

Drilling Continues to Improve Potential Scale and Grade at Tuckanarra Gold Project, WA

Over 30% of holes into the Cable-Bollard and Highway Zone in 2022 have yielded >25 gram metres Au demonstrating the high quality of the project

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) (“Odyssey” or “Company”) is pleased to announce drill results from Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drilling recently completed at the Tuckanarra JV Project in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results returned for remaining 24 holes at Cable-Bollard Trend and Highway Zone
- Drilling continues to successfully define shallow, high-grade extensions to the five existing historical high grade (+2.5g/t) pits at Tuckanarra
- Drilling has also successfully intersected bedrock mineralisation demonstrating the potential for future underground mining

Highway Zone Results:

- The structure is drilled for over 400m of strike with more than half the holes intersecting over 25 gram metres Au or more
- **5m @ 4.4g/t Au from 175m including 2m @ 9.4g/t Au from 175m (TCKRC0100 extension)**
- This intersection is in addition to the **12m @ 6.5g/t Au** previously reported

Cable-Bollard Trend Results:

- Mineralisation now extending over 1.4km of strike and to a vertical depth of 160m
- **2.2m @ 10.6g/t Au from 110m including 0.2m @ 103.8g/t Au from 112m (CBDD0006)**
- **3m @ 6.8g/t Au from 27m including 1m @ 19.2g/t Au from 28m (CBRC0007)**
- **8m @ 2.7g/t Au from 27m and 18m @ 1.4g/t Au from 132m (CBRC0036)**
- **6m @ 2.5g/t Au from 73m and 2m @ 6.4g/t Au from 114m (CBRC0006)**

Commenting on the latest results from Tuckanarra, Managing Director, Matt Briggs said:

“These results continue to demonstrate the potential near-term open pit development scenarios and future underground mining potential of the Tuckanarra Gold Project.

Drilling has now identified several high-grade, shallow extensions to the existing pits, in addition to the emerging high-grade underground shoots beneath the existing pits, which we believe represent considerable upside.

The Highway Zone, which was first recognised earlier this year, continues to be the priority advanced target as we see clear potential to grow this trend with additional drilling. The structure is drilled for over 400m of strike with more than half the holes intersecting over 25 gram metres or more. The 20-40m wide structure is open along strike and down plunge. RC drilling over the last quarter has defined the geometry and shoot controls.

Our high strike rate of quality gold intersections continues to improve our confidence in the geological interpretation and the controls of high-grade shoots for future drilling. Drilling is planned to extend the Highway Zone and Maybelle over the coming months and continue to grow the mineralisation delineated on the Tuckanarra Project.”

For further information, please contact:

Matt Briggs

Managing Director: +61 8 9322 6322

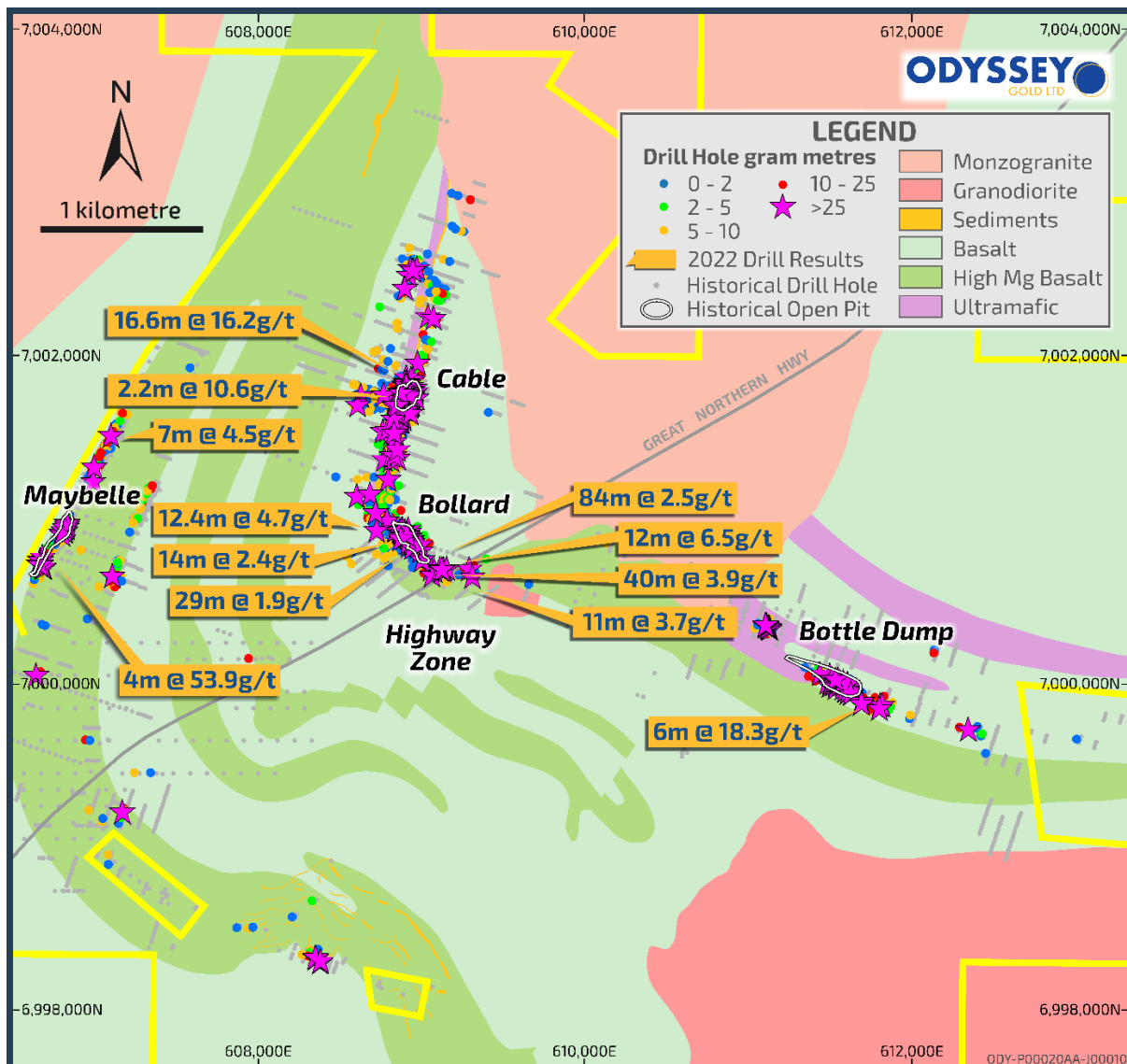


Figure 1 - Highlight drill results from 2022. ~30% of 2022 drillhole results include 25 gram metres Au or more highlighting the quality of the Tuckanarra Deposits

Current Drilling Strategy

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Project is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 7). The Murchison Goldfields are host to a +35Moz gold endowment (historic production plus current resources).

