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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 July 2026

New Cable Resource Increased to 60% Indicated to Underpin Stage 1 Scoping Study

Odyssey Gold Limited ("Odyssey" or "Company") (ASX:ODY) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") has been completed for the Company's Cable Deposit within the **Tuckanarra** Project in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

Highlights

- **New Cable Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") has increased to 2.75Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 158koz of gold**
- **Tuckanarra Project MRE now totals 6.3Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 451koz of gold**
- **Importantly, 5.4Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 354koz of gold is located on granted mining leases**
- **New MRE for Cable is based on results from an additional 4,763m of drilling completed in 2025.**
- **Cable MRE tonnes have increased by 24% but more importantly 60% of this has been upgraded to Indicated category in advance of Stage 1 Scoping Study.**
- **Updated MRE for Cable prepared by independent consultants, Helena Consulting, and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition)**
- **Reported MRE only occupies a small portion of the Tuckanarra Project tenement package – clear potential for substantial MRE growth through near-resource and regional drilling**
- **Recent results from Cable drilling (ASX Announcement 6 July 2026) are not included in this MRE. These will be included in a future MRE update currently underway.**

***Table 1** - Tuckanarra Project Combined Resource (June 2026)*

Type	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
Open Pit	Inferred	3.9	2.0	256
Open Pit	Indicated	2.1	1.8	120
Total Open Pit		5.9	2.0	377
Underground	Inferred	0.4	6.1	74
Total		**6.3**	**2.2**	**451**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding. Open pit resources are reported above 0.5-0.9g/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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Commenting on the updated MRE, the Company's Director, Matt Syme said:

"Drilling has successfully upgraded and expanded the resource at Cable in advance of the Stage 1 Scoping Study on this pit. Drilling continues on the other resources to convert them to Indicated resources for inclusion in a broader Scoping Study on the project.

The Company is making expeditious progress towards development with an updated native vegetation permit application submitted and geotechnical, metallurgical, hydrological studies in progress".

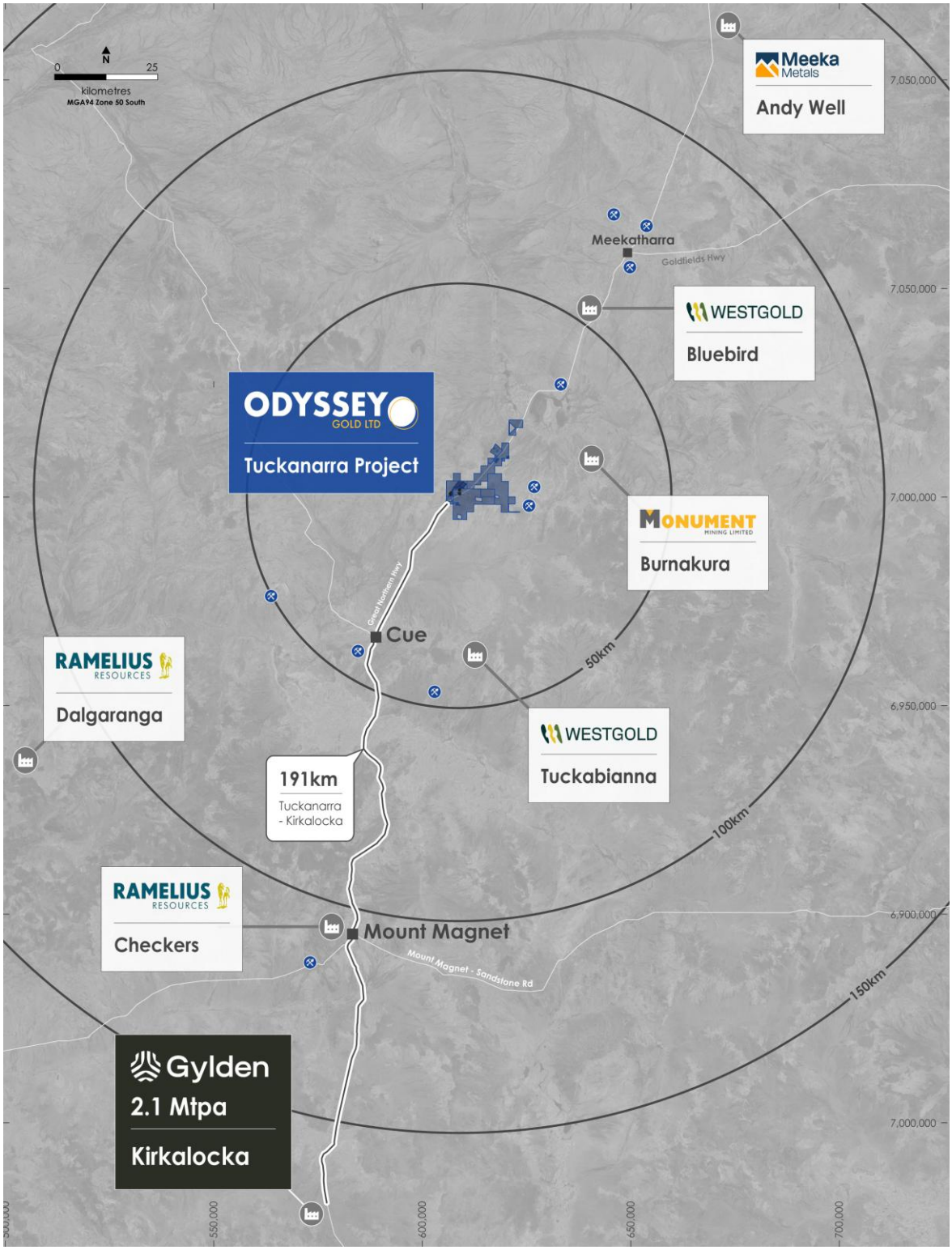


Figure 1 *– Project location in heart of the Murchison Gold District surrounded by 10Mtpa of processing capacity.*

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Introduction

Odyssey Gold Limited ("Odyssey" or "Company") (ASX:ODY) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") has been completed for the Company's Tuckanarra Project in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

The updated Cable MRE provides a strong technical foundation for the continued advancement of the Tuckanarra Gold Project.

Odyssey will now focus on advancing the next phase of development studies, including geotechnical, metallurgical, hydrological, environmental and permitting work required to support future development decisions.

In parallel, the Company continues to receive assay results from recent drilling programs targeting resource growth and high-grade shoot extensions at Cable, Bollard, Maybelle, Lucknow, Anchor and Kohinoor. These programs are aimed at identifying opportunities to expand the current resource base and enhance future development outcomes.

Importantly, the current MRE occupies only a small portion of Odyssey's highly prospective 160km² Tuckanarra tenure package. A broader project-wide exploration strategy is being developed to systematically test priority targets and evaluate the growth potential of the project.

Further drilling, study and exploration results are expected over the coming months.

The updated Cable MRE totals 2.75 million tonnes ("Mt") at 1.8 g/t gold ("Au") for a total 158,000 ounces of gold, incorporating an additional ~4,763m of reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond drilling completed in 2025.

The updated MRE for Cable has prepared by independent consultants, Helena Consulting Pty Ltd, and is reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

The MRE is reported above 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade less than ~180m below surface (300mRL). The MRE includes Indicated and Inferred categories.

***Table 2** - Cable Mineral Resource (June 2026)*

Deposit	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
Cable – Open Pit	Inferred	1.09	2.0	70
Cable – Open Pit	Indicated	1.65	1.6	87
Total		**2.75**	**1.8**	**158**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding. Cable open pit resources are reported above 0.5g/t Au cut-off and less than 180m vertical below surface. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis.

The total Tuckanarra Project MRE is 6.3 million tonnes at 2.2g/t Au for a total 451,000 ounces of gold and is based on a total of 5,212m aircore, 16,388m diamond core and 65,845m reverse circulation ("RC") drilling.

***Table 3** – Tuckanarra Project Mineral Resources (June 2026)*

Type	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
Open Pit	Inferred	3.9	2.0	256
Open Pit	Indicated	2.1	1.8	120
Total Open Pit		5.9	2.0	377
Underground	Inferred	0.4	6.1	74
Total		**6.3**	**2.2**	**451**

Note: 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 and Cable which is reported above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. 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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The information below relates to the updated Cable MRE and should be read in conjunction with the Company's ASX announcement dated 2 August 2023 and 15 February 2024 for details of Tuckanarra MRE's outside of the Cable MRE.

Project Location

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Project is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 1). The Murchison Goldfields are host to a +35Moz gold endowment (historic production plus current resources) with ~10Mtpa of processing capacity within 200km of the Tuckanarra Project.

The Tuckanarra Project straddles the Great Northern Highway approximately 40km north of Cue and 680km north northeast of Perth. Odyssey's tenement package covers an area of ~160km^2. Odyssey holds an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra (Odyssey 80% / Monument Mining 20%) and Stakewell (Odyssey 80% / Diversified Asset Holdings 20%) gold projects (together, the "Tuckanarra Project" or "Project"). The Project coincides with the Tuckanarra town common, Karbar pastoral station or vacant crown land.

Tuckanarra Geology

The Project area is located within the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone belt within the north-eastern Murchison Domain. Greenstones within the Meekatharra-Wydgee belt have been stratigraphically categorised 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. These rocks are folded around the south-plunging Besley Anticline. Adjacent to these rocks are the mafic sequences of the Meekatharra Formation (Polelle Group).

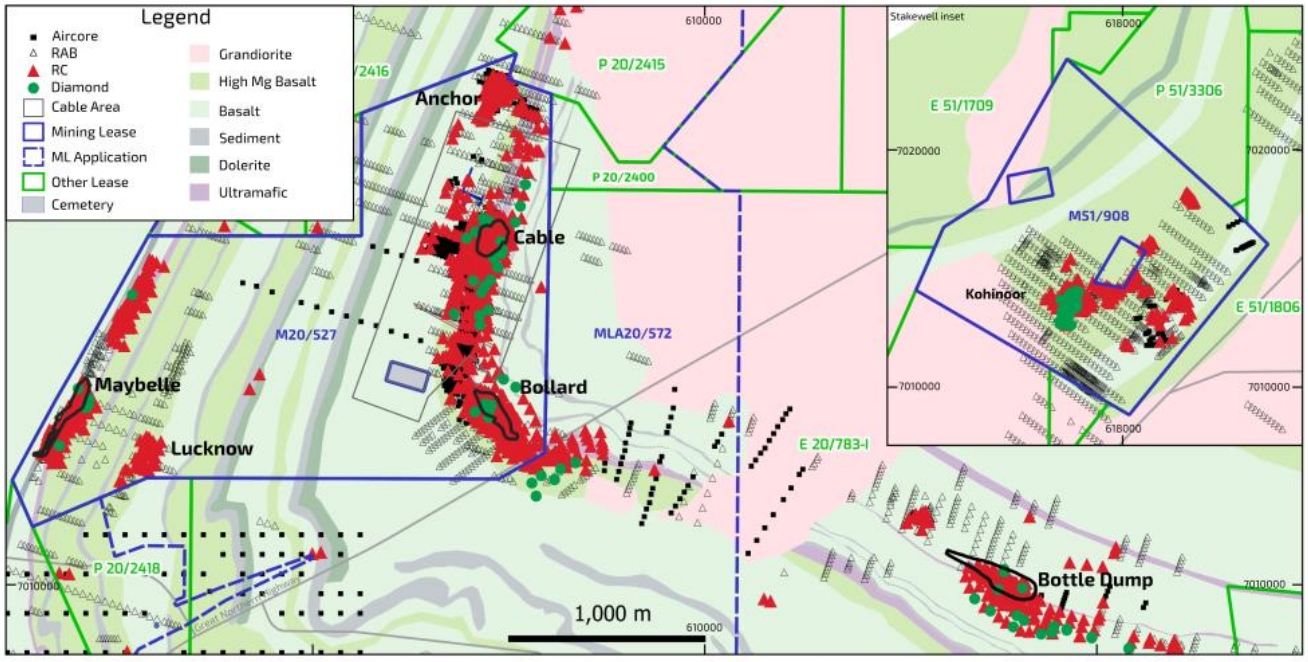


Figure 2 *- Tuckanarra Prospect Location Map.*

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.

