ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 August 2023

Odyssey's Maiden Shallow Mineral Resource of 376koz at 2.2g/t Au at Tuckanarra Gold Project

High-grade open-pit resource in the heart of the Murchison Gold District provides platform for future growth

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden Tuckanarra Project Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) totals 5.32Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 376koz (above a 0.9-2.0g/t Au cut off)**
- **MRE prepared by Independent Competent Persons, Snowden Optiro, BMGS, International Resource Solutions, in accordance with JORC principles and guidelines (2012 Edition)**
- **MRE is based on substantial database of over 82,000m of drilling**
- **High-grade subset of mineralisation of 2.13Mt @ 3.5g/t for 238koz above a 2g/t cut off grade**
- **3.4Mt @ 2.2g/t for 240koz on granted mining leases**
- **Substantial resources starting at surface and remain open down plunge including at the recently discovered Highway Zone**
- **Recent drilling at Highway Zone has highlighted future underground potential with a high-grade shoot intersected over 150m of strike including results of 11m @ 7.8g/t Au and 12m @ 6.5m g/t Au**
- **Reported MRE only occupies a small portion of the Tuckanarra Project tenement package – clear potential for substantial Mineral Resource growth through near-resource and regional drilling**

Odyssey Gold Limited **("Odyssey Gold" or "Company")** (ASX:ODY) is pleased to announce that the maiden JORC 2012 resource has been completed for the Company's Tuckanarra Project in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia which is held in Joint Venture with Monument Mining and Diversified Asset Holdings.

The MRE amounts to 5.32 million tonnes at 2.2 g/t Au for a total 376,000 ounces of gold. This MRE is based on a total of 5,212m aircore, 15,780m diamond core and 61,150m RC drilling.

The MRE is reported above 0.9 g/t Au cut off grade less than 140-180m below surface and above 2g/t Au cut off grade more than 180m below surface. The MRE includes Indicated Mineral Resources (~16% of the Resource gold ounces) as well as Inferred category material.

Table 1 - Summary Gold Mineral Resource tabulation for the Tuckanarra Project – July 2023

Resource	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (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	***Total I&I Resource***	***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.

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Commenting on the major milestone for Odyssey Gold, Managing Director, Matt Briggs said:

"We are pleased to have delivered this significant milestone for Odyssey Gold, an achievement that reflects the success of our targeted drilling programs at Tuckanarra over the past 18 months. This maiden resource is a significant step forward as it provides a very high-quality gold resource in the heart of the Murchison Gold district surrounded by 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity.

It is uncommon to find an open-pit resource averaging over 2g/t Au in a district such as the Murchison that is not in production, so we believe this resource has significant value and puts Odyssey Gold in a very good position. Tuckanarra is known for its high-grade oxide mineralisation and this resource clearly supports this theme.

This resource is focused on reporting the open pit mineralisation at Tuckanarra which includes a combination of very shallow laterite, thick oxide and high-grade shoots extending to depth.

The considerable drilling that has gone into delivering this maiden resource can now be built upon to better define the high-grade mineralisation at depth, which will add to the underground potential of the Project. Recent drilling at Highway Zone has clearly demonstrated strong future underground potential with a high-grade shoot intersected over 150m of strike including results of 11m @ 7.8g/t Au and 12m @ 6.5m g/t gold.

Odyssey will continue to systematically unlock the value and true potential of this asset through further targeted drilling programs as we aim to build on this very solid foundation.".

This announcement has been authorized and approved for release by the Board.

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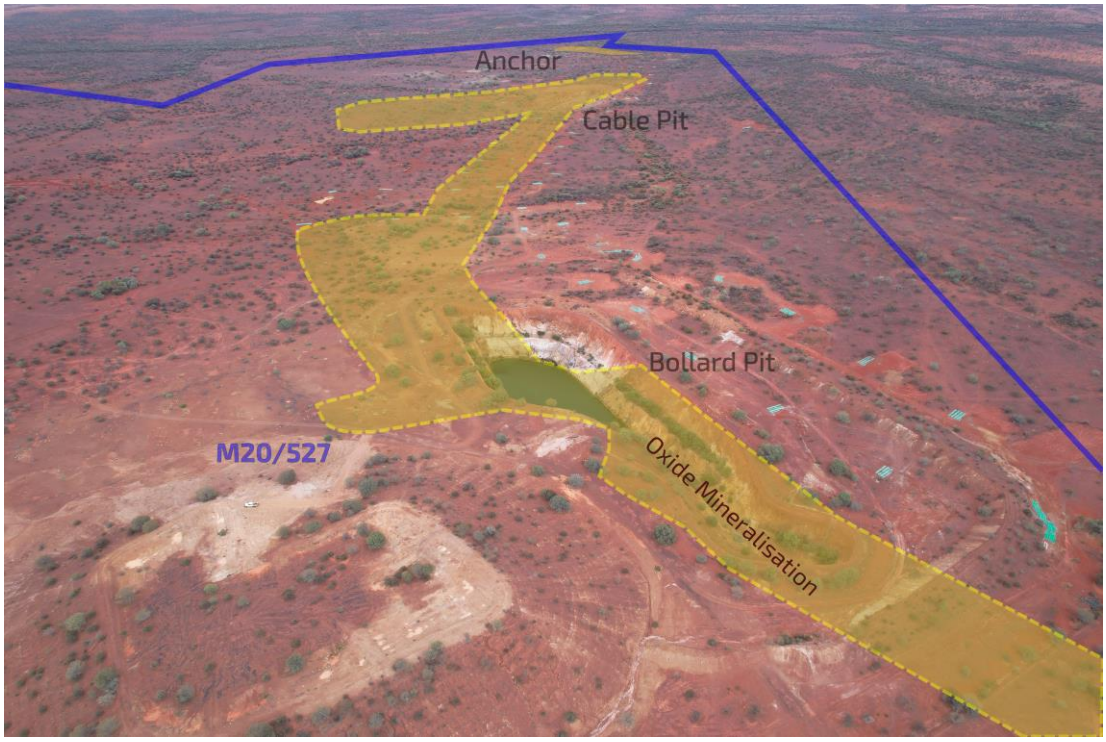

Figure 1 - Shallow oxide gold mineralisation (yellow) on the granted mining lease (blue outline) extends for over 1.7km of strike.

In compliance with the ASX Listing Rules 5.8.1 for the public reporting of a Mineral Resource, the Company provides the following information.

Project Location

Odyssey Gold's Tuckanarra Project is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 2). 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 Tuckanarra Project.

The Project straddles the Great Northern Highway approximately 40km north of Cue and 680km north northeast of Perth. The Odyssey Gold tenement package covers an area of ~170km^2. Odyssey holds an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra (Odyssey Gold 80%/ Monument Mining 20%) and Stakewell (Odyssey Gold 80%/Diversified Asset Holdings 20%) gold Projects (together, the "Tuckanarra Project" or "Project"). The Project coincides with the Tuckanarra town common, Karbar pastoral station or vacant crown land.

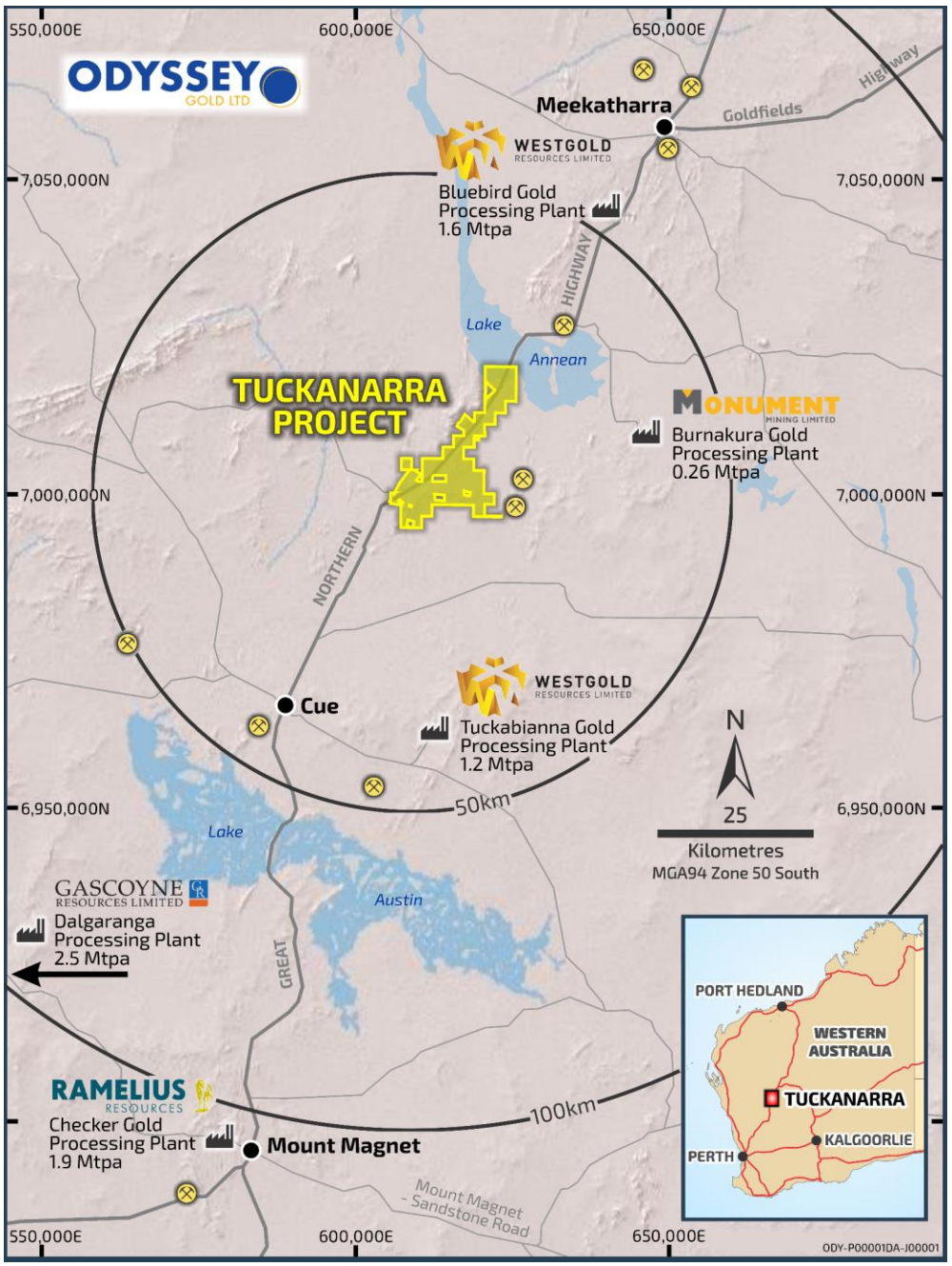

Figure 2 – Odyssey Gold in located in the heart of the Murchison Gold District surrounded by 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity.

Tuckanarra Geology

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. These rocks are folded around the south- plunging Besley Anticline. Adjacent to these rocks are the mafic sequences of the Meekatharra Formation (Polelle Group).

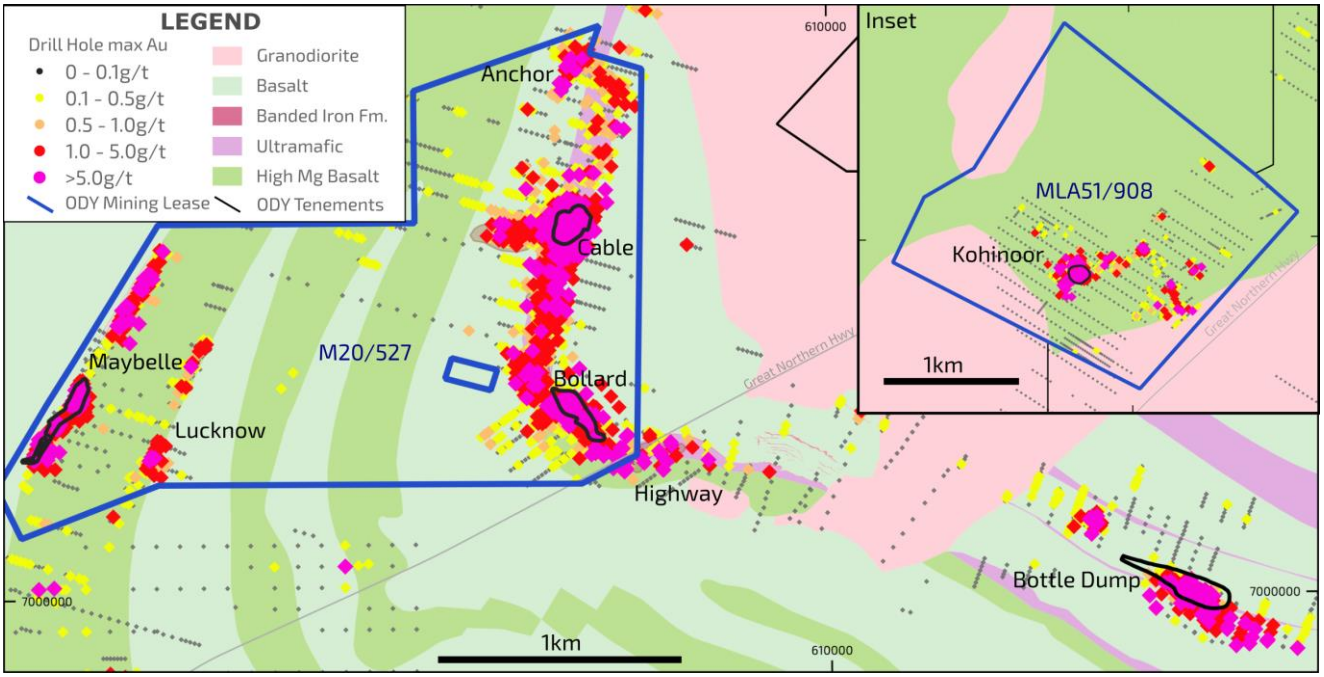

Figure 3 - Tuckanarra Prospect Location Map.

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 in the Tuckanarra greenstone belt comprising a series of mafic and inter-banded mafic, ultramafic and banded iron formations (BIF), with a variable component of 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 Stakewell and east towards the Reedys mining centre.

The regolith profile is up to 70m thick with the deepest weathering present at the Highway Zone. Pisolitic laterite is typically 5-10m thick which is then underlain by a ferruginous mottled and partially collapsed profile. Below the ferruginous zone is the in-situ mafic and ultramafic saprolitic clays 50 to 80m below the surface. Ironstone or banded iron formations ("BIF") are often less weathered than the surrounding mafic/ultramafic stratigraphy and form indurated outcrops which can be found outcropping immediately to the east of the Cable-Bollard trend.

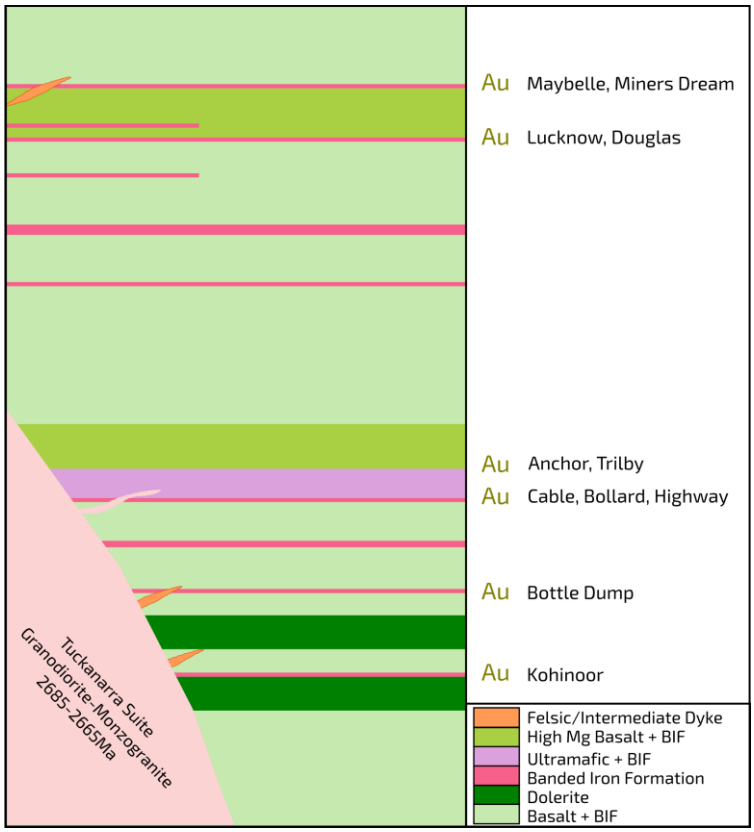

Figure 4 - Tuckanarra Stratigraphic Column (not to scale).

