ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
11 March 2026

Assay Results of Metallurgical Drillholes

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to advise assay results from a metallurgical drilling program at the Company's Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Tuckanarra" or "Project") in the Murchison Region of Western Australia.

Highlights:

- Two shallow diamond holes were drilled to generate samples for gravity and leach metallurgical recovery testwork.
- Results include:
  - **22.3m @ 7.4g/t Au (true width ~15m)** from 8.7m (22.3m recovered of 32.55m drilled) and
  - **3.7m @ 1.2g/t Au (true width ~2m)** from 48.2m (MET002) (3.7m recovered of 4.1m drilled)
  - **3.75m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 1.4m (MET001) (3.75m recovered of 6.9m drilled)
- Drilling was conducted to twin existing holes and, along with existing samples, to generate a production composite with material proportions and average grade similar to the proposed initial shallow stage of mining, pursuant to the existing approved Mining Proposal.
- Hole MET002 was designed to drill down the Cable East structure. Nevertheless, the recent results outperformed the historic holes being twinned, respectively:
  - 30m @ 3.8g/t Au from 10m and 3m @ 1.6g/t Au from 56m (92TRC336)
  - 4m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 1m (92TRC0202)
- The grade difference is potentially due to the high nugget of the deposit; use of partial digestion assays in the 1992 drilling; or a grade bias introduced if higher grade mineralisation was preferentially recovered.
- MET002 was unable to be used in the current leach testwork as the sample grades for the material types targeted significantly exceeded the grade targeted for the production composite.

Executive Director of the Company, Matt Syme, commented: *"These results in the metallurgical holes again demonstrate the excellent, shallow, high grade oxide potential on the mining leases at the Tuckanarra Project. We look forward to being able to present the updated Mineral Resource Estimate and subsequent Scoping Study in due course."*

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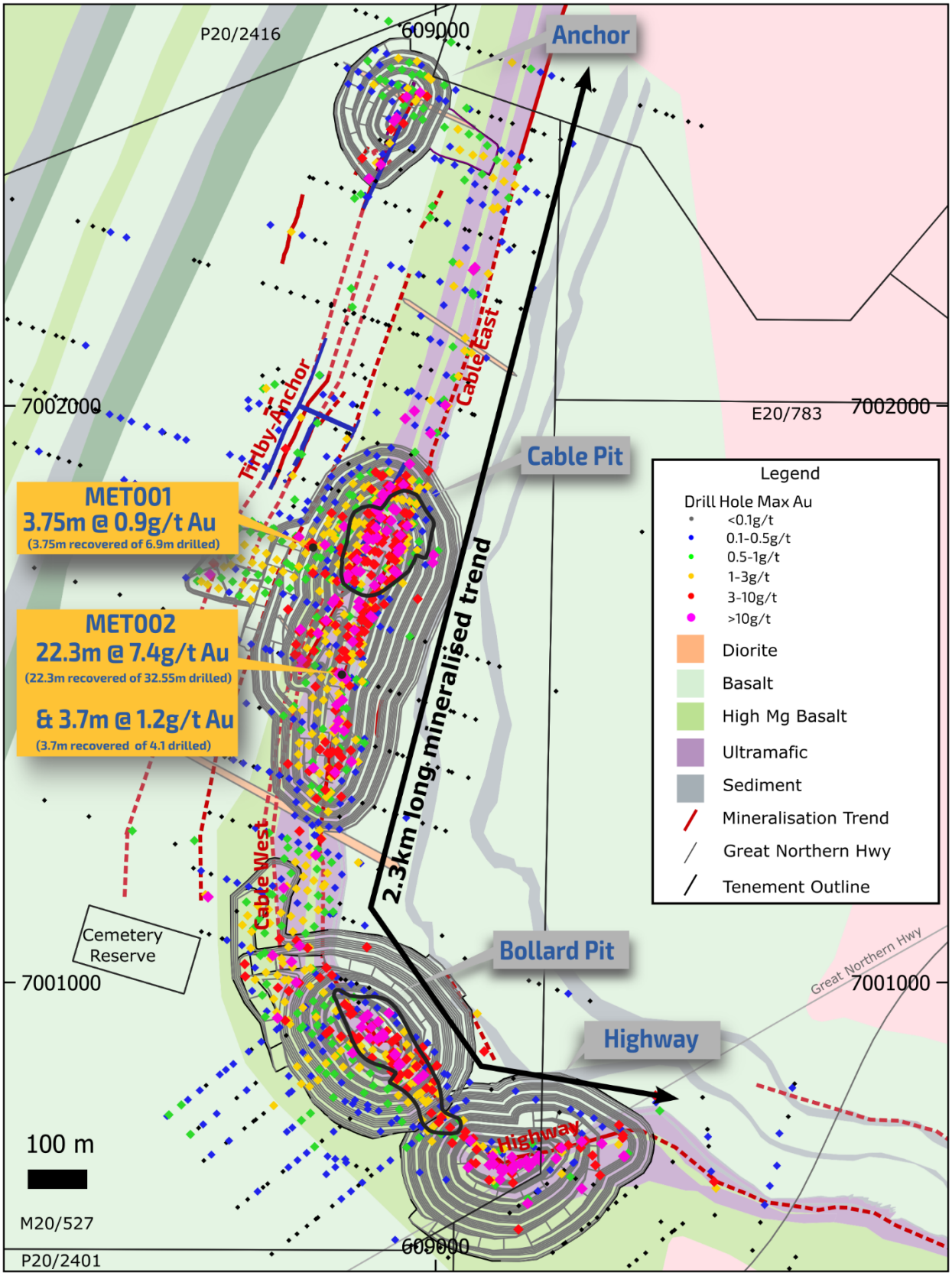

