ASX Announcement

19 November 2025

SPECTRAL MAPPING HIGHLIGHTS MULTIPLE TARGETS AT LYNDON PROJECT

Highlights:

- **Mapping has been completed across the Lyndon Project, utilising PRISMA hyperspectral data**
- **Multiple dolomite anomalies, spanning a total 24km of strike, have been detected across the Project – representing prospective base metal targets**
- **Dolomite occurrences have highlighted new base metal targets:**
  - **Tower Bore: 6km x 1.2km area of high-tenor anomalism yet to be sampled**
  - **Tarn Bore: 9km strike length of previously unsampled dolomite**
- **Spectral mapping has additionally defined the Ebro Bore prospect over an 8km x 2km area**
- **First-pass reconnaissance mapping of carbonates at the Ebro Bore prospect returned anomalous base metals up to 0.8% Pb and 0.3% Cu[1] coincident to dolomite at fault intersections spanning a 2km x 200m area – the majority of the prospect remains unsampled**
- **Devonian carbonates of Western Australia are known hosts of copper-lead-zinc Mississippi Valley-Type deposits, such as the productive Lennard Shelf**
- **9km strike kaolinite anomaly coincident with hydrothermal fault breccias at the Beroi Dam prospect – prospective for gold mineralisation**

Odessa Minerals Limited (ASX:ODE) ("Odessa" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an Exploration Update for the Lyndon Project ("Project"), located approximately 200km northeast of Carnarvon in Western Australia.

Tim Goldsmith, Non-Executive Chairman of Odessa, said;

"To further enhance our base metal targeting at the Lyndon Project and refine our planned field programs, the Company undertook alteration mapping utilising remotely sensed multi- and hyper-spectral data. This work has clearly demonstrated the scale of alteration within the Gneuda Formation carbonates and the potential for a major base metal discovery at the Project. We have defined multiple new base metal targets, including Tower Bore, Tarn Bore and Trinity Bore, as well as expand the prospective area of the Ebro Bore prospect that previously returned rock chip samples up to 0.8% Pb and 0.3% Cu.

In addition, we have defined a new prospect, Beroi Dam, through mapping of extensive kaolinite anomalism over a strike of 9km and spanning more than 2km of width at its maximum extent. The anomalism at Beroi Dam is associated with fault breccias which the Company believes to be prospective for gold mineralisation.

Odessa is excited to commence on-ground mapping and sampling of these new targets and unlock the potential of the Lyndon Project for gold and base metal potential to accompany our high-grade uranium prospects."

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement titled "Base Metal Mineralisation Confirmed at Lyndon Project" Dated 30 July 2025 for details on Rock Chip Sampling at Ebro Bore

