

Providing Access to Critical Mineral Resources

 **DYSSEY**
MARINE EXPLORATION

Corporate Update

August 2022

NASDAQ: OMEX

Forward Looking Information

Odyssey Marine Exploration believes the information set forth in this presentation may include "forward looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Act of 1934. Certain factors that could cause results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements are set forth in "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2022. The financial and operating projections as well as estimates of mining assets are based solely on the assumptions developed by Odyssey that it believes are reasonable based upon information available to Odyssey as of the date of this presentation. All projections and estimates are subject to material uncertainties and should not be viewed as a prediction or an assurance of actual future performance. The validity and accuracy of Odyssey's projections will depend upon unpredictable future events, many of which are beyond Odyssey's control and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that Odyssey's assumptions will prove true or that its projected results will be achieved.

Cautionary Note Regarding Disclosure of Mineral Properties

We are subject to the reporting requirements of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and as a result we report our mineral reserves and mineral resources according to Item 1300 of Regulation S-K ("Reg. S-K 1300"), as issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). In our public filings in the United States and in certain other announcements not filed with the SEC, we disclose proven and probable reserves and measured, indicated and inferred resources, each as defined in Reg. S-K 1300. The estimation of measured resources and indicated resources involve greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic feasibility than the estimation of proven and probable reserves, and therefore investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of measured or indicated resources will ever be converted into Reg. S-K 1300-compliant reserves. The estimation of inferred resources involves far greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic viability than the estimation of other categories of resources, and therefore it cannot be assumed that all or any part of inferred resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Therefore, investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of inferred resources exist, or that they can be mined legally or economically.



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Odyssey Marine Exploration (NASDAQ:OMEX) provides access to critically needed subsea mineral resources in an environmentally responsible way. We are developing a diverse portfolio of projects in various mineral sets and jurisdictions around the globe that can help the world transition to a greener economy, feed the growing population and provide vital materials for infrastructure.

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Q2 2022 Highlights

NAFTA Litigation: ExO Phosphate

- The final merits hearing took place on May 10, 2022, before the NAFTA Tribunal completing the NAFTA hearing held January 24-29, 2022.
- The NAFTA Tribunal heard directly from Odyssey, select experts, and witnesses.
- Odyssey's legal team also had the opportunity to cross-examine Mexico's witnesses.
- Once the hearing transcripts are finalized, the final questions from the Tribunal are answered by the parties, and closing arguments are filed, the evidentiary phase of the case will be closed, and the Tribunal can begin final deliberations.
- Odyssey cannot predict the length of these deliberations or when a ruling will be issued.
- While Odyssey cannot comment on the hearings, management remains extremely confident in the merits of Odyssey's case.

FUNDING: Direct Offering will Provide Capital Through NAFTA Litigation

- Completed \$16.1M registered direct offering, allowing the company to continue its deleveraging efforts and provide capital for Odyssey's through a NAFTA decision.
- Reduced debt by \$5 million.
- Proceeds from the financing will also be available to repay a portion of the indebtedness owed to Minera del Norte, S.A. de C.V.



Who is Odyssey?

- Global mineral exploration and development company ready to change the world by providing access to deep-ocean minerals.
- Established leader in deep-ocean exploration since 1997.
- Record-setting recoveries from shipwrecks up to 5,000 meters deep.
- Began conducting mineral exploration expeditions using core competencies in 2009.
- 30,000 square miles of seabed surveyed and mapped.
- 24,000 hours of deep-sea exploration experience.
- Proven experienced at all stages of deep-ocean mineral project development from resource validation, resource assessment, environmental impact studies, extraction programs, commercial program and licensing.

NASDAQ: OMEX



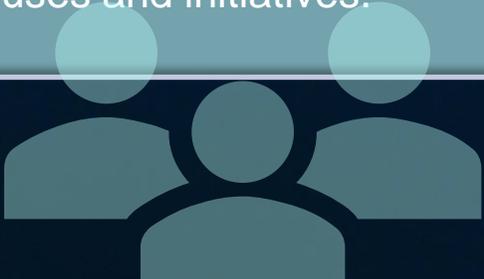
Responsible Seafloor Exploration

At Odyssey, ESG factors are integrated into our core values, business strategy and approach. This helps us maintain a social license to operate, identify and manage risks and opportunities, and create long-term value for our shareholders.

ENVIRONMENTAL

- World-class environmental science is a key component of the exploration phase.
 - Projects only move forward if science supports mineral resource(s) can be recovered in a sustainable, environmentally responsible way.
 - Deep-sea minerals can provide a cleaner solution for minerals required for the green energy transition vs traditional land sources.
- 

SOCIAL

- Positive record of HSE compliance and reporting offshore.
 - Low employee turnover.
 - Engage with local communities/host countries to provide project information, educational training, employment opportunities and capacity building programs.
 - Involved in multiple local and international ocean education causes and initiatives.
- 

GOVERNANCE

- Transparent and clear policies and practices in place to ensure integrity and accountability.
 - Compliance with SEC, NASDAQ and SOX requirements.
 - Board of Directors has targeted representation of gender and racial/ethnic diversity, in line with NASDAQ board diversity guidance.
- 

Why Are We Here?

The Odyssey Opportunity

Multi-faceted event-driven opportunity for investors as Odyssey solidifies one of the largest collections of deep-ocean mineral claims in the world.

Long-term investment thesis currently overshadowed by ongoing NAFTA litigation that could return between \$0 and \$2B with no recourse to core business.

Polymetallic Nodules

Odyssey is positioned to be a disruptive element in the EV and renewable energy markets via its investment in and development of polymetallic nodule projects in several EEZs including the Cook Islands. Collectively, these ocean resources could more than double the world's reserves of critical battery metals.

Phosphate

Odyssey is a leader in subsea phosphate exploration, as evidenced by the discovery and development of the ExO Phosphate Project. Recently signed MOU to become 75% JV partner in South America for similar phosphate project with growing demand for phosphate in the Americas.

Gold

Odyssey owns 85% of Lihir Subsea Gold with licenses adjacent to Newcrest's Lihir gold mine and processing facility, one of the largest terrestrial gold mines in the world. Subsea gold has the potential to be some of the lowest total cost gold on the planet, as terrestrial gold exploration and extraction costs grow.



The Global Challenge

The Race to Lower Emissions

195 countries and the EU have signed or acceded to the Paris Agreement (2015) with a goal of significantly lowering carbon emissions by the year 2050.

Electric Vehicles (EVs) are expected to make up over half of passenger vehicle sales by 2040¹.

Currently there is not enough metals in production to meet these goals

The IEA predicts the energy sector's overall needs for critical minerals could increase by as much as **six-fold by 2040** depending on how rapidly governments act to reduce emissions².

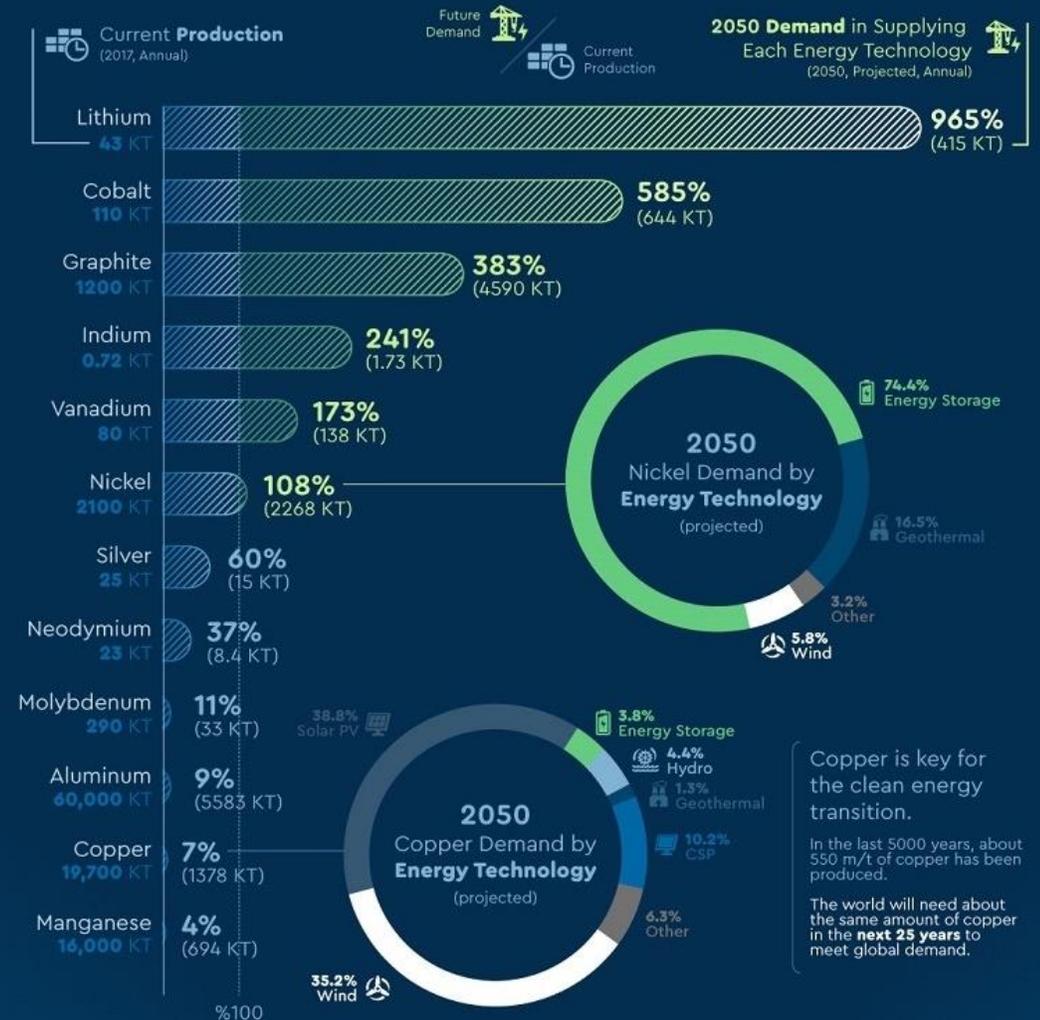
Source:

1. Bloomberg New Energy Finance, <https://about.bnef.com/blog/electric-vehicles-accelerate-54-new-car-sales-2040/>

2. International Energy Agency, The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transition, <https://www.iea.org/reports/the-role-of-critical-minerals-in-clean-energy-transitions>

Growing Demand

By 2050, low-carbon technologies will demand a higher percentage of the world's mineral production. To meet this demand, sustainable and reliable production will need to keep up.



