ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
13 February 2024

RC DRILLING RECOMMENCES AT THE TUCKANARRA PROJECT WITH VISIBLE GOLD INTERSECTED

Highlights

- **A 12-hole reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program comprising 1,260m is underway at the T8 Target located within the Tuckanarra Project in WA**
- **Visible gold intersected in 2 of the first 3 holes drilled**
- **Gold anomalism previously defined over 300m of strike from surface sampling, including 130m of strike from historic drilling including aircore results of:**
    - **20m @ 2.4g/t Au from 8m including 8m @ 5.0g/t from 8m**[i]
    - **6m @ 4.0g/t Au from 20m**[ii]
- **Current drilling should allow rapid addition of open pit resources to the current 5.32Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 376koz Mineral Resource estimate**
- **Potential 100m strike extension to the east identified in historic surface samples.**
- **Target T8 is located on a new mining lease granted in July 2023**
- **Historic production from adjacent Kohinoor deposit reported to be 166kt at 5.5g/t Au for 29koz**
- **Multiple shallow oxide targets in the area with potential high-grade extensions**

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to announce the commencement of reverse circulation drilling at T8 target located within the Stakewell JV at Odyssey's Tuckanarra Project in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

Commenting on this intersection, Director, Matt Briggs said:

"RC drilling has recently commenced with visible gold being observed in 2 of the first 3 holes. The intersection of visible gold in RC drilling demonstrates targeted systematic exploration can continue to add shallow oxide open pit resources. There are numerous shallow oxide projects and potential underground extensions on the project warranting drilling such as the T8 Target.

"This target has historic RAB, aircore and RC drilling, however this spacing, drill method and orientation of this drilling did not allow for the inclusion of the target in the July 2023 resource.

"Additional data review as part of the resource documentation exposed a line of surface samples with anomalism to the east was identified that was not in the database. These samples suggest a strike extension to the east along with an undrilled parallel structure 500m to the south."

Figure 1 - RC drilling underway at the T8 Target on the Tuckanarra Project

Project Summary

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Project") is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 5). The Murchison Goldfields are host to a +35Moz gold endowment (historic production plus current resources) with 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity within 120km of the Project. The Project straddles the Great Northern Highway approximately 40km north of Cue and 680km north northeast of Perth. Odyssey holds an 80% interest in the portion of the Project containing the T8 target (Odyssey 80% / Diversified Asset Holdings 20%).

T8 Target

The T8 Target is located approximately 800m to the east of the Kohinoor deposit (Figure 2), and ~13km northeast of the Highway Zone on Mining Lease M51/908 (Figure 4).

Kohinoor has produced 29koz (Table 1) and has a current resource of 190kt @ 3.5g/t Au for 22koz[iii].