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The mineralised zones of the Project are in the Tuckanarra greenstone belt comprising a series of mafic and inter-banded mafic, ultramafic and banded iron formations ("BIF"), with a variable component of 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 Stakewell and east towards the Reedys mining centre.

The weathering is up to 70m thick at Cable with a well-developed regolith profile. Pisolitic laterite is typically 5-10m thick which is then underlain by a ferruginous mottled and partially collapsed profile. Below the ferruginous zone is the in-situ mafic and ultramafic saprolitic clays 50 to 80m below the surface. Ironstone or BIF are often less weathered than the surrounding mafic/ultramafic stratigraphy and form indurated outcrops which can be found outcropping immediately to the east of the Cable-Bollard trend.

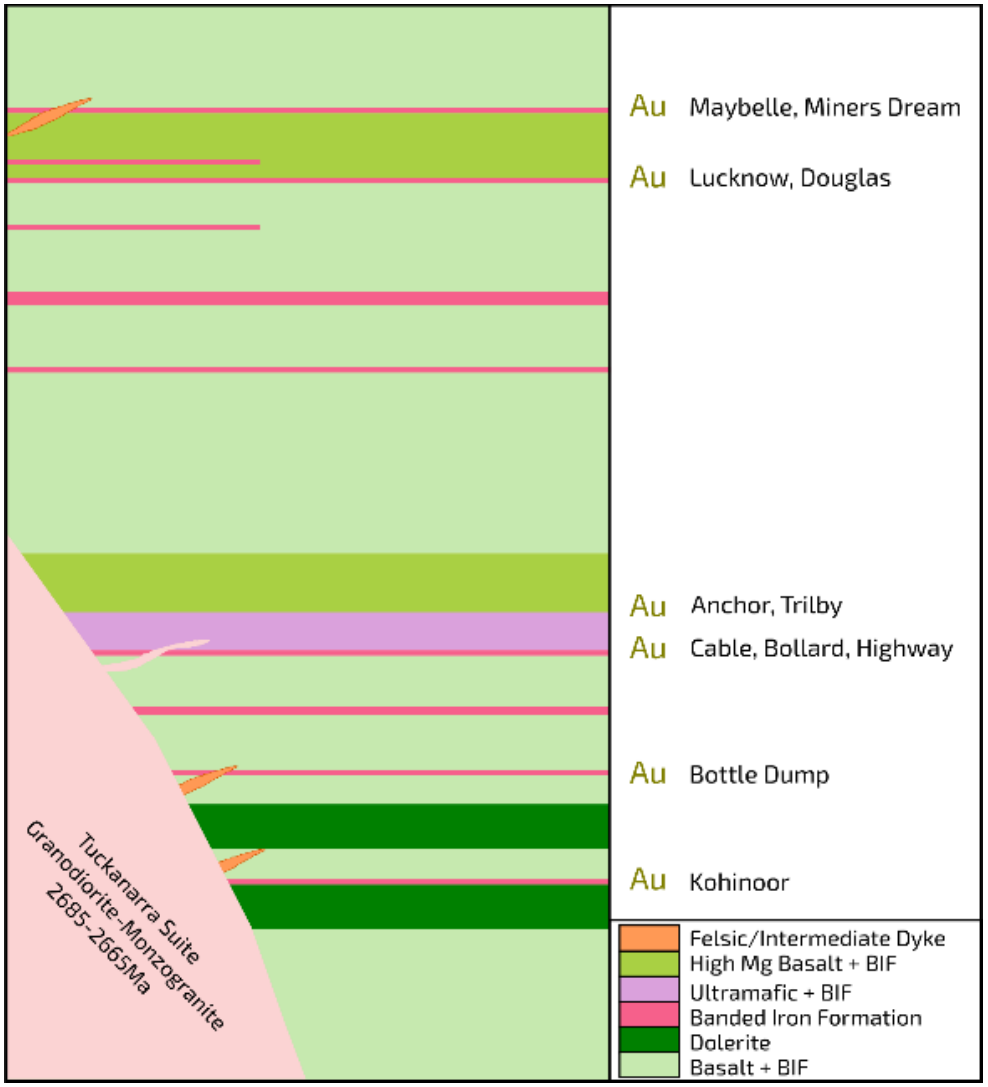


Figure 3 *- Tuckanarra Stratigraphic Column (not to scale).*

Cable Gold Mineralisation

Mineralisation at the Cable occurs with folded ultramafic, high magnesium basalts and narrow interflow sediments. Gold mineralisation is typically steeply dipping, subparallel with stratigraphy (**Error! Reference source not found.** with a pronounced vertical plunge. Several styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including mineralised quartz veins, and sulphidic BIFs ± quartz veining. Gold mineralisation is also present within oxide supergene enriched zones.

Cable mineralisation is controlled by structure and competency contrasts between different units. Several styles of gold mineralisation have been described, including:

1. Quartz veining within or cross-cutting various lithological groups: mafic/ultramafic units, and BIF
    a. Located in ultramafic sitting above the footwall tholeiitic basalt.
    b. Parallel to stratigraphy, typically steeply southwest to southeast 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.
2. Sulphide replacement of BIF where intercepted by shears +-quartz veining. Predominantly pyrrhotite (>98%) with minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite.
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 (Figure 5) in ferruginous duricrust/pisolitic gravels and lateritic clays and residual oxide clays occasionally separated by a gold leached zone.

Primary mineralisation is typically associated with steeply dipping veins or lodes.

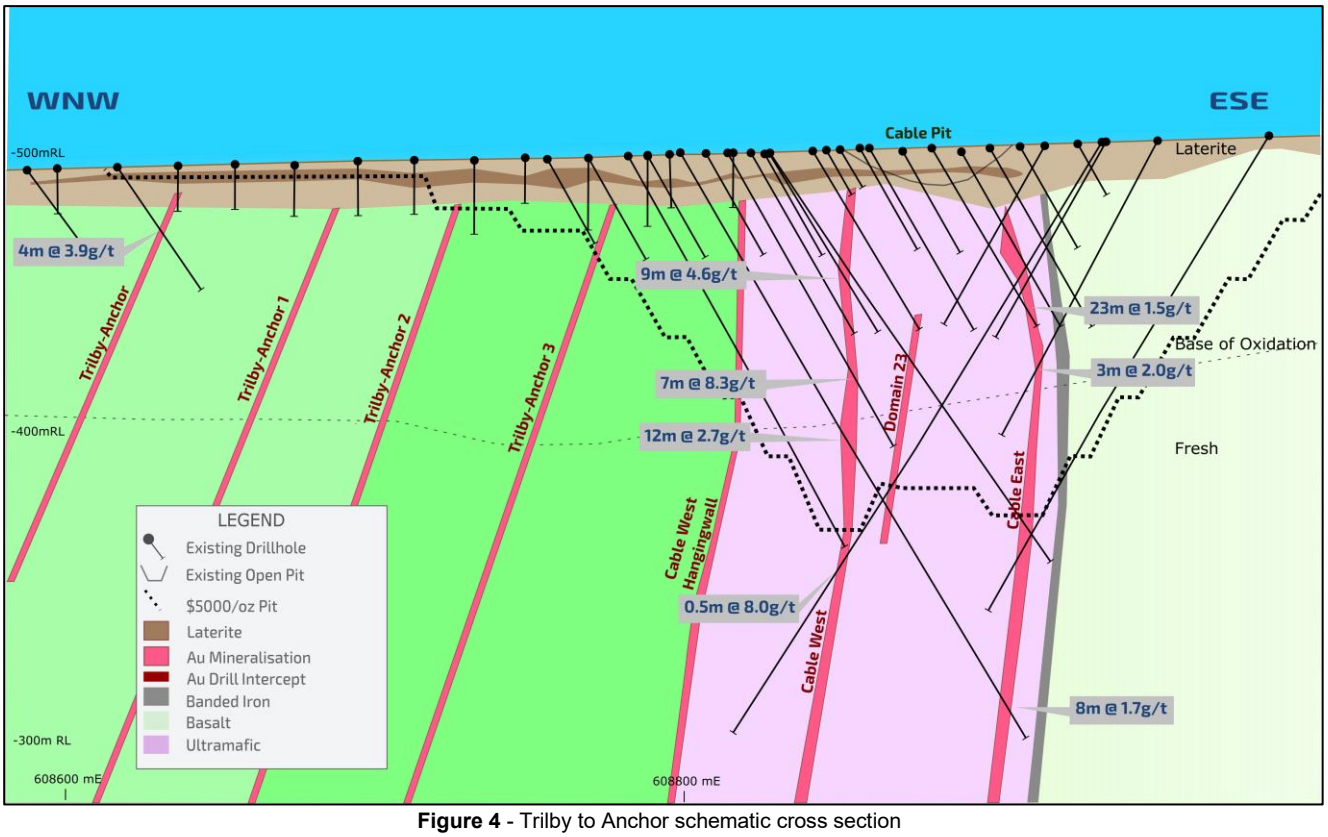


Figure 4 - Trilby to Anchor schematic cross section

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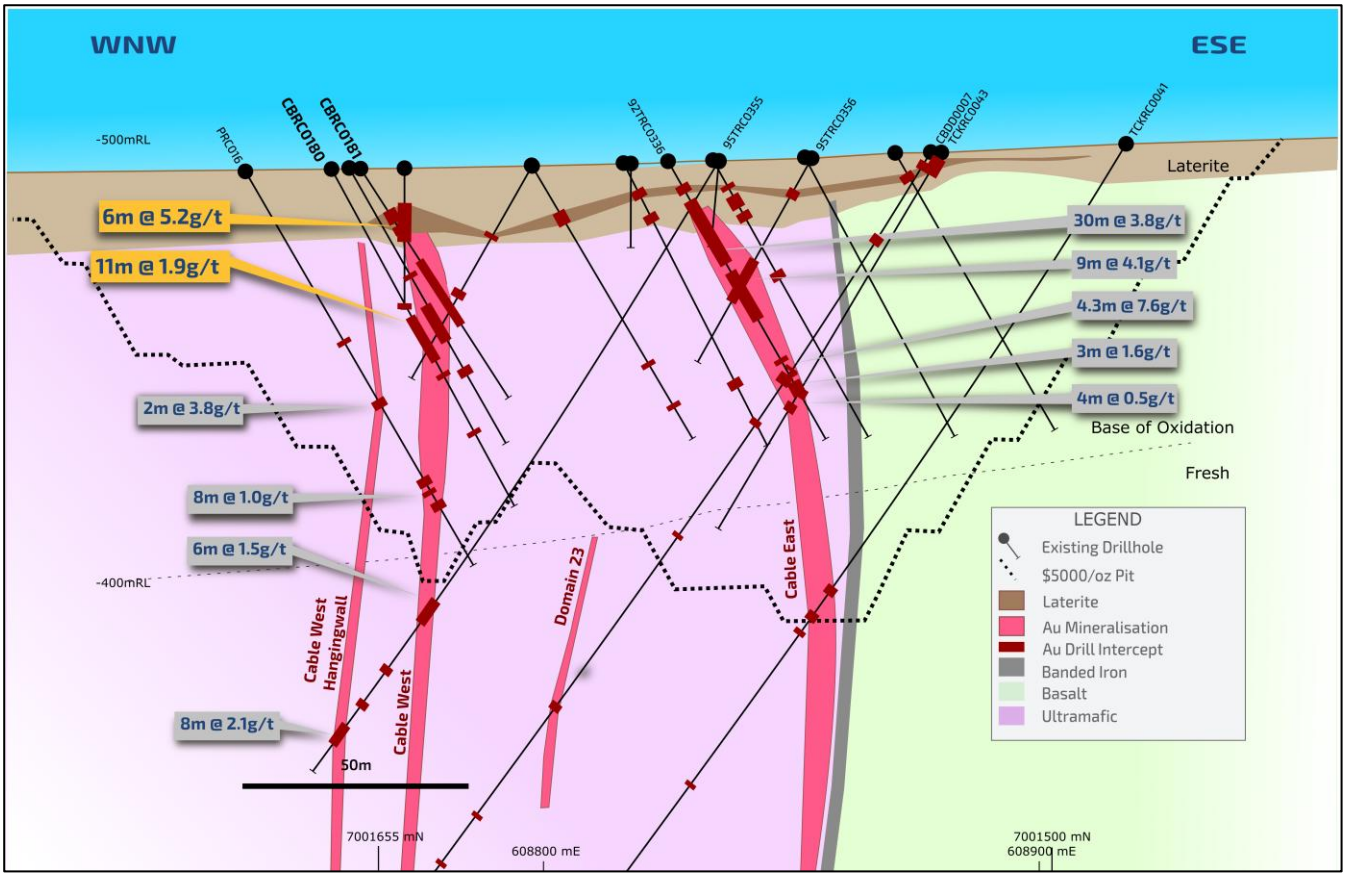


Figure 5 *– Detailed schematic section of the Cable deposit looking north*

Cable Drilling Techniques

The June 2026 Cable MRE is informed by aircore, reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond ("DD") drill data conducted by Odyssey during 2021-2025 and legacy explorers.