Graphic Credit: Visual Capitalist, <https://www.visualcapitalist.com/climate-smart-mining-minerals-for-climate-action/>

Clean Energy

Metals for Renewables

Low-carbon technologies (including wind, solar and batteries) are metal intensive, driving-up demand for mineral resources that contain these critical metals.

Solar Cells

- Germanium (Ge): Used in the production of solar cells. In 2020, the U.S. was more than 50% reliant on foreign sources for germanium.
- Tellurium (Te): Used in cadmium-tellurium thin-film solar cells. In 2020, the U.S. relied on foreign sources for more than 95% of its tellurium.

Wind Turbines

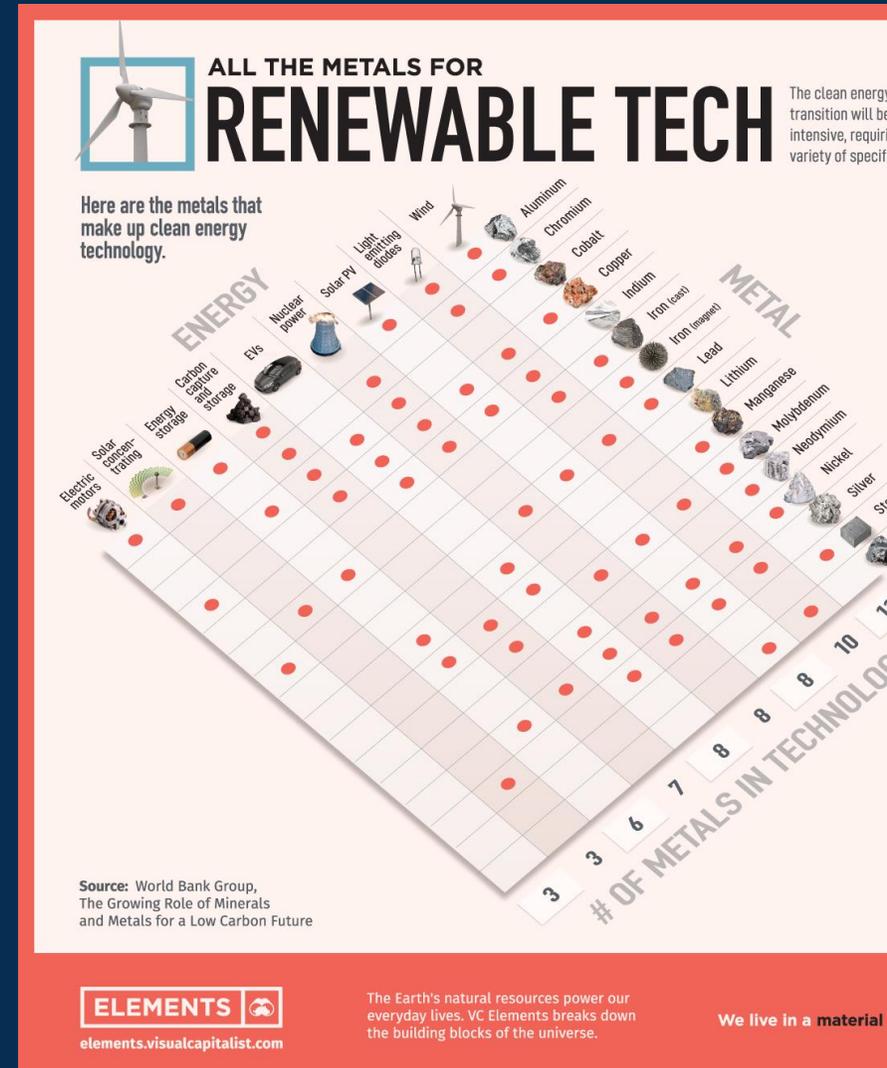
- Rare Earth Elements (REE): Used to produce some of the most powerful and efficient magnets on the planet. Rare earth elements also enable wind turbines to have smaller, lighter generators. In 2020, the U.S. was 100% reliant on foreign sources of rare earth elements.

Batteries

- Cobalt (Co): On a global basis, the leading use of cobalt is to produce rechargeable batteries. In 2020, the U.S. relied on foreign sources for 76% of the cobalt it consumed.
- Lithium (Li): Lithium is a common material used in batteries. In 2020, the U.S. was more than 50% reliant on foreign sources for lithium.
- Manganese (Mn): Manganese serves as an electrode in many lithium batteries. In 2020, the U.S. was 100% reliant on foreign sources for manganese.

Electrical Components

- Copper (Cu): Used in many electrical applications including wiring, machinery, and electronics. In 2020, the U.S. was 37% reliant on foreign sources for copper.
- Molybdenum (Mo): Used in steel alloys to increase strength, hardness, electrical conductivity and resistance to corrosion and wear. In 2020, the U.S. was more than 50% reliant on foreign sources for molybdenum.
- Thallium (Tl): Used by the electronics industry to produce photoelectric cells.



Critical Minerals to U.S. Economy

- U.S. net import reliance for the majority of the mineral commodities exceeds 50%, and in some cases (Mn, REE) is 100%.
- The current administration has taken several important actions to address the U.S. vulnerability of supply chain disruptions:
 - EO 14017: emphasizing the need to establish resilient, diverse and secure supply chains to ensure our economic prosperity and national security
 - President directed federal agencies take actions to facilitate domestic production of materials, build stockpiles of critical materials, and develop secure supply chains with reliable partners
 - Supply Chain Disruptions Task Force to address short-term Supply Chain Discontinuities
 - Invoked the Defense Production Act to promote domestic production of critical minerals and metals needed to power electric vehicles and advance U.S. clean energy goals

Listing of the mineral commodities found in nodules, the degree to which the U.S. relies on imports and import sources, and their primary uses.

Mineral Commodity	U.S. Net Import Reliance	Major Import Sources 2016-2019	Primary Uses
Minerals on the United States Department of Interior (DOI) List of 50 Critical Minerals			
Manganese (Mn)	100%	Gabon, 69%; South Africa, 17%; Mexico, 8%; Australia, 4%; and other, 2%	Steel and batteries and to reduce the octane level in gasoline.
Cobalt (Co)	76%	Norway, 20%; Canada, 14%; Japan, 13%; Finland, 10%; and other, 43%.	Magnets, batteries and superalloys used in jet engines and gas turbines.
Rare Earth Elements (REE)	100%	China, 80%; Estonia, 5%; Japan and Malaysia, 4% each; and other, 7%	Components in high technology devices, including smart phones, digital cameras, computer hard disks, computer monitors, and electronic displays.
Lithium (Li)	>50%	Argentina, 55%; Chile, 36%; China, 5%; Russia, 2%; and other, 2%	Rechargeable batteries for mobile phones, laptops, digital cameras and electric vehicles.
Germanium (Ge)	>50%	China, 58%; Belgium, 21%; Germany, 10%; Russia, 8%; and other, 3%	Fiber optics and night vision applications.
Tellurium (Te)	>95%	Canada, 57%; China, 21%; Germany, 17%, other 5%	Steelmaking and solar cells.
Titanium (Ti) (Sponge metal)	>50%	Japan, 90%; Kazakhstan, 7%; Ukraine, 2%; and other, 1%	High-performance alloys for jet engines, spacecraft, military equipment, and other high-tech products.
Zirconium (Zr)	<25%	South Africa, 55%; Senegal, 26%; Australia, 15%; Russia, 1%; and other, 3%	High-temperature ceramic industries.
Other Minerals Vital to the U.S. Economy			
Copper (Cu) (refined)	37%	Chile, 59%; Canada, 24%; Mexico, 11%; and other, 6%.	Electrical applications and electronics, transportation equipment, machinery
Molybdenum (Mo)	53%	Peru, 57%; Chile, 22%; Canada, 12%; Mexico, 8%; and other, 1%	Steel alloys to increase strength, hardness, electrical conductivity and resistance to corrosion and wear.
Nickel (Ni)	50%	Canada, 42%; Norway, 10%; Finland, 9%; Russia, 8%; and other, 31%	Stainless and alloy steels, nonferrous alloys and superalloys, and electroplating.
Thallium (Tl)	NA	Germany, 60%; China, 24%; Norway, 8%; and the United Kingdom, 8%	Electronics industry to produce photoelectric cells; also used in high-temperature superconductors used in filters for wireless communications.

The Challenge

Food Security

The world population will reach 9.7 billion people by 2050 - nearly two billion more than the current population¹.

70% more food will be needed to feed the population².

