

More Excellent Drill Results from Tuckanarra

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) (“Odyssey” or “Company”) is pleased to advise further outstanding results from the ongoing reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling program at the Company’s Tuckanarra Gold Project (“Tuckanarra” or “Project”) in the Murchison Region of Western Australia.

- Significant progress results intersected in resource definition holes at the Highway Deposit include the following intercepts in **fresh mineralisation**:
 - **19m @ 13.7g/t Au** from 61m (CBRC0250)
 - **14m @ 13.6g/t Au** from 158m (CBRC0227)¹
 - **7m @ 16.5g/t Au** from 170m and **3m @ 5.9g/t** from 160m (CBRC0229)
 - **7m @ 7.7g/t Au** from 97m (CBRC0249)
 - **10m @ 3.8g/t Au** from 147m and **4m @ 6.9g/t** from 99m (CBRC0248)
 - **9m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 123m (CBRC0237)
 - **6m @ 4.3g/t Au** from 158m (CBRC0239)
 - **8m @ 3.9g/t Au** from 57m (CBRC0252)
 - **5m @ 4.6g/t Au** from 63m (CBRC0226)

and in **oxide mineralisation**:

- **13m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 23m (CBRC0250)
- **9m @ 3.8g/t Au** from 37m (CBRC0227)¹
- **26m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 42m (CBRC0230)¹
- **5m @ 3.5g/t Au** from 33m (CBRC0226)
- **5m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 27m (CBRC0238)
- **12m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 40m (CBRC0225)
- **10m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 30m and **8m @ 2.1g/t** from 50m (CBRC0249)

- Tuckanarra has a predominantly open pit Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) of 5.14Mt @ 2.5g/t Au and the Highway Deposit has an MRE of 790kt @ 3.8g/t for 97koz¹. The current drilling is intended to confirm historic drilling and to infill areas of wide spaced drilling to upgrade to an Indicated Mineral Resource.

¹ Previously reported on 5th November 2025

- The current intersections align closely with the targeted positions of mineralisation, with grades confirming those predicted by the 2024 MRE.
- Drilling has confirmed the geological interpretation and demonstrates grade continuity, giving confidence for substantial conversion of the MRE to Indicated Category.
- 22 RC holes for 2,973 metres were completed in the current program of resource definition drilling at Highway.

Executive Director of the Company, Matt Syme, commented: “We are very pleased with the results from resource definition drilling at the Highway Deposit. They confirm the existing resource model of widespread shallow oxide mineralisation with excellent grade, associated with high grade primary mineralisation extending to depth in the fresh rock. These results reinforce that Highway is becoming an excellent open pit mining proposition, with plenty of deeper exploration potential to pursue. These results support our confidence in the deposit as we progress towards a new Mineral Resource Estimate, which will commence when final assays are received shortly.”

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Highway Zone

Multiple mineralised shoots have been defined on the 2.3km long Cable-Bollard-Highway Trend (Figure 1). The Highway Zone is the most consistent of these shoots remaining unmined. RC and diamond drilling previously completed at the Highway Zone defined a 350m long zone of mineralisation containing a shoot with continuous, wide, high-grade mineralisation. The Highway Zone structure is typically a 12-33m wide structure on an ENE-WSW trend, overlain by a horizontal blanket of supergene mineralisation variably 5-10m thick and up to 100m wide. The Highway Zone MRE is an Inferred Resource currently 0.79Mt @ 3.8g/t for 97koz (Table 1).

