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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

6 July 2026

Cable Drill Program Continues to Strengthen Tuckanarra Development Pathway

Highlights

- Results from infill drilling support Cable's status as the cornerstone of Odyssey's development strategy at Tuckanarra.
- Results improve Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") confidence and confirm extensions beneath and adjacent to the existing Cable MRE, including:
  - **5m @ 15.6g/t Au** from 136m incl. **2m @ 36.2g/t Au** (CBRC0323)
  - **7m @ 4.6g/t Au** from 60m incl. **2m @ 11.4g/t Au** (CBRC0309)
  - **1m @ 20.8g/t Au** from 21m (CBRC0329)[1]
  - **8m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 72m (CBRC0313)[1]
  - **7m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 75m incl. **1m @ 6.4g/t Au** (CBRC0318)
  - **7m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 51m (CBRC0326)
  - **8m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 112m incl. **1m @ 8.9g/t Au** (CBRC0338)
- Results are reported for 47 holes out of over 190 holes and 15,000 metres completed since mid-March as part of Odyssey's ongoing resource growth and development program.
- Program supports growth and infill of the MRE, and testing of new discovery opportunities.
- Updated Cable MRE and Stage 1 Scoping Study remain on track for release in the coming days.

Executive Director of the Company, Matt Syme, commented: *"Cable is rapidly emerging as the centrepiece of our development strategy at Tuckanarra. Recent drilling is improving confidence in the existing resource, confirming the continuity of high-grade mineralisation around the historic pit and demonstrating clear opportunities to expand the current resource as development studies progress.*

"While Cable is our immediate development focus, these results also improve our understanding of the bigger mineralised system extending through Cable, Bollard, Highway, and numerous additional targets. While the current drilling is focused on generating an upgraded Mineral Resource to support the Stage 2 Scoping Study, we're also increasingly convinced the existing 407koz resource is only the beginning of the broader Tuckanarra opportunity."

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Overview

[1] Hole ends in mineralisation.

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to provide an update on the ongoing resource growth and development drilling program at its Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Tuckanarra" or "Project") in Western Australia.

The current drilling program is focused on advancing Cable toward development. Work streams within the Company's Scoping Study are designed to support resource growth, mine design optimisation, geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations, and metallurgical studies. At the same time, drilling continues to demonstrate that substantial exploration upside remains across the broader Tuckanarra mineralised corridor.

Since March 2026, Odyssey has completed more than 190 reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond ("DD") holes for over 15,000 metres across multiple deposits and prospects within the Tuckanarra Project area. Assays remain outstanding for a substantial portion of the program.

Results received to date strengthen the Company's confidence that Cable can support the planned initial mining operation at Tuckanarra. Recent drilling has successfully infilled key areas of the current MRE, confirmed the continuity of high-grade mineralisation beneath the historic open pit and demonstrated additional resource growth potential along multiple structures.

Importantly, the current drilling program continues to confirm the scale and continuity of mineralisation. Existing Mineral Resources occupy only a portion of a mineralised corridor extending over 2.3km (Figure 1), with numerous parallel structures, historical workings and down-plunge targets remaining incompletely tested. Odyssey believes these opportunities have the potential to contribute materially to future resource growth beyond the current MRE.

Cable Deposit

The Cable open pit is situated within granted mining lease M20/527. The deposit was last mined in 1992-1993 with approximately 294kt @ 3.8g/t for 36,000oz believed to have been mined[i] from laterite and oxide to a depth of approximately 30m below surface.

Cable currently has a shallow open pit Indicated and Inferred MRE of 1.69Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 123koz (Table 1).

Cable hosts the Company's largest open pit MRE and is expected to form the foundation of Odyssey's planned staged development at Tuckanarra. Recent drilling has focused on upgrading Inferred Resources to Indicated classification, expanding mineralisation immediately adjacent to the current resource, and providing technical information to optimise mine design and scheduling.

Recent drilling and geological interpretation continue to support the presence of multiple mineralised structures parallel with the current Cable Resource area, including the historic Trilby workings and the Cable West Hanging Wall structure, which were not included in the previous resource model. These gold structures represent potential growth in the current MRE and ongoing exploration targets.