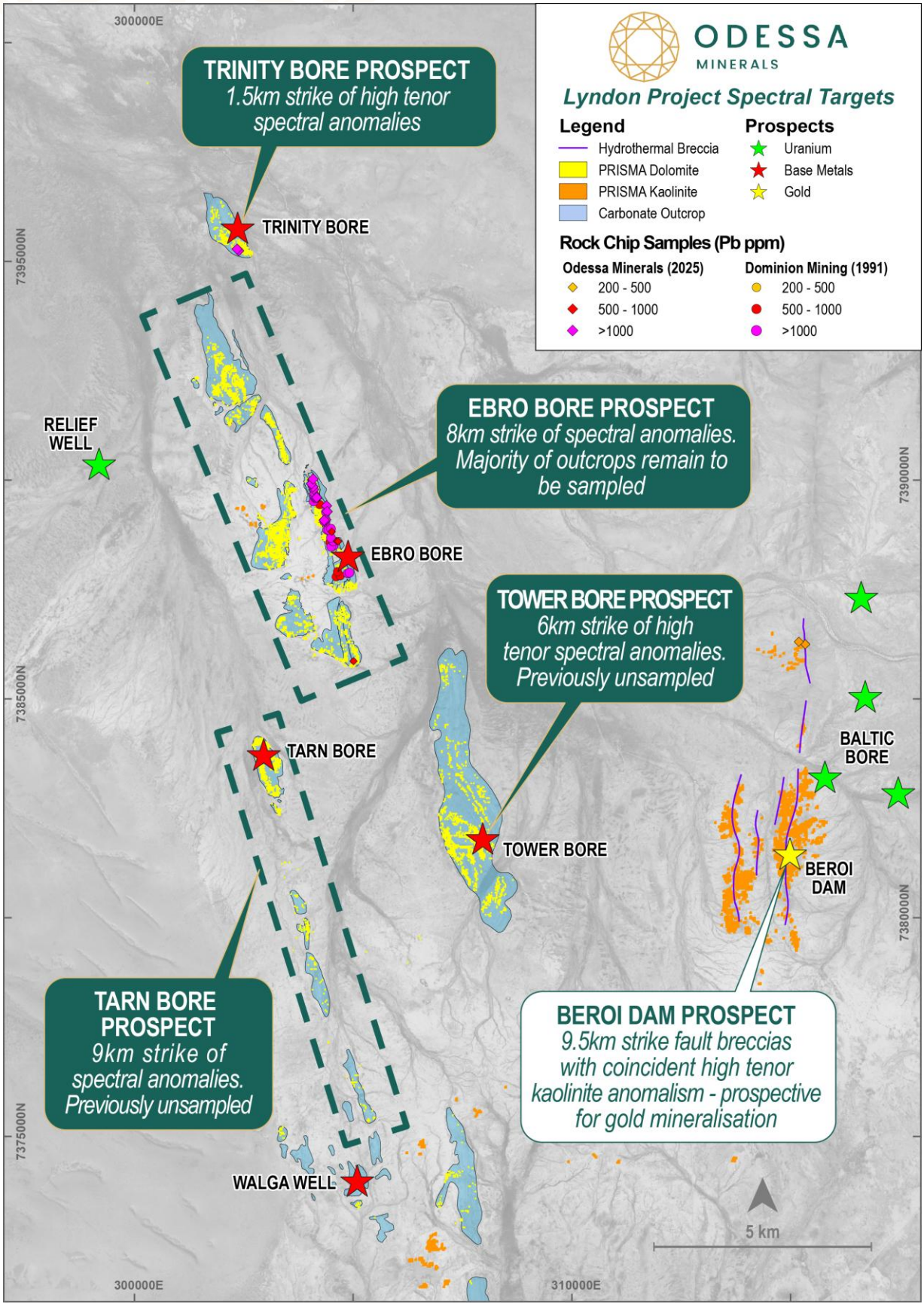

Figure 1: 95th percentile dolomite (yellow) and kaolinite (orange) anomalies at Lyndon in relation to mapped Gneuda Formation and hydrothermal fault breccias.

Lyndon Base Metal Mineralisation

Base metal mineralisation at the Lyndon Project is found within the Devonian Gneuda Formation carbonate sequences that are equivalent to the Lennard Shelf carbonates, WA, that are host to Mississippi Valley Type and SEDEX Cu-Pb-Zn deposits. Base metal mineralisation at the Project was first discovered in 1973 by Aquitaine Minerals through mapping and sampling. Dominion Mining undertook a limited sampling program at Ebro Bore in 1991. However, subsequent exploration activities at the Project have not prioritised base metal investigation.

The Gneuda Formation at the Lyndon Project spans approximately 100km of strike, though only limited areas have been assessed to date. Odessa previously conducted reconnaissance rock chip sampling and mapping at the Ebro Bore Prospect, with surface samples returning up to 0.8% Pb (LYRK003) and 0.3% Cu (LYRK002)[2]. Mapping has shown that the majority of mineralisation is hosted within dolomite-altered limestone, with the highest grades present in brecciated dolomites proximal to major fault zones.

Spectral Mapping

Odessa recently engaged EarthDaily to complete alteration mapping of the Lyndon Project utilising remotely-sensed mutli- and hyper-spectral data, including Sentinel-2, LandSat, PRISMA and eMIT. The main aim of this work was to delineate dolomite occurrences across the Gnedua Formation that represent prospective targets for base metal mineralisation to aid on-ground mapping and sampling.