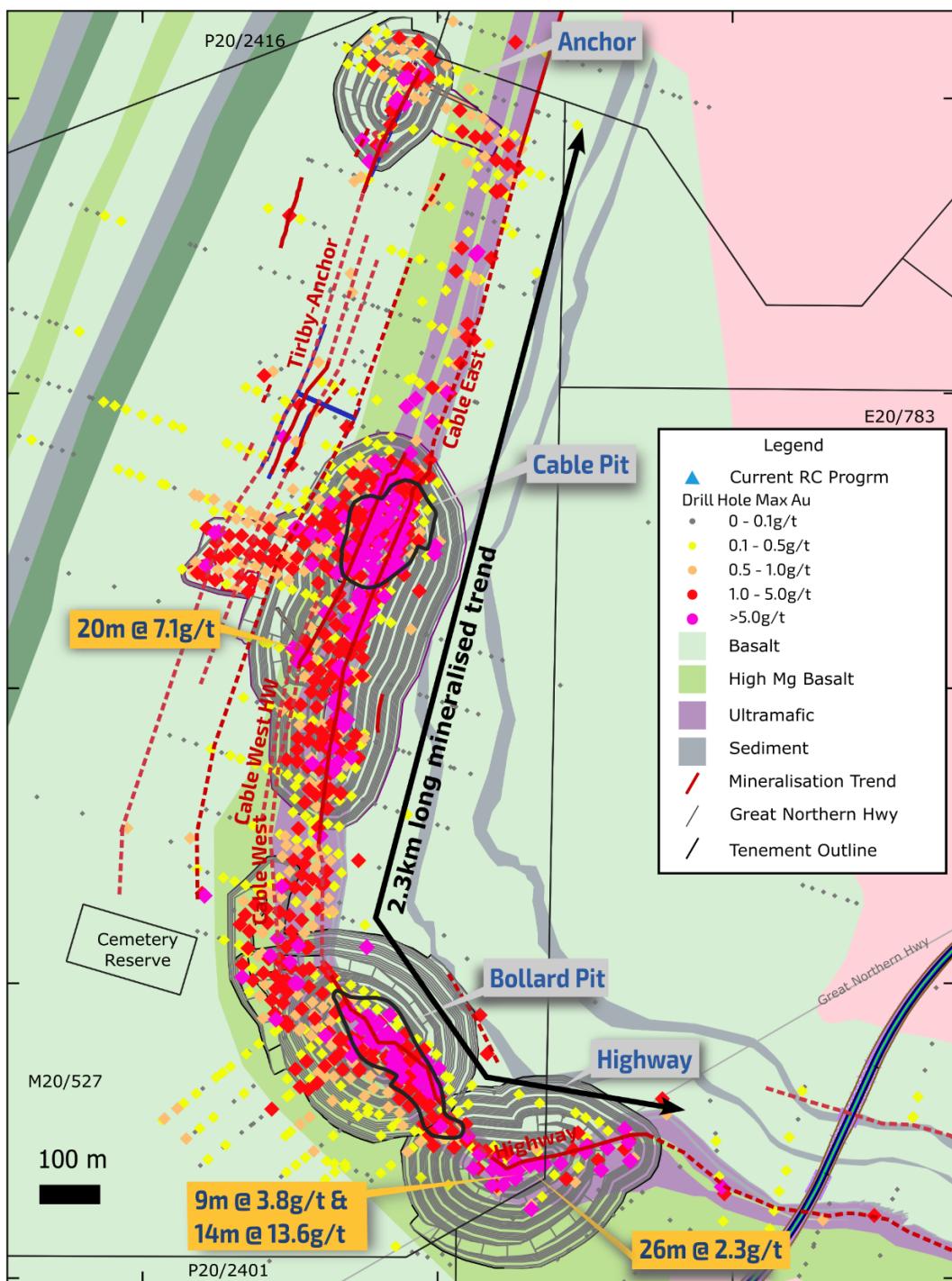


Figure 1 - The mineralised trend extends over 2.3km. Much of this falls within A\$5,000/oz optimised pits.

The primary mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and sulphide in sheared ultramafic rocks and sulphidic sediments. Internal to the structure are multiple zones of mineralisation, with the thickest, highest grades associated with quartz veining in a steeply dipping shoot correlating with the hinge of the regional anticline. Banded iron formation ("BIF") is often sulphide replaced immediately adjacent to mineralisation. Visible gold is typically observed in diamond drilling within the mineralisation. Galena is less common but is an indicator of higher-grade intervals. Quartz veins are massive and bucky with infrequent laminations towards the vein contacts.

The highest-grade mineralisation is located in the immediate hangingwall of the BIF 3 sediment (see Figure 3 & 4). Prior to the current program the Highway Zone was drilled on 80-100m spaced sections with 40-60m spaced holes on section (Figure 2).

The high-grade shoot on the Highway Zone remains open down plunge.

The open pit resource within the Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd ("GTS") optimisations is substantially larger than the open pit part of the resource than was reported in the 2024 MRE. The open pit resource in 2024 was limited to oxide material above a 0.9g/t cut off. Future economic studies will consider underground/open pit optimisation.

Future development will require the realignment of the Great Northern Highway and optic fibre cables. A recent study estimated the cost of the realignment of the road to be ~\$5Mⁱⁱ.

Highway Zone Drilling

The recent RC drilling program is infilling the Highway Deposit Resource to a 40 x 40m spacing. This drill spacing is aiming to convert the majority of the resource falling with the pit designs generated in the GTS mining studyⁱⁱⁱ to Indicated Resource category.

Drilling is oriented perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation and therefore varies between drill sections. Limitations on access due to the location of the Great Northern Highway require drilling from the footwall in some instances. CBRC0250 is a vertical hole, and hole CBRC0252 and CBRC0253 are drilled from the footwall due to the position of the Highway. The holes impacted are generally targeting horizontal supergene gold mineralisation. Where appropriate these are extended to provide additional drill density in fresh rock mineralisation.

