ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

1 September 2025

Excellent Progress Results from Drilling at Tuckanarra

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to advise progress results from the ongoing reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program at the Company's Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Tuckanarra" or "Project").

- Tuckanarra has a predominantly open pit Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 5.14Mt @ 2.5g/t Au[i]. Drilling is required to confirm historic drilling and to infill areas of wide spaced drilling to upgrade to an Indicated Mineral Resource. Significant new results include:
  - **7m @ 8.3g/t Au** from 83m (CBRC0175)
  - **18m @ 4.3g/t Au** from 7m (CBRC0178)
  - **11m @ 3.8g/t Au** from 73m (Cable East) (CBRC0194)
  - **4m @ 7.5g/t Au** from 84m (Cable West) (CBRC0191)
- Initial RC holes on the first six of versatile time domain electromagnetic ("VTEM") anomalies identified in the recent aerial EM survey all successfully intersected their targets.
- Two holes at the new CBT EM targets successfully extended mineralisation between the Cable and Bollard Mineral Resources, approximately 220m apart, including:
  - **2m @ 10.3g/t Au** from 157m in the Cable West position (CBRC0185)
  - **10m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 211m including **2m @ 6.2g/t Au** from 211m (CBRC0186A)
- These drilling results and EM conductors highlight the potential for Mineral Resource growth in the area between Cable and Bollard.

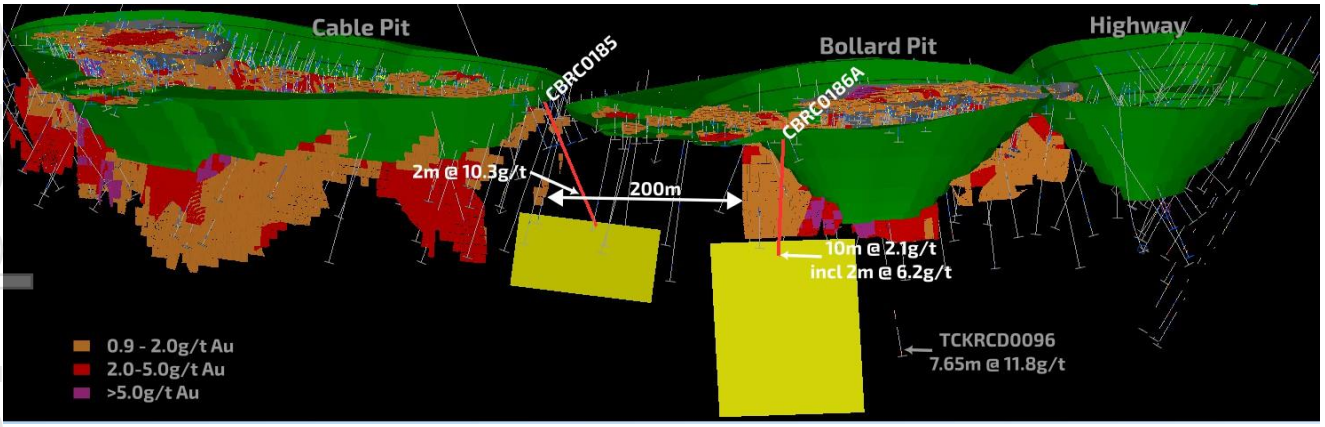

Figure 1. *Oblique view of CBT conductors (yellow), Cable and Bollard Resource block models, new CBT RC holes (red), and conceptual pits (green).*

- Augering of two historic tailings dams has demonstrated positive recoveries and grades warranting further study.
- RC drilling is continuing with 38 holes for 4,319 metres completed to date.

Executive Director of the Company, Matt Syme, commented: *"These excellent initial drilling results reinforce our confidence of the future mining prospects of our shallow open pit resources at Tuckanarra. Drilling of the EM conductors has successfully intersected sulphide in all targets with pleasing results from CBM target highlighting the exciting potential between the Cable and Bollard pits."*

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The results reported in this announcement are all results received by the Company as at the date of this announcement from its recent drilling campaign at Tuckanarra. The Company advises that the results are incomplete and there remains a number of drillholes with complete or partial assay results outstanding. This announcement has been released to ensure that the Company has disclosed all results received to date ahead of the issue of a prospectus for the offer of placement options to investors who participated in the recent placement by the Company to raise $4 million.

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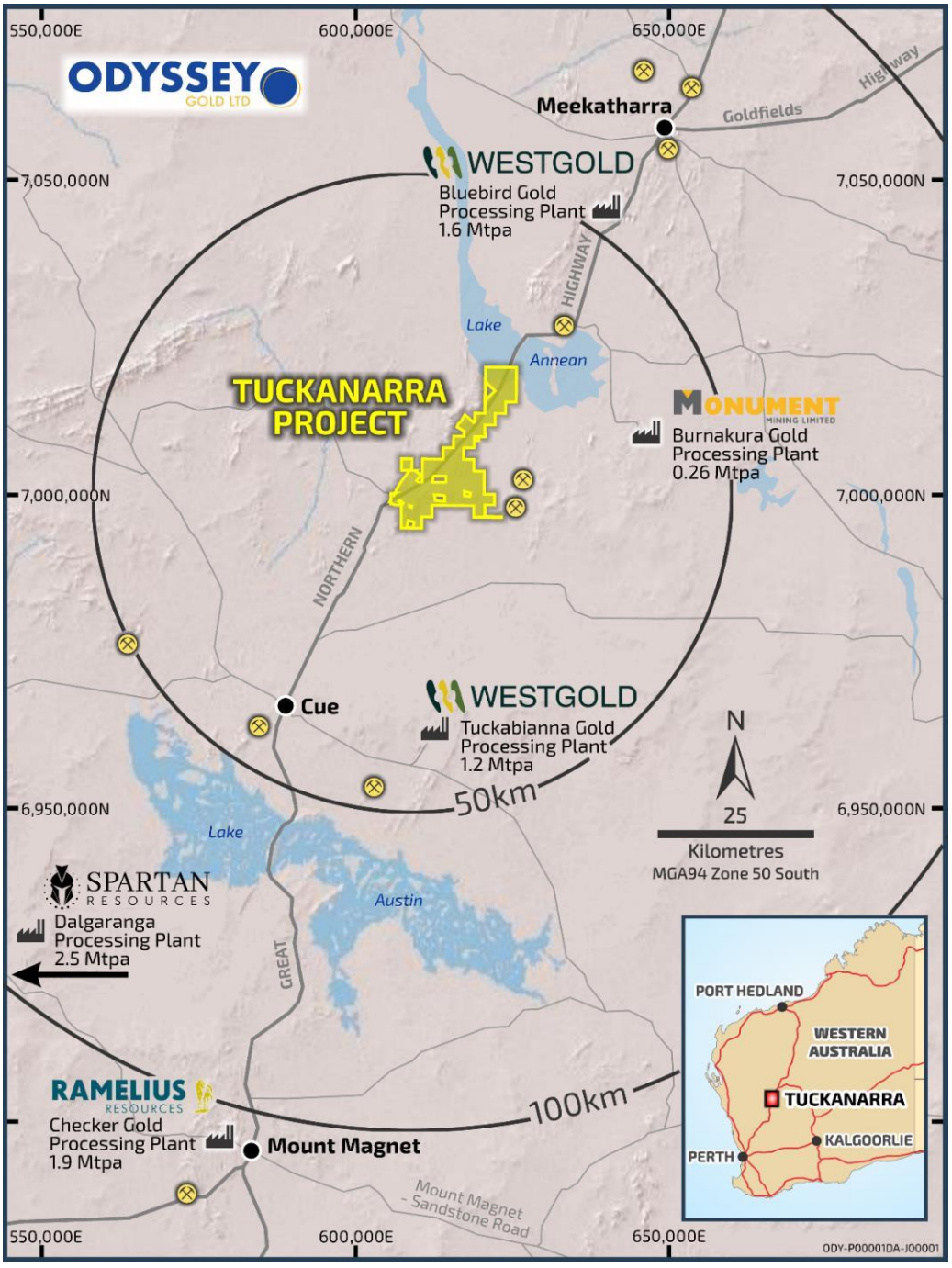

Figure 2. *Odyssey Gold is located in the heart of the Murchison Gold District surrounded by 8Mtpa of processing capacity.*

Cable Infill Drilling

The Cable Pit area current has an Inferred and Indicated Resource of 0.69Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 123koz[ii] of gold. The area was mined in the mid-nineties and much of the resource is extensively drilled prior to this. Metana Minerals NL drilled the pit and areas proximal to the pit to 20 x 10m spacing. Outside of the laterite and oxide mineralisation was drilled to 80 x 20m spacing. In 2012 Phosphate Australia drilled the laterite and some of the oxide to 20 x 20m spacing. Odyssey's subsequent RC and diamond drilling has targeted fresh rock extensions to this mineralisation. This was initially targeted on a 120 x 40m spacing with selected infill.

To progress towards upgrading of the Cable Pit Resource to Indicated category the Cable West and Cable East mineralisation is being drilled to a 40 x 40m spacing and duplicating key results in historic drilling. The depth of drilling is being guided by $3,500-5,000/oz open pit optimisations (Figure 1).

Several styles of gold mineralisation are observed at Cable including:

1. Quartz veining within or cross-cutting various lithological groups: mafic/ultramafic units, banded iron formation (BIF), and interflow sediments (Cable West).
    a. Located in ultramafic sitting above the footwall tholeiitic basalt.
    b. Parallel to stratigraphy, typically steeply west dipping and locally overturned
    c. Typically, massive quartz veining with zones of thin frequent veining to wide veins of up to 20m downhole. Veins are most often massive though minor laminations and galena occasionally coincident with higher grade samples towards the base of veins.
    d. Vein grades are nuggety with barren veins and extreme high-grades of over 100g/t. High grades are locally unpredictable. High-grade subdomains can average 5g/t or more.
2. Sulphide replacement of BIF where intercepted by faults/shears +-quartz veining. Predominantly pyrrhotite (>98%) with minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Mineralisation is generally 0.3g/t – 3.5g/t with infrequent higher grades (Cable East).
3. Supergene oxide enrichment immediately above quartz vein mineralisation in ultramafic and high Mg basalts, and BIF hosted mineralisation. One or two laterally continuous horizons occasionally separated by a gold leached zone.
4. Like the oxide mineralisation, a mineralised laterite horizon occurs proximal to primary mineralisation at or near surface. The laterite mineralisation is typically 1-4m thick and extends as far as 150m laterally from primary mineralisation.
5. Cable East and Cable West mineralisation generally runs parallel, variably 30-60m apart, from North of the Cable Pit through the Bollard Pit.

The current drilling program is infilling the Cable West (quartz vein) and Cable East mineralisation within a A$3,500/oz optimisation of the Cable deposit and extended to drill structures within a $5,000oz conceptual pit where appropriate. This program has targeted areas reliant on historic drilling and areas with broader spaced drilling which precludes Indicated category or even resource classification.

An initial program of 26 holes for 2845m of RC was planned. So far 24 holes (including redrills) have been drilled for ~2,800m. 8 holes were abandoned due to hole deviation, bogged rods or the intersection of voids. One hole intersected a void in the projected shallow Cable West position.

Assays results are incomplete with only partial results available for a number of holes. Incomplete results are required to be announced for the company to comply with Section 708A of the Corporations Act.

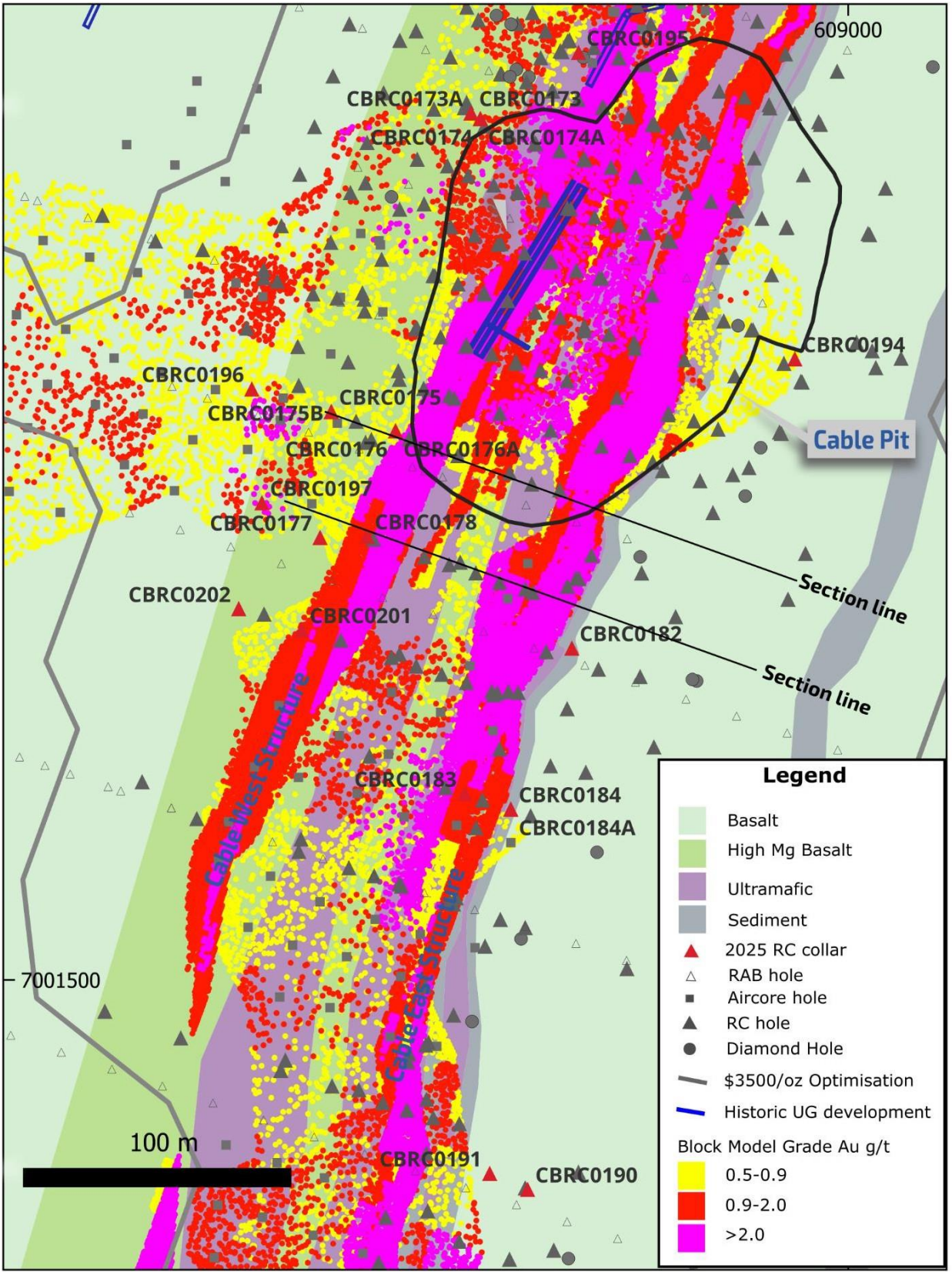

Figure 3. *Cable Bollard Collar Map.*

The targeted structures have been intersected in all holes to date, with a grade variability expected in a high nugget gold system.

Higher grade mineralisation is intersected associated with quartz veins in Cable West with highlights of:

- CBRC0175 7m @ 8.3g/t Au from 83m
- CBRC0178 18m @ 4.3g/t Au from 7m
- CBRC0176 7m @ 1.7g/t Au from 37m
- CBRC0174 3m @ 0.9g/t Au from 51m
- CBRC0173 5m @ 0.5g/t Au from 72m

A presumed stope was intersected in holes CBRC0195. Revisiting historic mining records shows that what is now called Cable West mineralisation was the original Cable Mine (Figure 3). Hole CBRC0195 was targeted down dip of historic hole 92TRC0232 with 10m @ 4.0g/t Au from 23m[iii]) and above the position of a drive[iv] which was likely stoped. Records indicate a total of 3,722t at 22g/t was mined underground during 1900-1906[v].

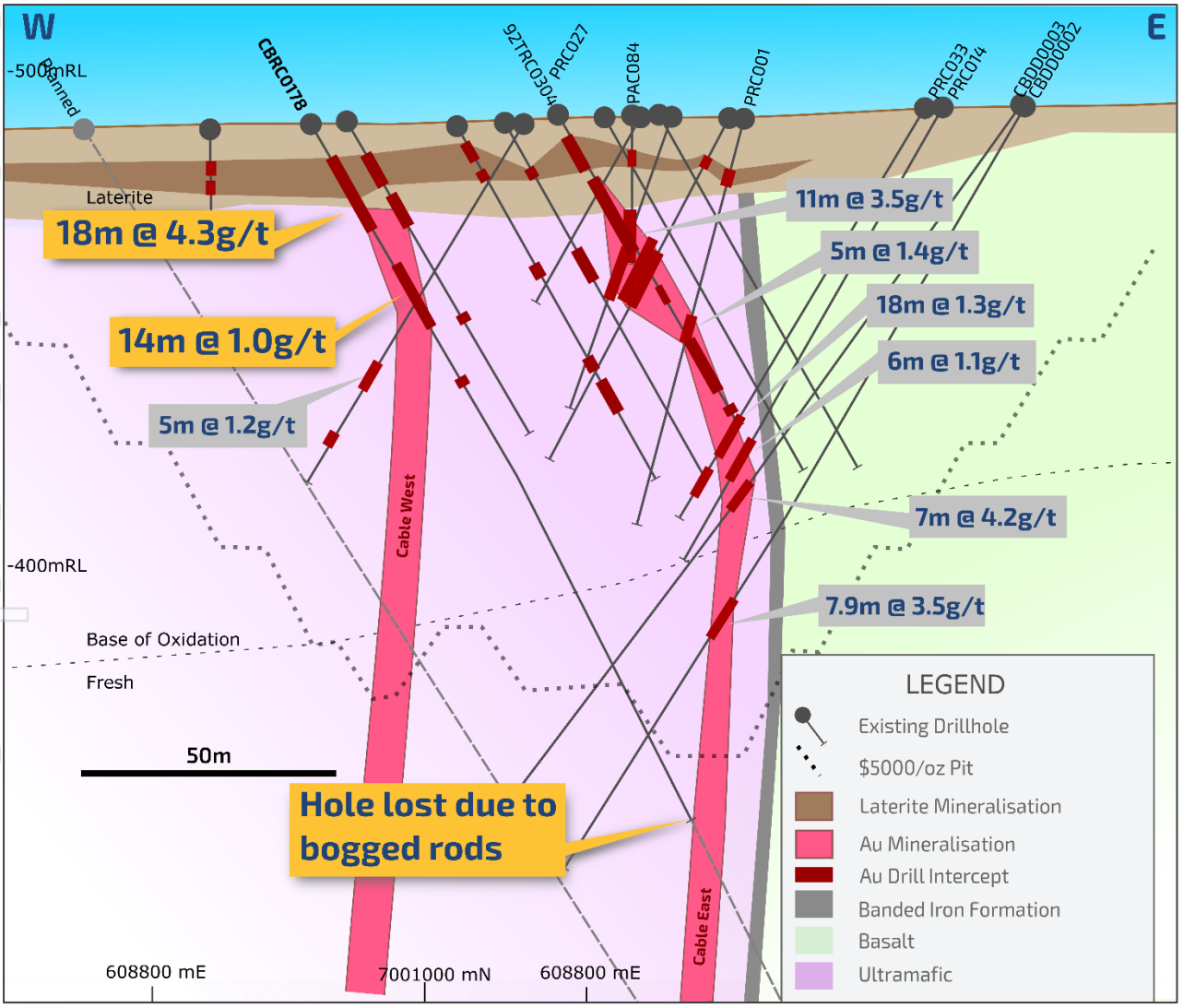

Figure 4. *Cross section through CBRC0178. Section width approximately 40m. New results are highlighted in yellow.*

Cable East sulphide mineralisation is lower tenor than the vein mineralisation (Figure 5). Results include:

- CBRC0191 4m @ 7.5g/t Au from 84m
- CBRC0194 11m @ 3.8g/t Au from 73m (hole lost in mineralisation)
- CBRC0184 17m @ 0.5g/t Au from 33m
- CBRC0176 3m @ 1.7g/t Au and 2m @ 1.4g/t Au
- CBRC0185 2m @ 1.4g/t Au from 196m
- CBRC0186A 1m @ 3.8g/t Au from 107m

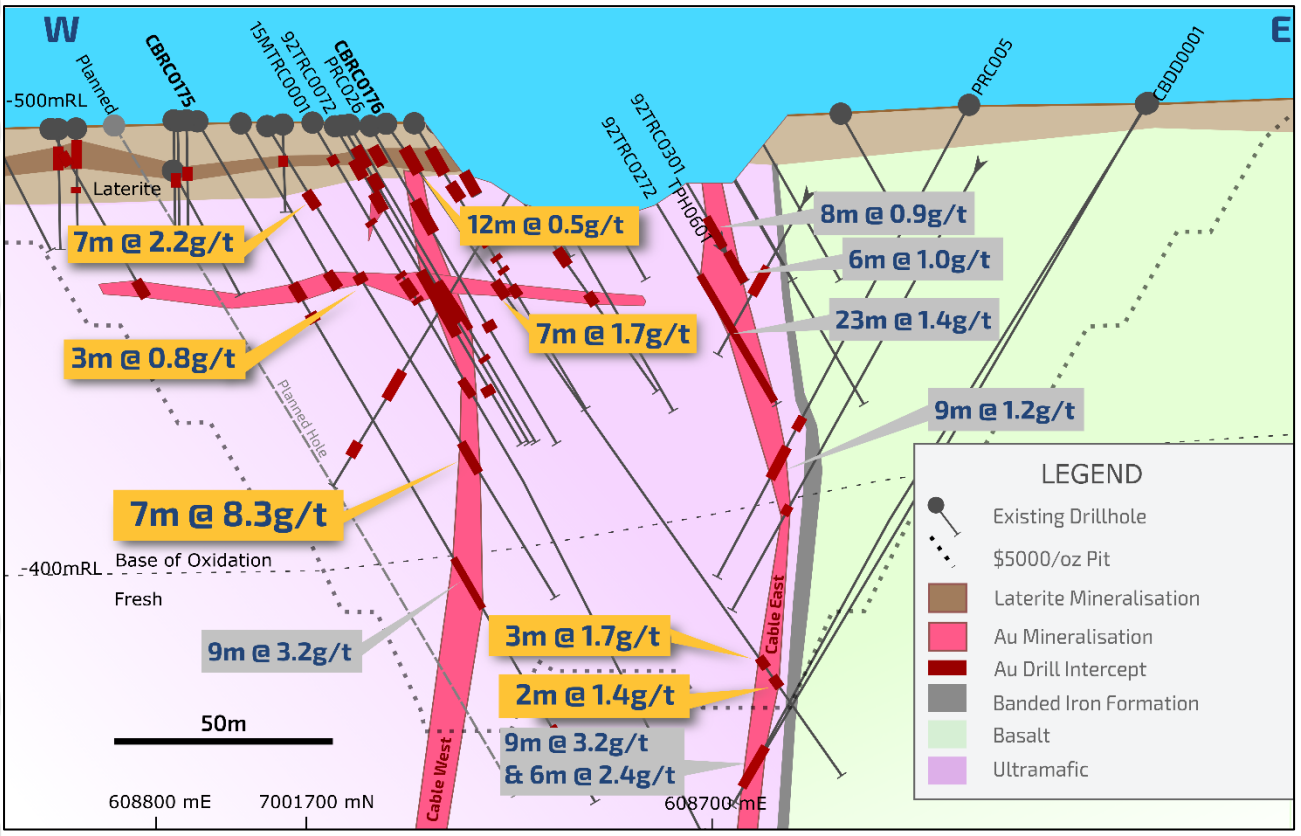

***Figure 5**. Cross section through CBRC0175 and CBRC0176. New results are highlighted in yellow.*

Hole CBRC0178 targeting Cable East had rods bogged at 156m, 6m short of the target depth (Figure 4). This hole has been subsequently redrilled with results pending.

As drilling has historically focussed on laterite, oxide and Cable East mineralisation there is limited drilling to the west of the Cable West structure. Hole CBRC0175 intersected shallow oxide mineralisation in the hole and outside the current resource, with results of:

- 7m @ 2.2g/t Au from 15m and
- 3m @ 0.8g/t from 35m.

Sulphide EM targets

Odyssey has drilled exploration RC holes to test 6 sulphide EM targets[vi]. Sulphide was successfully intersected in all holes other than Judy's East, which was unable to be completed after a bit disintegrated. The hole will likely be completed with a diamond tail in the future.

The sulphide mineralisation, predominantly pyrrhotite, and subsequent downhole survey validate the VTEM conductors. However, assays received to date for sampled intervals at Pluto, Vivo and Boyds Reward targets have not indicated meaningful levels of gold. Our improved understanding of the association between pyrrhotite and gold mean future VTEM conductor targets will prioritise those which are not hosted within magnetic rocks.

Results are pending for two holes drilled at Regal, which appears to be in a similar stratigraphic position to the Maybelle deposit.

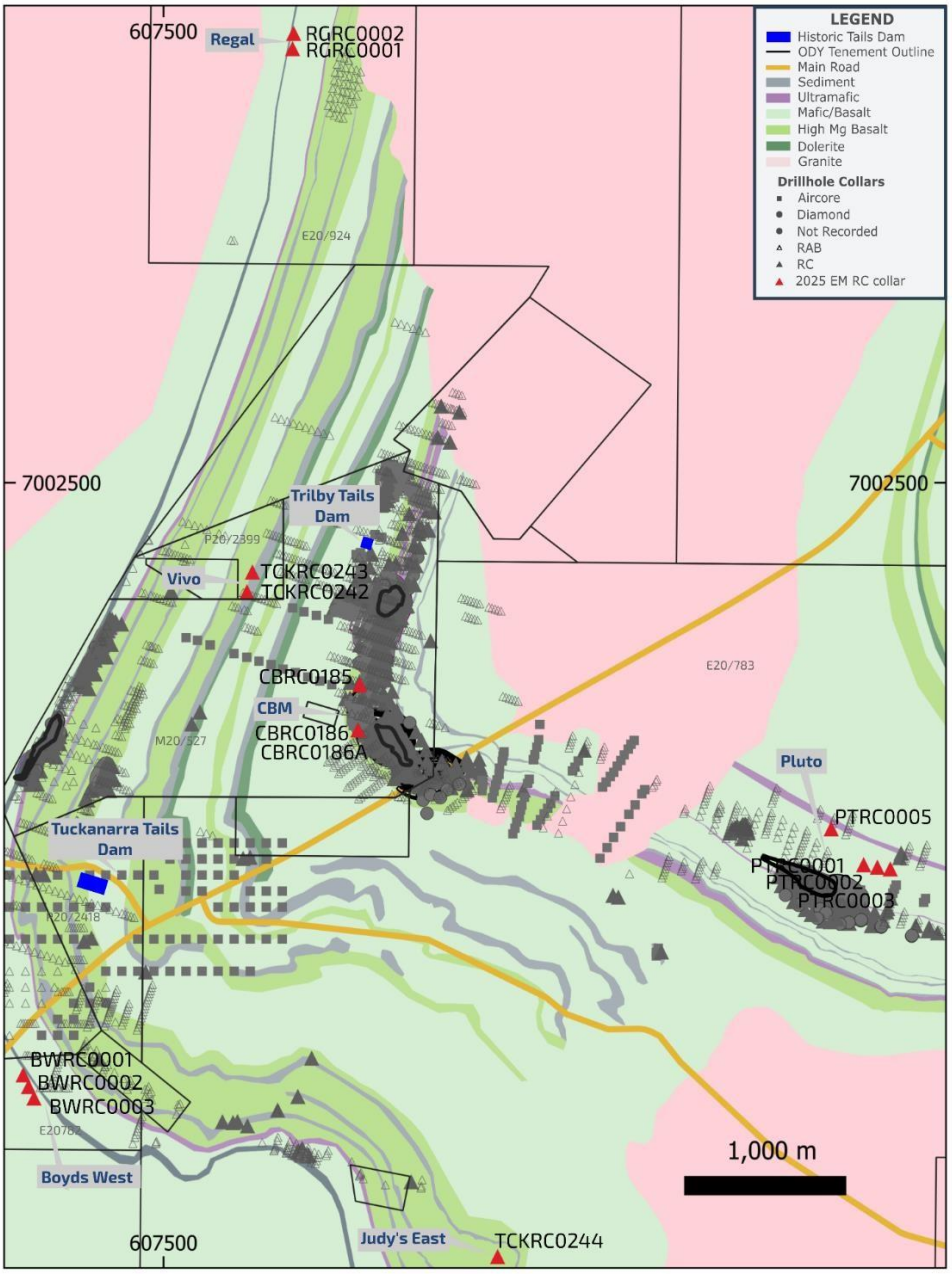

Figure 6. *Prospect Location Map*

CBT EM Targets

Drilling of two CBT (Cable-Bollard Trend) EM targets successful intersected gold mineralisation.

CBRC0185 intersecting 2m @ 10.3g/t Au from 157m (Figure 7) in the interpreted Cable West position. The hole also intersected pyrrhotite with gold mineralisation with 2m @ 1.4g/t Au from 196m.This hole extends the interpreted Cable West mineralisation approximately 50m south of the current resource at Cable and approximately 120m below vertically below surface.

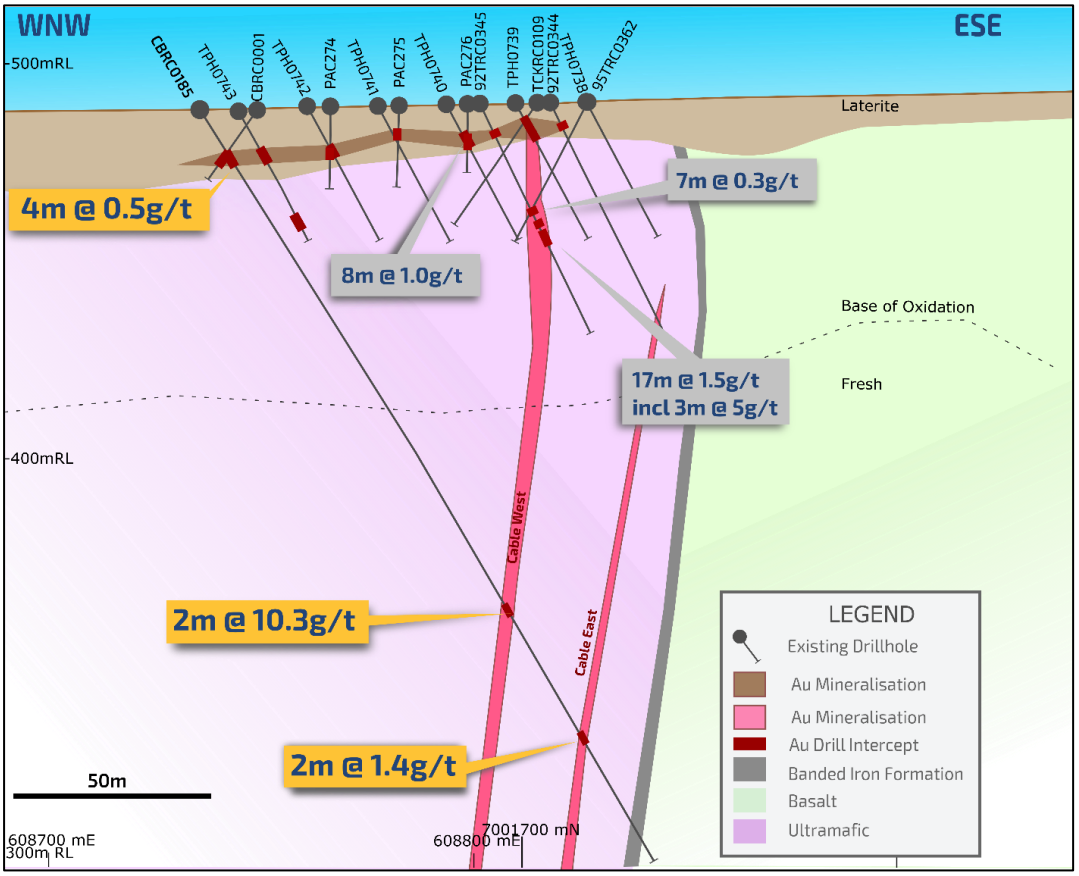

***Figure 7**. Oblique cross section through CBT EM target hole CBRC0185. New results are highlighted in yellow.*

A second hole CBRC0186A drilled into the second CBT target 280m to the south of CBRC0185 intersected 10m @ 2.1g/t Au from 211m including 2m @ 6.2g/t Au from 211m (Figure 8). This hole is down dip of a previous result of 18m @1.4g/t Au from 132m[vii] and is approximately 40m below the existing resource.

The interval is also 170m northwest of previous hole TCKRC0096 (Figure 1), which intersected 7.65m @ 11.8g/t from 354.5m[viii]. The result suggests the high-grade shoot plunges steeply to the north. This area is poorly drilled and continues to highlight the potential for mineralisation at Bollard and Highway to be developed a single underground complex.

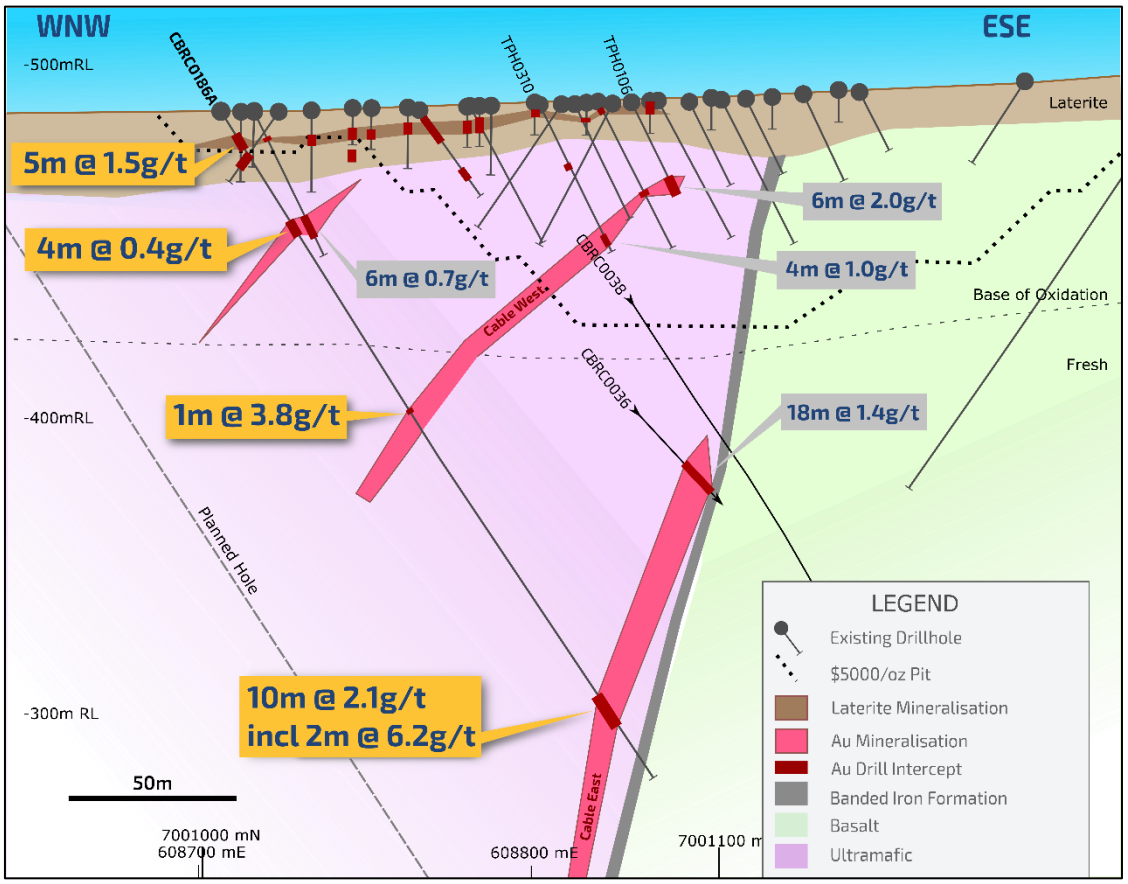

***Figure 8**. Oblique cross section through CBT EM target hole CBRC0186A. New results are highlighted in yellow.*

Both holes are outside the current resource and demonstrate the potential continuity of mineralisation between Cable and Bollard on both the Cable East and Cable West structures. Extending Cable West and Cable East has strong potential for additional resources between the Cable and Bollard deposits, and future drilling will target the area between and down dip of these holes, within the EM targets.

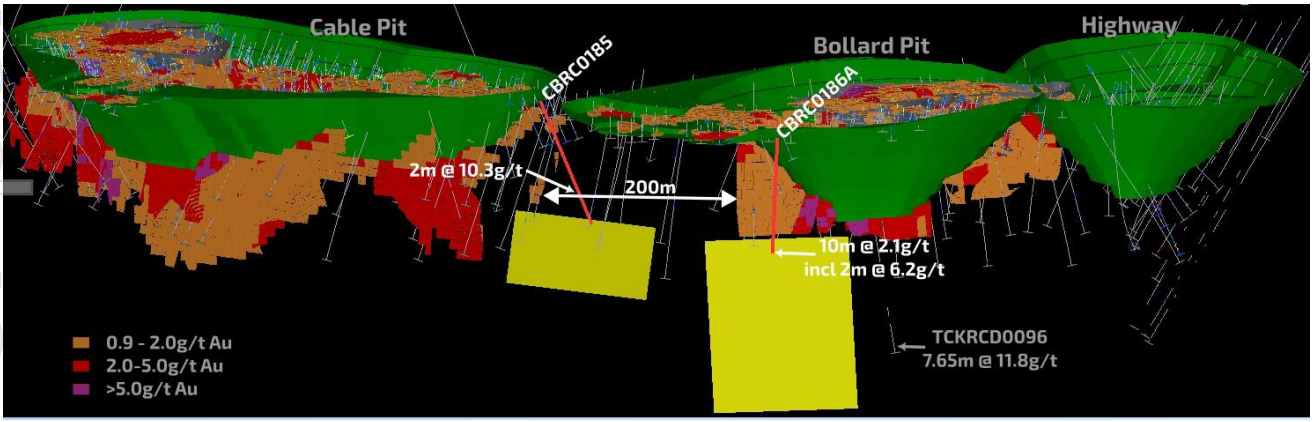

***Figure 9.** Oblique view of CBT conductors (yellow), Cable and Bollard Resource block models, new CBT RC holes (red), and conceptual pits (green).*

Confirming the Cable East and Cable West mineralisation continues between the Cable and Bollard deposits would expend the strike of mineralisation over a total of more than 1.5km.

Stockpile Sampling Program

Gold was discovered at Tuckanarra in 1894 and a state battery was erected in 1898. Records show use of the Tuckanarra Battery continued through to 1941[ix]. The presence of a plastic liner in both stockpiles suggest the tailings have been subsequently treated in some form. While extension records of tailings reprocessing occur for other deposits in the region they do not include records of vat leaching at Tuckanarra.

Previous estimates were at least 20,000m^3 of tails remains from this period in two bunded stockpiles at Tuckanarra[x]. These estimates are supported by current measurements of Tuckanarra (Southern) tailings dam area – 11,500m^2 on P20/2418 and the Trilby (Northern) tailings dam area – 3,500m^2 on M20/527 with the tailings stacked 1.5 – 2.5m above the natural surface of the land adjacent to the dams.

Company geologists sampled the surface of the tailings dams to derive an initial indication of the remaining gold and justify further sampling to demonstrate the merits for further processing. 15 samples were collected from 3 cells on an approximate 30m x 15m spacing. The results showed sufficient remaining gold to warrant further investigation and confirmed the absence of mercury.

The tailings stockpiles have now been auger drilled with a hand held auger. Samples through the top 1.2m have been collected and submitted for Leachwell assay to provide a more representative indication of the gold grade and proportion of the gold that is readily cyanide recoverable. Samples averaged 1.2g/t Au (range of 0.6-4.8g/t Au) for the Tuckanarra tailings dam and 0.5g/t Au (range 0.3-0.6g/t Au) for the Trilby tailings dam (Table 2).

Samples all comprised fine sand with minor clay. Sample recoveries from augering were inconsistent averaging approximately 50% (range 30-90%). It is likely sample recovery is biased to the top of the holes. Surface plant material was avoided during sampling roots may have contaminated the samples and could negatively impact gold reporting to the leachwell. While the samples are not appropriate quality for generating a Mineral Resource Estimate they demonstrate cyanide recoverable gold remains in the stockpiles. The bulk density of the tailings is unknown.

The ready access to roads (Figure 10), the sands being already milled and the average grade of the stockpile being above the projects Mineral Resource Estimate cut off grade demonstrate the further work is warranted.

To allow the generation of a mineral resource estimate aircore or sonic drilling is required to generate improved sample recoveries, samples representative of the full height of the stockpiles, measurement of the density, metallurgical recovery testwork and surveying by a qualified surveyor.

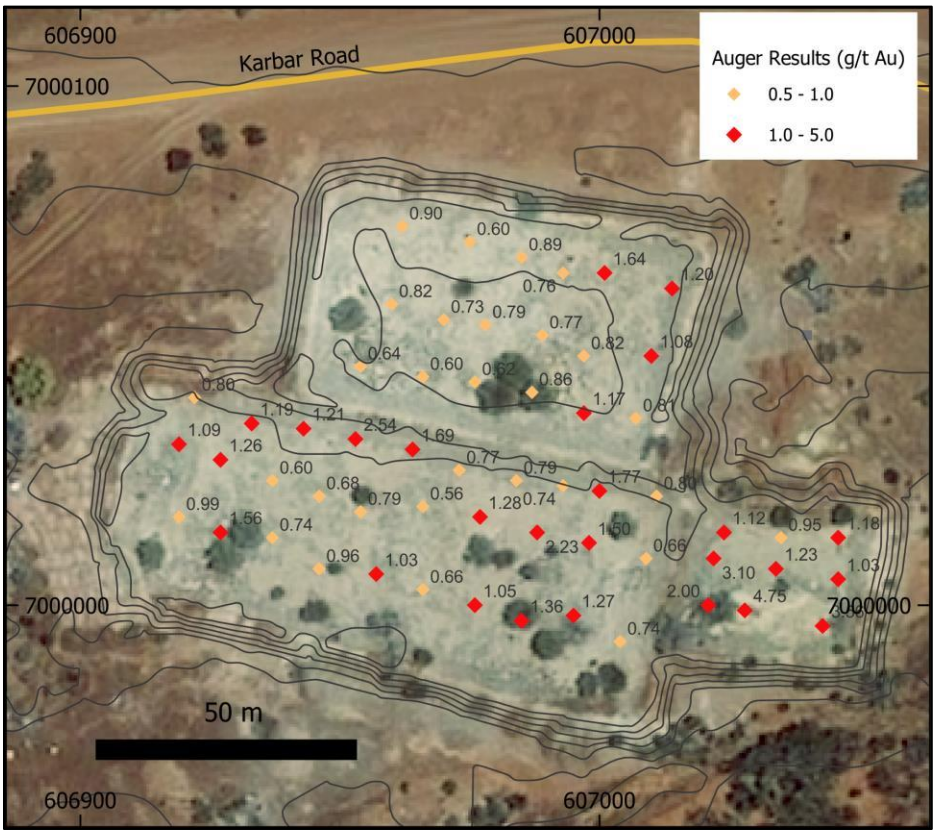

Figure 10. *Map of auger results (Au g/t) at the Tuckanarra Tailings Dam adjacent to the Karbar Road. Contours are 0.5m.*

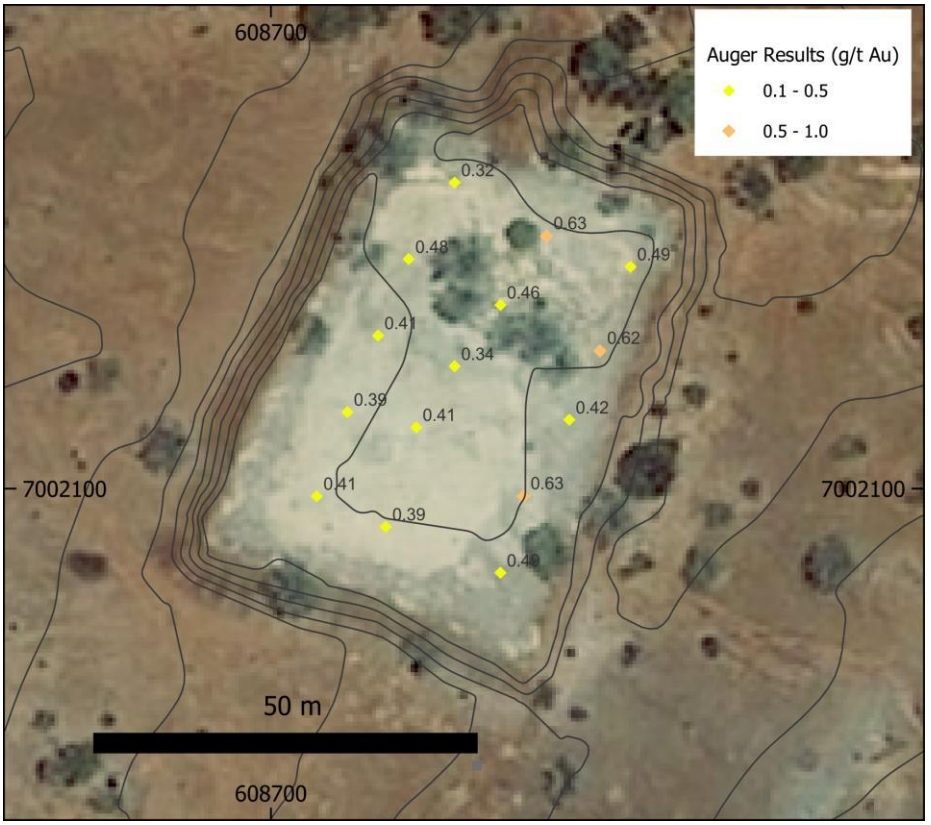

Figure 11. *Map of auger results (Au g/t) at the Trilby Tail Dam. Contours are 0.5m.*

Mineral Resources

The Project currently has Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources of 5.14Mt @ 2.5g/t Au for 407koz of gold. This includes a high-grade subset of 2.25Mt @ 3.9g/t for 283koz of gold above a 2.0g/t Au cut off.

***Table 1**. Tuckanarra Project February 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate by Depositxi*

Deposit	Category	Mining Method	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)	CP	Tenure
Bottle Dump	Indicated	Pit	0.15	3.4	17	1	E20/783
	Inferred	Pit	0.76	2.2	54		
	Total		0.91	2.4	70		
Bollard	Indicated	Pit	0.15	1.9	9	2	M20/527
	Inferred	Pit	0.53	2.2	37		
	Total		0.68	2.1	46		
Cable	Indicated	Pit	0.40	2.3	29	2	M20/527
	Inferred	Pit	1.30	2.2	94		
	Total		1.69	2.3	123		
Highway Zone	Inferred	Pit	0.44	2.3	32	4	M20/527 ~50%
	Inferred	UG	0.35	5.8	65		E20/783 ~50%
	Total		0.79	3.8	97		
Kohinoor	Inferred	Pit	0.16	2.4	12	3	M51/908
	Inferred	UG	0.03	9.1	9		
	Total		0.19	3.5	22		
Lucknow	Inferred	Pit	0.22	1.3	9	2	M20/527
Maybelle	Indicated	Pit	0.09	2.3	7	2	M20/527
	Inferred	Pit	0.57	1.8	34		
	Total		0.66	1.9	41		
Grand Total			**5.14**	**2.5**	**407**	**5**	

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

Totals may not add up due to rounding. Open pit resources are reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for material less than 140-180m below surface, except the Highway Zone which is reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for oxide and transitional material. Underground resources are reported above 2.0g/t Au cut-off for material more than 180m below surface or fresh rock. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis.

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. Matt Briggs who is a Fellow of the AusIMM and an employee of the Company. Mr. Briggs, who is a shareholder and performance rights holder, 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. Briggs 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 and 15 February 2024 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.

Table 2. *2025 RC Drilling Collar Table and Assay Status*

BHID	Project	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth	Tenement	Comment	Results Status
CBRC0173	Cable	RC	608858.6	7001825.2	493	-60	60	114	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0173A	Cable	RC	608858.6	7001825.2	493	-60	60	6	M 20/527	Redrilled	Complete
CBRC0174	Cable	RC	608862.1	7001823.1	492	-55	55	114	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0174A	Cable	RC	608862.1	7001823.1	492	-55	55	6	M 20/527	Redrilled	Not sampled
CBRC0175	Cable	RC	608806.2	7001713.2	492	-59	59	114	M 20/527		Pending
CBRC0175A	Cable	RC	608806.2	7001713.2	492	-59	59	6	M 20/527	Redrilled	Pending
CBRC0175B	Cable	RC	608806.2	7001713.2	492	-59	59	6	M 20/527	Redrilled	Pending
CBRC0176	Cable	RC	608830.3	7001706.0	492	-55	55	162	M 20/527	Hole failed	Complete
CBRC0176A	Cable	RC	608830.3	7001706.0	492	-55	55	6	M 20/527	Redrilled	Complete
CBRC0177	Cable	RC	608802.0	7001666.0	492	-62	62	126	M 20/527		Pending
CBRC0178	Cable	RC	608819.6	7001666.5	492	-60	60	156	M 20/527	Hole failed	Pending
CBRC0182	Cable	RC	608896.4	7001624.5	492	-64	64	126	M 20/527		Pending
CBRC0183	Cable	RC	608856.2	7001569.9	492	-62	62	48	M 20/527		Pending
CBRC0184	Cable	RC	608873.5	7001564.1	492	-64	64	60	M 20/527		Pending
CBRC0184A	Cable	RC	608873.5	7001564.1	492	-64	64	6	M 20/527	Redrilled	Pending
CBRC0190	Cable	RC	608879.8	7001421.5	493	-60	60	114	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0191	Cable	RC	608865.6	7001427.5	492	-60	60	96	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0194	Cable	RC	608980.0	7001733.0	498	-59	59	84	M 20/527	Hole failed	Partial
CBRC0195	Cable	RC	608898.9	7001847.9	494	-60	60	72	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0196	Cable	RC	608776.4	7001721.7	490	-59	59	150	M 20/527		Pending
CBRC0197	Cable	RC	608780.2	7001679.0	488	-59	59	120	M 20/527		Pending
CBRC0201	Cable	RC	608795.1	7001631.3	492	-60	60	120	M 20/527		Pending
CBRC0202	Cable	RC	608771.5	7001639.3	491	-60	60	18	M 20/527		Pending
BWRC0003	Boyds West	RC	606692.8	6998660.7	478	-60	60	137	E 20/782		Complete
BWRC0002	Boyds West	RC	606658.8	6998732.2	475	-60	60	156	E 20/782		Complete
BWRC0001	Boyds West	RC	606625.1	6998805.3	472	-60	60	144	E 20/782		Complete
PTRC0003	Pluto	RC	612029.2	7000090.1	524	-60	60	236	E 20/783		Complete
PTRC0002	Pluto	RC	611948.7	7000100.9	520	-60	60	222	E 20/783		Complete
PTRC0001	Pluto	RC	611863.2	7000116.8	520	-60	60	226	E 20/783		Complete
PTRC0005	Pluto	RC	611660.9	7000341.0	532	-60	60	162	E 20/783		Complete
TCKRC0244	Judys East	RC	609582.0	6997671.0	506	-70	70	214	E 20/783	Hole failed	Pending
CBRC0185	CBM EM	RC	608722.9	7001241.0	489	-60	60	234	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0186	CBM EM	RC	608712.1	7000958.1	486	-60	60	14	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0186A	CBM EM	RC	608712.1	7000958.1	486	-60	60	252	M 20/527		Complete
TCKRC0242	Vivo	RC	608020.0	7001820.0	483	-60	60	102	P 20/2399		Complete
TCKRC0243	Vivo	RC	608054.0	7001943.0	483	-60	60	120	P 20/2399		Complete
RGRC0001	Regal	RC	608304.0	7005209.5	488	-60	60	120	E 20/924		Pending
RGRC0002	Regal	RC	608310.7	7005305.2	488	-60	60	150	E 20/924		Pending

Coordinates are MGA 54 Zone 50

Table 3. *Progress Results table for 2025 RC drilling*

Hole_ID	From (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Sample Recovery (%)	Interval includes 4m Composites	Comment
CBRC0173	0	3	2.5	1	40		Laterite
CBRC0173	72	5	4.3	0.5	100		Cable West
CBRC0174	0	4	3.5	0.7	40		Laterite
CBRC0174	51	3	2.5	0.9	100		Cable West
CBRC0175	15	7	6.1	2.2	100		
CBRC0175	35	3	2.5	0.8	100		
CBRC0175	**83**	**7**	**6**	**8.3**	**100**		**Cable West**
CBRC0176	4	12	10.4	0.5	60		Laterite
CBRC0176	37	7	4	1.7	100		Cable West
CBRC0176	140	4	3.1	0.5		Yes	
CBRC0176	150	3	2.3	1.7	100		
CBRC0176	156	2	1.5	1.4	100		
CBRC0178	**7**	**18**	**15.6**	**4.3**	**70**		**Cable West**

Hole_ID	From (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Sample Recovery (%)	Interval includes 4m Composites	Comment
including	**18**	**5**	**4.3**	**14.2**	**100**		
CBRC0178	31	3	2.5	2.4	100		
CBRC0178	38	7	6	0.9	100		
CBRC0178	56	2	1.7	0.5	100		
CBRC0183	7	4	3.5	0.3	100		Laterite
CBRC0184	6	4	3.5	0.4	75		Laterite
CBRC0184	33	17	14	0.5	100		Cable East
including	41	3	2.5	1.1	100		
CBRC0184	48	2	1.6	0.5	100		
CBRC0185	15	4	3.3	0.5	100		Laterite
CBRC0185	**157**	**2**	**1.8**	**10.3**	**100**		**Cable West?**
CBRC0185	196	2	1.8	1.4	100		Cable East
CBRC0186A	9	5	4.3	1.5	80		
CBRC0186A	40	4	3.5	0.4	100		
CBRC0186A	107	1	0.9	3.8	100		Cable East
CBRC0186A	211	10	8.7	2.1	100		
CBRC0190	33	2	1.7	0.7	100		
CBRC0191	0	3	2.6	0.7	75		
CBRC0191	20	3	2.6	0.8	100		
CBRC0191	84	4	3.5	7.5	100		Cable East
CBRC0194	1	3	2.6	0.5	75		Laterite
CBRC0194	**73**	**11**	**7**	**3.8**	**100**		**Cable East – hole failed in mineralisation**
CBRC0195	0	4	3.5	0.6	75		Laterite
CBRC0195	12	4	3.5	0.4	100		
CBRC0195	18	4	3.5	NSA	100		Stoped Cable West
CBRC0195	26	3	2.6	0.5	100		
CBRC0195	32	6	5.2	0.7	100		
CBRC0195	41	5	4.3	1.1	100		
CBRC0195	53	3	2.5	1.1	100		
BWRC0001	101	2	1.7	NSA	100		Sulphide
BWRC0002	114	5	4.3	NSA	100		Sulphide
BWRC0003	75	8	6.9	NSA	100		Sulphide
PTRC0001	154	6	5.2	NSA	100		Sulphide
PTRC0002	175	4	3.5	NSA	100		Sulphide
PTRC0003	172	4	3.5	NSA	100		Sulphide
PTRC0005	106	1	0.1	NSA	100		
TCKRC0242	28	12	10.4	0.3		Yes	Oxide
TCKRC0243	64	4	3.5	0.6		Yes	Oxidised sediment

Results are reported for intervals of over 2m @ 0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant.

Table 4. *Historic Tailings Dam Auger Sample Locations*

Sample ID	Deposit	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth (m)
OD062291	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000040	606922	482	0	-90	1.2
OD062293	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000035	606933	483	0	-90	1.2
OD062295	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000034	606943	483	0	-90	1.2
OD062297	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000032	606953	483	0	-90	1.2
OD062299	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000030	606964	482	0	-90	1.2
OD062301	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000026	606973	482	0	-90	1.2
OD062303	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000024	606984	482	0	-90	1.2
OD062305	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000023	606993	482	0	-90	1.2
OD062307	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000022	607000	482	0	-90	1.2
OD062309	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000021	607011	482	0	-90	1.2
OD062312	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000009	607009	482	0	-90	1.2
OD062314	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000012	606998	482	0	-90	1.2
OD062316	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000014	606988	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062318	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000017	606977	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062320	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000019	606966	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062322	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000018	606954	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062324	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000021	606946	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062326	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000024	606937	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062328	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000028	606927	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062330	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000031	606919	480	0	-90	1.2
OD062333	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000017	606919	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062335	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000014	606927	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062337	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000013	606937	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062339	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000007	606946	480	0	-90	1.2
OD062341	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000006	606957	480	0	-90	1.2
OD062343	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000003	606966	480	0	-90	1.2
OD062345	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000000	606976	480	0	-90	1.2
OD062347	Tuckanarra	Auger	6999997	606985	479	0	-90	1.2
OD062349	Tuckanarra	Auger	6999998	606995	479	0	-90	1.2
OD062352	Tuckanarra	Auger	6999993	607004	479	0	-90	1.2
OD062354	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000014	607024	479	0	-90	1.2
OD062356	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000013	607035	479	0	-90	1.2
OD062358	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000013	607046	479	0	-90	1.2
OD062360	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000005	607046	479	0	-90	1.2
OD062362	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000007	607034	479	0	-90	1.2
OD062364	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000009	607022	479	0	-90	1.2
OD062366	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000000	607021	479	0	-90	1.2
OD062368	Tuckanarra	Auger	6999999	607028	485	0	-90	1.2

Sample ID	Deposit	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth (m)
OD062370	Tuckanarra	Auger	6999996	607043	485	0	-90	1.2
OD062373	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000036	607007	485	0	-90	1.2
OD062374	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000037	606997	485	0	-90	1.2
OD062375	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000041	606987	485	0	-90	1.2
OD062376	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000043	606976	485	0	-90	1.2
OD062377	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000044	606966	484	0	-90	1.2
OD062378	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000046	606954	484	0	-90	1.2
OD062379	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000058	606960	484	0	-90	1.2
OD062380	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000055	606970	484	0	-90	1.2
OD062381	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000054	606978	484	0	-90	1.2
OD062382	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000052	606989	483	0	-90	1.2
OD062383	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000048	606997	484	0	-90	1.2
OD062384	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000048	607010	484	0	-90	1.2
OD062385	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000061	607014	482	0	-90	1.2
OD062386	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000064	607001	482	0	-90	1.2
OD062387	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000064	606993	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062388	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000067	606985	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062389	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000070	606975	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062390	Tuckanarra	Auger	7000073	606962	481	0	-90	1.2
OD062392	Trilby	Auger	7002089	608730	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062393	Trilby	Auger	7002099	608733	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062394	Trilby	Auger	7002109	608739	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062395	Trilby	Auger	7002118	608743	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062396	Trilby	Auger	7002129	608747	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062397	Trilby	Auger	7002133	608736	488	0	-90	1.2
OD062398	Trilby	Auger	7002124	608730	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062399	Trilby	Auger	7002116	608724	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062400	Trilby	Auger	7002108	608719	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062401	Trilby	Auger	7002095	608715	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062402	Trilby	Auger	7002099	608706	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062403	Trilby	Auger	7002110	608710	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062404	Trilby	Auger	7002120	608714	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062405	Trilby	Auger	7002130	608718	489	0	-90	1.2
OD062406	Trilby	Auger	7002140	608724	489	0	-90	1.2

Coordinates are MGA 54 Zone 50

Table 5. *Historic Tails Dam Assay Results*

Sample ID	Tails Dam	Sample Weight (kg)	Calculated Head Grade (g/t) Au	Leachwell CN15 (g/t) Au	Residue Fire Assay (g/t) Au	Leachwell CN15 recovery %	Cu ppm
OD062291	Tuckanarra	1.62	0.8	0.64	0.16	80%	12.4
OD062293	Tuckanarra	1.74	1.19	0.99	0.2	83%	11.2
OD062295	Tuckanarra	1.14	1.21	1.04	0.17	86%	32.1
OD062297	Tuckanarra	1.35	2.54	2.19	0.35	86%	30.4
OD062299	Tuckanarra	1.49	1.69	1.43	0.26	85%	10.7
OD062301	Tuckanarra	1.37	0.77	0.6	0.17	78%	12.8
OD062303	Tuckanarra	1.13	0.79	0.64	0.15	81%	8.8
OD062305	Tuckanarra	1.71	0.74	0.54	0.2	73%	9.6
OD062307	Tuckanarra	1.15	1.77	1.52	0.25	86%	15.8
OD062309	Tuckanarra	0.91	0.8	0.59	0.21	74%	17.8
OD062312	Tuckanarra	1.66	0.66	0.54	0.12	82%	10.4
OD062314	Tuckanarra	1.08	1.5	1.34	0.16	89%	11.8
OD062316	Tuckanarra	1.34	2.23	1.94	0.29	87%	9
OD062318	Tuckanarra	1.17	1.28	1.02	0.26	80%	7.1
OD062320	Tuckanarra	1.42	0.56	0.41	0.15	73%	8.3
OD062322	Tuckanarra	1.66	0.79	0.63	0.16	80%	18.4
OD062324	Tuckanarra	1.12	0.68	0.49	0.19	72%	9.1
OD062326	Tuckanarra	1.34	0.6	0.5	0.1	83%	7.4
OD062328	Tuckanarra	1.21	1.26	1.07	0.19	85%	17.8
OD062330	Tuckanarra	1.19	1.09	0.96	0.13	88%	6.1
OD062333	Tuckanarra	1.39	0.99	0.84	0.15	85%	2.9
OD062335	Tuckanarra	1.48	1.56	1.38	0.18	88%	5.7
OD062337	Tuckanarra	1.14	0.74	0.61	0.13	82%	12.4
OD062339	Tuckanarra	1.4	0.96	0.8	0.16	83%	190.5
OD062341	Tuckanarra	1.46	1.03	0.77	0.26	75%	10.8
OD062343	Tuckanarra	1.28	0.66	0.49	0.17	74%	9.8
OD062345	Tuckanarra	1.16	1.05	0.84	0.21	80%	7.9
OD062347	Tuckanarra	1.62	1.36	1.1	0.26	81%	7.5
OD062349	Tuckanarra	1.31	1.27	1.04	0.23	82%	8.6
OD062352	Tuckanarra	1.26	0.74	0.58	0.16	78%	7.8
OD062354	Tuckanarra	1.11	1.12	0.98	0.14	88%	10.3
OD062356	Tuckanarra	1.33	0.95	0.78	0.17	82%	8.6
OD062358	Tuckanarra	1.27	1.18	0.94	0.24	80%	7.9
OD062360	Tuckanarra	1.27	1.03	0.89	0.14	86%	21.2
OD062362	Tuckanarra	2.16	1.23	0.99	0.24	80%	12.2
OD062364	Tuckanarra	0.68	3.1	2.82	0.28	91%	6.9
OD062366	Tuckanarra	0.92	2	1.74	0.26	87%	35.2
OD062368	Tuckanarra	1.12	4.75	4.34	0.41	91%	27.5
OD062370	Tuckanarra	0.87	3.56	3.36	0.2	94%	21.4
OD062373	Tuckanarra	1.22	0.81	0.59	0.22	73%	11.2

Sample ID	Tails Dam	Sample Weight (kg)	Calculated Head Grade (g/t) Au	Leachwell CN15 (g/t) Au	Residue Fire Assay (g/t) Au	Leachwell CN15 recovery %	Cu ppm
OD062374	Tuckanarra	1.05	1.17	0.97	0.2	83%	19.6
OD062375	Tuckanarra	1.24	0.86	0.69	0.17	80%	17.1
OD062376	Tuckanarra	1.08	0.62	0.54	0.08	87%	22.1
OD062377	Tuckanarra	1.21	0.6	0.48	0.12	80%	42.5
OD062378	Tuckanarra	1.32	0.64	0.52	0.12	81%	91.3
OD062379	Tuckanarra	0.92	0.82	0.7	0.12	85%	134
OD062380	Tuckanarra	1.08	0.73	0.64	0.09	88%	66.4
OD062381	Tuckanarra	1.18	0.79	0.67	0.12	85%	23
OD062382	Tuckanarra	0.82	0.77	0.64	0.13	83%	11.2
OD062383	Tuckanarra	0.9	0.82	0.67	0.15	82%	14
OD062384	Tuckanarra	1.09	1.08	0.84	0.24	78%	18.8
OD062385	Tuckanarra	0.83	1.2	0.86	0.34	72%	24.4
OD062386	Tuckanarra	1.33	1.64	1.37	0.27	84%	12.6
OD062387	Tuckanarra	1.29	0.76	0.6	0.16	79%	67.3
OD062388	Tuckanarra	1.07	0.89	0.72	0.17	81%	26.9
OD062389	Tuckanarra	1.35	0.6	0.49	0.11	82%	73.6
OD062390	Tuckanarra	1.03	0.9	0.63	0.27	70%	83.5
Average for Tuckanarra Tails Dam			1.2	1.0	0.2	82%	25.3
OD062392	Trilby	1.44	0.49	0.27	0.22	55%	4.8
OD062393	Trilby	1.27	0.63	0.52	0.11	83%	4.8
OD062394	Trilby	1.1	0.42	0.38	0.04	90%	6.7
OD062395	Trilby	0.86	0.62	0.46	0.16	74%	7.8
OD062396	Trilby	1.18	0.49	0.43	0.06	88%	4.1
OD062397	Trilby	0.87	0.63	0.58	0.05	92%	7.4
OD062398	Trilby	0.86	0.46	0.42	0.04	91%	8.1
OD062399	Trilby	1.1	0.34	0.3	0.04	88%	4.8
OD062400	Trilby	1.01	0.41	0.37	0.04	90%	4.7
OD062401	Trilby	0.75	0.39	0.3	0.09	77%	7
OD062402	Trilby	0.85	0.41	0.31	0.1	76%	10.4
OD062403	Trilby	0.98	0.39	0.28	0.11	72%	5.6
OD062404	Trilby	0.9	0.41	0.32	0.09	78%	5.3
OD062405	Trilby	0.97	0.48	0.44	0.04	92%	7.3
OD062406	Trilby	1.24	0.32	0.28	0.04	88%	5.1
Average for Trilby Tails Dam			0.5	0.4	0.1	82%	6.3

[#]Leachwell Recovery = (ALS Leachwell CN15 / (ALS Leachwell CN15 + ALS AA25R)). Recoveries are rounded to the nearest integer. All samples are the recovered part of 0m-1.2m drilled and are approximately true width.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - RC Drilling

(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 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.
	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 recorded. Holes are terminated once two wet samples are generated to ensure sample quality. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches. Sample recovery was impacted at surface as noted in the results table. Downhole has been collected on EM targets however processing and analysis is continuing.
	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 banded iron formation. The mineralisation in oxide is not visual unless associated with more iron rick clays or quartz veining. The presence of these indicators or gold assay grades above 0.5g/t are used to report mineralisation. To avoid including more than 2m of below 0.5g/t Au within an intersection the intervals of mineralisation are subdivided.
	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. Composites are analysed by 30g fire assay. 1m Samples within composite intervals of interest are subsequently replaced 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 Frontline Drilling with a truck mounted Schramm 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 Reflex gyro Omnix24 survey tool.
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. Some losses occurred before the hole were cased as noted in the results table. 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. Standard practices for RC drilling are used.

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 RC chips 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. 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 in this program yet.
	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 spear from the reject from the riffle splitter by spearing and combined into 4m composite samples. Most samples are dry. 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/Minanalytical 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 30g charge is fire assayed. These are subsequently replaced 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 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. Once a meaningful population of samples is collected per sample domain an assessment will be made of the appropriate weight and number of samples to allow the classification of mineral resources.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	All samples were submitted to ALS/Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). 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 30g fire assay. This is considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	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.	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted every 20 samples. External lab check assays have not been completed for the current program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 3m 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. Drilling is aiming to confirm some historic holes 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 located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy. Downhole surveys for both RC and DDH drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool. Subsequent to completion of the drill program, collars are surveyed by a licensed surveyor.
	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 2025 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 100m spaced on exploration targets and 40x40m 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 potentially 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 reported a length weighted averages.
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 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 modelled work has highlighted grade bias in holes drilled down the mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC samples are collected in prenumbered calico bags. 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.*	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. The competent person audited the laboratory in November 2024.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - Auger Drilling

(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.*	Auger holes are open hole samples or historic tailing sands. The full sample collected adjacent to the hole was scooped up and bagged in a calico bag.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Best effects were attempted to collect the full sample and to penetrate to the 1.2m length of the drill steel. A broad spread of samples were collected across the dams.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Tail dams include the residue from two batteries on site, or one battery that was relocated. These include ore processed from prospects in the local area not only from the project tenements. Mining appeared to be focussed on ultra high grade material hand mining predominantly in the 1900-1921 but continuing intermittently to 1941. The tails dam are visual and physical anomalies on the landscape being pale sand contrasted against red dirt.
	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.	Vertical 1.2m auger holes were drilled and holes cleaned out by the removal of the drill steel. Hole diameter was approximately 5cm. Sample spoil pile was scaped from the tails dam surface and put in calico bags. These samples were small enough to be analysed by Leachwell.
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).*	Battery powered hand auger producing an open hole sample 1.2m long. Holes were approximately vertical.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All samples were dry. All samples weighed at the laboratory and as reported in the results table highlighting the variable success of sample recovery.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling was carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation in an attempt to get representative samples of the mineralisation. The practices were non standard. Drillholes were drilled with a consistent procedure. All spoil produced as scraped up while attempting to minimise contamination.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Samples were visually consistent in material type and an logged as fine clay sand consistently.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	The samples were logged collectively.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core in this program yet.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were dry and not split.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation is appropriate to estimate the mean grade of the tails dams and the proportion of gold not recoverable by cyanide after milling.
		The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	Blanks were inserted. Due to the sample size required no CRM's were inserted. The driller and sampler were supervised by the company geologist and at times the Competent Person.
	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.	The samples provide an initial indication of the grade of the tails dam to allow the merits of doing more expensive work.
	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 grades.
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 assay method is ideal for estimating the average grade of the tails dam and getting an indication of the cyanide recoverable gold. The technique is partial but attempting to reflect total digestion. Only part of the residue is analysed.
	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.	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted every 20 samples. 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 the Competent Person
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled but may be considered for future work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Sample locations were recorded onto GPS. Notes of samples numbers were recorded on paper and transcribed into an excel sampling sheet before loading into the database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Head grades are the Leachwell result + fire assay result. Raw Leachwell and fire assay results are reported.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy.
	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 is approximately 10m by 10m.
	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.	The drillhole spacing and distribution is adequate. The drillholes need to be extended to the full height of the dam.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing is applied
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. 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 shallower parts of the dam are likely better sampled than the lower parts of the holes. The homogeneity of the dam is unknown. There is potential for stratification. It is likely the dams have been homogenised since initial deposition by vat leaching suggested by the presence of a plastic liner.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were delivered by the Competent Person to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	These sampling approaches are novel and have not been audited.

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 and CBM drilling undertaken was within in M20/527. Native title is extinguished in M20/527 and some surrounding areas[xii]. A cemetery reserve falls within M20/527 but does not impact the resource area currently. Trilby Tails dams is on M20/527 and Tuckanarra tails dam is on P20/2418, both part of the Tuckanarra JV with the same terms outline above. EM targets were drilled on M20/527, E20/782, E20/783, E20/924, and P20/2399. All have the same terms as above excluding E20/924 which is 100% owned by Odyssey Gold. Heritage clearances have been undertaken in all areas and sites identified do not impact resource areas or planned drilling. Mining on Exploration licences required the grant of a mining lease and submission of a mining proposal and native vegetation clearing permit. Remediation of the tails dams will require a mining proposal. The Tuckanarra tails dam will require the submission of a mining proposal before removal for treatment.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements. Exploration History Gold was discovered at Tuckanarra in the late 1890s by prospectors searching further afield from Cue and Mt Magnet, with the first mine (Nemesis) discovered and developed in 1900. Subsequent exploration and development located additional deposits in the general area with the majority of deposits being developed as small underground mines exploiting narrow, highly mineralised quartz veins associated with Banded Iron Formation lithologies. In general, these historic gold mines were mined down to the water table, which is approximately 20m deep at Tuckanarra. 1980 to 1987: Tuckanarra Minerals By the mid-1980s Tuckanarra Minerals had completed in excess of 64 RAB holes, defining gold mineralisation at the Maybelle prospect and identifying numerous additional areas which were prospective for gold resources. They concluded that the area hosted excellent potential for the delineation of small-to-medium gold mines and noted that little drilling had been completed at depth. Following the 1987 stock market crash, Metana Minerals purchased the Tuckanarra group of tenements. 1988 to 1996: Metana Minerals (Gold Mines of Australia) Between 1988 and 1990 Metana Minerals (renamed Gold Mines of Australia ("GMA")) completed a systematic 200m x 40m soil geochemistry program over a large portion of their tenement holding, including Tuckanarra. Between 1990 and 1995 GMA undertook numerous drilling programs encompassing Rotary Air Blast ("RAB"), Reverse Circulation ("RC") and Diamond Drilling ("DD") over the defined gold anomalies and historic workings. This resulted in the delineation of gold mineral resources at the Maybelle, Bollard, Bottle Dump and Cable Prospects, which were mined between 1990-1994. 1996 to 2003: St Barbara Mines Limited In 1996 St Barbara Gold Mines ("St Barbara") purchased the Reedys plant and tenements from GMA. Minimal exploration was undertaken until Anglo Gold Australia ("Anglo") became managing joint venture partner in late 2000. Anglo focused on the central Tuckanarra tenement area and completed detailed GIS compilation, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and the drilling of a total of 21 RC holes for 3512 metres and the drilling of 109 aircore and RAB holes for 5127 metres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2003 to 2006: Mercator Gold Pty Ltd Following the withdrawal of Anglo from the joint venture, St Barbara entered into a joint venture with Mercator Gold Australia Pty Ltd ("Mercator"). Mercator completed GIS compilation work, mapped the existing pits and completed a number of lines of geophysical induced polarisation to test for the presence of chargeable zones that may have a gold-sulphide association. 2006 to 2011: No field work was carried out on the Tuckanarra gold project post 2006. The Tuckanarra tenement package was acquired by Phosphate Australia in late 2011. Phosphate Australia focused on drilling laterite and oxide resources on the Cable-Bollard Trend, and Anchor with aircore drilling before selling the project to Monument mining in 2015. 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 comprise of the Jungar Suite and Annean Supersuite to the east and the Munarra Monzogranite of the Tuckanarra Suite to the west. The Jungar Suite comprises of foliated to strongly sheared K-feldspar-porphyritic monzogranites. These rocks are characterized by strong shear fabrics that suggest they may have been emplaced during, or just before, shearing. The Annean Supersuite includes hornblende tonalite and monzogranitic rocks. The Tuckanarra Suite consists of strongly foliated and locally magmatically layered granodiorite to monzogranitic rocks. The Project is situated within the 'Meekatharra structural zone', a major regional, NE-trending shear dominated zone, about 50 to 60km wide, stretching from Meekatharra through the Cue region as far south as Mount Magnet. This major shear zone is dominated by north and northeast-trending folds and shears (e.g. Kohinoor shear). The Mt Magnet fault is the major east- bounding structure of the Meekatharra structural zone. The mineralised zones of the Project are located in the Tuckanarra greenstone belt comprising a series of mafic and inter-banded mafic and iron formations, with a variable component of clastic sediments, (greywackes and minor shales). The sequence is folded into a south-westerly plunging anticline with a well-developed axial plane cleavage and numerous fractures, bedding parallel faults and shears. The belt extends northwards to Stake Well and east towards the Reedys mining centre. The area has four small open pits, extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with mafic lithologies and Altered Ferruginous Transitional (**AFT**) and Altered Ferruginous Fresh (**AFF**) material which were originally banded iron formations. The magnetite content within the AFT/AFF's has been destroyed and predominantly altered to an assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact. Where mineralised veins intersect major competency contrasts such as high magnesium basalt or AFT/AFF, veining becomes layer parallel resulting in larger deposits such as the Bollard and Cable deposits. A number of styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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.*	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. All tails dam results are reported without aggregation
	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.
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 natureshould 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 80-100% of the downhole width. Tails dam results are true 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 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. 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 are not displayed within the open pit and off section RC and RAB holes may not be displayed for clarity. Removing the off section holes does not materially change the interpretation from the that displayed.
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.*	Exploration and infill RC drilling and the mining technical studies are continuing. The CBM targets requires additional drilling to be included in the mineral resource estimate. Assessment of the reliability of historic samples in domains now drilled by ODY holes. Additional drilling in planned to upgrade Inferred Resources to Indicated based on the outcome of the mining study. Similarly conventional testwork will be prioritised based on the mining study and will include SMC, bond abrasion Index determination, grind optimisation, gravity separation, and magnetic separation along with direct cyanidation with oxygenation. Results are pending for two EM targets which may require follow up. Tails dams warrant drilling to determine the height of the dam and other work outlines in the announcement.

[i] Refer ASX Announcement dated 15 February 2024
[ii] Refer ASX announcement dated 2 August 2024
[iii] Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
[iv] Gibson C.G 1904 The Geology and Mineral Resources of the Murchison Gold Field *WA Geological Survey Bulletin No.14, p33*
[v] Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
[vi] Refer ASX Announcement dated 10 June 2025
[vii] Refer ASX announcement dated 1 September 2022
[viii] Refer ASX Announcement dated 20 November 2024
[ix] Wiluna Miner (WA : 1931 - 1947), Friday 7 February 1941, page 4 http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article258094051
[x] Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
[xi] Refer ASX Announcement dated 15 February 2024
[xii] Gilla on behalf of the Yugunga-Nya People v State of Western Australia (No 3) [2021] FCA 1338