ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9 December 2024

Drilling Success Extends Highway Zone

Odyssey Gold (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to announce results from four diamond drill holes recently completed at the Highway Zone.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- All four holes successfully intersected gold mineralisation at the targeted position, confirming the geological model and extending known Highway Zone mineralisation.
- The gold mineralisation is located adjacent to an electromagnetic ("EM") anomaly defined in a fixed loop EM ("FLEM") survey last quarter, demonstrating that EM provides a sound method for indirectly mapping gold mineralisation under cover on the Project.
- Results include:

  Hole CBRCD0170

  - **2.65m @ 7.7g/t Au from 166.1m (hanging wall)**
  - **6.05m @ 3.3g/t Au from 257.6m**

  Hole CBRCD0172

  - **0.6m @ 17.1g/t Au from 316.8m (hanging wall)**
  - **3.0m @ 2.4g/t Au from 330m**
  - **2.25m @ 3.3g/t Au from 335m**
  - **6.0m @ 1.2g/t Au from 342m**
- All holes intersected mineralisation outside of the existing Highway Zone resource of 0.79Mt @ 3.8g/t Au.
- The drilling successfully intersected mineralisation along 270m of strike of the mineralisation. The high-grade shoot is confirmed to be focused on the hinge of the regional anticline and remains open at depth and along strike.

Odyssey Director, Matt Syme, said:

"The Company has now successfully intersected mineralisation in fresh rock for 270m of strike at the Highway Zone. ***Mineralisation at Highway (and Bollard) remains open at depth and along strike.*** *The robust geological model in combination with EM surveys is providing an effective approach to define gold mineralisation and we look forward to further drilling to extend the high-grade shoots in the New Year."*

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HIGHWAY ZONE EXPLORATION HISTORY

Reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond drilling previously completed at the Highway Zone defined a 350m long zone of oxide mineralisation containing a shoot with more continuous, wide, high-grade mineralisation. The Highway Zone structure is typically a 12-33m wide structure on an ENE-WSW trend.

The primary mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and sulphide in sheared ultramafic rocks and sulphidic sediments. Internal to the structure are multiple zones of mineralisation, with the thickest, highest grades associated with quartz veining in a steeply dipping shoot correlating with the hinge of the regional anticline. Banded iron formation ("BIF") is often sulphide replaced immediately adjacent to mineralisation.

The extension of the Highway Zone high-grade shoot is one of several underground targets extending below the open pit resources. The first diamond drillhole into the Highway Zone was completed in late 2023. This hole intersected quartz breccias and laminated veining with visible gold, and pyrrhotite in ultramafic and BIF with a result of **7.35m @ 9.5g/t Au, including 3.25m @ 20.6g/t Au from 274.25m**. The intersection was approximately 120m down dip of a previous result of **11m @ 4.3g/t Au, including 2m @ 21.6g/t Au**.

The high-grade shoot on the Highway Zone remains open along strike to the East and down plunge.

HIGHWAY ZONE DRILLING

A four (4) hole diamond drill program was recently completed at the Highway Zone. All holes successfully intersected sulphide mineralisation in the target position predicted by geological modelling and the FLEM (see Figures 1 and 4).

The drilling in this latest program is consistent with the geological interpretation of discontinuous hanging wall quartz veins, predictable quartz veins in the upper part of the Highway Zone and pyrrhotite replacement of the main interval of BIF that is detectable with fixed loop EM. The high-grade shoot is confirmed to be focused around the hinge of the regional anticline.

Drillhole CBRCD0169 intersected sulphide mineralisation on the Highway Structure 75m below existing drilling and 50m below the resource with an intercept grade of 3.9m @ 0.8g/t from 403m. The low-grade intercept aligns with a lower abundance of pyrrhotite, which supports the hypothesis of using EM for targeting. Hanging wall gold mineralisation was also intersected in weakly altered iron formations with results of **6.9m @ 1.1g/t from 292.9m** and **2.4m @ 1.9g/t from 245.6m.**

Drillhole CBRCD0170 was drilled 35m below the Highway Zone Mineral Resource. The hole successfully intersected a high-grade quartz vein in ultramafic rock with visible gold and galena in the hanging wall of the Highway Zone with a result of **2.65m @ 7.7g/t Au from 166.1m**. This hole is adjacent to a previous hole drilled into the same vein in RC drilling of 2m @ 14.9g/t Au (CBRC0058). This vein was not included in the Mineral Resource estimate due to a sparsity of drill data (Figure 2).

This hole also intersected sulphide mineralisation at a depth coincident with the fixed loop EM conductor with a result of **6.05m @ 3.3g/t Au from 257.6m**. This intersection confirms the geological model and use of EM to predict sulphide mineralisation and high-grade veins in the hanging wall.

Drillhole CBRCD0171 intersected mineralisation approximately 70m below previous drilling and 60m below the existing resource. Mineralisation successfully intercepted quartz vein hosted mineralisation **1.2m @ 3.5g/t Au from 263.15m** and sulphide mineralisation **5.5m @ 0.5g/t Au from 278m.** A narrow quartz vein with halo alteration in the hanging wall returned a result of **3.4m @ 1.0g/t Au from 204m.**

Drillhole CBRCD0172 intersected a broad zone of veining in the hanging wall at the expected target depth. Veining extended from 185.7m to 210.95m. The interval 200.5m to 210.95 was massive quartz

veining. While these veins elsewhere at the Highway zone have yielded wide gold results, the interval in this hole contained **3.4m @ 1.0g/t Au from 204m** (Figure 3). The interval of gold mineralisation coincided with laminations, galena and trace chalcopyrite or pyrite.