The total program completed at Highway comprises 22 holes for 2,973m. This brings the total holes drilled in the Highway Zone resource area to 73 RC and diamond holes.

Results are now reported for photon assays on all expected intervals of mineralisation. Results are pending for composites samples which are not anticipated to have material intersections.

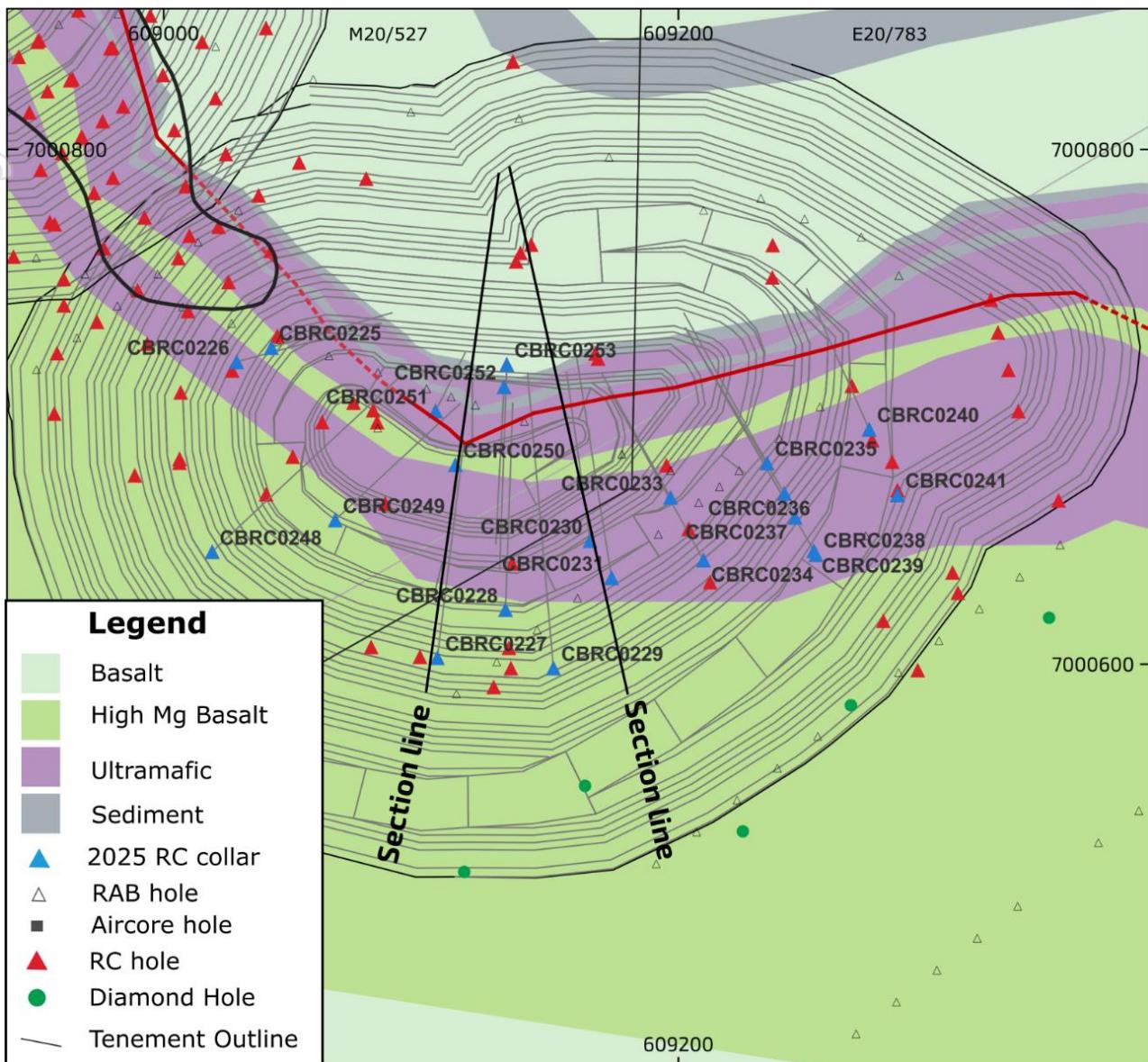


Figure 2 - Collar map for 2025 Highway Zone Drilling with A\$5,000/oz pit optimisation

Highway Zone Results

The drill program successfully intersected the target structure. Drilling has confirmed high grade mineralisation in bedrock and the overlying thick oxide mineralisation.