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 Maybelle, Lucknow (Figure 6).

Highway Zone

The Tuckanarra Project area was mined 1993-1995 focusing on higher grade areas of shallow laterite and oxide mineralisation. Although drilling demonstrated multiple zones of gold mineralisation extending below the pits, these were not mined due to the low gold price and limitations of processing at the time. Mining was limited to a maximum of ~30m below surface.

Historic drilling at Tuckanarra was targeted on >10ppb Au soil anomalies. Areas with shallow cover, such as at the Highway Zone, have not been identified or drilled with bedrock RC and diamond drilling.

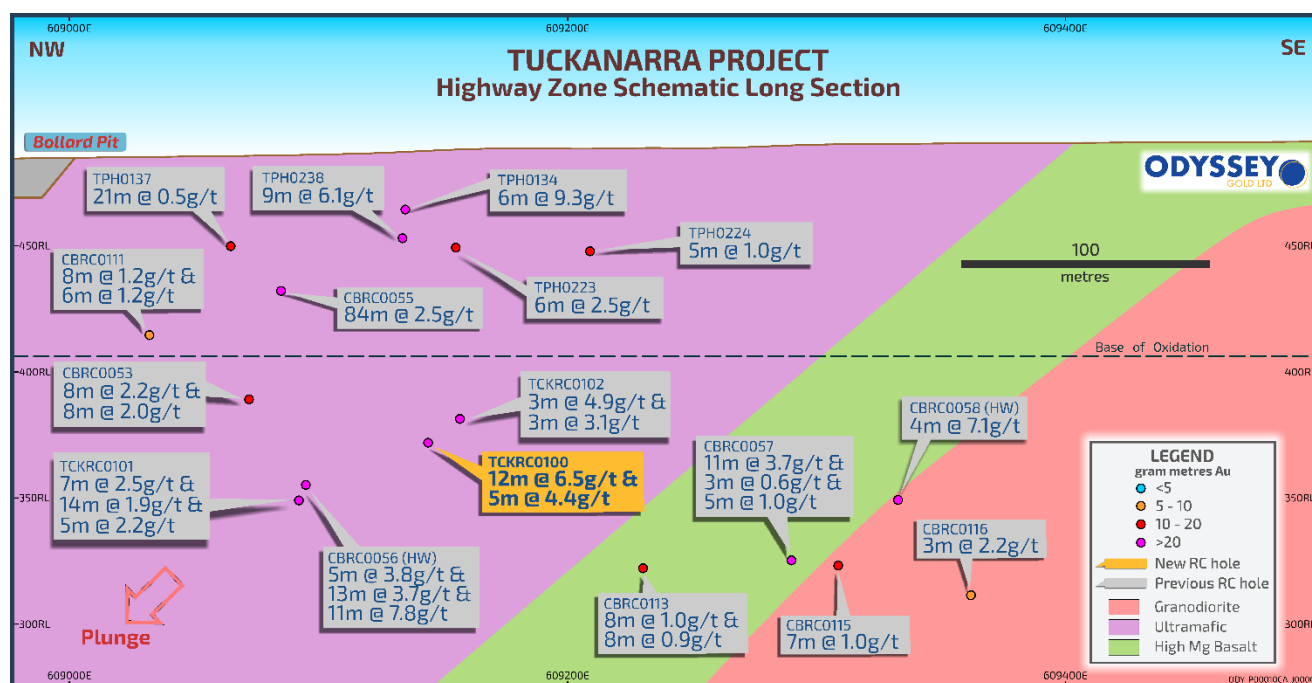


Figure 2 – Highway Zone Long Section highlighting recent results. Holes with a TPH prefix are RAB holes that do not penetrate the full width of mineralisation

Drilling at the Highway Zone completed in late 2021 included results of 7m @ 2.5g/t Au, 14m @ 1.9g/t Au, and 5m @ 2.2g/t Au in TCKRC0101ⁱ (Figure 2). This drilling highlighted the potential for significant growth of the historic pit to the east of the Bollard Pit.

The Highway Zone is coincident with a east-northeasterly striking regional structure interpreted in

airborne magnetics. The mineralisation is in an orientation not previously recognised at the Tuckanarra Project.

RC drilling has continued at the Highway Zone. Results for 3 holes have returned, confirming the broad width of mineralisation on the structure of 20-40m true width. The latest result is an extension of a hole drilled in late 2021 that was interpreted to have not drilled the full width of the structure:

- **TCKRC0100 extension**
 - **2m @ 3.9g/t Au from 156m and**
 - **5m @ 4.4g/t Au from 175m including**
 - **2m @ 9.4g/t Au from 175m**
 - **In addition to previous results of 12m @ 6.5g/t Au from 132m**

Hole TCKRC0100 correlates well with adjacent holes TCKRC101, CBRC0065, CBRC0055 (Figure 2) confirming a 20-40m wide mineralised shoot of 100m strike length extending from surface to at least 200m below surface.

The structure remains open to the east towards a historic RAB result 3m @ 3.0g/t Au (TPH0150)ⁱⁱ and 3m @ 0.7g/t (TPH0151). These intersections in oxide are logged as “sulphidic schists” which could similarly be used describe the Highway Zone to the west.

Drillholes CBRC0127 and CBRC0128 targeted the south extension of the highway zone drilled to the west of the structure and did not intersect mineralisation.