This study has clearly delineated the extent of dolomitisation within the Gnedua Formation and identified several new base metal targets (Figure 1):

Ebro Bore Prospect:

- Dolomite anomalies span 8km strike and 2km width associated with outcropping carbonates
- Previous sampling restricted to a 2km x 200m area in the east of the prospect
- Highest-grade samples, up to 0.8% Pb and 0.3% Cu, are associated with cross-cutting faults

Tower Bore Prospect:

- Dolomite anomalies span 6km strike and 1.3km width associated with outcropping carbonates – the Prospect is yet to be mapped or sampled

Tarn Bore Prospect:

- Dolomite anomalies spanning 9km of strike associated with carbonate and siliclastic subcrop, with the strongest and most coherent dolomite anomaly present at the northern end of the prospect, where multiple major faults dissect – the Prospect is yet to be mapped or sampled

Trinity Bore Prospect:

- 1.5km consistent dolomite anomaly coincident with carbonate outcrop
- Reconnaissance sampling by Odessa in 2025 returned two rock chip samples above 0.1% Pb with anomalous zinc (LYRK097 and LYRK098) – high-tenor dolomite anomalies remain unsampled

[2] Refer to ASX Announcement titled "Base Metal Mineralisation Confirmed at Lyndon Project" Dated 30 July 2025 for details on Rock Chip Sampling at Ebro Bore

