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Drilling Highlights Cable–Bollard Growth Potential

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to report results from the remaining 60 reverse circulation ("RC") holes of Odyssey's recently completed 20,000m infill drilling program at the Tuckanarra Gold Project.

The results reinforce the scale and continuity of the Cable–Bollard mineralised system, where multiple parallel gold lodes extend over approximately 1.8km from Cable through Bollard to Highway. The results will now be incorporated into an updated Mineral Resource Estimate and mining studies.

Encouraging preliminary metallurgical testwork has also been completed on fresh rock samples from Cable Bollard Highway as part of Odyssey's ongoing studies.

Highlights

- A new high-grade lode north of Cable provides an additional follow-up target outside the current Mineral Resource:
  - **4m** @ **22.9g/t Au** from 45m along with **8m** @ **1.5g/t Au** from 1m (CBRC0477).
- Cable West Hangingwall lode continues to emerge as a significant near-mine growth opportunity with at least 800m of strike. New results include:
  - **5m** @ **8.6g/t Au** from 96m (CBRC0494); and
  - **13m** @ **2.6g/t Au** from 61m including **2m** @ **8.2g/t Au** (CBRC0493).

  The new Cable West results occur adjacent to recently reported results including **5m** @ **16.1g/t Au** from 30m and **9m** @ **6.8g/t Au** from 99m (CBRC0451 drilled 20m south) and align with previously reported results 130m along strike to the north, including **7m** @ **4.6g/t Au** from 60m (CBRC0309).
- Drilling between the Cable and Bollard resource areas continues to demonstrate mineralisation within a 400m-long area of strike beyond the current Stage 1 Scoping Study pit, including:
  - **2m** @ **29.7g/t Au** from 65m, including **1m** @ **55.4g/t Au** (CBRC0455);
  - **9m** @ **2.1g/t Au** from 49m (CBRC0500);
  - **9m** @ **1.2 g/t Au** from 0m in laterite and **8m** @ **1.3g/t** Au from 92m (CBRC0498); and
  - **8m** @ **1.2g/t Au** from 3m in laterite (CBRC0501).
- At Bollard, three holes have demonstrated substantially better continuity of mineralisation between the planned Bollard and Highway Pits. Results include:
  - **7m** @ **2.0g/t Au** from 38m and **15m** @ **2.2g/t Au** from 48m (CBRC0460);

+61 (0)8 9322 6322
info@odysseygold.com.au
Level 9, 28 The Esplanade,
Perth WA 6000
odysseygold.com.au
ABN 73 116 151 636

- **6m** @ **1.8g/t Au** from 67m and **7m** @ **1.1 g/t Au** from 79m (CBRC0461); and
- **6m** @ **1.5g/t** Au from 104m and **3m** @ **2.3g/t Au** from 113m (CBRC0462).

- The broader Cable West–Bollard West corridor remains sparsely drilled. Multiple prospective lode positions occur over an approximately 1,100m corridor immediately adjacent to the planned development area, providing a pipeline of targets for further resource growth.
- Encouraging preliminary metallurgical testwork has been completed on fresh rock samples from Cable-Bollard-Highway with recoveries up to 99% in vein samples, 97.1% in mixed sulphide vein samples, and 86.6% in high sulphide samples at 106 micron grind size after 48 hours.

Executive Director Matt Syme commented: *"The Cable-Bollard-Highway structure continues to demonstrate the potential of a single, continuous mineral system comprised of multiple parallel lodes. Infill drilling is successfully identifying additional parallel structures, and continues to define high-grade shoots, while extensional drilling is joining structures in one pit to the next. As drilling progresses, we see the potential for a continuous open pit extending over 1.8 kilometres in strike from Cable to Highway.*

Furthermore, the northern extent of the system remains open to both the west and north, as highlighted by previous high-grade intercepts at Anchor, Shackle, and Argos. Drilling is successfully defining mineralisation beyond the Stage 1 Scoping Study pit, demonstrating these are constrained by the drilling rather than the geological extent of the mineralisation.

These robust results reinforce the significant exploration potential directly adjacent to our planned development area. We have established a clear pipeline of targets to drive resource growth and are planning to remobilise an RC rig shortly to that end.

Meanwhile, ongoing metallurgical testwork continues to provide encouragement for high recoveries, which will inform future studies where more primary mineralisation will be processed."

For further information, please contact:

Matt Syme
Executive Director: +61 8 9322 6322
info@odysseygold.com.au

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Overview

Odyssey is pleased to report results from the remaining 60 RC holes for 5,296m of its recently completed 2026 drilling program at the Tuckanarra Gold Project. Assays from a further 12 diamond core holes for 2,040m are in progress.

The results reinforce an emerging exploration model in which the established Cable, Bollard and Highway resources form part of a broader system of multiple sub-parallel mineralised lodes extending over approximately 1.8km of strike. Recent drilling is progressively testing beyond the more densely drilled resource areas and has identified additional mineralisation west of Cable, between Cable and Bollard, and north of Cable.

A particular focus is the approximately 1,100m-long Cable West–Bollard West corridor (Figure 1). Here, favourable stratigraphy, interpreted Tuckanarra Breaks, historical bedrock intersections and strong shallow laterite gold anomalism define multiple prospective lode positions, while modern bedrock drilling remains sparse. The latest Cable West results provide further support for systematically testing this corridor for repetitions of the known mineralised structures.

Cable West Lodes – Continuity and Depth Potential

The Cable West Hangingwall structure was first identified in late 2025[i] as drilling progressed westward and deeper on Cable West vein. The quartz vein has now been defined with drilling over 1,100m of strike and 100m vertically from surface, with results including (Figure 1):

- **8m @ 9.1g/t Au** from 96m in CBRC0003[ii];
- **20m @ 7.1g/t Au** from 47m in CBRC0199[iii];
- **7m @ 4.6g/t Au** from 60m (CBRC0309)[iv];
- **11m @ 2.4g/t Au** from 72m in CBRC0313[iv];
- **7m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 75m in CBRC0318[iv];
- **7m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 51m in CBRC0326[iv]; and
- **9m @ 6.8g/t Au** from 99m in CBRC0451[v].

Importantly, the mineralised position is not simply a shallow target: CBDD0013[vi] is the deepest hole on the structure and intersected **6.4m @ 3.4g/t Au** from approximately 206m downhole. The lode therefore remains sparsely tested at depth and provides both near-resource growth potential and a longer-term deeper exploration target.

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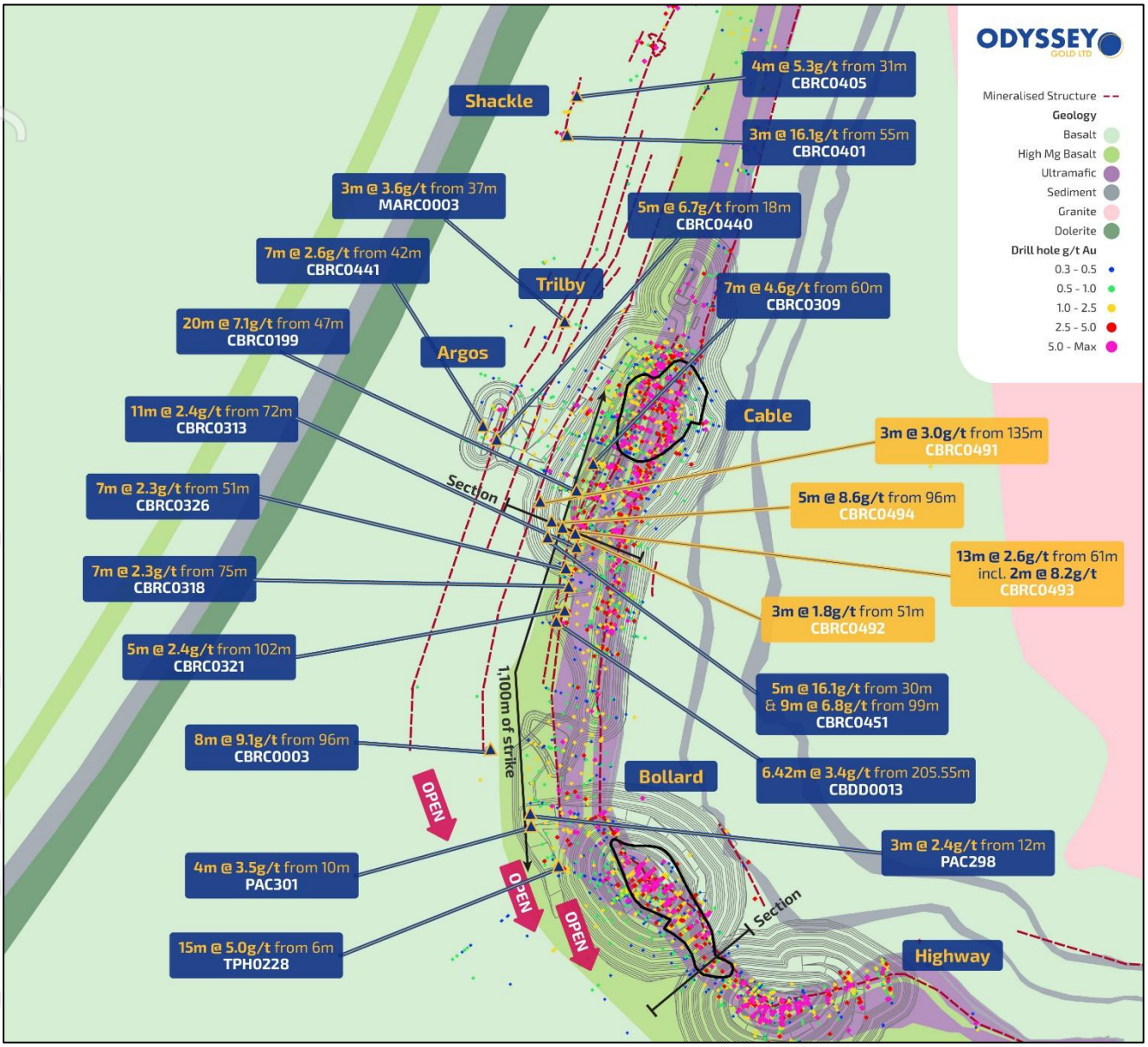


Figure 1 *– Cable–Bollard exploration corridor showing new Cable West results (yellow labels), existing resource/pit areas and the sparsely drilled ~1,1000m Cable West–Bollard West target corridor.*

Recent drilling has further established the Cable West Hangingwall lode as a coherent mineralised structure up to 1,100m of strike, with the latest drilling confirming continuity along the lode and extending the geological understanding of the system at depth.