A Highway Zone quartz vein mineralisation was intersected with result of **0.6m @ 17.7g/t Au from 316.8m.** Sulphide mineralisation was intersected over several intervals including **3m @ 2.4g/t Au from 327m, 2.25m @ 3.3g/t Au from 335m** and **6m @ 1.2g/t Au from 342.1m.** This interval is comprised of microfolded BIF overprinted with pyrrhotite and narrow quartz veins and is at the depth predicted by the FLEM.

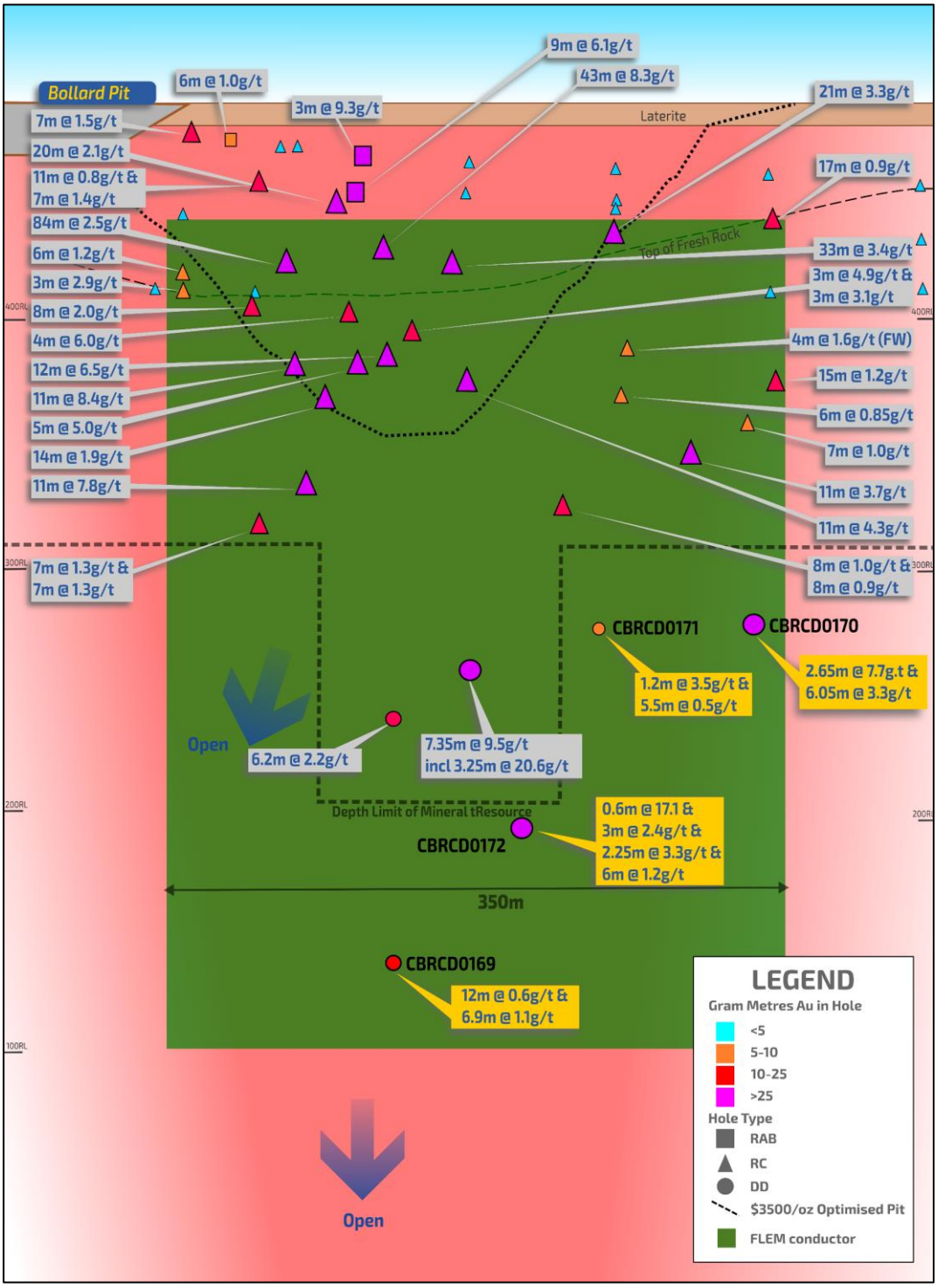

Figure 1 - Highway Zone Long Section with recent results in yellow.