The data cut-off for the MRE was 1 February 2026. A summary of drilling metrics is listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4 *- Cable drillhole database*

Hole type	Count	Metres
Aircore	187	4,283
DD	25	4,602
RC	404	31,955
Total	**616**	**40,840**

Odyssey drilling included RC and DD holes drilled perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. This was initially targeted on 100m section spacing. Subsequent holes targeted high-grade shoots or duplicated historic drilling and were generally 40m spacing. The drillhole spacing is highly variable but is typically 20–80 m (Figure 6).

Odyssey RC sampling was 1m cone split samples collected in calico bags. 13 composite samples of over 2-6m are included in the estimate. These are composite spear samples of sample piles on the ground subsequently analysed by fire assay or aqua regia. As this is a small number of samples compared to the 5,781 samples within mineralised domains and the impact is not seen as material.

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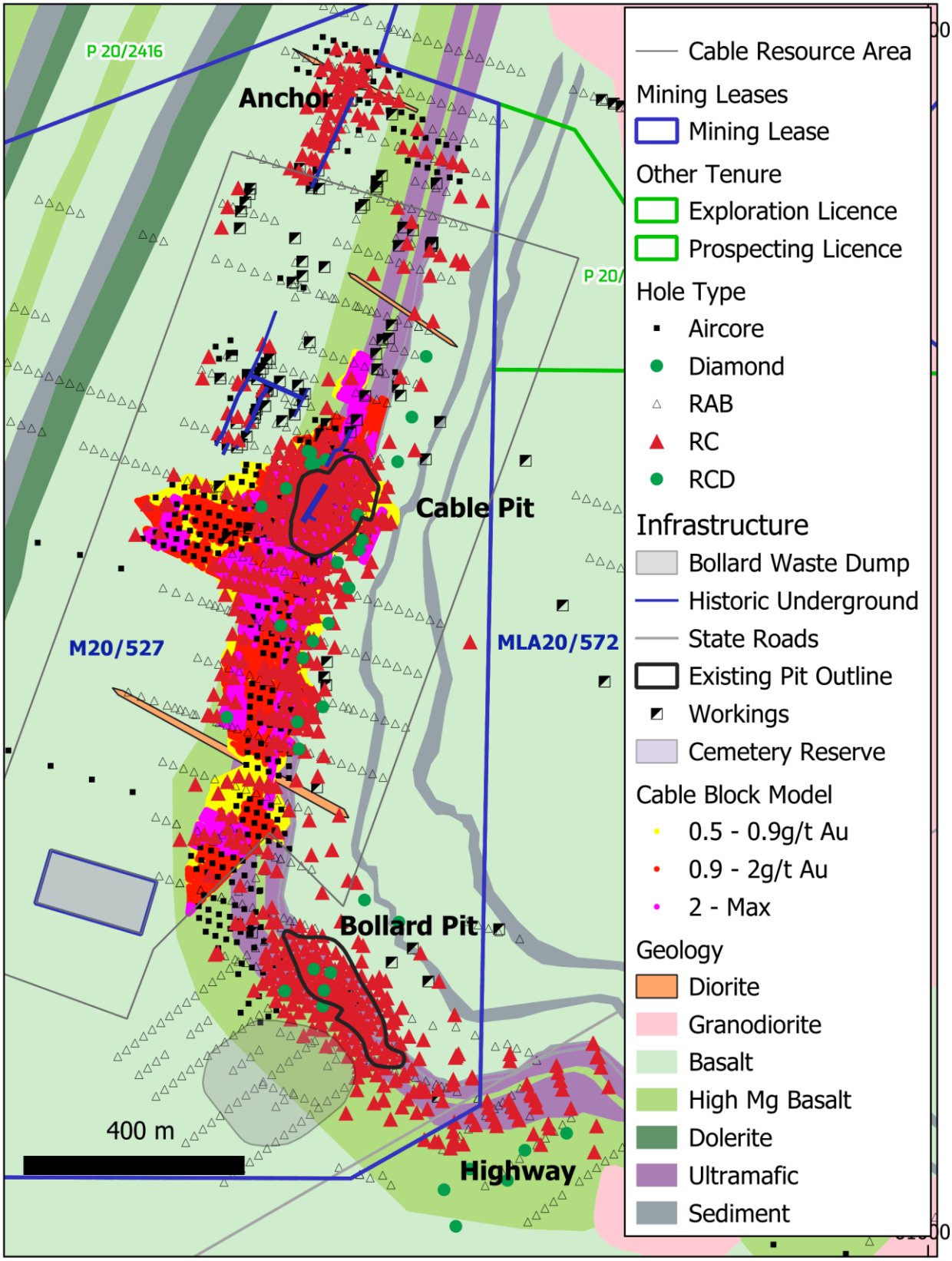


Figure 6 *- Plan view of Cable deposit showing mineralisation domains and drilling*

Odyssey diamond sampling was HQ or NQ core. Core recovery was recorded during drilling and was excellent in fresh rock and variable in oxidised material. Core was metre-marked and geologically logged prior to marking for sampling. Sample-marked core was photographed. Core samples were generally taken at 1m intervals; however, variable shorter lengths were taken at geological boundaries

to a minimum of 10cm. Density testing was also undertaken at this stage prior to crushing and splitting. Density was measured using an 'Archimedes' type water displacement method.

RAB drilling has been used to guide geological interpretation but excluded from the grade estimate. The data was excluded due the inherent poor quality of sample collection and the subsequent risk of grade smearing, wide composite widths, low confidence in the collar position, and absence of downhole survey information.

Odyssey Cable Sampling Techniques

Odyssey HQ and NQ diamond core was half cut using an automated core saw. One side of the core was consistently sampled to ensure no bias was introduced during sampling. Half core samples were sent to ALS for preparation and assay. Core sample preparation for fire assay consisted of crushing the entire half core samples (up to 3kg) to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverising to 95% passing -150 mesh and 50g charge fire assayed.

RC holes were drilled with a ~5¼ inch face-sampling bit where 1m samples were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter to form 2-3kg samples. Samples were sent to Intertek or Minanalytical/ALS for preparation and assay.

Preparation for fire assay consisted of crushing the entire samples to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh and 50g charge fire assayed. All holes with reported assays from RC drilling comprised assays on the original 1 metre samples collected from the splitter except 4 RC spear composite samples.

RC and diamond samples for photon were crushed and split into a ~450g jar for photon assay. Field duplicates were not collected for diamond samples.

Field duplicates were implemented in late 2022 targeting mineralised zones. A second split was collected from the rig mounted cone splitter at nominal depths or at the target depth or mineralisation was observed in preceding samples.

Historic Sampling Techniques

Documentation of the sampling of RC drilling completed by Monument Mining appear similar in approach to Odyssey.

Sampling of RC drilling by Phosphate Australia used 87.5/12.5 riffle splitting of a 1m interval to achieve a sample. Field duplicates were generated through taking the 87.5% split reject and riffle splitting it a second time. Fire assay as the analytical technique on Phosphate Australia RC samples. Duplicates were generated for 1 in 20 samples. Standards were inserted at a ratio of one in 25 samples.

Diamond drilling and sampling protocols for data collected in 2012-2021 (Phosphate Australia and Monument Mining) are similar to the approach outlined for Odyssey drilling. Documentation for historic drilling is limited. Documentation of this is detailed in ASX Announcement dated 27 November 2020. Odyssey has completed significant subsequent data validation including updating missing records from open file reports, verification of collar locations on the ground and in historic airphotos. QAQC systems prior to 2012 are poorly documented.

Phosphate Australia completed 3¼ aircore drilling to define shallow laterite mineralisation to the north and west of the Cable Pit and North of the Bollard Pit. The drilling was vertical holes sampled at 1m intervals. 1m intervals collected in a bucket and tipped into a 75:25 riffle splitter with the 25% split sent to the lab. Duplicate samples were generated by resplitting the 75% split. Approximately 6% of samples were duplicates. The 232 vertical holes drilling laterite resources by Phosphate Australia have no documented downhole surveys.

RAB drilling has been used to guide geological interpretation but excluded from the grade estimate. The data was excluded due the inherent poor quality of sample collection and the subsequent risk of

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grade smearing, wide composite widths, low confidence in the collar position, and absence of downhole survey information.

No bulk density measurements are available for pre 2012 drilling. Phosphate Australia collected 107 bulk density sample measurements from the Drogue and Bollard Laterites and the Cable pit over a variety of material types. All bulk densities were measured in air and water, except for the pisolites which were measured only in air at a fixed volume. Material measured in water was not wrapped. Ravensgate (2012) notes that the laterites densities were measured in air and would result in a lower bulk density being reported than in-situ as the filling of the pore space cannot be replicated. The bulk density values reported and used for the model were deemed to be conservative as a result of this. The density is strongly influenced by lithology, weathering and oxidation.

Cable Sample Analysis Method

Odyssey commenced RC drilling in 2021 with Intertek 25g charge aqua regia assay with ICP-MS finish of composites, and 50g charge fire assay with ICP-OES finish of 1m samples above ~0.3g/t. This method migrated to the introduction of photon assay through September 2021 where a 450-500g crushed sample jar was analysed.

A quality control regime was maintained throughout the sample analysis. In addition to Intertek's/ALS/Minanalytical's internal use of certified reference material ("CRM"), Odyssey's geologists inserted blanks and CRMs. Initially these were inserted at set intervals until being targeted to mineralised zones in drilling completed late 2022 onwards. Odyssey, and the lab monitored CRM results for consistency and check for bias against certified values. The CRM performance appeared acceptable with no bias. Check assays of ALS/Minanalytical photon results were completed by fire assay at Intertek Perth during 2022. The check assays generated strong correlation on no systematic bias. No significant blank contamination was observed. A laboratory inspection was conducted during 2022 and 2024 with no adverse findings.

Exploration History

Company	Year(s)	Commentary
• Various	1894 to 1904	• Gold discovered in 1894. • Small, shallow underground mining commenced focusing on reef and banded iron formation associated mineralisation.
• Penzzoil of Australia Ltd • The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd	1976 to 1977	• First occurrence of modern gold exploration including mapping, geophysics, and shallow reconnaissance drilling. • Rotary air blast (RAB) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling.
• Tuckanarra Minerals (joint venture)	1983 to 1987	• Magnetic and induced polarisation geophysical surveys. • Detailed project-wide geological mapping, including some underground mapping. • Soil, stream, and rock geochemical sampling. • Multiple phases of drilling testing extensions to many of the historical mines. • Underground mapping at Maybelle.
• Arboyne NL	1987	• Shallow drilling immediately below historical workings, with no immediate success.
• Metana Minerals (later Gold Mines of Australia)	1988 to 1997	• Soil geochemistry over significant sections of the tenement package. • In the early 1990s, completed an extensive program of RAB, RC and diamond drilling over defined gold anomalism and historical workings.