New results include (Figure 2):

- **5m** @ **8.6g/t Au** from 96m (CBRC0494);
- **13m** @ **2.6g/t Au** from 61m including **2m** @ **8.2g/t Au** (CBRC0493); and
- **3m** @ **3.0g/t Au** from 135m (CBRC0491).

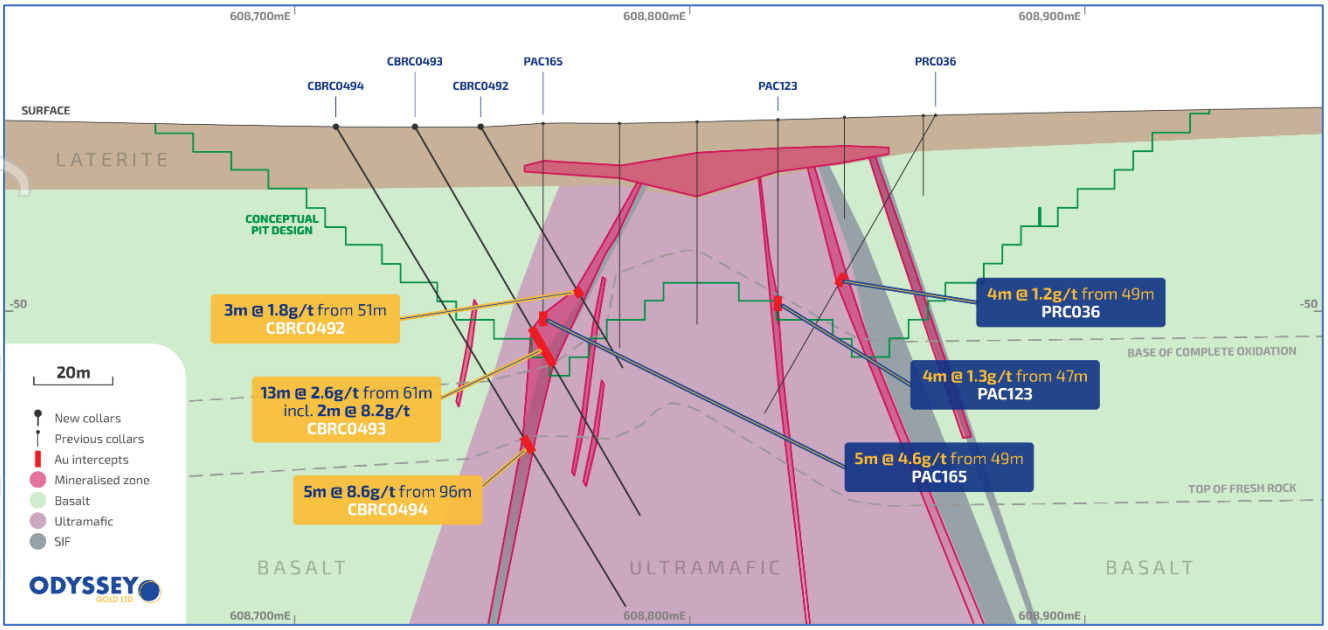


***Figure 2** – Cross section through the Cable West Hangingwall target showing new CBRC0492–CBRC0494 results beneath historical shallow drilling results.*

The same broader hangingwall position remains open south towards Bollard West (Figure 1), where historical shallow drilling results[vii] include:

- **15m @ 5.0g/t Au from 6m** (TPH0228);
- **3m @ 2.4g/t Au from 12m** (PAC298); and
- **4m @ 3.5g/t Au from 10m** in PAC301.

These strongly enriched laterite intersections occur in a prospective Bollard hangingwall position where the underlying bedrock remains untested. Further west of this, CBRC0003 intersected **8m @ 9.1g/t Au**[viii], which represents another largely unexplored structure west of Cable, and may correlate with Argos or Trilby (Figure 1).

Odyssey considers the combination of repeatable structural positions, favourable stratigraphy, historical bedrock intercepts and shallow geochemical enrichment to provide a strong basis for systematic step-out and discovery drilling.

Planned drilling will step progressively west of Cable and Bollard to test shallow projected positions of additional hangingwall lodes through the remainder of 2026.

Cable–Bollard Gap – High-Grade Mineralisation Between Resources

Historical drilling between Cable and Bollard was predominantly focused on shallow laterite mineralisation, leaving parts of the underlying bedrock sparsely tested. Where deeper drilling has been completed, it has intersected multiple mineralised structures through the approximately 400m-long area separating the current Cable and Bollard resource/pit areas (Figure 4).

Previously reported bedrock intersections within this corridor include:

- **7m @ 4.8g/t Au** from 105m (TCKRC0039[ix]);

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- **15m @ 4.6g/t Au** from 50m (92TRC0323[vii]);
- **8m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 56m (15MTRC015[vii]);
- **6m @ 9.6g/t Au** from 96m (CBRC0355[x]); and
- **15m @ 2.5g/t Au** from 34m (CBRC0356[x]).

The latest drilling provides further evidence that mineralisation extends south of the current Cable Mineral Resource and Stage 1 Scoping Study pit and into the gap towards Bollard. New results include:

- **2m @ 29.7g/t Au** from 65m, including **1m @ 55.4g/t Au (**CBRC0455);
- **9m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 49m (CBRC0500);
- **9m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 0m in laterite and **8m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 92m (CBRC0498);
- **8m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 3m in laterite (CBRC0501);
- **5m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 97m, including **1m @ 6.6g/t Au** (CBRC0503); and
- **5m @ 3.0g/t Au** from 152m, including **1m @ 12.9g/t Au** (CBRC0504).

The combination of new and historical results demonstrates mineralisation across a substantially broader area than represented by the current Stage 1 Scoping Study pit extents. Further drilling will focus on defining the continuity and geometry of individual lodes through the Cable–Bollard gap, with the potential to add mineralisation close to the planned development and ultimately influence future pit optimisation.

Bollard Drilling Outperforms Historic Drilling

Previous drilling at the northern end of the Highway Zone (**5m @ 3.5g/t Au** from 35m and **5m @ 4.6g/t Au** from 63m CBRC0226[xi]) completed in December 2025 showed mineralisation extended towards what was previously interpreted to be a lower grade area in historic drilling at the south end of the Bollard Pit.

Three latest RC holes, CBRC0460 to CBRC0462, were drilled from the east to west to test steeply dipping mineralisation immediately below the historical open pit (Figure 3). Historical drilling through this area was poorly oriented relative to the interpreted lodes and, in places, passed between the better mineralised zones.

All three holes intersected multiple thick mineralised zones:

- **7m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 38m and **15m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 48m, including **3m @ 7.9g/t Au** (CBRC0460);
- **6m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 67m and **7m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 79m (CBRC0461); and
- **6m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 104m and **3m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 113m (CBRC0462).

The results materially improve drill coverage through this part of the Bollard interpretation and demonstrate broader mineralisation than was evident from the historical drilling. The intersections sit immediately below the historical pit and outside the conceptual pit shell. The results support continuation of the mineralised interpretation between Highway and Bollard and may ultimately support deeper or merged pit shells in future economic evaluations.

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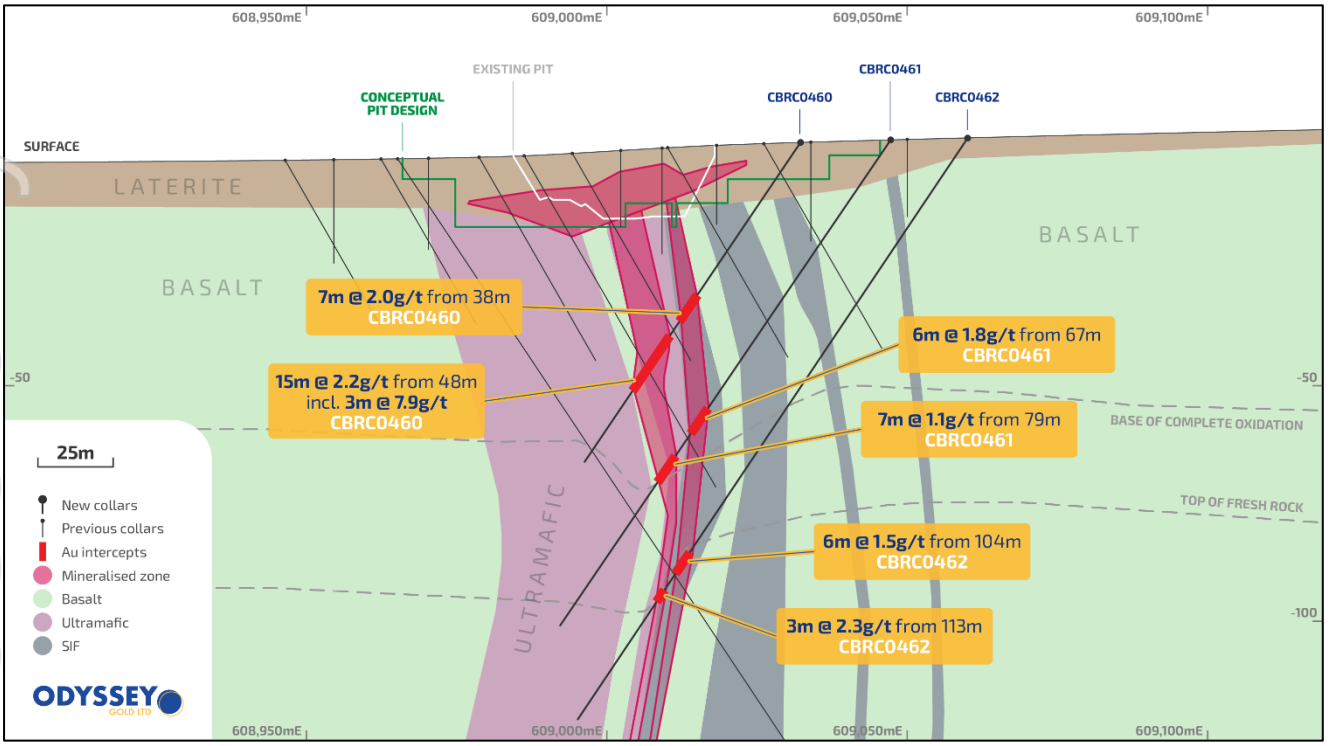