Fresh rock mineralisation dips steeply to the south and southwest with the thickest and highest-grade mineralisation coincident with the hinge of the fold and plunging steeply to the south southwest (Figure 5). In this area intersections of the gold mineralisation are typically over 8m at >5g/t Au. Notable results from the current program in this area include:

- **19m @ 13.7g/t Au** from 61m (CBRC0250)*
- **7m @ 16.5g/t Au** from 170m (CBRC0229)
- **14m @ 13.6g/t Au** from 158m (CBRC027)
- **7m @ 7.7g/t Au** from 97m (CBRC0249)

* Note this is a vertical hole and the intersection does not represent true width of fresh rock mineralisation (see Figure 3).

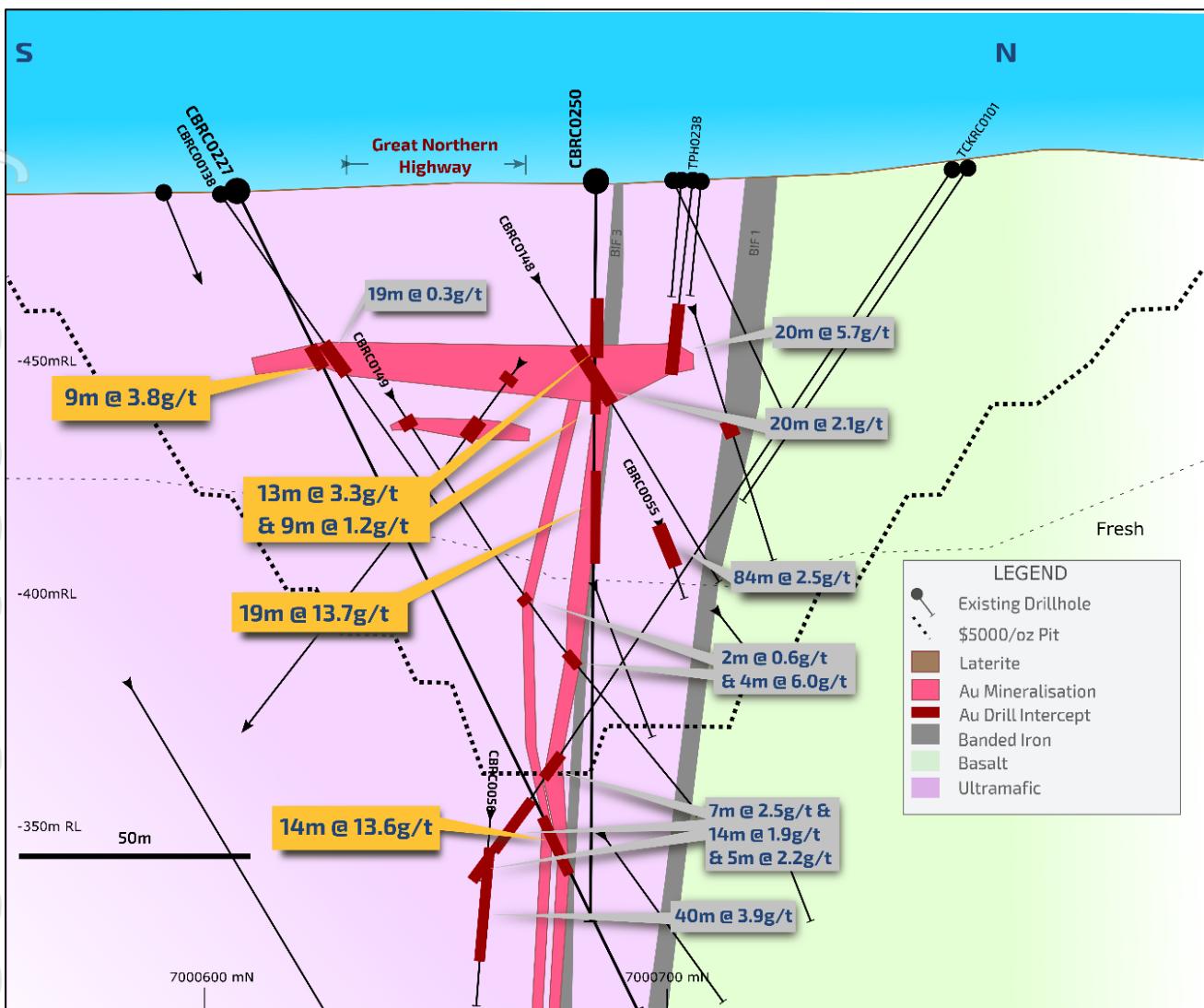


Figure 3 - Highway Cross Section through Hole CBRC0227 and CBRC0250 showing strong geological continuity and thick high grade oxide mineralisation. CBRC0056 and TCKRC01 are on the margins of the cross section.