Cable Pit

Drilling along the Cable-Bollard Trend in 2021 identified the 600m of strike length immediately below the 35m deep Cable Pit and to the south as one of several significant shoots on the Tuckanarra Project. The shoot plunges shallowly to the south. Two styles of bedrock mineralisation are observed. Sulphidic mineralisation associated with the intersection of structure with a thicker banded iron formation (Cable East) producing relatively continuous 1.5-3.5g/t Au mineralisation, and Cable West style mineralisation which is high-grade laminated veins with coarse gold, commonly sub-parallel to the Cable East mineralisation.

Previous drilling to the west of the Cable Pit intersected the Cable West structure with 16.6m @ 16.2g/t Au including 0.43m @ 525g/t Au in CBDD0023ⁱⁱⁱ. Hole CBDD0006 has now confirmed the very high-grade footwall to the vein (Figure 3) 60m to the south of CBDD0023 with a result of:

CBDD0006

- **2.2m @ 10.6g/t Au from 110m including 0.2m @ 103.8g/t Au (Cable West)**

Several holes drilled to the north and south of the historic Cable Pit intersected mineralisation in the targeted position. This improves the confidence in the geological interpretation. The latest results, when considered with those previously reported, outline a 600m strike length of the Cable-Bollard Trend

beneath, and to, the Cable Pit with a high concentration of >25 gram metre Au intervals. The term 'gram metre' refers to the grams per tonne of gold, multiplied by the intersection length above a 0.5g/t cut-off grade. CBRC0004 and CBRC0007 are shallow intersections that are significant for future open pit evaluation.

CBRC0004

- 7m @ 1.5g/t Au from 0m and
- 2m @ 3.5g/t Au from 149m

CBRC0006

- 6m @ 2.5g/t Au from 73m including 1m @ 11.4g/t Au from 73m and
- 2m @ 6.4g/t Au from 114m

CBRC0007

- 3m @ 6.8g/t Au from 27m including 1m @ 19.2g/t Au from 28m and

Table 2 includes a full listing of results.

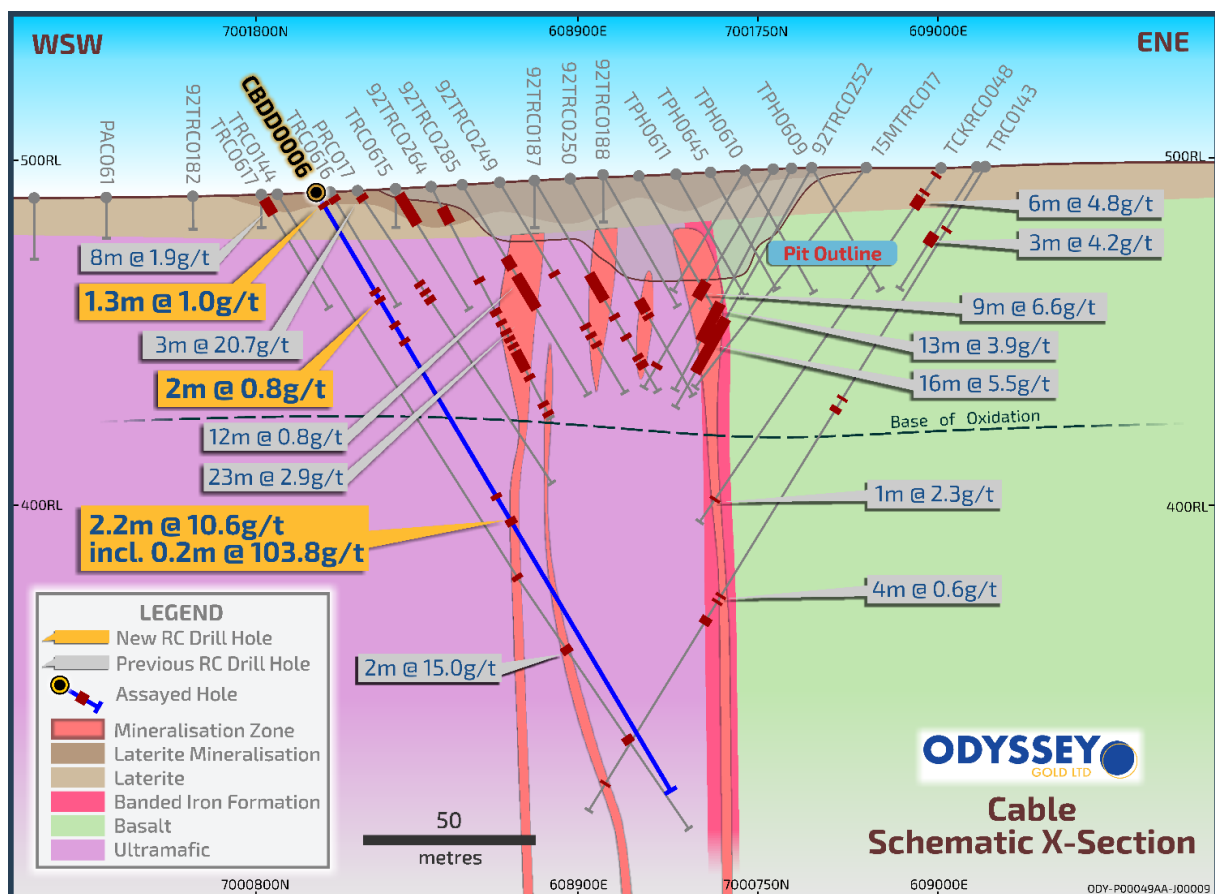


Figure 3 - Oblique cross section through diamond hole CBDD0006

RC Holes CBRC0009 and CBRC0010 drilled the Cable West structure position under historic workings 400m to the north of Cable Pit and did not intersect significant mineralisation. Holes CBRC0018-21 drilled in the Cable East and West position under laterite mineralisation at the northern end of the Cable Bollard trend did not intersect the interpreted bedrock mineralisation. Granite was intersected further east than mapped at surface downgrading the prospectivity of the far northern area of the Cable-Bollard Trend.