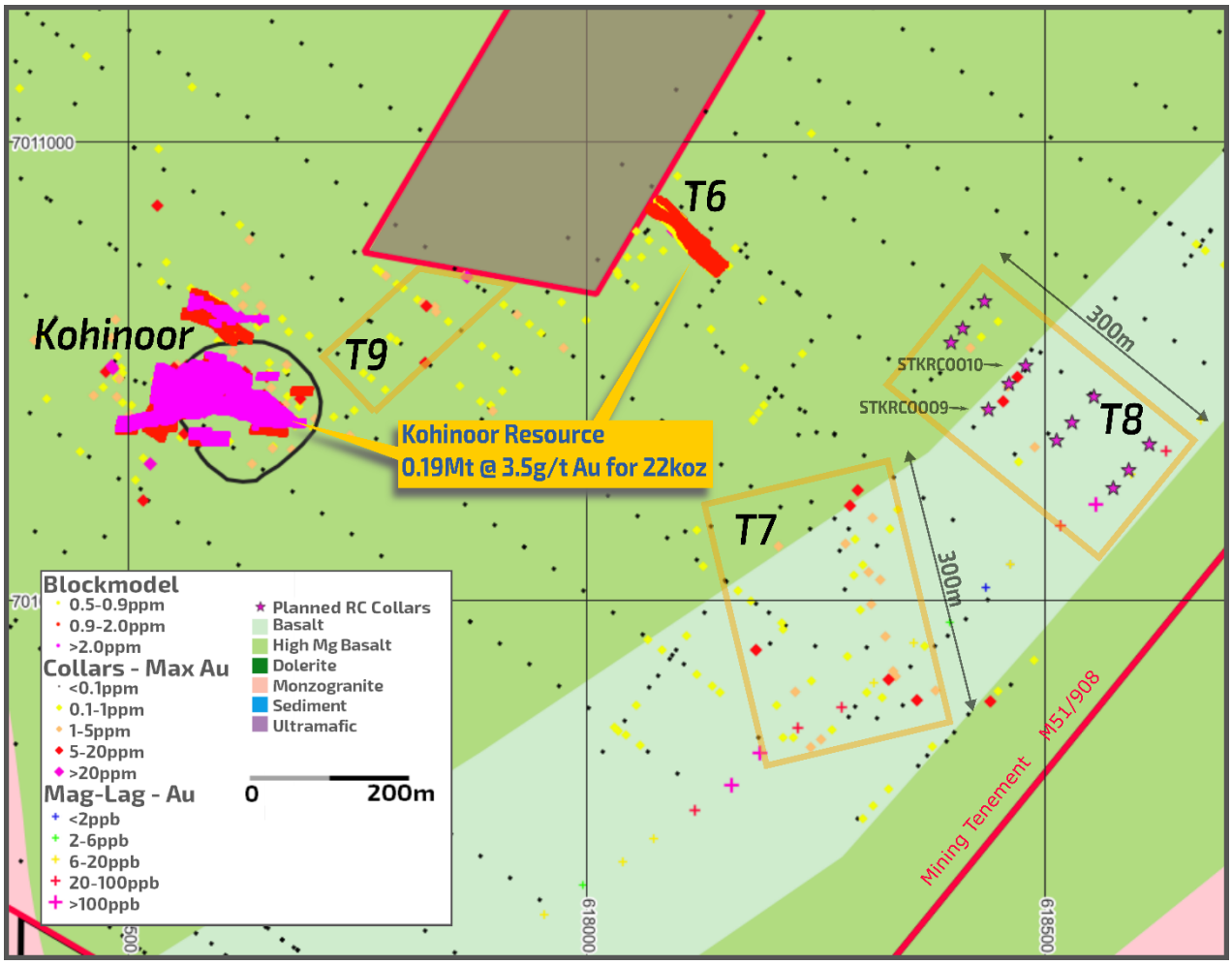

Figure 2 - Stakewell targets on Mining Lease M51/908 with planned RC drill collars and maximum Au in drilling on interpreted geology

The T8 Target was originally identified and drilled by a Anglogold Australia/St Barbara JV between 2001-2003. Encouraging aircore drilling results of 8m @ 5g/t from 8m and 6m @ 4.0g/t from 20m were recognised as 'requiring RC drilling'. Continuous mineralisation was intersected in drilling for a strike length of 130m remaining open along strike and down plunge. The T8 Target was acquired by Mercator Gold who drilled a single RC hole in 2005 intersecting four zones of mineralisation with best result of 3m @ 3.3g/t Au from 83m down dip of previous drilling. The T8 Target has not been drilled since 2005 until the current program.

Mineralisation is interpreted to be broadly northwest striking. Multiple orientations of mineralisation are possible based on the historic drilling including moderately north dipping, or stacked south dipping veins. Supergene enrichment of gold is present. Gold mineralisation is represented as quartz veins and disseminated pyrite in altered basalts. Mineralisation is best developed on the contacts of felsic intrusive rocks.

The Company has commenced a 12-hole RC drilling program comprising 1,260m at the T8 Target. Visible gold has been observed in two of the first three drill holes (STKRC0009 35-36m and STKRC0011 51-52m). This includes nuggets of gold up to 2.9 grams and visible gold flakes in panned RC drill chips. The large nugget in STKRC0009 is likely part of a shallow dipping supergene enrichment blanket. A preliminary description of the intervals is in Appendix 1.