Figure 3 *– Cross section through Bollard showing CBRC0460–CBRC0462, historical drilling, current Mineral Resource interpretation and conceptual pit shell.*

Cable North – New High-Grade Lode

At the northern end of Cable, CBRC0477 intersected **4m** @ **22.9g/t Au** from 45m along with **8m** @ **1.5g/t Au** from 1m. The intersection is interpreted as a newly recognised lode outside the current Mineral Resource and is not yet supported by sufficient surrounding drilling to establish continuity. The result is therefore considered an exploration target for follow-up.

Further drilling is required down-plunge and along strike to the north, where CBRC0471 ended in 3m @ 0.5g/t Au from 47m at end of hole, providing a vector for testing the continuation of the mineralised position.

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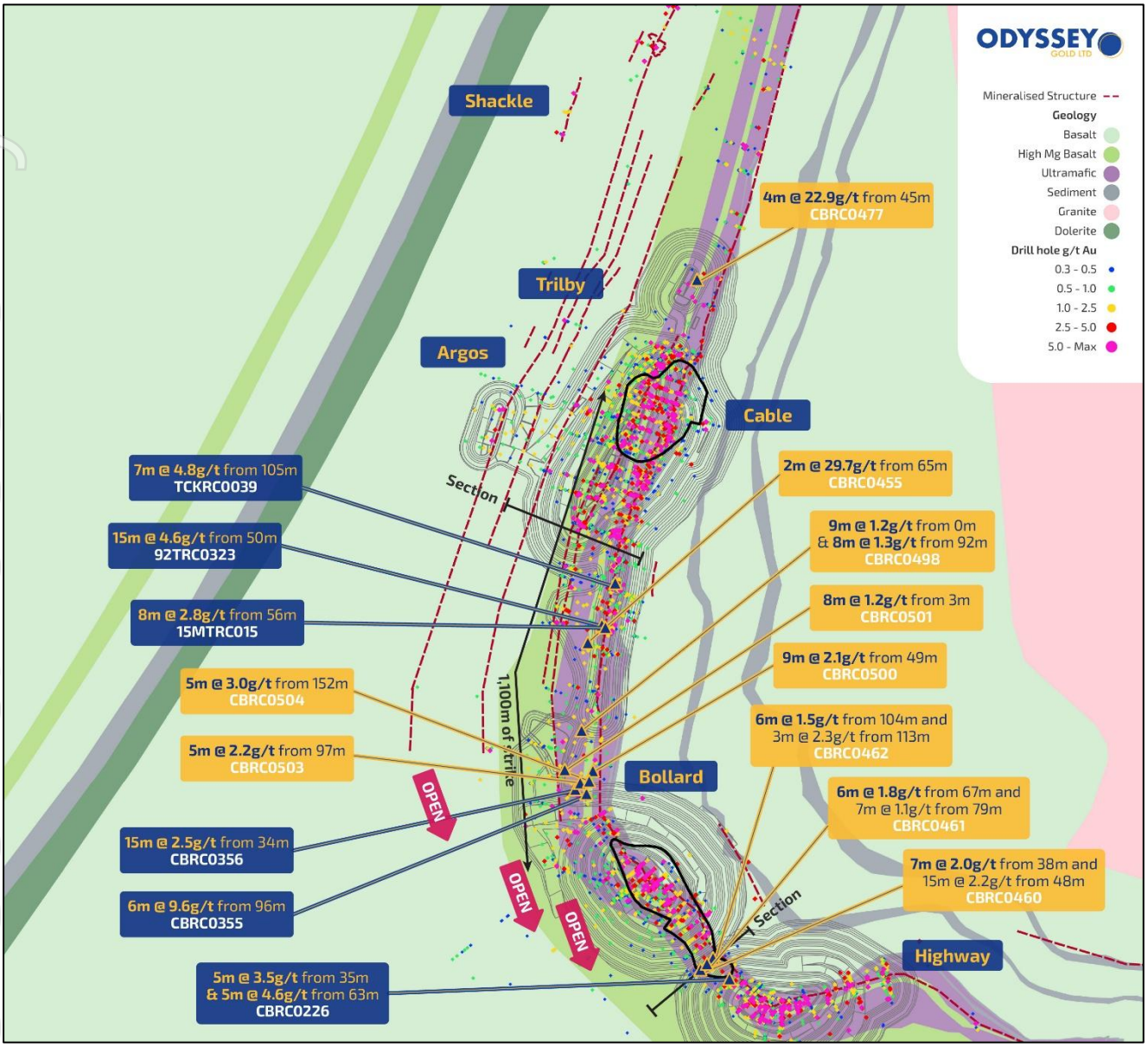


Figure 4 *– Cable–Bollard corridor showing new results, existing resource/pit areas and previous results within the sparsely drilled target corridor.*

Preliminary Metallurgical Testwork Results

A preliminary metallurgical testwork program has been undertaken designed to improve the understanding of gold recovery and preliminary comminution properties for fresh rock mineralisation at the Cable, Bollard and Highway deposits.

Several styles of gold mineralisation are observed at Cable, Bollard and Highway including:

1. Quartz veining within or cross-cutting various lithological groups: mafic/ultramafic units, banded iron formation (“BIF”), and interflow sediments (Cable West, Cable West Hanging Wall and Domain 23).

2. Sulphide replacement of BIF where intercepted by faults/shears +/- quartz veining. Predominantly pyrrhotite (>98%) with minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite.

The program consisted of three 44kg composite samples were generated to represent primary quartz vein and high sulphide mineralisation and a combination sample. Primary mineralisation represents only 6% of the tonnes included in the Stage 1 Scoping Study pits, however it may represent a larger proportion of subsequent deeper material.

The testwork was undertaken by ALS Metallurgical Laboratories, under supervision of the Company's metallurgical consultant, Lee Richardson, Principal Metallurgist of Upside Metallurgy.

Gravity leach tests were conducted under the following conditions:

- Gravity separation followed by intensive leach of the gravity concentrate.
- Cyanide leach of the gravity tailings maintaining the conditions at 200ppm NaCN, 10 pH and 15ppm dissolved oxygen. Readings were taken at 2, 4, 8, 18, 24 and 48 hours. Gravity and leach recovery was conducted at P80 (µm) 106, 150, and 212.
- Representative potential process water was used from a local gold processing plant.

Three metallurgical composites were generated reflecting quartz vein, vein sulphide and mixed vein, and higher sulphide mineralisation seen in fresh rock mineralisation expected in underground mining. The sample composite targeted expected grades of mineralisation expected to be mined based on the mineralisation style. To generate the metallurgical composite sample material was sourced from diamond half core, RC rejects remaining (1-4kg) from the splitting of 1m calico sample splits used to generate photon sample jars where they were available.

The composites included waste samples internal to intersections to approximate a likely underground mining dilution to target a possible processed grade. Quartz domains are generally higher-grade mineralisation than mineralisation associated with sulphide.

Results from the analysis of the composite are presented below:

SAMPLE ID	P80 (µm)	GOLD GRADE (g/t)	
		Assay Head	Calc Head
Mixed vein and sulphide sample	212	1.67/3.10	2.02
	150		2.12
	106		2.04
Quartz vein	212	3.38/2.07	3.14
	150		3.16
	106		3.13
Sulphide sample	212	1.76/2.14	1.70
	150		1.70
	106		1.64

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A summary of gravity leach results are presented below:

Test #		AL1422	AL1423	AL1424	AL1425	AL1426	AL1427	AL1419	AL1420	AL1421
Comp ID		QUARTZ VEIN COMP			SULPHIDE-QUARTZ VEIN COMP			SULPHIDE COMP		
P80 (µm)		212	150	106	212	150	106	212	150	106
Au Head Grade (g/t)	Assay	3.38/2.07			1.67/3.10			1.76/2.14		
	Calc.	3.14	3.16	3.13	2.02	2.12	2.04	1.70	1.70	1.64
Au Extraction (%)	Grav	85.8	85.4	86.2	61.2	58.3	60.5	24.9	24.8	25.8
	2-hr	91.4	92.3	93.2	70.3	68.0	71.6	41.7	43.1	44.8
	4-hr	93.9	95.0	96.1	75.6	75.4	78.3	53.0	53.9	56.0
	8-hr	96.3	97.2	98.3	82.3	82.8	85.8	65.3	65.9	67.8
	12-hr	97.2	97.7	98.5	86.0	88.2	89.4	72.1	73.0	74.1
	24-hr	97.7	98.1	99.0	89.8	93.5	95.5	78.0	80.8	81.9
	48-hr	98.1	98.4	99.0	92.8	95.3	97.1	81.2	85.3	86.6
Au Tail Grade (g/t)		0.06	0.05	0.03	0.15	0.10	0.06	0.32	0.25	0.22
Reagents (kg/t)	NaCN	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20
	Lime	0.24	0.15	0.19	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.39	0.27	0.34
Diagnostic Au	Aqua Regia (ppm)	N/A	N/A	<0.02	N/A	N/A	0.06	N/A	N/A	0.18
	Fire assay (ppm)	N/A	N/A	<0.02	N/A	N/A	<0.02	N/A	N/A	0.02

Grind for this suite of testwork was P80 106, 150 and 212 microns. 106 micron or finer for sulphide material is likely grind for an onsite plant and the case discussed following.