Gold Mineralisation

Larger deposits such as the Bottle Dump, Bollard, Cable, and Highway Zone occur where mineralised veins intersect major competency contrasts such as high magnesium basalt, ultramafic or BIF and becomes layer parallel to lithology. Gold mineralisation is typically steeply dipping, subparallel with stratigraphy (Figure 5) with pronounced plunges that varies from vertical at Highway Zone, to 30 degrees to the south at Cable. Several styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including mineralised BIFs ± quartz veining, quartz veins ± altered basalts and ultramafic. Gold mineralisation is also present within laterite and within oxide supergene enriched zones.

The mineralisation throughout the Tuckanarra area is predominantly controlled by structure and competency contrasts between different units. Several styles of gold mineralisation have been described, including:

1. Quartz veining within or cross-cutting various lithological groups: mafic/ultramafic units, BIF, and interflow sediments.
    a. Located in ultramafic sitting above the footwall tholeiitic basalt.
    b. Throughout the major shear (20-60m wide)
    c. Parallel to stratigraphy, typically steeply southwest to southeast dipping and locally overturned
    d. Typically, massive quartz veining with zones of thin frequent veining to wide veins of up to 20m downhole. Veins are most often massive though minor laminations and galena occasionally coincident with higher grade samples towards the base of veins.
    e. Vein grades are nuggety with barren veins and extreme high-grades of over 100g/t. High grades are locally unpredictable. High-grade subdomains can average 5g/t or more.
2. Sulphide replacement of BIF where intercepted by faults/shears +-quartz veining. Predominantly pyrrhotite (>98%) with minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Mineralisation is generally 0.3g/t – 3.5g/t with infrequent higher grades.

3. Supergene oxide enrichment immediately above quartz vein mineralisation in ultramafic and high Mg basalts, and BIF hosted mineralisation. One or two laterally continuous horizons occasionally separated by a gold leached zone.
4. Like the oxide mineralisation, a mineralised laterite horizon occurs proximal to primary mineralisation at or near surface. The laterite mineralisation is typically 1-4m thick and extends as far as 150m laterally from primary mineralisation.

Primary mineralisation is typically associated with steeply dipping veins or lodes where high-grade shoots are often associated with mineralised structures cross-cutting chemical and/or competency contrasts such as BIF or other lithological horizons.

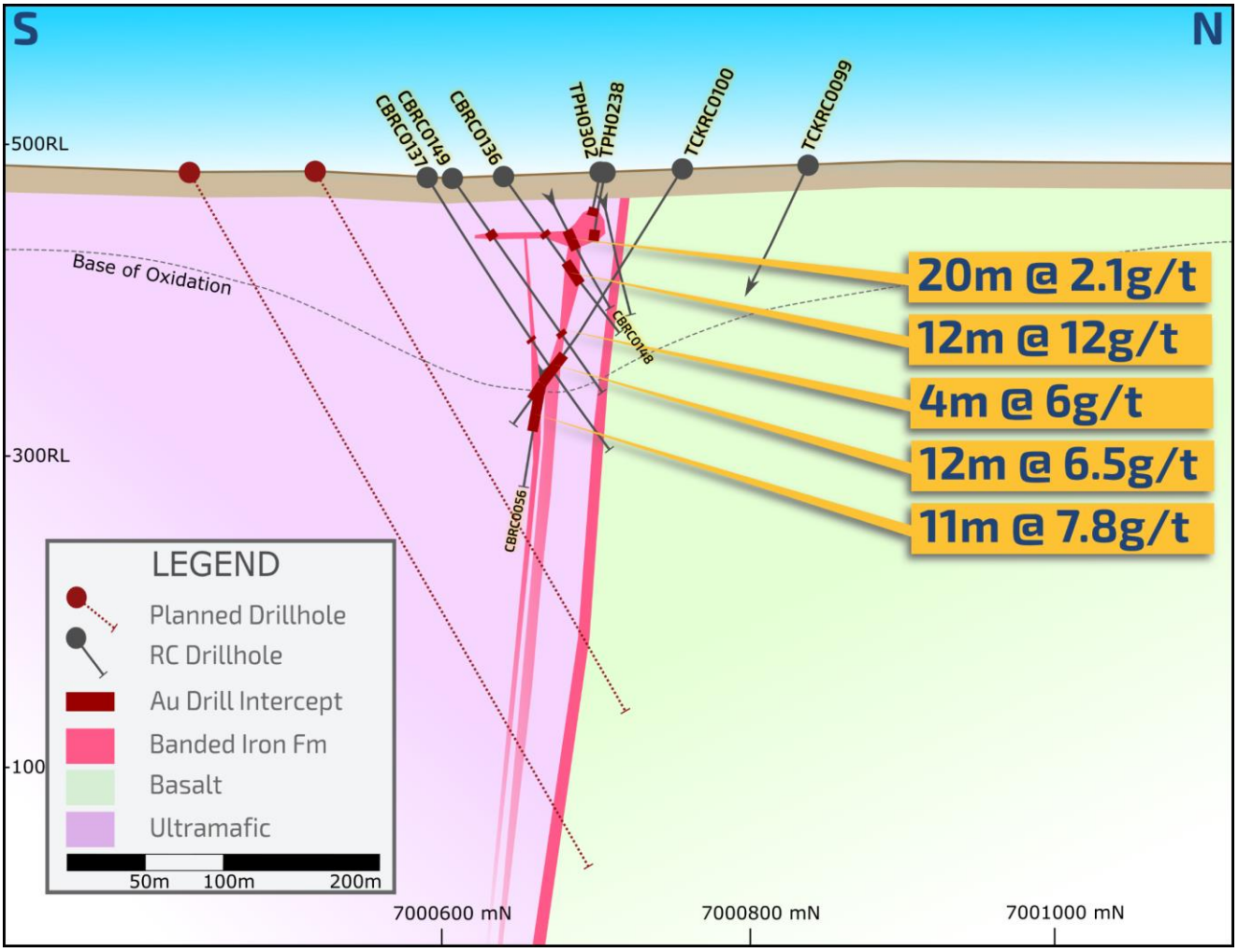

Figure 5 - Highway Zone Cross Section illustrating typical geometry of mineralisation.

Drilling Techniques

The Tuckanarra resource estimate has been informed by data from aircore ("AC"), reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond ("DD") drilling conducted by Odyssey Gold during 2021-2023 and legacy explorers. Mapping including pit mapping and historic 3D interpretation have also informed the estimate. The data cut-off for the Mineral Resource estimate is 1 June 2023. A summary of drilling included in mineralisation domains estimated within the MRE is outlined in Table 2.

Table 2 - Drillholes by prospect and exploration company

Prospect	Company	Years	Type	Holes	Metres
Bottle Dump	Metana Minerals	1989-1991	RC	80	3,152
	Gold Mines of Australia	1994-1995	DD	4	390
			RC	83	4,974
	Anglogold	2002-2002	RC	4	586
	St Barbara	2005-2005	RC	3	444
	Odyssey Gold	2021-2022	RC	51	9,066
			DD	3	970
			RCD	13	3,776
Cable Bollard	Metana Minerals	1989-1992	RC	310	14,670
	Gold Mines of Australia	1990-1995	DD	2	139
			RC	9	558
	Anglogold	2000-2000	RC	8	1,578
	Phosphate Australia	2011-2013	RC	46	3,618
			AC	218	4,642
	Monument Mining	2015-2015	DD	2	185
			RC	18	1,021
	Odyssey Gold	2021-2023	DD	20	4,484
			RC	83	13,897
Kohinoor	Metana Minerals	1988-1991	RC	45	2,739
			DD	23	4,642
			RCD	2	230
	Gold Mines of Australia	1994-1995	DD	7	778
			RC	1	48
	Kalgoorlie Resources	1984-1984	DD	2	192
			RC	11	625
	St Barbara	2002-2003	AC	12	521
	Mercator Gold Australia	2005-2005	RC	2	308
	Silver Swan Group	2011-2011	DD	3	623
			RC	12	882
	Odyssey Gold	2021-2021	DD	1	450
			RCD	1	390
Lucknow	Phosphate Australia	2012-2013	RC	9	318
			AC	2	49
	Odyssey Gold	2022-2022	RC	5	658
Maybelle	Metana Minerals	1989-1989	DD	4	357
			RC	90	4,028
	Gold Mines of Australia	1994-1994	DD	1	92
	Phosphate Australia	2012-2012	RC	2	76
	Monument Mining	2015-2015	DD	1	51
			RC	6	366
	Tuckanarra Minerals	1980-1985	DD	3	234
	Odyssey Gold	2021-2022	RC	19	2,635

Odyssey Gold drilling included RC and diamond holes drilled perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. This was initially targeted on 100m section spacing. Subsequent holes targeted high-grade shoots or duplicated historic drilling and were generally 40m spacing. Across the project the drillhole spacing is highly variable but is typically 20–80 m.

Odyssey Gold RC sampling was 1m cone split samples collected in calico bags. Six composite samples are included in the estimate. These are 2-4m composite spear samples of sample piles on the ground subsequently analysed by fire assay or aqua regia. As this is a small number of samples the impact is not seen as material.

Documentation of the sampling of RC drilling completed by Monument Mining appear similar in approach to Odyssey Gold.

Sampling of RC drilling by Phosphate Australia used 87.5/12.5 riffle splitting of a 1m interval to achieve a sample. Field duplicates were generated through taking the 87.5% split reject and riffle splitting it a second time. Fire assay as the analytical technique on Phosphate Australia RC samples. Duplicates were generated for 1 in 20 samples. Standards were inserted at a ratio of one in 25 samples.

Odyssey Gold diamond sampling was HQ or NQ core. Core recovery was recorded during drilling and was excellent in fresh rock and variable in oxidised material. Core was metre-marked and geologically logged prior to marking for sampling. Sample-marked core was photographed. Core samples were generally taken at 1m intervals; however, variable shorter lengths were taken at geological boundaries to a minimum of 10cm. Density testing was also undertaken at this stage prior to crushing and splitting. Density was measured using an 'Archimedes' type water displacement method. Density measurements were collected 2021-2023 however protocols for samples collected prior to July 2022 were found to be flawed and this data is excluded.

Diamond drilling and sampling protocols for data collected in 2012-2021 (Phosphate Australia and Monument Mining) are similar to the approach outlined for Odyssey Gold drilling. Documentation for historic drilling is limited. Documentation of this is detailed in ASX Announcement dated 27 November 2020. Odyssey Gold has completed significant subsequent data validation including updating missing records from open file reports, verification of collar locations on the ground and in historic airphotos. QAQC systems prior to 2012 are poorly documented.

Phosphate Australia completed 3¼ aircore drilling to define shallow laterite mineralisation to the north and west of the Cable Pit and North of the Bollard Pit. The drilling was vertical holes sampled at 1m intervals. 1m intervals collected in a bucket and tipped into a 75:25 riffle splitter with the 25% split sent to the lab. Duplicate samples were generated by resplitting the 75% split. Approximately 6% of samples were duplicates. The 232 vertical holes drilling laterite resources by Phosphate Australia have no documented downhole surveys.

RAB drilling has been used to guide geological interpretation but excluded from the grade estimate. The data was excluded due the inherent poor quality of sample collection and the subsequent risk of grade smearing, wide composite widths, low confidence in the collar position, and absence of downhole survey information. 21 historic RC and DH holes were excluded from the Bottle Dump estimate due to doubts about location and data quality.

16 historic diamond holes at Kohinoor, Bottle Dump and Maybelle do not have downhole survey records.

No bulk density measurements are available for pre 2012 drilling. Phosphate Australia collected 107 bulk density sample measurements from the Drogue and Bollard Laterites and the Cable pit over a variety of material types. All bulk densities were measured in air and water, except for the pisolites which were measured only in air at a fixed volume. Material measured in water was not wrapped. Ravensgate (2012) notes that the laterites densities were measured in air and would result in a lower bulk density being reported than in-situ as the filling of the pore space cannot be replicated. The bulk density values reported and used for the model were deemed to be conservative as a result of this. The density is strongly influenced by lithology, weathering and oxidation.

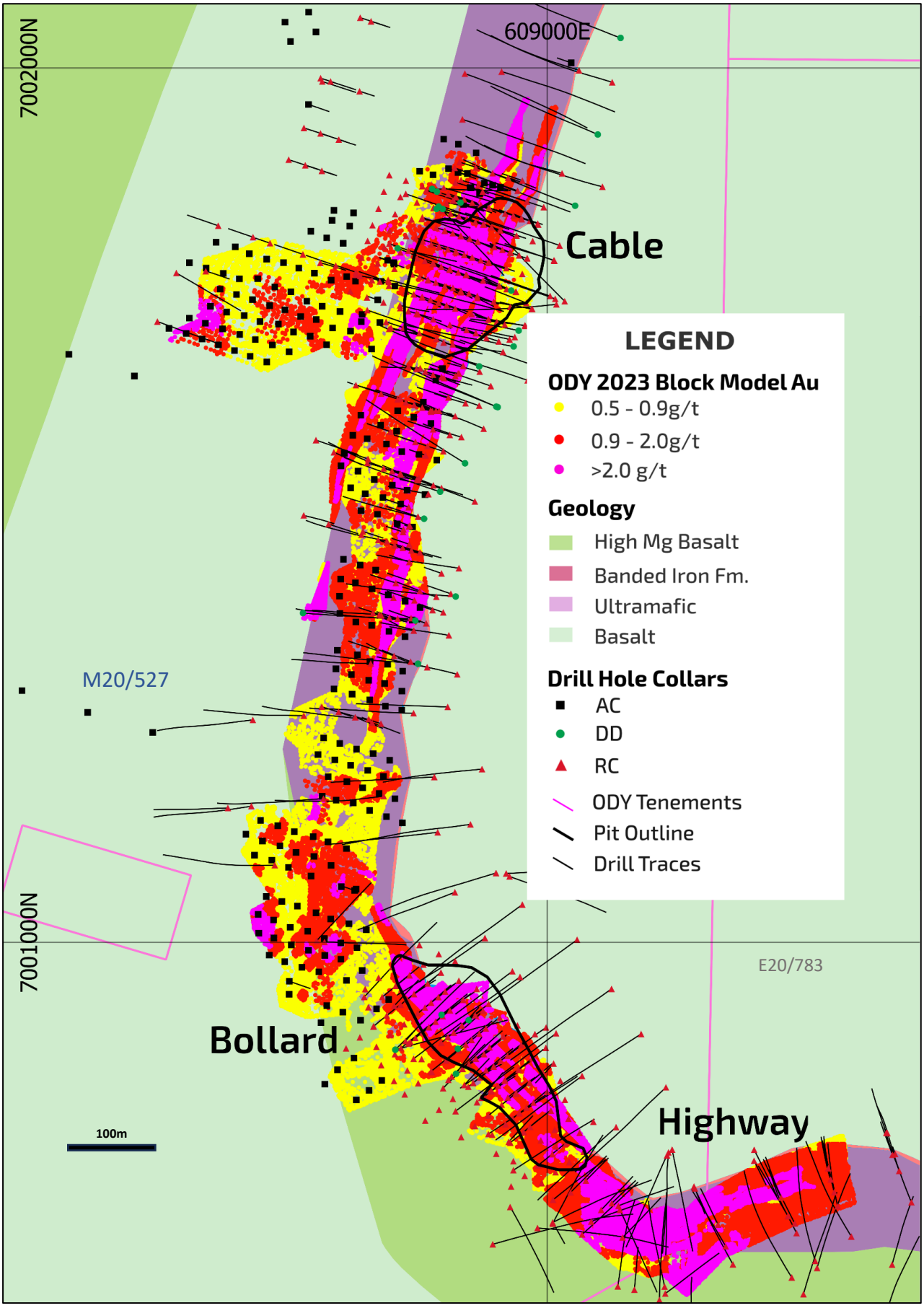

Figure 6 - Cable-Bollard-Highway Zone block model, geology, and resource drilling.