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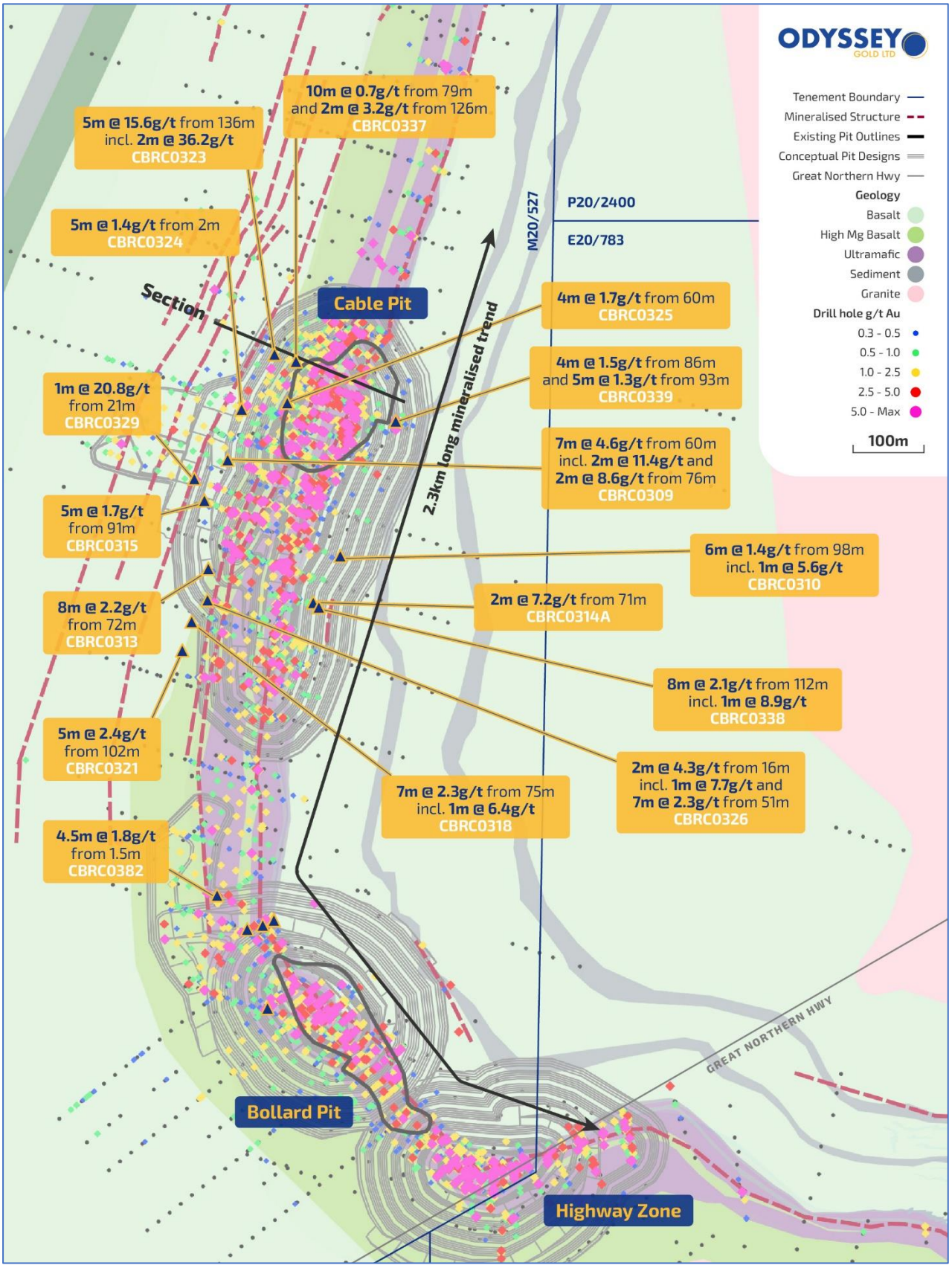


Figure 1 illustrates the 2.3km-long Cable-Bollard-Highway mineralised corridor. Multiple mineralised structures remain only partially tested and provide clear opportunities for future resource growth. Selected intercepts shown as reported herein, see Table 2, Table 3 and Figure 3 for further results.

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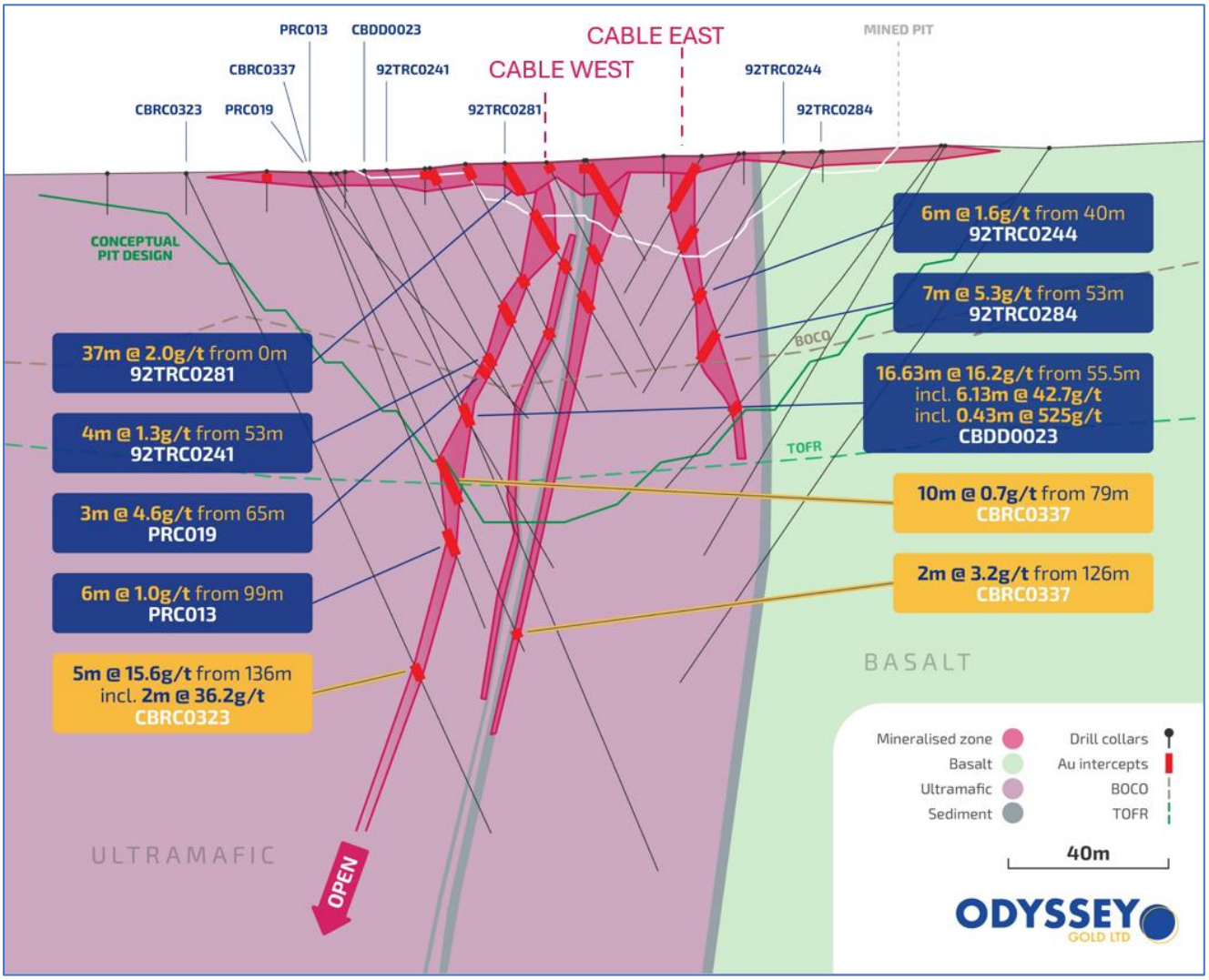