Gravity gold recovery was high for quartz vein and quartz sulphide blend at 86.2% and 60.5% respectively and moderate/low for the sulphide sample at 25.8%.

Gold recovery at 24 hours was 99.0%, 95.5% and 81.9% for the quartz vein, mixed vein and sulphide, and high sulphide composites respectively. The quartz vein had exceptionally high gravity recovery (86.2%) with a gravity leach recovery of 98.3% after 8 hours. The sulphide sample had a gravity recovery of 25.8% and was slow leaching, with 81.9% recovered after 24 hours. All samples continued substantial additional leaching to 48 hours.

High sulphide mineralisation forms a small part (less than 14%) of the resource falling within conceptual optimisations. This is predominantly Cable East mineralisation hosted within pyrrhotite replaced banded iron formation.

In all cases cyanide consumption was low at 0.20 kg/t or less. Lime consumption was low- at 0.39 kg/t.

As the sulphide mineralisation is a small part of the resource future work a geomet model will be developed to assess the processing options for this subset of the resource.

There was grade variability between fire assayed head grades and calculated head grades, most likely due to the presence of coarse gold.

An Inductively Coupled Plasma (“ICP”) scan on the head samples was conducted in this testwork program. Deleterious elements were either below detectable limit, or within an acceptable range.

The metallurgical recoveries exceed those required to support the cut off grades required to underpin the published minerals resource estimate for Cable and Bollard.

Mineral Resources

Tuckanarra Project Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources stand at 6.3Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 451koz Au.

Table 1. *Tuckanarra Project July 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate by Deposit*[xii].

Deposit	Category	Mining Method	COG (Au g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)	CP
Anchor	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.09	2.6	7	5
Bottle Dump	Indicated	Pit	0.9	0.15	3.4	17	1
	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.76	2.2	54	
	Total		0.9	0.91	2.4	70	
Bollard	Indicated	Pit	0.9	0.15	1.9	9	2
	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.53	2.2	37	
	Total			0.68	2.1	46	
Cable	Indicated	Pit	0.5	1.65	1.6	87	6
	Inferred	Pit	0.5	1.09	2.0	70	
	Total			2.75	1.8	158	
Highway	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.44	2.3	32	4
	Inferred	UG	2	0.35	5.8	65	
	Total			0.79	3.8	97	
Kohinoor	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.16	2.4	12	3
	Inferred	UG	2	0.03	9.1	9	
	Total			0.19	3.5	22	
Lucknow	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.22	1.3	9	2
Maybelle	Indicated	Pit	0.9	0.09	2.3	7	2
	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.57	1.8	34	
	Total			0.66	1.9	41	
Grand Total	**Indicated**			**2.1**	**1.8**	**120**	
	Inferred			**4.3**	**2.4**	**330**	
	Total			**6.3**	**2.2**	**451**	**5**

1 - Ian Glacken - Snowden Optiro
2 - Brian Wolfe - International Resource Solutions
3 - Andrew Bewsher – BMGS
4 – Matthew Walker and Justine Tracey - Snowden Optiro
5 - Matt Briggs – Odyssey
6 – John Winterbottom Helena Consulting
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 and Highway Zone reported for oxide and transitional only.

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Drill Results

Table 2. Drill Hole Data Table.

Hole ID	Area	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	True Width (m)	Comment
CBRC0428	Cable North	RC	608980	7001945	496	74	-59	109	29	30	1	1.2	0.7	
									49	50	1	1.1	0.7	
CBRC0429	Cable North	RC	608961	7001954	495	131	-59	109	38	39	1	1.2	0.7	
									90	92	2	1.4	1.4	
CBRC0430	Cable North	RC	608930	7001962	494	122	-56	109	35	36	1	1.6	0.7	
									101	102	1	3.8	0.7	
CBRC0444	Cable East	RC	609018	7001767	500	50	-60	290						*NSI*
CBRC0445	Cable East	RC	609040	7001758	500	80	-60	290	64	65	1	1.2	0.7	
CBRC0446	Cable East	RC	608993	7001698	497	44	-60	290	2	6	4	0.6	2.8	
									23	27	4	1.1	2.8	
CBRC0447	Cable East	RC	609011	7001696	498	74	-60	290	5	7	2	0.5	1.4	
									46	47	1	2.0	0.7	
									51	52	1	1.4	0.7	
CBRC0448	Cable East	RC	608976	7001669	497	50	-60	290	15	17	2	0.5	1.4	
CBRC0449	Cable East	RC	608989	7001665	497	14	-60	290						*NSI*
CBRC0452	C-B Gap	RC	608687	7001345	487	102	-57	108	17	21	4	1.0	2.8	
CBRC0453	C-B Gap	RC	608705	7001340	488	120	-57	108	74	76	2	0.5	1.4	
CBRC0454	C-B Gap	RC	608801	7001297	490	102	-55	288	8	14	6	0.8	4.2	
									17	19	2	0.6	1.4	
CBRC0455	C-B Gap	RC	608818	7001293	490	140	-55	288	5	8	3	0.6	2.1	
									65	**67**	**2**	**29.7**	1.4	
								incl.	**65**	**66**	**1**	**55.4**	**0.7**	
CBRC0456	C-B Gap	RC	608853	7001274	491	140	-55	288	80	82	2	0.5	1.4	
									85	86	1	2.9	0.7	
CBRC0457	C-B Gap	RC	608764	7001227	489	74	-55	288	8	14	6	0.7	4.2	
CBRC0458	C-B Gap	RC	608793	7001214	489	90	-55	288	4	7	3	0.6	2.1	
									54	58	4	1.5	2.8	
CBRC0459	C-B Gap	RC	608820	7001205	490	104	-55	288	5	9	4	0.5	2.8	
CBRC0460	Bollard	RC	609033	7000784	490	80	-55	231	38	45	7	2.0	4.9	
									48	63	15	2.2	10.5	
								incl.	**51**	**54**	**3**	**7.9**	**2.1**	
CBRC0461	Bollard	RC	609048	7000795	490	122	-55	231	67	73	6	1.8	4.2	
									79	86	7	1.1	4.9	

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Hole ID	Area	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	True Width (m)	Comment
CBRC0462	Bollard	RC	609060	7000805	491	146	-55	231	96	98	2	1.1	1.4	
									104	110	6	1.5	4.2	
									113	116	3	2.3	2.1	
CBRC0463	Cable West	RC	608685	7001624	489	20	-90	0						*NSI*
CBRC0464	Cable West	RC	608670	7001628	489	20	-90	0	12	14	2	0.6	2	
CBRC0465	Cable West	RC	608650	7001635	488	20	-90	0						*NSI*
CBRC0466	Cable West	RC	608630	7001644	488	20	-90	0						*NSI*
CBRC0467	Cable West	RC	608611	7001651	488	20	-90	0						*NSI*
CBRC0468	Cable West	RC	608590	7001658	487	20	-90	0						*NSI*
CBRC0469	Cable West	RC	608570	7001664	487	20	-90	0						*NSI*
CBRC0470	Cable West	RC	608553	7001670	486	20	-90	0	5	6	1	1.2	1	
CBRC0471	Cable North	RC	608974	7002033	495	50	-55	109	47	50	3	0.5	2.1	
CBRC0472	Cable North	RC	608954	7002039	494	62	-55	109	36	38	2	0.5	1.4	
CBRC0473	Cable North	RC	608936	7002046	493	80	-55	109						*NSI*
CBRC0474	Cable North	RC	608916	7002053	492	110	-55	109	80	81	1	3.7	0.7	
CBRC0475	Cable North	RC	608995	7001979	496	50	-55	109	18	20	2	0.6	1.4	
CBRC0476	Cable North	RC	608980	7001985	496	50	-55	109	2	3	1	1.5	0.7	
									7	8	1	1.0	0.7	
									18	22	4	1.1	2.8	
CBRC0477	Cable North	RC	608961	7001994	495	50	-55	109	1	9	8	1.5	5.6	
									38	39	1	2.5	0.7	
									45	**49**	**4**	**22.9**	**2.8**	
CBRC0478	Cable North	RC	608941	7002001	494	62	-55	109	0	2	2	0.5	1.4	
									32	33	1	1.6	0.7	
									37	40	3	1.0	2.1	
CBRC0479	Cable	RC	608924	7002008	493	80	-55	109						*NSI*
CBRC0480	Cable	RC	608906	7002014	493	110	-55	109	73	75	2	0.8	1.4	
									85	86	1	2.0	0.7	
CBRC0481	Cable	RC	608911	7001970	493	80	-55	109						*NSI*
CBRC0482	Cable	RC	608891	7001976	493	110	-55	109						*NSI*