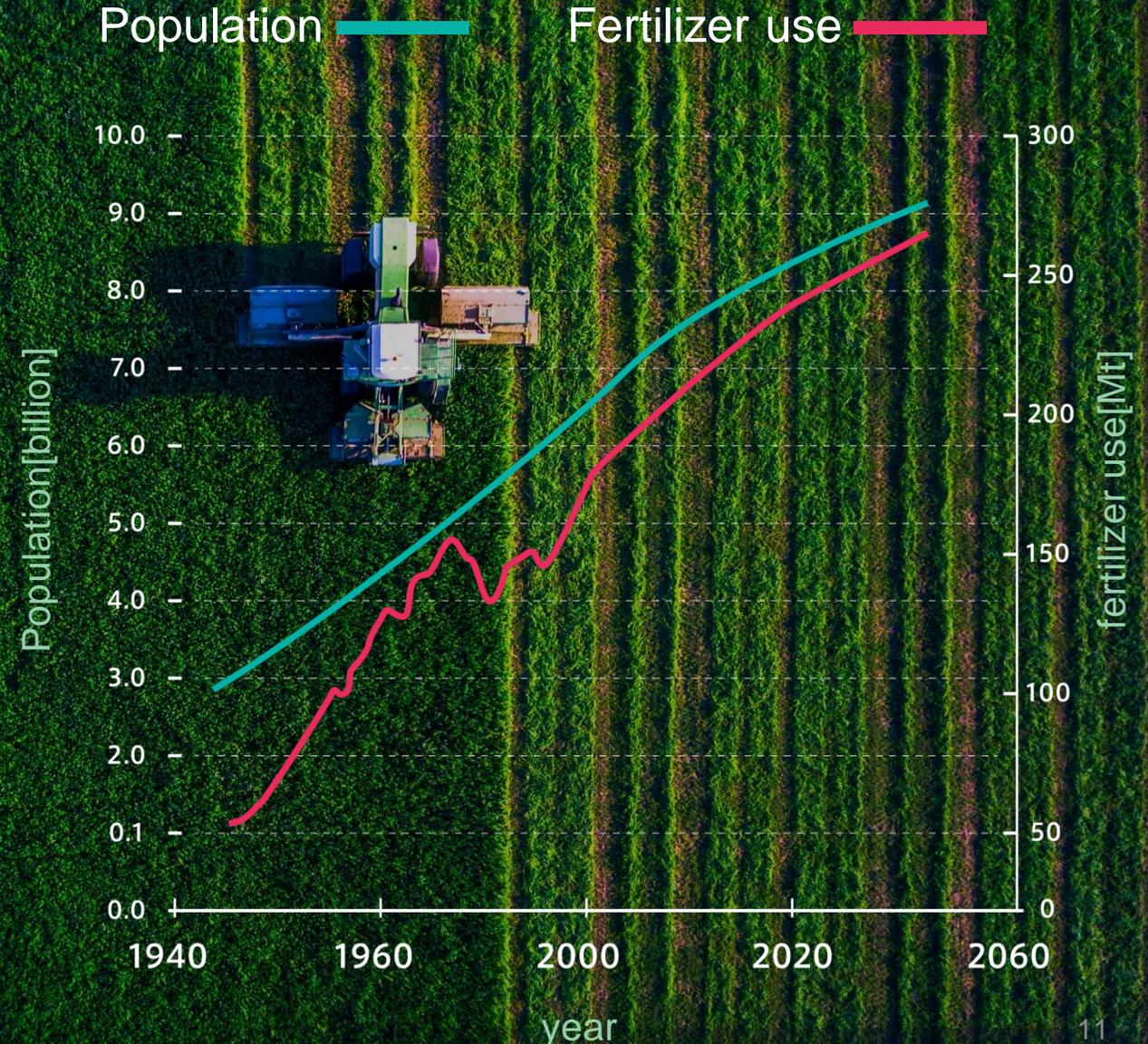
Fertilizer is required to increase crop yields.

- Phosphate is a globally strategic resource: a key, essential driver in fertilizer production.
- Current phosphate market dominated by OCP (Morocco), Russia and China.
- Phosphate prices reach decade highs based on higher demand from Brazil, China, India and U.S.

Sources

1. United Nations.
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/population/world-population-prospects-2019.html>
2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
<https://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/35571/icode/>

World population and Fertilizer use



Mineral and Geographic



EEZs of Sovereign Nations
(controlled by one country)

Gold

Phosphate
(Fertilizer)

Polymetallic
Nodules
(Battery Metals)

ISA Project Developers

"The Area" governed by the
UN International Seabed
Authority (167 member nations)

Solution

The Future is Deep

- Critical minerals currently being mined on land are available in the ocean.
- Ocean Minerals offer an ecologically and financially sound alternative to land-based mineral programs.



Ocean Minerals



Terrestrial Minerals

Percent of Earth's Surface	75%	25%
Target Minerals	Fe, Mn, Cu, Ni, Co, Au, REE, Ti, P	All
Prospecting Time	1-2 year	2-8 year
Exploration Costs	USD \$ 15-30M	USD \$10s of millions
Development Times	4-5 years from discovery	10+ years from discovery
Development Costs*	USD <\$500 million/project	Up to billions of dollars/project
CAPEX	Lower with ship-based extraction system that can be redeployed	Higher with permanent site-specific infrastructure
OPEX	Lower due to less overburden, more efficient shipping logistics, and the ability to increase productivity through cost/tonne or ship charter financing options	Higher
Overburden	Little overburden to be removed in most projects	Overburden costs generally exceed ore mining costs
Social/Community Impact	No community or indigenous population displacement – if close to a nearby island community, engagement and support provided	People displaced, operations consume freshwater, creates environmental issues surrounding mine
Ore Grades	Generally higher than terrestrial	Less than 20%, most less than 2%
Environmental Impact	Lower - The abyssal seafloor holds 300 to 1,500 times less life and stores 15 times less carbon than ecosystems on land. Limited biological impact and a manageable carbon footprint. No forested land, freshwater systems affected. Ongoing ocean dredging, aggregate and diamond mining widely accepted with known impacts and proven environmental impact mitigation practices	High. In addition to mine site, additional infrastructure to access

Odyssey's Diversified Mineral Portfolio

Geologically

Project Portfolio Includes

- Battery metals
- Phosphate
- Gold

Geographically

- Focus on projects in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of countries interested in utilizing their natural resources in the deep ocean.
- Work directly with host countries and within their laws and regulations.
- Avoid projects regulated by the UN-created International Seabed Authority (ISA) made up of 167 members + the EU (the area outside of EEZs).



Active Project

1. Cook Island-Nodules
2. Mexico-Phosphate
3. PNG - Gold



In Development

4. South America - Phosphate
5. Antigua & Barbuda-Nodules



Multiple Highly Prospective Targets Containing Polymetallic Nodules or Phosphate



What We Do

Value Creation

Increase value of mineral portfolio

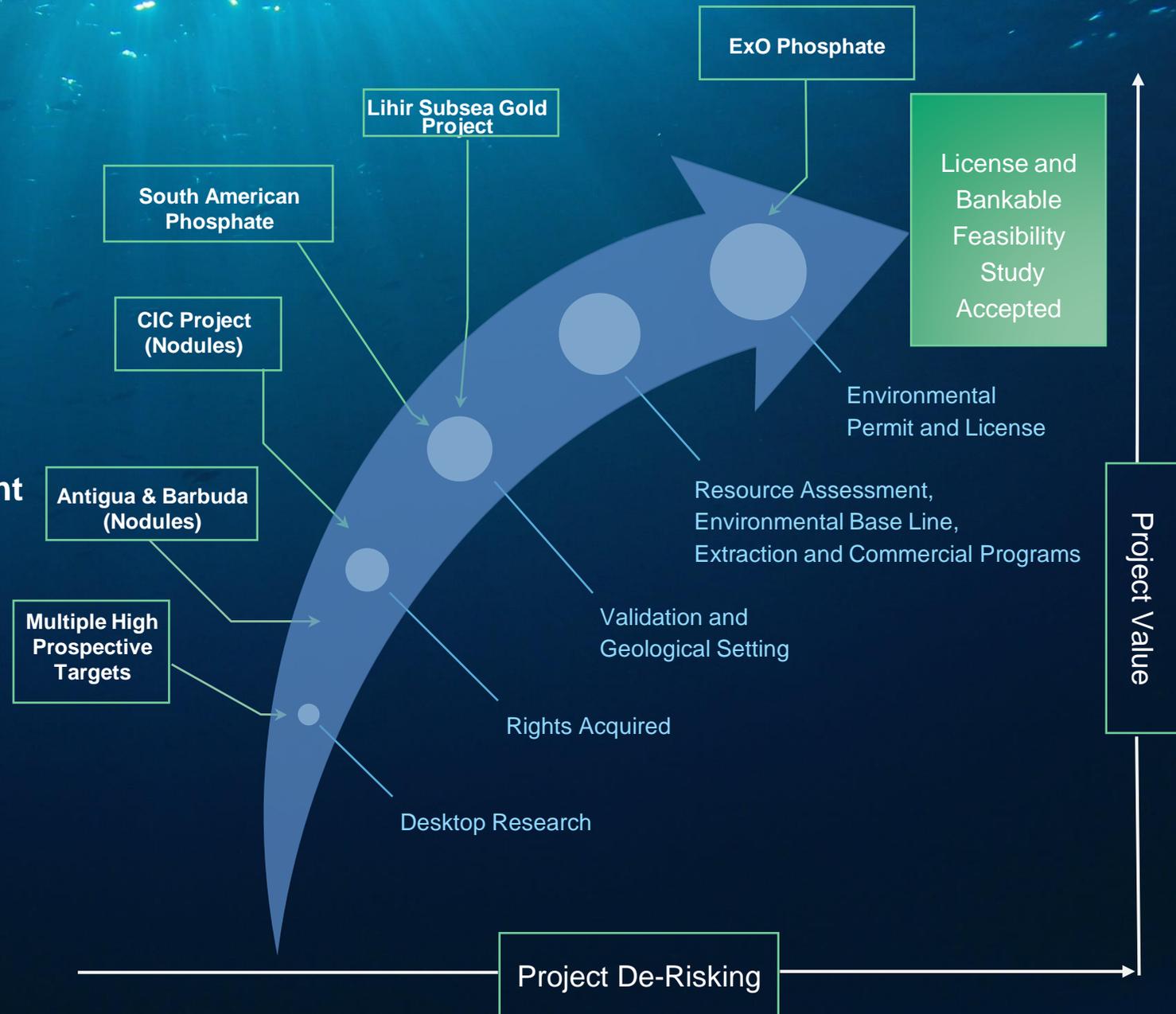
- Move projects through the development phases
- Develop new projects
- Increase/acquire equity in other projects

De-risk projects at every step of development

- Proprietary research, due diligence and analysis program eliminates projects with unacceptable risk prior to significant investment
- Development phases optimized to provide results-based decision points before continued investment

Monetize upon license issuance

- Extract and offload with strategic partners
- Sell outright to an operator
- Sell and retain minority equity stake/royalty



Mineral Composition

What are We Extracting from the Nodules?