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		• Targeted drilling to define resources at Maybelle, Bollard, Bottle Dump and Cable prospects. All four resources were mined in a four-year period between 1990 and 1994. • Gold Mines of Australia completed RAB drilling over Boyd's Reward, Ensign, and Union Jack, with little success.
• St Barbara Mines, then joint venture with Anglo Gold Australia Limited	1997 to 2003	• In 1997, purchased the Reedy's plant and Tuckanarra tenements. • Hiatus in exploration until the joint venture with Anglo Gold Australia was established in 2000.
• Various	2006 to 2011	• Tenements were held by private parties, including Agricola Resources, then Gold and Mineral Resources Pty Ltd. • No field work is recoded or this period.
• Phosphate Australia Ltd	2011 to 2014	• Some exploration success through targeted RC and aircore drilling. Notably over Cable Weest, Battery Prospect, Drogue East, and Cable East. • Commencement of metallurgical studies.
• Monument Mining	2014 to 2021	• Acquired exploration licences from Phosphate Australia Ltd. • Shallow RC drilling and targeted diamond drilling completed over Cable, Cable West, Bollard, Drogue and Maybelle.
• Odyssey	>2021	• Consolidation of various deposits into the Tuckanarra Project. • Continuation of RC and diamond drilling at the Tuckanarra Gold Project • Technical studies to support mining including archaeological and anthrophonic, geophysical, flora and fauna surveys and metallurgical recovery and comminution, geotechnical, hydrological, acid mining drainage testwork and mining studies.

Infill RC and diamond drilling has continued at Cable in 2026 with 52 holes for 3586m completed. These are not included in this MRE.

Cable Historical Production

Two periods of production are known in the Cable Area.

While underground mining occurred in several areas, historic mining records report that stoping was limited to be above the water table, which occurs at a depth of ~35m. Underground stoping was not substantial, with a total of ~4,100t processed from the historic mines within the Cable zone, compared to the current Cable MRE totalling 2.75Mt over the same area.

Nearby shallow underground mining from Anchor-Trilby in 1897-1908 yielded 6,032oz from 7,230t[i], from structures up to 200m west of the Cable Pit.

Metana Mined the Cable Pit in 1992-1993. Records of production are not available. The "Reserve" reported internally prior to production references 294kt @ 3.82g/t for 36,108oz.

The resource estimate is depleted with the open pit as-mined survey and underground voids based on the Gibson 1904 report of development and stoping increased to include voids intersected in drilling and observed onsite.

There remains a lack of certainty on 1908-1920 mining around the Cable Pit. Depletion may exist that is not reflected in the model, and material that has fallen into mining voids and subsequently sampled, may influence the estimation. The volumes this represents is seen to be globally insignificant but locally could impact future mining studies.

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***Figure 7** - Aerial view of the Cable Pit looking south. Metana mined the pit in the mid-1990's*

Cable Geological Interpretation and Model

The geological interpretation was compiled by Odyssey staff from all available relevant data, including geological logging (lithology, veining, alteration, and structure), portable X-ray fluorescence ("XRF"), multi-element, gold assay, core and rockchip photos, downhole electromagnetic ("EM"), and ground EM, and surface mapping. The interpretation and wireframes of lithology, faults and mineralisation were developed using traditional plan and section methods in conjunction with three-dimensional ("3D") geological modelling software (Datamine and Micromine).

Broadly, wireframes are extended half the drill spacing beyond the last line of drilling unless interpreted to be geologically continuous. When extended away from the last drill intercept, wireframes maintain the local mean thickness of mineralisation. Interpretation has utilised sectional strings and tag strings linked to create solid shapes in Datamine.

A lithological solid model was created using XRF data. This provided a more robust classification of lithology than geologists logging alone. Where XRF data was not available, geological logging was used to extrapolate between drillholes. The stratigraphic column is summarised in Figure 3 and detailed local schematic interpretation in Figure 5. The lithological model is used to code bulk density, and to differentiate mineralisation domains.

Cable Estimation Domains and Methodology

Variogram modelling was conducted using correlograms on composited drill data and experimental variograms were fitted using exponential models for the major domains within each of the weathering profiles including flat lying mineralised domains within the lateritic zones. As the geometry of the major domain is gently folded around a flexure striking between 010° and 025°, a locally varying anisotropic structural model was generated for each domain, except for the laterite mineralisation, based on their respective footwall surfaces to guide the estimation around structurally complex areas of the deposit.

Kriging neighbourhood analysis ("KNA") was conducted to validate the selection of:

- Parent block size;
- Sample neighbourhood;
- Search sectors; and
- Discretisation points.

Estimation parameters were refined from a review of the drill density, mineralisation geometry, and likely mining techniques. Search ranges were estimated based on gold continuity derived from variogram analysis and drill spacing.

Mineralisation is defined into 29 geological domains further divided by material type into 35 total domains.

Cable Grade Estimation

Gold was estimated by using Ordinary Kriging either on top-cut gold 1m composites and/or using the grade limiting functionality on gold grades.

Cable Model Validation

The Cable MRE model has been validated through consideration of:

- Global statistics by estimation domain and oxidation domain;
- Visual comparison (estimation composites against estimated grade model); and
- Swath plots.

Cut-off Grades

In determining the cut-off grade, the Competent Persons have considered preliminary mining, metallurgical and economic parameters to establish Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction. The June 2026 Cable MRE is reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off.

Table 5 *- Cable MRE at Varying Cut-Off Grade*

Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)
0.50	2.7	1.8	158
0.90	2.0	2.2	142
1.00	1.8	2.3	136
1.25	1.4	2.6	123
1.50	1.2	2.9	111
1.75	0.9	3.2	99
2.00	0.7	3.6	88

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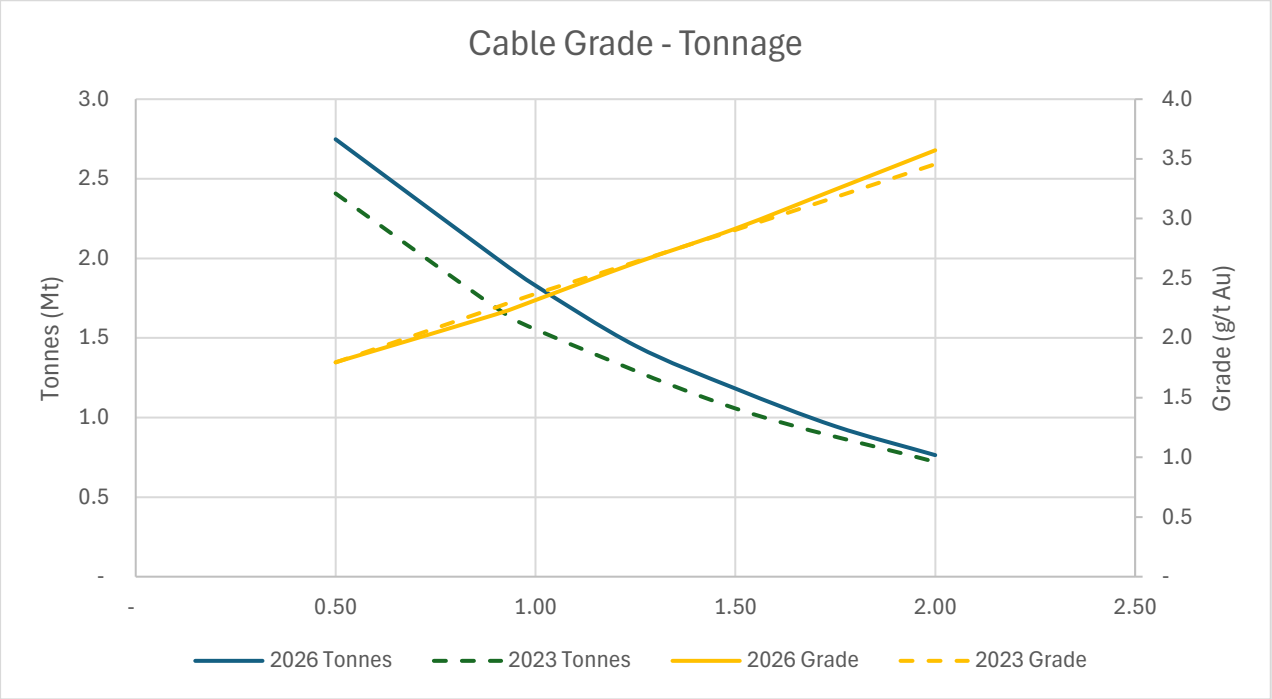


***Figure 8** - Grade Tonnage Graph for Cable Only*

Cable Bulk density

Bulk density data for the Cable MRE have been determined from the standard immersion methodology on diamond core samples (Table 6). This data has been combined with bulk density data from Highway Zone and Cable-Bollard (Cable-Bollard is an extension of the same stratigraphic sequence as Highway Zone). Odyssey notes that prior to May 2022, no certified standards were being used and the accuracy of data pre this date was extremely poor. Odyssey decided to discard this data and it does not contribute to any current density assumptions. The bulk density data is of sufficient confidence given the status of the project and classification applied.

***Table 6** - Cable bulk density data applied to the MRE*

Lithology	Regolith	Bulk density (t/m^3)
-	Laterite	2.12
Banded iron formation	Oxide	2.01
	Transitional	2.97
	Fresh	3.46
Mafic	Oxide	2.03
	Transitional	2.53
	Fresh	3.03
Quartz vein	Oxide	2.45
	Transitional	2.58
	Fresh	2.65
Backfill		2.0
Voids		0

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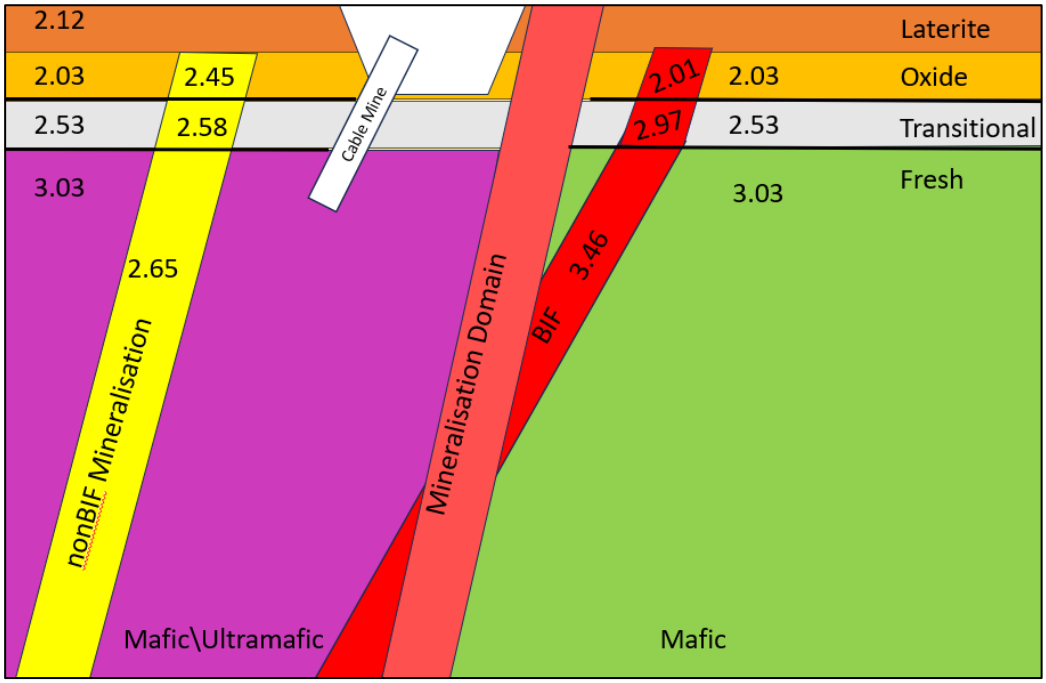


***Figure 9** - A schematic cross-section of the Cable deposit with density measurements applied to the June 2026 MRE*

Cable Classification Criteria

The criteria used for Mineral Resource classification are summarised below:

***Table 7** - Mineral Resource Classification criteria*

Mineral Resource Category	Hole spacing (Max metres)	KV (Max)	Pass	Search Radii (metres)
Indicated	40	0.35	1 or 2	20-40
Inferred	80	0.5	2 or 3	40-80
Exploration	100		3+	80+

- Geological and grade continuity is demonstrated;
- Kriging variance ("KV") broadly below 0.35 and 0.5 for Indicated and Inferred respectively;
- Parent block estimated via pass criteria shown in Table 7 unless continuity of classification was required; and
- Drill spacing below 40m and 80m for Indicated and Inferred categories respectively.