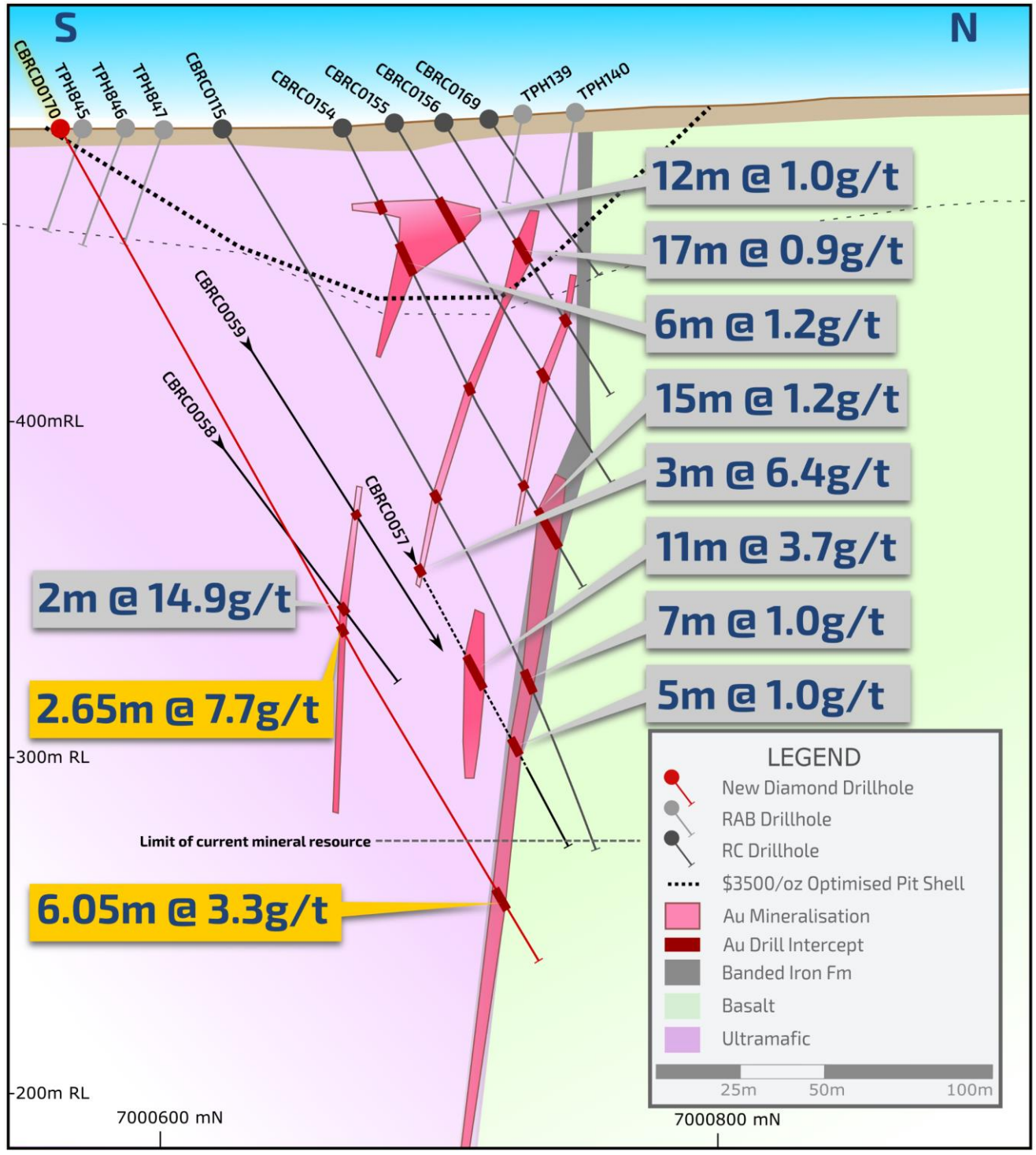

Figure 2 - Cross Section through CBRC0170 towards the eastern end of the Highway Zone