Figure 1 - The mineralised Cable-Bollard trend extends over 2.3km. Much of this falls within A$5,000/oz optimised pits. Selected results from this announcement in yellow boxes.

Cable Deposit

The Cable Pit area currently has an Indicated and Inferred MRE of 1.69Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 123koz[i] 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 reverse circulation ("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. A total of 403 RC, 23 diamond, and 189 aircore holes have now been drilled in the Cable resource area.

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 Hanging Wall 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. Cable West Hanging Wall occurs ~30m in the hanging wall of the Cable West structure.

Cable Results

Two triple tube diamond drillholes were completed to generate samples for metallurgical testwork of laterite, oxide and weathered vein mineralisation falling within the shallow first stage of the pits designed in the Goldfields Technical Services Pty Ltd ("GTS") Mining Technical Study. The Stage 1 pit design has a vertical depth of 40m however, the second hole was extended to 52.3m to twin hole 92TRC0336, as continuing validation of the Metana drillhole data from early 1990's.

The results of the drilling include:

- **22.3m recovered of 32.55m drilled (TW 15m) @ 7.4g/t Au** from 8.7m (MET002) and
- **3.7m recovered of 4.1m drilled (TW 2m) @ 1.2g/t Au** from 48.2m (MET002)
- **3.75m recovered of 6.9m drilled @ 0.9g/t Au** from 1.4m (MET001)

The recent results outperformed the Metana holes being twinned, with 30m @ 3.8g/t from 10m and 3m @ 1.6g/t Au from 56m in 92TRC336 being twinned by MET002 and 4m @ 1.0 g/t in 92TRC0202 twinned by MET001.

The outperformance compared to the 1992 holes may be due to the use of aqua regia digest in the older RC holes and photon assay in the recent holes and also the possibility that the recovered mineralisation is higher grade than the unrecovered core. Given the laterite and oxide mineralisation has lower nugget and higher continuity, it is highly unlikely that the unrecovered core is unmineralised.

The photon assay analyses a 400-500g sample and is regarded as a complete digestion/analysis compared with aqua regia typically being 25-50g aliquot and an incomplete digestion. The aliquot size is not documented for the 1992 samples. The photon assay will be a more representative sample, in particular for high nugget deposits found at Tuckanarra.

Despite using triple tube coring, the recovery of core was challenged by the dry friable oxides and loose pisolites not being recovered. Whilst it is possible that there is high grade bias in the results, with vein material that tends to be higher grade being more likely to be recovered, the intervals with logged quartz veining did not yield high grade assays. Oxide samples also returned high grade results in the holes. The downhole grade profile shows strong correlation however; even where diamond core recovery was 100% the assay results exceeded the equivalent RC intervals.