Bollard Pit

The Bollard Pit was mined in 1993 focusing on higher grade areas of shallow laterite and oxide mineralisation. Although with drilling demonstrating multiple zones of gold mineralisation extending below the pit, these were not mined due to the low gold price and limitations of ore processing at the time.

Historic holes immediately below the Bollard Pit include results of 26m @ 4.2g/t Au from 34m^{iv} (TRC005), 15m @ 1.65g/t Au from 32m (TRC0067)^v and 11m @ 2.2g/t Au from 49m, and 8m @ 2.0g/t Au from 1m (TRC0066)^{vi}.

An RC hole (TCKRC0104) drilled by Odyssey in late 2021 produced results including 12m @ 4.3g/t Au from 167m^{vii}. This suggested mineralisation dipped to the west, the same direction as the 2021 drill program.

Drilling in Q2 C2022 a diamond hole drilled to the east successfully intersected a higher-grade shoot with results of 12.4m @ 4.7g/t Au including 5.5m @ 8.3g/t Au^{viii}. The width and grade are supportive of further exploration to expand the underground potential.

An additional 7 RC holes were drilled along the strike length of the pit and the immediate extensions on an 80m spacing. These results continue to confirm the continuity of mineralisation for over 500m of strike at Bollard with multiple intersections of over 1.0g/t intersected in most holes. Up to 7 zones of mineralisation are identified across the mineralised trend at Bollard, many of which remain unmined near surface (Figure 4). The consistent intersection of multiple zones of mineralisation should result in a lower strip ratio in a successful open pit mining evaluation.

The results of this drilling include:

CBRC0128

- **6m @ 0.7g/t Au from 179m and**
- **7m @ 1.3g/t Au from 208m and**
- **7m @ 1.3g/t Au from 228m and**
- **8m @ 0.5g/t Au from 242m**

CBRC0036

- 9m @ 0.9g/t Au from 3m and
- 8m @ 2.7g/t Au from 20m and
- 4m @ 1.7g/t Au from 64m and
- 3m @ 1.3g/t Au from 105m and
- 3m @ 0.7g/t Au from 124m and
- 18m @ 1.4g/t Au from 132m

CBRC0034

- 4m @ 1.0g/t Au from 4m and
- 6m @ 0.5g/t Au from 28m and
- 8m @ 0.4g/t Au from 58m

CBRC0084

- 12m @ 0.7g/t Au from 8m

CBRC0041

- 2m @ 3.8g/t Au from 120m and
- 2m @ 1.4g/t Au from 153m

CBRC0051

- 8m @ 0.3g/t Au from 8m and
- 2m @ 1.2g/t Au from 83m and
- 7m @ 1.0g/t Au from 101m

CBRC0083 was drilled to the west of the main gold trend and did not intersect mineralisation in this position.