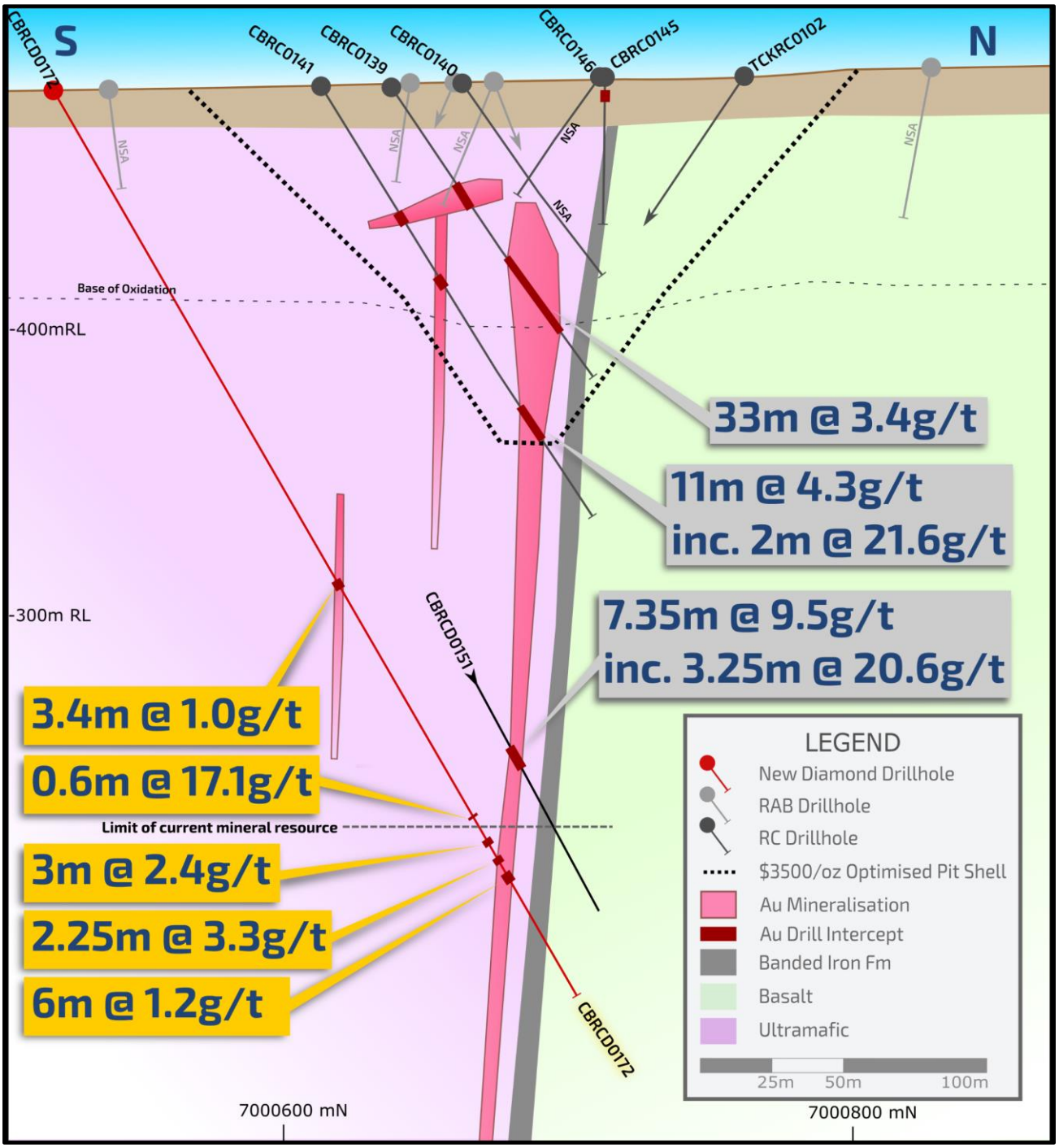

Figure 3 - Cross Section through CBRCD0172

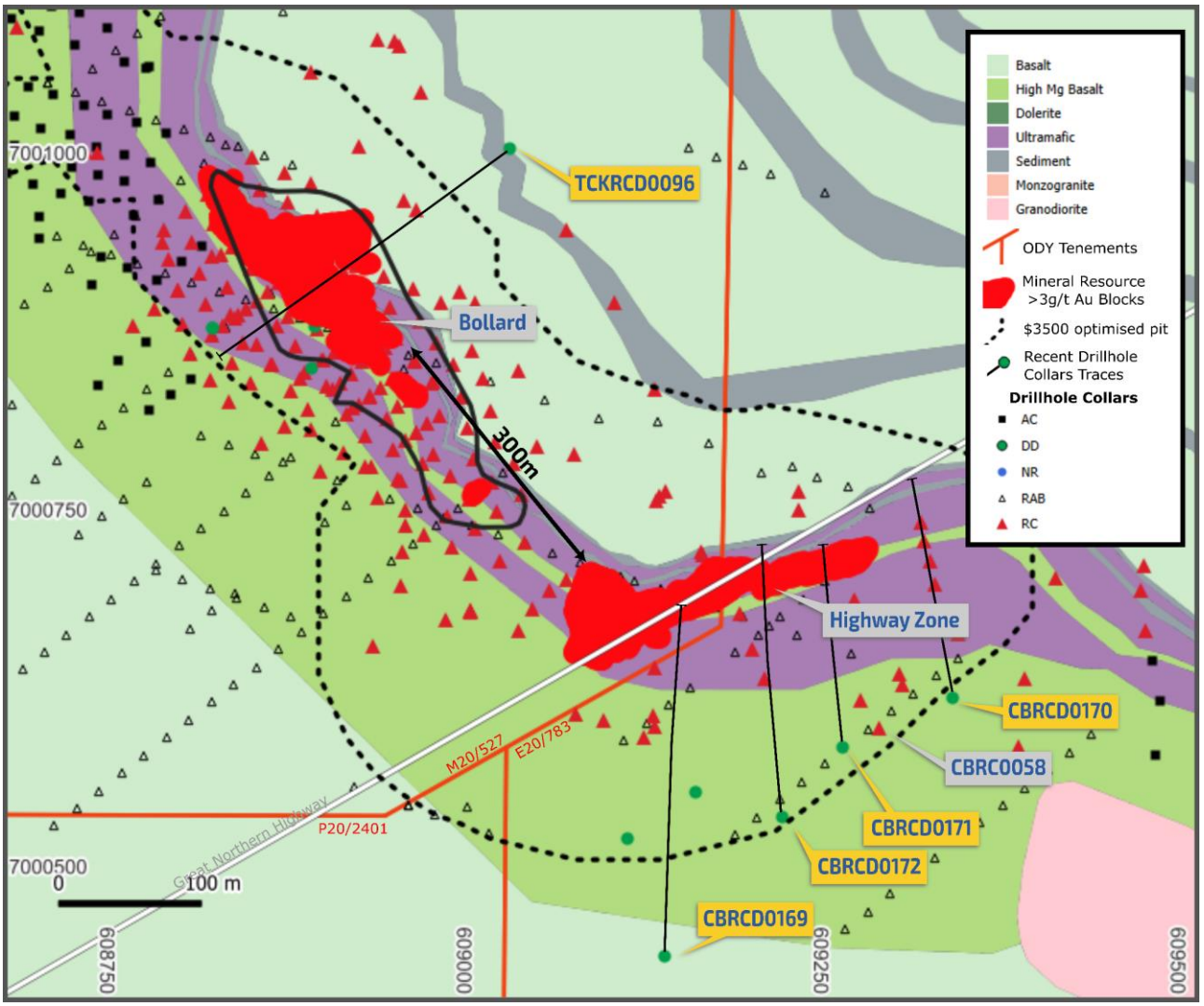

Figure 4 – Highway Zone 2024 Collar Map.

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.

The information in this announcement that relates to all other Exploration Results is extracted from announcements dated 27 November 2020, 20 January 2022,15 June 2022, 23 June 2022, 4 August 2022, 1 September 2022, 8 November 2022, 21 November 2022, 28 November 2022, 8 December 2022, 15 December 2022, 9 March 2023, 8 November 2023, 15 February 2024, 12 March 2024, 24 October 2024, and 20 November 2024 respectively, which are available to view at www.odysseygold.com.au and is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by the relevant Competent Person, Mr Matthew Briggs.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is extracted from the announcements dated 15 February 2024 and entitled 'Odyssey Increases Mineral Resources to 407koz at 2.5g/t Au' respectively, which is available to view at www.odysseygold.com.au and is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by the relevant Competent Persons', Matthew Walker, Matthew Briggs and Ms Justine Tracey.