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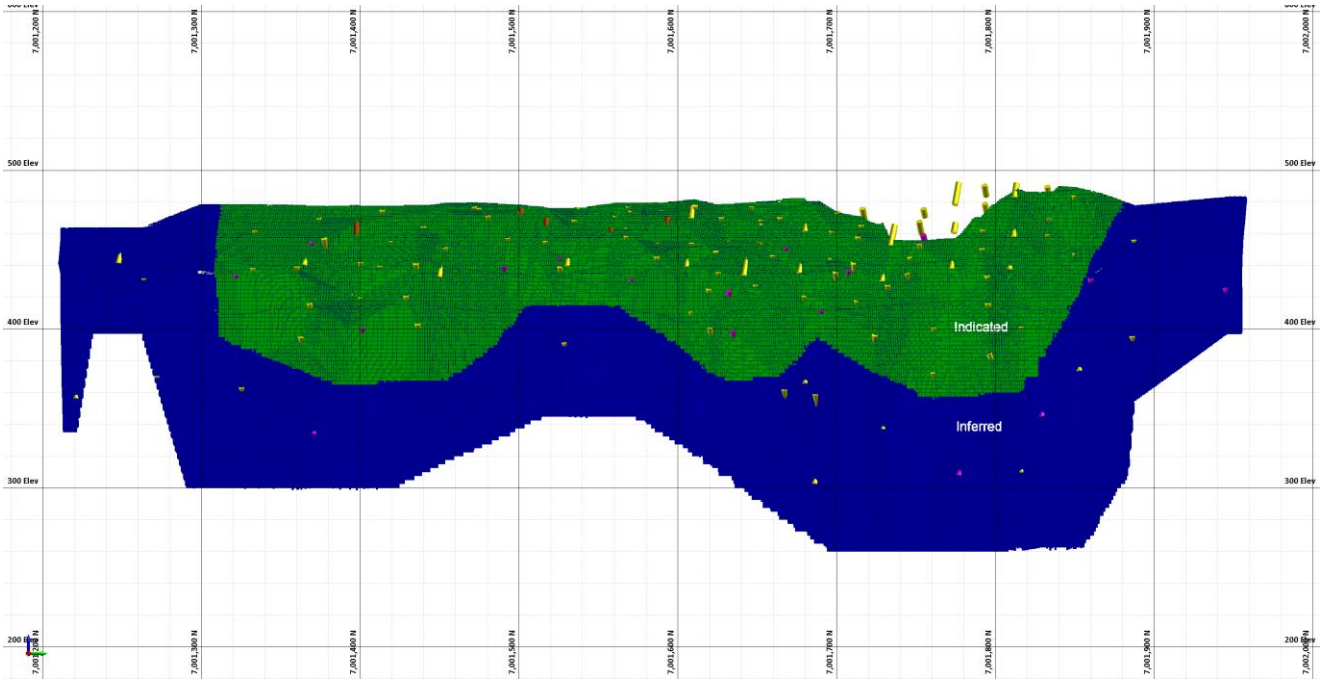


Figure 10 *- Long section facing north showing the major mineral domain (CBE1000) by resource classification. AC drill traces coloured orange, RC drill traces coloured Yellow and Diamond holes coloured mauve.*

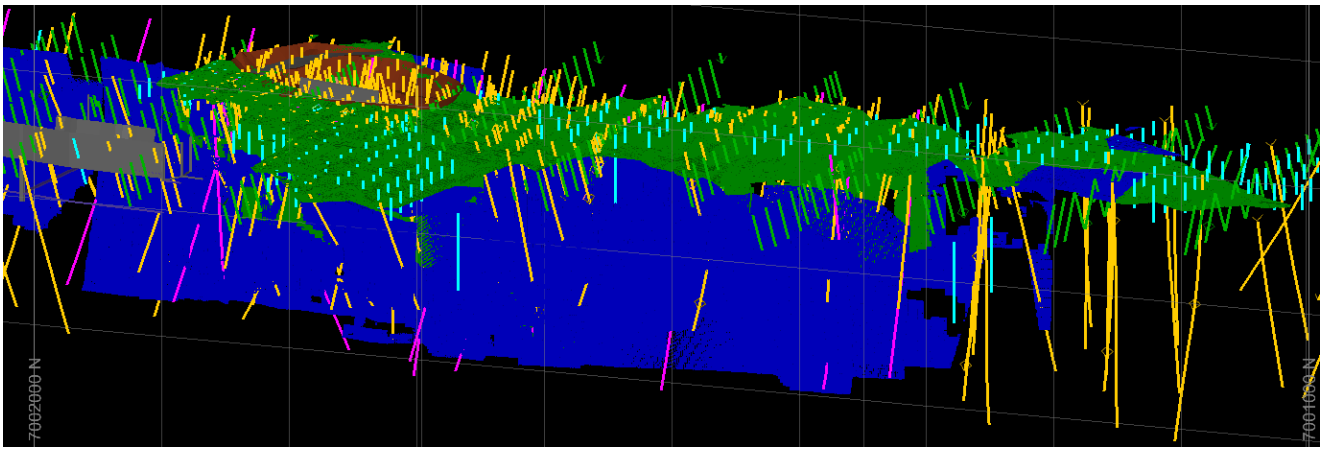


Figure 11 *- Cable MRE looking northeast. Block model coloured by Indicated (green) and Inferred (blue). Extensive drill cover with diamond (purple), RC (orange), aircore (light blue) and RAB (green). RAB is not used to estimate grades in the MRE. As Cable is comprised of multiple upright stacked domains the lower confidence hangingwall lodes obscure the Cable East and Cable West domains.*

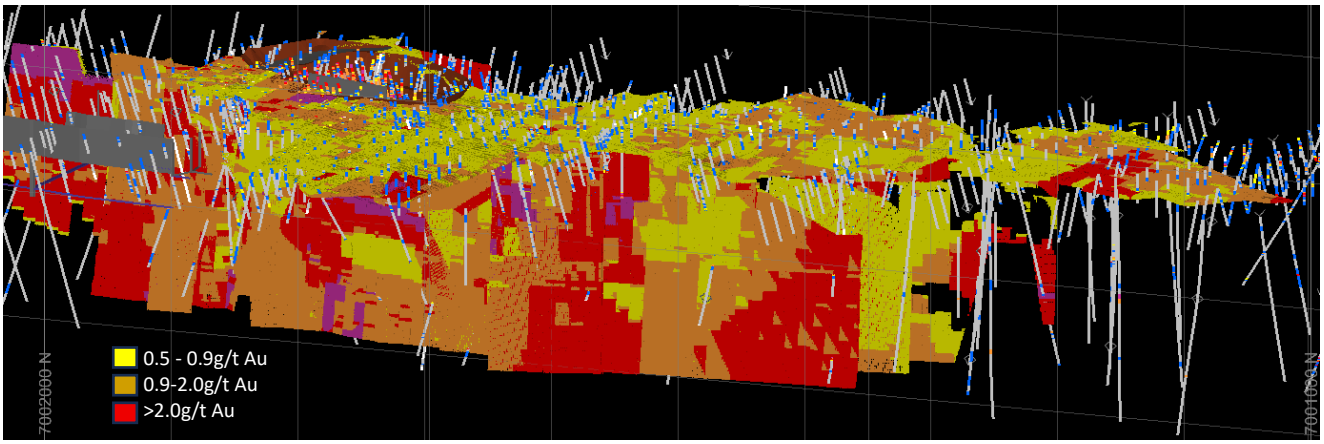


***Figure 12** - Cable MRE looking northeast. As Cable is comprised of multiple upright stacked domains the lower confidence hangingwall lodes obscure the Cable East and Cable West domains.*

Approximately 30koz are currently not classified above 180mRL; these ounces are predominantly at depth below the Inferred material. Further drilling may result in Mineral Resource conversion, as grade and geological confidence is improved and confirmed.

Cable Previous Resources

The maiden MRE completed under JORC 2012 principles and guidelines was reported 2 August 2023.

Table 8 - Cable model on model comparison of the August 2023 to June 2026 estimates.

Deposit	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)	June 2026			August 2023			Change	
		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Ounces (koz)
Cable	0.5	2.75	1.8	158	2.21	1.8	129	0.54	30
Cable - Anchor	0.5	0.20	1.5	10	0.20	1.5	10	0	0
Total Cable + Anchor	0.5	2.95	1.8	168	2.41	1.8	139	0.54	30
Cable	0.9	2.00	2.2	142	1.61	2.2	115	0.4	26
Cable - Anchor	0.9	0.09	2.6	7	0.09	2.6	7	0	0
Total Cable + Anchor	0.9	2.09	2.2	149	1.69	2.3	123	0.4	26

Totals may not add up due to rounding. Anchor was previously reported as a part of the Cable in the August 2023 report and is not included in the Cable 2026 report.

The June 2026 model reports an increase in tonnes and ounces, with a decrease in grade. The variance is attributed to discovery and additional drilling allowing the inclusion of structures recently too sparsely drilled to be included in the 2023 estimate.

Cable Mining and Metallurgical Methods

The Company completed an internal mining technical study[ii] in 2025 demonstrating the reasonable prospects for open pit mining of significant parts of the Cable and other resources. Continuing work in the preparation of a future Scoping Study based on reasonable assumptions informs the determination of the volumes for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction based on an open pit mining scenario. Portions of the deposit that do not have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction are not included in the resource estimate. Six processing plants with approximately 10Mtpa of processing capacity are located within the district.

In 2015 Orway Mineral Consultants completed a review of testwork completed in September 2012 on oxide and fresh samples from the Cable, Laterite, Maybelle and Lucknow deposits. Total extraction was 94.7% to 99.3%. It was noted that the Cable West head grades were high and if average resources

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grade samples were submitted then it would be anticipated that the gold recovery would be lower and likely to be in the 96 to 98% range.

Subsequent metallurgical recovery work in 2026 on a composite representing the mineralisation falling within a conceptual starter pit yielded benchtop CIL recovery of 95.9% after 24 hours at P80 106 microns. Gravity recovery was 18.8%. Cyanide consumption was low at 0.37 kg/t. Lime consumption was low-moderate at 2.65 kg/t. The Bond Work Index ("BWi") was 20.9 kWh/tonne. Recovery and comminution testwork is continuing.