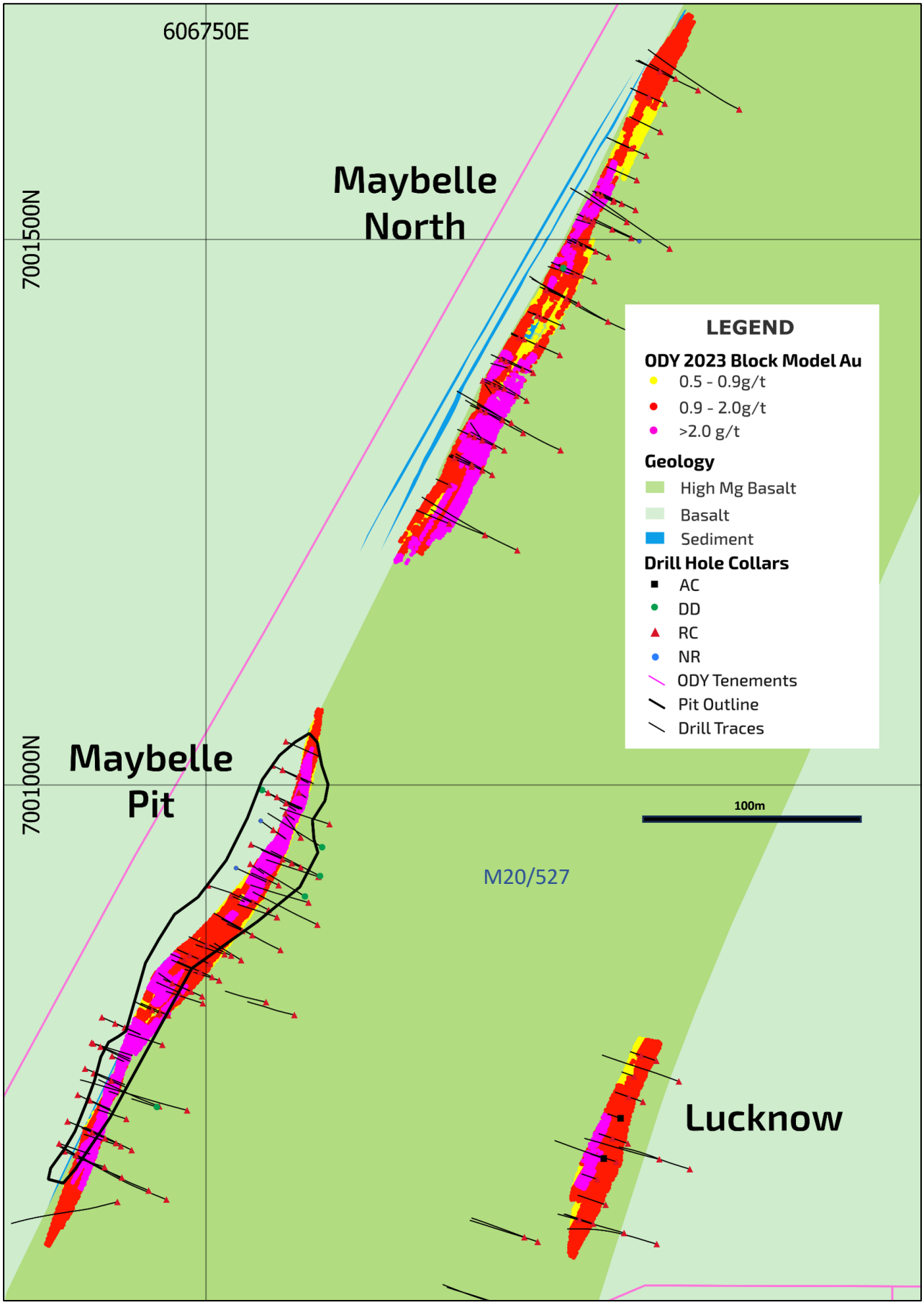

Figure 7 – Maybelle and Lucknow block model, geology, and resource drilling.

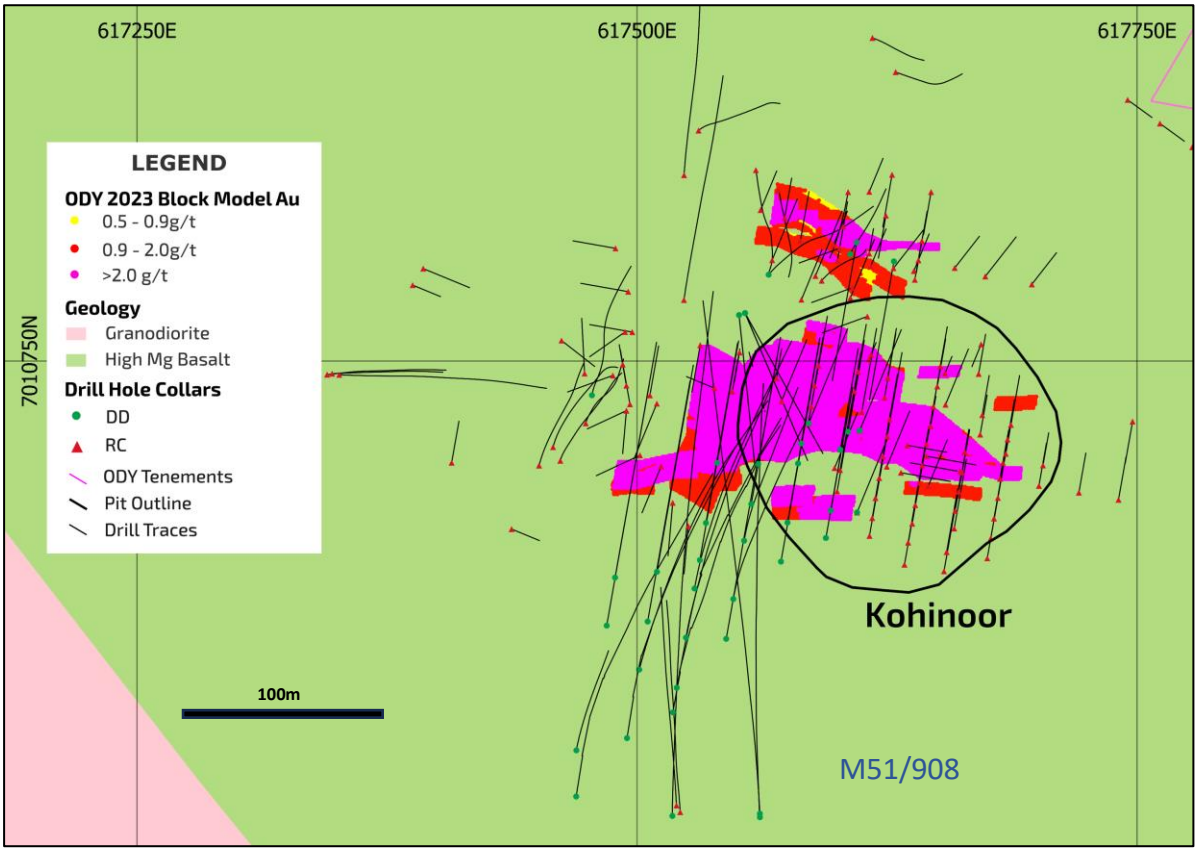

Figure 8 - Kohinoor block model, geology, and resource drilling.

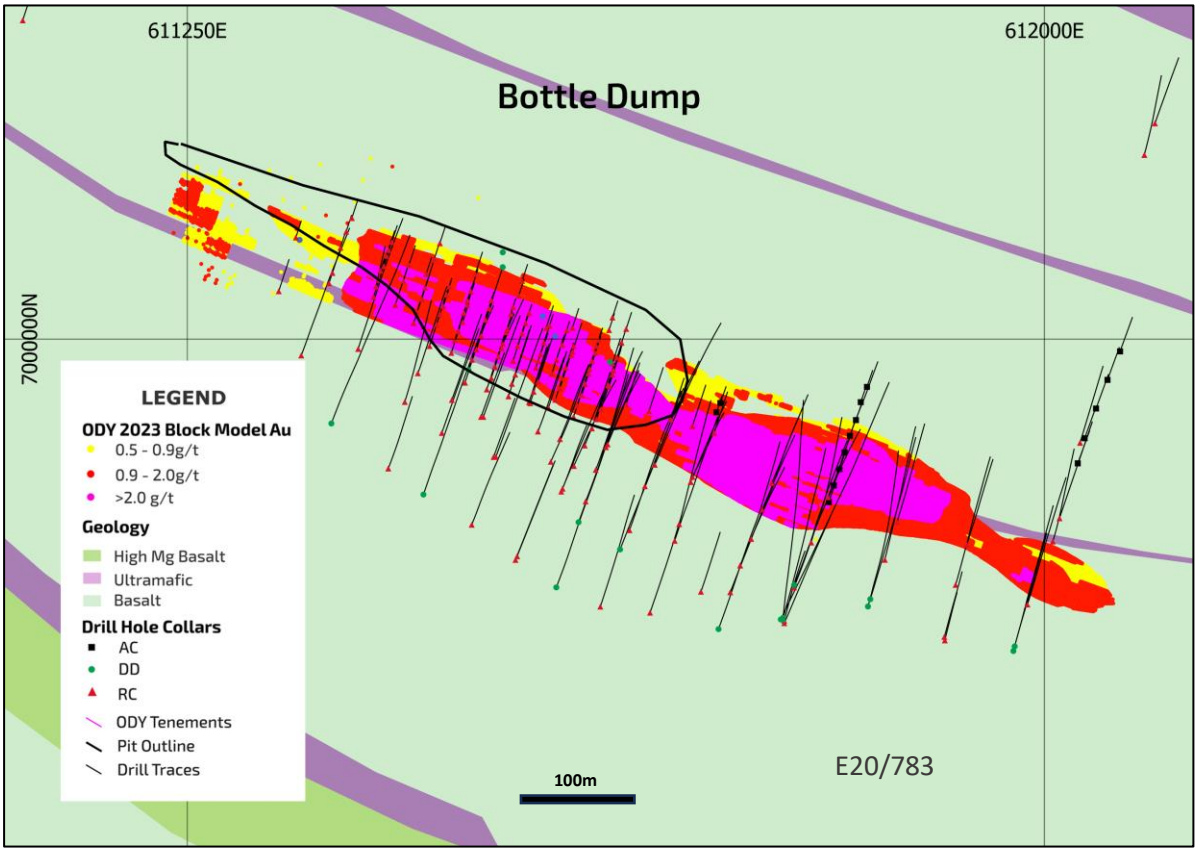

Figure 9 - Bottle Dump block model, geology, and resource drilling.

Sampling Techniques

Odyssey Gold HQ and NQ diamond core was half cut using an automated core saw or less commonly a brick saw. One side of the core was consistently sampled to ensure no bias was introduced during sampling. Half core samples were sent to Intertek/Minanalytical/ALS for preparation and assay. Core sample preparation for fire assay consisted of crushing the entire half core samples (up to 3kg) to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh and 50g charge fire assayed.

RC holes were drilled with a ~5¼ inch face-sampling bit where 1m samples were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter to form 2-3kg samples. Samples were sent to Intertek or Minanalytical/ALS for preparation and assay. Preparation for fire assay consisted of crushing the entire samples to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh and 50g charge fire assayed. All holes with reported assays from RC drilling comprised assays on the original 1 metre samples collected from the splitter except 4 RC spear composite samples.

RC and diamond samples for photon were crushed and split into a ~450g jar for photon assay. Field duplicates were not collected for diamond samples.

Field duplicates were implemented in late 2022 targeting mineralised zones. A second split was collected from the rig mounted cone splitter at the target depth or mineralisation was observed in preceding samples.

Sample Analysis Method

Odyssey Gold commenced RC drilling in 2021 with Intertek 25g charge aqua regia assay with ICP-MS finish of composites, and 50g charge fire assay with ICP-OES finish of 1m samples above ~0.3g/t. Diamond samples were fire assayed by the same approach. This method migrated to the introduction of photon assay through September 2021 where a 450-500g crushed sample jar was analysed.

A quality control regime was maintained throughout the sample analysis. In addition to Intertek's/ALS/Minanalytical's internal use of certified reference material (CRM), Odyssey Gold's geologists inserted blanks and CRMs. Initially these were inserted at set intervals until being targeted to mineralised zones in drilling completed late 2022 onwards. Odyssey Gold, and the lab monitored CRM results for consistency and check for bias against certified values. The CRM performance appeared acceptable with no bias. Check assays of ALS/Minanalytical photon results were completed by fire assay at Intertek Perth during 2022. The check assays generated strong correlation on no systematic bias. No significant blank contamination was observed. A lab inspection was conducted during 2022 with no adverse findings.

All Monument Mining samples were analysed by 50g fire assay with ICP-ES or AAS finish recorded. Monument Mining also had documented protocols to insert CRMs and monitor for performance. 129 CRMs and 259 duplicates/repeats were inserted across a 1,623m of RC and diamond drilling.

Phosphate Australia samples were analysed by 25g fire assay with AAS finish. Collection of field duplicates targeted generating 6% of samples collected and one CRM per 25 samples. Duplicates, repeats, and lab check assays were reported to have been checked routinely.

Where recorded, a listing of analytical technique by company for samples falling within mineralisation domains is summarised in Table 3. Not all samples may have ultimately resulted in a classified block estimate. RAB samples are excluded from this tabulation.

Table 3 - Assay method by exploration company

Company	Assay Method	Assay Count
Anglogold	Unknown	88
Gold Mines of Australia	AR_AAS	315
	Unknown	260
Kalgoorlie Resources	Unknown	96
Mercator Gold Australia	FA_ICP	12
Metana Minerals	Unknown	4443
Monument Mining	FA_AAS	42
	FA_ICPES	217
Odyssey Gold	AR_ICP	11
	FA_AAS	15
	FA_ICP	371
	PHOTON	1284
Phosphate Australia	FA_AAS	1292
Silver Swan Group	FA_AAS	139
St Barbara	Unknown	45
Tuckanarra Minerals	Unknown	39

QAQC practices for analyses prior to 2012 are poorly documented.

Exploration History

Discovery Period 1894-1904*

The Tuckanarra goldfield has a long history of gold mining and exploration which first commenced with the discovery of gold in 1894. Early prospecting located multiple gold occurrences with many being developed into small, high-grade underground mines exploiting quartz veining and BIF associated mineralisation.

Penzzoil of Australia Ltd: 1976 to 1977

Penzzoil is the earliest recorded company to conduct modern methods of gold exploration at Tuckanarra. They held an exploration license over the Maybelle line of workings and completed mapping, geophysical surveys, and shallow drilling.

A BIF unit was mapped at surface and interpreted to extend for over 1km whilst old underground workings were re-entered, and the 7.5m level backs were mapped and sampled. The level followed a 0.25m-0.9m lens of limonitic BIF that extended for over 20m before being truncated by a felsic porphyry sill. Grades of the limonitic zone were too low for economic extraction at the time. One anomalous result was taken near the entrance to the shaft at surface and may have been related to the reason the shaft was initially sunk.

The geophysical surveys included IP and magnetics and targeted sulphide conductors in BIF horizons considered to be potential loci for gold accumulation. Data from the IP survey was difficult to interpret due to high background chargeability and follow-up drilling of anomalies was discouraging with the anomalies later interpreted as oxidation fronts related to lithological variation, rather than mineralisation. The depth of the drilling (<20m holes) was ultimately too shallow for locating significant primary sulphides and no attempt was made to directly target known mineralisation underneath old workings. Elevated Cr and Ni assays (up to 1,800ppm) indicated an ultramafic rather than mafic origin of some samples.

The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd (JV): 1976 to 1977

In a joint venture with Dampier Mining Co, BHP explored two claims centred around the Boyd's Reward and the Anchor/Cable areas. Two lines of 10m spaced RAB drilling were completed at each area to collect bedrock geochemistry across the historical workings. Five shallow RC holes (RCT 1-5) were drilled in follow up to the RAB drilling. The drilling results were discouraging, and the license was surrendered after 12 months.

Tuckanarra Minerals (JV): 1983 (?) to 1987

In the early 1980's Tuckanarra Minerals (TM) entered a joint venture with Open Pit Mining and Exploration and acquired a substantial ground holding at Tuckanarra. The company completed a significant amount of work, including:

- Magnetic and IP geophysical surveys
- detailed project-wide geological mapping, including some underground mapping
- soil, stream and rock geochemical sampling
- multiple phases of drilling testing extensions to many of the historical mines.

Tuckanarra Minerals also completed underground mapping and sampling at Maybelle and had some success with a follow-up drill testing which prompted resource drilling at the prospect. Tuckanarra Minerals ultimately sold the licenses in 1987 after the financial crash but noted the potential of the field to host multiple small to medium-sized gold deposits.

Arboyne N.L (M20/33): c. 1987

Arboyne N.L held the Nemesis Mining License c. 1987. Based on the 1904 state battery records, Nemesis was the single largest and most productive of the historical mines at Tuckanarra.