Further to the east of the hinge the structure predictably continues but with results less spectacular than seen around the hinge. A weaker structure is intersected 10-20m in the hangingwall of the main structure. Veining and gold mineralisation associated with this structure is not observed in all holes.

This is consistent with the interpretation in the 2024 MRE. The consistency of thicknesses and grade of mineralisation gives confidence as the company progresses towards completing a mineral resource estimate update.

An extensive oxide mineralisation horizon is observed 20-40m below surface. It is best developed where supergene mineralisation enrichment overprints the primary mineralisation, where the oxide can be over 20m thick as seen in CBRC0250 – 13m @ 3.3g/t Au from 23m and 9m @ 1.2g/t from 39m and CBRC0230 - 26m @ 2.3g/t Au from 42m. Previous results at the supergene/primary mineralisation intersection along strike include 43m @ 8.3g/t Au from 41m (CBRC0136)^{iv}, 84m @ 2.5g/t from 25m (CBRC0055)^v, 20m @ 2.1g/t Au from 42m (CBRC0148)^{vi} and 20m @ 5.2g/t Au from 30m (TPH0238)^{vii}.

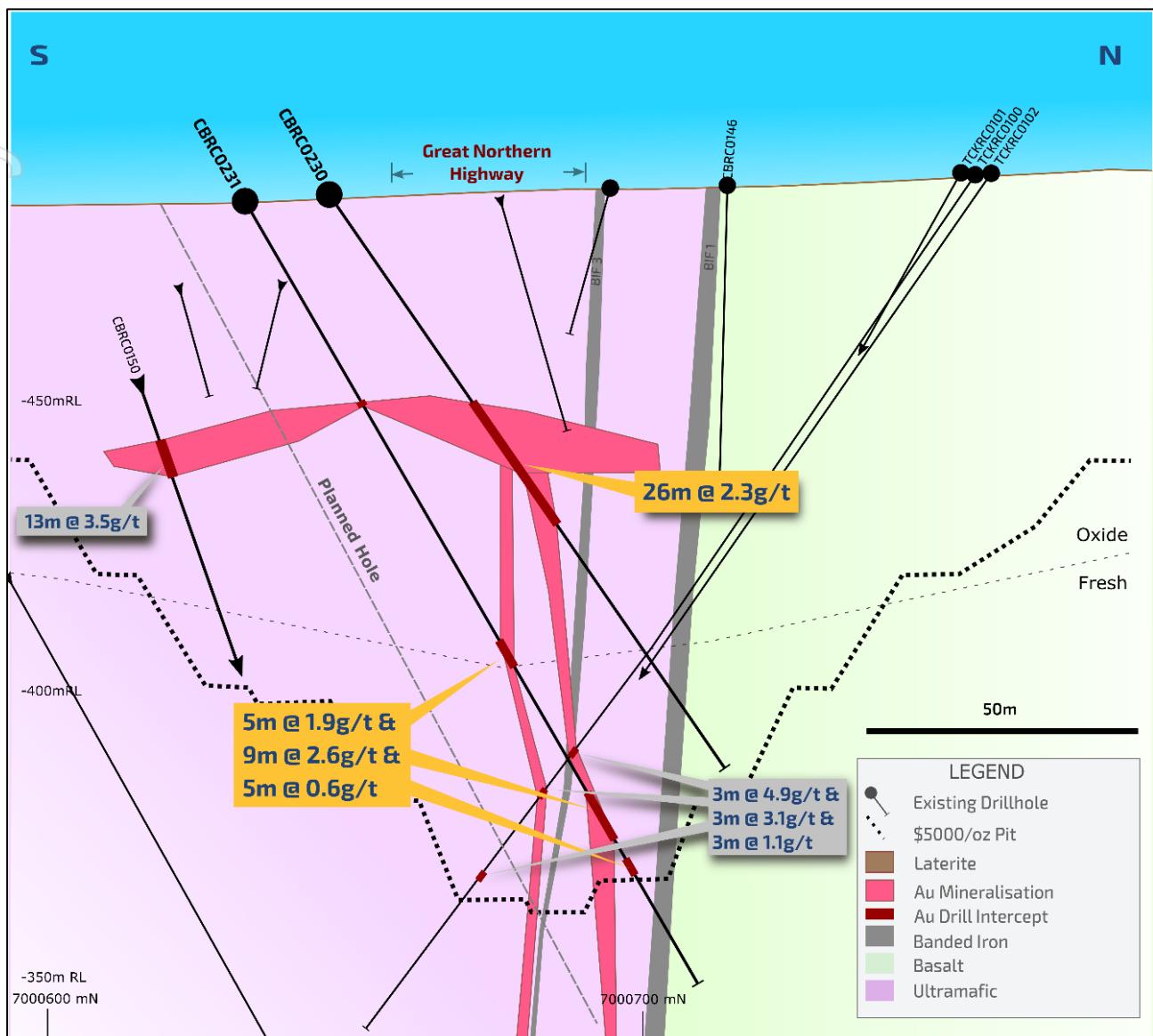


Figure 4 - Cross section through CBRC0230 and CBRC0231. Recent results in the yellow box. TCKRC0100 is off section.