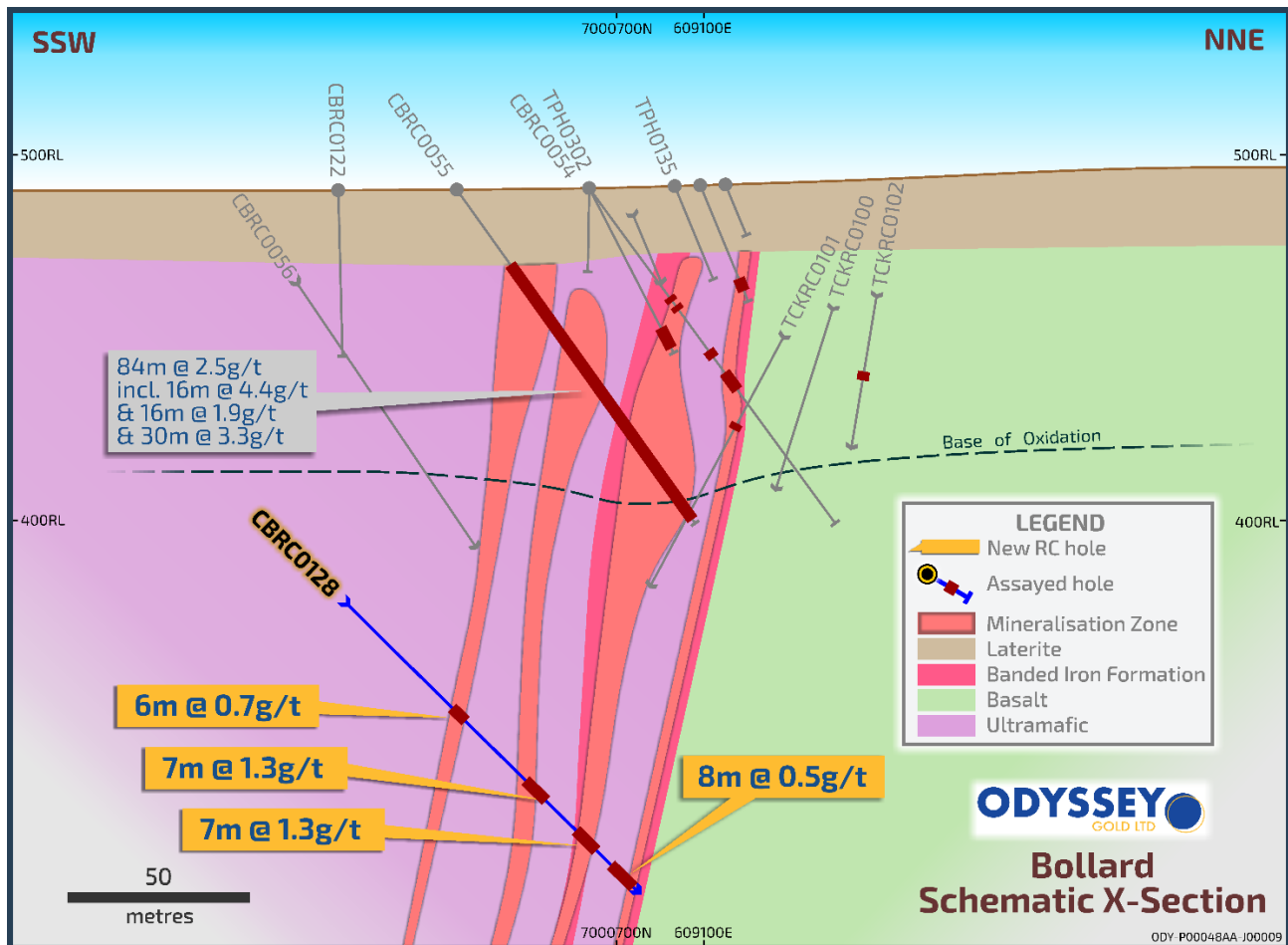


Figure 4 - Bollard oblique cross section through RC hole CBRC0128

Future Work

The priority for the company is the extensions to the recently recognised mineralisation at the Highway Zone. The structure is open to the east towards a historic RAB ("Rotary Air Blast") hole of 3m @ 3.0g/t (Figure 5) and open to the south. RC and RAB drilling is planned to rapidly extend the strike of mineralisation in both directions. Additional drilling is required up dip to target the thick oxide mineralisation as seen in CBRC0055 (84m @ 2.5g/t Au)^x and adjacent holes.

A number of other targets have demonstrated high grade mineralisation beneath the oxide pits, including at Maybelle, where 4m @ 53.9g/t Au^x was recently intersected. These advanced targets and a number of early-stage targets are outlined in the Company presentation (ASX Announcement 1 August 2022) on the website.

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^{xi}, 24m @ 4.5g/t Au from 179m^{xii} and 7m @ 14.3g/t Au from 112m^{xiii}.