Arboyne tested for extensions to mineralisation immediately beneath historical workings by drilling 9 shallow percussion holes on a 40m spacing, immediately east and west of the main Nemesis production shaft. The angled holes were drilled to depths of 50-60m beneath the projected extension of the historical workings.

The results of the drilling were poor - all holes intercepted BIF at or close to the approximate target depth however, most were unmineralised or very weakly mineralised (<0.3 g/t Au). Hole 3, on the line closest to the main Nemesis shaft, intercepted an open stope at 45m down hole and was abandoned. Apart from some anomalous surface samples, with the highest-grade interval from this drill program (0.51 g/t Au) came from the last metre of hole 3, before it intersected the stope.

Metana Minerals (later Gold Mines of Australia): 1988-1997

In late 1988 Metana Minerals, which was mining at Reedy Creek, 30 km to the east, purchased the Tuckanarra group of tenements from Tuckanarra Minerals.

Between 1988 and 1990, Metana Minerals completed soil geochemistry over a large portion of the tenement holding. This work was successful at delineating multiple soil anomalies resulting in more than 20 drilling targets.

Between 1990 and 1997, the company completed multiple programs of RAB, RC and diamond drilling over the defined gold anomalies and historic workings.

Drilling completed from 1989-1992 focused on delineating mineable resources at Maybelle, Bollard, Bottle Dump and Cable Prospects totaling 95,000 Oz at 2.8 g/t Au. All four resources were mined during the period 1990-1994 with mining extending to at or just below the water table.

A resource drilling program at Bottle Dump took place between Dec 1994 and Jan 1995 and resulted in the delineation of resources (non-JORC Code 2012) of which part have been extracted by subsequent mining.

In 1995-1996, Gold Mines of Australia ("GMA") drilled a program of 25 RAB holes at the Boyd's trend testing for high-grade mineralisation associated with historical mines at Boyd's Reward, Ensign and Union Jack. The RAB drilling failed to intersect any mineralisation or the expected quartz reef and RC drilling under the historical workings delivered disappointing results. GMA concluded that mineralisation in the Boyd's trend is patchy, and that historical mining has likely taken out most, if not all, the economic lodes.

St Barbara Mines: 1997-2003

In 1997, St Barbara Mines purchased the Reedy's plant and Tuckanarra tenements from Metana Minerals. Little work was done until Anglo Gold Australia ("Anglo") farmed into the project and became the managing joint venture partner in late 2000.

JV with Anglo Gold Australia Limited (Anglo): 2000-2002

Anglo farmed into the project in late 2000 and took over as operator of the project. 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 40m line spacing and a height of 40m.

The Axial prospect was recognised as a primary target due to its conceptually favourable structural position and the potential that a large deposit could be hidden beneath alluvial cover. However, after disappointing initial drilling at Axial, Anglo withdrew from the J.V in 2002.

Mercator Gold Australia Pty. Ltd: 2003-2006

St Barbara Mines Ltd entered into an agreement with Mercator Gold Australia Pty Ltd ("Mercator") that saw the company inherit St Barbara's Murchison assets, including Tuckanarra. Like explorers before, Mercator completed IP to test for sulphide mineralisation however, the exploration was not successful. Mercator also completed pit mapping.

Various private entities: 2006-2011

From 2006 to 2011, the tenements were held by private parties including Agricola Resources who plainted the tenements from Mercator. The tenements were then passed to Gold and Mineral Resources Pty Ltd (GMR). No fieldwork is recorded for this period.

Phosphate Australia Ltd: 2011-2014

In 2011, Phosphate Australia ("POZ") entered a JV with GMR on three Exploration Licenses and pegged six additional Prospecting Licenses.

POZ were successful in delineating new targets at Tuckanarra and had some success in testing and developing those targets during four programs of RC an AC drilling, totaling 11,500m.

Highlights of the drilling programs include:

- the delineation of a high-grade zone at Cable West and a best intersection of 28m @ 6.7 g/t Au from 35m in PRC004.
- a new discovery at Battery prospect with a best drill intersection of 7m @ 9.6 g/t Au from 36m (in PRC055) and PRC24 with 2m @ 7.4 g/t Au from 21m.
- discover of bonanza-grade intercept at Drogue East with 5m @ 156.5 g/t Au from 6m in PAC142.
- Definition of significant mineral resources in shallow laterite at Cable, Drogue, Bollard and Anchor
- Extending the strike length of Cable East to around 500m (open at depth), including 8m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 23m in PRC038.

From 2013, POZ focused on metallurgical studies and the submission of a mining application which was subsequently granted for M20/527.

Monument Mining

Monument Mining ("Monument") acquired the licenses from POZ in 2014 to complement the company's existing Murchison gold assets at Burnakura. Monument has undertaken one program of resource definition drilling in 2015 for a total of 1,930m. This included 27 shallow RC holes for 1,613m and 4 diamond holes for 317m. The drilling targeted positions at Cable, Cable West, Bollard, Drogue and Maybelle. The diamond holes were not sampled at the time. One hole, MTKDD001, appears to have drilled through underground workings as evidenced by a 5.4m partially filled void on the contact between a large quartz vein and oxidised BIF.

Historical Production

Discovery Period

Gold was discovered at Tuckanarra in 1894 and a state battery was erected in 1898. Approximately 20,000m^3 of tails remains from this period in two bunded stockpiles at Tuckanarra. Additional details of historic mining are available.

Metana Minerals: 1990-1994

Metana Minerals commenced mining in 1990 at four small open pits after a long hiatus of activity at the Tuckanarra goldfields. Ore mined from the pits was processed at the nearby Reedy Creek mill. Only partial production records were kept during mining which has restricted the ability to reconcile performance and understand any challenges mining may have presented. The records, in Table 4, appear to have been compiled by POZ and include a second phase of mining at Bottle Dump of 142,000 tonnes of ore at 4.23 g/t Au which, may have only partially occurred.

Table 4 - Partial mine production records of Metana Minerals from the period 1990-1994.

Prospect	Status	Status	Tonnes	Grade g/t	Ounces
Cable	Open Pit - Mined	Indicated Resource - Presumed Mined	294,000	3.82	36,108
Bollard	Open Pit - Mined	Indicated Resource - Presumed Mined	547,000	1.70	29,897
Bottle Dump	Open Pit - Mined Phase 1	Reported as Mined From Pit	43,586	2.90	4,064
Bottle Dump	Open Pit - Mined Phase 2	Measured Resource Presumed Mined From Pit	142,107	4.23	19,327
Maybelle	Open Pit - Mined	Reported as Mined From Pit	52,000	3.6	6,019
Total	**Presumed Mined**		**1,078,693**	**2.75**	**95,415**

Cable: Indicated Resource based upon RC drilling of 213 holes for 9,822 metres within laterites and oxidised bedrock. Cutoff of 1.2 g/t and top cut of 20.0 g/t, A38142 Metana Minerals 1992-3. Production figures not available. A38142 Metana Minerals 1992-3

Bollard: Indicated Resource based upon RC drilling of 141 holes for 5,392 metres within laterites and oxidised bedrock. Cutoff of 0.4 g/t and top cut of 20.0 g/t, A38142 Metana Minerals 1992-3. Production figures not available. A35574 Metana Minerals 1992-4.

Bottle Dump Phase 1: Material reported as mined. Further data not available on mined material refer to A45177 GMA NL.

Bottle Dump Phase 2: Measured Resource based upon RC drilling and metallurgical work. Cutoff of 1.0 g/t and top cut of 20.0 g/t. No ore loss or dilution was applied. Refer to A44359 GMA NL.

Maybelle: Production reported as 52,000 tonnes at 3.6g/t, recoveries not reported. A44359 GMA NL.

Maybelle and Bottle Dump (Phase 1) might be considered unreconciled production figures, the remaining are pre-mining resources and may be significantly different to what was produced from the pits.

There have been three phases of recorded mining at Kohinoor which includes the period between 1897 and 1919 when a total of 21,383 tonnes at 15 g/t gold for 9,563 ounces was mined. The pit was then mined since the 1980's through open pit and underground methods extracting 107,605 tonnes at 1.58g/t for 5,475 ounces from the pit and 40,917 tonnes at 11.97g/t for 15,747 ounces from the underground workings.

The resource estimates have been compared to production estimates. The estimates compare favourably in spite of incomplete documentation of historic production numbers.

Historical Resources

In 2012, Phosphate Australia contracted Ravensgate to estimate a resource for Tuckanarra, not including Kohinoor, Bottle Dump or Bollard sulphide resources. The resource was completed under the guidelines of JORC 2004 and should not be relied upon.

The Ravensgate estimate included Indicated: 1.042Mt at 1.65g/t for 55.2koz of gold and Inferred: 0.919Mt at 1.51g/t for 44.6 ounces of gold. Consolidated this totalled 2.02Mt @ 1.55g/t Au above a 0.25g/t Au cutoff for 100.7koz. This included a reported 1.163Mt @ 2.15g/t Au for 80.2koz above a 1g/t Au cutoff. A total of 64,197m of drilling for 1,453 AC and RC drillholes was used for the resource estimates. Details of that estimate are

provided below in Table 5. The reader is cautioned these are disclosed for context as previously reported and should not be relied upon.

Table 5 – Previous historical resource estimate by Ravensgate for Phosphate Australia (2012)

Oxidation	Category	Cut-Off	Volume ('000)	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)
Laterite/Oxide	Indicated	0.25	256	538	0.93	16,000
Laterite/Oxide	Inferred	0.25	233	480	0.93	14,400
Laterite/Oxide	Total	0.25	488	1,018	0.93	30,400
Hard Rock	Indicated	0.25	209	553	2.25	39,900
Hard Rock	Inferred	0.25	174	449	2.1	30,300
Hard Rock	Total	0.25	383	1,002	2.18	70,300
All	Indicated	0.25	465	1,091	1.6	56,000
All	Inferred	0.25	407	929	1.5	44,700
All	Total	0.25	872	2,020	1.55	100,700
Bollard Laterite	Indicated	0.25	58	117	0.95	3600
Bollard Laterite	Inferred	0.25	110	220	1.01	7100
Bollard Laterite	Total	0.25	169	337	0.99	10700
Cable Central	Indicated	0.25	27	65	1.41	2,900
Cable Central	Inferred	0.25	8	20	1.25	800
Cable Central	Total	0.25	35	85	1.37	3,700
Cable East	Indicated	0.25	115	323	1.9	19700
Cable East	Inferred	0.25	24	68	1.75	3800
Cable East	Total	0.25	139	390	1.87	23500
Cable West	Indicated	0.25	26	64	2.04	4,200
Cable West	Inferred	0.25	25	63	2.96	6,000
Cable West	Total	0.25	51	127	2.5	10,200
Cable West High-grade	Indicated	0.25	1	3	53.98	5,500
Cable West High-grade	Inferred	0.25	0	0	0	0
Cable West High-grade	Total	0.25	1	3	53.98	5,500
Lucknow	Indicated	0.25	5	14	1.46	700
Lucknow	Inferred	0.25	30	77	1.43	3,600
Lucknow	Total	0.25	35	91	1.43	4,200
Maybelle	Indicated	0.25	33	78	2.55	6400
Maybelle	Inferred	0.25	20	48	2.28	3500
Maybelle	Total	0.25	53	126	2.45	10000
Maybelle North	Indicated	0.25	2	5	2.92	500
Maybelle North	Inferred	0.25	38	99	2.11	6700
Maybelle North	Total	0.25	40	104	2.15	7200
Miners Dream	Indicated	0.25	0	0	0	0
Miners Dream	Inferred	0.25	29	75	2.48	5,900
Miners Dream	Total	0.25	29	75	2.48	5,900
Drogue Laterite	Indicated	0.25	173	372	0.92	11000
Drogue Laterite	Inferred	0.25	85	183	0.87	5100
Drogue Laterite	Total	0.25	258	555	0.91	16200

Geological Interpretation and Model

The geological interpretation was compiled at Perth head office by analysing all available relevant data, including geological logging (lithology, veining, alteration, and structure), portable XRF, multi-element, gold

assay, core and rockchip photos, downhole EM and ground EM, and surface and pit mapping, and underground voids. The interpretation and wireframes of lithology, faults and mineralisation were developed using traditional plan and section methods in conjunction with three-dimensional geological modelling software (Leapfrog and Datamine). Leapfrog volumes were ultimately excluded from the resource estimation process.

There are similarities in the controls of mineralisation across the deposits. All styles of mineralisation are the interplay of at least two generations of structure with lithology. Geological interpretation was completed for the oxidation boundaries, and significant lithological units. For each deposit up to 15 lithological units were interpreted. These were initially completed in Leapfrog before being replaced with cross sectional interpretation in Datamine.

A lithological solid model was created using XRF data classified through machine learning. This provided a more robust classification of lithology than geologists logging alone. Where XRF data was not available, geological logging was used to extrapolate between drillholes. The stratigraphic column is summarized in (Figure 4). The lithological model is used to code density, and to differentiate mineralisation domains.

Estimation Domains and Methodology

At Cable-Bollard-Highway Zone, Maybelle, and Kohinoor mineralisation domains are manual sectional interpreted volumes. These were based on veining, sulphide and Au grade and relationship to lithological domains. The mineralisation volumes were extrapolated for half of the section spacing in the direction of strike. Mineralisation was extrapolated up to 300m below drilling. This extrapolation was restricted during the estimation and classification process. Mineralisation domains terminate against cross cutting structures at Cable-Bollard-Highway Zone, Kohinoor and Maybelle.

Bottle Dump was an interval selection approach based on sulphide %, veining, and Au grade with a volume created via implicit vein modelling. The vein model was intersected within a lithological model.

A total of 44 mineralised volumes have been modelled across 7 prospect areas. Domain wireframes were interpreted on drilling sections generally 10-40m spacing. Mineralisation was selected based on veining, sulphide and grade intervals above 0.3-0.5g/t. A minimum mineralisation width of 2m was generally applied. As Murchison deposits are high nugget, maximum internal dilution took into account geological continuity in preference to a nominal width. Where relevant widths of over 3m of internal waste were avoided.

The deposits likely contain short range structures that are not able to be reflected in the resource with the spacing of drilling. Mineralisation volumes have been modelled with an aim to generate a globally reflective estimate. Major structures with strong geological continuity are estimated. A significant number of samples above the reported cut off are present outside the modelled volumes.

Table 6 – Estimation domains by prospect

Prospect	Estimation domains
Maybelle	2
Lucknow	1
Bottle Dump	4
Highway Zone	10
Kohinoor	9
Cable	11
Bollard	8

Estimation

In all prospect areas samples were composited (Kohinoor and Bottle Dump 1m, all other deposits 2m) within the geological volumes and top cuts applied to decrease the influence of outliers. Three different approaches to estimation were applied across the Project.

At Bottle Dump a categorical indicator approach was used in two domains to define higher grade mineralisation using a grade threshold of 1.5g/t Au and probability of occurrence of 0.4. This resulted in the definition of high-grade and low-grade sub domains for estimation. The remaining two domains did not need subdomaining. Gold grade estimation was carried out by conventional top cut ordinary kriging.

Cable Bollard Highway Zone, Kohinoor and Maybelle gold grade was estimated by top cut ordinary kriged estimate within estimation domains.

Cut Off Grades

In determining the cut-off grade, the Competent Person considered preliminary mining, metallurgical, economic and parameters to establish reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The 0.9g/t Au cut off is considered appropriate for open pit mining methodology and 2.0g/t Au cut off is appropriate for reasonable for eventual underground economic extraction.

Table 7 - Tuckanarra Mineral Resource by Resource Category at varying cut off grade.