The Company confirms that: (a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements; (b) all material assumptions included in the original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed; and (c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented in this announcement have not been materially changed from the original announcements.

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

References

ASX Announcement 27 November 2020 - Replacement Prospectus
ASX Announcement 2 November 2021 - Excellent Drill Results Enhance Cable-Bollard Potential
ASX Announcement 20 January 2022 - High-Grade Results Continue at Cable-Bollard
ASX Announcement 11 May 2022 - Significant Extension to Highway Zone Confirmed
ASX Announcement 23 June 2022 - Further High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected
ASX Announcement 2 August 2023 - Maiden Shallow Mineral Resource at Tuckanarra Gold Project
ASX Announcement 15 February 2024 - Odyssey Increases Mineral Resources to 407koz at 2.5g/t Au
ASX Announcement 27 August 2024 - Drilling and Geophysics Programs at Compelling Tuckanarra Targets
ASX Announcement 30 October 2024 - Drilling Successfully Intersecting Geophysical Targets
ASX Announcement 20 November 2024 - Excellent Drill Results Extend High-Grade Shoot at Bollard

Table 1 - November 2024 Bollard Diamond Drilling Collars

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	RC Pre-collar	Length
CBRCD0169	609142	7000437	485	-55	1	245.6	440.75
CBRCD0170	609344	7000618	485	-61	347	149.8	282.05
CBRCD0171	609267	7000584	485	-60	351	120	295.9
CBRCD0172	609225	7000535	485	-61	351	149.7	374.9

MGA94 Zone 50 Grid. Collar coordinates are preliminary and sourced via handheld GPS measurements.

Table 2 - November 2024 Bollard Significant Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample Type	Comment
CBRCD0169	59	61	2	0.7	RC	Oxide
CBRCD0169	216	228	12	0.6	RC	
CBRCD0169	240	243	3	1.0	RC	
CBRCD0169	245.6	248.00	2.40	1.9	Half core	Hanging wall vein
CBRCD0169	292.9	299.80	6.90	1.1	Half core	Hanging wall vein
CBRCD0169	403	406.90	3.90	0.8	Half core	Highway sulphide
CBRCD0170	**166.1**	**168.75**	**2.65**	**7.7**	**Half core**	Hanging wall vein
CBRCD0170	**257.6**	**263.65**	**6.05**	**3.3**	**Half core**	Highway sulphide
CBRCD0171	204	207.4	3.4	1.0	Half core	Hanging wall vein
CBRCD0171	263.15	264.35	1.20	3.5	Half core	Highway vein
CBRCD0171	278	283.5	5.50	0.5	Half core	Highway sulphide
CBRCD0172	204	207.40	3.40	1.0	Half core	Hangingwall vein
CBRCD0172	**316.8**	**317.40**	**0.60**	**17.1**	**Half core**	Hangingwall vein
CBRCD0172	327	330.00	3.00	2.4	Half core	Highway vein
CBRCD0172	335	337.25	2.25	3.3	Half core	Highway sulphide
CBRCD0172	342.1	348.10	6.00	1.2	Half core	Highway sulphide

Intervals of over 2m @ 0.5g/t are reported. Narrower intervals may be reported when geologically significant. Results of over 2g/t Au and 25 gram metres (width x grade) are targeted to generate economic underground resources.

Table 3 –Collars for re-reported drillholes

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Length	Date Drilled
CBRC0058	609292.9	7000597.7	486.6	-56	16	202	13/3/2022

MGA94 Zone 50 Grid. Collar coordinates are DGPS Survey

Table 3 – Significant Results for re-reported drillholes

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample Type	Comment
CBRC0058	176	178	2	14.9	RC	1 metre samples

CBRC0058 was previously reported at 4m@7.1g/t Au as 4m composites in ASX Announcement of 11th of May 2022. 1m samples are now being reported.

ABOUT ODYSSEY GOLD

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Gold 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.

The Project currently has an indicated and inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 5.14Mt @ 2.5g/t Au for 407koz of gold. This includes a high-grade subset of 2.25Mt @ 3.9g/t for 283koz of gold above a 2.0g/t Au cut off. Approximately 4.2Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 311koz is on granted mining leases.