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Hole ID	Area	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	True Width (m)	Comment
CBRC0483	Cable	RC	608972	7001908	497	50	-55	109						*NSI*
CBRC0484	Cable	RC	608955	7001913	496	92	-55	109	36	44	8	0.7	5.6	
									47	50	3	0.5	2.1	
									71	74	3	1.2	2.1	
CBRC0485	Cable	RC	608935	7001919	495	134	-55	109	65	66	1	1.3	0.7	
									107	110	3	3.8	2.1	
								incl.	**109**	**110**	**1**	**9.0**	**0.7**	
CBRC0486	Cable North	RC	608914	7001927	494	158	-55	109	7	11	4	0.6	2.8	
CBRC0487	Cable North	RC	608870	7001900	492	120	-55	109						*NSI*
CBRC0490	Cable West	RC	608699	7001603	489	21	-60	108						*Abandoned*
CBRC0491	Cable West	RC	608696	7001603	489	192	-60	108	37	39	2	0.5	1.4	
									115	116	1	6.3	0.7	
									135	138	3	3.0	2.1	
								incl.	**136**	**137**	**1**	**5.5**	**0.7**	
									142	145	3	0.5	2.1	
									150	152	2	0.7	1.4	
CBRC0492	Cable West	RC	608747	7001547	489	75	-60	108	51	54	3	1.8	2.1	
									60	62	2	0.6	1.4	
CBRC0493	Cable West	RC	608730	7001553	489	120	-60	108	55	56	1	1.7	0.7	
									61	74	13	2.6	9.1	
								incl.	**63**	**65**	**2**	**8.2**	**1.4**	
									89	91	2	1.3	1.4	
									95	97	2	1.2	1.4	
CBRC0494	Cable West	RC	608711	7001560	489	150	-60	108	67	69	2	2.0	1.4	
									96	**101**	**5**	**8.6**	**3.5**	
								incl.	**97**	**101**	**4**	**10.0**	**2.8**	
CBRC0495	Cable West	RC	608765	7001454	489	71	-60	105	19	20	1	1.4	0.7	
CBRC0496	Cable West	RC	608778	7001431	489	42	-60	105	9	12	3	0.8	2.1	
CBRC0497	Cable West	RC	608761	7001436	489	80	-60	105	17	19	2	0.5	1.4	
CBRC0498	C-B Gap	RC	608784	7001161	489	132	-60	93	0	9	9	1.2	6.3	
									44	46	2	1.2	1.4	
									56	57	1	1.2	0.7	
									92	100	8	1.3	5.6	
CBRC0499	C-B Gap	RC	608744	7001158	489	204	-60	93	6	11	5	0.7	5	
									174	175	1	1.4	0.7	

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Hole ID	Area	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	True Width (m)	Comment
CBRC0500	C-B Gap	RC	608776	7001082	488	162	-60	97	1	5	4	1.0	4	
									40	44	4	0.6	2.8	
									49	58	9	2.1	6.3	
								incl.	**56**	**57**	**1**	**6.7**	**0.7**	
									100	102	2	1.9	1.4	
CBRC0501	C-B Gap	RC	608733	7001087	487	186	-60	97	3	11	8	1.2	5.6	
									55	56	1	1.2	0.7	
									177	179	2	0.9	1.4	
CBRC0502	C-B Gap	RC	608784	7001053	488	102	-60	93	2	4	2	0.8	1.4	
									20	22	2	0.6	1.4	
									26	32	6	1.8	4.2	
									44	45	1	1.2	0.7	
									48	49	1	1.1	0.7	
									52	54	2	0.7	1.4	
									82	84	2	0.5	1.4	
CBRC0503	C-B Gap	RC	608766	7001054	487	126	-60	93	1	4	3	0.7	2.1	
									44	47	3	1.0	2.1	
									50	51	1	2.2	0.7	
									64	65	1	1.3	0.7	
									97	102	5	2.2	3.5	
								incl.	**97**	**98**	**1**	**6.6**	**0.7**	
CBRC0504	C-B Gap	RC	608747	7001055	487	166	-60	93	4	10	6	0.9	4.2	
									34	36	2	0.6	1.4	
									57	59	2	0.6	1.4	
									63	65	2	0.5	1.4	
									152	157	5	3.0	3.5	
								incl.	**152**	**153**	**1**	**12.9**	**0.7**	

Coordinates are MGA 94 Zone 50. Results are reported for intervals of over 2m @ 0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant. Assay intercepts are stated as down-hole lengths; true widths remain subject to final geological interpretation for newly defined structures. NSI = no significant intersection. Previously reported intersections are included for geological context where relevant.

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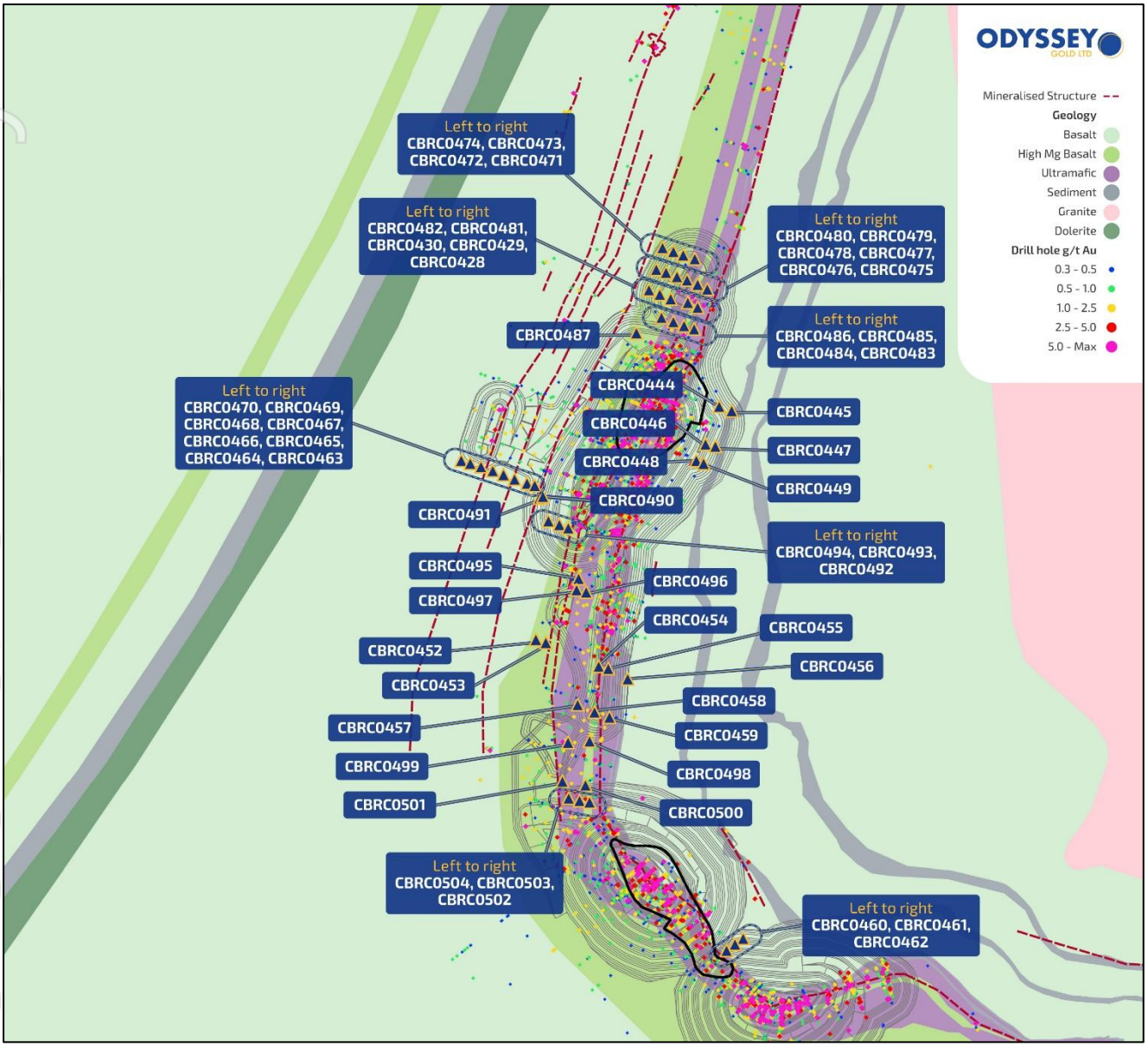


Figure 5 *– Collar plan showing location of drill holes published in this release.*