Nodules are enriched in metals on a percent of weight basis. Total Kgs of metals per nodule tonne can be estimated as shown below*.

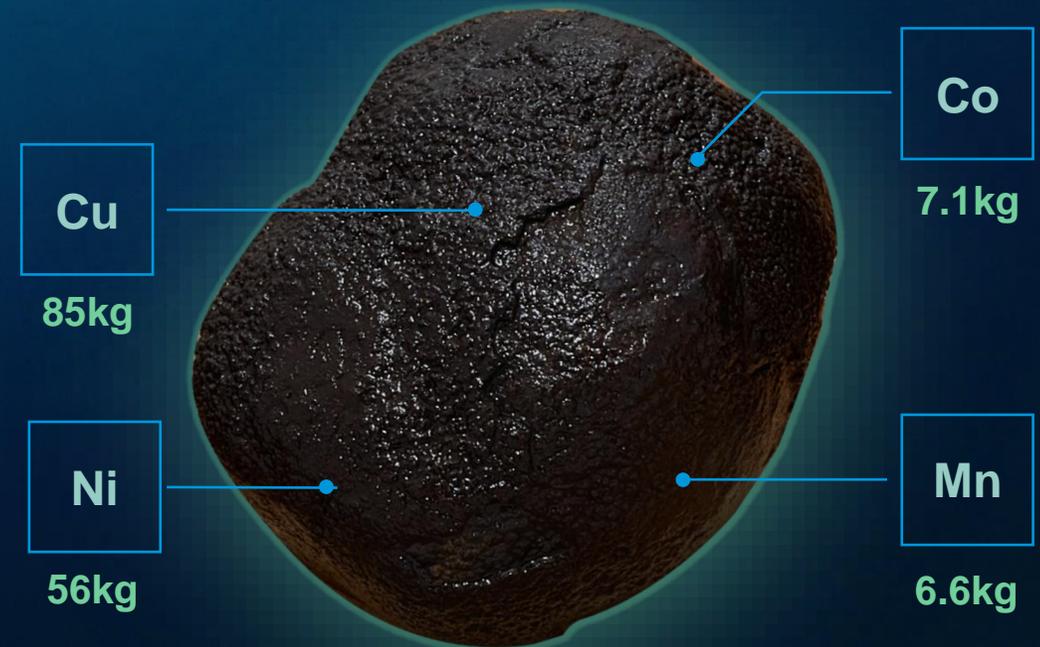
Mineral	Symbol	Composition	Kgs per tonne of nodules
			1,000
Cobalt	(Co)	~0.5%	5
Nickel	(Ni)	<0.3%	3
Copper	(Cu)	<0.3%	3
Manganese	(Mn)	~16%	160
Iron	(Fe)	~26%	260
Rare Earth Elements	(REE)	~0.15%	2

* Dry *in situ* estimate as processing efficiency is not considered.

Polymetallic Nodules

High Demand for Minerals

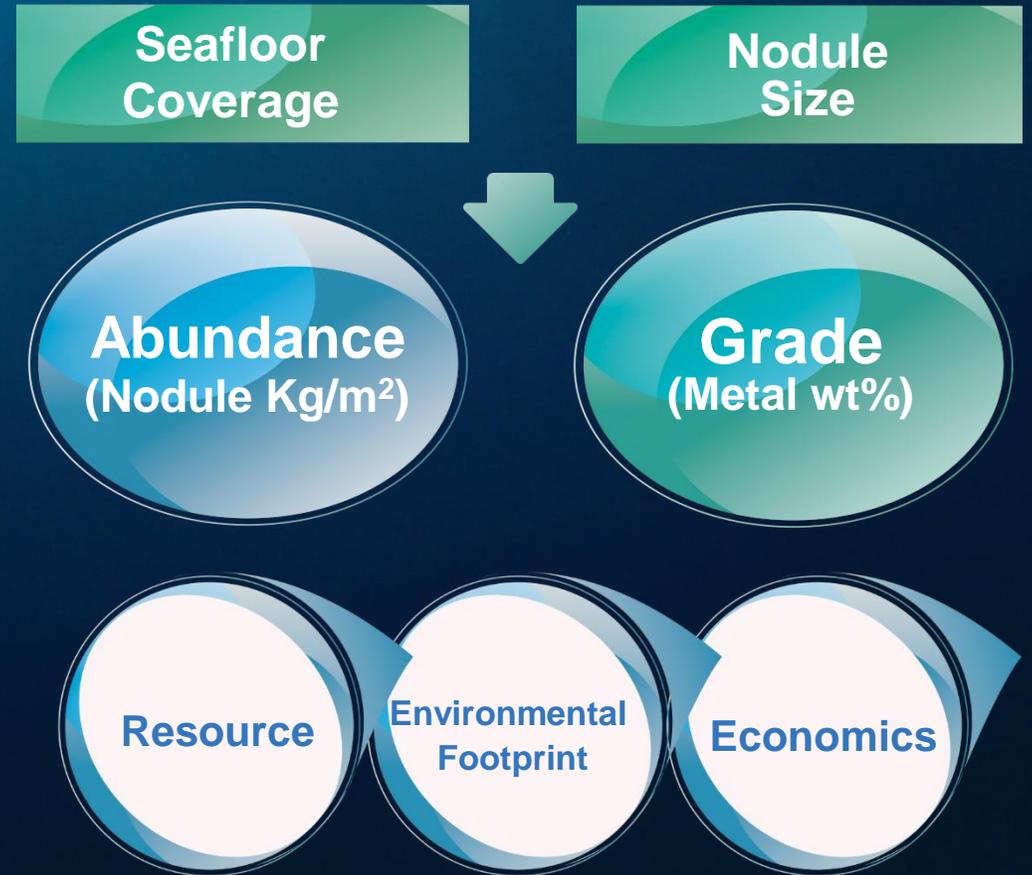
- 75kWh battery with NMC811 cathode chemistry + copper wire harness
- Sample metal requirements for a single passenger EV (electric vehicles)



Sampling

Historical sampling can provide a much higher degree of confidence in geological setting and abundance of material.

- Single cruise will materially increase geological confidence.
- Unlike terrestrial mines, where grade can vary by a couple feet, there is little to no variation in nodules in the same region.
- Results provide accurate estimates on mineral resources.



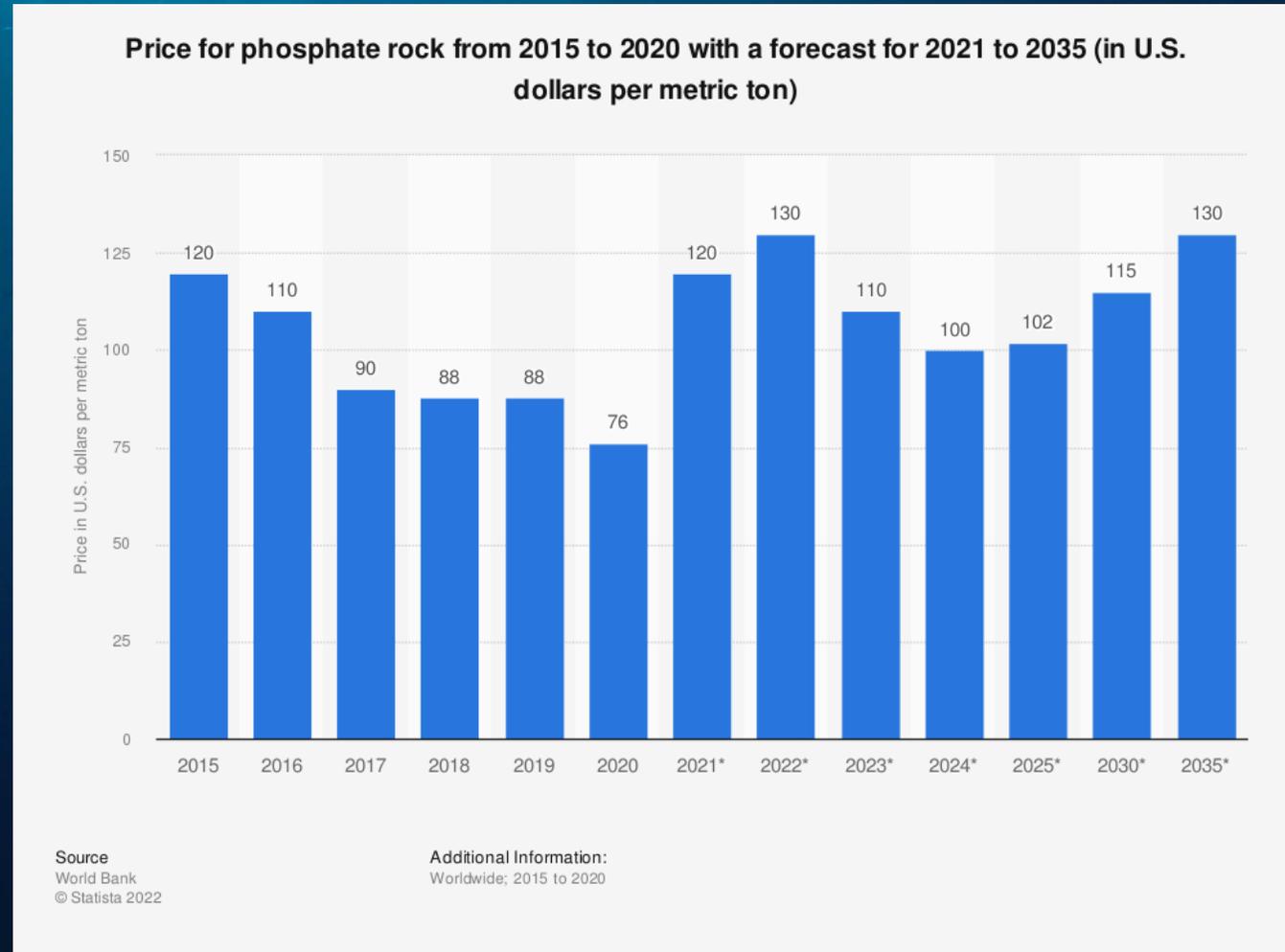
Why are We Focused on Phosphorite Deposits?