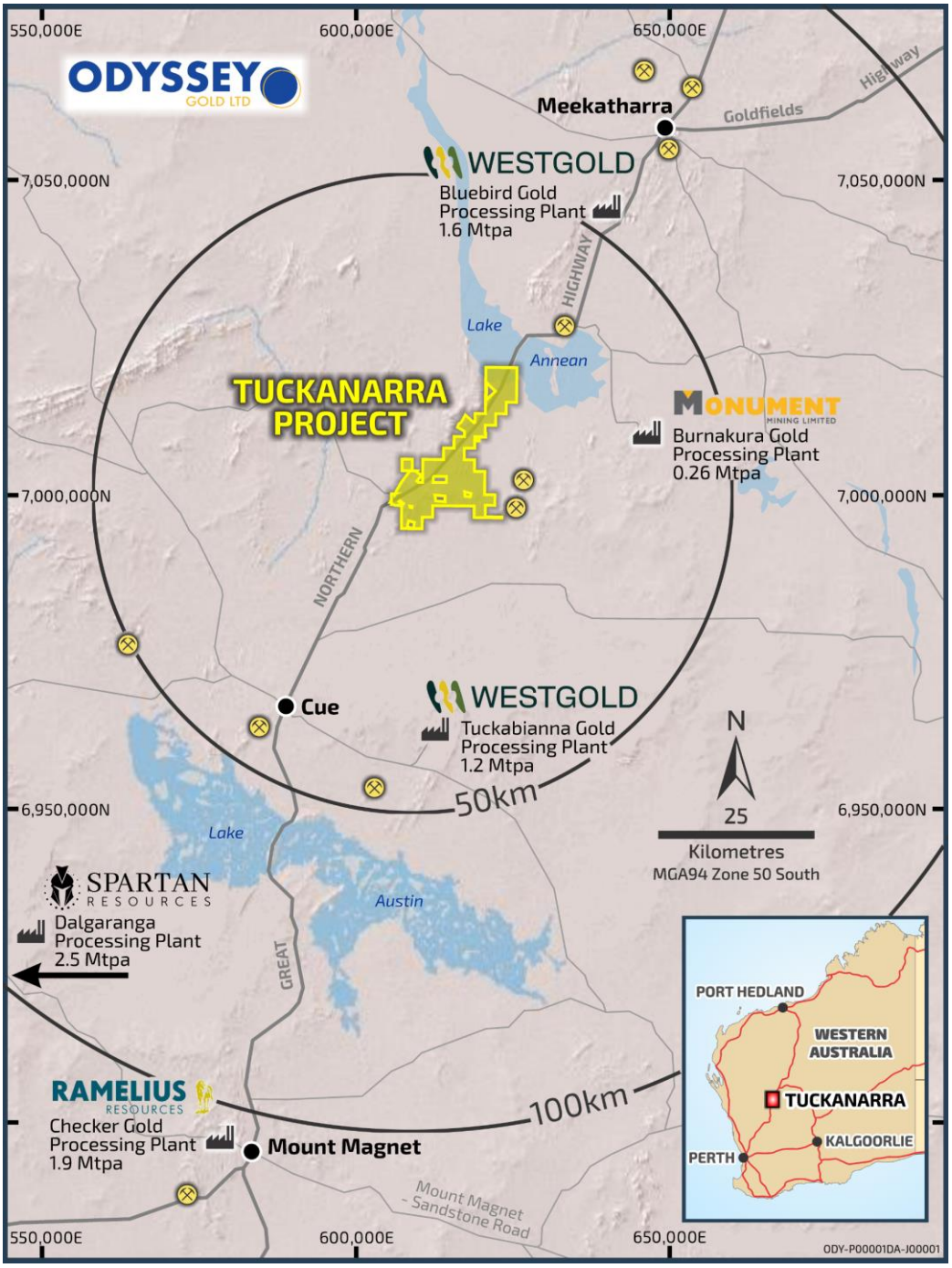

Figure 5 - Odyssey Gold in located in the heart of the Murchison Gold District surrounded by 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity.