Figure 2 - illustrates latest results received in CBRC0323 and CBRC0337, and previously reported results[ii], which infill an Inferred area within the Cable West zone. BOCO – base of complete oxidation, TOFR – top of fresh rock.

Figure 2 illustrates the principal Cable West gold structure including the high-grade intercept in CBRC0323 of **5m** @ **15.6g/t Au** from 136m, including **2m** @ **36.2g/t Au**, around 50m below the conceptual Cable Pit (Figure 2). Together with numerous additional intersections returned from this program, these results demonstrate that the high-grade Cable structures persist below previous mining and continues to support the Company's interpretation of a robust, continuous mineralised system supporting a potential future mine development.

Other significant results across Cable, including **7m** @ **4.6g/t Au** from 60m (CBRC0309)**, 8m** @ **2.4g/t Au** from 72m (CBRC0313)**, 7m** @ **2.3g/t Au** from 75m (CBRC0318) and **8m** @ **2.1g/t Au** from 112m (CBRC0338) confirm consistent mineralisation across multiple parallel lodes. Collectively these intersections support both geological continuity and the potential for resource growth through infill and extension drilling. These parallel lodes remain open along strike and at depth and represent additional opportunities to increase future open pit inventory.

Project-Scale Growth Potential

While Cable remains the immediate development priority, Odyssey continues to recognise significant exploration upside across the broader Tuckanarra Project. The Cable-Bollard-Highway corridor extends for more than 2.3km and remains open in multiple directions, with numerous historical workings and interpreted structural targets yet to be fully drill tested.

Odyssey believes the current MRE represents only part of the broader opportunity within the Tuckanarra district and intends to continue systematic exploration alongside development studies.

Interpretation of recent drilling, geophysical datasets and historical workings has highlighted multiple priority targets along and adjacent to the Cable-Bollard-Highway trend. Exploration programs designed specifically to test these opportunities are currently being planned for the second half of 2026.

The Company believes the current MRE represents a strong foundation for development studies, while the broader district continues to offer substantial potential for additional discoveries and resource growth.

Next Steps

- Completion of updated MRE for Cable.
- Completion of Stage 1 Scoping Study.
- Completion of 20,000m drilling program.
- Follow-up drilling targeting further resource growth across the Tuckanarra Project.

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Mineral Resources

The Project currently has Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources of 5.14Mt @ 2.5g/t Au for 407koz of gold (Table 1).

***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.

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Forward Looking Statements

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

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr. Cain Fogarty who is a member of the AIG and an employee of the Company. Mr. Fogarty has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Fogarty consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to 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.

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Table 2. *Cable RC Drilling Collar Table*