Sampling intervals are determined using the wood block method where the core loss is assigned to the end of the drill run unless the geologist is able to determine the likely interval of core loss based on geological observations. The lost core is excluded from the length and grade calculation. Applying the interpolation method, where the same grade as the recovered interval is applied to the lost core interval, generates calculated intersections of:

- 32.55m @ 6.0g/t Au (69% recovered) from 8.7m (MET002) and
- 4.1m @ 1.2g/t Au (90% recovered) from 48.2m (MET002)
- 6.9m @ 1.0g/t Au (54% recovered) from 1.4m (MET001)

Gravity and leach recovery testwork is underway on samples that met the proportion of material type and grade ranges targeted. However, MET002 was unable to be used as the sample grades for the material types targeted significantly exceeded the grade targeted for the production composite.

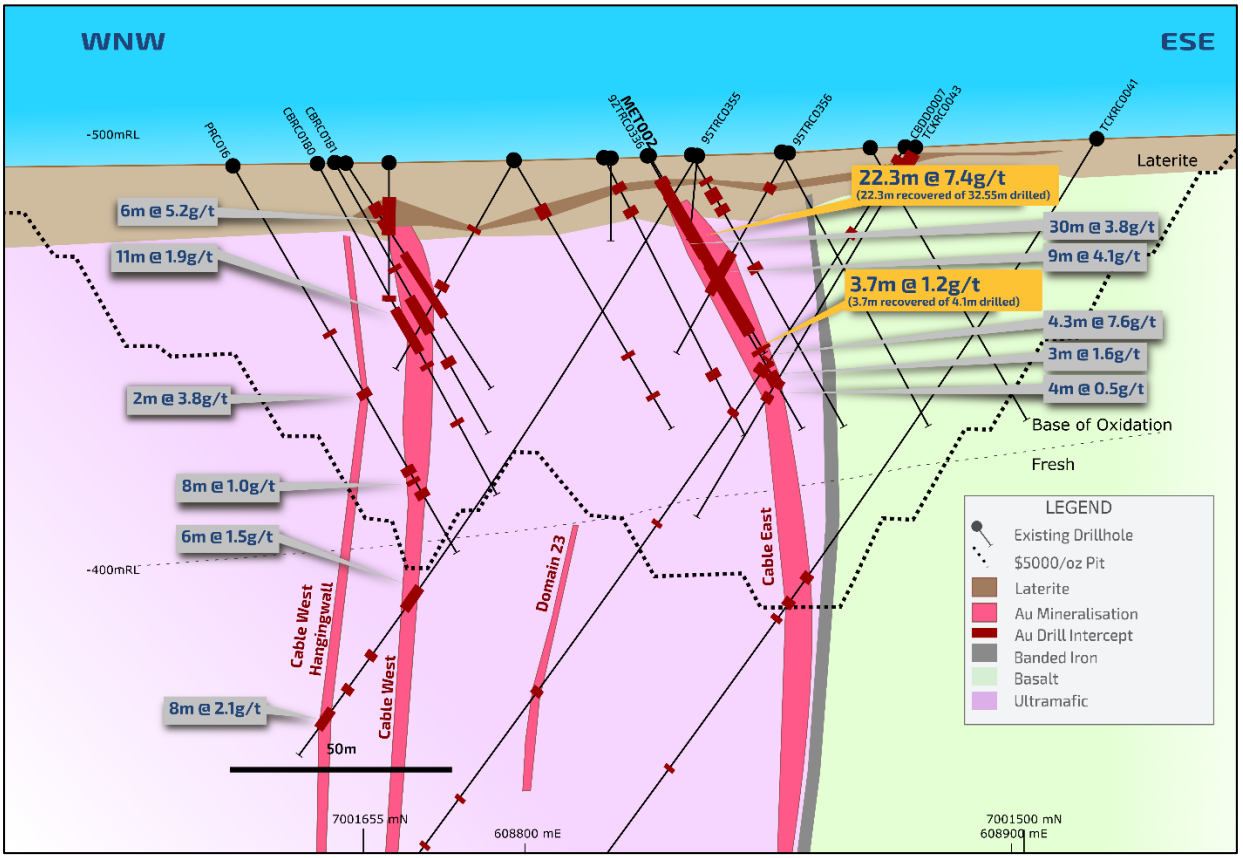

Figure 2 - Cable cross section through drillhole MET002

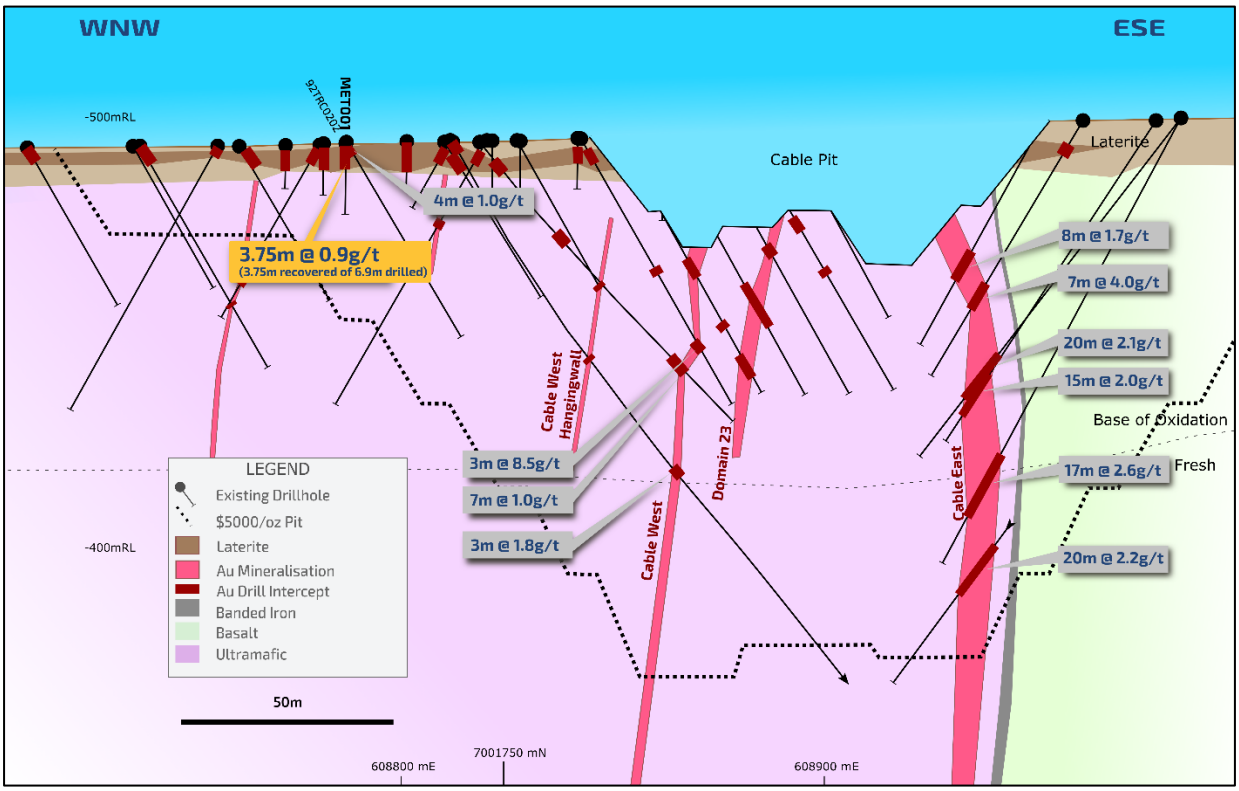

Figure 3 - Cable cross section through hole MET001

Future work

- Metallurgical testwork is underway on mineralisation falling inside the current mining proposal.
- Geological interpretation is underway to contribute to an updated MRE.
- RC drilling program will soon commence to drill potential extensions to the MRE as follows:
    - Cable West Hanging Wall structure to the south;
    - Laterite to the west of the Cable; and
    - Around previous high grade RC results 350m to the north of Cable Pit (TCKRC0116 with **7m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 33m at Cable East and **1m @ 19g/t Au** from 78m at Cable West and TCKRC0117 with **3m @ 5.4g/t Au** from 133m and **2m @ 3.5g/t Au**[ii]).

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 Au for 283koz of gold above a 2.0g/t Au cut off.

***Table 1**. Tuckanarra Project February 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate by Deposit*[iii]

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 Cable West RC Drilling Collar Table*

BHID	Project	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth	Tenement
MET001	Cable	DD HQ3	608786	7001761	491	365	-90	16.4	M20/527
MET002	Cable	DD HQ3	608822	7001539	491	86	-58	52.3	M20/527

Coordinates are MGA 54 Zone 50. Locations are from handheld GPS.