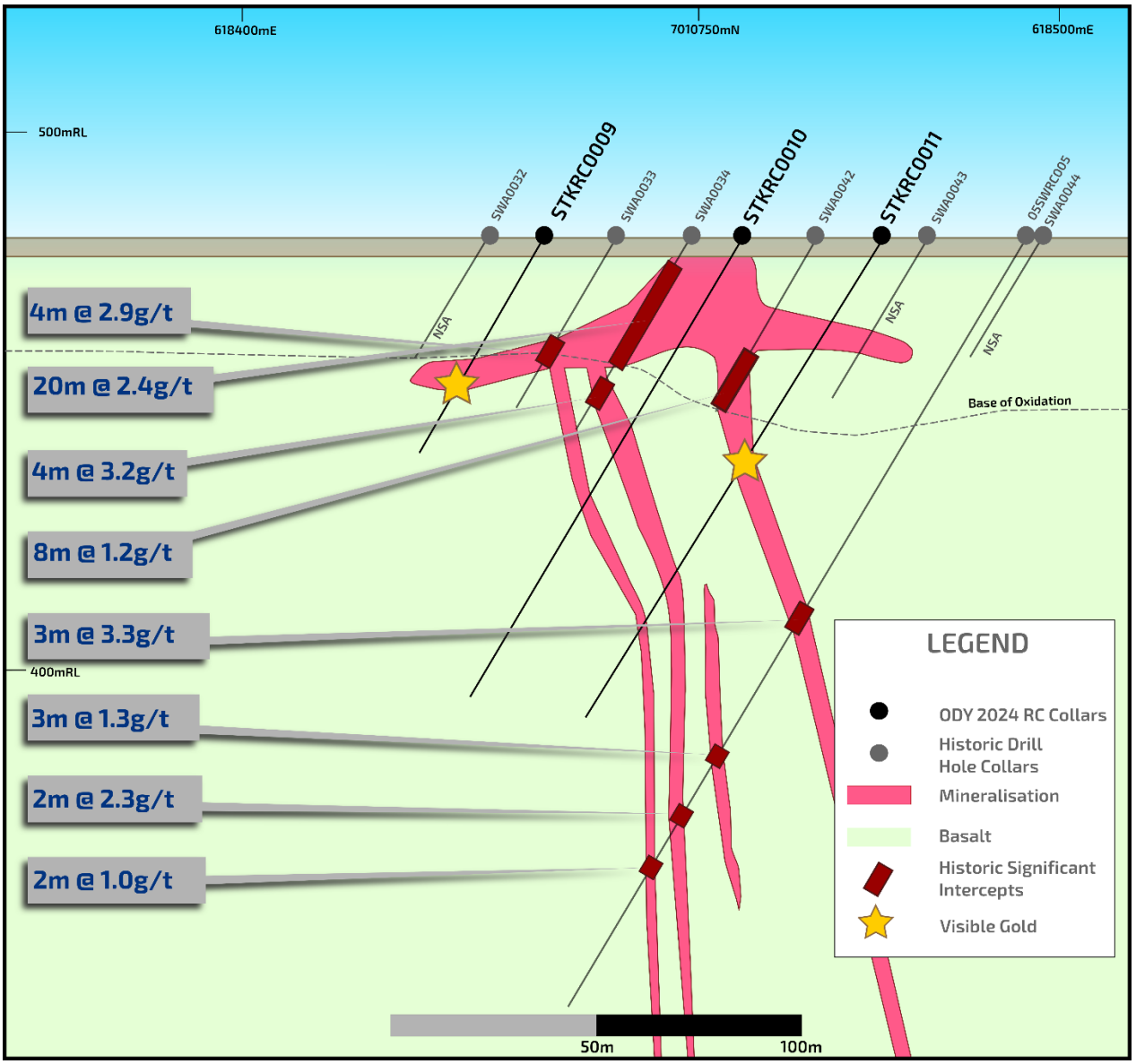

Figure 3 - Schematic cross section through RC drilling underway at the T8 target.

T8 Target Background

Gold was first discovered at the Stakewell JV around the turn of the 20th century. Records show that at least 8koz at 13.9g/t Au was mined from Stakewell between 1905 and 1911 (Table 1). Metana Minerals NL acquired the Stakewell project and operated modern open pit and underground mines intermittently between 1987 and 1995, producing an additional 21koz (Table 1).