	Indicated			Inferred			Total I&I		
Cut off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)
0.5	1.10	2.0	69	5.80	1.8	343	6.89	1.9	413
0.9	0.79	2.4	62	4.53	2.2	314	5.32	2.2	376
1	0.72	2.6	60	4.08	2.3	300	4.80	2.3	360
1.5	0.49	3.3	51	2.64	2.9	243	3.13	2.9	294
2	0.36	3.8	44	1.76	3.4	194	2.13	3.5	238
3	0.21	4.7	32	0.81	4.6	120	1.02	4.6	152
4	0.11	5.9	21	0.41	5.7	76	0.52	5.8	96
5	0.06	7.1	13	0.20	7.1	47	0.26	7.1	60

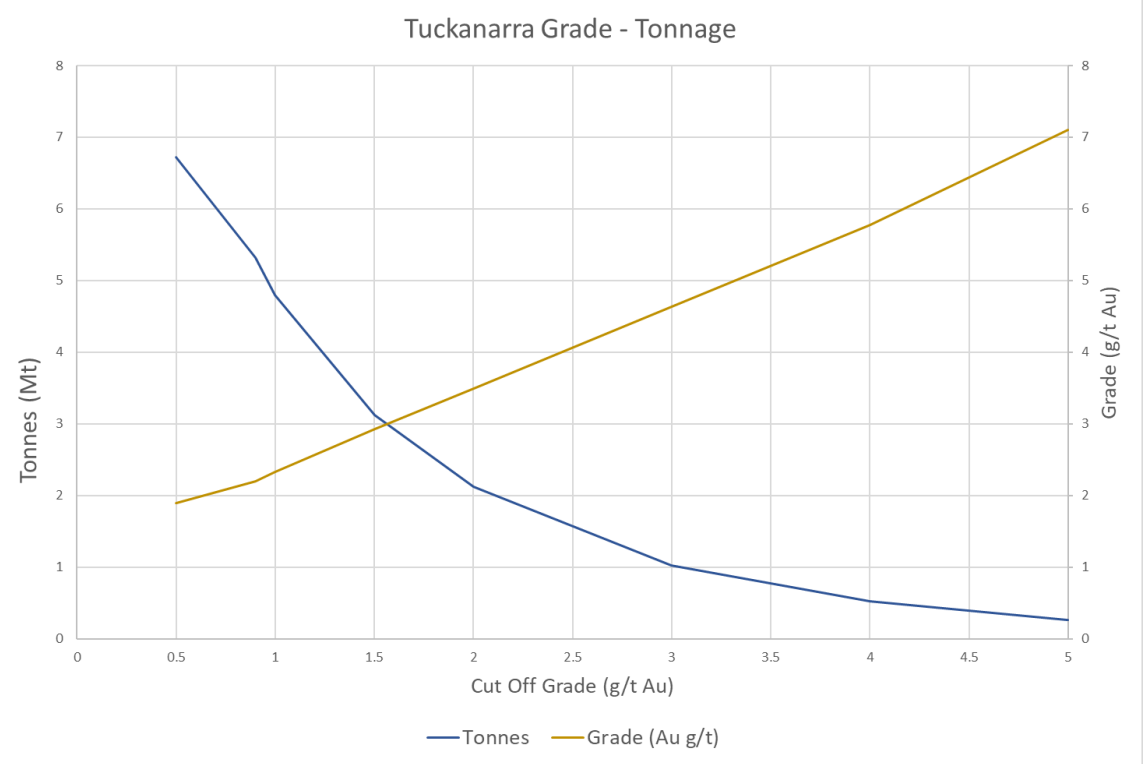

Figure 10 - Consolidated Grade Tonnage Graph for the Tuckanarra Project.

Bulk Density

The densities of core samples were determined by the conventional wet-dry 'Archimedes' method. Density values were assessed based on rock type, deposit and regolith profile.

A review of Odyssey Gold density data collected prior to July 2022 was found to have been collected under inappropriate protocols and this has been excluded from use. Data collected after July 2022 has been reviewed and used. This data includes appropriate collection equipment, protocols, and includes the use of an aluminium standard. The post July 2022 Odyssey Gold collected data (557 measurements) show strong correlation to density data collected by Phosphate Australia in 2012 (102 measurements).

The density used represents a precision greater than the underlying geological interpretation and number of samples however the framework is maintained to compile future data and resource estimation and are appropriate for the current classifications.

It is noted that density measurements for mafic rocks appear higher than seen in other Yilgarn mafic belts. The mafic/ultramafic stratigraphy contains a high proportion of thin BIF units. Only thick consistent BIF units are given the BIF density. High outliers within the mafic/ultramafic rock types have been removed from the average or median values applied.

Mining Depletion

Previous mining is known to have occurred in all areas except Highway Zone. Depletion has been applied based on historic survey reports, end of mine wireframes, and the intersection of stopes in drilling.

Uncertainty around mining volumes at Kohinoor have resulted in inflated volumes being depleted beyond the survey volume. It has been assumed that pillars between development levels have been mined or are unrecoverable. Verification drilling and an assessment by a suitably qualified engineer may allow the future reporting of this. The inventory between the known mined and inflated volume excluded from the resource estimate on this basis is approximately 27kt at 13.2g/t Au containing 12koz.

Uncertainty around depleted volumes at the Anchor Mine has resulted in the classification of inferred in spite of a high drill density. All other depleted volumes are seen to be conservative representation of mined volumes.

There remains a lack of certainty on 1908-1920 mining in particular around the shoot to the north of Maybelle, and around Cable and Bollard Pits. Depletion may exist that is not reflected in the model, and material that has fallen into mining voids and subsequently sampled, may influence the estimation. The volumes this represents is seen to be globally insignificant but locally could impact future mining studies.

Classification Criteria

The resources estimated contain a large volume of drilling. Parameters use to inform classification are:

- Performance of the grade estimation against local drill results
- Consistency of the drilling geological data against the lithostructural model
- Consistency of the logging and grade data in proximal holes
- Drill method
- Reliance of historic data
- Consistency of historic drillholes with recent drillholes
- Density of drilling and drillhole spacing
- Location relative to high-grade plunges
- Impact of isolated high-grade results

Areas remain unclassified where based solely on pre 2012 drilling or insufficient samples in the domain/search range to generate an estimate.

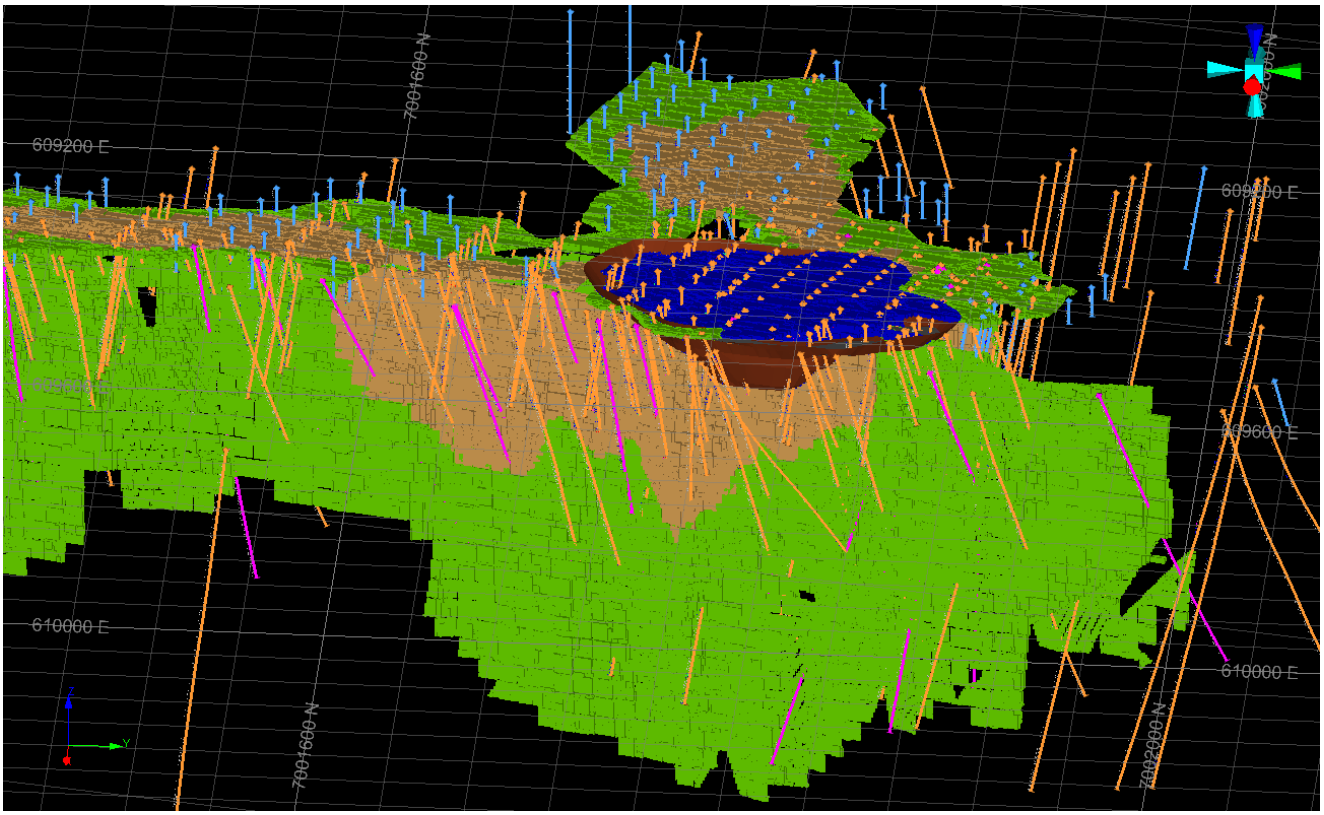

Figure 11 - Cable Resource displaying resource categories (inferred green, indicated orange) and drilling (aircore - blue, RC - orange, RCD/DD purple).

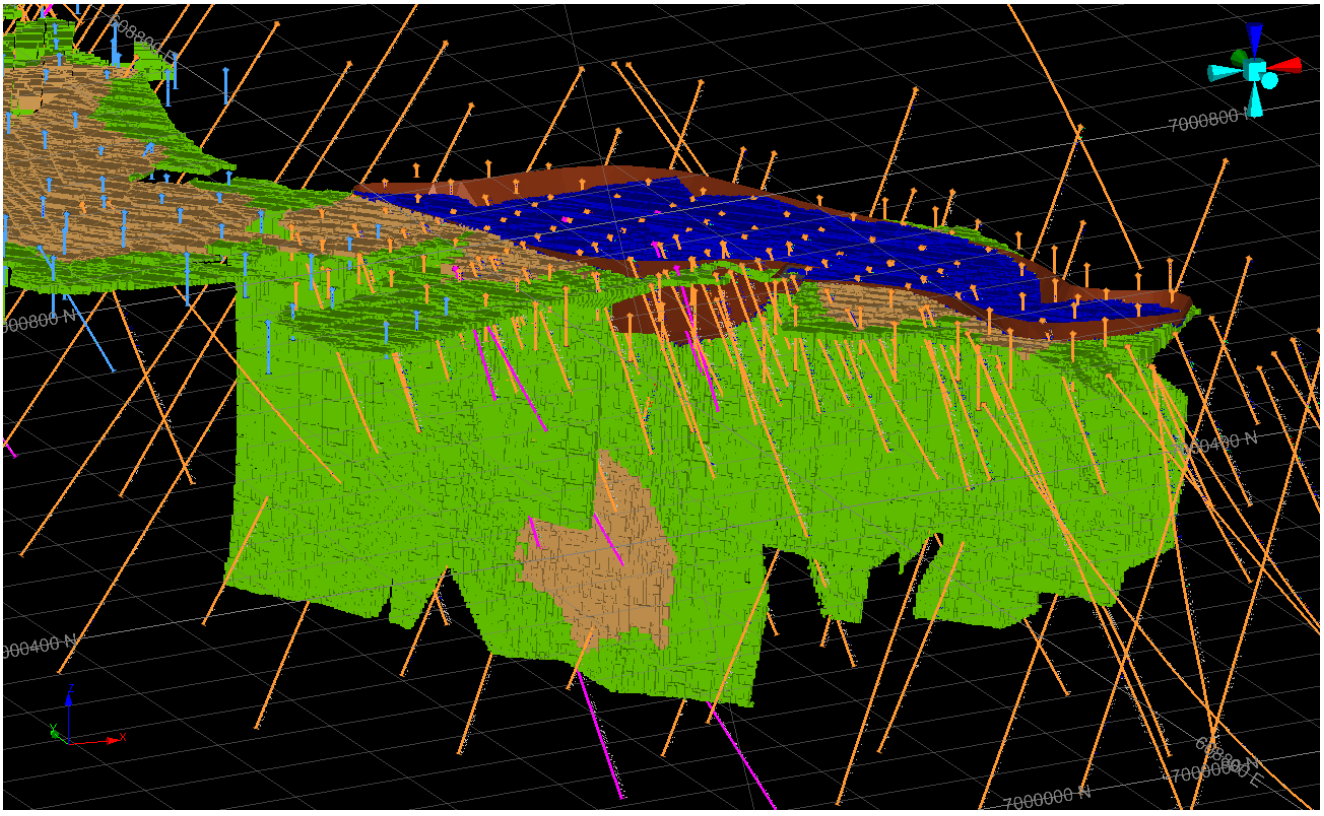

Figure 12 - Bollard Resource displaying resource categories (inferred green, indicated orange, blue -depleted) and drilling (aircore - blue, RC - orange, RCD/DD purple).

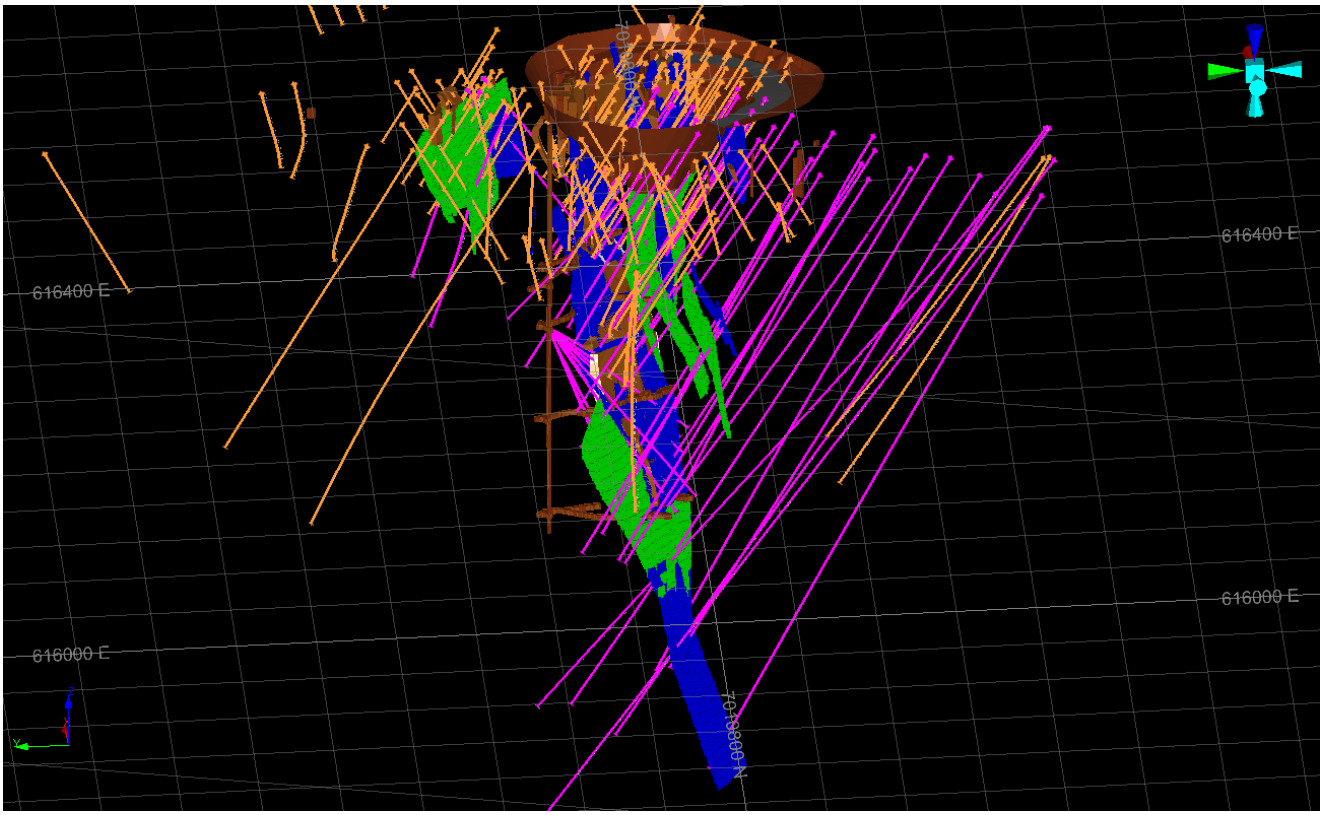

Figure 13 - Kohinoor Resource displaying resource categories (inferred green, blue unclassified/depleted) and drilling (RC - orange, RCD/DD purple).