Table 3. *Results from 2026 Metallurgical Drillholes*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length Drilled (m)	Length Recovered (m)	True Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Sample Recovery (%)	Zone
MET001	1.4	8.3	6.9	3.75	6.9	0.9	54	Pisolite
MET002	**8.7**	**41.25**	**32.55**	**22.3**	**15**	**7.4**	**69**	**Cable Oxide and Cable East**
Including	**8.7**	**19.2**	**10.5**	**3.7**	**7**	**3.0**	**35**	**Cable Oxide**
and	19.2	41.25	22.05	18.6	8	8.2	84	Cable East
MET002	48.2	52.3	4.1	3.7	2	1.2	90	Cable

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

Table 4. *Historic Hole 92TRC0336 and 92TRC0202 Location details*

BHID	Company	Project	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth	Tenement
92TRC0202	Metana	Cable	RC	608781	7001763	491	0	-90	12	M20/527
92TRC0336	Metana	Cable	RC	608822	7001539	491	88	-60	70	M20/527

Coordinates are MGA 54 Zone 50 converted from AMG84.

Table 5. *Historic Hole 92TRC0336 and 92TRC0202 Significant Results*

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (Au g/t)
92TRC0202	0	4	1.0
92TRC0336	10	30	3.8
92TRC0336	56	3	1.6