Where hangingwall sediments and structure intersect this position local higher-grade areas develop such as CBRC0238 – 5m @ 3.2g/t Au from 27m outside the current MRE, and CBRC0227 – 9m @ 3.8g/t Au. These extend up to 75m into the hanging wall from the surface projection of the main Highway Zone structure.

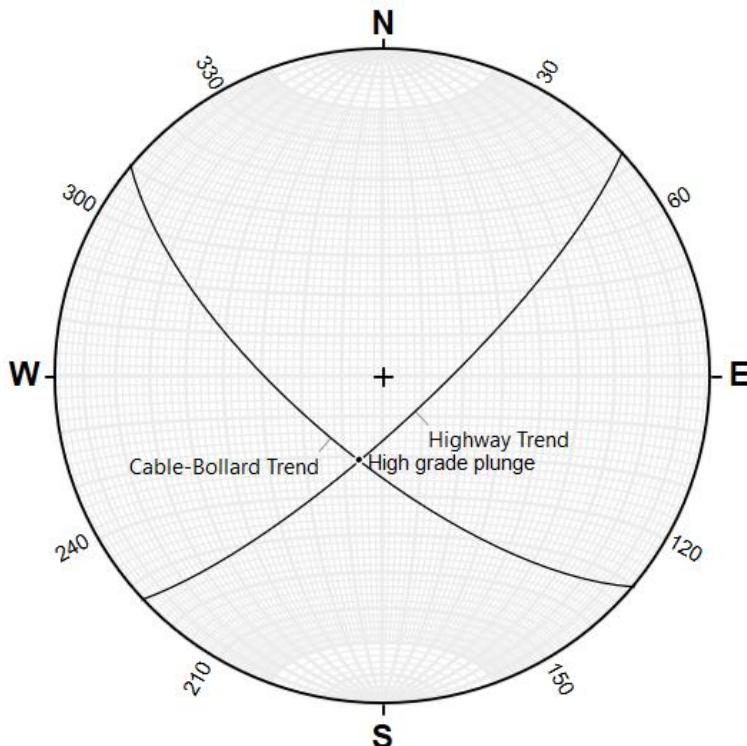


Figure 5 - Stereonet illustrating the hinge of the regional anticline reflecting the transition from the Cable- Bollard Trend to the Highway Trend and interpreted steep southerly plunge of the high-grade shoot

A full listing of results is available in Table 3. Assay results on 4m composites which are thought to be unmineralised intervals are pending for most holes. The assay status is outlined in Table 2.

Future work

- An update to the resource estimate will commence following receipt of the remaining assay results for the Cable and Highway areas.
- Metallurgical testwork is planned on mineralisation falling inside the current mining proposal.
- Flora and fauna surveys are underway in preparation for the submission of an updated native vegetation clearing permit.

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 Deposit^{viii}

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 Highway RC Drilling Collar Table

BHID	Project	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth	Tenement	Assay Status
CBRC0225	Highway	RC	609041.8	7000723.1	487.8	74	-58	92	M20/527	Complete
CBRC0226	Highway	RC	609028.3	7000717.5	487.4	75	-60	116	M20/527	Partial
CBRC0227	Highway	RC	609106.3	7000602.5	485.2	7	-64	193	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0228	Highway	RC	609132.8	7000621.2	485.8	2	-55	140	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0229	Highway	RC	609151.4	7000598.5	485.5	355	-60	230	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0230	Highway	RC	609165.7	7000648.0	486.4	352	-55	115	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0231	Highway	RC	609174.0	7000633.6	486.2	351	-60	176	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0233	Highway	RC	609196.9	7000664.8	487.0	331	-56	98	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0234	Highway	RC	609209.7	7000640.5	486.4	331	-58	144	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0235	Highway	RC	609234.4	7000678.2	487.7	331	-55	116	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0236	Highway	RC	609241.2	7000666.4	487.4	329	-58	128	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0237	Highway	RC	609245.3	7000657.1	487.1	330	-59	164	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0238	Highway	RC	609253.4	7000642.6	486.9	0	-90	50	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0239	Highway	RC	609252.6	7000644.1	487.0	330	-60	200	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0240	Highway	RC	609274.1	7000691.3	488.0	336	-55	104	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0241	Highway	RC	609285.1	7000665.8	487.4	0	-90	50	E 20/783-I	Partial
CBRC0248	Highway	RC	609018.8	7000643.7	485.7	47	-58	188	M20/527	Partial
CBRC0249	Highway	RC	609066.6	7000656.0	486.3	47	-63	146	M20/527	Partial
CBRC0250	Highway	RC	609113.3	7000677.5	487.1	205	-90	157	M20/527	Complete
CBRC0251	Highway	RC	609105.6	7000698.4	487.7	27	-66	62	M20/527	Partial
CBRC0252	Highway	RC	609132.2	7000707.8	488.0	183	-60	122	M20/527	Complete
CBRC0253	Highway	RC	609133.3	7000716.5	488.5	182	-64	182	M20/527	Complete