Table 1 - Historical Production from Stakewell JV

Years	Method	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
1805-1911[1]	UG	18,000	13.9	8,051
1987-1989[2]	OP	107,605	1.58	5,475
1994-1995[1]	UG	40,917	11.97	15,741
	Total	**166,522**	**5.5**	**29,267**

[1] ODY ASX Release 19 Nov 2020: Prospectus
[2] Metana Minerals NL Kohinoor Reconciliation Report Aug 1989

Previous drilling by Odyssey on the Stakewell JV in 2021 focused on resource definition and validation at the historic Kohinoor mine where approximately 29koz of gold have been mined since the early 20th century, including 15.7koz at 12g/t Au by Metana Minerals NL in the mid 90's.

Odyssey holds an 80% interest in the T8 Target located within the Stakewell JV (Odyssey 80% / Diversified Asset Holdings 20%).

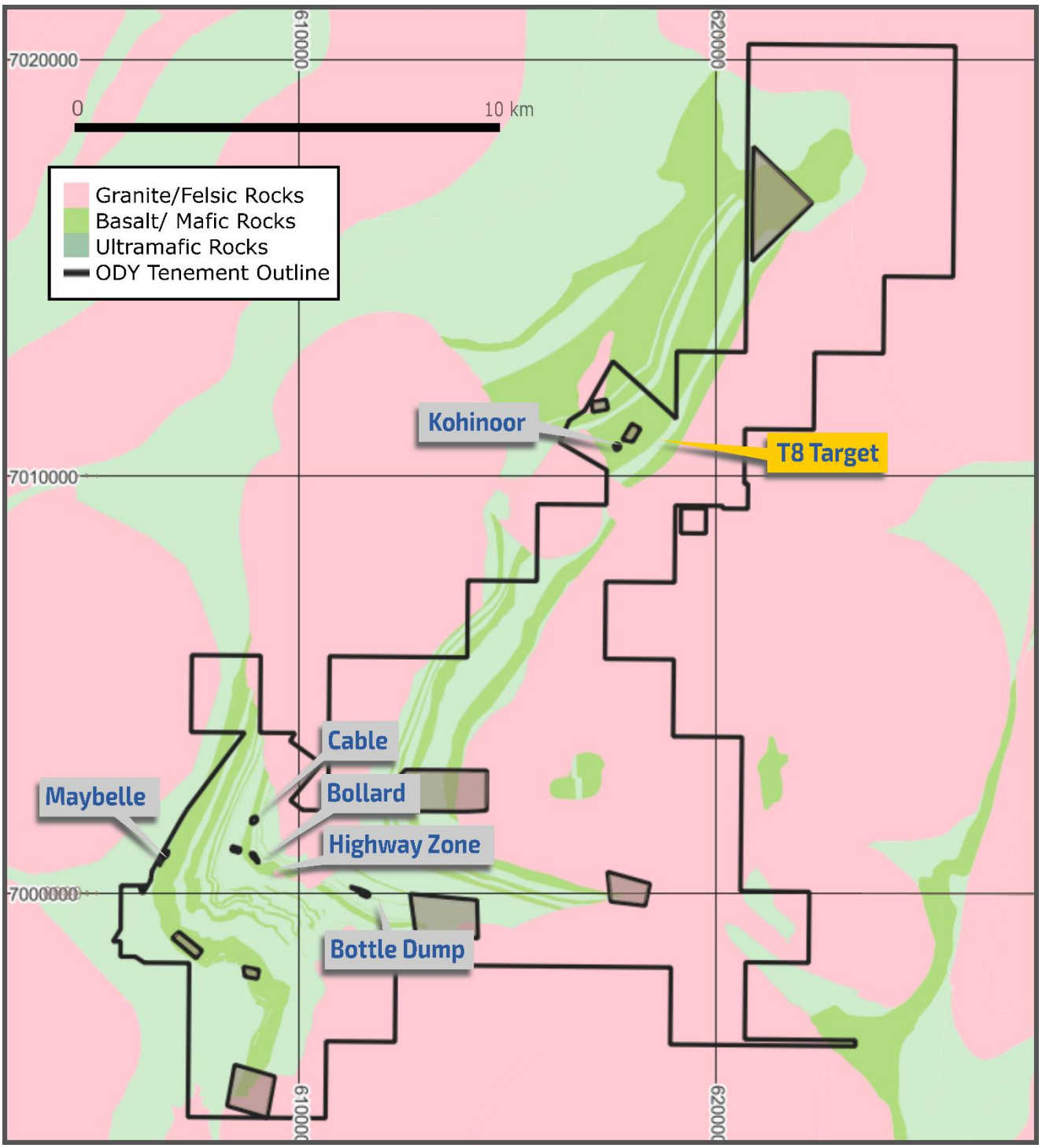

Figure 4 - Tuckanarra Project with simplified geology. The T8 Target is ~13km northeast of the Highway Zone discovery.