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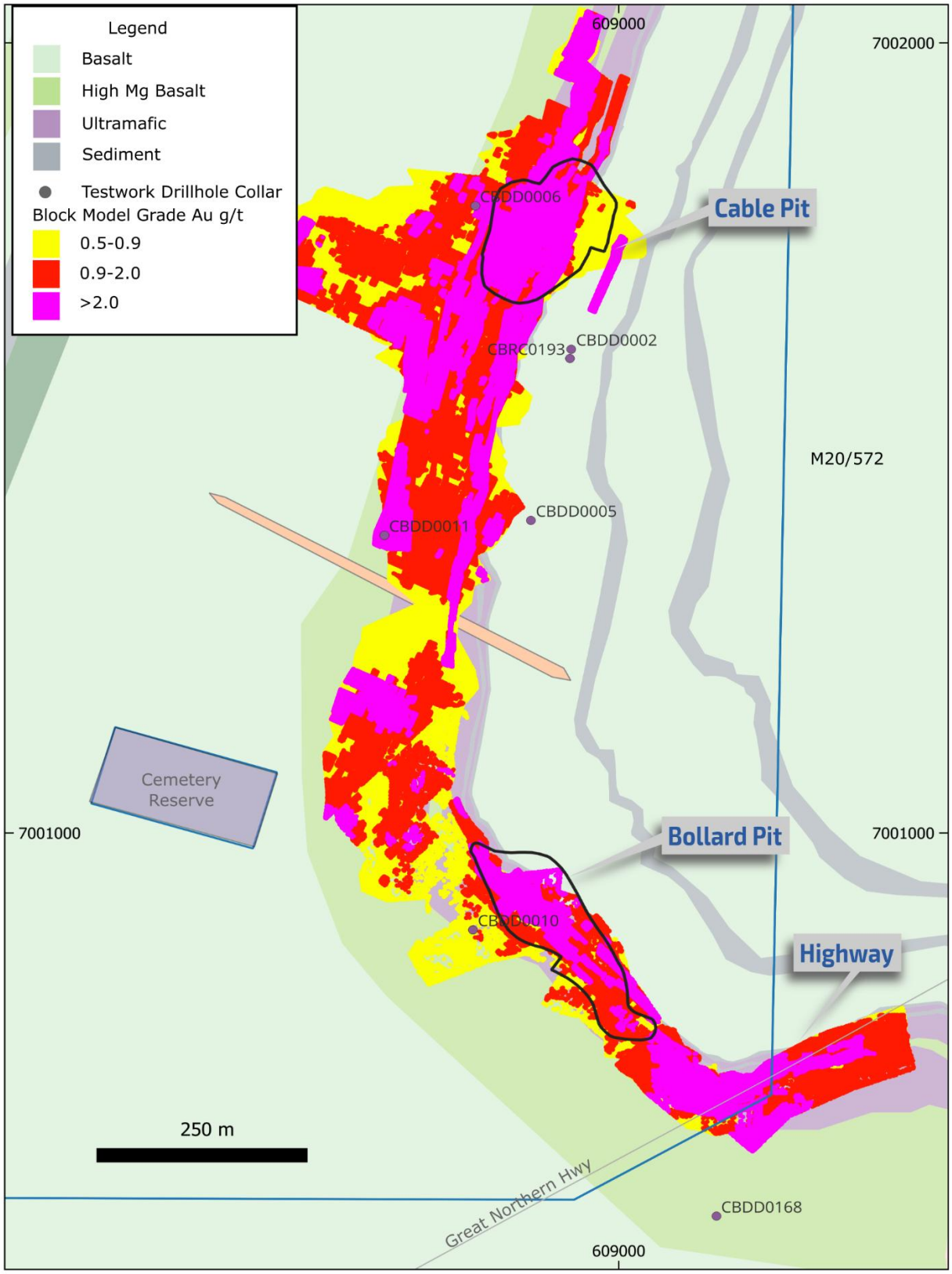


Figure 6 *- Map showing collar locations of holes with samples used in the generation of the composites.*



Figure 7 *- Geological cross section showing the overprint of Cable East style mineralisation on sedimentary iron formation at Bollard.*

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Table 2. *Collar details for holes used in grind recovery leach testwork on fresh rock samples*

Hole ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Tenement	Prospect	Length	Dip	Azimuth
CBDD0002	DD	608,943	7,001,612	495	M20/527	Cable	204.2	-60	291
CBDD0005	DD	608,895	7,001,396	493	M20/527	Cable	216.2	-55	275
CBDD0006	DD	608,829	7,001,794	491	M20/527	Cable	200.3	-60	112
CBDD0006	DD	608,829	7,001,794	491	M20/527	Cable	200.3	-60	112
CBDD0010	DD	608,826	7,000,877	487	M20/527	Bollard	249.4	-60	45
CBDD0011	DD	608,720	7,001,377	488	M20/527	Cable	225.2	-60	95
CBDD0012	DD	608,826	7,000,877	487	M20/527	Bollard	249.2	-59	75
CBDD0168	DD	609,116	7,000,515	485	M20/572	Highway	357.1	-60	1
CBRC0193	RC	608,942	7,001,601	495	M20/527	Cable	140.0	-60	289

Coordinates are MGA 54 Zone 50.

Table 3. *Samples used in metallurgical leach recovery testwork*

Composite	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)
Quartz Vein	CBDD0006	109	112.1	3.1
	CBDD0010	128	138	10
	CBDD0012	133	138	5
	CBRC0193	114	116	2
Mixed Quartz Sulphide	CBDD0002	115.65	119.91	4.26
	CBDD0006	100	104.2	4.2
	CBDD0010	138	141	3
	CBDD0011	180	183	3
	CBDD0012	138	141.5	3.5
Sulphide	CBDD0002	112	115.65	3.65
	CBDD0002	119.91	122	2.09
	CBDD0005	111	115	4
	CBDD0012	150.5	153.25	2.75
	CBDD0168	295	298	3
	CBRC0193	116	117	1

Forward Looking Statements

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

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr. Cain Fogarty who is a member of the AIG and an employee of the Company. Mr. Fogarty has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking 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. Mr. Fogarty consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Metallurgical Testwork Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr. Lee Richardson who is a member of the AusIMM and is a consultant to the Company. Mr. Richardson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking 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'. Mr. Richardson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is extracted from announcements dated 2 August 2023, 15 February 2024 and 7 July 2026, which are available to view at www.odysseygold.com.au and is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by the relevant Competent Person, Matthew Briggs. The Company confirms that: (a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements; (b) all material assumptions and technical parameters included in the original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed; and (c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented in this announcement have not been materially changed from the original announcements.

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

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APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - RC and Diamond Drilling Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC samples are split using a cone splitter into calico bags representing the 1m interval. RC hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter. Individual samples weigh less than 5kg. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. 1m intervals were selectively composited into 4m intervals as described below. 4m composites included in intersections are flagged in the results table. All samples are routinely scanned with a portable XRF. This is initially used to identify the footwall tholeiitic basalt. Odyssey drills diamond tails NQ diameter for resource holes. Metallurgical and geotechnical holes are drilled HQ triple-tube (HQ3).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was carried out under the ODY protocols and QAQC. See further details below. Sampling is supervised by a geologist and/or trained field technician. Rig inspections document chain markings of metre intervals, rig setup, splitter and cyclone cleanliness, consistency of sampling and adherence to company procedures. Sample recovery and moisture levels are estimated and generally recorded. Holes are terminated once two wet samples are generated to ensure sample quality. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches at specific sample numbers. Sample recovery was impacted in shallow oxide surface as noted in the results table.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Mineralisation is generally associated with foliation, quartz veining, galena and pyrrhotite in ultramafic rocks, and pyrrhotite and quartz veining in sedimentary banded iron formation. The mineralisation in oxide is not visual unless associated with more iron rich clays or quartz veining. The presence of these indicators or gold assay grades above 0.5g/t are used to report significant mineralisation, with a maximum of 2m of below 0.5g/t Au (internal dilution) within an intersection.
	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.	Samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via Photon Assay technique (method code Au-PA01) along with quality control samples. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and 450-500g split taken for PhotonAssay. The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g vs 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. Where samples weights are not sufficient for photon assay fire assay is used as an alternative. Composites are analysed by 50g fire assay (Au-AA26). 1m Samples within composite intervals of interest are subsequently assayed by photon assays of the 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	RC drilling has been undertaken by Challenge Drilling with a truck mounted KW 380 RC rig with booster compressor. RC hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter reducing as the hole progresses. Downhole surveys for RC drilling were recorded using an Axis Mining Technology, north seeking Champ Gyro.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All samples for mineralised intervals were reported to be dry. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at the rod change but overall, the holes were kept dry. Typically, drilling operators ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. Sample recoveries were acceptable. Samples are monitored for possible contamination during the drilling process by Company geologists.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. Standard practices for RC drilling are used.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All RC chips and diamond core is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future mineral resource estimation and mining studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Chips are digitally photographed. RC samples are routinely scanned with pXRF
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes are logged in full, including the reported intersections.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core results are being reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1m RC samples are split using a cone splitter. Hangingwall and footwall intervals are composited by spear sampling from the reject sample pile on the ground combined into 4m composite samples. Samples are dry except where noted. Drilling of a hole is terminated if dry samples cannot be produced.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	1m RC samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Perth where samples are coarse crushed and split a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay. 4m composites are milled to homogenise the sample and a 50g charge is fire assayed. 4m composites that return greater than approximately 0.1g/t are subsequently replaced by 1m intervals by fire assay prior to inclusion in resource estimates.
		The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All photon tubs and coarse rejects are retained at the laboratory.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	Sampling is supervised by a geologist and sample recovery and moisture content noted. A checklist to ensure ongoing checking for sample quality and to avoid contamination has been implemented. The geologist monitors samples for contamination during drilling. Drill crews are required to routinely clean the cyclone, typically after each rod.
	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.	Samples are inspected for contamination. The RC cyclone is routinely cleaned. RC field duplicates are collected on selected intervals that have been identified as geologically prospective by the field geologist at the time of drilling. The duplicate samples are collected directly from the second chute from the on-rig cone splitter.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation.
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.*	All samples were submitted to ALS 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 vs. 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. Photon is considered total. Composites are analysed through 50g fire assay, which is considered a total digestion method.
	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.	No geophysical surveys reported in this release.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted approximately every 20 samples in mineralised zones. External lab check assays have not been completed for the current program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All assays are reviewed by Odyssey Gold and significant intercepts are calculated as composites and reported using a nominal 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade; however, intercepts may be reported within sub-grade mineralisation if dictated by a geological domain. A maximum of 2m consecutive internal waste is nominally allowed in composites. All significant intercepts are checked by the Competent Person. Previous announced intersections may vary with a change in interpretation. A reannouncement of previous results will not occur unless the Competent Person decides the change is material. The competent person routinely inspects drilling, chips, and the geologists logging to ensure correlation with assay results.
	The use of twinned holes.	Dedicated twin holes have not been drilled. In places, drilling aims to confirm some historic results therefore some partial twinning of holes occurs.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All drill hole logging is completed on digital logging templates with built-in validation. Logging spreadsheets are uploaded and validated in a central MS Access database. All original logging spreadsheets are also kept in archive. Duplicated copies of the database and drillhole data is routinely backed up through cloud server backups. Logging of key intersections has been reviewed by the Competent Person.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars are hand-held GPS positions, accurate to ~5m. Collars are routinely surveyed by a qualified contractor surveyor at a later date to obtain accurate positions for use in further modelling and planning. Trimble R10, RTK GPS was used with expected accuracies +/- 20mm Horizontal and +/- 30mm vertical, relative to the survey control used. GPS Base receiver at SSM Cue 58 with redundancy check to SSM Cue 129. Downhole surveys for both RC and DDH drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. Migration to MGA 2020 is underway.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The site topographic surveys including the pit surveys match well with the drill hole collars. Detailed aerial photography over the region has aided on locating historic drillhole collars. An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a UAV drone survey to validate GPS RL surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole spacing for the 2026 drill program is variable as most drilling to date is either first pass drilling of new exploration targets or infill resource drilling. In general, drill hole collar spacing for the reported drillholes is 40x40m or 40m x 20m for infill drilling.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Drilling at Cable is on a spacing which is sufficient to test the grade continuity of mineralisation for this style of mineralisation. The current data set is considered appropriate for use in a future Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	4m sample composites are used. Where reported intervals are composites this is disclosed in the announcement. All significant 4m composites are subsequently replaced with the assays from 1m samples. Intersections are reported a length-weighted averages. No composites are reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling is designed to be perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation on a hole by hole or section by section basis. The current program has successfully achieved this. True widths are approximately two thirds of drilled widths in primary lodes, and close to drilled width for vertical holes drilled through laterite mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The bulk of the intercepts appear to be orthogonal to the mineralisation +/- 25 degrees unless otherwise stated in the intercepts table. Assay intercepts are stated as down-hole lengths. Previous resource modelling showed grade bias in holes drilled down the mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC and DD samples are collected in prenumbered calico bags. Samples are delivered to the lab directly by Odyssey personnel or freighted via an independent freight provider.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Odyssey's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd, owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra JV Project A 1% royalty is payable to Monument mining on Odyssey's interest in the project. Bollard and Cable drilling undertaken was within in M20/527. Native title is extinguished in M20/527 and some surrounding areas. A cemetery reserve falls within M20/527 but does not impact the resource area currently. Heritage clearances have been undertaken in all areas and sites identified do not impact resource areas or planned drilling. Mining on Exploration licences requires the grant of a mining lease and submission of a mining proposal and native vegetation clearing permit.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMPE.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements. Exploration History Gold was discovered at Tuckanarra in the late 1890s by prospectors searching further afield from Cue and Mt Magnet, with the first mine (Nemesis) discovered and developed in 1900. Subsequent exploration and development located additional deposits in the general area with the majority of deposits being developed as small underground mines exploiting narrow, highly mineralised quartz veins associated with Banded Iron Formation lithologies. In general, these historic gold mines were mined down to the water table, which is approximately 20m deep at Tuckanarra. 1980 to 1987: Tuckanarra Minerals By the mid-1980s Tuckanarra Minerals had completed in excess of 64 RAB holes, defining gold mineralisation at the Maybelle prospect and identifying numerous additional areas which were prospective for gold resources. They concluded that the area hosted excellent potential for the delineation of small-to-medium gold mines and noted that little drilling had been completed at depth. Following the 1987 stock market crash, Metana Minerals purchased the Tuckanarra group of tenements. 1988 to 1996: Metana Minerals (Gold Mines of Australia) Between 1988 and 1990 Metana Minerals (renamed Gold Mines of Australia ("GMA")) completed a systematic 200m x 40m soil geochemistry program over a large portion of their tenement holding, including Tuckanarra. Between 1990 and 1995 GMA undertook numerous drilling programs encompassing Rotary Air Blast ("RAB"),