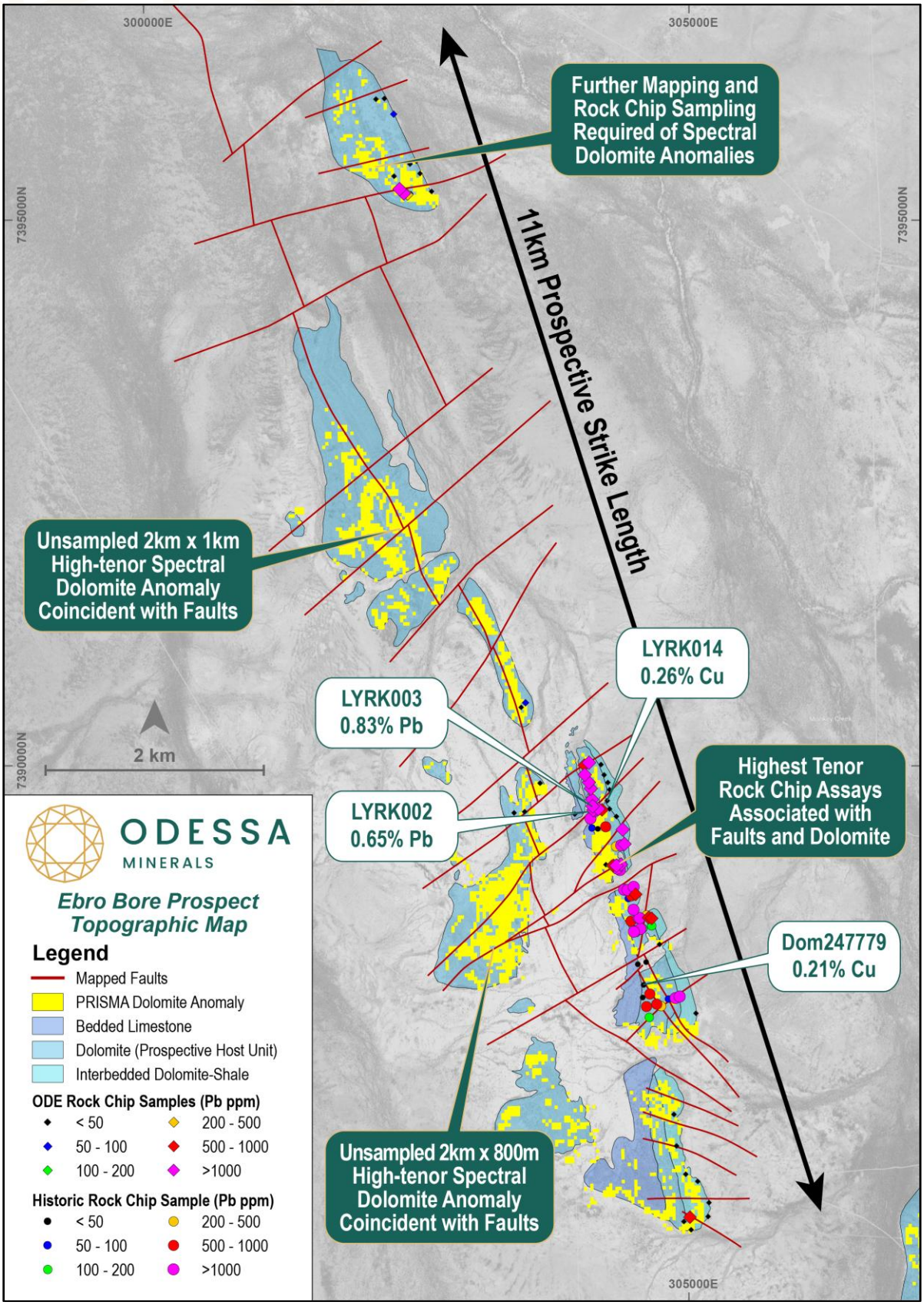

Figure 2: Ebro Bore Prospect rock chip samples coded by Pb ppm. 95th percentile PRISMA dolomite anomalies highlighted in yellow. Mapped Gneuda Formation units and faults displayed.

As part of the Spectral study, the Project was also assessed for kaolinite occurrences that may represent additional hydrothermal activity. A major finding was the association of a 9km strike of coherent kaolinite coincident with north-trending fault breccias located southwest of the Baltic Bore Uranium prospect.

The kaolinite anomaly, which has been named the 'Beroi Dam prospect', has a width exceeding 2km at the main portion of the anomaly (Figure 1). The fault breccias were assessed previously for uranium potential in the far north of the prospect by the Company during 2025 field programs. Despite the lack of uranium mineralisation, anomalous gold up to 0.2g/t Au (LYRK046) is present with a coincident pathfinder Ag-Bi-Mo-Cu geochemical signature. The geochemical signature identified within vuggy hydrothermal fault breccias indicates that these structures may be favourable targets for gold mineralisation.

Previous sampling was completed on the lowest spectral-kaolinite anomaly, 2.5km north of the main anomaly, likely representing the fringe of the mineral system. As a result, the key target area of Beroi Dam, including the remaining combined 10km of strike length of fault breccias, is yet to be sampled.

Next Steps

The previously planned on-ground mapping and surface geochemical sampling programs were delayed pending the completion of spectral alteration mapping in order to better focus field efforts on the most prospective targets across the 100km strike of the Gnedua Formation.

The results of the spectral study have successfully highlighted multiple highly prospective targets for follow-up ground-based mapping and sampling and allowed the Company to re-prioritise field operations.

Fieldwork will initially involve rock chip sampling of the Ebro Bore prospect, expanding the current extents of sampling, as well as initial mapping and rock chip sampling of the new Tower Bore, Tarn Bore and Trinity Bore base metal prospects.

Mapping and rock chip sampling will additionally assess the Beroi Dam prospect for gold mineralisaiton potential where previous rock chip sampling showed a Au-Ag-bi-Mo-Cu association within hydrothermal breccias. Further work is required to sample the main kaolinite anomaly that is coincident with 10km strike of breccias.