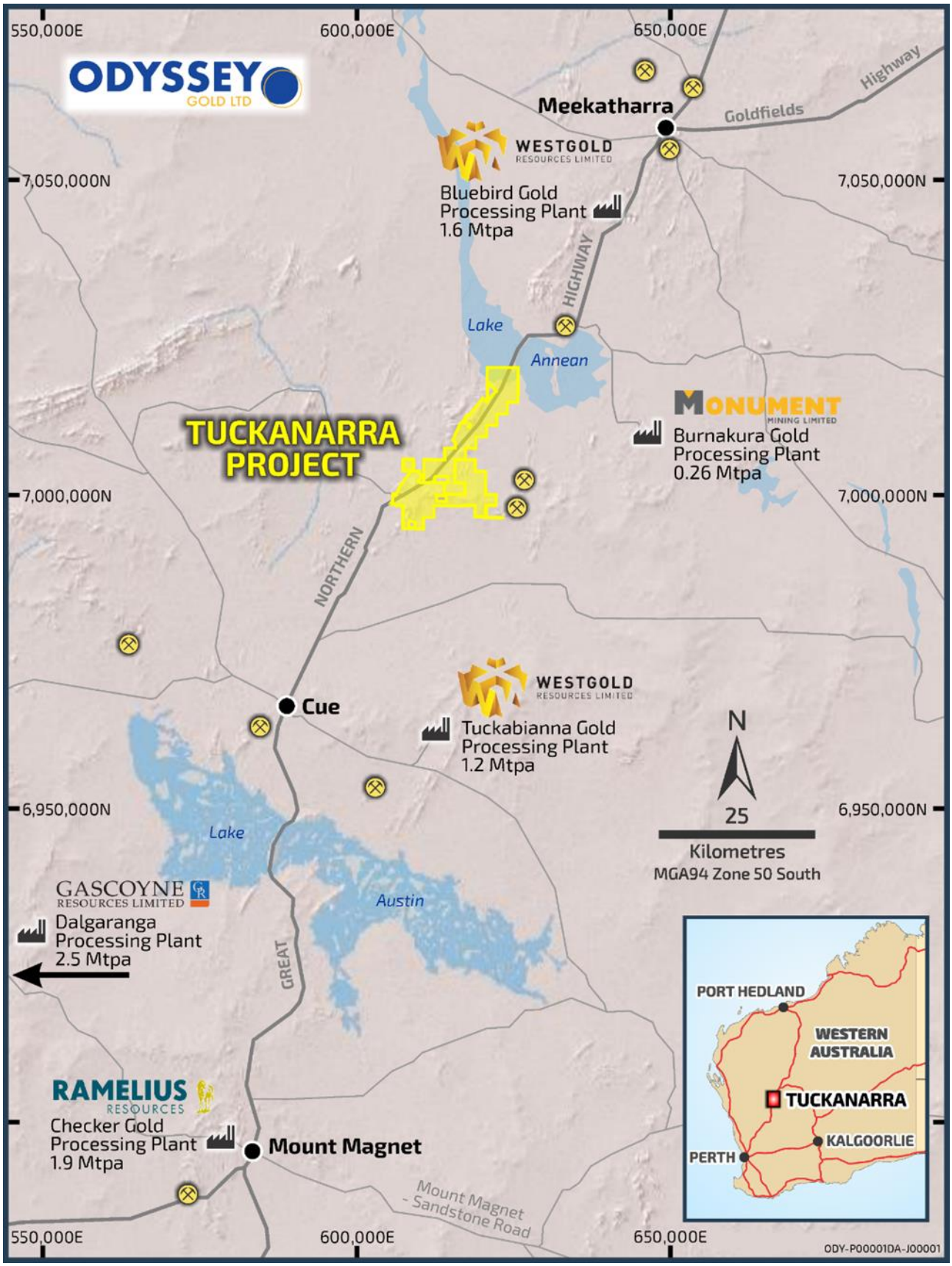

Figure 5 - Tuckanarra Project Location Map highlighting the multiple proximal gold processing plants (combined 7.5Mtpa capacity)

Forward Looking Statements

Statements regarding plans with respect to Odyssey's projects 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.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Matthew Briggs, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Briggs is a non-executive Director and technical consultant to Odyssey and is a holder of shares, options, and performance rights in Odyssey. Mr Briggs 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 Briggs consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral resource estimates are extracted from Odyssey's ASX announcement dated 2 August 2023 and entitled "Maiden Shallow Mineral Resource at Tuckanarra Gold Project", and for which the consents of the Competent Persons, Mr Andrew Bewsher, and Mr Matt Briggs, were obtained, and in each case Odyssey confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcements and Odyssey confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Odyssey confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified.

This ASX Announcement has been approved in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and authorised for release by Matthew Briggs, Non-Executive Director.

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Table 2 - Summary Gold Mineral Resource tabulation for the Tuckanarra Project – July 2023

Resource	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
Open Pit	Inferred	4.50	2.1	305
	Indicated	0.79	2.4	62
Total Open Pit		5.29	2.2	366
Underground	Inferred	0.03	9.1	9
Total		**5.32**	**2.2**	**376**

Resources are reported above 0.9 g/t Au and less than ~140-180m vertical below surface except Kohinoor underground reported above 2g/t Au. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis.

Table 3 – July 2023 Resource Estimate subset for the Kohinoor Deposit

Deposit	Category	Mining Method	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
Kohinoor	Inferred	Pit	0.16	2.4	12
	Inferred	UG	0.03	9.1	9
	Total		**0.19**	**3.5**	**22**

Pit resources are reported above 0.9 g/t Au and less than ~140-180m vertical below surface. Kohinoor underground reported above 2g/t Au. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis.

Appendix 1 – T8 Drill Hole Information

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	EOH (m)	Mineralisation
STKRC0009	618,438	7,010,708	480	220	-60	35	37	2	46	Quartz veining, minor ferruginisation. Visible gold is present on and in quartz chips. Reject drill spoils were panned revealing a 2.9g gold nugget and multiple >1mm gold flakes (35-36m).
STKRC0010	618,461	7,010,736	481	220	-60	44	50	5	100	Thin to massive quartz veining. Trace pyrite.
STKRC0011	618,478	7,010,756	480	220	-60	50	54	4	106	Foliated basalt with intermediate to felsic porphyry altered. Abundant pyrite and highly silicified. Gold visible with quartz veining (52-53m).