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 a joint venture with Mercator Gold Australia Pty Ltd ("Mercator"). Mercator completed GIS compilation work, mapped the existing pits and completed several lines of geophysical induced polarisation to test for the presence of chargeable zones that may have a gold-sulphide association. 2006 to 2011: No field work was carried out on the Tuckanarra gold project post 2006. The Tuckanarra tenement package was acquired by Phosphate Australia in late 2011. Phosphate Australia focused on drilling laterite and oxide resources on the Cable-Bollard Trend, and Anchor with aircore drilling before selling the project to Monument mining in 2015. Odyssey Gold acquired its interest in the project in late 2020.
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. Most 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The area has four small open pits, extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with mafic lithologies and Altered Ferruginous Transitional (**AFT**) and Altered Ferruginous Fresh (**AFF**) material which were originally banded iron formations. The magnetite content within the AFT/AFF's has been destroyed and predominantly altered to an assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact. Where mineralised veins intersect major competency contrasts such as high magnesium basalt or AFT/AFF, veining becomes layer parallel resulting in larger deposits such as the Bollard and Cable deposits. Several styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including: • Mineralised AFT and AFF material ± quartz veining (Cable East, Cable Central); • Quartz veins ± altered ultramafic and basalts (Cable West, Highway, Lucknow, Maybelle, Maybelle North, Miners' Dream); and • Gold mineralisation within laterite (Anchor, Bollard, Drogue). Below the base of complete oxidation (~40m) gold mineralisation is commonly seen associated with quartz-pyrrhotite veins and pyrrhotite replacement of the host rocks. Prospective models for the discovery of additional gold deposits in the area are related to the intersection of shear zones with prospective lithologies.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drill hole details are provided in Table 2. Results that are interpreted to be discontinuous, or outside the areas of interest may not be highlighted in the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Significant intercepts are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a nominal 0.5 g/t Au; or according to geological/mineralised units in occasional cases where warranted. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The bulk of the exploration drilling was conducted so that results would be close to orthogonal to the mineralisation as understood at the time; however, the true relationship to the mineralisation is not accurately determined. Due to restrictions of access, such as from historic open pits, the drill angle may be compromised. Cross sections are included in the announcement to illustrate the interpreted orientation of the drillhole to the mineralisation. True widths of intersections in this announcement are interpreted to be 70-100% of the downhole width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Balanced reporting has been used. The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region. Exploration results illustrated may be highlights of the drilling and are not meant to represent prospect scale mineralisation. As the projects are brownfields exploration targets, and there are large numbers of holes drilled over the region, it is considered appropriate to illustrate mineralised and non-mineralised drill holes using diagrams, with reference to the table of significant intercepts. RC grade control holes or off section RC and RAB holes may not be displayed for clarity. Removing the off-section holes does not materially change the interpretation from that displayed. Results of assaying of metallurgical holes may not be reported where sample preparation and assaying is inconsistent with resource data.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other meaningful data is required to be presented other than what has been presented in the body of this announcement. The reader is referred to the Independent Geologists Report in the Odyssey Gold Prospectus and subsequent announcements.
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.*	Metallurgical testwork and mining technical studies are continuing. Further drilling is planned to test extensions along strike and down dip and, where appropriate, support future Mineral Resource updates. Metallurgical testwork and mining technical studies are continuing.