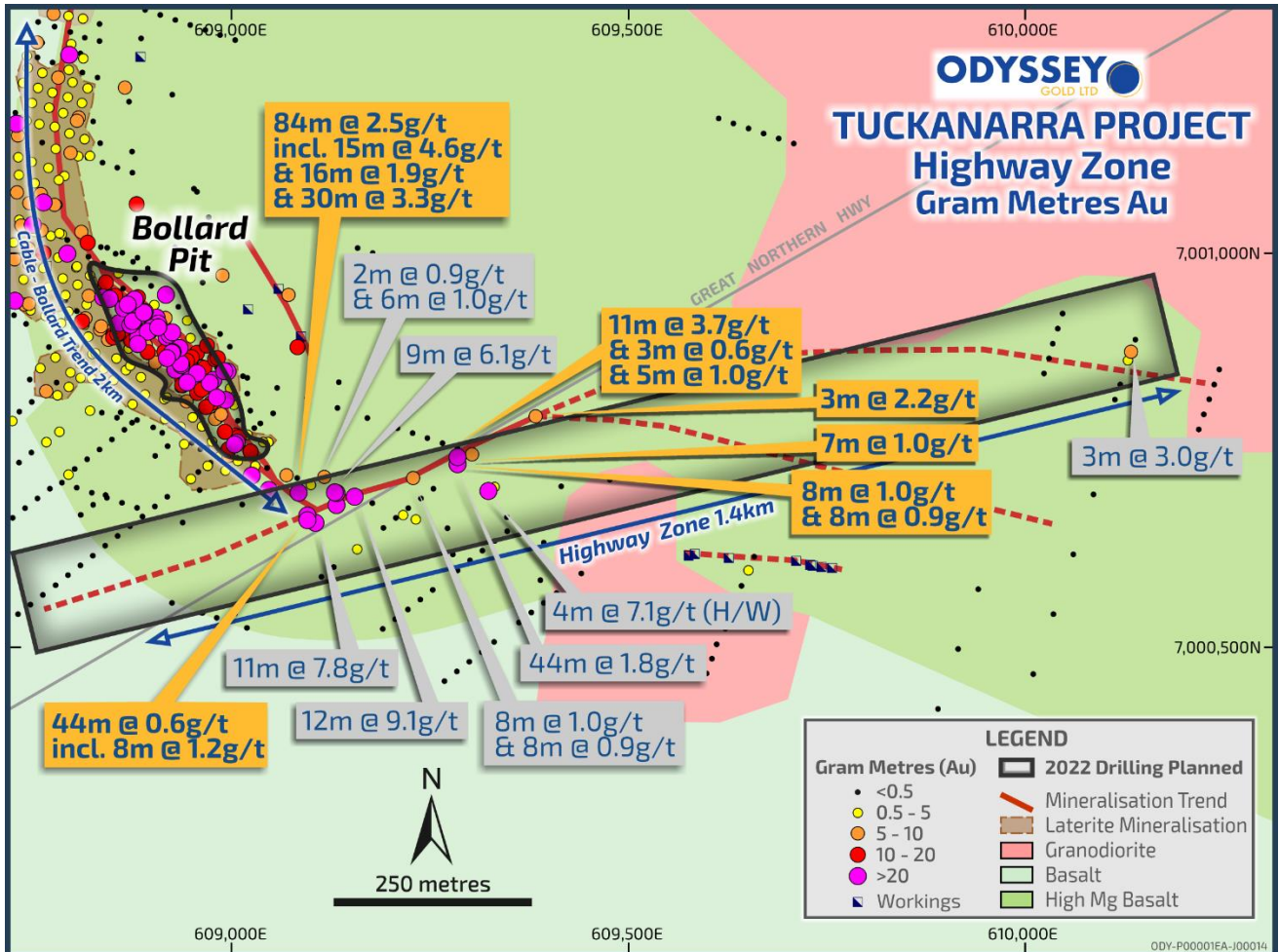


Figure 5 - The Highway Zone with potential extensions to over 800m to the East

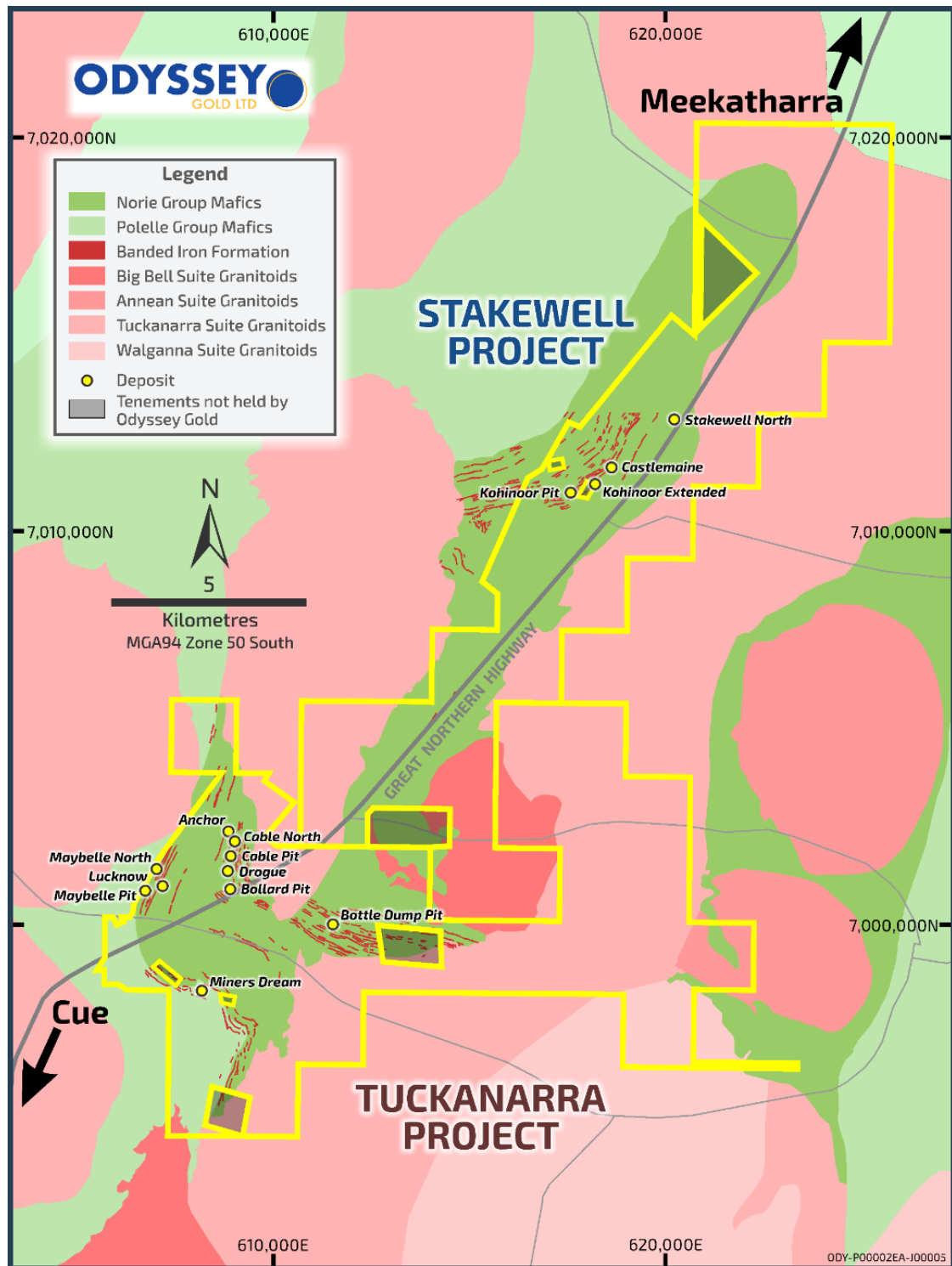


Figure 6. Tuckanarra Project Area Prospect Map

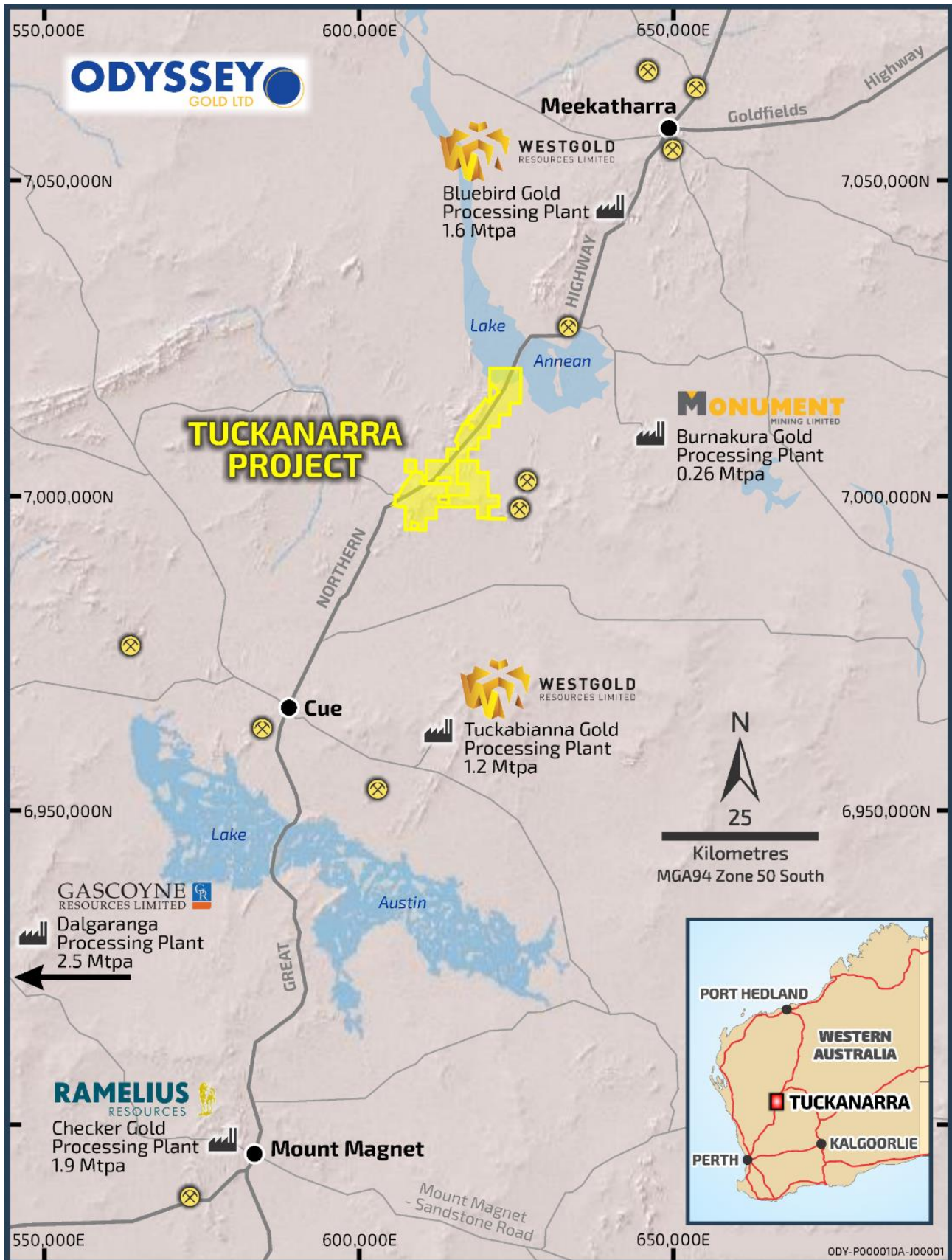


Figure 7 - Tuckanarra Project Location Map

APPENDIX 1 - DRILL INTERCEPT TABLES

Table 1. Drillhole details for reported Tuckanarra Project results.

Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
CBDD0004	DD	234.2	608906	7001548	493	-55	302
CBDD0005	DD	216.2	608895	7001396	493	-55	275
CBDD0006	DD	200.3	608829	7001794	491	-60	112
CBDD0009	DD	225.2	609084	7002034	499	-55	290
CBRC0004	RC	226	608894	7001886	493	-56	111
CBRC0006	RC	250	608906	7001993	493	-55	109
CBRC0007	RC	231	608948	7001996	494	-55	106
CBRC0009	RC	221	608988	7002186	493	-56	113
CBRC0010	RC	226	609032	7002306	492	-56	107
CBRC0015	RC	150	609093	7002230	496	-55	286
CBRC0018	RC	106	609287	7002755	486	-55	290
CBRC0019	RC	100	609214	7002787	484	-56	291
CBRC0020	RC	46	609348	7002943	483	-56	292
CBRC0021	RC	106	609232	7002981	482	-56	289
CBRC0034	RC	150	608736	7001002	486	-55	42
CBRC0036	RC	150	608745	7001000	486	-54	90
CBRC0038	RC	203	608791	7000938	487	-56	43
CBRC0041	RC	172	608881	7000833	487	-60	43
CBRC0051	RC	202	608961	7000739	487	-57	57
CBRC0083	RC	150	608635	7001154	486	-56	268
CBRC0084	RC	225	608688	7001088	486	-56	268
CBRC0127	RC	214	608960	7000698	482	-61	149
CBRC0128	RC	250	608939	7000657	485	-56	74
TCKRC0100	RC	200	609139	7000759	490	-56	184

MGA94 Zone 50 Grid

Table 2 – Progress drill results from the Cable Bollard Trend and Highway Zone Target at the Tuckanarra Project

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Includes 4m composites	Target Structure
CBDD0004	75	77	2	2.1		Cable East
