploration Licences (E20/782-783), one Mining Licence (M20/527), and seven Prospecting Licences.
	<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. Exploration History Gold was discovered at Tuckanarra in the late 1890s by prospectors searching further afield from Cue and Mt Magnet, with the first mine (Nemesis) discovered and developed in 1900. Subsequent exploration and development located additional

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deposits in the general area with the majority of deposits being developed as small underground mines exploiting narrow, highly mineralised quartz veins associated with Banded Iron Formation lithologies. In general, these historic gold mines were mined down to the water table, which is approximately 20m deep at Tuckanarra. 1980 to 1987: Tuckanarra Minerals By the mid-1980s Tuckanarra Minerals had completed in excess of 64 RAB holes, defining gold mineralisation at the Maybelle prospect and identifying numerous additional areas which were prospective for gold resources. They concluded that the area hosted excellent potential for the delineation of small-to-medium gold mines and noted that little drilling had been completed at depth. Following the 1987 stock market crash, Metana Minerals purchased the Tuckanarra group of tenements. 1988 to 1996: Metana Minerals (Gold Mines of Australia) Between 1988 and 1990 Metana Minerals (renamed Gold Mines of Australia ("GMA")) completed a systematic 200m x 40m soil geochemistry program over a large portion of their tenement holding, including Tuckanarra. Between 1990 and 1995 GMA undertook numerous drilling programs encompassing Rotary Air Blast ("RAB"), Reverse Circulation ("RC") and Diamond Drilling ("DD") over the defined gold anomalies and historic workings. This resulted in the delineation of gold mineral resources at the Maybelle, Bollard, Bottle Dump and Cable Prospects, which were mined between 1990-1994. 1996 to 2003: St Barbara Mines Limited In 1996 St Barbara Gold Mines ("St Barbara") purchased the Reedys plant and tenements from GMA. Minimal exploration was undertaken until Anglo Gold Australia ("Anglo") became managing joint venture partner in late 2000. Anglo focused on the central Tuckanarra tenement area and completed detailed GIS compilation, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and the drilling of a total of 21 RC holes for 3512 metres and the drilling of 109 aircore and RAB holes for 5127 metres. 2003 to 2006: Mercator Gold Pty Ltd Following the withdrawal of Anglo from the joint venture, St Barbara entered into a joint venture with Mercator Gold Australia Pty Ltd ("Mercator"). Mercator completed GIS compilation work, mapped the existing pits and completed a number of lines of geophysical induced polarisation to test for the presence of chargeable zones that may have a gold-sulphide association. 2006 to 2011: No field work was been carried out on the Tuckanarra gold project post 2006. The Tuckanarra tenement package was acquired by Phosphate Australia in late 2011. Phosphate Australia focused on drilling laterite and oxide resources on the Cable-Bollard Trend, and Anchor with aircore drilling before selling the project to Monument mining in 2015. Odyssey Gold acquired the project in late 2020.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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', 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 small open pits, extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with mafic lithologies and Altered Ferruginous Transitional (AFT) and Altered Ferruginous Fresh (AFF) material which were originally banded iron formations. The magnetite content within the AFT/AFF's has been destroyed and predominantly altered to an assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact. 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.

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: ■ 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.	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.
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.
	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. 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. True widths of intersections in this announcement are interpreted to be 80-100% of the downhole width.
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. Some RC grade control holes are not displayed within the open pit. These are 10x10m holes which would obscure the mineralisation interpretation. Removing the off section grade control holes does not materially change the interpretation from the that displayed. Mineralisation widths and grades are very consistent within the oxide zone as shown on the long section in this position.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	No other meaningful data is required to be presented other than what has been presented in the body of this announcement. The reader is referred to the Independent Geologists Report in the Odyssey Gold Prospectus. The Bottle Dump deposit was mined to a depth of 48m in the early 1990's before mining was halted as the ores started to transition to primary sulphides. A resource drilling program was completed in 1994-1995 and an updated resource (non-JORC 2012) and metallurgical studies were completed by mid-1995. The updated resource (non-JORC 2012) was estimated to the 217.5 level with exploitation to this level requiring a cutback. The current depth of the pit is at least to the ~250 Level (-58m) which indicates that goodbye cuts were likely taken in the initial phase of mining, or some limited mining occurred after the 1995 resource estimate – perhaps to the 240 level, before limited space forced the decision to stop mining or undertake a major cutback. It is likely that the DTM provided is not the true depth of the pit, and currently represents the water level at the time of capture – confirmation surveying is required. Referenced metallurgical recovery testwork completed on MYD100 Conventional Leach 48 hrs retention and P80 75 microns grind size. Head grade 2.35g/t Au, gravity recovery 13.3% Leach 85.4%, Total extraction 98.7%
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>	Assay results are pending for over 6,000m of drilling. Updates to the geological interpretation are currently underway to allow for future resource estimation. Planning of Rotary Air Blast ("RAB") drilling for the screening of earlier stage targets across the project is in progress. Field mapping and soil sampling will be undertaken over newly identified prospective targets. Parts of the Bottle Dump mineralisation remain open up dip. Additional shoots are likely to occur along strike to the east, or on parallel structures to the north and south of Bottle Dump. Mapping and soil geochemistry is continuing ahead of planned RAB drilling on early stage targets.

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 Australasian Institute of Geologists and is a full-time employee of Odyssey and is a holder of shares and performance rights in Odyssey Gold Limited. Mr Le Brun has sufficient experience that is relevant to exploration and the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr 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.

ⁱ Refer ASX announcement dated 25 July 2022

ⁱⁱ https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A44359

ⁱⁱⁱ https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A44359

^{iv} Refer ASX announcement dated 2 July 2021

^v Refer ASX announcement dated 20 January 2021

^{vi} Refer ASX announcement dated 2 November 2021