BHID	Project	Hole Type	East	North	RL	EOH Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Tenement
CBRC0300	Trilby	RC	608617	7001765	488	35	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0301	Trilby	RC	608600	7001714	488	35	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0302	Cable	RC	609051	7002242	495	100	-55	98	M20/527
CBRC0303	Cable	RC	609059	7002283	495	102	-55	100	M20/527
CBRC0304	Cable	RC	609046	7002198	495	102	-55	98	M20/527
CBRC0309	Cable	RC	608760	7001685	492	162	-61	108	M20/527
CBRC0310	Cable	RC	608918	7001548	493	156	-62	290	M20/527
CBRC0312	Cable	RC	608753	7001521	490	80	-58	109	M20/527
CBRC0313	Cable	RC	608732	7001531	490	80	-60	109	M20/527
CBRC0314	Cable	RC	608872	7001485	491	18	-65	288	M20/527
CBRC0314A	Cable	RC	608880	7001483	491	120	-64	289	M20/527
CBRC0315	Cable	RC	608727	7001627	490	160	-64	109	M20/527
CBRC0316	Cable	RC	608857	7001574	492	35	-62	289	M20/527
CBRC0317	Cable	RC	608732	7001448	490	49	-59	108	M20/527
CBRC0318	Cable	RC	608709	7001456	490	96	-57	107	M20/527
CBRC0319	Cable	RC	608740	7001405	490	40	-59	111	M20/527
CBRC0320	Cable	RC	608719	7001411	489	82	-59	108	M20/527
CBRC0321	Cable	RC	608696	7001416	487	132	-59	110	M20/527
CBRC0322	Cable	RC	608705	7001380	487	97	-59	110	M20/527
CBRC0323	Cable	RC	608825	7001832	491	183	-62	115	M20/527
CBRC0324	Cable	RC	608780	7001755	490	94	-56	102	M20/527
CBRC0325	Cable	RC	608844	7001764	489	204	-55	120	M20/527
CBRC0326	Cable	RC	608731	7001487	489	70	-60	106	M20/527
CBRC0327	Cable	RC	608687	7001384	487	13	57	94	M20/527
CBRC0327A	Cable	RC	608691	7001382	487	120	-57	95	M20/527
CBRC0328	Cable	RC	608698	7001659	490	20	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0329	Cable	RC	608714	7001658	490	22	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0330	Cable	RC	608735	7001650	490	24	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0331	Cable	RC	608769	7001333	490	15	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0332	Cable	RC	608813	7001335	491	35	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0332A	Cable	RC	608817	7001331	491	35	-61	287	M20/527
CBRC0333	Cable	RC	608826	7001438	490	35	-69	289	M20/527
CBRC0334	Cable	RC	608850	7001424	491	12	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0335	Cable	RC	608793	7001451	490	16	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0336	Cable	RC	608894	7001517	493	126	-60	287	M20/527
CBRC0337	Cable	RC	608855	7001823	492	109	-64	132	M20/527
CBRC0338	Cable	RC	608887	7001477	492	145	-64	290	M20/527
CBRC0339	Cable	RC	608996	7001738	498	120	-55	288	M20/527
CBRC0360	Cable	RC	608732	7001194	489	24	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0372	Cable	RC	608725	7001173	489	18	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0373	Cable	RC	608681	7001165	487	20	-90	0	M20/527

BHID	Project	Hole Type	East	North	RL	EOH Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Tenement
CBRC0374	Cable	RC	608697	7001160	487	20	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0375	Cable	RC	608727	7001153	488	20	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0376	Cable	RC	608738	7001148	488	20	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0377	Cable	RC	608754	7001140	488	20	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0383	Cable	RC	608836	7001207	488	20	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0384	Cable	RC	608713	7001200	488	20	-90	0	M20/527

Coordinates are MGA 94 Zone 50.

Table 3. *Assay Results Table for Cable.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	True Width (m)	*Note*	Zone
CBRC0300	2	4	2	1.3	2		Trilby
CBRC0301	7	10	3	1.6	3		Trilby
CBRC0301	32	34	2	1.1	1.3		Cable
CBRC0302						*NSI*	Cable
CBRC0303	58	59	1	3.9	0.7		Cable
CBRC0304	26	27	1	1.7	0.7	*26-27m poor recovery*	Cable
CBRC0309	6	10	4	0.5	2	*6-10m poor recovery*	Cable
CBRC0309	60	67	7	4.6	4.7	*63-64m poor recovery*	Cable
CBRC0309	61	63	2	11.4	1.3	*incl.*	Cable
CBRC0309	76	78	2	8.6	1.3		Cable
CBRC0309	76	77	1	16.0	0.7	*incl.*	Cable
CBRC0309	103	105	2	0.9	1.3		Cable
CBRC0309	125	126	1	1.2	0.7		Cable
CBRC0309	133	134	1	6.9	0.7		Cable
CBRC0310	78	79	1	3.8	0.7		Cable
CBRC0310	83	86	3	1.3	2		Cable
CBRC0310	98	104	6	1.4	4		Cable
CBRC0310	99	100	1	5.6	0.7	*incl.*	Cable
CBRC0310	128	129	1	1.4	0.7		Cable
CBRC0312	15	18	3	0.7	3		Cable
CBRC0312	39	40	1	1.0	0.7		Cable
CBRC0313	72	80	8	2.2	5.3	*To end of hole*	Cable
CBRC0314						*NSI, Abandoned*	Cable
CBRC0314A	4	6	2	0.6	2		Cable
CBRC0314A	54	58	4	0.6	2.7		Cable
CBRC0314A	71	73	2	7.2	1.3		Cable
CBRC0314A	71	72	1	13.6	0.7	*incl.*	Cable
CBRC0315	18	19	1	1.6	1		Cable
CBRC0315	91	96	5	1.7	3.3		Cable