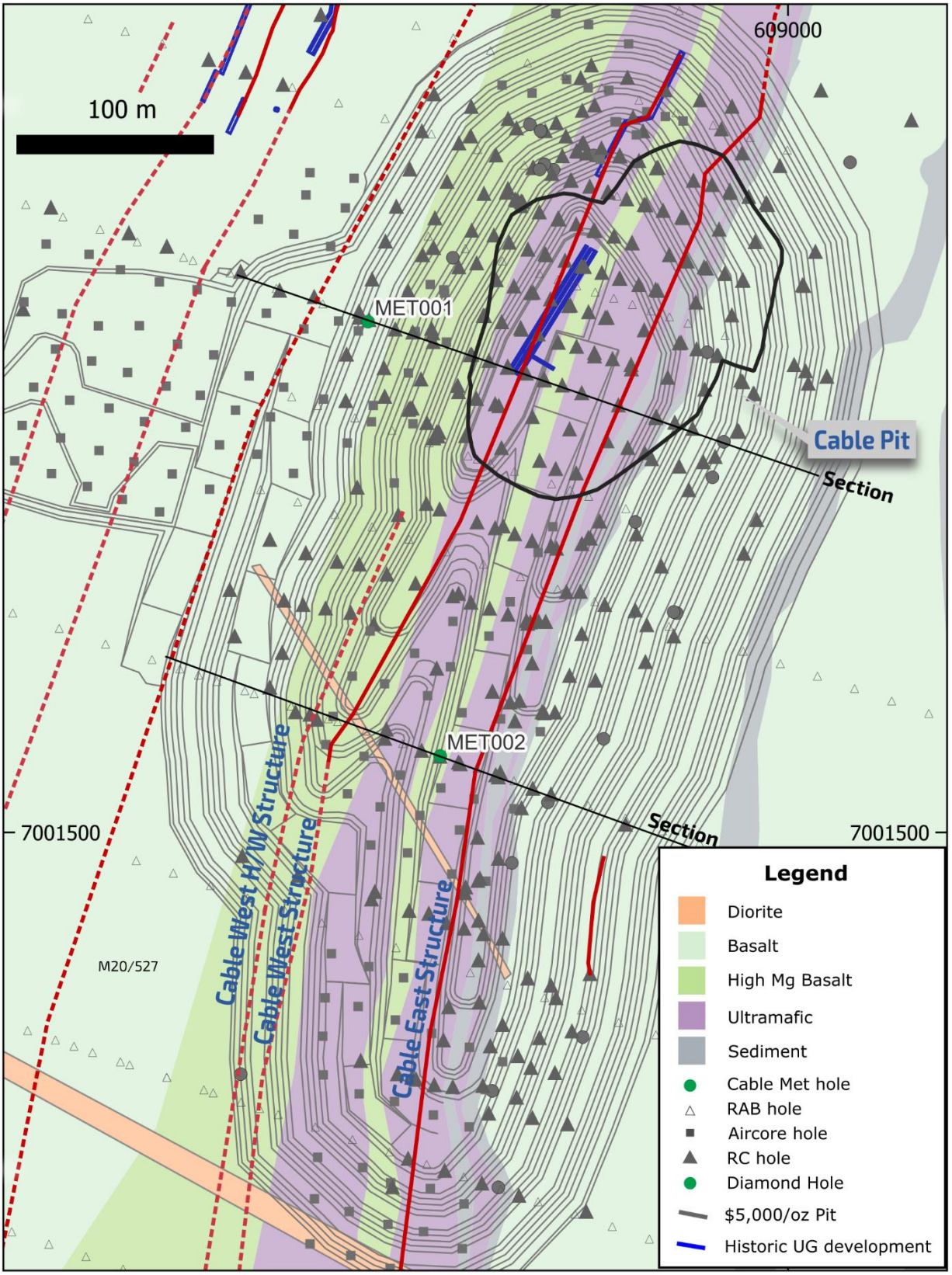

Figure 4 - Drill hole collar map

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - 2026 Metallurgical Diamond Drilling