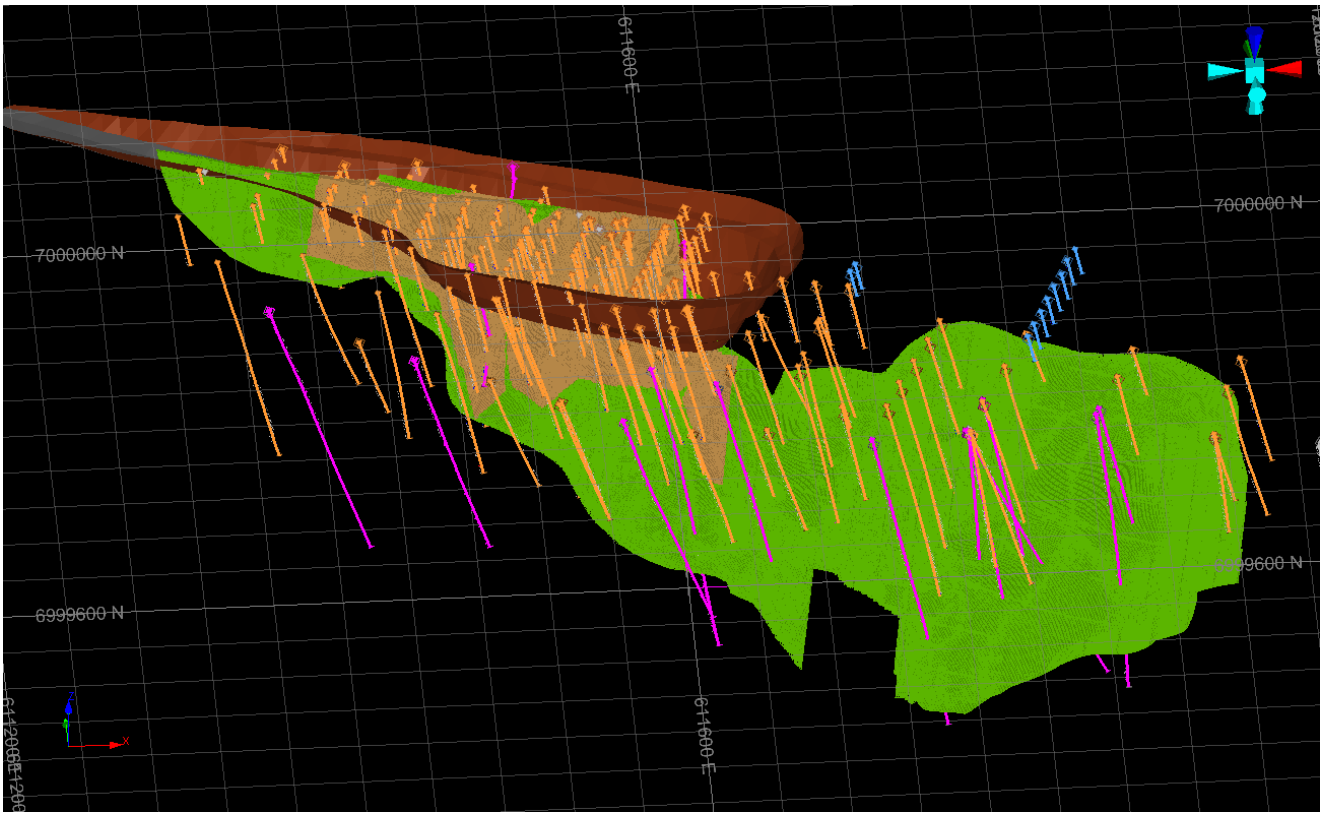

Figure 14 – Bottle Dump Resource displaying resource categories (inferred green, indicated orange) and drilling (aircore - blue, RC - orange, RCD/DD purple). Depletion is not illustrated.

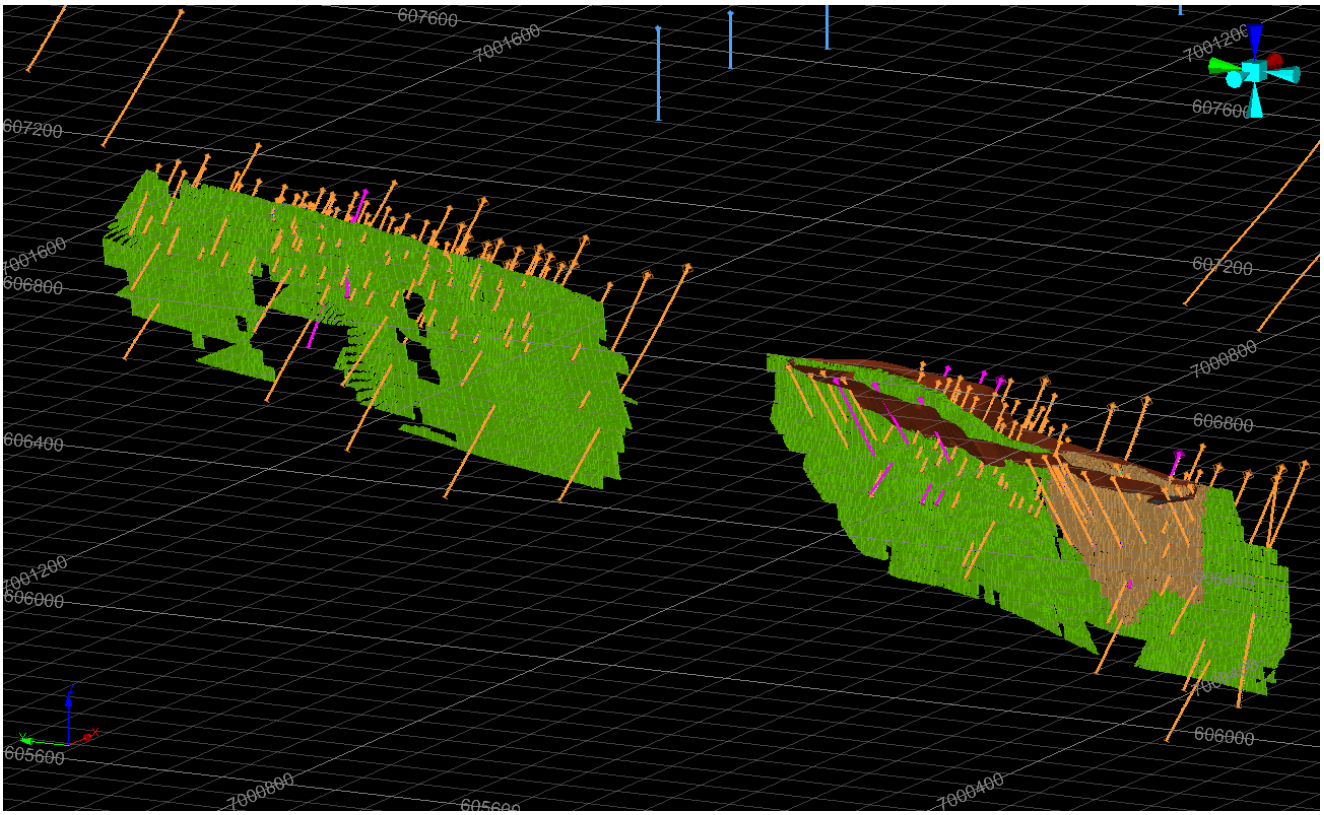

Figure 15 - Maybelle Resource displaying resource categories (inferred green, indicated orange) and drilling (aircore - blue, RC - orange, RCD/DD purple). Depletion is not illustrated.

Areas classified as inferred show geological and/or grade continuity, drill spacing over 80-100m, extrapolation of up to 100m where supported by geological continuity. Further drilling, in particular diamond drilling, will likely allow the upgrade of areas of inferred category. In particular unclassified or Inferred mineralisation which is based on historic drilling.

Areas classified as Indicated include those with post 2012, drilling density of generally 40x40m drilling or closer and geological and grade continuity, and consistency of local drilling results to local block grade estimates. Visual inspection was conducted visually on all sections using all drill data, and post 2012 drill data separately.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods

For each deposit the Competent Person has made reasonable assumptions based on a desktop assessment of processing and recovery options to inform the determination of the volumes for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction based on an open pit and underground mining scenario. No rigorous application has been made (e.g. to establish stope designs). Portions of the deposit that do not have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction are not included in the resource estimate. Five processing plants with over 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity are located within the district, including the Westgold Bluebird plant 46-61km by road to the north and Westgold Tuckabianna Mill 70-84km by road to the south.

In 2015 Orway Mineral Consultants completed a review of testwork completed in September 2012 on oxide and fresh samples from the Cable, Laterite, Maybelle and Lucknow deposits. Total extraction was 94.7% to 99.3%. It was noted that the Cable West head grades were high and if average resources grade samples were submitted then it would be anticipated that the gold recovery would be lower and likely to be in the 96 to 98% range.

Initial test work on the Bottle Dump deposit yielded variable extractions of 45-92.9%. Leach retention time, reagent doses and leach conditions were not reported for the first round of test. Follow up testwork on diamond core yielded results of 92.1%, 79%, 96.1 and 99% gold extraction. Leach conditions for the second round of testing was 48 hours leach time, 300ppm cyanide maintained at 200ppm and pH maintained at 10. No aeration

with oxygen was applied. It was recommended that due to the high sulphide content that testwork with high oxygen levels and the addition of lead nitrate is tested to further increase the gold extraction. No gravity recovery was reported for Bottle Dump testwork.

The Competent Person is not aware of any testwork on Kohinoor mineralisation.

Resource Estimate by Deposit

Table 8 - 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	0.97	2.1	65	2
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			**5.32**	**2.2**	**376**	

1 - Ian Glacken - Snowden Optiro
2 - Brian Wolfe - International Resource Solutions
3 - Andrew Bewsher – BMGS

Totals may not add up due to rounding. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis. Pit resources reported above ~180m vertical below surface except Maybelle and Lucknow reported above 140m vertical below surface.

Project Ownership/Agreements

Resource	Tenement	Type	Ownership
Cable, Bollard, Maybelle, Lucknow, Anchor, Highway Zone (partial)	M20/527	Granted Mining Lease	80% ODY/20% Monument Mining
Bottle Dump, Highway Zone (partial)	E20/783	Granted Exploration License	80% ODY/20% Monument Mining
Kohinoor	M51/908	Granted Mining Lease	80% ODY/20% Diversified Asset Holdings

Native title has been extinguished for M20/527 and M51/908. Monument Mining retains a 1% NSR over Odyssey Gold's share of production where Monument Mining retains a JV interest in the tenement. Monument Mining has the right to match processing terms offered by third parties on an equal or better basis. The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS.

Environmental Factors

Environment studies completed as part of an accepted mining proposal for the grant of the mining lease in 2014 addressed flora, fauna, waste rock characterisation, heritage, hydrology, and dewatering. Additional heritage surveys competed in 2021 did not identify any significant site within the resource areas.

Mining of the Highway Zone mineralisation will require an approximate 1.2km diversion of the Great Northern Highway and Telstra optic fibre cable. Preliminary estimates of the cost of the diversion will not preclude future mining.

A cemetery reserve is present 250m to the east of the Bollard Pit. No part of the cemetery reserve falls within 60m of the resource (Laterite). A "C" Class Reserve Common overlaps all resources excluding Kohinoor. Reserves of "Common" are not afforded any protection under the Mining Act.

No threatened flora or threatened ecological communities or heritage sites have been identified on or around the mining project area. There is no reason to think that approvals for further development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.

Future Work

Drilling planned at the Tuckanarra Project is focused on the Highway Zone:

- Targeting strike extensions to the structure in the oxide zone to add shallow mineralisation to support open pit evaluation.
- Ground EM trial to detect sulphide replacement of BIF association with gold mineralisation.
- Diamond drilling to drill >5g/t Au mineralisation down dip to demonstrate the scale of underground mining potential. Underground mines in the area extend to over 1km depth. The deepest intersection at the Highway Zone intersected the structure ~180m below surface. The structure is open down dip.
- Sampling or historic tailings and low grade stockpiles.

The Company has a portfolio of advanced open pit and underground targets being actively explored.

Relevant announcements

The announcements are available to view at https://odysseygold.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/

Date	Announcement
28 July 2023	June 2023 Quarterly Report
11 May 2023	Company Presentation - RIU Sydney Resources Roundup
28 Apr 2023	Aircore Drilling Extends Highway Zone Potential by 650m
9 Mar 2023	Further High-Grade Gold Intersected in Highway Extension
25 Jan 2023	RC Drilling Underway to Extend Highway Zone
15 Dec 2022	Drilling Yields More Outstanding Thick Gold Intersections
8 Dec 2022	Thick Gold Intersections Continue at Tuckanarra
28 Nov 2022	Odyssey Hits 43m at 8.3g/t Gold at Tuckanarra
21 Nov 2022	Wide Oxide Gold Mineralisation Above High-grade Shoot
9 Nov 2022	Drilling Underway Into High-grade Shoot
25 Oct 2022	Drilling to Commence at Highway Zone Target
28 Sep 2022	Company Presentation

Date	Announcement
27 Sep 2022	Compelling Gold Shoot Emerging at the Highway Zone
1 Sep 2022	Drilling Continues to Improve Potential Scale and Grade
24 Aug 2022	Drilling Continues to Demonstrate Shallow Gold Potential
4 Aug 2022	Outstanding Shallow Intersection of 84m at 2.5g/t Gold
25 Jul 2022	Outstanding High-Grade Gold Result from the Maybelle Deposit
18 Jul 2022	Bottle Dump Target Yields High-grade Result
23 Jun 2022	Further High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected
15 Jun 2022	Excellent Results Continue at the Highway Zone
11 May 2022	Significant Extension to Highway Zone Confirmed
29 Apr 2022	March 2022 Quarterly Report
19 Apr 2022	Significant Visible Gold Intersected in Diamond Drilling
17 Mar 2022	High-Grade Assay Results & Drilling Under Way at Tuckanarra
20 Jan 2022	High-Grade Results Continue at Cable-Bollard
20 Dec 2021	Further High-Grade Results at Cable-Bollard & Bottle Dump
2 Nov 2021	Excellent Drill Results Enhance Cable-Bollard Potential
14 Oct 2021	Excellent Drill Results Extend Mineralisation 400m at Cable
30 Aug 2021	Phase 2 Exploration Program Underway
28 Jul 2021	Shallow, High-Grade Results at Anchor & Maybelle
21 Jul 2021	Significant New Mineralised Trend Identified at Tuckanarra
2 Jul 2021	Further Drilling Results Enhance Tuckanarra Potential
3 Jun 2021	High-Grade Drilling Results From Bottle Dump Deposit
4 May 2021	Significant Visible Gold at Bottle Dump
19 Apr 2021	Drilling Confirms Extensions of Gold Mineralisation
22 Feb 2021	Odyssey Commences Drilling High-Grade Gold Targets
9 Feb 2021	Downhole EM Identifies New Parallel Target Zone at Stakewell
3 Feb 2021	New Assays Confirm High-Grade Gold Potential at Tuckanarra
27 Nov 2020	Replacement Prospectus

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Contributing Competent Persons

	Data/Geological Interpretation	Geological/Grade Domaining	Grade Estimation/Classification
Cable-Bollard	Matt Briggs	Matt Briggs	Brian Wolfe
Highway Zone			
Maybelle - Lucknow			
Kohinoor	Matt Briggs	Andrew Bewsher	Andrew Bewsher
Bottle Dump	Matt Briggs	Matt Briggs	Ian Glacken

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements regarding plans with respect to Odyssey Gold's project are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its projects will proceed as currently expected. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that announcement.

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

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Targets, is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled or reviewed by Matthew Briggs, who is a Competent Person. Mr Briggs is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of Odyssey Gold and is a holder of shares, options, and performance rights in Odyssey Gold Limited. 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.