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APPENDIX 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - Metallurgical Testwork Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC samples are split using a cone splitter into calico bags representing the 1m interval. RC hole diameter starting at 5¾ inch diameter reducing as the hole progresses. Individual samples weigh less than 5kg. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. 1m intervals were selectively composited into 4m intervals as described below. 4m composites included in intersections are flagged in the results table. All samples are routinely scanned with a portable XRF. The is initially used to identify the footwall tholeiitic basalt. A leach composite was subsequently generated from half NQ core or 400-500g photo jars split from the ~5kg cone split sample or from the reject component of this split (ie the part of the rig cone split sample which did not make it into the photon jar.)
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples were selected to reflect the quartz vein, mixed sulphide quartz, mixed quartz vein and >2% sulphide, and >5% sulphide. composites. Gravity-leach metallurgical testwork, including sample splitting and composite generation, was conducted by ALS Metallurgy Perth according to the conditions outlined in the body of this report.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Mineralisation is generally associated with foliation, quartz veining, galena in ultramafic rocks (Cable West style), and pyrrhotite and quartz veining in banded iron formation (Cable East style).
	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.	Samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via Photon Assay technique (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and 450-500g split taken for PhotonAssay). The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. Leach composite were subsequently generated from NQ half core, 400-500g photo jars split from the ~5kg cone split sample or from the reject component of this split (ie the part of the rig cone split sample which did not make it into the photon jar.)
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	RC drilling has been undertaken by Schramm RC rigs with booster compressor. RC hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter reducing as the hole progresses. Downhole surveys for RC drilling were recorded using various industry standard gyro survey tool. Diamond drilling is NQ core in the fresh material being reporting.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Samples are monitored for possible contamination during the drilling process by Company geologists.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. See commentary in the announcement text Standard practices for DD and RC drilling are used.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between recovery and grade have been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All DD and RC chips are logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future Mineral Resource Estimation and mining studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Chips are digitally photographed. Samples are routinely scanned with a Vanta pXRF.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes are logged in full, including the reported intersections.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is remaining half NQ core that had been cut with an Almonte automatic core saw or brick saw
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1m RC samples are split using a cone splitter. Unmineralised areas are composite RC samples collected by scoop and combined into 4m composite samples. Most samples are dry. Drilling of a hole is terminated if dry samples cannot be produced. No wet samples were noted in this program.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Leach testwork is a standard ALS grind-leach recovery protocol and is appropriate for the stage of study
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	No QC samples were inserted by the company for the metallurgical testwork
	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.	Samples are half core and selected to reflect mineralisation end members and a mixed composite.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of leach performance for fresh rock mineralisation at the stage of work.
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.*	The fire assays used to generate the head assay show variability and in future photon could be considered to reduced this. The head assay is not used in the recovery calculation. Assays on tails are fire assay do not show variability seen in the head assay and these are likely more representative.
	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.	No geophysical surveys reported in this release.
	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.	No QAQC is conducted in metallurgical leach testwork beyond supervision by the Metallurgical Consultant.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No intersections are being reported.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not relevant to leach test results..
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Not relevant to leach test results. See referenced prior announcements for drillholes details.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted.
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.*	Collars are surveyed by a licensed surveyor with a differential GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. Migration to MGA 2020 is underway.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The site topographic surveys including the pit surveys match well with the drill hole collars. Detailed aerial photography over the region has aided the locating of historical drillhole collars. An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a UAV drone survey to validate GPS RL surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes included in the testwork cover the spread of the Cable-Bollard-Highway mineralisation. Drill spacing is not relevant.
	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.	Additional geomet modelling and leach testwork is required before reporting of an Ore Reserve. The data is adequate for reporting of exploration results and Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The sample is a composite as detailed in the announcement.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling is designed to be perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation on a hole by hole or section by section basis. The current program has successfully achieved this.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The orientation of drilling relative to mineralisation is not material for the generation of a leach composite. They are near orthogonal.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are delivered to the lab directly by Odyssey personnel or freighted via an independent freight provider.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audit of the leach recovery testwork has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Odyssey's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd, owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra JV Project. A 1% royalty is payable to Monument Mining on Odyssey's interest in the project. Cable, Bollard and Highway drilling undertaken was within in M20/527 and M20/572. Native title is extinguished in M20/527 and M20/572 and some surrounding areas[xiii]. A cemetery reserve falls within M20/527 but does not impact the resource area currently.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA Govt.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements. Exploration History Gold was discovered at Tuckanarra in the late 1890s by prospectors searching further afield from Cue and Mt Magnet, with the first mine (Nemesis) discovered and developed in 1900. Subsequent exploration and development located additional deposits in the general area with the majority of deposits being developed as small underground mines exploiting narrow, highly mineralised quartz veins associated with Banded Iron Formation lithologies. In general, these historical 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 historical 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		polarisation to test for the presence of chargeable zones that may have a gold-sulphide association. 2006 to 2011: No field work was carried out on the Tuckanarra gold project post 2006. The Tuckanarra tenement package was acquired by Phosphate Australia in late 2011. Phosphate Australia focused on drilling laterite and oxide resources on the Cable-Bollard Trend, and Anchor with aircore drilling before selling the project to Monument mining in 2015. Odyssey Gold acquired the project in late 2020.
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 comprises the Jungar Suite and Annean Supersuite to the east and the Munarra Monzogranite of the Tuckanarra Suite to the west. The Jungar Suite consists of foliated to strongly sheared K-feldspar-porphyritic monzogranites. These rocks are characterized by strong shear fabrics that suggest they may have been emplaced during, or just before, shearing. The Annean Supersuite includes hornblende tonalite and monzogranitic rocks. The Tuckanarra Suite consists of strongly foliated and locally magmatically layered granodiorite to monzogranitic rocks. The Project is situated within the 'Meekatharra structural zone', a major regional, NE-trending shear dominated zone, about 50 to 60km wide, stretching from Meekatharra through the Cue region as far south as Mount Magnet. This major shear zone is dominated by north and northeast-trending folds and shears (e.g. Kohinoor shear). The Mt Magnet fault is the major east- bounding structure of the Meekatharra structural zone. The mineralised zones of the Project are located in the Tuckanarra greenstone belt comprising a series of mafic and inter-banded mafic and iron formations, with a variable component of clastic sediments, (greywackes and minor shales). The sequence is folded into a south-westerly plunging anticline with a well-developed axial plane cleavage and numerous fractures, bedding parallel faults and shears. The belt extends northwards to Stake Well and east towards the Reedys mining centre. The area has four small open pits, extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with mafic lithologies and Altered Ferruginous Transitional (**AFT**) and Altered Ferruginous Fresh (**AFF**) material which were originally banded iron formations. The magnetite content within the AFT/AFF's has been destroyed and predominantly altered to an assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact. Where mineralised veins intersect major competency contrasts such as high magnesium basalt or AFT/AFF, veining becomes layer parallel resulting in larger deposits such as the Bollard and Cable deposits. A number of styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including: • Mineralised AFT and AFF material ± quartz veining (Cable East, Cable Central);

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Quartz veins ± altered ultramafic and basalts (Cable West, Highway, Lucknow, Maybelle, Maybelle North, Miners' Dream); and • Gold mineralisation within laterite (Anchor, Bollard, Drogue). Below the base of complete oxidation (~40m) gold mineralisation is commonly seen associated with quartz-pyrrhotite veins and pyrrhotite replacement of the host rocks. Prospective models for the discovery of additional gold deposits in the area are related to the intersection of shear zones with prospective lithologies.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1. Results that are interpreted to be discontinuous, or outside the areas of interest may not be highlighted in the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Metallurgical results are being reported. There are no new exploration drillhole results being reporting. No cutting occurred in the estimation of the composite grade.
	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.	No outlier results are included in the composite.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Not relevant to the reporting of metallurgical leach test results.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in the body of this announcement and Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Balanced reporting has been used. The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Preliminary bottle roll testwork at Bollard by Metana in 1991 yielded 80% recovery at a grind of 74% passing 75 microns and 82% recovery and 76% passing 75 microns. It was reported that with the scale up to plant operations scale that a recovery of 90% for laterite and bedrock would not be unreasonable. Reagent consumption was 0.5kg/t for cyanide and 2.5kg/t lime were expected reagent consumptions. In 2012 a previous owner of the Project, Phosphate Australia Limited, completed and published a set of metallurgical tests for laterite, pisolite, oxide and fresh material from the Cable West and Cable East areas. Total gold recovery from bottle roll tests ranged from 94.7% to 99.3%. Initial test work on the Bottle Dump deposit yielded variable extractions of 45-92.9%iv. Leach retention time, reagent doses and leach conditions were not reported for the first round of tests. 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. No records of metallurgical recovery testwork are known for the Kohinoor deposit. ODY reported in August 2025 that a total of 135 subsamples (400-500g jars) of reverse circulation (“RC”) and diamond drillhole samples previously analysed by photon assay were combined to generate 37 composites based on deposit, mineralisation style (vein vs sulphide), state of weathering and a range of interval grades (Table 3). Photon jars were combined, pulverised and split and analysed through ALS Laboratories LeachWELL CN15. The tail residue representing the part of the sample not soluble in cyanide was analysed by fire assay to calculate the composite head grade and give an indication of cyanide recoverable gold under aggressive leach conditions. The samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia. Results were positive with LeachWELL recoveries in the range of 92%-99% but typically 95-97% (Table 2 and Table 3). High recoveries and low tail grades are encouraging and indicate that Tuckanarra mineralisation will respond well during cyanide hydrometallurgical processing even for very high sulphide samples (31-55% average logged sulphide yielding recoveries of 96-99%). An initial metallurgical testwork program was undertaken in early 2026 to improve understanding of gold recovery and preliminary comminution properties for the Stage 1 pit at the Cable deposit. A 44kg composite sample was generated to represent material types and gold head grade (1.4g/t Au) of an initial 500kt (predominantly oxide and transitional) parcel mined from the Cable Stage 1 pit. The composite included waste samples internal to intersections to approximate a likely open pit mining dilution.

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The testwork was undertaken by ALS Metallurgical Laboratories, under supervision of the Company's metallurgical consultant, Lee Richardson, Principal Metallurgist of Upside Metallurgy.

Gravity leach tests were conducted under the following conditions:

Gravity separation followed by intensive leach of the gravity concentrate.
Cyanide leach of the gravity tailings maintaining the conditions at 200ppm NaCN, 10 pH and 15ppm dissolved oxygen. Readings were taken at 2, 6, 10, 18, 24 and 48 hours.
Representative potential process water was used from a local gold processing plant.
Results from the analysis of the composite are presented below.

Table 11: Composite Grade

SAMPLE ID	GOLD GRADE (g/t)	
	Calc. Head	Assay Head
Master Composite	1.33	1.42/1.47

A summary of gravity leach results is presented below:

Table 12: Leach Test results

Composite	Master Composite
Calc. Head g/t	1.33
Assay Head g/t	1.42/1.47
Gravity Recovery %	18.8
24 Hr Recovery %	95.9
Tail Grade ppm	0.055
NaCN kg/t	0.37
Lime kg/t	2.65

Grind for this suite of testwork was P80 106 microns.

Gold recovery at 24 hours was 95.9%. The leach rate was very quick, peaking by the 8-hour mark

Gravity recovery was 18.8%. Cyanide consumption was low at 0.37 kg/t. Lime consumption was low-moderate at 2.65 kg/t.

The Bond Work Index (BWi) was 20.9 kWh/tonne. This result is higher than average and appears to be due to the high proportion of ferrocrete/calcrete material in the shallower parts of the Cable deposit.

Further work will be required at feasibility study stage to understand and optimise the comminution characteristics of the mill feed, specific to the relevant process flowsheet.

No other meaningful data is required to be presented other than what has been presented in the body of this announcement. The reader is referred to the Independent Geologists Report in the Odyssey Gold Prospectus and subsequent announcements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Exploration and infill RC drilling and the mining technical studies are continuing Further work will be required at feasibility study stage to understand and optimise the comminution characteristics of the mill feed, specific to the relevant process flowsheet.

[i] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 25 September 2025.
[ii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 17 March 2022.
[iii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 25 September 2025.
[iv] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 6 July 2026.
[v] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 10 September 2026.
[vi] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 17 March 2022.
[vii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 November 2020.
[viii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 17 March 2022.
[ix] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 2 July 2021.
[x] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 22 June 2026.
[xi] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 3 December 2025.
[xii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 6 July 2026.
[xiii] Gilla on behalf of the Yugunga-Nya People v State of Western Australia (No 3) [2021] FCA 1338

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