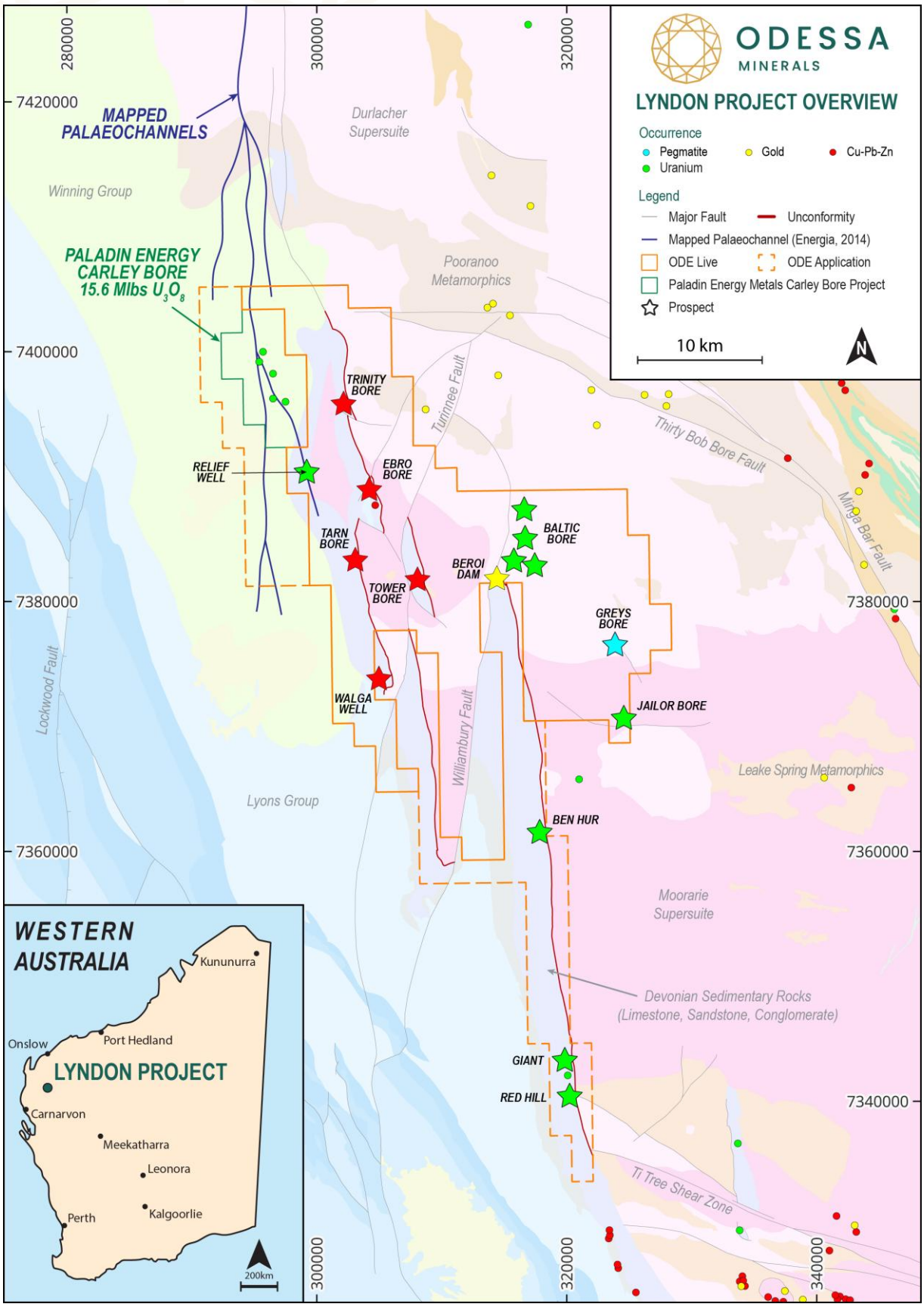

Figure 3: Lyndon Project in relation to Minedex occurrences and the Carley Bore Project (Paladin Energy). Underlain with GSWA 1:500k bedrock geology and structures.

Lyndon Project Overview

The Lyndon Project is located on the margin of the Carnarvon Basin and Gascoyne Complex approximately 200km south of Onslow and 200km NE of Carnarvon, in Western Australia. The project consists of over 1,000km^2 of exploration licenses and applications.