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	True Width (m)	*Note*	Zone
CBRC0315	99	100	1	1.4	0.7		Cable
CBRC0315	106	110	4	0.7	2.7		Cable
CBRC0315	117	120	3	0.7	2		Cable
CBRC0316	8	12	4	0.6	4	*8-12m poor recovery*	Cable
CBRC0316	17	18	1	1.1	1		Cable
CBRC0317	38	40	2	1.2	1.3		Cable
CBRC0317	48	49	1	1.5	0.7	*To end of hole*	Cable
CBRC0318	75	82	7	2.3	4.7		Cable
CBRC0318	80	81	1	6.4	0.7	*incl.*	Cable
CBRC0318	91	94	3	1.0	2		Cable
CBRC0319	18	21	3	1.0	3		Cable
CBRC0320	19	21	2	0.9	2		Cable
CBRC0320	41	42	1	1.1	1		Cable
CBRC0320	53	54	1	3.0	1		Cable
CBRC0320	57	60	3	1.6	2		Cable
CBRC0321	102	107	5	2.4	3.3		Cable
CBRC0322	68	71	3	1.5	2		Cable
CBRC0323	136	141	5	15.6	3.3		Cable
CBRC0323	138	140	2	36.2	1.3	*incl.*	Cable
CBRC0324	2	7	5	1.4	5		Cable
CBRC0325	2	4	2	0.5	2		Cable
CBRC0325	7	10	3	0.8	3		Cable
CBRC0325	60	64	4	1.7	2.7		Cable
CBRC0325	148	149	1	2.6	0.7		Cable
CBRC0325	156	157	1	3.2	0.7		Cable
CBRC0325	185	187	2	0.8	1.3	*185-186m wet*	Cable
CBRC0326	16	18	2	4.3	2		Cable
CBRC0326	17	18	1	7.7	1	*incl.*	Cable
CBRC0326	37	38	1	1.9	0.7		Cable
CBRC0326	51	58	7	2.3	4.7		Cable
CBRC0327						*NSI, Abandoned*	Cable
CBRC0327A	52	54	2	1.4	1.4		Cable
CBRC0327A	95	97	2	0.9	1.3		Cable
CBRC0328						*NSI*	Cable
CBRC0329	21	22	1	20.8	1	*To end of hole*	Cable
CBRC0330	6	10	4	0.6	4		Cable
CBRC0330	14	16	2	1.6	2		Cable
CBRC0331						*NSI*	Cable
CBRC0332	3	5	2	1.2	2		Cable

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	True Width (m)	*Note*	Zone
CBRC0332A	20	21	1	1.2	0.7		Cable
CBRC0332A	34	35	1	2.5	0.7	*To end of hole*	Cable
CBRC0333	5	12	7	0.7	6	*5-6m poor recovery*	Cable
CBRC0333	18	21	3	1.8	3		Cable
CBRC0334	1	5	4	1.2	4		Cable
CBRC0335						*NSI*	Cable
CBRC0336	72	78	6	0.7	4		Cable
CBRC0337	79	89	10	0.7	6.7		Cable
CBRC0337	118	119	1	1.6	0.7		Cable
CBRC0337	126	128	2	3.2	1.3		Cable
CBRC0338	1	3	2	0.8	2		Cable
CBRC0338	78	84	6	0.9	4		Cable
CBRC0338	112	120	8	2.1	5.3		Cable
CBRC0338	119	120	1	8.9	0.7	*incl.*	Cable
CBRC0339	0	4	4	1.6	3		Cable
CBRC0339	86	90	4	1.5	2.7		Cable
CBRC0339	93	98	5	1.3	3.3		Cable
CBRC0360	12	13	1	0.9	1	*0.5m samples*	Cable
CBRC0372						*NSI*	Cable
CBRC0373	12	14.5	2.5	0.9	2.5	*0.5m samples*	Cable
CBRC0374	10.5	11.5	1	1.0	1	*0.5m samples*	Cable
CBRC0375	9.5	11.5	2	0.6	2	*0.5m samples; no recovery 9.5-10.0m*	Cable
CBRC0376	6.5	11	5.5	1.2	5	*0.5m samples*	Cable
CBRC0377	4	8	4	0.8	4	*0.5m samples*	Cable
CBRC0383						*NSI*	Cable
CBRC0384	13	14.5	1.5	1.1	1.5	*0.5m samples*	Cable

Results are reported for intervals of over 2m @ 0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant. Intervals >5g/t are highlighted red. Laterite intersections are close to true width, and true width of deeper intersections is approximately half to two thirds of drilled length.