and	194	200.1	6.1	0.7		Cable West
CBDD0005	41.5	43.85	2.35	1		Cable East
and	112	114	2	2.8		Cable Central
and	207	210.55	3.55	1.1		Cable West
CBDD0006	2	3.3	1.3	1		Laterite
and	36	38	2	0.8		Cable West
and	43.1	45.4	2.3	0.6		Cable West
and	110	112.2	2.2	10.6		Cable West
including	112	112.2	0.2	103.8		Cable West
CBDD0009	79.7	82	2.3	1		Cable North

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Includes 4m composites	Target Structure
CBRC0004	0	7	7	1.5		Laterite
and	149	151	2	3.5		Cable East
CBRC0006	73	79	6	2.5		Cable North
including	73	74	1	11.4		Cable North
CBRC0006	114	116	2	6.4		Cable North
CBRC0007	27	30	3	6.8		Cable North
including	28	29	1	19.2		Cable North
CBRC0009	132	133		NSA		Cable North
CBRC0010	192	193		NSA		Cable North
CBRC0015	2	4	2	0.6		Laterite
CBRC0017	70	71		NSA		Cable North
CBRC0018	70	72	2	0.5		Cable Far North
CBRC0019	4	7	3	0.6		Cable Far North
CBRC0020	40	41		NSA		Cable Far North
CBRC0021	20	24	4	0.6	composite	Cable Far North
CBRC0034	4	8	4	1		Bollard
and	28	34	6	0.5	composite	Bollard
and	58	66	8	0.4		Bollard
and	141	143	2	0.7		Bollard
CBRC0036	3	12	9	0.9		Bollard
and	20	28	8	2.7	composite	Bollard
and	64	68	4	1.7	composite	Bollard
and	105	108	3	1.3		Bollard
and	124	127	3	0.7		Bollard
and	132	150	18	1.4	composite	Bollard
CBRC0038	4	8	4	0.5		Bollard
and	120	122	2	3.8		Bollard
and	153	155	2	1.4		Cable West
CBRC0051	8	16	8	0.3	composite	Oxide
and	83	85	2	1.2		Cable East
and	101	108	7	1		Cable West
CBRC0083	61	61		NSA		Cable West
CBRC0084	8	20	12	0.7	composite	Cable West
CBRC0127	100	101		NSA		Cable West
CBRC0128	179	185	6	0.7		Cable East
and	208	215	7	1.3		Cable West
and	228	234	7	1.3		Cable West
and	242	250	8	0.5		Cable West
TCKRC0100	132	144	12	6.5	1m samples	Highway
TCKRC0100	156	158	2	3.9		Highway
TCKRC0100	175	180	5	4.4		Highway