Phosphorite deposits are mineral occurrences which are recovered primarily because they are rich in phosphate material.

All living cells require phosphate as it is a component of the cell wall and DNA.

Phosphate cannot be manufactured and there is no synthetic substitute to replace it.

Dredging of phosphate sands from subsea phosphorite deposits offers an opportunity to correct trade imbalances that presently exists in its phosphate sector.



Our Leadership Team

Executive Committee



Mark Gordon
CEO & Chairman

- Seasoned entrepreneur; 35 years building and leading companies
- 15+ years at Odyssey
- Orchestrated Odyssey pivot to minerals
- Board member at Marine Applied Research and Exploration (MARE)



John Longley
President & COO

- Vast experience in business logistics and marketing
- 25+ years in business development
- 15+ years at Odyssey
- Leads project operations including global research and marine operations



Chris Jones
CFO

- Investment strategy professional
- 20+ years leading International business development, finance, sell-side and buy-side investment banking, IR and operational finance



Laura Barton
CBO, Secretary & Director

- Extensive strategic planning, corporate governance, business analysis, management, branding, communications and content development experience
- 20+ years at Odyssey, leads business operations



Susan Fennesey
General Counsel

- 20+ years of experience
- Previously EVP, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary at Mesabi Metallics Company
- Juris Doctor degree from Syracuse University College of Law

Project Advisors

Dr. Rahul Sharma – Chief Science Advisor



- Former Chief Scientist from the CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography
- 40 years in the field of exploration and exploitation of deep-sea minerals.
- Master's degree in Geology and a doctorate in Marine Science.
- Led multi-disciplinary group on Environmental studies for marine mining.
- Edited three special issues of journals, published 38 scientific papers, authored 27 articles and 41 technical reports, and presented more than 60 papers at national and international conferences.
- Invited speaker and consultant for the International Seabed Authority, Jamaica.
- Contributed to the “World Ocean Assessment report I” of the United Nations
- Contributed a chapter on “Potential impacts of deep-sea mining on marine ecosystem” for the Oxford Encyclopedia for environmental science.
- Involved in several activities relating to science communication and outreach, as well as training programs for international participants, professionals and students.

Dr. Charles Morgan



- Former President of the International Marine Minerals Society
- 20+ years Environmental Planner
- Permitting and EIAs for renewable energy projects

Tom Albanese



- 40 years in mining industry.
- Former CEO of Vedanta Resources plc and Rio Tinto - two of the world's leading mining companies

Dr. Mark Luther



- Associate Professor of Physical Oceanography, University of South Florida, College of Marine Science
- Director of the Ocean Monitoring and Prediction Lab at USF

Subsea Mineral Advisory Board



Dr. James Hein

- 48 years experience as a marine geologist
- Senior Scientist at USGS
- Former President International Marine Minerals Society
- Scientific advisor to International Seabed Authority



Craig Bryson

- 30 years experience Mining Engineer
- CEO of Subsea Minerals Ltd responsible for enforcing legislation and company SHE standards



Michael Wright

- 20 years experience in environmental and social permitting studies, environmental management, auditing, due diligence and project management

Network and Resources





ExO Phosphate
- Baja California Sur, Mexico -

North American Phosphate

Phosphate



ExO Phosphate Project

The ExO Phosphate Resource is one of the most significant deposits of phosphate sands in the world.

Strategic resource: Currently China and Morocco are the top two phosphate producers while US resources are declining.

This project is designed to produce up to 2.8 million tonnes of phosphate rock each year based on the current projections set in the project's Environmental Impact Assessment and can be scaled up in phases.

The current NI 43-101 compliant resource assessment from QP (independent professional)

- 588.3 million tonnes of phosphate ore (with significant additional upside potential from large concession areas not yet tested). Average *in situ* ore grade P_2O_5 of 18.1%, a high ore grade that has been demonstrated to beneficiate well into a commercial rock product.
- Overburden averaging only 1.14 meters (range 0 – 2 meters) contributing to efficient extraction economics.

Resource Phosphorite Deposit

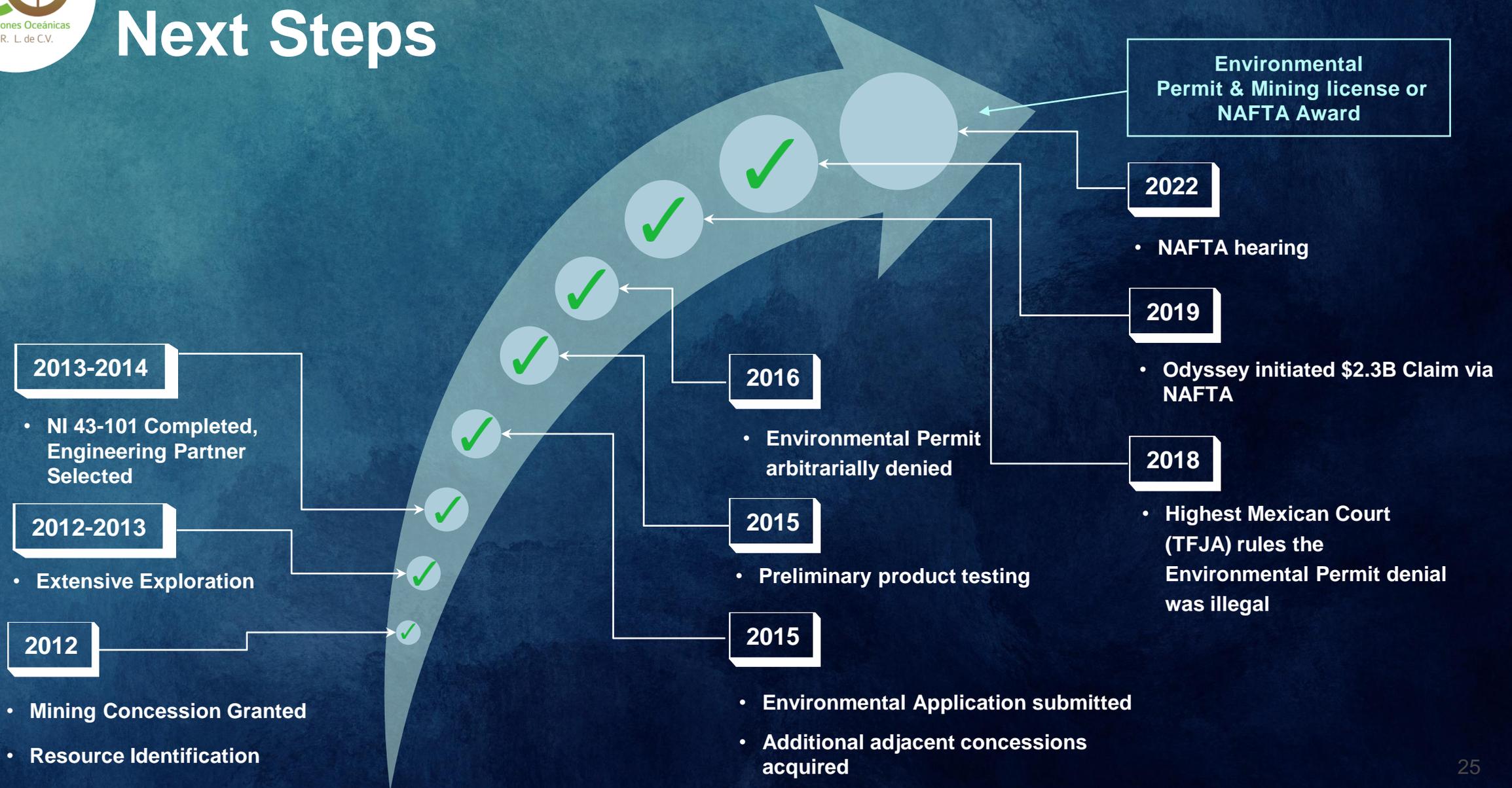
Ownership Odyssey currently owns 56% with an option to increase ownership to 65% through conversion of debt.

Status Awaiting Environmental Permit Approval or NAFTA resolution





ExO Project Next Steps





ExO Project

Three Paths to Success

NAFTA Action - 2022	TFJA Case	Settlement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearings held in Q1 & Q 2 2022, awaiting closure of evidentiary phase. • \$2B+ Claim • Strong and compelling case on merits and claim value. • \$23M in non-recourse legal funding secured (litigation funders conducted exhaustive due diligence). • International Arbitration: will not be affected by Mexican politics. • Arguments, witness and expert statements filed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexican Federal Court • Case currently in lower court awaiting final expert statement. • Case will then move to the same high court that ruled unanimously for ExO in March 2018. • March 2018 unanimous ruling found SEMARNAT had denied the permit in violation of Mexican law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico issues environmental permit and compensation is provided to Odyssey. • Litigation funding converts to 50% IRR Note. • Odyssey has three options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move to production with standard dredging technology • Partner with an operator (ongoing revenue stream) • Monetize asset



CIC Polymetallic Nodule Exploration Project **- Cook Islands -**

Potential World-Class Battery Metal Source

Polymetallic Nodules



Cook Islands Nodule Project

Polymetallic Nodules

- CIC Limited (CIC) holds an exploration license covering approximately 211,000 km² within the Cook Islands' EEZ. This grants CIC the exclusive right to apply for harvesting license in that area.
- Estimates based on 15 previous research cruises are that 7 million tonnes of cobalt are contained in the nodules in CIC's exploration license area which is equal to known worldwide terrestrial cobalt reserves.
- Commercially viable recovery of Mn, Fe, Cu, Ni, Ti, and REE is anticipated as well.
- Odyssey and Royal Boskalis Westminster N.V. (AMS: BOKA) are marine operating partners and part of the CIC Consortium.
- CIC has committed financing (up to US \$44M), projected to cover exploration costs through 2026.
- Offshore exploration commenced in June 2022.
- Boskalis has developed a harvesting system design that will significantly minimize environmental impact while relying on proven engineering for nodule collection and extraction, minimizing the risk of down time.