(Criteria in this section apply to the next section 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.*	MET002 was scanned with a portable XRF. Metallurgical holes were drilled HQ triple-tube (HQ3).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was carried out under the Odyssey protocols and QAQC. See further details below. Sampling is supervised by a geologist and/or trained field technician. Industry standard tape measures are used. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches. HQ3 was used to maximise sample recovery. The soft unconsolidated to flowing nature of the material, in particular, pisolites, made sample recovery challenging.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Mineralisation is generally associated pisolites, oxide supergene horizons in the regolith, quartz veining, galena and pyrrhotite in ultramafic rocks, and pyrrhotite and quartz veining in banded iron formation. The mineralisation in oxide is not visual unless associated with more iron rick clays or quartz veining. The presence of these indicators or gold assay grades above 0.5g/t are used to report mineralisation. To avoid including more than 2m of below 0.5g/t Au within an intersection the intervals of mineralisation are subdivided.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via Photon Assay technique (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and 450-500g split taken for PhotonAssay). The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 25-50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. HQ3 core was geological logged. As these are metallurgical samples the whole core was crushed and split for photon assay. This is inconsistent with the conventional approach to resource drilling by the company.
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).*	Diamond holes were drilled triple tube HQ3 from surface. The holes were not oriented.
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. Sample recoveries were challenging due to the unconsolidated material and are reported Samples are monitored for possible contamination during the drilling process by Company geologists. The wood block approach to lost core is taken. Where the lost core interval cannot be identified, it is assigned to the end of the drill run.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling was completed HQ3 triple tube. The drilling was planned to maximise sample weight in MET002 and interpreted true widths provided.
	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.	Despite using triple tube coring the recovery of core was challenged by the dry friable oxides and loose pisolites not being recovered. While it is possible there is high grade bias in the results with vein material that tends to be higher grade being more likely to be recovered, the intervals with logged quartz veining did not yield high grade assays. Oxide samples also returned high grade results in the holes. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		downhole grade profile shows strong correlation however even where diamond core recovery was 100% the assay results exceeded the equivalent RC intervals.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All RC chips and diamond core is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future mineral resource estimation and mining studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Core is digitally photographed. RC samples are routinely scanned with pXRF
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes are logged in full, including the reported intersections.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Metallurgical samples were whole core crushed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Is core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Drilling was conducted to generate metallurgical samples and production composites, and the preparation technique is appropriate for this purpose.
		The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable.
	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. The geologist monitors samples for contamination during drilling. Subsampling occurred inside the crusher used the standard approach for the laboratory for photon assays.
	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. Lost core is noted. An assessment of sample recovery and assay grade and material type has been completed. Once lost core occurs the samples is compromised compared to in situ material and this has been documented.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. Photon is considered total. Composites are analysed through 30g fire assay. This is considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical surveys reported in this release.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted every 20 samples. External lab check assays have not been completed for the current program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All assays are reviewed by Odyssey 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.	These are twin holes of 1992 RC holes.
	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 other than that noted in the announcement (lost core excluded vs interpolated grade)
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 surveyed with a hand held GPS. Downhole surveys were unfortunately only collected for MET002 with True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. Migration to MGA 2020 is underway.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The site topographic surveys including the pit surveys match well with the drill hole collars. Detailed aerial photography over the region has aided on locating historic drillhole collars. An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a UAV drone survey to validate GPS RL surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole spacing for the 2026 drill program is variable. These holes are twins of holes drilled on a 20x20m spacing.
	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.	Compositing has been used to generate minimum samples weights for the analytical technique. These are variable depending on the lost core and geological boundaries.
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 and to twin historic holes. MET002 drills down the structure as noted and illustrated on the cross section.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The orientation of the lower part of MET002 in the Cable East structure may have created a bias be increasing the proportion of the east contact (inverted hangingwall). The purpose of this part of the hole was to verify historic assays in the hole being twinned. The parts of the hole targeted for metallurgical sampling is acceptable and drilled near orthogonal to the mineralisation. The lower part of MET0002 drills down the structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	DD samples are collected in prenumbered calico bags or green 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 and subsequent section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Odyssey's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd, owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra JV Project A 1% royalty is payable to Monument mining on Odyssey's interest in the project. Bollard and Cable drilling undertaken was within in M20/527. Native title is extinguished in M20/527 and some surrounding areas[iv]. A cemetery reserve falls within M20/527 but does not impact the resource area currently. Heritage clearances have been undertaken in all areas and sites identified do not impact resource areas or planned drilling. Mining on Exploration licences requires the grant of a mining lease and submission of a mining proposal and native vegetation clearing permit.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements. Exploration History Gold was discovered at Tuckanarra in the late 1890s by prospectors searching further afield from Cue and Mt Magnet, with the first mine (Nemesis) discovered and developed in 1900. Subsequent exploration and development located additional deposits in the general area with the majority of deposits being developed as small underground mines exploiting narrow, highly mineralised quartz veins associated with Banded Iron Formation lithologies. In general, these historic gold mines were mined down to the water table, which is approximately 20m deep at Tuckanarra. 1980 to 1987: Tuckanarra Minerals By the mid-1980s Tuckanarra Minerals had completed in excess of 64 RAB holes, defining gold mineralisation at the Maybelle prospect and identifying numerous additional areas which were prospective for gold resources. They concluded that the area hosted excellent potential for the delineation of small-to-medium gold mines and noted that little drilling had been completed at depth. Following the 1987 stock market crash, Metana Minerals purchased the Tuckanarra group of tenements. 1988 to 1996: Metana Minerals (Gold Mines of Australia) Between 1988 and 1990 Metana Minerals (renamed Gold Mines of Australia ("GMA")) completed a systematic 200m x 40m soil geochemistry program over a large portion of their tenement holding, including Tuckanarra. Between 1990 and 1995 GMA undertook numerous drilling programs encompassing Rotary Air Blast ("RAB"), Reverse Circulation ("RC") and Diamond Drilling ("DD") over the defined gold anomalies and historic workings. This resulted in the delineation of gold mineral resources at the Maybelle, Bollard, Bottle Dump and Cable Prospects, which were mined between 1990-1994. 1996 to 2003: St Barbara Mines Limited In 1996 St Barbara Gold Mines ("St Barbara") purchased the Reedys plant and tenements from GMA. Minimal exploration was undertaken until Anglo Gold Australia ("Anglo") became managing joint venture partner in late 2000. Anglo focused on the central Tuckanarra tenement area and completed detailed GIS compilation, soil