MGA94 Zone 50

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual methods of gold identification and estimation of mineral abundance should not be considered as a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory analysis is required to determine the widths and grades of the visible mineralisation reported herein. Visual information also potentially provides no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The Company will update the market when the laboratory assay results are received.

Appendix 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse*	▪ RC samples are split using a cone splitter into calico bags representing the 1m interval. RC 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. All samples are routinely scanned with a portable XRF. The is initially used to identify lithological variations. Samples are classified by semi-supervised machine learning using a training database and generally a random forest algorithm. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements are generally taken for each 1m interval. ▪ 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. Sample recovery and moisture levels are estimated and recorded. Holes are terminated once two wet samples are generated to ensure sample quality. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	▪ Visual gold has been identified by the ODY geologist during the normal course of logging the drill chips. The identification of a 2.9g gold nugget in the reject drill spoils is deemed material and has been prompted this ASX release in line with the Companies continuous disclosure policy. ▪ In order to maintain an unbiased assay sample the associated 1/8th split sample has remained sealed and unaltered maintaining the Companies chain of custody policy. The gold flakes and nugget mentioned in this report are not part of the representative sample to be assayed. ▪ Samples will be submitted to NATA accredited lab as soon as practicable.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	▪ RC drilling has been undertaken by Strike Drilling Schramm RC rig with booster. ▪ Downhole surveys for RC drilling are recorded using a True North Seeking Gyro survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	▪ Sample moisture content is recorded and the significant intervals 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. ▪ Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. Standard practices for RC drilling are used. ▪ 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.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	▪ All RC chips are logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▪ Machine learning is routinely used to classify rock types and is incorporated into the interpretation of geological domains. ▪ Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Chips are digitally photographed. Chip trays are routinely scanned with pXRF ▪ All holes are logged in full