APPENDIX 1 – 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	*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.*	Diamond holes drilled by Terra Drilling. RC pre-collars collars completed by Strike Drilling. RC drilling commenced with a 5¾ inch face sampling bit. Hole diameter will reduce as the bit wears or is replaced. NQ diameter core was collected after the RC pre-collars were completed. 1m intervals are routinely spot scanned with a portable XRF, this is initially used to identify the footwall tholeiitic basalt. Reading of standards are collected as part of the XRF analysis routine. Intervals 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. Downhole transient electromagnetics (DHTEM) survey was conducted on each hole by Southern Geoscience. EM surveying is not used to quantitatively define mineralisation. Bulk density measurements were collected.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill core intervals were selectively sampled based on *visual* observations of structural fabric, alteration minerals or veining. Upon completion of orientating and geological logging diamond core was selectively cut lengthways, producing a 1-3kg half core sample (minimum 0.2 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre). Sampling intervals are modified to honour geological boundaries. A consistent side of the core is collected preserving the bottom of hole orientation line. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. Standards are routinely scanned and recorded for the portable XRF. Quality checks are conducted on the DHEM surveys by SGC.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Gold mineralisation is associated with massive, laminated or breccia quartz veining, or sulphide replacement of iron rich sediments. Sediments proximal to quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation are often sulphide replaced but do not necessarily contain gold mineralisation of interest. The pyrrhotite and sulphide are amenable to detection by electrical techniques. Previous downhole EM surveys are Cable, Bottle Dump and the Highway Zone have defined conductors coincident with, or adjacent to gold mineralisation. Visual observations of trace amounts of minerals in core are qualitative. Sulphide may predate mineralisation, be contemporaneous or be remobilized post mineralisation. Drillholes are selectively sampled based on geological observations. If in doubt a sample is collected with an aim to identify previously unrecognised styles of mineralisation. The presence of these indicators or gold assay grades above 0.5g/t are used to report mineralisation. The Highway Zone is at times a broad zone of mineralisation. To avoid including more than 2m of below 0.5g/t Au the intervals of mineralisation are subdivided unless geologically app relevant.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Once oriented and geologically logged, diamond core was selectively cut lengthways, producing a 1-3kg half core sample (minimum 0.2 metres, maximum 1.3 metres, generally 1 metre). Sampling was carried out under Odyssey Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard practice. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist. Based on previous analysis the collection of NQ core should provide appropriate sample representivity. Visual observations may not be quantitative and should be regarded as qualitative at low levels. Coarse gold is commonly observed in higher grade samples. Photon assays, which have a larger subsample size are used to mitigate this.
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).*	Diamond drilling has been undertaken by Terra Drilling diamond rig 6. Downhole surveys are recorded using an Axis Champ North Seeking Gyro tool. RC pre-collars have been drilled by Strike Drilling from surface down to between 130m and 246m. Starting hole diameter for RC pre-collars is 5¾ inch. Standard NQ diameter core is collected to the end of hole. TCKRCD0096 is a Diamond core extension of TCKRC0096 RC hole which was previously reported in ODY's ASX announcement dated November 2 2021. Drill core is oriented using an Axis Champ Ori tool
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	DD: Core was metre marked by trained geologists and field technicians to core blocks inserted by the drill crews. Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%. Intervals of lost core that impact mineralised intervals are noted in the results table. Intervals of lost core and core recovery are recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered are verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor. 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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core recovery was typically 100% and no extra measures were needed to maximise recovery.
	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.	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.*	All drill core is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future Mineral Resource Estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. All drilling is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support geological interpretation. The logging is appropriate in format and detail for use in resource estimation. Core and chip trays are digitally photographed. Chip trays and core are routinely scanned with pXRF. Machine learning is routinely used to classify rock types and is incorporated into the interpretation of geological domains. Logging is qualitative and quantitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes are logged in full.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond core was cut by a Block Saw Clipper BBL. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining 1/2 replaced in the original core tray and stored on site for future mineral resource and metallurgical analyses.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Diamond drill core samples are being reported.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</td><td>RC subsamples and diamond half core were submitted to ALS Laboratory, Canning Vale where the sample is ‘fine crushed’ to 90% <3.15mm and a 400-500g ‘crush split’ sample collected for Photon Assay. The sub-sampling technique is currently appropriate.
The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All photon tubs are retained in secure storage.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</td><td>Sampling is supervised by a geologist and sample recovery noted. A checklist to ensure ongoing checking for sample quality and to avoid contamination has been implemented. Procedures are documented for key tasks. Sample register templates have been created to guide on quality outcomes required.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>Samples are inspected for contamination and losses/recovery recorded. A consistent side of the half core is selected. No duplicates are reported. Consistently recovering 100% of mineralised intervals gives confidence that the intervals are representative. The most significant risk to sample representivity is the honouring of RC sample lengths and hole flushing. RC holes are ended if groundwater cannot be managed.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</td><td>All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Canning Vale where a 500g sample was analysed by Photon Assay for gold. The Photon Assay 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. Assay technique is considered to be total.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Planning/Supervision</td><td>Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd (SGC)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Contractor</td><td>SGC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey Configuration</td><td>Downhole TEM (DHTEM)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Survey Dates</td><td>November 2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>TX Loop Size</td><td>400m x 400m</td></tr>
<tr><td>TX Loop wire</td><td>25mm2 Aluminium core</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transmitter</td><td>GeoResults DRTX (120 V / 100 A)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transmitter Power</td><td>250V Sorenson DC Power Supply</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receiver</td><td>EMIT DigiAtlantis Receiver</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensor</td><td>EMIT 3 component B field fluxgate DigiAtlantis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Station Spacing</td><td>5m with 2.5m infill</td></tr>
<tr><td>TX Frequency</td><td>0.5/1.0 Hz- Determined by Operator</td></tr>
<tr><td>Duty cycle</td><td>50%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current</td><td>MAX</td></tr>
<tr><td>Readings</td><td>3 to 5 repeatable readings per station @ 128 stacks</td></tr>
<tr><td>Powerline Frequency</td><td>60 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data Positioning</td><td>Handheld GPS for TX loop</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted approximately averaging 1 in 25 samples while targeting insertion to expected mineralised intervals. External lab check assays have not yet been completed for the current program.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</td><td>The competent person was present during most of the drilling program and visual observations of structure, veining, visible cold and sulphide core align with the results reported. The competent person has checked the intersections being reported. Intervals have been compared by the competent person against core photos.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The use of twinned holes.</td><td>The current program is exploration drilling well outside the resource and dedicated twin holes have not been drilled.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All drill hole logging is completed on digital logging templates with built-in validation. Logging spreadsheets are uploaded and validated in a central SQL 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 competent Person. All data were delivered by SGC as AMIRA format ASCII text files. Geophysical data were downloaded in the field then emailed to the SGC supervising geophysicist.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment to assay data
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.*	Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy. And subsequent to drilling collars are surveyed by a licensed surveyor with a differential GPS system. TCKRC(D)0096 was surveyed by a licensed surveyor with a differential GPS system with an accuracy of +/-0.03m Downhole surveys for both RC and DD drilling are recorded using an Axis North Seeking Gyro survey tool.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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 to validate GPS RL surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	In general, drill hole collar spacing for the reported drillholes is 60m x 80m. TCKRCD0096 intersects mineralisation ~135m below previous drill intercepts at Bollard.
	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.	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 JORC 2012 indicated and inferred resource has recently been declared for Bollard. See ASX announcement of 2 August 2023 for full details of the Bollard Mineral Resource Estimate and 15th February 2024 for the Highway Zone Mineral Resource Estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No composites reported
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.*	Drilling has intersected gold mineralisation perpendicular to strike however the angle to the dip is approximately 30 degrees resulting in a narrower true width compared to the downhole intercept. True width is estimated to be 50-60% of downhole width.
	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.	Intercepts are generally orthogonal to the mineralisation within +/- 25 degrees unless specified otherwise. Future analysis will follow as exploration progresses. Assay intercepts are given as down-hole lengths. Previous resource modelling indicated a grade bias in holes drilled along the mineralisation. Further work is required to assess any bias between west and east dipping holes.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Core was cut and bagged by company geologists and retained at the camp before being transported via McMahon Burnett Transport from Cue to ALS Laboratory in Perth. Drill core and RC samples are relocated from the drill site to the camp on a daily basis. Missing core would be noted during length reconciliation. Site is always occupied during sample collection, and no samples were left at the Project during field breaks. Geophysical data were recorded using the Smartem24 receiver and downloaded on-site, then emailed to the supervising geophysicist at SGC. All data are backed up on a weekly basis.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are reviewed. The Competent Person has audited the laboratory.