Resource

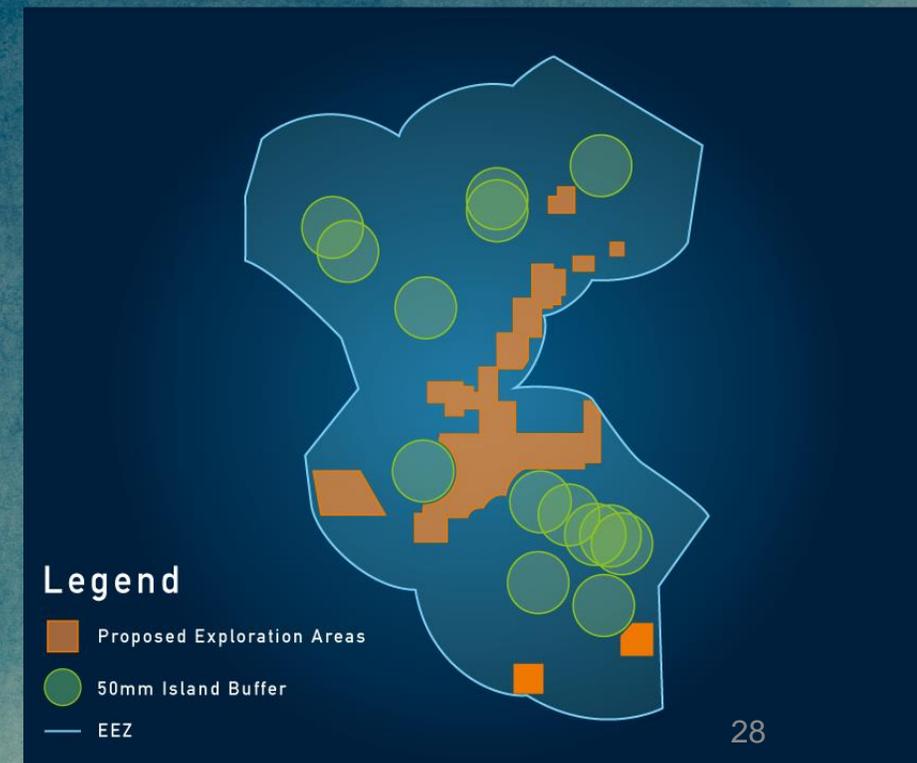
Polymetallic Nodules

Ownership

Odyssey holds a 16% stake in CIC, with opportunities to increase its stake

Status

Exploration commenced in June 2022 under a 5-year Exploration License





Cook Islands Nodule Project Next Steps

Polymetallic Nodules

Phase 1 Deliverables

1. 300-500 kgs nodule samples – confirm estimates from 15 research cruises by Japan, Germany, Norway and Scripps.
2. Seafloor samples for baseline environmental studies.

Phase 2 Deliverables

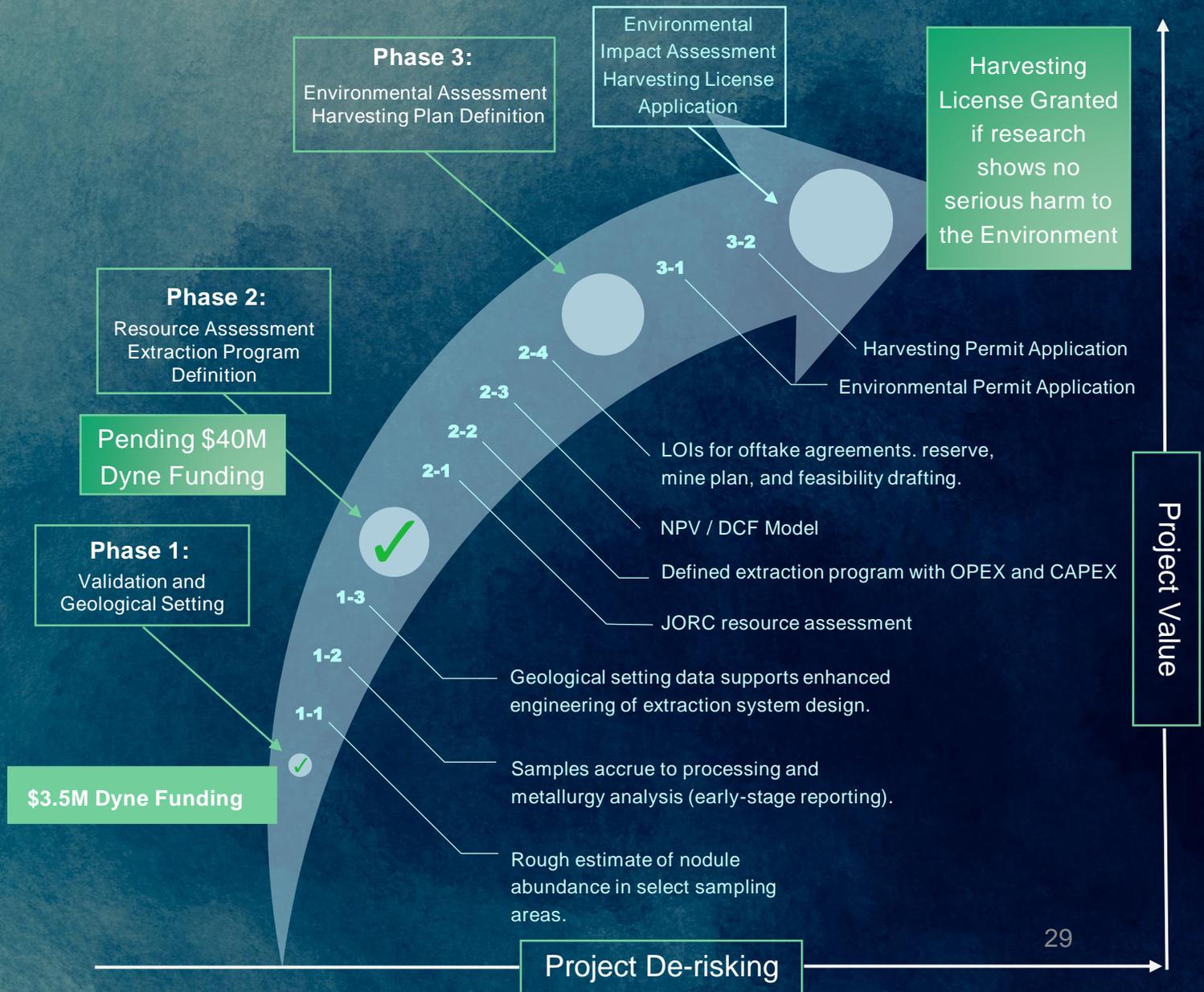
1. Full Bathymetric Survey of all CBGs (License area).
2. 5-10 Tonnes Bulk Samples.
3. 300 Box Core samples for resource assessment and environmental data baseline collection.

- Geotechnical Data for extraction partner (Boskalis)

4. Additional Environmental Sampling.
5. Video/Camera Stills Transects.

Phase 3 Deliverables

1. Detailed and long-term environmental studies / modeling.
2. Environmental mitigation measure development.
3. Harvesting plan modeling / statistics.





Cook Islands Nodule Project

Partners

CIC Consortium

Greg Stemm (SeaRock Resources LLC)

Co-founder of Odyssey Marine Exploration, past President of International Marine Minerals Society. Mr. Stemm brings 35+ years of leadership successfully pioneering deep-ocean exploration projects.

Tom Albanese (20,000 Leagues, LLC)

Former CEO of Rio Tinto and Vedanta with vast experience managing world leading mining and natural resource companies.

Mark Justh (Cobalt Capital Partners, LLC)

Former Managing Director of J.P. Morgan, Hong Kong with extensive international investment banking experience.

Marine Operating Partners

Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. (NASDAQ: OMEX)

World leader in deep-ocean exploration utilizing innovative methods and state-of-the-art technology to discover and evaluate deep-ocean resources for over 25 years.

Royal Boskalis Westminster N.V. (AMD: BOKA)

A global leader in ocean mineral extraction, dredging and marine engineering.

Capital Partner

DYNE Capital, LLC

A merchant bank formed by a number of family office and financial services professionals to allocate private capital to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States on “Clean Path” initiatives encouraging stronger ties between member countries and reduce security concerns of essential assets for our governments



Cook Islands Nodule Project

Royal Boskalis Westminster N.V.

Polymetallic Nodules

- Boskalis is a leading global maritime services company operating in the market segments: Dredging, Offshore Energy, Inland infra, Towage & Salvage services.
- Core Environmental Philosophy: Build *with* Nature:
 - Develop infrastructure and at the same time *use* and *create* opportunities for nature and society.
- Boskalis is active in projects in the energy, ports and infra markets.
- Involved with mining projects since 1980s.
- 10,700 employees and close to 1000 vessels.
- Active in 90 countries across 6 continents.
- Listed on Euronext - Amsterdam





OMEX Phosphate JV

-South America-

South American Phosphate Resource

Phosphate



South American Phosphate

- Capitalizes on our extensive subsea phosphate capabilities.
- South Atlantic continental shelf phosphorites similar to the ExO Mexico site's water depth and features geologic settings viable for extraction.
- Based on past phosphate project work and existing exploration rights, project can move from exploration to extraction quickly.
- Blue Sea Minerals has existing team experienced in research surveys on similar projects.
- Combining Blue Sea Minerals' local knowledge and expertise with Odyssey's extensive knowledge in phosphate validation, quantification and project development provides a compelling opportunity.

Resource

Phosphorite

Status

MOU signed in Feb 2022 to form a JV with Blue Sea Minerals, which holds exploration rights to 380 km² of seafloor. Odyssey will own 75% of the JV.