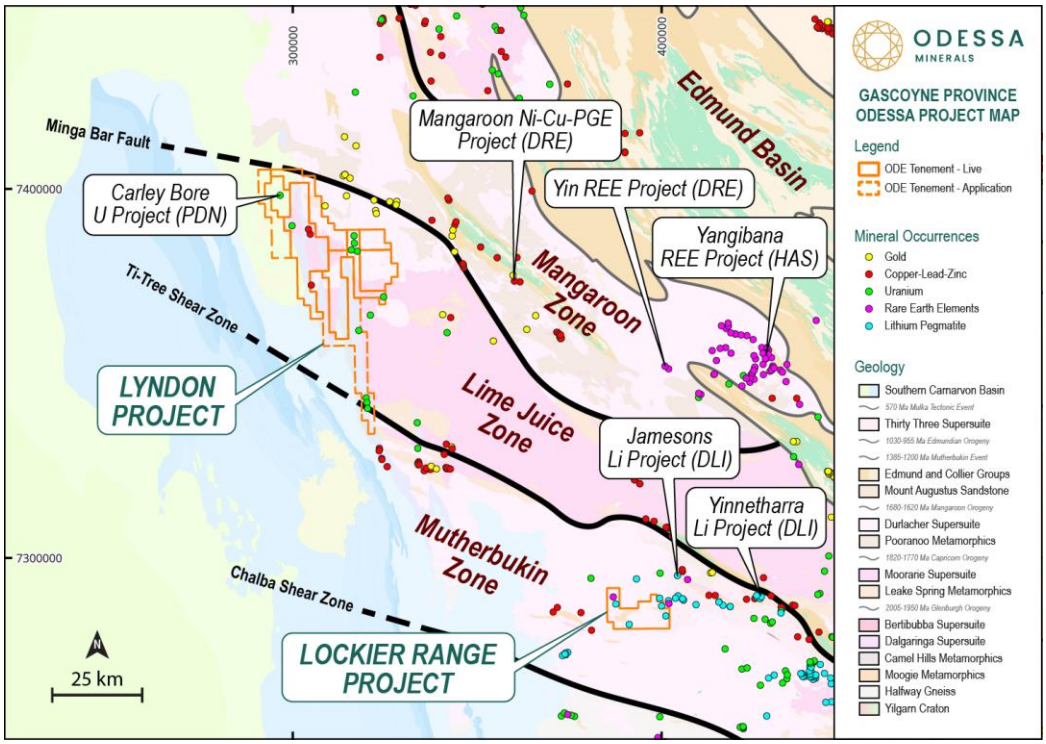

Figure 4: Odessa Minerals regional Gascoyne Project location map overlain with Geological Survey WA Minedex Occurrences.

The Company has previously conducted detailed airborne magnetics and radiometrics over a large part of the project area. The Project encompasses multiple MINDEX occurrences and is prospective for Lithium-pegmatites, uranium, rare earth elements, intrusive Ni-Cu-PGE, orogenic gold and sedimentary-hosted Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation (Figure 3).

The Project area covers the unconformity between the eastern margin of the Phanerozoic Carnarvon Basin overlying Precambrian basement of the Gascoyne Province. The basement consists of Proterozoic granites, metamorphic gneisses and schists of the Gascoyne Complex. The western parts of the Project include the Palaeozoic-Mesozoic basin margin sedimentary sequences of the Southern Carnarvon Basin including the Merlinleigh Sub-Basin, marked by Devonian sedimentary carbonates; Carboniferous-Permian glaciogene sediments of the Lyons Group; and the siliciclastic sequences of the Cretaceous Winning Group that were deposited coincident with NW-SE rifting.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Odessa Minerals Limited.

ENQUIRIES

Tim Goldsmith – Chairman
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Please visit our website for more information and to sign up to receive corporate news alerts:
www.odessaminerals.com.au

About Odessa Minerals

Odessa Minerals Ltd (ASX:ODE) is an Australian-listed exploration company focused on the discovery and development of mineral resources. The Company's strategy is to identify and acquire high-quality exploration and development projects with the potential to deliver significant shareholder value.

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on new and historic data compiled by Odessa Minerals and reviewed by Peter Langworthy, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Langworthy is Managing Director (Principal Consultant) of Omni GeoX Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Langworthy consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A – 2025 Odessa Minerals Rock Chip Samples