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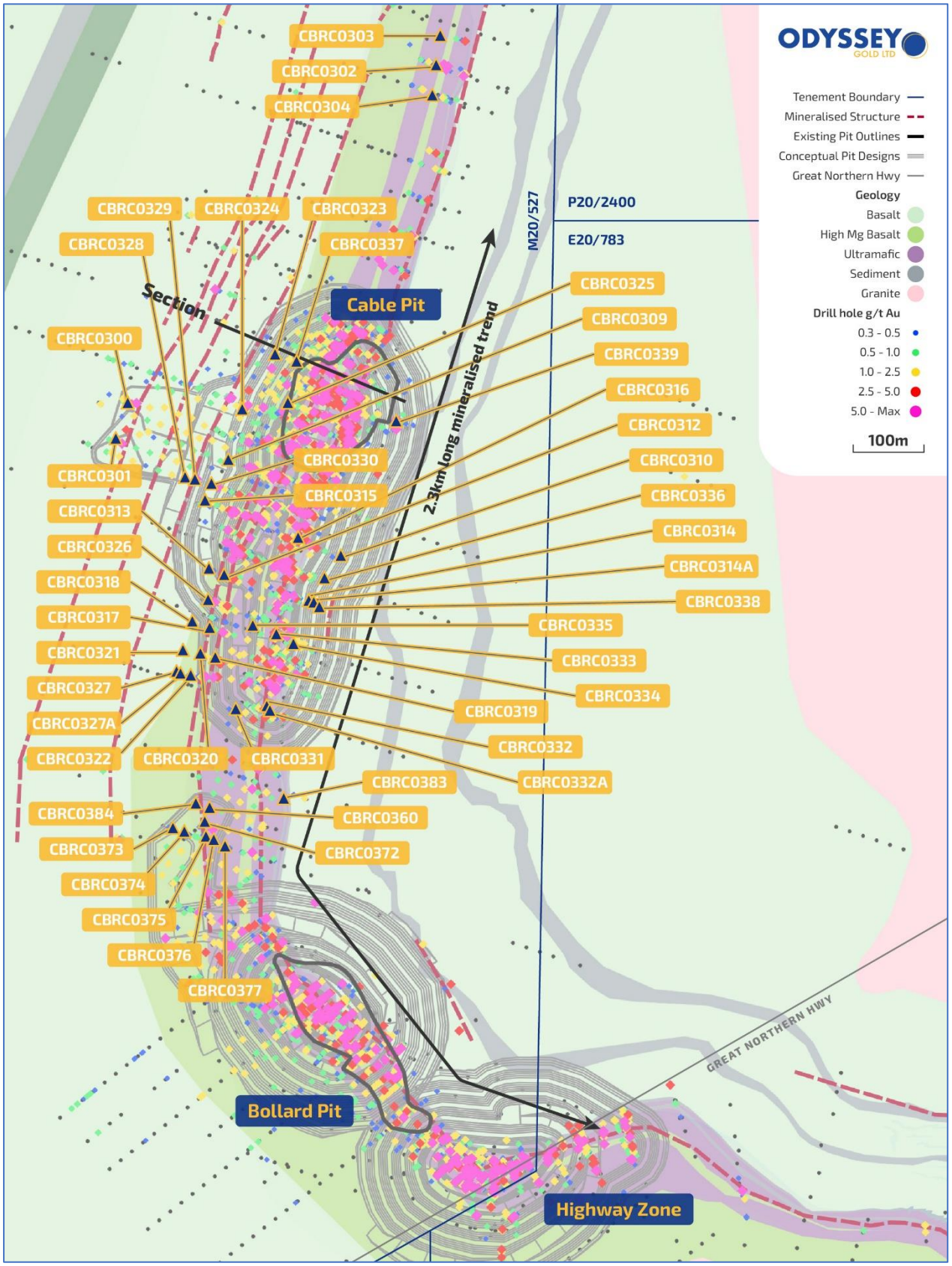


Figure 3 illustrates the collar location of all new holes in this release.

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APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - RC and Diamond Drilling

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC samples are split using a cone splitter into calico bags representing the 1m interval. RC hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter. 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. In areas of laterite 0.5m samples were trialled. These were abandoned due to lower recoveries in the regolith and reduced confidence in the sample intervals. Samples with 0.5m samples are flagged in the results table. All samples are routinely scanned with a portable XRF. This is initially used to identify the footwall tholeiitic basalt. Odyssey drills diamond tails NQ diameter holes for resource drilling. Shallower parts of holes are drilled HQ until the holes are cased off at the top of fresh. Metallurgical and geotechnical holes are drilled HQ triple-tube (HQ3). Historical holes referenced are PRC* = Phosphate Australia (drilled early 2010's), and 92TRC* = Metana Minerals (early 1990's)
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was carried out under the ODY protocols and QAQC. See further details below. Sampling is supervised by a geologist and/or trained field technician. Rig inspections document chain markings of metre intervals, rig setup, splitter and cyclone cleanliness, consistency of sampling and adherence to company procedures. Sample recovery and moisture levels are estimated and recorded. Holes are terminated once two wet samples are generated to ensure sample quality. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches. Where poor sample recovery or wet samples occur within mineralised intervals this is noted in the results table.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Mineralisation is generally associated with foliation, quartz veining, pyrrhotite and trace galena 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 significant mineralisation, with a maximum of 2m of below 0.5g/t Au (internal dilution) within an intersection.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via Photon Assay technique (method code Au-PA01) along with quality control samples. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and 450-500g split taken for PhotonAssay). The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g 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. Where samples weights are not sufficient for photon assay fire assay is used as an alternative. Composites are analysed by 30g fire assay (Au-AA26). 1m Samples within composite intervals of interest are subsequently assayed by photon assays of the 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	RC drilling has been undertaken by Challenge Drilling with a truck mounted KW 380 RC rig with booster compressor. RC hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter reducing as the hole progresses. Downhole surveys for RC drilling were recorded using an Axis Mining Technology, north seeking Champ Gyro.