South American Phosphate Project

Next Steps

Phosphate

Phase 1 Deliverables

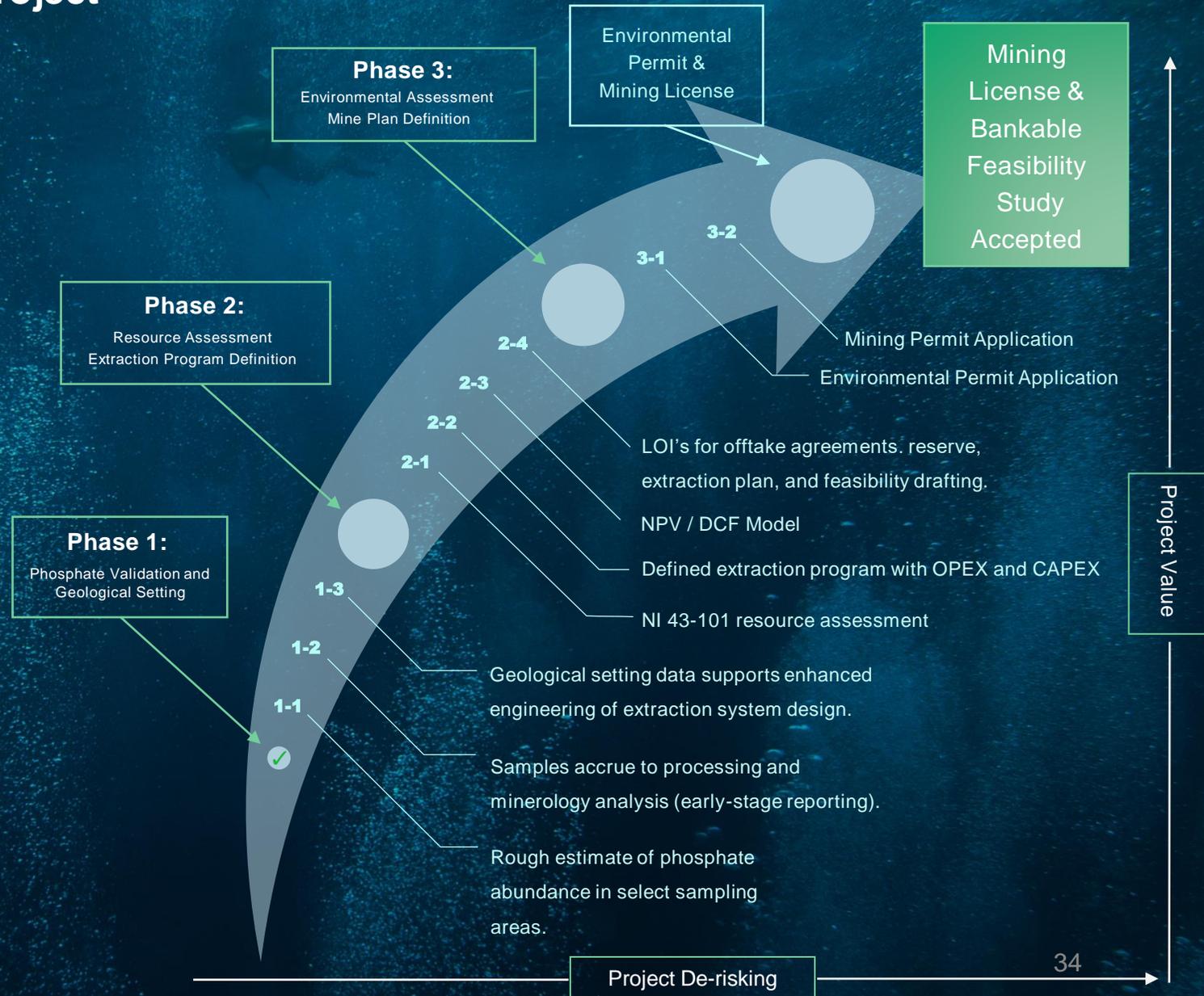
1. Bathymetric and sub-bottom profile of exploration area cluster.
2. Box core and vibracore geological samples.

Phase 2 Deliverables

1. Extensive coring and environmental survey.
2. Assay and resource assessment.

Phase 3 Deliverables

1. Detailed and long-term environmental studies / modeling.
2. Environmental mitigation measure development.
3. Mine plan modeling / geo-statistics.





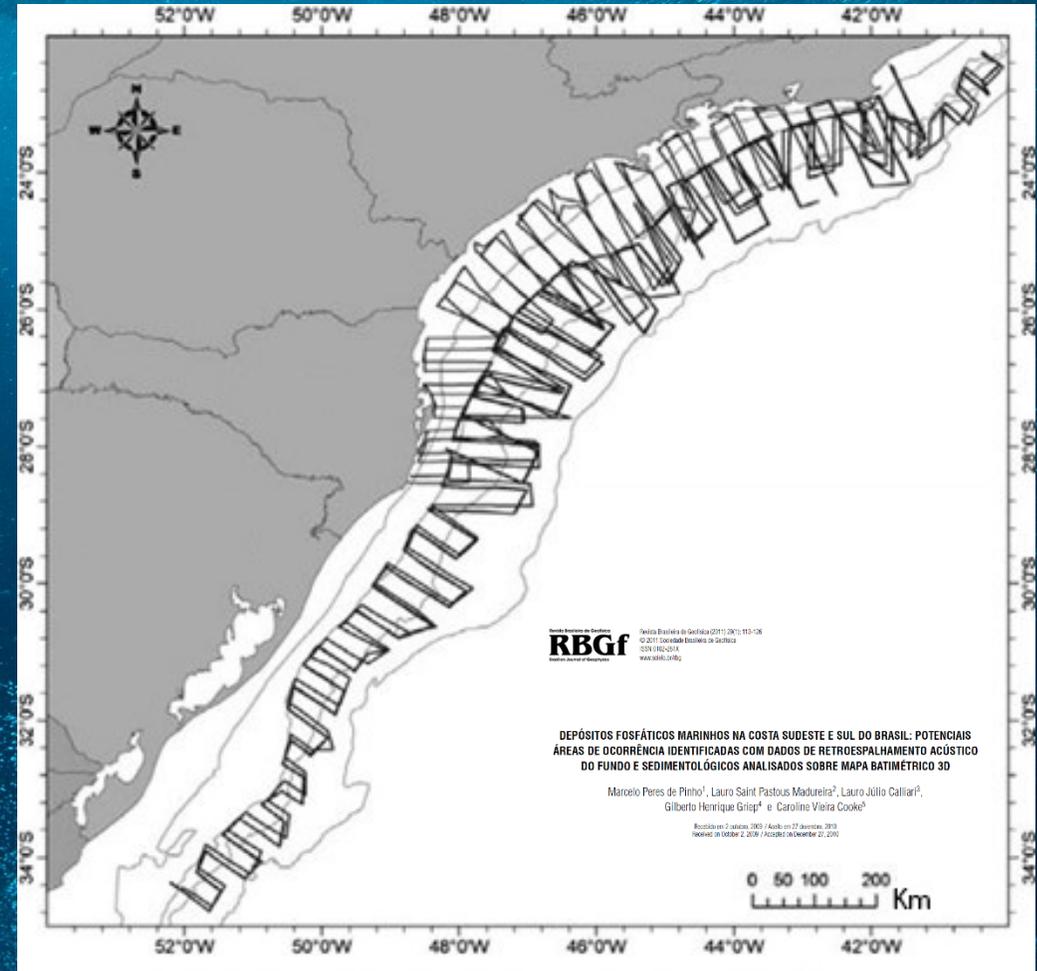
South American Phosphate Project

Previous Phosphorite Research

Third-party scientific studies

- Geophysics
 - 14,596 NM of collected data over the continental shelf, slope and adjacent oceanic regions.
 - Creation of a bathymetric grid and 3D representation of the seabed.
 - Highlighted areas prospective for phosphorite exploration.
- Samples
 - Various sample efforts confirm phosphorites exist in the EEZ.
 - Includes samples from 100 – 500 m water depth generally proximal to the exploration license areas
 - Samples include phosphorite nodules with 15 - 16% P_2O_5 .

Marine phosphate deposits on the southeast and south coast : potential areas of occurrence identified with acoustic backscatter and sedimentological data analyzed using a 3D bathymetric map





South American Phosphate Project

Recent Research Carried Out by a South American Government

- Research was conducted by CPRM (Geological Survey) onboard vessel *Vital de Oliveira* from January 28 - March 19, 2020.
- Collected samples, geological and bathymetric data along the Continental Shelf in the same region as the exploration license areas, as well as on the Bromley Plateau.
- JV partner and Odyssey contacts have been working with and communicating with South American universities and CPRM.