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Mo ppm	Description
LYRK001	304116	7389595	197	26	216	211	NS	0.1	0.07	0.7	Calcrete
LYRK002	304125	7389594	189	289	6493	1036	NS	0.15	0.04	11.7	Dolomite
LYRK003	304118	7389630	194	95	8306	617	NS	0.57	0.02	58.9	Dolomite
LYRK004	304112	7389692	195	154	3016	1373	NS	0.73	0.02	8	Dolomite
LYRK005	304101	7389792	195	51	2208	348	NS	0.52	0.04	3.9	Dolomite
LYRK006	304084	7389848	200	57	1793	383	NS	0.91	0.03	4.8	Dolomite
LYRK007	304046	7389918	200	31	1802	171	NS	0.62	0.03	3.5	Dolomite
LYRK008	304042	7390006	188	10	716	154	NS	0.19	-0.01	2	Dolomite
LYRK009	304085	7390029	190	139	1765	87	NS	0.37	0.05	3.5	Dolomite
LYRK010	304195	7390012	195	129	18	9	NS	0.15	0.19	0.5	Dolomite
LYRK011	304223	7389916	187	56	13	7	NS	0.06	0.02	0.6	Dolomite
LYRK012	304258	7389847	193	103	4	7	NS	BDL	0.03	1	Dolomite
LYRK013	304274	7389781	194	193	3	9	NS	0.11	0.02	0.6	Dolomite
LYRK014	304252	7389680	192	2636	12	9	NS	2.45	0.99	0.7	Dolomite
LYRK015	304273	7389605	196	898	3	7	NS	0.1	0.08	1.1	Dolomite
LYRK016	304336	7389536	196	819	23	11	NS	1.38	0.04	1.3	Dolomite
LYRK017	304394	7389416	194	391	2656	38	NS	1.07	0.04	1.8	Dolomite
LYRK018	304410	7389283	195	198	1682	32	NS	0.38	0.03	2.8	Dolomite
LYRK019	304378	7389096	194	21	1982	50	NS	1.27	0.06	2	Dolomite
LYRK020	304337	7389085	196	301	1200	2260	NS	1.53	0.05	1.4	Dolomite
LYRK021	304308	7389088	195	6	823	67	NS	0.23	-0.01	0.8	Dolomite
LYRK022	304293	7389087	198	477	219	129	NS	0.89	0.01	0.5	Dolomite
LYRK023	304240	7389094	196	10	15	8	NS	BDL	0.04	0.8	Limestone (reef)
LYRK024	303398	7389569	195	5	5	19	NS	BDL	0.02	0.3	Dolomite
LYRK025	303495	7389579	199	12	7	19	NS	BDL	0.03	0.6	Dolomite
LYRK026	303954	7389557	197	4	7	11	NS	BDL	0.02	0.6	Limestone (reef)
LYRK027	304169	7389605	201	27	2731	60	NS	0.3	0.02	6.7	Dolomite
LYRK028	304204	7389597	195	7	760	74	NS	0.53	0.03	1.6	Dolomite
LYRK029	303503	7390578	194	3	54	20	NS	BDL	0.01	0.3	Wackestone
LYRK030	303463	7390536	195	2	10	9	NS	BDL	0.02	-0.1	Packestone
LYRK031	303636	7389841	194	5	17	21	NS	BDL	0.02	0.1	Wackestone
LYRK032	304512	7388822	197	15	822	74	NS	0.58	0.05	1.4	Dolomite
LYRK033	304629	7388621	191	143	85	16	NS	0.65	0.03	0.7	Dolomite
LYRK034	304631	7388608	194	244	999	23	NS	0.66	0.03	1.3	Dolomite
LYRK035	304659	7388603	191	60	948	15	NS	0.71	0.05	0.6	Dolomite
LYRK036	304731	7388364	186	192	21	30	NS	1.09	0.01	0.7	Dolomite
LYRK037	315302	7386800	221	20	32	4	BDL	0.06	0.26	0.5	Quartzite
LYRK038	315305	7386765	223	42	19	5	BDL	0.08	0.38	0.6	Quartzite
LYRK039	315308	7386763	220	20	24	3	BDL	0.08	0.51	1.1	Quartzite
LYRK040	315304	7386672	232	12	3	4	BDL	0.1	0.21	0.7	Quartzite
LYRK041	315305	7386579	236	21	40	4	BDL	0.13	0.94	0.6	Quartzite
LYRK042	315343	7386532	241	4	7	4	BDL	BDL	0.12	0.7	Quartzite
LYRK043	315322	7386537	239	358	183	8	BDL	0.49	1.08	1	Quartzite
LYRK044	315320	7386513	243	105	78	16	BDL	0.63	10.46	1.1	Quartzite
LYRK045	315341	7386508	246	7	6	2	BDL	BDL	0.18	0.9	Quartzite
LYRK046	315350	7386439	244	2	7	1	0.19	BDL	0.11	1.60	Quartzite
LYRK047	315319	7386421	248	36	8	3	0.04	0.10	0.53	0.70	Quartzite
LYRK048	315336	7386330	236	31	3	1	BDL	BDL	0.39	0.7	Quartzite
LYRK049	315400	7386310	239	4	2	2	BDL	BDL	0.1	0.6	Quartzite
LYRK050	315402	7386231	242	2	3	1	BDL	BDL	0.06	0.6	Quartzite
LYRK051	315409	7386227	238	2	7	-0.001	BDL	BDL	0.11	1.3	Quartzite
LYRK052	315441	7386212	231	5	48	4	BDL	BDL	0.85	7.7	Quartzite
LYRK053	315389	7386239	242	2	5	1	BDL	BDL	0.07	0.8	Quartzite
LYRK054	315353	7386245	228	11	4	9	BDL	BDL	0.17	0.8	Conglomerate
LYRK055	315346	7386255	237	94	22	16	BDL	0.31	1.11	0.8	Quartzite
LYRK056	315337	7386250	242	109	332	6	0.01	4.89	49.40	4.80	Quartzite
LYRK057	315333	7386251	245	30	12	4	BDL	0.2	2.58	0.9	Quartzite
LYRK058	315392	7386204	234	3	2	2	BDL	BDL	0.17	0.8	Quartzite
LYRK059	315352	7386224	230	120	4	34	BDL	0.08	1.52	0.8	Conglomerate
LYRK060	315342	7386218	232	220	115	44	0.0	0.6	6.7	1.5	Quartzite
LYRK061	315356	7386202	232	43	3	11	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	Quartzite
LYRK062	315347	7386121	234	169	70	37	0.03	1.32	10.46	2	Quartzite