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Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Samples for mineralised intervals were reported to be dry except where noted in the results table. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at the rod change but overall, the holes were kept dry. Typically, drilling operators ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. Sample recoveries were acceptable. Samples are monitored for possible contamination during the drilling process by Company geologists.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. Standard practices for RC drilling are used.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between recovery and grade have been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All RC chips and diamond core is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future mineral resource estimation and mining studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Chips are digitally photographed. RC samples are routinely scanned with pXRF
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes are logged in full, including the reported intersections.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core results are being reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	0.5m or 1m RC samples are split using a cone splitter. Hangingwall and footwall intervals are composited by spear sampling from the reject sample pile on the ground combined into 4m composite samples. Samples are dry except where noted. Drilling of a hole is terminated if dry samples cannot be produced. Duplicates are collected from a second chute on the cone splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	1m RC samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Perth where samples are coarse crushed and split a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay. 4m composites are milled to homogenise the sample and a 30g charge is fire assayed. These are subsequently replaced by photon assay prior to inclusion in resource estimates.
		The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All photon tubs and coarse rejects are retained at the laboratory.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	Sampling is generally supervised by a geologist and sample recovery and moisture content noted. A checklist to ensure ongoing checking for sample quality and to avoid contamination has been implemented. The geologist monitors samples for contamination during drilling. Drill crews are required to routinely clean the cyclone, typically after each rod.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Samples are inspected for contamination. The RC cyclone is routinely cleaned. RC field duplicates are collected on selected intervals that have been identified as geologically prospective by the field geologist at the time of drilling. The duplicate samples are collected directly from the second chute from the on-rig cone splitter. An assessment of MAPD for duplicates is underway.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g vs. 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Photon is regarded to be a complete digestion method. Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Photon is considered total. Composites are analysed through 30g fire assay, which is considered a total digestion method.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical surveys reported in this release.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted approximately every 20 at fixed intervals. External lab check assays have not been completed for the current program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All assays are reviewed by Odyssey Gold and significant intercepts are calculated as composites and reported using a nominal 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade; however, intercepts may be reported within sub-grade mineralisation if dictated by a geological domain. A maximum of 2m consecutive internal waste is nominally allowed in composites. All significant intercepts are checked by the Competent Person. Previous announced intersections may vary with a change in interpretation. A reannouncement of previous results will not occur unless the Competent Person decides the change is material. The competent person routinely inspects drilling, chips, and the geologists logging to ensure correlation with assay results.
	The use of twinned holes.	Dedicated twin holes have not been drilled. In places, drilling aims to confirm some historic results therefore some partial twinning of holes occurs.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All drill hole logging is completed on digital logging templates with built-in validation. Logging spreadsheets are uploaded and validated in a SQL database with user permissions controls. The database consultant is the only person with permissions to load or modify data in the database. All original logging spreadsheets are also kept in archive. Duplicated copies of the database and drillhole data is routinely backed up through cloud server backups. Logging of key intersections has been reviewed by the Competent Person.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars are hand-held GPS positions, accurate to ~5m. Collars are routinely surveyed by a qualified contractor surveyor at a later date to obtain accurate positions for use in further modelling and planning. Trimble R10, RTK GPS was used with expected accuracies +/- 20mm Horizontal and +/- 30mm vertical, relative to the survey control used. GPS Base receiver at SSM Cue 58 with redundancy check to SSM Cue 129. Downhole surveys for both RC and DDH drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. Migration to MGA 2020 is underway.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The site topographic surveys including the pit surveys match well with the drill hole collars. Detailed aerial photography over the region has aided on locating historic drillhole collars. An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a UAV drone survey to validate GPS RL surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole spacing for the 2026 drill program is variable as most drilling to date is either first pass drilling of new exploration targets or infill resource drilling. In general, drill hole collar spacing for the reported drillholes is 100m spaced on exploration targets and 40x40m or 40m x 20m for infill drilling.

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	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Drilling at Cable is on a spacing which is sufficient to test the grade continuity of mineralisation for this style of mineralisation. The current data set is considered appropriate for use in a future Mineral Resource. A statistical assessment of idealised drill spacing is planned.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	4m sample composites are used where non-mineralised intervals are expected. 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. No composites are reported in this announcement.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling is designed to be perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation on a hole by hole or section by section basis. The current program has successfully achieved this.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The bulk of the intercepts appear to be orthogonal to the mineralisation +/- 25 degrees unless otherwise stated in the intercepts table. Assay intercepts are stated as down-hole lengths. Previous resource modelling showed grade bias in holes drilled down the mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC and DD samples are collected in prenumbered calico bags. Samples are delivered to the lab directly by Odyssey personnel or freighted via an independent freight provider.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2.5 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Odyssey's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd, owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra JV Project A 1% royalty is payable to Monument mining on Odyssey's interest in the project. Cable drilling was within in M20/527. Native title is extinguished in M20/527 and some surrounding areas. A cemetery reserve falls within M20/527 but does not impact the resource area currently. Heritage clearances have been undertaken in all areas and no significant sites have been identified near resource areas or planned drilling. Mining 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