Competent Persons Statement — Mineral Resource Estimation for the Bottle Dump Deposit: *Information relating to the estimation and reporting of the Bottle Dump Mineral Resource estimate has been reviewed and compiled by Ian Glacken, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ian Glacken is a full-time employee of Snowden Optiro. Ian Glacken was engaged by Odyssey Gold on a fee for service basis, is independent of Odyssey Gold and holds no shares in the company. Ian Glacken has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Ian Glacken consents to the inclusion in the report of information based upon his review and endorsement of the Bottle Dump Mineral Resource estimate in the form and context in which it appears.*

Competent Persons Statement — Mineral Resource Estimation for the Kohinoor Deposit: *Information relating to the estimation and reporting of the Kohinoor Mineral Resource estimate has been reviewed and compiled by Andrew Bewsher, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Andrew Bewsher is a full-time employee of BMGS Pty Ltd. Andrew Bewsher was engaged by Odyssey Gold on a fee for service*

basis, is independent of Odyssey Gold and holds no shares in the company. Andrew Bewsher has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Andrew Bewsher consents to the inclusion in the report of information based upon his review and endorsement of the Kohinoor Mineral Resource estimate in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons Statement — Mineral Resource Estimation for the Cable, Bollard, Highway Zone, Maybelle and Anchor Deposits: *Information relating to the estimation and reporting of the Cable, Bollard, Highway Zone, Maybelle and Anchor mineral resource estimates has been reviewed and compiled by Brian Wolfe, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Brian Wolfe is a full-time employee of International Resource Solutions. Brian Wolfe was engaged by Odyssey Gold on a fee for service basis, is independent of Odyssey Gold. Mr Wolfe is an indirect holder of shares through a related party. Brian Wolfe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Brian Wolfe consents to the inclusion in the report of information based upon his review and endorsement of the Cable, Bollard, Highway Zone, Maybelle and Anchor Mineral Resource estimates in the form and context in which they appear.*

The information in this announcement that relates to the consolidated Mineral Resources is based on information and supporting documentation compiled under the supervision of Mr Matt Briggs, a Competent Person, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Briggs is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a full-time employee of Odyssey Gold and is a holder of shares, options, and performance rights in Odyssey Gold Limited. 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.

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 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.*	• Sampling included in the resource estimate has been carried out using a combination of reverse circulation (RC), diamond drilling (DD) to produce HQ and NQ core, and aircore drilling (AC). • Sampling by Odyssey Gold included RC drilling with cone split samples to 1m intervals. Diamond drill core (NQ and HQ) was cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for analysis. • Samples generated and methodology by Silver Swan Group, Monument Mining and Phosphate Australia are similar in nature to Odyssey Gold samples with the exception of aircore drilling being used by Phosphate Australia. • Phosphate Australia completed 3¼ inch aircore drilling to define shallow laterite mineralisation to the north and west of the Cable Pit and North of the Bollard Pit. The drilling was vertical holes sampled at 1m intervals using a 75:25 riffle splitter. Aircore samples have been included in oxide domains. • Limited documentation is available for pre-2012 samples beyond drill method, sample length and generally analytical method. The approach to subsampling is not documented for these samples. • While other sample methods are present in the area, such as soils, rock chips, face samples and RAB drilling, these have been excluded from the resource estimate due to likely downhole contamination, long sample lengths, lack of documentation of sampling methodology, and absence of QAQC/QAQC documentation.
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).*	• Odyssey Gold diamond drilling was completed using an HQ or NQ drilling bit. RC holes were drilled with a ~5¼ inch face-sampling bit. Phosphate Australia completed 3¼ inch aircore drilling to define shallow laterite mineralisation to the north and west of the Cable Pit and North of the Bollard Pit. • Odyssey Gold diamond core was oriented with a reflex digital orientation tool. Historic diamond drilling was oriented however the method is not recorded. • While other drilling methods are present in the area, such as RAB drilling, these have been excluded from the resource estimate due to likely downhole contamination, long sample lengths, lack of documentation of sampling methodology, and absence of QAQC/QAQC documentation. • Limited documentation is available for pre-2012 beyond drill method, sample length and generally analytical method. The approach to subsampling is not documented for these samples.
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*	• For Odyssey Gold RC drilling sample recovery and sample moisture content is visually estimated and recorded. 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. • For Odyssey Gold diamond drilling, core was assessed for core recovery, and core loss noted. Core was metre marked by trained geologists and field technicians to core blocks inserted by the drill crews. Voids intersected were recorded and logged as voids

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	or stopes. • Care is taken to record the entire core however in friable oxidised areas losses occur. • No material 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. • Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the interpreted strike of mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. Standard practices for AC drilling are used.
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.*	• 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. Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Core and chip trays are digitally photographed. Chip trays are routinely scanned with pXRF. All holes are logged in full. • Machine learning is routinely used to classify rock types and is incorporated into the interpretation of geological domains. • No geotechnical logging is reported. Geotechnical inspections of open pits have been completed. • Logging is qualitative and quantitative. • Logging of pre 2012 drilling is often limited to interval, colour, rock type, sulphide percent and quartz percent. Oxidisation state was typically recorded as the rock type eg laterite, saprolite. • Sample recovery was not recorded for Phosphate Australia aircore.
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.*	• Odyssey Gold diamond drilling was completed using an HQ or NQ drilling bit for all holes. Core was cut in half with using a table saw or less commonly a brick saw for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured intervals. Intervals were a combination of 1m and geological boundaries. One side of the core was consistently sampled to ensure no bias was introduced during sampling. Half core samples were sent to Intertek Perth or Minanalytical/ALS Perth for preparation and assay. Core sample preparation for fire assay consisted of crushing the entire half core samples (up to 3kg) to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh and 25-50g charge fire assayed. • RC holes were drilled with a ~5¼ inch face-sampling bit where 1m samples were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter to form 2-3kg samples. Samples were sent to Intertek Perth or Minanalytical/ALS Perth for preparation and assay. Preparation for fire assay consisted of crushing the entire samples to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh and 50g charge fire assayed. All holes with reported assays from RC drilling comprised assays on the original 1m samples collected from the splitter except 4 RC spear composite samples. Two 4m composites and two 2m composites are included in the resource. These a spear samples of 2m or 4m intervals submitted for analysis. These are seen as very low impact on the resource due to the few samples affected compared to the total number of samples in the resource. • Photon assays was introduced in September 2021 to replace fire assay. RC and diamond samples for photon were crushed and split into a ~400g jar for photon assay. Field duplicates were not collected for diamond samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RC field duplicates were implemented in late 2022 targeting mineralised zones. A second split was collected from the rig mounted cone splitter at the target depth or mineralisation was observed in preceding samples. • All samples were submitted to Intertek Perth or ALS/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). • Phosphate Australia AC Sampling- Run sample through cyclone into plastic bucket. Tip sample into riffle splitter set at 75:25 split. 25% split submitted to laboratory. Field duplicate samples to be collected by collecting 75% split in plastic bucket and re-splitting in a 75:25 split. Cyclone cleaned at the end of each rod. Riffle splitter cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod. • Limited documentation is available for pre-2011 drill data beyond sample length and analytical method. The approach to subsampling is not documented for these samples.
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.*	• All samples were submitted to Intertek Perth or ALS/Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. • 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). • Both 25-50g fire assay and photon assay are appropriate for the resource. • Historic samples were analysed as outlined in the announcement. Limited documentation is available for pre-2012 beyond sample length and analytical method. The approach to subsampling is not documented for these samples. • Odyssey gold geologists routinely analyse rock chips from the sample piles with an Olympus Vanta pXRF machine. Calibration checks are undertaken at machine start-up, with blank analysis and CRM analysis conducted every 40 readings taken. XRF readings are not directly used in the resource estimate. • No geophysics was directly used in the generation of the resource estimate. • Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were typically inserted every 20 samples. • Sampling was carried out under the Odyssey Gold protocols. Sampling was supervised by a geologist and/or trained field technician. Since 2022 rig inspections document chain markings of metre intervals, rig setup, splitter and cyclone cleanliness, consistency of sampling and adherence to company procedures. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches and monitored for performance. • A lab audit inspecting sample prep, photon, fire assay and wet lab was conducted by the Managing Director, a CP on the 23 of June 2022. No material issues were identified. • Pre 2012 samples were analysed by fire assay, aqua regia or undocumented technique as outlined in detail in the announcement.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	led to work being discarded or repeated, in particular density data. Approaches to sampling and documentation where improved through time. This validation process included multiple visits to site. • 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 adjusted. • 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 Gold 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. • The depth of the Bollard Pit was undertaken under the supervision of the Managing Director. The depletion reported in previous JORC 2004 resources was found to be flawed as it reflected the water level in the pit and not the mined volume. Depletion applied through the sourcing of end of mine surveys from DMIRS matches recent surveys of the base of pit. • Uncertainty in underground depletion, in particular at Anchor and Kohinoor, have resulted in removal of signification mineralisation from the resource estimate beyond the limited documentation of mine volumes. • An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a recent UAV drone survey to validate GPS RL surveys. The Competent Person considers the topographic control to be appropriate for the resource classification applied. • Holes missing downhole survey data may have been used for grade estimation but not volume estimation. This occurs at Maybelle and Kohinoor.
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.*	• Drilling has been completed on a range of holes spacings typically 100m spaced lines to 40x40m. Drilling is on a spacing which is sufficient to generate a global resource estimate. Further drilling is required to confirm local grade continuity and volumes. • Samples are composited prior to top cutting and estimation. Compositing to 1m intervals at Bottle Dump and Kohinoor and compositing to 2m on all other projects.
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*	• Drilling is designed to be perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation on a hole by hole or section by section basis. Odyssey Gold drilling has typically achieved this. • Previous resource modelled work has highlighted grade bias in holes drilled down the mineralisation a potential risk of correlation between assay grade and drill direction. This assessment did not appear to differentiate samples on a geological or domain basis and compared BIF hosted mineralisation often drilled to the west, with quartz hosted mineralisation drilled to the East. The assessment did not appear to use

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	declustered data. Further investigation will be required prior to the reporting of an ore reserve. Drilling since 2022 has been designed to avoid drilling down the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are collected by Odyssey Gold field technicians or geologists under the supervision of Odyssey Gold geologists and then delivered by Odyssey Gold personnel or freighted via an independent freight provider. Site is always occupied during sample collection, and no samples were left at the Project during field breaks. • Security and storage protocols of pre 2021 samples are unknown
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 RSC 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** M20/527 / Granted Mining Lease / Cable, Bollard, Maybelle, Lucknow, Anchor, Highway Zone (partial) / 80% ODY/20% Monument Mining E20/783 / Granted Exploration License / Bottle Dump, Highway Zone (partial) / 80% ODY/20% Monument Mining M51/908 / Mining Lease / Kohinoor / 80% ODY/20% Diversified Asset Holdings • Native title has been extinguished for M20/527 and M51/908 • Monument Mining retains a 1% NSR over ODY's share of production where Monument Mining retains a JV interest in the project. Monument Mining has a right to match processing terms offered by third parties on an equal or better basis. • The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS. • M51/906 and M51/908 are mining lease applications over E51/1806 and P51/2872. There is no reason to assume these will not be granted. • Open pit mining of the Highway Zone will require a minor realignment of the Great Northern Hwy and Telstra cable. Road relocations for mining are not uncommon in Western Australia. Underground mining would not be impacted by the presence of the road.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Exploration History Tuckanarra** 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		narrow, highly mineralised quartz veins associated with BIF 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 Project post 2006-2011 2011 to 2015: 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 2014. 2015-2020 Monument mining Monument Mining (Monument) acquired the licenses from Phosphate Australia in 2014 to complement the company's existing Murchison gold assets at Burnakura. Monument has undertaken one program of resource definition drilling in 2015 for a total of 1,930m. This

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		included 27 shallow RC holes for 1,613m and 4 diamond holes for 317m. The drilling targeted positions at Cable, Cable West, Bollard, Drogue and Maybelle Odyssey Gold acquired the Project in late 2020. **Exploration History – 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, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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 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).

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

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.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

No new exploration results are being included. A summary of drillhole information is included in the announcement. For Odyssey Gold results see announcements listed.

<table>
<tr><th>Project</th><th>Rock</th><th>Regolith</th><th>Bulk Density</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="15">Cable-Bollard-Highway</td><td>Laterite</td><td>Laterite</td><td>2.12</td></tr>
<tr><td>BIF</td><td>Oxide</td><td>2.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>BIF</td><td>Transitional</td><td>2.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>BIF</td><td>Fresh</td><td>3.46</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mafic</td><td>Oxide</td><td>2.03</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mafic</td><td>Transitional</td><td>2.53</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mafic</td><td>Fresh</td><td>3.03</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quartz Vein</td><td>Oxide</td><td>2.32</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quartz Vein</td><td>Transitional</td><td>2.58</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quartz Vein</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.65</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="15">Maybelle/ Lucknow</td><td>Laterite</td><td>Laterite</td><td>2.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>BIF</td><td>Oxide/Transitional</td><td>2.64</td></tr>
<tr><td>BIF</td><td>Fresh</td><td>3.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>SED</td><td>Oxide/Transitional</td><td>2.20</td></tr>
<tr><td>SED</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ultramafic</td><td>Oxide/Transitional</td><td>2.40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ultramafic</td><td>Fresh</td><td>3.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Basalt/Mafic</td><td>Oxide/Transitional</td><td>2.24</td></tr>
<tr><td>Basal/Mafic</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.80</td></tr>
<tr><td>Waste & LG SP</td><td>Waste & LG SP</td><td>1.80</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quartz Vein</td><td>Oxide/Transitional</td><td>2.36</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quartz Vein</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.95</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Bottle Dump</td><td>Laterite</td><td>Laterite</td><td>2.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>BIF</td><td>Saprolite</td><td>2.66</td></tr>
<tr><td>BIF</td><td>Fresh</td><td>3.33</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mafic</td><td>Saprolite</td><td>2.40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mafic</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.70</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quartz Vein</td><td>Saprolite</td><td>2.36</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Quartz Vein</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.95</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Waste</td><td>Waste Dump</td><td>1.80</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Kohinoor</td><td>BIF</td><td>Oxide/Transitional</td><td>2.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>BIF</td><td>Fresh</td><td>3.08</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mafic</td><td>Oxide/Transitional</td><td>2.58</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mafic</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.71</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quartz Vein</td><td>Oxide/Transitional</td><td>2.58</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quartz Vein</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.71</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• No new Exploration Result intercepts 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• 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’).</td><td>• 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.
• This will vary on an individual basis. It is noted that a few “discovery holes” at Highway have intersected the mineralisation at a low angle due to unknown geometry prior to intercepting and this has been accounted for.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• In the Competent Person’s opinion, all material results have been reported in a balanced manner.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>• 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,</td><td>• No other meaningful substantive exploration data is being reported.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources - Kohinoor

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Database inputs were logged electronically at the drill site. The collar metrics, assay, lithology and down-hole survey interval tables have been checked and validated by BMGS staff. • The database was checked for duplicate values, from and to depth errors and EOH collar depths. • A 3D review of collars and hole surveys was completed in Surpac to ensure that there were no obvious errors in collar locations, general orientation of dip and azimuths of drill holes.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• No sites visits were undertaken by the Competent Person; however, the geological team for Odyssey Gold adequately described the geological processes used for the collection of geological and assay data.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Wireframes have been created for weathering surfaces including top of fresh rock and mineralised domains. • RC and DD drilling data has been used to inform the wireframes as well as geophysical data to interpret large scale faults truncating the deposit. • Mineralisation domains were created using a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t gold.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Kohinoor deposit is 230m by 170m in size, striking and plunging 260°. Mineralisation is defined by a series of parallel BIF lodes that dip steeply to the south, each ranging from 2-5m wide that host the bulk of mineralisation. • There is also satellite quartz vein lodes 700m east of the main mineralisation package.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging ("OK") and Inverse Distance (ID) methods were used to estimate block grades in up to three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed to be suitable for the Kohinoor Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. • Hard boundaries were used for all estimations. • During the estimation, ellipsoidal searches orientated along the approximate strike and dip of the mineralisation were used. The Y axis was orientated along strike, the X axis across strike in the plane of mineralisation, and the Z axis perpendicular to the plane of mineralisation. • Composites were created at a length of 1 metre. • Based on statistical analysis of the dataset it was decided that top cuts should be applied to the dataset. Each domain was analysed separately, and top cuts applied to the composite file prior to estimation. Top cuts applied are 5g/t – 68g/t Au. • The block model was built with 5m North 10m East and 5m elevation parent block cells with sub blocks of 0.625m North 1.25 East and 0.625m elevation. • The block model extents have been extended to allow for a minimum of 50m in all directions past the extent of known mineralisation. • No estimation has been completed for other minerals or deleterious elements. • The model has been checked by comparing composite data with block model grades in swath plots (north/East/elevation) on each estimated domain. The block model visually and statistically reflects the input data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis with sampling and analysis having been conducted to avoid water content density issues. Currently there is no data on the natural moisture content and no in situ density determinations.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The mineral resource has been quoted using a lower cut-off grade of 0.5 and 2.0 g/t gold. • The 0.5 g/t lower cut off is in line with the assumption of extraction of material using Open pit mining methodology. • The 2.0 g/t lower cut off is in line with the assumption of extraction of material using underground mining methodology. • A variety of other cut-off grades were also presented to highlight to the viability of a potential underground resource and financial analysis
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding*	• The mineral resource has been reported based on utilising open pit mining methodologies. • Open pit and underground parameters of min 2m downhole mineralisation width, and a lower cut grade of 0.3 g/t has been used for interpretation. • The deepest mineralisation is reported at 340m vertical depth