Additional Mineral Resource Graphs and Tables

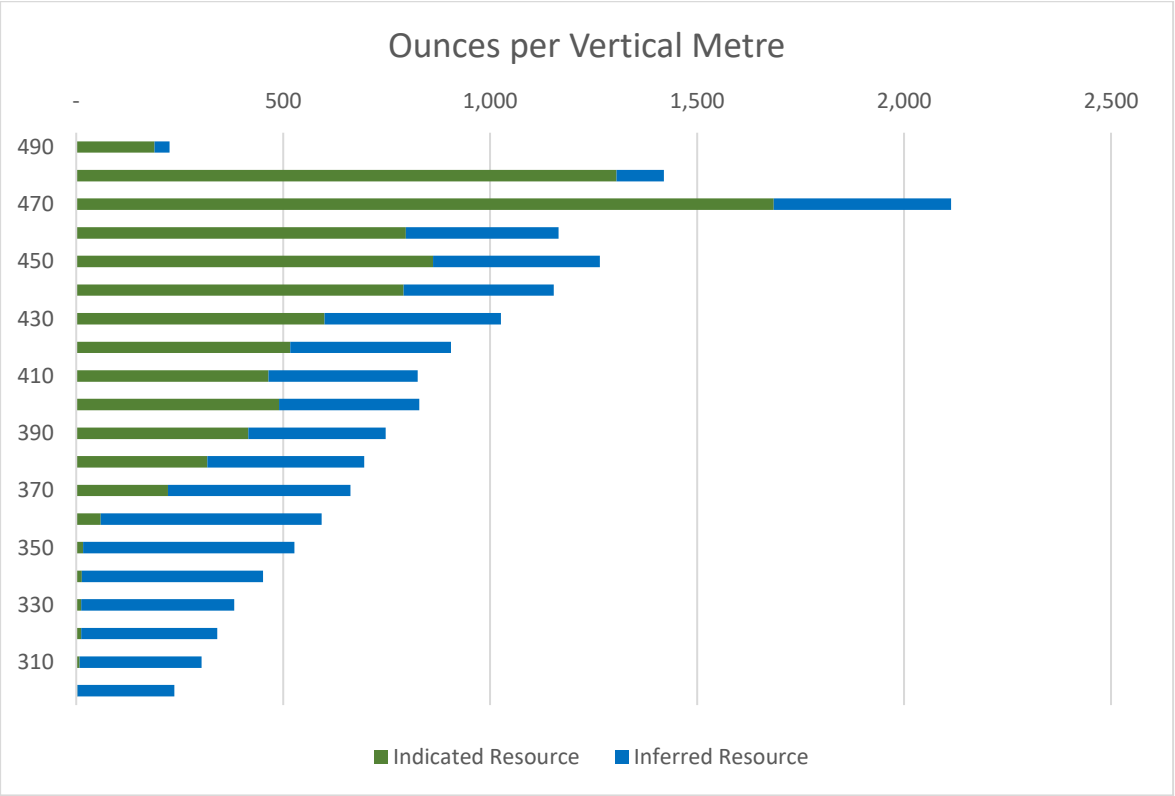


Figure 13 - Ounces per vertical metre. Surface is at 485-493m RL

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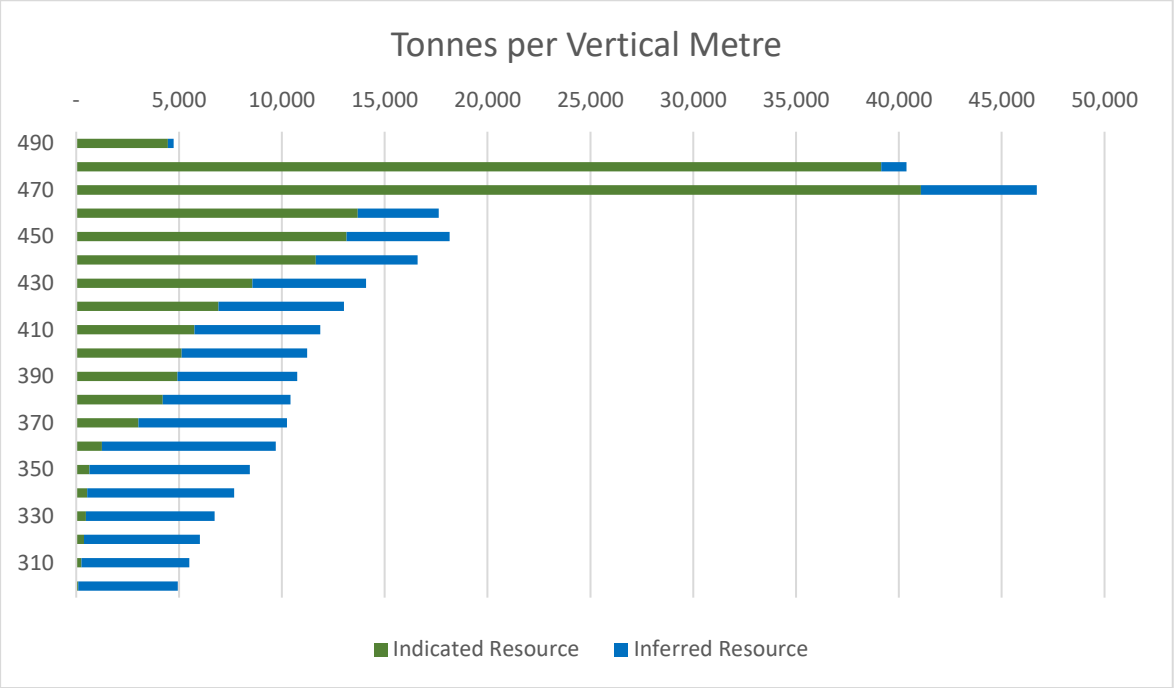


Figure 14 *- Tonnes per vertical metre. Surface is at 485-493m RL*

Table 9 *- Cable 2026 Mineral Resource reported by material type*

Weathering	Inferred			Indicated			Total		
	Mass (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz)	Mass (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (koz)
Pisolite - Laterite	0.02	1.7	1	0.40	1.0	13	0.42	1.1	14
Hard Pan - Laterite	0.00	0.6	0	0.03	1.2	1	0.03	1.1	1
Ferruginous - Laterite	0.03	2.5	2	0.32	1.2	12	0.34	1.3	14
Oxide	0.15	2.8	14	0.47	1.9	28	0.62	2.1	42
Transitional	0.18	2.1	12	0.24	2.5	19	0.43	2.3	31
Fresh	0.71	1.8	42	0.20	2.1	14	0.91	1.9	56
Total	**1.09**	**2.0**	**70**	**1.65**	**1.6**	**87**	**2.75**	1.8	**158**

Totals may not add up due to rounding

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Cable Risks & Opportunities

- Additional drilling may change the current modelled variography and continuity of high grades within veins impacting volumes reported above cut-off.
- Inferred Resources are based on broader drill spacing so drilling is required to de-risk this area. Inferred Resource may not convert to Indicated Resource with additional drilling.
- Volume of the mineralised domains may become narrower away from the current drillhole intersections.
- Narrow barren crosscutting pegmatite dykes will need to be modelled where they are more prolific.
- Historic voids may extend beyond where interpreted.
- Review the current modelling criteria and requirements for additional drill density prior to mining.
- Mineralisation remains open at depth and additional drilling continues to define additional veins and oxide mineralisation particularly to the west and between Cable and Bollard.

Cable Project Ownership/Agreements

Resource	Tenement	Type	Ownership
Cable	M20/527	Granted Mining Lease	80% ODY/20% Monument Mining

The Cable Resource is contained within mining lease M20/527 (Figure 2). Native title has been extinguished for M20/527. Monument Mining retains a 1% NSR over Odyssey's share of production where Monument Mining retains a JV interest in the tenement. Monument Mining has the right to match processing terms offered by third parties on an equal or better basis. The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with WA Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration ("DMPE").

Cable Environmental Factors

Environment studies completed as part of an accepted mining proposal for the grant of the mining lease in 2014 addressed flora, fauna, waste rock characterisation, heritage, hydrology, and dewatering. Additional heritage surveys competed in 2021 did not identify any significant site within the resource areas.

A "C" Class Reserve Common overlaps the Cable Deposit. Reserves of "Common" are not afforded any protection under the Mining Act.

No threatened flora or threatened ecological communities or heritage sites have been identified on or around the mining project area. There is no reason to think that approvals for further development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.

A native vegetation clearing permit has been submitted to the WA DMPE to allow mining to commence. Surface and underground hydrological modelling is underway. A water license is required for dewatering to allow for mining below the water table. Additional native vegetation clearing permit and mine development and closure plans are required prior to mining the full resource.

Waste rock characterisation testwork is underway.

Tuckanarra Project Resource Estimate by Deposit

Table 10 – Tuckanarra Mineral Resource Estimate by Deposit

Deposit	Category	Mining Method	COG (Au g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)	CP
Anchor	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.09	2.6	7	5
Bottle Dump	Indicated	Pit	0.9	0.15	3.4	17	1
	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.76	2.2	54	
	Total		0.9	0.91	2.4	70	
Bollard	Indicated	Pit	0.9	0.15	1.9	9	2
	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.53	2.2	37	
	Total			0.68	2.1	46	
Cable	Indicated	Pit	0.5	1.65	1.6	70	6
	Inferred	Pit	0.5	1.09	2.0	87	
	Total			2.75	1.8	158	
Highway Zone							4
	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.44	2.3	32	
	Inferred	UG	2	0.35	5.8	65	
	Total			0.79	3.8	97	
Kohinoor	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.16	2.4	12	3
	Inferred	UG	2	0.03	9.1	9	
	Total			0.19	3.5	22	
Lucknow	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.22	1.3	9	2
Maybelle	Indicated	Pit	0.9	0.09	2.3	7	2
	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.57	1.8	34	
	Total			0.66	1.9	41	
Grand Total				**6.3**	**2.2**	**451**	**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
6 – John Winterbottom Helena Consulting
Totals may not add up due to rounding. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis. Pit resources reported above ~180m vertical below surface except Maybelle and Lucknow reported above 140m vertical below surface and Highway Zone reported for oxide and transitional only.

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Future Work

Further work at the Tuckanarra Project focusses on both resource growth and evaluation of the broader development of the project, including:

- Testing extensions to mineralised structures at Cable, Bollard and Highway, targeting additional shallow oxide mineralisation capable of supporting open pit development scenarios;
  Diamond drilling to test the continuity of high-grade mineralisation at depth, notably targeting recently announced high-grade shoot positions at Cable and Bollard and opportunities to expand the current MRE. The program will assess the potential for high-grade underground mining opportunities, noting that several underground gold mines within the district extend to depths more than 1km.
- Following completion of the Scoping Study, Odyssey's near-term focus will be on advancing the Tuckanarra Project through the next phase of development studies and approvals.
- Mineral Resource updates across Tuckanarra incorporating 15,000m of drilling undertaken in 2026 (in progress).

Relevant announcements

The announcements are available to view at https://odysseygold.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/.

Date	Announcement
6 July 2026	Cable Drill Program Continues to Grow Tuckanarra Development Opportunity
20 May 2026	Kirkalocka Toll Milling Agreement for Tuckanarra Project
7 May 2026	Metallurgical Results Confirm 95% Gold Recoveries
14 Oct 2025	Positive Mining Technical Study Supports Development
25 Aug 2025	Metallurgical Results Support Tuckanarra Development
15 Feb 2024	Odyssey Increases Mineral Resources to 407koz at 2.5g/t Au
2 Aug 2023	Maiden Shallow Mineral Resource at Tuckanarra Gold Project
27 Nov 2020	Replacement Prospectus

Contributing Competent Persons

	Data/Geological Interpretation	Geological/Grade Domaining	Grade Estimation/Classification
Cable	Matt Briggs	John Winterbottom	John Winterbottom

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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 Mineral Resources for the Cable deposit has been compiled by Mr John Winterbottom (AIG 6112), Competent Person a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Winterbottom is a full-time employee of Helena Consulting and engaged by Odyssey on a fee for service basis, independent of Odyssey and holds no shares in Odyssey. Mr Winterbottom has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Winterbottom consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and consolidated Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Matthew Briggs, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Briggs is a non-executive Director and technical consultant to Odyssey and is a holder of shares, options, and performance rights in Odyssey. Mr Briggs has sufficient experience that is relevant to exploration and the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Briggs consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

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This ASX Announcement has been approved in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and authorised for release by the Board.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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 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.*	• Sampling included in the resource estimate has been carried out using a combination of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) to produce HQ and NQ core • Sampling by Odyssey included RC drilling with cone split samples to 1m intervals. Diamond drill core (NQ and HQ) was cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for analysis. • While other sample methods are present in the area, such as soils, rock chips and RAB drilling, these have been excluded from the resource estimate due to likely downhole contamination, long sample lengths, lack of documentation of sampling methodology, and absence of QAQC/QAQC documentation. • Samples generated and methodology by Silver Swan Group, Monument Mining and Phosphate Australia are similar in nature to Odyssey Gold samples with the exception of aircore drilling being used by Phosphate Australia. • Phosphate Australia completed 3¼ inch aircore drilling to define shallow laterite mineralisation to the north and west of the Cable Pit and North of the Bollard Pit. The drilling was vertical holes sampled at 1m intervals using a 75:25 riffle splitter. Aircore samples have been included in oxide domains. • Limited documentation is available for pre-2012 samples beyond drill method, sample length and generally analytical method. The approach to subsampling is not documented for these samples.
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).*	• Odyssey diamond drilling was completed using an HQ or NQ drilling bit. RC holes were drilled with a ~5¼ inch face-sampling bit. • Odyssey diamond core was oriented with a reflex digital orientation tool. Historic diamond drilling was oriented however the method is not recorded. • While other drilling methods are present in the area, such as RAB drilling, these have been excluded from the resource estimate due to likely downhole contamination, long sample lengths, lack of documentation of sampling methodology, and absence of QAQC/QAQC documentation. • Limited documentation is available for pre-2012 beyond drill method, sample length and generally analytical method. The approach to subsampling is not documented for these samples.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• For Odyssey RC drilling sample recovery and sample moisture content is visually estimated and recorded. 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. • For Odyssey diamond drilling, core was assessed for core recovery, and core loss noted. Core was metre marked by trained geologists and field technicians to core blocks inserted by the drill crews. Voids intersected were recorded and logged as voids or stopes. • Care is taken to record the entire core however in friable oxidised areas losses occur. • No material 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. • Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the interpreted strike of mineralisation to get