Photo Credits: CPRM



Lihir Subsea Gold
- Lihir, Papua New Guinea -

Adjacent to Large Terrestrial Gold Mine & Processing

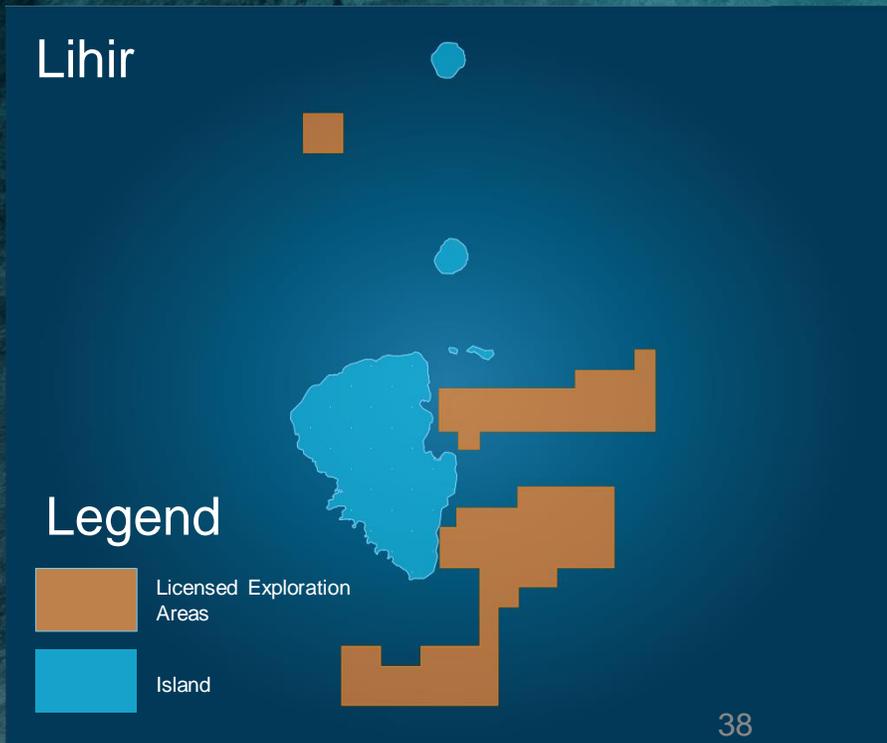
Gold



Lihir Subsea Gold Project

- License area adjacent to Lihir Island, PNG where one of the world’s largest known terrestrial gold deposits is currently being mined and processed by Newcrest Mining.
- At least five prospective exploration targets in two different mineralization types: hydrothermal-related and modern placer gold.
- One defined target area in the Lihir Subsea Gold Project concession was sampled with an average result of 14 g/t gold with bonanza grades exceeding 200 g/t in several individual samples (current nearby terrestrial gold mine grade from 2 to 4 g/t.).
- Water depths 500 – 2,000 meters
- Mineralization is expected to include endowments of gold, silver, antimony, zinc, lead, mercury, and copper, with gold anticipated as the dominant metal of interest.
- Project supported by an established business network of in-country environmental, geological, government relations/legal, and logistics experts.
- Exploration rights are secured with a clear path to a mining license.

Resource	Gold Deposit
Ownership	Odyssey Marine Exploration owns 85.6%
Status	Exploration license in place. Mapping and exploration commenced January 2022.



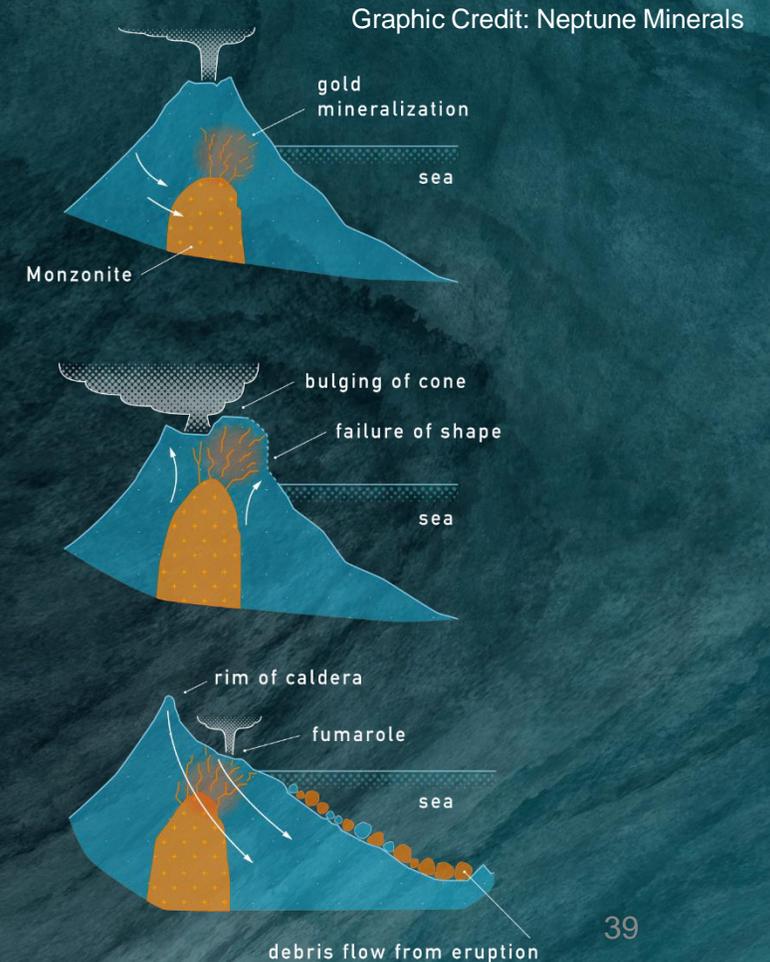


How Debris Flow Affects Surrounding Area

Geology Map of Lihir Island



Geological interpretation demonstrating how the Luise Volcano's slope failure may have resulted in part of the Ladolam gold deposit flowing to the adjacent debris field offshore.



Interpreted from Illustration by Müller, Herzog, Scholten & Hunt



Lihir Subsea Gold Project Next Steps

Gold

Phase 1 Deliverables

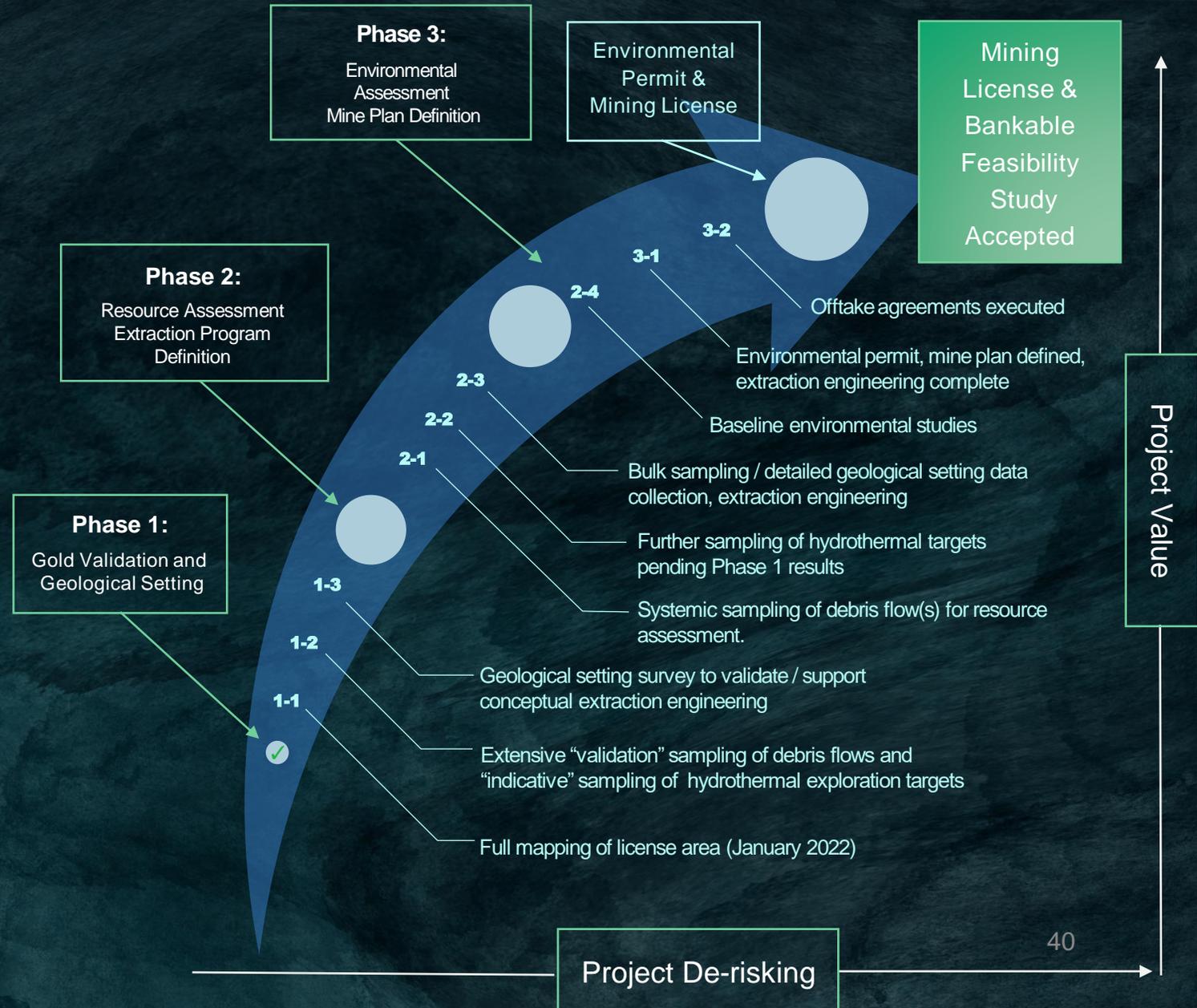
1. Full mapping of license area (completed January 2022)
2. Extensive “validation” sampling of debris flows and “indicative” sampling of hydrothermal exploration targets.
3. Geological setting survey to validate / support conceptual extraction engineering.

Phase 2 Deliverables

1. Systemic sampling of debris flow(s) for resource assessment.
2. Further sampling of hydrothermal targets pending Phase 1 results.
3. Bulk sampling / detailed geological setting data collection, extraction engineering.
4. Baseline environmental studies.
5. Assay and resource assessment.

Phase 3 Deliverables

1. Environmental permit, mine plan defined, extraction engineering complete.
2. Offtake agreements executed.





The Future is Deep...

- Governments and tech manufactures are looking to secure new supply sources of critical minerals to address carbon reduction goals and food security issues.
- Ocean mineral exploration is an environmentally and socially responsible source to obtain critical minerals.
- Odyssey is a global mineral exploration and development company ready to change the world by providing access to deep-ocean mineral resources.
- The company focuses on discovering and developing projects that could supply substantial sources of battery metals (polymetallic nodules) and aid fertilizer production (phosphorite deposits).

And Odyssey Has the Expertise and Experience to Get There

Investor Contact: IR@OdysseyMarine.com