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	*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.*	Odyssey's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd, owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra Project A 1% royalty is payable on Odyssey's interest in the project. Drilling undertaken was within in M20/527 and E20/783. Native title is extinguished in this area. A road reserve traverses the project area.
	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.	The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS. M20/527 expires in September 2035. The company expects the renewal of the lease at this time. E20/783 expires in January 2026. The company anticipates applying for a mining lease covering the Highway Zone in advance of this.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2020 to present. Odyssey Gold acquired the project in late 2020: Odyssey Gold released an updated JORC 2012 MRE in February 2024 for a combined Indicated and Inferred Resource of 407koz at 2.5g/t Au.
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. 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 ± quartz veining (Cable East, Bollard, Cable Central); • Quartz veins ± altered ultramafic and basalts (Cable West, Bollard, Highway, 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.
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.*	Odyssey Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied to reported intersections.
	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.	Intersections are reported on a geological basis noting lithology, veining, alteration, and grade.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents are not reported.
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').*	Oxide mineralisation is near horizontal. Fresh rock mineralisation is typically 70-90 degrees dip. Drilling is 56 degrees in dip shallowing to 46 degrees. Intersection between the drillholes and mineralisation are perpendicular to near perpendicular. Within the mineralisation veining is at a high angle to the core axis and holes do not appear to have drilled down individual high-grade veins. True width is estimated to be 40-50% of 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 and Tables in the body of the text.
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 illustrated may be 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.
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*	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 and the resource announcement of the 14th of February 2024. Highway oxide and Highway quartz veins interpreted to be an extension along strike as Cable West/East oxide and Cable West fresh. The metallurgical recovery is expected to be analogous. Metallurgical testwork is required on sulphide mineralisation. For underground resources the

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>contaminating substances.</td><td>higher grade quartz mineralisation is focus of exploration yielding high gravity and total recovery (Table below). The high recoveries are expected as visible gold with minor galena and trace pyrite and chalcopyrite are observed.
Table 3-1 Conventional Leach 48 hrs Retention and P_{80}75 microns Grind Size
<table><tr><th>Sample</th><th>Calculated Head
Au (g/t)</th><th>Gravity Recovery
%</th><th>Leach
%</th><th>Total Extraction
%</th></tr><tr><td>Cable West oxide Composite 1</td><td>9.53</td><td>53.4</td><td>45.2</td><td>98.5</td></tr><tr><td>Cable West fresh Composite 2</td><td>11.80</td><td>75.8</td><td>23.6</td><td>99.3</td></tr><tr><td>Cable East oxide Composite 3</td><td>4.56</td><td>35.8</td><td>60.5</td><td>96.3</td></tr><tr><td>Pisolite Composite 4</td><td>1.14</td><td>12.9</td><td>81.8</td><td>94.7</td></tr><tr><td>Laterite/Saprolite/Clays Composite 5</td><td>1.50</td><td>8.8</td><td>87.8</td><td>96.7</td></tr><tr><td>Maybelle</td><td>2.35</td><td>13.3</td><td>85.4</td><td>98.7</td></tr><tr><td>Lucknow</td><td>1.57</td><td>24.3</td><td>72.5</td><td>96.8</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>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.</td><td>Airborne EM is planned for the Tuckanarra Project. Additional drilling along strike, up dip and down dip of the Highway Zone and Bollard to demonstrate adequate scale of mineralisation to consider for underground mining.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 5 - Tuckanarra Project Mineral Resource Estimate by Deposit

Deposit	Category	Mining Method	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)	CP
Bottle Dump	Indicated	Pit	0.15	3.4	17	1
	Inferred	Pit	0.76	2.2	54	
	Total		0.91	2.4	70	
Bollard	Indicated	Pit	0.15	1.9	9	2
	Inferred	Pit	0.53	2.2	37	
	Total		0.68	2.1	46	
Cable	Indicated	Pit	0.40	2.3	29	2
	Inferred	Pit	1.30	2.2	94	
	Total		1.69	2.3	123	
Highway Zone	Inferred	Pit	0.44	2.3	32	4
	Inferred	UG	0.35	5.8	65	
	Total		0.79	3.8	97	
Kohinoor	Inferred	Pit	0.16	2.4	12	3
	Inferred	UG	0.03	9.1	9	
	Total		0.19	3.5	22	
Lucknow	Inferred	Pit	0.22	1.3	9	2
Maybelle	Indicated	Pit	0.09	2.3	7	2
	Inferred	Pit	0.57	1.8	34	
	Total		0.66	1.9	41	
Grand Total			**5.14**	**2.5**	**407**	**5**

1 - Ian Glacken - Snowden Optiro
2 - Brian Wolfe - International Resource Solutions
3 - Andrew Bewsher – BMGS
4 – Matthew Walker and Justine Tracey - Snowden Optiro
5 - Matt Briggs – Odyssey Gold

Open pit resources are reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for material less than 140-180m below surface, except the Highway Zone which is reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for oxide and transitional material. Underground resources are reported above 2.0g/t Au cut-off for material more than 180m below surface or fresh rock. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis.