ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 September 2025

New Mineralised Zone Emerging at Tuckanarra

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to advise excellent progress results from an additional 11 holes from the recently completed reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program at the Company's Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Tuckanarra" or "Project").

- A new mineralised vein structure has been identified in the hanging wall approximately 50m west of the current mineral resource estimate, with notable new results being:
  - **20m @ 7.1g/t Au** from 47m (CBRC0199)
  - **7m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 36m (CBRC0202)
  - **11m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 34m (CBRC0197)
- The structure was also intersected in a further hole previously reported from this program:
  - **7m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 15m (CBRC0175)[i]
- This structure is now defined over approximately 300m, comprising 150m of strike from current RC drilling and it was also intersected in historical aircore and rotary air blast ("RAB") drilling a further 150m to the south (5m @ 4.6g/t Au from 49m in PAC165[ii] and 8m @ 0.7g/t from 20m in TPH0710 respectively).
- The upper part of the hanging wall structure falls partly within the pit optimisations (Figure 2 and 3) generated as part of the Mining Technical Study underway, previously modelled as unmineralised.
- A similar zone comprising multiple mineralised vein structures extends over 1km, parallel and to the west of the current Cable-Bollard-Highway deposits. Shallow underground mining at Anchor and Trilby from 1897-1908 yielded 6032oz from 7,230t[iii] from veins up to 200m west and 600m north of the Cable Pit.
- The zone is very inadequately drill tested and it is expected that more of the vein structures will be intersected as drilling further tests the Cable West structure to depth.
- Infill drilling at Cable is also yielding results typical of high-grade high nugget mineralisation previously intersected within the deposit. Other highlights from the additional 11 holes reported include:
  - **22m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 6m (CBRC0179)
  - **9m @ 4.7g/t Au** from 44m (CBRC0177)
  - **15m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 38m (CBRC0182)
  - **11m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 111m (CBRC0193)

Executive Director, Matt Syme, commented: *"An exciting result to the west of the existing Mineral Resource Estimate highlights the potential to find additional shallow resources within the existing optimisations and to grow the footprint of mineralisation west into the hanging wall towards the historic Trilby Mine. Further drilling will test the extensive potential of the Trilby-Anchor structures over 1km of strike and below the multiple historical workings.*"

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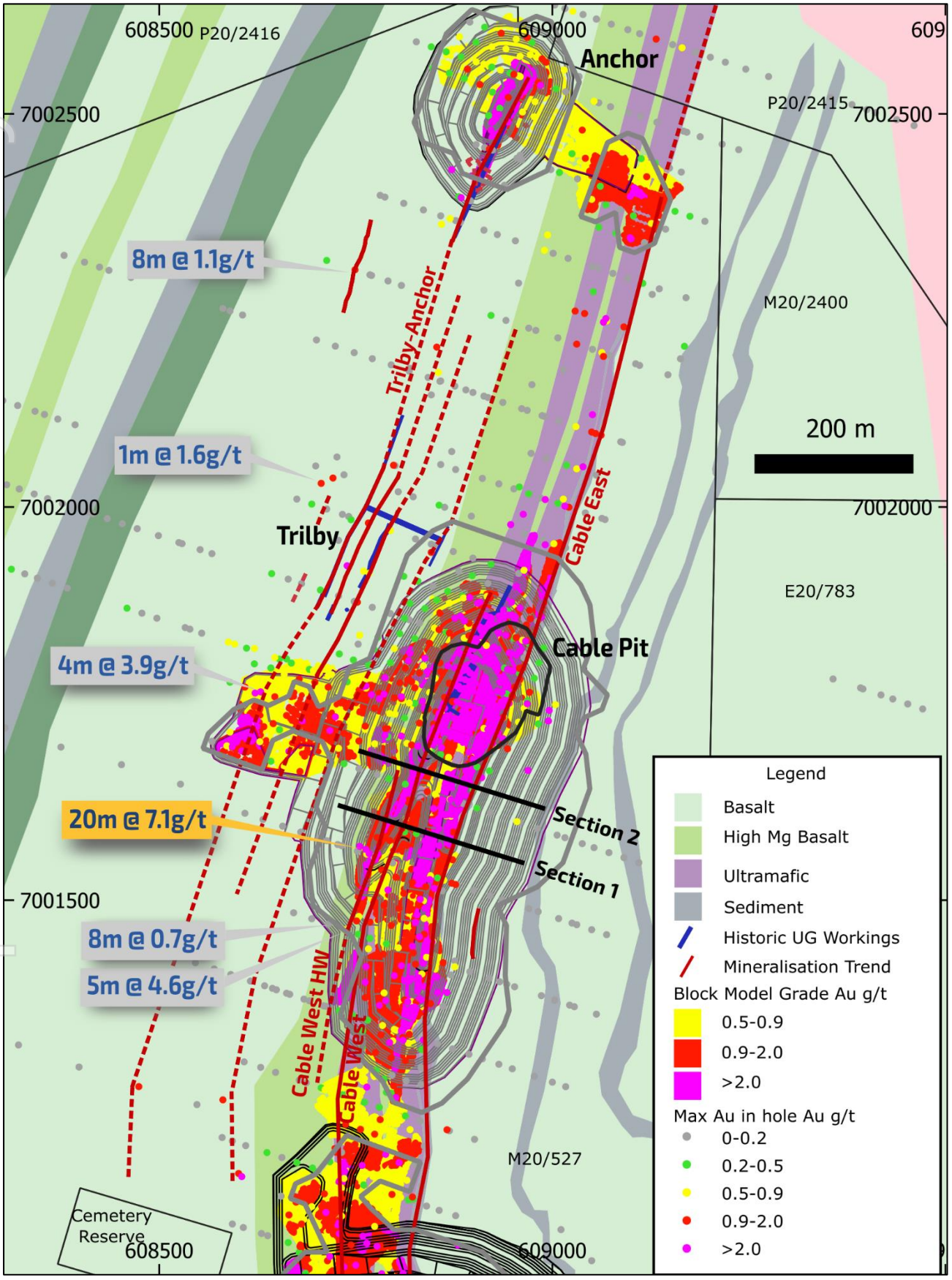

Figure 1 *– Cable and Trilby- Anchor mineralisation. Multiple structures were historically mined to the west of the Cable Pit. Anchor-Trilby mineralisation is interpreted to extend for over 1km.*

Cable Infill Drilling

The Cable Pit area currently has an Inferred and Indicated Resource of 0.69Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 123koz[iv] of gold. The area was mined in the mid-1990's and much of the resource was extensively drilled prior to this. Metana Minerals NL drilled the pit and areas proximal to the pit to 20 x 10m spacing with RC drilling. Areas outside the target laterite and oxide mineralisation were drilled to 80 x 20m spacing. In 2012 Phosphate Australia Ltd further 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.

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, Cable West Hangingwall and Domain 23).
    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 and then east to the Highway deposit.

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 to infill the previous drilling and to confirm key results in historical drilling. This program has targeted areas reliant on historical drilling and areas with broader spaced drilling which precludes Indicated category or even resource classification. The depth of drilling is being guided by $3,500-5,000/oz conceptual open pit optimisations (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

A program of 36 holes for ~3,400m has been drilled at Cable, infilling and extending the open pit resource area. Eight 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. An additional 11 holes are reported in this announcement. The status of assay results for the Cable 2025 RC program is detailed in Table 2.

The current RC program is predominantly drilled from the west (hanging wall) designed to intersect mineralisation in the laterite, supergene and Cable West. Holes are often extended to drill less consistent structures (such as Domain 23) and to test the Cable East mineralisation at depth. Although all structures dip steeply to the west or south, holes are occasionally drilled towards the west due to access limitations from the historic pit or where the section has been extensively drilled and the structure is near vertical.

Cable West Hangingwall Structure

Drilling is consistently intersecting veining associated with gold mineralisation in a structure 40-50m west of the Cable West structure.

- **20m @ 7.1g/t Au** from 47m **including 10m @ 12.9g/t Au** from 54m (CBRC0199)
- **7m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 36m (CBRC0202)
- **11m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 34m (CBRC0197)

CBRC0199 intersected massive quartz veining within high Mg basalts, the same style of mineralisation as Cable West. It is possible that hole CBRC0198, drilled on the same section as CBRC0199, also intersected this structure in oxide however assays are pending for part of the target interval.

A previously reported hole within the current program also intersected this Cable West Hangingwall structure with a result of:

- **7m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 15m (CBRC0175)

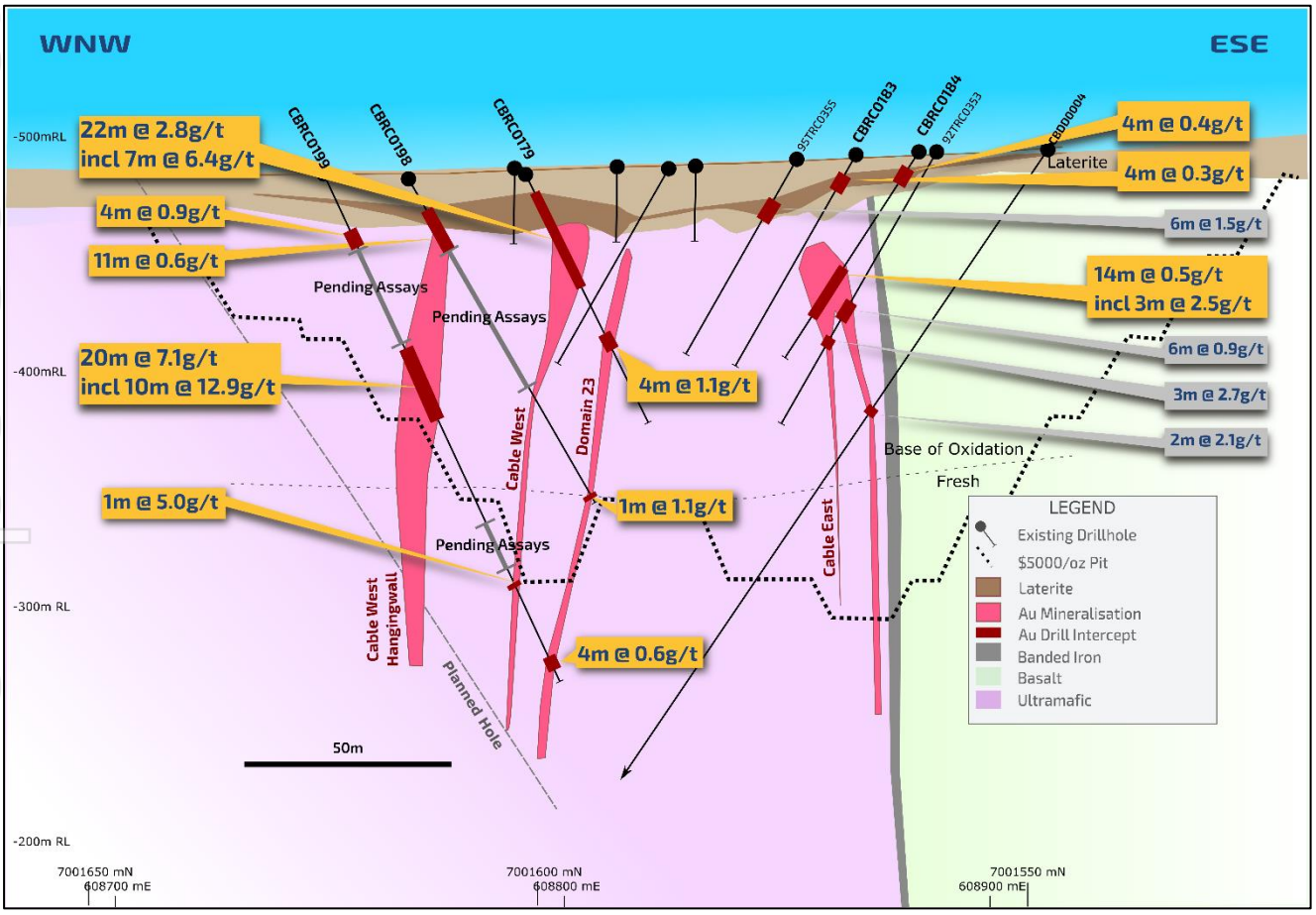

Figure 2 *- Cross section 1 through Cable highlighting recent results in CBRC0179, CBRC0198 and CBRC0199 (recent results in yellow boxes)*

The Cable West Hangingwall structure is now defined with RC drilling for 150m of strike and is also intersected in historic aircore and RAB drilling a further 150m to the south (Figure 1) (5m @ 4.6g/t Au from 49m in PAC165) and TPH0710 (8m @ 0.7g/t from 20m).

The upper part of the Cable West Hangingwall structure falls within the pit optimisations (Figure 2 and 3) generated as part of the Mining Technical Study underway.

Cable West Structure

The Cable West structure is a consistent massive quartz vein that extends from Cable to Bollard and likely to the Highway Resource area. Infrequently the vein has a small interval of laminated texture towards the margin and/or trace galena. Where vein laminations or galena are observed individual samples can exceed 200g/t. The high-grade shoots have a shallow southerly plunge. Immediately west of the Cable Pit a steep plunge is observed coincident with the intersection with a northeast trending crosscutting fault (Tuckanarra Break). The local controls are poorly understood as most RC is within the highly oxidised zone. A quartz zone is predicably intersected in all holes targeting the structure however it is variably mineralised with gold. Results returning are consistent with those expected when drilling a high nugget high grade gold vein within an Inferred Resource where local controls on mineralisation are being understood. Typical results for the higher-grade parts of the vein include:

- **7m @ 6.4g/t Au** from 15m (CBRC0179)
- **9m @ 4.7g/t Au** from 44m including **2m @ 18.6g/t Au** from 45m (CBRC0177)
- **5m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 91m (CBRC0197)
- **1m @ 5g/t Au** from 110m (CBRC0199)

Outside of the high grade shoot the vein is intersected however with narrower or lower grades such as:

- **6m @ 0.4g/t Au** from 87m (CBRC0202)
- **1m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 88m (CBRC0198)

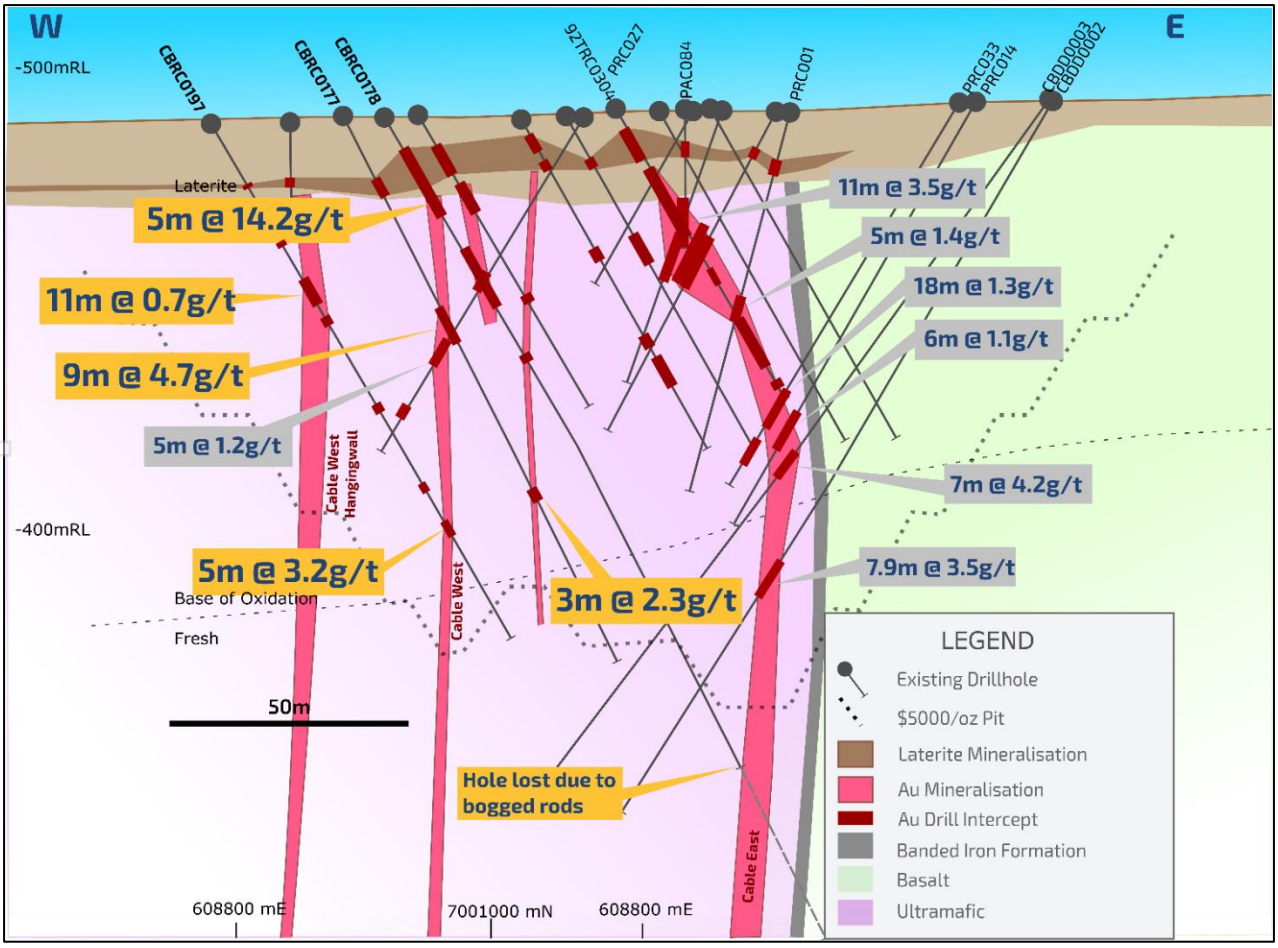

Figure 3 *– Cross section 2 through Cable highlighting recent results in CBRC0197 and CBRC0177 (recent results in yellow boxes)*

Cable East Structure

A single hole has returned drilling the Cable East sulphide mineralisation. This hole is infilling on the Inferred Resource and confirms results seen in adjacent historic holes increasing confidence in the grade and geological continuity in this area:

- **15m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 38m (CBRC0182)

Domain 23 Structure

A narrow steep dipping structure immediately to the east and running parallel to Cable West was previously interpreted but not included in the current resource due to uncertainty about the continuity. As drill density is increasing this structure is proving to be consistent for 300m along strike. The structure remains open to the south. Recent results in this structure include*:*

- **7m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 109m including 2m @ 6.8g/t Au from 110m (CBRC0202)
- **3m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 86m (CBRC0177)
- **3m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 75m (CBRC0201)

Laterite Mineralisation

Laterite mineralisation is best developed above ultramafic and high Mg basalts which occur west of the marker banded iron formation. They also occur sporadically to the east of the sediment. Gold mineralisation within the laterites occurs in a horizontal blanket towards the base of pisolites close to the saprolite boundary. The mineralisation occurs consistently and is typically 2-6m thick at 0.4-1.5g/t Au occurring 2-15m below surface. Within this interval narrower zones of >1g/t Au are common. Elevated grades occur within the surface projection of bedrock structures where relict quartz veins are observed. While most east dipping holes intersect laterite mineralisation example results are:

- **10m @ 0.6g/t Au** from 10m (CBRC0198)
- **5m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 11m (CBRC0201)
- **6m @ 0.6g/t Au** from 11m (CBRC0181)

Anchor – Trilby Zone

Multiple mineralised vein structures are known to the west of the Cable-Bollard-Highway Trend, including those hosting the historical Anchor and Trilby underground workings. These structures are often masked by laterite development, alluvial sediments, and widespread soil gold anomalism from the gold mineralisation upslope at Cable shedding downhill.

Shallow underground mining from Anchor-Trilby in 1897-1908 yielded 6032oz from 7230tv, from structures up to 200m west of the Cable Pit.

Metana and Gold Mines of Australia sporadically drilled the area from 1987-1993. Subsequently exploration was limited to the resource areas at Cable and Anchor despite encouraging results in the 1987-1993 shallow RAB drilling.

RC drilling by Metana targeting Trilby appears to have drilled the previously stoped area. No attempts to drill Trilby outside the area mined are known.

Overall, there has been very limited angle drilling to effectively test potential depth extensions of the mineralised structures below or adjacent to the historical Trilby and Anchor workings, or generally along the 1km+ potential strike extent.

Notably, Odyssey successfully intersected the continuation of the Trilby structures 150m to the south of the Trilby Mine in CBRC0082 of 4m @ 3.9g/tvi from 24m (Figure 1). As drilling defines the Cable West structure at increasing depth these structures are expected to be intersected, as is seen with the Cable West Hangingwall structure.

While underground mining occurred in several areas, historic mining records report that stoping was limited to be above the water table, which occurs at a depth of ~35m. Underground stoping is not substantial, with a total of ~4,100t[vii] processed from the historic mines within the Cable Mineral Resource estimate, compared to the current Cable Mineral Resource Estimate are totalling 1.6Mt over the same area.

Next Steps

The RC drill rig has now demobilised while assay results are completed, compiled and reviewed. For a number of holes only partial assay results have been received to date.

The Company is planning a further RC drilling campaign to:

- complete further infill drilling at the main resource areas, particularly Highway, Bollard, Cable and Maybelle, to enable estimation of Indicated resources;
- To test the emerging mineralised structures in the Anchor-Trilby area with a view to generating additional shallow mineral resources; and
- To further test a range of exploration targets beneath existing resources and where previous VTEM targets generated positive drill results, particularly in the Highway, Bollard and CBM target areas.

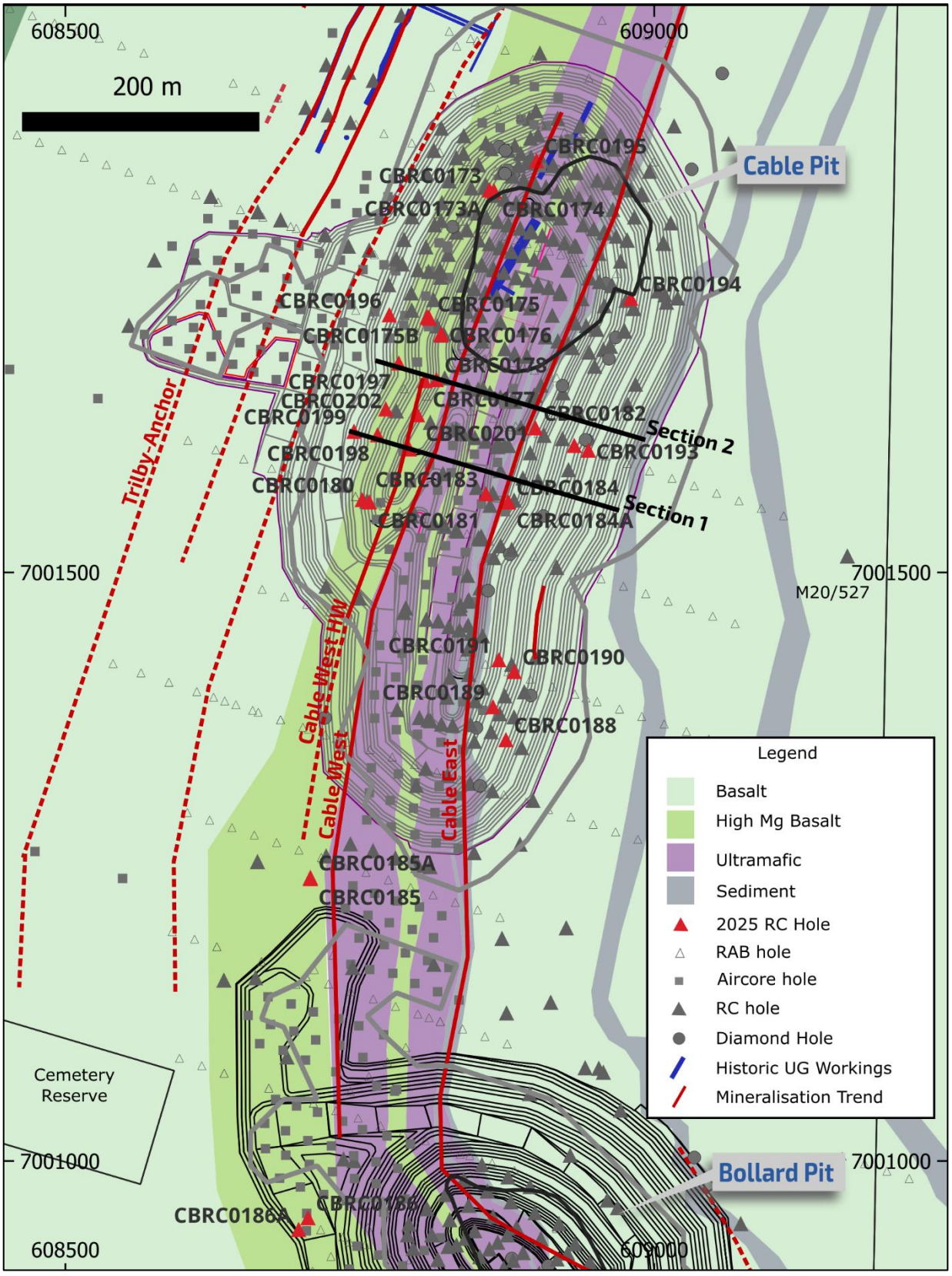

Figure 4 *- Cable 2025 RC drilling collar map.*

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 Depositviii*

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% E20/783 ~50%
	Inferred	UG	0.35	5.8	65		
	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	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth	Tenement	Comment	Results Status
CBRC0173	RC	608860	7001825	493	105	-61	114	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0173A	RC	608860	7001825	493	104	-61	6	M 20/527	Abandoned	Complete
CBRC0174	RC	608864	7001824	492	106	-50	114	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0174A	RC	608864	7001824	492	106	-55	6	M 20/527	Abandoned	Not sampled
CBRC0175	RC	608809	7001716	492	101	-59	114	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0175A	RC	608808	7001717	492	100	-60	6	M 20/527	Abandoned	Complete
CBRC0175B	RC	608807	7001717	492	100	-60	6	M 20/527	Abandoned	Complete
CBRC0176	RC	608819	7001703	492	107	-55	168	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0176A	RC	608819	7001702	492	99	-55	6	M 20/527	Abandoned	Complete
CBRC0177	RC	608805	7001663	492	99	-62	126	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0178	RC	608815	7001664	492	108	-60	156	M 20/527	Hole Failed	Complete
CBRC0179	RC	608792	7001605	488	100	-64	66	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0180	RC	608752	7001562	489	110	-61	84	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0181	RC	608758	7001560	489	109	-57	60	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0182	RC	608899	7001623	492	294	-64	126	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0183	RC	608857	7001567	492	285	-62	48	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0184	RC	608876	7001560	492	289	-58	60	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0184A	RC	608876	7001560	492	287	-64	6	M 20/527	Redrilled	Complete
CBRC0185	RC	608708	7001240	489	101	-56	234	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0185A	RC	608708	7001241	489	97	-56	6	M 20/527	Abandoned	Not Sampled
CBRC0186	RC	608706	7000952	486	56	-61	14	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0186A	RC	608698	7000942	486	57	-56	252	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0188	RC	608874	7001358	493	289	-61	114	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0189	RC	608863	7001386	492	289	-61	102	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0190	RC	608881	7001416	493	288	-60	114	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0191	RC	608868	7001426	492	289	-60	96	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0192	RC	608932	7001608	496	288	-61	150	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0193	RC	608944	7001604	496	289	-60	140	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0194	RC	608980	7001733	498	291	-59	84	M 20/527	Hole Failed	Complete
CBRC0195	RC	608900	7001850	494	104	-60	72	M 20/527		Complete
CBRC0196	RC	608775	7001719	490	107	-60	150	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0197	RC	608783	7001678	488	108	-59	120	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0198	RC	608765	7001617	488	103	-61	102	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0199	RC	608745	701620	490	103	-63	138	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0201	RC	608799	7001634	492	108	-61	120	M 20/527		Partial
CBRC0202	RC	608772	7001639	491	109	-60	120	M 20/527		Partial

Coordinates are MGA 54 Zone 50. All coordinates are handheld GPS. Collars will be surveyed by a licensed surveyor at the end of the program.

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	New result this announcement
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			
CBRC0177	8	4	3.5	0.5	38		Laterite	*
CBRC0177	14	4	3.5	1.1	81			*
CBRC0177	**44**	**9**	**7.7**	**4.7**	**100**		**Cable West**	*
including	**45**	**2**	**1.7**	**18.6**	**100**		**Cable West**	*
CBRC0177	86	3	2.6	2.3	100		Domain 23	*
CBRC0178	**7**	**18**	**15.6**	**4.3**	**70**		**Laterite + Cable West**	
including	**18**	**5**	**4.3**	**14.2**	**100**		**Cable West**	
CBRC0178	31	3	2.5	2.4	100			
CBRC0178	38	7	6	0.9	100			
CBRC0178	56	2	1.7	0.5	100			
CBRC0179	**6**	**22**	**18.9**	**2.8**	**59**		**Laterite + Cable West**	*
including	**15**	**7**	**6**	**6.4**	**83**		**Cable West**	*
CBRC0179	41	4	3.5	1.1	100			*
CBRC0179	55	2	1.7	1.1	100			*
CBRC0181	11	6	5.2	0.6	75		**Laterite**	*
CBRC0181	24	4	3.5	2.1	100			*
CBRC0181	31	10	8.6	0.7	100			*
CBRC0182	**38**	**15**	**12.9**	**2.3**	**100**		Cable East	*
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	

Hole_ID	From (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Sample Recovery (%)	Interval includes 4m Composites	Comment	New result this announcement
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		Laterite	
CBRC0186A	40	4	3.5	0.4	100		Supergene	
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		Laterite	
CBRC0191	20	3	2.6	0.8	100			
CBRC0191	84	4	3.5	7.5	100		Cable East	
CBRC0193	**111**	**11**	**9.5**	**2.3**	**100**		Cable East	*
CBRC0193	125	1	0.9	1.3	100			*
CBRC0194	1	3	2.6	0.5	75		Laterite	
CBRC0194	**73**	**11**	**7.0**	**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			
CBRC0196	5	6	5.2	0.5	88		Laterite	*
CBRC0196	130	1	0.9	0.6	100		Cable West	*
CBRC0197	34	11	9.5	0.7	100		Cable West Hangingwall	*
CBRC0197	64	2	1.7	0.8	100			*
CBRC0197	83	5	4.3	1.0	100			*
CBRC0197	91	5	4.3	3.2	100		Cable West	*
CBRC0198	10	10	8.6	0.6	64		Laterite	*
CBRC0198	88	1	0.9	1.1	100		Cable West	*
CBRC0199	15	4	3.5	0.9	100			*
CBRC0199	**47**	**20**	**17.2**	**7.1**	**100**		**Cable West Hangingwall**	*
including	**54**	**10**	**8.6**	**12.9**	**100**		**Cable West Hangingwall**	*
CBRC0199	110	1	0.8	5.0	100		Cable West	*
CBRC0199	130	4	3.5	0.6	100		Domain 23	*

Hole_ID	From (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Sample Recovery (%)	Interval includes 4m Composites	Comment	New result this announcement
CBRC0201	11	5	4.3	1.0	45		Laterite	*
CBRC0201	37	7	6.0	1.0	71			*
CBRC0201	75	3	2.6	1.0	100		Domain 23	*
CBRC0202	8	4	3.5	0.4	50		Laterite	*
CBRC0202	14	6	5.2	0.5	75			*
CBRC0202	36	7	6.0	2.0	100		Cable West Hangingwall	*
CBRC0202	65	10	8.6	0.5	100			*
CBRC0202	87	6	5.2	0.4	100		Cable West	*
CBRC0202	109	7	6.0	2.3	100		Domain 23	*
including	110	2	1.7	6.8	100		Domain 23	*

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

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 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.
	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. For Photon analyses 400g of standard material (CRM) has been supplied to ALS for insertion into batches. These standard samples are used multiple times by the laboratory, and periodically homogenised. Sample recovery was impacted at 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 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 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 or Topdrill Drilling Contractors - Kalgoorlie, 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 a 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 holes were cased as noted in the results table. Samples are monitored for possible contamination during the drilling process by Company geologists.

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. See commentary in the announcement text 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 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 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.*	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 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.	1m RC samples are submitted to ALS/Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where samples are coarse crushed to 2-3mm 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.

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, are supplied to ALS and are inserted every 20 samples. 400g of CRM are supplied and analysed by Photon analyses. ALS analyse the supplied CRMs multiple times in the frequency and order determined by Odyssey Gold. 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 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 historical 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 are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool. After 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 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 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 as 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
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 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[ix]. 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 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		until Anglo Gold Australia ("Anglo") became managing joint venture partner in late 2000. Anglo focused on the central Tuckanarra tenement area and completed detailed GIS compilation, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and the drilling of a total of 21 RC holes for 3512 metres and the drilling of 109 aircore and RAB holes for 5127 metres. 2003 to 2006: Mercator Gold Pty Ltd Following the withdrawal of Anglo from the joint venture, St Barbara entered into a joint venture with Mercator Gold Australia Pty Ltd ("Mercator"). Mercator completed GIS compilation work, mapped the existing pits and completed a number of lines of geophysical induced polarisation to test for the presence of chargeable zones that may have a gold-sulphide association. 2006 to 2011: No field work was carried out on the Tuckanarra gold project post 2006. The Tuckanarra tenement package was acquired by Phosphate Australia in late 2011. Phosphate Australia focused on drilling laterite and oxide resources on the Cable-Bollard Trend, and Anchor with aircore drilling before selling the project to Monument mining in 2015. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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); • 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.
	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 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 historical 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 ~70-80% of the downhole width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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. Incomplete results are being reported due to the , the executive director guiding that the CBRC0199 is material result to the company and the Competent Person will shortly be out of communication for an extended period.
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. Assessment of the reliability of historical 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. See commentary in the body of the text.

[i] Refer ASX announcement dated 1 September 2025

[ii] Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020

[iii] List of cancelled gold mining leases which have produced gold, Western Australia Department of Mines page 58 https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-2855989124

[iv] Refer ASX announcement dated 2 August 2024

[v] List of cancelled gold mining leases which have produced gold, Western Australia Department of Mines page 58 https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-2855989124

[vi] Refer ASX announcement dated 15 June 2022

[vii] List of cancelled gold mining leases which have produced gold, Western Australia Department of Mines page 58 https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-2855989124

[viii] Refer ASX Announcement dated 15 February 2024

[ix] Gilla on behalf of the Yugunga-Nya People v State of Western Australia (No 3) [2021] FCA 1338