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 comprise of the Jungar Suite and Annean Supersuite to the east and the Munarra Monzogranite of the Tuckanarra Suite to the west. The Jungar Suite comprises of foliated to strongly sheared K-feldspar-porphyritic monzogranites. These rocks are characterized by strong shear fabrics that suggest they may have been emplaced during, or just before, shearing. The Annean Supersuite includes hornblende tonalite and monzogranitic rocks. The Tuckanarra Suite consists of strongly foliated and locally magmatically layered granodiorite to monzogranitic rocks. The Project is situated within the 'Meekatharra structural zone', a major regional, NE-trending shear dominated zone, about 50 to 60km wide, stretching from Meekatharra through the Cue region as far south as Mount Magnet. This major shear zone is dominated by north and northeast-trending folds and shears (e.g. Kohinoor shear). The Mt Magnet fault is the major east- bounding structure of the Meekatharra structural zone. The mineralised zones of the Project are located in the Tuckanarra greenstone belt comprising a series of mafic and inter-banded mafic and iron formations, with a variable component of clastic sediments, (greywackes and minor shales). The sequence is folded into a south-westerly plunging anticline with a well-developed axial plane cleavage and numerous fractures, bedding parallel faults and shears. The belt extends northwards to Stake Well and east towards the Reedys mining centre. The area has four small open pits, extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with mafic lithologies and Altered Ferruginous Transitional (**AFT**) and Altered Ferruginous Fresh (**AFF**) material which were originally banded iron formations. The magnetite content within the AFT/AFF's has been destroyed and predominantly altered to an assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact. Where mineralised veins intersect major competency contrasts such as high magnesium basalt or AFT/AFF, veining becomes layer parallel resulting in larger deposits such as the Bollard and Cable deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. The averaging approach is documented in the announcement.
	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.	The aggregation approach is documented in the announcement.
	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. The shallower oxide parts of the hole are 70-100% of true width. MET002 drills down the structure in the lower part of the hole. True widths of intersections are noted in the results table.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in the body of this announcement and Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Transparent reporting has been used. The Executive Director required the release of results as per Corporations Act Section 674(2)(d). The ASX has also guided the company that "Given the stage of development of the company, any new exploration result is likely to be market sensitive information." 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 for major structures or relevant 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. Results of assaying of metallurgical holes may not be reported where sample preparation and assaying is inconsistent with resource data.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other meaningful data is required to be presented other than what has been presented in the body of this announcement. The reader is referred to the Independent Geologists Report in the Odyssey Prospectus and subsequent announcements.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Metallurgical testwork and mining technical studies are continuing. 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.

APPENDIX 4 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1– Historic Hole 92TRC0336

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	The sampling has been carried out on Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling techniques at the Tuckanarra Project. Records of sampling at the time are limited.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No records of historical QAQC (pre-2015) have been recorded in the database. Historical drill collars were surveyed in AMG84 and translated into GDA 94.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was*	Sampling is recorded as 1m intervals. No records of the approach to subsampling of the interval are recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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).*	The holes are described as RC and drilled by Rig 7.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery records for historical drilling are absent and have not been recorded in the company database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not documented
	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.	Sample recovery is not documented
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.*	Geological logging, while not detailed, is appropriate to include in resource estimation studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	Drilling was logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not core
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not documented
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Not documented but appears ok.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	The QA/QC protocols implemented at the time are not known by the author.
	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.	Not documented
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Not documented but assumed ok based on the company and industry standard at the time.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical method used was Aqua regia with AAS finish for gold. No other details are known
	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.	The author is not aware of any geophysical tools used in this program.
	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.	The QA/QC protocols are not available to the author.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The assay results in the report are taken at face value. The Competent Person has compared the historic report to the database.
	The use of twinned holes.	There is no twinning of the historic hole except by MET002
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The logs were handwritten on paper. These have been digitised into the Odyssey database. The Competent Person has verified the transcoding of the data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay adjustment is apparent.
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.*	This is not documented.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is MGA94, Zone 50. Historical data was transformed from AMG84.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Satellite imagery of old drill pads match well with the drill hole collar location recorded in the historical database.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	At the time the drilling was variable but generally on a 40x20m spacing.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drill hole spacing is adequate to generate a resource. A decision to mine was made in the 1990s on this drillhole spacing with inferior processing techniques, lower gold prices and less sophisticated grade estimation techniques.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	1m samples were collected.
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.*	The hole drilled perpendicular to the strike of the Cable East structure but drills down a local easterly dip.
	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.	As the historic hole drills down the structure and the structure is varying in dip the footwall of the western contact of the Cable East structure is overrepresented within the sample volume. See the cross section.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not recorded.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Cube Consulting conducted a review data in the 2012 Mineral Resource and noted several key limitations of the resource: - A reliance on unverified and undocumented historical RC and AC drilling; - The lack of QAQC and drilling sample recovery/quality data for approximately 65% of the drilling used in the resource estimation; - Drilling direction grade bias as a result of some holes preferentially drilling down the high grade footwall and hanging wall contact zones biasing the estimation process Refer to the ASX announcement 27 November 2020 for additional details.

[i] Refer ASX announcement dated 2 August 2024

[ii] Refer ASX announcement dated 20 January 2022

[iii] Refer ASX announcement dated 15 February 2024

[iv] 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.