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		representative samples of the mineralisation. • Standard practices at the time were used for aircore.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. All drilling is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support geological interpretation. The logging is appropriate in format and detail for use in resource estimation. Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Core and chip trays are digitally photographed. Chip trays are routinely scanned with pXRF. All holes are logged in full. • Machine learning is routinely used to classify rock types and is incorporated into the interpretation of geological domains. • No geotechnical logging is reported. Geotechnical inspections of open pits have been completed. • Logging is qualitative and quantitative. • Logging of pre 2012 drilling is often limited to interval, colour, rock type, sulphide percent and quartz percent. Oxidisation state was typically recorded as the rock type eg laterite, saprolite. • Sample recovery was not recorded for Phosphate Australia aircore.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Odyssey diamond drilling was completed using an HQ or NQ drilling bit for all holes. Core was cut in half with using a table saw or less commonly a brick saw for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured intervals. Intervals were a combination of 1m and geological boundaries. One side of the core was consistently sampled to ensure no bias was introduced during sampling. Half core samples were sent to Intertek Perth or Minanalytical/ALS Perth for preparation and assay. Core sample preparation for fire assay consisted of crushing the entire half core samples (up to 3kg) to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh and 25-50g charge fire assayed. • RC holes were drilled with a ~5¼ inch face-sampling bit where 1m samples were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter to form 2-3kg samples. Samples were sent to Intertek Perth or Minanalytical/ALS Perth for preparation and assay. Preparation for fire assay consisted of crushing the entire samples to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 300 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh and 50g charge fire assayed. All holes with reported assays from RC drilling comprised assays on the original 1m samples collected from the splitter except 4 RC spear composite samples. Two 4m composites and two 2m composites are included in the resource. These a spear samples of 2m or 4m intervals submitted for analysis. These are seen as very low impact on the resource due to the few samples affected compared to the total number of samples in the resource. • Photon assays was introduced in September 2021 to replace fire assay. RC and diamond samples for photon were crushed and split into a ~400g jar for photon assay. Field duplicates were not collected for diamond samples. • RC field duplicates were implemented in late 2022 targeting mineralised zones. A second split was collected from the rig mounted cone splitter at the target depth or mineralisation was observed in preceding samples. • All samples were submitted to Intertek Perth or ALS/Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. • The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). • Limited documentation is available for pre-2011 drill data beyond sample length and analytical method. The approach to subsampling is not documented for these samples.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• All samples were submitted to Intertek Perth or ALS/Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. • 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). • Both 25-50g fire assay and photon assay are appropriate for the resource. • Odyssey geologists routinely analyse rock chips from the sample piles with an Olympus Vanta pXRF machine. Calibration checks are undertaken at machine start-up, with blank analysis and CRM analysis conducted every 40 readings taken. XRF readings are not directly used in the resource estimate. • No geophysics was directly used in the generation of the resource estimate. • Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were typically inserted every 20 samples. • Sampling was carried out under the Odyssey protocols. Sampling was supervised by a geologist and/or trained field technician. Since 2022 rig inspections document chain markings of metre intervals, rig setup, splitter and cyclone cleanliness, consistency of sampling and adherence to company procedures. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches and monitored for performance. • A lab audit inspecting sample prep, photon, fire assay and wet lab was conducted by the CP on the 23 of June 2022 and 27 November 2024. No material issues were identified. • Pre 2012 samples were analysed by fire assay, aqua regia.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Qualified and experienced company geologists design and supervise the drilling programs. On going inspections by the CP lead to continued validation and improvement of the drilling, sampling and analytical procedures and data to confirm that adequate controls were in place to ensure the data quality is fit for purpose. This led to work being discarded or repeated, in particular density data. Approaches to sampling and documentation are improved through time. This validation process included multiple visits to site. • The nature of drilling included holes drilled close together or duplication of historic holes. Where this was completed for metallurgical samples assaying of the ODY drilling was higher than historic results. This may be due to the use of total digestion techniques in the ODY drilling. No specific twin holes with identical methodology have been completed. • No assay data has been adjusted. • Multiple reviews and validation of historic data has been completed. This is typically checking against open file WAMEX reports and data files. The 27 November 2021 independent experts review outlines these in detail. On going internal validation has improved the robustness of the database.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Odyssey drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy. Downhole surveys for both RC and DDH drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool. Subsequent to drilling, collars are surveyed by a licensed surveyor using a Topcon Hyper VR GNSS with expected accuracy of +/- 0.03m horizontal and +/- 0.05m vertical relative to the base station. Data is captured in MGA94 Zone 50.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Historic data has been captured in AMG, and a range of local grids. Validation and corrections of grid transformations have been undertaken. An audit of historic hole collars has undertaken on the ground and via airphoto. • Depletion applied through the sourcing of end of mine surveys from DMIRS matches recent surveys of the base of pit. Depletion and backfill have been applied in the model where appropriate. • Uncertainty in underground depletion, in particular at Anchor and Kohinoor, have resulted in removal of signification mineralisation from the resource estimate beyond the documented mine volume. • An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a recent UAV drone survey to validate GPS RL surveys. The Competent Person considers the topographic control to be appropriate for the resource classification applied. • Holes missing downhole survey data may have been used for grade estimation but not volume estimation. This occurs at Maybelle and Kohinoor.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling has been completed on a range of holes spacings typically 100m spaced lines to 40x40m. Drilling is on a spacing which is sufficient to generate a global resource estimate. Further drilling is required to confirm local grade continuity and volumes. • Drilling is on a spacing which is sufficient to generate a global resource estimate. Further drilling/grade control drilling is required to confirm local grade continuity and volumes in partuclar in areas of Inferred Resource. • Samples are composited prior to top cutting and estimation. Compositing to 1m intervals.
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.* • *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.*	• Drilling is designed to be perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation on a hole by hole or section by section basis. Odyssey drilling has typically achieved this. • Previous resource modelling work in other areas has highlighted grade bias in holes drilled down the mineralisation a potential risk of correlation between assay grade and drill direction. This assessment did not appear to differentiate samples on a geological or domain basis and compared BIF hosted mineralisation often drilled to the west, with quartz hosted mineralisation drilled to the East. The assessment did not appear to use declustered data. Further investigation will be required prior to the reporting of an ore reserve. Drilling since 2022 has been designed to avoid drilling down the mineralisation except for metallurgical drilling or where limited site access around the open pit required this.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are collected by Odyssey field technicians or geologists under the supervision of Odyssey geologists and then delivered by Odyssey personnel or freighted via an independent freight provider. Site is always occupied during sample collection, and no samples were left at the Project during field breaks. • Security and storage protocols of pre 2021 samples are unknown
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Numerous reviews of procedures and processes over the history of the Project. More recently these have been Darryl Mapleson of BMGS 2020, CSA 2021, and RSC 2022. Observations most often related to historic data. Where possible recommendations have been implemented. Issues with legacy data have resulted in densely drilled areas remaining in inferred resource category or exclusion from the resource estimate.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.* • *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.*	**Tenement** / **Type** / **Resource** / **Ownership** M20/527 / Granted Mining Lease / Cable, Bollard, Maybelle, Lucknow, Anchor, Highway Zone (partial) / 80% ODY/20% Monument Mining • Native title has been extinguished for M20/527 • Monument Mining retains a 1% NSR over ODY's share of production where Monument Mining retains a JV interest in the project. Monument Mining has a right to match processing terms offered by third parties on an equal or better basis. • 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.*	**Exploration History Tuckanarra** 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 BIF lithologies. In general, these historic gold mines were mined down to the water table, which is approximately 20m deep at Tuckanarra. 1980 to 1987: Tuckanarra Minerals By the mid-1980s Tuckanarra Minerals had completed in excess of 64 RAB holes, defining gold mineralisation at the Maybelle prospect and identifying numerous additional areas which were prospective for gold resources. They concluded that the area hosted excellent potential for the delineation of small-to-medium gold mines and noted that little drilling had been completed at depth. Following the 1987 stock market crash, Metana Minerals purchased the Tuckanarra group of tenements. 1988 to 1996: Metana Minerals (Gold Mines of Australia) Between 1988 and 1990 Metana Minerals (renamed Gold Mines of Australia ("GMA")) completed a systematic 200m x 40m soil geochemistry program over a large portion of their tenement holding, including Tuckanarra. Between 1990 and 1995 GMA undertook numerous drilling programs encompassing Rotary Air Blast ("RAB"), Reverse Circulation ("RC") and Diamond Drilling ("DD") over the defined gold anomalies and historic workings. This resulted in the delineation of gold mineral resources at the Maybelle, Bollard, Bottle Dump and Cable Prospects, which were mined between 1990-1994. 1996 to 2003: St Barbara Mines Limited In 1996 St Barbara Gold Mines ("St Barbara") purchased the Reedys plant and tenements from GMA. Minimal exploration was undertaken until Anglo Gold Australia ("Anglo") became managing joint venture partner in late 2000. Anglo focused on the central Tuckanarra tenement area and completed detailed GIS compilation, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and the drilling of a total of 21 RC holes for 3512 metres and the drilling of 109 aircore and RAB holes for 5127 metres. 2003 to 2006: Mercator Gold Pty Ltd Following the withdrawal of Anglo from the joint venture, St Barbara entered into a joint venture with

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Project post 2006-2011 2011 to 2015: 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 2014. 2015-2020 Monument mining Monument Mining (Monument) acquired the licenses from Phosphate Australia in 2014 to complement the company's existing Murchison gold assets at Burnakura. Monument has undertaken one program of resource definition drilling in 2015 for a total of 1,930m. This included 27 shallow RC holes for 1,613m and 4 diamond holes for 317m. The drilling targeted positions at Cable, Cable West, Bollard, Drogue and Maybelle Odyssey 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.

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>The area has five small open pits, one underground mine, and extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with mafic lithologies and Altered Ferruginous Transitional (AFT) and Altered Ferruginous Fresh (AFF) material which were originally banded iron formations. The magnetite content within the AFT/AFF's has been destroyed and predominantly altered to an assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact.

Where mineralised veins intersect major competency contrasts such as high magnesium basalt or AFT/AFF, veining becomes layer parallel resulting in larger deposits such as the Bollard and Cable deposits.

A number of styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including:
• 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).
• Gold mineralisation within laterite (Anchor, Bollard, Cable).
• 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• No new exploration results are being included. A summary of drillhole information is included in the announcement. For Odyssey results see announcements listed.

<table><tr><th>Lithology</th><th>Regolith</th><th>Bulk density (t/m^3)</th></tr><tr><td>-</td><td>Laterite</td><td>2.12</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Banded iron formation</td><td>Oxide</td><td>2.00</td></tr><tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.97</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>3.46</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Mafic</td><td>Oxide</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.53</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>3.03</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Quartz vein</td><td>Oxide</td><td>2.45</td></tr><tr><td>Transitional</td><td>2.58</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.65</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.
• 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 assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should</td><td>• No new Exploration Result intercepts are reported in this report. Figures include intercepts and grades previously reported. Refer to previous public announcements by the Company which can be accessed at https://odysseygold.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/
• No metal equivalent values are included in the resource.</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be clearly stated.	
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').*	• All intersections reported in previous reports are reported downhole lengths only. Most drill holes were drilled as close to orthogonal to the plane of the mineralized lodes as possible.
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.*	• This report and previous announcements contain various maps, figures and sections in the body of the announcement text illustrating the sampling and estimation results in geological context.
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.*	• In the Competent Person's opinion, all material results have been reported in a balanced manner.
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 substantive exploration data is being reported.
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.*	• Further work will include drilling for depth and lateral extensions.