Coordinates are MGA 54 Zone 50. Coordinates will vary from the previous report as these have now been surveyed.

Table 3. Progress Results table for 2025 Highway RC drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Wet samples	Sample Recovery (%)	Zone	Comment
CBRC0225	10	5	4.4	0.6		100	Oxide	
CBRC0225	32	5	4.4	1.8		100	Oxide	
CBRC0225	40	12	4.4	1.6		100	Oxide	
CBRC0225	68	2	1.5	1.1		100	Oxide	
CBRC0226	11	2	1.8	0.6		100	Oxide	
CBRC0226	25	2	1.8	1.1		100	Oxide	
CBRC0226	33	5	4.4	3.5		100	Oxide	
CBRC0226	63	5	3.8	4.6		100	Vein	
CBRC0226	80	2	1.5	3.9		100	Sediment	
CBRC0227	37	9	7.9	3.8		100	Oxide	Previously reported
CBRC0227	158	14	10.5	13.6		100	Vein	Previously reported
including	158	6	4.5	30.1		100	Vein	Previously reported
and	167	5	3.8	1.8		100	Sediment	Previously reported
CBRC0228	41	6	5.3	0.7		100	Oxide	
CBRC0228	53	3	2.6	3.7		100	Oxide	
CBRC0228	98	2	1.5	0.6		100	Vein	
CBRC0228	108	6	4.5	1.7		100	Vein	
CBRC0228	124	2	1.5	2.1		100	Vein	
CBRC0229	51	2	1.8	0.8		100	Oxide	
CBRC0229	134	5	3.7	1.8		100		
CBRC0229	160	3	2.3	5.9		100	Vein	
CBRC0229	170	7	5.3	16.5		100	Vein	

Hole ID	From (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Wet samples	Sample Recovery (%)	Zone	Comment
CBRC0229	181	3	2.2	0.7		100		
CBRC0230	42	26	22.8	2.3		100	Oxide	Previously reported
including	53	3	2.6	7.4			Vein	Previously reported
CBRC0231	90	5	3.7	1.9		100	Sediment	
CBRC0231	121	9	6.7	2.6		100	Vein	
CBRC0231	134	5	3.8	0.6	134-135m	90	Sediment	
CBRC0233	68	3	2.2	1.0		100	Sediment	
CBRC0234	121	2	1.5	8.5		100	Vein	
CBRC0235	54	3	2.6	1.5		100	Oxide	
CBRC0236	40	5	3.5	1.3		100	Oxide	
CBRC0236	88	4	3	1.2		100	Vein	
CBRC0236	99	4	3	3.2		100	Vein	
CBRC0237	123	9	6.7	3.1		100	Vein	
CBRC0238	27	5	5	3.2		100	Oxide	
CBRC0239	158	6	4.5	4.3		100	Vein	
CBRC0240	41	7	6.2	0.8		100	Oxide	
CBRC0240	65	4	3.5	2.0		100	Vein	
CBRC0240	74	3	2.6	1.6		100	Vein	
CBRC0240	84	12	9	0.8		100	Sediment	
CBRC0241	30	1	1	3.5		100	Oxide	
CBRC0241	37	1	1	4.0		100	Oxide	
CBRC0248	89	7	5.2	1.9		100	Vein	
CBRC0248	99	4	3	6.9		100	Vein	
CBRC0248	147	10	7.5	3.8		100	Vein	
CBRC0248	161	3	2.2	4.3		100	Sediment	
CBRC0249	30	10	8.8	1.8		100	Oxide	
CBRC0249	50	8	7.0	2.1		100	Oxide	
CBRC0249	97	7	5.2	7.7		100	Vein	
CBRC0250	23	13	13	3.3		100	Oxide	
CBRC0250	39	9	9	1.2		100	Oxide	
CBRC0250	61	19	8	13.7		100	Vein	
including	61	7	3	27.5		100	Vein	
and	75	5	2.1	12.0		100	Vein	
CBRC0250	95	2	1	2.9		100	Sediment	
CBRC0251	28	4	3.5	0.6		100	Oxide	
CBRC0252	57	8	7.0	3.9		100	Vein	
CBRC0253	38	3	1	0.9		100	Oxide	
CBRC0253	50	9	3	1.5		100	Oxide	
CBRC0253	76	2	1	5.4		100	Highway	
CBRC0253	88	3	1	0.5		100	Vein	
CBRC0253	145	3	1	1.8		100		