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	▪ No core in this program yet. ▪ 1m RC samples are split using a cone splitter. Drilling of a hole is terminated if dry samples cannot be produced. ▪ The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All photon tubs and coarse rejects will be retained at the laboratory. ▪ 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. ▪ 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. ▪ 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	▪ Not applicable. No samples have been despatched to a laboratory yet. This will happen as soon as practicable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical*	▪ Qualified and experienced company geologists design and supervise the drilling programs. On going inspections by the CP lead to continued validation and improvement of the drilling, sampling and analytical procedures and data to confirm that adequate controls were in place to ensure the data quality is fit for purpose. This led to work being discarded or repeated, in particular density data. Approaches to sampling and documentation were improved through time. This validation process included multiple visits to site.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	▪ The nature of drilling included holes drilled close together or duplication of historic holes. No specific twin holes with identical methodology have been completed. ▪ No assay data has been received yet. ▪ Multiple reviews and validation of historic data has been completed. This is typically checking against open file WAMEX reports and data files. The 27 November 2021 independent experts review outlines these in detail. On going internal validation has improved the robustness of the database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	▪ Odyssey 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. Data is captured in MGA94 Zone 50. ▪ Historic data has been captured in AMG, and a range of local grids. Validation and corrections of grid transformations have been undertaken. An audit of historic hole collars has undertaken on the ground and via airphoto.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	▪ Drill hole spacing for the 2024 drill program is variable as historic drilling at T8 is r first pass drilling validation brownfields exploration targeting depth extensions of aircore. ODY is aiming for approximately 80m x 40m drill spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	▪ Drilling is designed to be perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation on a hole by hole or section by section basis. Odyssey drilling has typically achieved this. ▪ Uncertainty remains in the strike and dip of the mineralisation. This program is being completed to improved understanding of the geometry of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	▪ Samples are collected by Odyssey field technicians or geologists under the supervision of Odyssey geologists and then delivered by Odyssey personnel or freighted via an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		independent freight provider. Site is always occupied during sample collection, and no samples were left at the Project during field breaks. ▪
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	▪ Numerous reviews of procedures and processes over the history of the Project. More recently these have been Darryl Mapleson of BMGS 2020, CSA 2021, and Mark Hall 2022. Observations most often related to historic data. Where possible recommendations have been implemented. Issues with legacy data have resulted in densely drilled areas remaining in inferred resource category or exclusion from the resource estimate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	**Tenement** / **Type** / **Resource** / **Ownership** M51/908 / Mining Lease / Kohinoor / 80% ODY/20% Diversified Asset Holdings ▪ Native title has been extinguished for M51/908 ▪ The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Exploration History – Stakewell JV / Kohinoor** The Kohinoor prospect has had exploration drilling undertaken on it by multiple companies from 1984 onward. In 1976, International Nickel Australia Limited collected 19 rock chip samples from three traverses across the area, with the best result of 2.15 g/t Au. In 1983, Kalgoorlie Resources NL commenced exploration as part of their Kohinoor project. Geological work was comprehensive with geological mapping at 1:1000 and underground mapping and sampling. Reference has been made to a program of shallow vacuum drilling, but this data is poorly preserved. In addition, 27 RC and 3 diamond holes were drilled that returned several significant drill intercepts and defined two mineralised lodes. Metana Minerals NL took control of the Kohinoor project in 1985 and explored the tenements until 1993. They undertook numerous drilling programs including shallow and angled RAB drilling, RC,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and diamond drilling as well as surface sampling. Much of the work leading to the mining of a small open cut is not documented. This pit was mined from 1987 to May 1989, to a vertical depth of 65m. Scomac Mining Pty Ltd entered into a Joint Venture (JV) agreement with Gold Mines of Australia (then Metana Minerals) in 1993. Under Scomac management, underground mining commenced at Kohinoor to a vertical depth of approximately 150m. By 1992 St Barbara Gold Mines had obtained the tenements that surround the Kohinoor deposit and later that tenement from Scomac in 1997. In 1997, eighteen aircore holes were drilled for 492 metres. No significant intercepts were reported. In late 2002, 40 aircore holes were drilled for 1,594 metres. Numerous intervals of elevated gold were measured. In 2003, seven aircore holes were drilled for 277 metres. The best intersection was SWA0045: 6 metres @ 4 g/t Au from 20 metres. AngloGold farmed into the project in late 2000 and withdrew in 2002. Geological work included the collation of historical exploration over the project area, regolith mapping and the acquisition of aeromagnetic and radiometric survey data flown on a 40-metre line spacing and a height of 40 metres. LAG sampling was completed to better define controls on mineralisation and exploration for additional anomalous areas of transported material. The sampling defined a >10ppb Au anomaly, however this was not considered worthy of follow up investigation and a recommendation was made for AngloGold to withdraw from the JV. In 2004, Mercator Gold farmed into the project and conducted geological pit mapping and drilling targeting elevated gold results located 700m to the east of the Kohinoor pit. The RC holes (6 holes for 990 metres) targeting these legacy targets returned poor results. In 2008, the Stakewell tenements were granted transfer to Silver Swan Group. They focused primarily on data translation and transposition within the first few years before commencing modelling and subsequent targeted drilling and field sampling. In the final year they drilled five diamond holes for 835.5 metres and 24 RC holes for 1,858 metres. In 2013, Caravel Minerals became involved in the project and undertook desktop studies. Diversified Asset Holdings acquired the licences in 2015 and essentially completed desktop reviews and targeting studies. **T8 Target Background** Historically there have been four phases of exploration at T8 and drilling has defined a consistent north-east dipping structure. Previous results from the aircore drilling include 8m @ 5g/t from 8m and 6m @ 4.1g/t from 20m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Summary of Stakewell Target T8 Drilling