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Cable

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• All relevant drill data has been entered into a SQL database by and independent database consultants, where various validation checks were performed including duplicate entries, sample overlap and missing sample intervals. Assessment of the data confirms that they are fit for the purpose of resource estimation and classification as documented.. Drillhole data was provided by Odyssey to the independent resource estimator in .CSV and Datamine file format. • No critical flaws were observed, and the data are of an acceptable quality relative to the stage of the project and classification of resources.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• ODY's Technical Consultant and Competent Person, Matt Briggs regularly conducts site visits to review the QA and inspect quality of drilling, sampling and collection of data. An exclusion drillhole database was generated for holes that were of lower quality/confidence and were located outside of the MRE project area.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Models of the major lithologies and weathering profile were generated and used as key primary constraints on grade populations. They were interpreted from geologists logging with support from portable XRF data. • Modelled lithologies include broadly conformable ultramafic, high Mg and tholeiitic basalts, sediments including banded iron formation, and minor thin crosscutting dykes of diorite, pegmatite and felsic intrusive. Regolith development is extensive with deep oxidation and surficial lateritisation often up to 80m. Mineralisation is described in the body of the announcement. • Confidence in the lithological interpretation is considered to be high. There is lower confidence in the volume and grade of mineralisation and regolith profile as it has greater variability. • Estimations by two separate CP's in 2024 and 2026 generating similar results considering the substantial increase in drilling enhances confidence in the estimation approach.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Cable deposit strikes broadly north south for 850 m trending 010 to 025 and is very gently folded around a northeast/southwest orientated hinge. The mineralisation is steeply dipping 80-85° towards the northeast, extending down-dip for upto 230m below surface. • Mineralised domains are modelled as a series of BIF parallel domains with variable widths ranging between 0.50-8.0 m. • Lateritic and supergene domains are modelled over the top of the sub-vertical mineralised domains through the oxidised horizon.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a*	• Helena Consulting Pty Ltd coded the Cable MRE drillhole database by mineralisation domains, lithology, and weathering to conduct an exploratory data review. • Statistical reviews were conducted using Micromine Origin Version 2026 Pack 3 0. • 31 mineralised domains have been interpreted. 3 domains had insufficient samples to support the resource estimate. • Most of the mineralised samples were derived from RC samples with diamond holes more dominant in the deeper fresh rock. • Drillholes were composited to 1 m with residuals added to the previous interval. • Hard boundaries have been maintained between Laterite, Oxide/Transitional and fresh weathering domains. Support for this is outlined below: ▪ Differing geological modelling criteria used between the oxidised/transitional and fresh. ▪ Mitigate against the risk from cross interpolation between differing mineralised weathered profiles.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• A top-cut and range restriction review was completed on coded and composited drillholes with clamped grades restricted to 20-40% of the search radius distance. • Variogram modelling was conducted on grouped domains and weathering profiles using correlograms. Experimental variograms were fitted with multi-structure exponential models. Rotations were locally guided by a Locally Varying Anisotropic model generated from lode footwall surfaces. The variogram rotations, structures and weights are listed below:

Variogram	Component	Axis 1 (Y) Orientation	Axis 2 (X) Orientation	Axis 3 (Z) Orientation	Z Rotation	X Rotation	Y Rotation	Nugget	Sill	Axis 1 (Y) Range	Axis 2 (X) Range	Axis 3 (Z) Range
Cable - CBC Non-Oxide Fitted	Exponential 1	027>00	117>-77	297>-13	27	-	77	0.62	0.23	20	7	1
	Exponential 2	027>00	117>-77	297>-13	27	-	77	0.62	0.15	47	12	2
Cable - CBC Oxide Fitted	Exponential 1	027>00	117>-77	297>-13	27	-	77	0.62	0.23	20	7	1
	Exponential 2	027>00	117>-77	297>-13	27	-	77	0.62	0.15	47	12	2
Cable - CBE Fitted	Exponential 1	023>00	113>-85	293>-5	23	-	85	0.32	0.33	4	6	3
	Exponential 2	023>00	113>-85	293>-5	23	-	85	0.32	0.35	40	14	6
Cable - CWH All Fitted	Exponential 1	200>02	307>84	290>-5	200	2	-85	0.60	0.20	10	5	1
	Exponential 2	200>02	307>84	290>-5	200	2	-85	0.60	0.20	25	15	2
Cable - Laterite Fitted	Exponential 1	192>02	282>00	205>-88	192	2	-0	0.60	0.17	17	10	1
	Exponential 2	192>02	282>00	205>-88	192	2	-0	0.60	0.23	65	47	2

		• Kriging neighbourhood analysis was conducted on Cable CBE1000 combined with drillhole spacing, mineralisation geometry and mining techniques. A block size of 5 m(X) by 10 m(Y) by 2.5 m(Z) as the best fit for the mineralisation as a whole. Sub-blocking was used to honour the mineralisation geometry and volumes (1/16 E, 1/8 N, 1/8 RL). The model was rotated 25 east of north to align with the principal mineralised zone of the deposit.
		• Estimation of a single variable (gold) was conducted using Ordinary Kriging using an expanding search strategy on parent blocks. The search used was conducted in 4 passes of increasing size, 20m, 40m, 80m, and 160m. Most of the resource classified estimates were generated in the first 3 passes or were estimated from average sample distances less than 40m.
		• The following validation of the estimates was undertaken:
		  ○ Locally – visual comparison of drillholes and estimated model blocks on section, in plan and in three dimensions.
		  ○ Globally – whole-of-domain analyses which compare, per domain or group of domains, the volume weighted model grades and the raw and declustered sample grades.
		  ○ Regionally – swath plots were generated, which compare model slices and drillhole slices along X, Y Z.
		  ○ The composite, declustered mean and block model estimates were then compared. The difference between the equal weighted mean, block model and declustered grades was validated.

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture*	• Tonnages are estimated on an in-situ dry-weight basis. • No moisture data has been reviewed.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	content.	
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been quoted using a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au. The cut off grade is estimated using a $6000/oz gold price, 95% metallurgical recovery, processing + haulage+ admin cost of $77.5/t, royalties of 3.5% and insitu grade calculated backing out mining dilution.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported assuming viable open pit mining or underground mining methodologies. • Mining will be through open pit mining and/or underground mining methods. ~10Mtpa of processing capacity has been constructed in the region. The cut of grade used considers the cost of hauling and processing of mineralisation at locations. • The site would be expected to be self-sufficient with its own energy as there is no grid power nearby. All consumables would need to be freighted to the site by road, considering the remote location of the site. • The Competent Person is not aware of any major topographical, geotechnical or hydrological constraints that would impact the potential for eventual economic extraction

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Two generations of metallurgical testwork were completed by Phosphate Australia for a number for the deposits. ODY completed preliminary testwork via leachwell with fire assay tail reported 25 August 2025. These were typically 95-97% across both oxide and fresh rock samples. The lowest recovery was 92% in a low-grade sample
		• In 2026 more detailed testwork was conducted reflecting a CIL circuit on a 44kg composite sample generated to represent average lithology and gold head grade of weathered material from the Cable starter pit. The testwork was undertaken by ALS Metallurgical Laboratories, under supervision of the Company's metallurgical consultant, Lee Richardson, Principal Metallurgist of Upside Metallurgy.
		• Key results included:
		  ○ Gold leach recovery rose to a peak of 95.9% in 8 hours.
		  ○ Low cyanide consumption of 0.37kg/t.
		  ○ Low-moderate lime consumption of 2.65kg/t.
		  ○ Gravity gold recovery was 18.8%.
		  ○ Deleterious elements were within acceptable range or below detectable limits.
		  ○ Bond Work Index was higher than expected at 20.9kWh/t and additional follow-up testwork on individual material types is underway to confirm this result.
		• Results we on a P80 grind of 106 micron.
		• Metallurgical recovery and comminution testwork is continuing.

Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and*	• Odyssey believe that there are no significant environmental factors which would prevent the eventual extraction of gold from the Cable Deposit. Flora, fauna, anthropogenic, archaeological, waste rock characterisation, acid mine drainage, hydrological studies are in progress to allow development. No significant impediments other than resourcing of the government departments that provide permits is observed. The Cabel area has an approved mining proposal. A native vegetation clearing permit was lodged in April 2026. Native title has been determined to be extinguished over the Cable area.

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.
• The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.
• Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>• The densities of core samples were determined by the conventional wet-dry ‘Archimedes’ method. Density values were assessed based on rock type, deposit and regolith profile. Global density values for each of these parameters are tabulated in the announcement.
• A review of Odyssey Gold density data collected prior to July 2022 was found to collected under inappropriate protocols and this has been excluded from use. Data collection subsequent to July 2022 has been reviewed and used and includes the use of an aluminium standard. The post July 2022 Odyssey Gold collected data (557 measurements) show strong correlation to density data collected by Phosphate Australia in 2012 (102 measurements).
• The density used represent a precision greater than the underlying geological interpretation and number of samples however the framework is maintained to compile future data and resource estimation and are appropriate for the current classifications.
• It is noted that density measurements for mafic rocks appears higher than seen in other Yilgarn mafic belts. The mafic/ultramafic stratigraphy contains a high proportion of thin BIF units. Only thick consistent BIF units are given the BIF density. High outliers within the mafic/ultramafic rock types have been removed from the average values applied.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.
• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).
• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person’s view of the deposit.</td><td>• Helena Consulting Pty Ltd have classified and reported the Cable deposit Mineral Resource in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 (the JORC Code).
• The MRE classification was determined based on drill spacing, Kriging Variance, demonstrated geological and grade continuity and estimation pass, outlined in the table below;
<table>
<tr><th>Mineral Resource Category</th><th>Hole spacing (Max)</th><th>KV (Max)</th><th>Pass</th><th>Search Radii</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicated</td><td>40</td><td>0.35</td><td>1 or 2</td><td>20-40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>80</td><td>0.5</td><td>2 or 3</td><td>40-80</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration</td><td>100</td><td></td><td>3+</td><td>80+</td></tr>
</table>
• The Mineral Resource classification and results appropriately reflect the Competent Persons’ view of the deposit and the current level of risk associated with the Project.</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 98% metal is derived from a gold grade estimated in pass one, two and three or blocks informed from samples with average distances less than 50m away average. Estimates averaged 4 holes and 4 samples to inform blocks.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external audits have been conducted on the Mineral Resource estimate. • Internal (Helena Consulting Pty Ltd) and external (Odyssey) peer reviews were conducted in the generation of the Cable Mineral Resource Estimate. • Specifically covering; data coding, top cut /high-grade sample strategy, variogram, block size and search strategy, estimation method, classification and final resource reporting.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade and in the Competent Persons' view that this Mineral Resource estimate is appropriate to the style of the deposit and proposed mining methodologies. • Previous mining has been conducted at the Cable-Bollard deposit. • The relative accuracy and confidence of the Mineral Resource Estimate for Cable has been adequately captured in the classification applied. Helena Consulting Pty Ltd are of the opinion that Odyssey have demonstrated sufficient due diligence has been undertaken in the construction of the mineralisation and geological model.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
°	degrees
Au	gold
g/t	grams per tonne
km	kilometres
KNA	kriging neighbourhood analysis
koz	thousand ounces
kt	thousand tonnes
m	metres
m^3	cubic metres
MRE	Mineral Resource estimate
Mt	million tonnes
Mtpa	million tonnes per annum
Odyssey	Odyssey Gold Limited
oz	ounce(s)
ppm	parts per million
QAQC	quality assurance and quality control
RAB	rotary air blast
RC	reverse circulation
RPEEE	reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction
t	tonne(s)
t/m^3	tonnes per cubic metre

[i] List of cancelled gold mining leases which have produced gold, Western Australia Department of Mines page 58 https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-2855989124
[ii] See ASX announcement 14th October 2025