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical work has been completed for Kohinoor mineralisation at this time but will be completed as future drilling programs deliver suitable material for testing.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It is considered that there are no significant environmental factors, which would prevent the eventual extraction of gold from the Kohinoor project. Environmental surveys and assessments will form a part of future pre-feasibility. •
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• There have been 211 bulk density (BD) measurements collected from the Kohinoor prospect. Of these, 49 were collected by Odyssey Gold from two diamond holes, with 162 collected by, previous company, Metana from 12 holes. Of the measurements collected by Metana however, 135 samples were from core and 27 samples were from chips. No record of the method used by Metana to collect density measurements was found. The density measurements used in Odyssey Gold's calculations were obtained by taking core from measured depths, weighing it dry, with a high accuracy set of scales, then weighing it in a submerged basket on the same set of scales and recording both weights to 3 decimal places. Aluminium standards were weighed at the beginning and end of each day and the data input in the same method to test for inaccuracy and drift in results. Prior to May 2022, no standards were being measured, and the procedure was not being followed.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality,*	• The Kohinoor MRE has been classified as an Inferred open pit and underground resource based on the density and quality of drill data and geological/grade continuity. • The inferred portion of the MRE is defined by areas that have been drilled to roughly 50m by 50m, have more than one intercept per section and must have more continuity than two sections. The open pit portion of the resource sits within 145m of the surface (within a feasible depth for open pit mining), underground portion of the resource is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	145m below surface and above 2 g/t. All other material has been left as unclassified due to the lack of confidence associated with far spaced drilling, lack of continuity or being too deep to be considered for an open pit MRE. • The classifications are based on drill-hole and sample density, grade continuity and quality of data. • The Mineral Resource classification and results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposits and the current level of risk associated with the Project to date.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits have been previously completed on Mineral Resource Estimates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• There is good confidence in the data quality, drilling methods and analytical results. The available geology and assay data correlate well, and the geological continuity has been demonstrated. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • No mining by Odyssey Gold has occurred at Kohinoor, therefore reconciliation could not be conducted.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Cable, Bollard, Highway Zone, Maybelle, Lucknow, Anchor

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Odyssey Gold uses a SQL Security is set through the SQL database configuration. • Odyssey Gold has a consultant database geologist SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export data. • Assay data is provided in digital format from the laboratories and imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata. • Drilling and surface sampling data is collected and recorded by geologists in the field using Toughbook computers into MS excel templates containing data validation rules and library codes as part of the integration with the SQL Server database. The data is exported as xls spreadsheets and provided directly to the Database Manager. Original

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>copies of the data entry spreadsheets and laboratory assay data files (both PDF and .csv format files) are stored in a folder on the Odyssey Gold Server, and these cannot be modified/accessed by field staff.
• The data was provided to the CP in the form of a series of comma delimited worksheets. All data was validated during import into Vulcan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Site visits</td><td>• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.
• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</td><td>• No sites visits were undertaken by the Competent Person; however, the geological team for Odyssey Gold adequately described the geological processes used for the collection of geological and assay data.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geological interpretation</td><td>• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.
• Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.
• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.
• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.
• The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</td><td>• Wireframes have been created for weathering surfaces including top of fresh rock and mineralised domains.
• AC, RC, and DD drilling data has been used to inform the wireframes as well as geophysical data to interpret large scale faults truncating the deposit.
• Mineralisation domains were created using geological data in combination with a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t gold.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</td><td>• Length x width x depth
○ Maybelle 1,200m x 145m x 140m
○ Lucknow 160m x 120m x 140m
○ Anchor, Cable, Bollard, Highway Zone 2,200m x 750m x 180m
• Mineralisation is defined by a series of parallel BIF and quartz lodes that dip steeply to the west or east, each ranging from 2-10m wide that host the bulk of mineralisation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</td><td>• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (“OK”) was used to estimate block grades in up to three passes using Vulcan software.
• Hard boundaries were used for all estimations.
• During the estimation, ellipsoidal searches orientated along the approximate strike and dip of the mineralisation were used. The Y axis was orientated along strike, the X axis across strike in the plane of mineralisation, and the Z axis perpendicular to the plane of mineralisation.
• Composites were created at a length of 2 metres.
• Based on statistical analysis of the dataset it was decided that top cuts should be applied to the dataset. Each domain was analysed separately, and top cuts applied to the composite file prior to estimation.
• Blocks and subcells dimensions:
<table>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th><th>Subcell X</th><th>Subcell Y</th><th>Subcell Z</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cable</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bollard</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Highway Zone</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	<table><tr><td>Maybelle</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Lucknow</td><td>7</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table> • The block model extents have been extended to allow for a minimum of 50m in all directions past the extent of known mineralisation. • No estimation has been completed for other minerals or deleterious elements. • The model has been checked by comparing composite data with block model grades in swath plots (north/East/elevation) on each estimated domain. The block model visually and statistically reflects the input data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis with sampling and analysis having been conducted to avoid water content density issues. Currently there is no data on the natural moisture content and no in situ density determinations.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The mineral resource has been quoted using a lower cut-off grade of 0.9g/t • The 0.9 g/t lower cut off is in line with the assumption of extraction of material using Open pit mining methodology.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Mining will be through open pit mining and/or underground mining methods. 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity has been constructed in the region. The cut of grade used considers the cost of hauling and processing of mineralisation at locations
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Two generations of metallurgical testwork were completed by Phosphate Australia for a number for the deposits. Additional testwork would be required as part of a prefeasibility.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where*	• Phosphate Australia completed a mining proposal in 2014, lodged with and accepted by DMIRS. The mining proposal considered the character of waste rock and tailings, topsoil, soils and soil profiles, hydrology, climate, flora and fauna, social environment, land clearing, domestic and industrial waste products, hydrocarbon management, atmospheric pollution and noise, heritage, land use and community, rehabilitation and post mining land use. • It is considered that there are no significant environmental factors, which would prevent the eventual extraction of gold from resource. Environmental surveys and assessments will form a part of future pre-feasibility.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The densities of core samples were determined by the conventional wet-dry 'Archimedes' method. Density values were assessed based on rock type, deposit and regolith profile. Global density values for each of these parameters are tabulated in the announcement. • A review of Odyssey Gold density data collected prior to July 2022 was found to collected under inappropriate protocols and this has been excluded from use. Data collection subsequent to July 2022 has been reviewed and used and includes the use of an aluminium standard. The post July 2022 Odyssey Gold collected data (557 measurements) show strong correlation to density data collected by Phosphate Australia in 2012 (102 measurements). • The density used represent a precision greater than the underlying geological interpretation and number of samples however the framework is maintained to compile future data and resource estimation and are appropriate for the current classifications. • It is noted that density measurements for mafic rocks appears higher than seen in other Yilgarn mafic belts. The mafic/ultramafic stratigraphy contains a high proportion of thin BIF units. Only thick consistent BIF units are given the BIF density. High outliers within the mafic/ultramafic rock types have been removed from the average values applied.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The MRE has been classified as an Inferred and Indicated open pit resource based on the density and quality of drill data and geological/grade continuity. • The inferred portion of the MRE is defined by areas that have been drilled to roughly 80m by 40m, have more than one intercept per section and must have more continuity than two sections. The open pit portion of the resource sits within 180m or 120m (Maybelle and Lucknow) of the surface (within a feasible depth for open pit mining). All other material has been left as unclassified due to the lack of confidence associated with far spaced drilling, lack of continuity or being too deep to be considered for an open pit MRE. • The classifications are based on drill-hole and sample density, grade continuity and quality of data. • The Mineral Resource classification and results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposits and the current level of risk associated with the Project to date.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits have been previously completed on the current Mineral Resource Estimate. There are no previous JORC 2012 Resource estimates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• There is good confidence in the data quality, drilling methods and analytical results. The available geology and assay data correlate well, and the geological continuity has been demonstrated. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • No mining by Odyssey Gold has occurred at the Project. Records of historic production are incomplete. An assessment of the MRE within the assumed mined areas to the incomplete production records was completed. The comparison was within expectations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Bottle Dump

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Drillhole data was provided by Odyssey Gold as a comma delimited tables and Datamine format file. Snowden Optiro conducted basic validation checks on mineralisation coding, missing assays and excluded drillholes. • The total database comprises 684 holes drilled between 1980 and 2022 by a variety of companies and different drilling methods. The drilling within the Bottle Dump mineralisation zone includes 161 holes (6 DD, 13 RAB, 10 RCD and 132 RC). 127 drillholes were used in the estimation, covering 22,573metres. 21 RC and DH holes were excluded from the estimate, following Odyssey Gold's recommendation, and 13 RAB holes from the 1985 campaign were excluded due to lack of confidence in quality control information. • The drillhole coding was validated by Snowden Optiro.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• No sites visits were undertaken by the Competent Person for the estimation; however, the geological team for Odyssey Gold adequately described the geological processes used for the collection of geological and assay data.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Three files of wireframes were supplied by Odyssey; the first referred to mineralisation interpretation separated into 4 main lenses – BD1, BD_FW1, FW2 and FW3. Coded drillhole data was received from Odyssey and mineralisation codes were used as hard boundaries in estimation. • The second and third wireframes set were supplied to define the different bulk density domains within the model and consisted of lithological (representing 10 interpreted BIF lenses and 2 veins) and weathering zones (separated into laterite, oxide and fresh rock solids). The block model was flagged using those wireframes and related density values were assigned. • Four sets of Bottle Dump topography were supplied and used to flag the block model: wf_BD_Curr_Topo.dm; wf_BD_Org_Topo.dm; wf_Pit_BD_EOM_MGAtr.dm and wf_dump_bd.dm. The first file is the current topography surface, the second is the original topography surface before Bottle Bump was mined, the third is the historical pit surface used for block model flagging and depletion, and the final file is the waste dump wireframe. All surfaces were used to flag the model and assign density values.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Bottle Dump deposit is 550m by 6-20m in size, striking at 115° and plunging at -22° towards 115°. Mineralisation is defined by a series of parallel BIF lodes that dip steeply to the south, each ranging from 2-12m wide that host the bulk of mineralisation.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• A categorical indicator probability model was generated to define the regions of the Bottle Dump project where the presence of the high-grade mineralisation was probable, within two domains (BD1 and FW1). This probability estimation was conducted using a 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL block size resolution. A number of estimation iterations were completed and reviewed for sensitivity. The final estimation had a search ellipse set to the ranges of the indicator variograms. A maximum of five composites from a drillhole were permitted to participate in each block probability estimate. Multiple search passes were completed. • The probability estimate (of the indicators) that the block was above or below the 1.5 g/t Au threshold was estimated using ordinary Kriging into a block size of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL. After visual and statistical examination of the drillhole data against the probability estimates, a probability of 0.4 (40%) was selected to flag high-grade from low grade sub-domains. • The requirement to top-cut (cap) the grade data was tested for combinations of mineralisation domains using the global top cut analysis component in Snowden's Supervisor and identifying values at which the population distributions started to become discontinuous. Top cuts were applied to all domains (5g/t Au on low grade domains and 22g/t Au on high-grade domains). • Grade continuity was assessed for the two main mineralised domains using 1 m composite gold data. For a more representative number of samples, the complete database was used for variography, including RAB and RCD samples that were excluded from estimation. A normal scores transform was applied for continuity analysis. All experimental variograms were fitted with multi-structure spherical model parameters and nugget effects were modelled using the downhole variogram. The principal axis orientations selected for variogram modelling are similar for high-grade and low-grade domains. Directions of maximum continuity were chosen after carefully reviewing and matching the mineralisation orientation. • Kriging neighbourhood analysis is the process of optimising estimation parameters (block size, number of informing samples, search radius and discretisation), using the variogram model to provide a series of comparative metrics (KE-kriging efficiency, SR-slope of regression and NNW-number of negative weights). Snowden's Supervisor was used to complete the kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) • A block size of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL was selected. This is considered to be the most appropriate block size to match the average drill spacing while minimising conditional bias in the estimation. • A minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 24 samples were used. The KNA results also suggest that the estimate is not sensitive to the size of the search ellipse nor the levels of block discretisation and, consequently, the search ellipse was set to the ranges of the variogram for each domain, while the discretisation was set to 5 E by 5 N by 5 RL. • Grade estimation at Bottle Dump was completed using Ordinary Kriging of the 1 m composited and top cut samples within the four mineralised domains. The variable Au_ppm was estimated. Mineralised domains were treated as hard boundaries for estimation. • Grade estimation was undertaken on a parent cell size scale, thus all sub-cells within

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the same parent cell and domain received the grade estimate. • Model validation was carried out at three levels: ▪ Locally – visual comparison of drillholes and estimated model blocks on section, in plan and in three dimensions. ▪ Globally – whole-of-domain analyses which compare, per domain or group of domains, the volume weighted model grades and the top-cut and declustered sample grades. ▪ Regionally – swath plots were generated, which compare model slices and drillhole slices, per domain, along X, Y Z and oblique (045 and 135 bearings). • The top-cut composite, declustered mean and block model estimates were then compared. The difference between the naïve, block model and declustered grades was compared. • Software used: ▪ Snowden Supervisor v8.14 - geostatistics, variography, kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) and block model validation. • Datamine Studio RM –drillhole validation, compositing, block, modelling, grade estimation, classification and reporting.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis with sampling and analysis having been conducted to avoid water content density issues. Currently there is no data on the natural moisture content and no in situ density determinations.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been quoted using a lower cut off grade of 0.9 g/t Au, and above a RL of 335m. • The 0.9 g/t Au lower cut off is in line with the assumption of extraction of material using open pit mining methodology.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported assuming viable open pit mining methodologies.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• In 2015 Orway Mineral Consultants completed a review of testwork completed in 2012 Initial test work on the Bottle Dump deposit yielded variable extractions of 45-92.9%. Leach retention time, reagent doses and leach conditions were not reported for the first round of test. Follow up testwork on diamond core yielded results of 92.1%, 79%, 96.1 and 99% gold extraction. Leach conditions for the second round of testing was 48 hours leach time, 300ppm cyanide maintained at 200ppm and pH maintained at 10. No aeration with oxygen was applied. It was recommended that due to the high sulphide content that testwork with high oxygen levels and the addition of lead nitrate is tested to further increase the gold extraction. No gravity recovery was reported for Bottle Dump testwork. The deposit has been mined historically.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• It is considered that there are no significant environmental factors, which would prevent the eventual extraction of gold from the Bottle Dump deposit. Environmental surveys and assessments will form a part of future Pre-Feasibility.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• There have been 95 bulk density (BD) measurements collected from drill core in the Bottle Dump prospect. Odyssey Gold's calculations were obtained by taking core from measured depths, weighing it dry, with a high accuracy set of scales, then weighing it in a submerged basket on the same set of scales and recording both weights to 3 decimal places. Aluminium standards were weighed at the beginning and end of each day and the data input in the same method to test for inaccuracy and drift in results. Prior to May 2022, no standards were being measured, and the procedure was not being followed.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Bottle Dump mineralisation has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources using the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 (the JORC Code). • The default classification for the mineralisation is an Inferred Mineral Resource. Indicated Mineral Resources are defined by a contiguous zone where the nominal drillhole density is around 10 m by 10 m in section and 20 m by 20 m along strike. The down dip base of the Indicated Resource boundary has been moved up-dip where the informing drillholes at depth are wider spaced. The FW4 domain is an unclassified due to a small number of sample data used for interpretation. Two other small regions within interpreted domains are unclassified due to not containing any drillholes at depth and having unestimated blocks. • The classifications are based on drill-hole and sample density, geological and grade continuity and quality of data. • The Mineral Resource classification and results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposits and the current level of risk associated with the Project to date.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external audits have been conducted on the Mineral Resource estimate. • Snowden Optiro undertakes rigorous internal peer reviews during the compilation of the Mineral Resource model and reporting.
Discussion of relative	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach*	• There is good confidence in the data quality, drilling methods and analytical results. The available geology and assay data correlate well, and the geological continuity has been demonstrated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
accuracy/ confidence	*or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• With further drilling it is expected that there will be variances to the tonnage, grade, and metal of the deposit. The Competent Persons expect that these variances will not impact on the economic extraction of the deposit. • The assigned classification of Indicated and Inferred reflects the Competent Persons' assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate. • It is the Competent Persons' view that this Mineral Resource estimate is appropriate to the type of deposit and proposed mining style. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • No mining by Odyssey Gold has occurred at Bottle Dump, therefore reconciliation could not be conducted. Historic production records are incomplete covering only one year of two years production.