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		prospective for gold resources. They concluded that the area hosted excellent potential for the delineation of small-to-medium gold mines and noted that little drilling had been completed at depth. Following the 1987 stock market crash, Metana Minerals purchased the Tuckanarra group of tenements. 1988 to 1996: Metana Minerals (Gold Mines of Australia) Between 1988 and 1990 Metana Minerals (renamed Gold Mines of Australia ("GMA")) completed a systematic 200m x 40m soil geochemistry program over a large portion of their tenement holding, including Tuckanarra. Between 1990 and 1995 GMA undertook numerous drilling programs encompassing Rotary Air Blast ("RAB"), Reverse Circulation ("RC") and Diamond Drilling ("DD") over the defined gold anomalies and historic workings. This resulted in the delineation of gold mineral resources at the Maybelle, Bollard, Bottle Dump and Cable Prospects, which were mined between 1990-1994. 1996 to 2003: St Barbara Mines Limited In 1996 St Barbara Gold Mines ("St Barbara") purchased the Reedys plant and tenements from GMA. Minimal exploration was undertaken until Anglo Gold Australia ("Anglo") became managing joint venture partner in late 2000. Anglo focused on the central Tuckanarra tenement area and completed detailed GIS compilation, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and the drilling of a total of 21 RC holes for 3512 metres and the drilling of 109 aircore and RAB holes for 5127 metres. 2003 to 2006: Mercator Gold Pty Ltd Following the withdrawal of Anglo from the joint venture, St Barbara entered a joint venture with Mercator Gold Australia Pty Ltd ("Mercator"). Mercator completed GIS compilation work, mapped the existing pits and completed several lines of geophysical induced polarisation to test for the presence of chargeable zones that may have a gold-sulphide association. 2006 to 2011: No field work was carried out on the Tuckanarra gold project post 2006. The Tuckanarra tenement package was acquired by Phosphate Australia in late 2011. Phosphate Australia focused on drilling laterite and oxide resources on the Cable-Bollard Trend, and Anchor with aircore drilling before selling the project to Monument mining in 2015. Odyssey Gold acquired its interest in the project in late 2020.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project area is located within the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone belt within the north-eastern Murchison Domain. Most greenstones within the Meekatharra-Wydgee belt have been stratigraphically placed within the Polelle Group and the Norie Group of the Murchison Supergroup. The Project area covers Archean basement rocks assigned to the 2815-2805 Ma basal Norie group of the Murchison Supergroup, which covers the eastern margin of the Meekatharra-Wydgee greenstone belt. The Norie group comprises a thick succession of pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalts of the Muroulli Basalt, and conformably overlying and mafic schist and felsic volcanoclastics with interbedded BIF and felsic volcanic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation (Van Kranendonk et al, 2013). These rocks are folded around the south- plunging Besley Anticline. Adjacent to these rocks are the mafic sequences of the Meekatharra Formation (Polelle Group). Granitoids in the Project area comprise of the Jungar Suite and Annean Supersuite to the east and the Munarra Monzogranite of the Tuckanarra Suite to the west. The Jungar Suite comprises of foliated to strongly sheared K-feldspar-porphyritic monzogranites. These rocks are characterized by strong shear fabrics that suggest they may have been emplaced during, or just before, shearing. The Annean Supersuite includes hornblende tonalite and monzogranitic rocks. The Tuckanarra Suite consists of strongly foliated and locally magmatically layered granodiorite to monzogranitic rocks. The Project is situated within the 'Meekatharra structural zone', a major regional, NE-trending shear dominated zone, about 50 to 60km wide, stretching from Meekatharra through the Cue region as far south

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Several styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including: • Mineralised AFT and AFF material ± quartz veining (Cable East, Cable Central); • Quartz veins ± altered ultramafic and basalts (Cable West, Highway, Lucknow, Maybelle, Maybelle North, Miners' Dream); and • Gold mineralisation within laterite (Anchor, Bollard, Drogue). Below the base of complete oxidation (~40m) gold mineralisation is commonly seen associated with quartz-pyrrhotite veins and pyrrhotite replacement of the host rocks. Prospective models for the discovery of additional gold deposits in the area are related to the intersection of shear zones with prospective lithologies.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drill hole details are provided. 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.

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	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The bulk of the exploration drilling was conducted so that results would be close to orthogonal to the mineralisation as understood at the time; however, the true relationship to the mineralisation is not accurately determined. Due to restrictions of access, such as from historic open pits, the drill angle may be compromised. Cross sections are included in the announcement to illustrate the interpreted orientation of the drillhole to the mineralisation. True widths of intersections in this announcement are interpreted to be 70-100% of the downhole width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Balanced reporting has been used. The 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. 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 Gold Prospectus and subsequent announcements.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Metallurgical testwork and mining technical studies are continuing. Additional drilling is underway to upgrade Inferred Resources to Indicated based on the outcome of in-progress mining studies. 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. RC drilling to test the EM conductor further to the north of the results in this announcement is planned.

[i] Refer ASX Announcement 27 November 2020
[ii] Refer ASX Announcements 27 November 2020 & 17 March 2022
[iii] Refer ASX announcement dated 15 February 2024

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