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

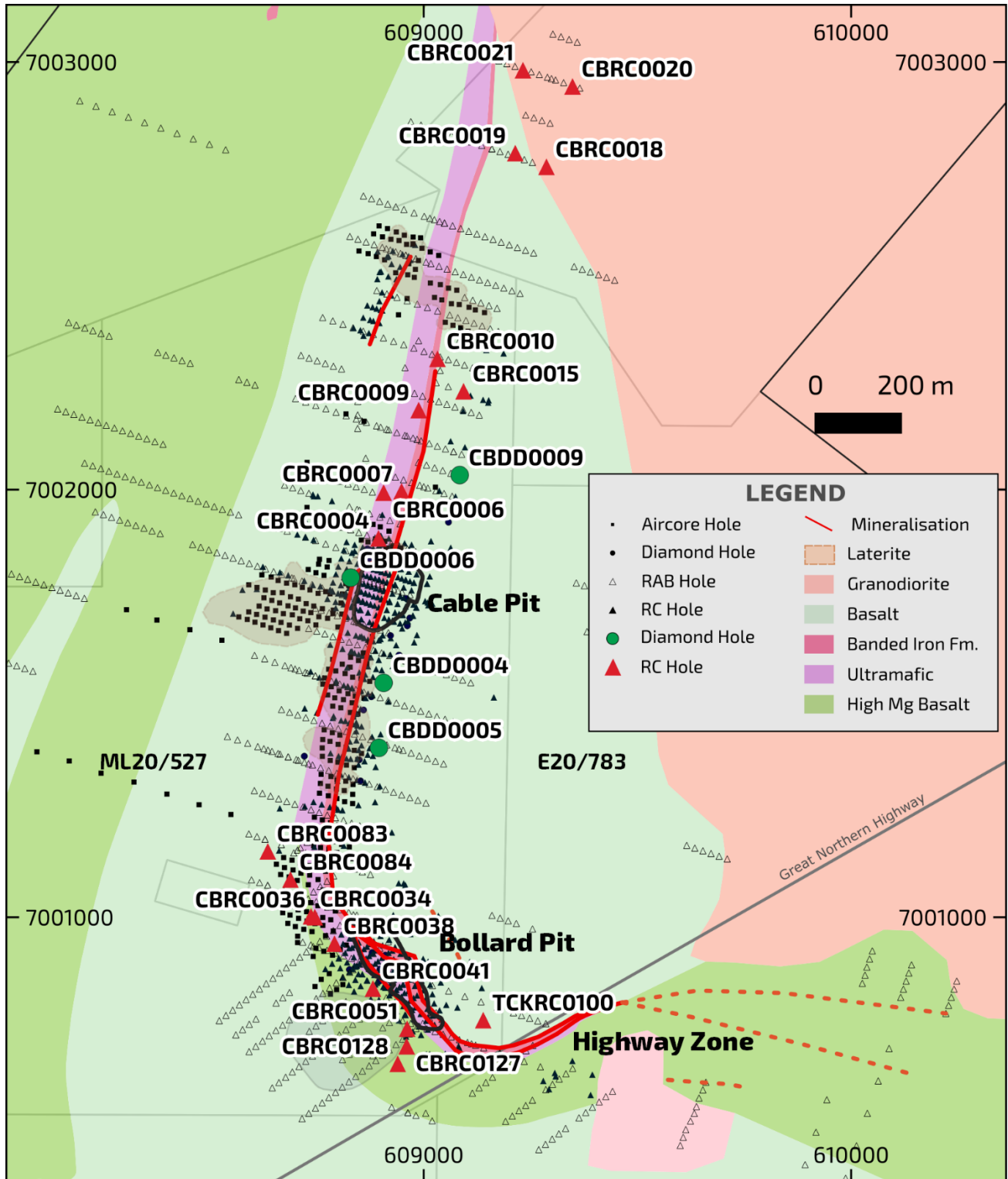


Figure 8 - Drill Collar Map

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: 4m composite 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. 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 5¾ 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. Half core samples of NQ diamond core were generated by cutting lengthways at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries. 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.
	<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>	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. For intervals of expected mineralisation the 1m samples are submitted immediately following drilling.
	<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 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	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.
	<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>	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.
		Diamond core samples are considered dry. Diamond recoveries were logged at approaching 100% in fresh rock material but may

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		infrequently reduce to 70% in oxide. Core losses and sample recovery are recorded for diamond core. Where core loss occurred in an interval of mineralisation this is documented in Table 2.
	<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.
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 cone splitter. Composite RC samples were collected by spear from the reject from the riffle splitter by spearing and combined into 4m composite samples. Original 1m samples collected off the rig were submitted for 4m intervals which 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>	Diamond core samples and 4m and 1m 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. RC field duplicates are collected on intervals that have been identified as geologically prospective by the field geologist at the time of drilling. The duplicate samples are collected directly from the second chute from the on-rig cone splitter.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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.
	<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</i>	No geophysical surveys reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	
	<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 reannouncement 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>	Dedicated twin holes have not been drilled. As drilling is drilling the structures deeper than previously
	<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. 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>	Drill hole spacing for the 2022 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 for the reported drillholes is 80m. The historic open pit and civil infrastructure restrict access which results in drilling angles not always being orthogonal to the structures and holes not being on a regular grid.
	<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	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased</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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	<i>sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	
	<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 and EL20/783), 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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-Wyldgee Greenstone belt within the north-eastern Murchison Domain. The majority of greenstones within the Meekatharra-Wyldgee 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-Wyldgee 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', 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.	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.

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 using 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.
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. Surveying of the depths of historic pits has identified that the mined volumes in JORC 2004 resources published by previous companies are incorrect.
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>	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. 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 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 for release by the Managing Director.

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- ⁱ Refer ASX announcement dated 20 January 2022
 - ⁱⁱ Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
 - ⁱⁱⁱ Refer ASX Announcement dated 17 March 2022
 - ^{iv} Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
 - ^v Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
 - ^{vi} Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
 - ^{vii} Refer ASX announcement dated 20 January 2022
 - ^{viii} Refer ASX Announcement dated 25 June 2022
 - ^{ix} Refer ASX Announcement dated 4 August 2022
 - ^x Refer ASX Announcement dated 25 July 2022
 - ^{xi} Refer ASX announcement dated 2 July 2021
 - ^{xii} Refer ASX announcement dated 20 January 2021
 - ^{xiii} Refer ASX announcement dated 2 November 2021