Company	Year	Drill Method	Holes	Metres
Metana	1988	RAB	3	29
St Barbara	2002	AC	9	334
St Barbara	2003	AC	7	277
Mercator Gold	2005	RC	1	178

Geology

- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*

The Project area is located within the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone belt within the north-eastern Murchison Domain. The majority of greenstones within the Meekatharra-Wydgee 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-Wydgee 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 five small open pits, one underground mine, and 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 ± quartz veining (Cable East, Cable Central). • Quartz veins ± altered ultramafic and basalts (Cable West, Highway, Lucknow, Maybelle, Maybelle North, Miners' Dream). • Gold mineralisation within laterite (Anchor, Bollard, Cable). • 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*	• Drill holes and descriptions of the mineralisation intercepts are provided in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	▪ No new Exploration Result are reported in this report. Figures include intercepts and grades previously reported. Refer to previous public announcements by the Company which can be accessed at https://odysseygold.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/ ▪ No metal equivalent values are included in the resource.
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').*	▪ All intersections reported in previous reports are reported downhole lengths only. Most drill holes were drilled as close to orthogonal to the plane of the mineralized lodes as possible. ▪ With preliminary observations drilling appears to be perpendicular to the mineralisation.
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.*	▪ This report and previous announcements contain various maps, figures and sections in the body of the announcement text illustrating the sampling and estimation results in geological context.
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*	▪ In the Competent Person's opinion, all material results have been reported in a balanced manner.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	▪ No other meaningful substantive exploration data is being reported. ▪ Photos of gold flakes and nuggets panned from RC chips
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	▪ Further work will include drilling for depth and lateral extensions. ▪ Diamond drill of the T8 target for structural data and density data ▪ Resource estimation if warranted

[i] See ASX Announcement 27 November 2020
[ii] See ASX Announcement 27 November 2020
[iii] See ASX Announcement 2 August 2023