Results are reported for intervals of over 2m @ 0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant. No 4m composites are included in these results. CBRC0238 sampling starts in mineralisation at 27m. Subsequent submitted samples may extend this shallower in the hole.

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	<i>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.</i>	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. This is initially used to identify the footwall tholeiitic basalt.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>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).</i>	RC drilling has been undertaken by Challenge Drilling with a truck mounted KW 380 RC rig with booster compressor. RC hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter reducing as the hole progresses. Downhole surveys for RC drilling were recorded using an Axis Mining Technology, north seeking Champ Gyro.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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
	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	All RC chips are logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future mineral resource estimation and mining studies.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes are logged in full, including the reported intersections.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core in this program yet.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1m RC samples are split using a cone splitter. Unmineralised intervals are composited by spear sampling from the reject sample pile on the ground combined into 4m composite samples. Samples are dry except where noted. Drilling of a hole is terminated if dry samples cannot be produced.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	1m RC samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Perth where samples are coarse crushed and split a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay. 4m composites are milled to homogenise the sample and a 30g charge is fire assayed. These are subsequently replaced by fire assay prior to inclusion in resource estimates.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All photon tubs and coarse rejects are retained at the laboratory.
	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g 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.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical surveys reported in this release.
	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	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.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Dedicated twin holes have not been drilled. Drilling is aiming to confirm some historic holes therefore some partial twinning of holes occurs.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collars are surveyed by a qualified contractor surveyor. Trimble R10, RTK GPS was used with expected accuracies +/- 20mm Horizontal and +/- 30mm vertical, relative to the survey control used. GPS Base receiver at SSM Cue 58 with redundancy check to SSM Cue 129.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Downhole surveys for both RC and DDH drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	Drilling at Highway 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.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	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	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	<p>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. Highway and Cable drilling undertaken was within in M20/527 and E20/783. 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.</p> <p>Heritage clearances have been undertaken in all areas and sites identified do not impact resource areas or planned drilling.</p> <p>Mining on Exploration licences requires 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.</p> <p>Open pit mining of the Highway Zone will require a minor realignment of the Great Northern Hwy and Telstra cable. Road relocations for mining are not uncommon in Western Australia. Underground mining would not be impacted by the presence of the road.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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, Bolland, Bottle Dump and Cable Prospects, which were mined between 1990-1994.</p>

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		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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-Bolland Trend, and Anchor with aircore drilling before selling the project to Monument mining in 2015. Odyssey Gold acquired the project in late 2020.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 pillow 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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>(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.</p> <p>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 Bolland and Cable deposits.</p> <p>A number of styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, Bolland, Drogue). <p>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.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>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. Incomplete results are being reported at the direction of the Executive Director.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No metal equivalent values are used.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>True widths of intersections in this announcement are interpreted to be 70-100% of the downhole width.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Refer to Figures in the body of this announcement and Appendix 1.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Balanced reporting has been used. The Executive Director required the release of incomplete results as per Section 674(2)(d). 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
Further work	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Exploration and infill RC drilling and the mining technical studies are continuing.</p> <p>Assessment of the reliability of historic samples in domains now drilled by ODY holes.</p> <p>Additional drilling is 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.</p>

ⁱ Refer ASX Announcement dated 15 February 2024

ⁱⁱ Refer ASX Announcement dated 15 October 2025

ⁱⁱⁱ Refer ASX Announcement dated 14 October 2025

^{iv} Refer ASX Announcement dated 28 November 2022

^v Refer ASX Announcement dated 4 August 2022

^{vi} Refer ASX Announcement dated 21 November 2022

^{vii} Refer ASX Announcement dated 27 November 2020

^{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

Other referenced results can be found in ASX announcements dated 27 November 2020, 22 January 2022, 15 June 2022, 4 August 2022, 21 November 2022, 28 November 2022, 2 August 2023, and 15 February 2024 available on the Company website.