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Mo ppm	Description
LYRK063	315332	7386180	229	51	18	6	BDL	0.32	1.32	1.3	Quartzite
LYRK064	315354	7386106	226	98	33	35	0.01	0.64	3.58	1.00	Quartzite
LYRK065	315352	7385958	222	89	12	5	0.01	0.11	0.67	0.90	Quartzite
LYRK066	315359	7385836	225	125	12	31	0.01	0.17	12.06	1.40	Quartzite
LYRK067	314996	7378242	225	3	2	19	NS	BDL	0.08	0.2	Grainstone
LYRK068	314840	7378069	227	4	4	4	NS	BDL	0.06	0.5	Wackestone
LYRK069	314818	7378056	225	4	7	6	NS	BDL	0.03	1.4	Mudstone
LYRK070	314738	7377995	221	3	4	20	NS	BDL	0.04	0.5	Packestone
LYRK071	314993	7377825	221	4	9	5	NS	BDL	0.02	0.5	Wackestone
LYRK072	315066	7377903	225	4	4	19	NS	BDL	0.03	0.2	Wackestone
LYRK073	314837	7377941	220	5	6	12	NS	BDL	0.03	1.6	Wackestone
LYRK074	315190	7386308	226	252	221	3	0.01	2.00	30.93	1.80	Quartzite
LYRK075	315193	7386299	224	24	6	3	BDL	0.1	0.61	0.3	Quartzite
LYRK076	315335	7386307	243	22	4	8	0.01	BDL	0.37	0.50	Quartzite
LYRK077	315350	7386219	231	375	134	37	0.02	0.93	7.27	1.40	Quartzite
LYRK078	315342	7386212	232	273	94	33	0.03	0.84	10.17	0.80	Quartzite
LYRK079	315347	7386254	218	8	1	2	BDL	BDL	0.28	0.5	Conglomerate
LYRK080	315359	7386093	260	21	4	9	0.01	0.11	1.19	0.30	Quartzite
LYRK081	315328	7386433	254	5	1	4	BDL	BDL	0.04	0.4	Quartzite
LYRK082	315342	7386511	271	3	3	2	0.01	BDL	0.08	0.20	Quartzite
LYRK083	315342	7386511	271	2	3	2	BDL	BDL	0.08	0.2	Quartzite
LYRK084	304578	7401013	197	11	2	6	NS	BDL	0.12	0.4	Quartzite
LYRK085	304578	7401013	197	16	3	7	NS	BDL	0.12	0.3	Quartzite
LYRK086	304639	7400895	190	34	8	7	NS	BDL	0.52	0.4	Quartzite
LYRK087	304578	7401013	197	55	4	9	NS	0.05	0.57	0.9	Quartzite
LYRK088	301451	7399784	187	12	5	15	NS	BDL	0.09	0.2	Limestone
LYRK089	301555	7399616	189	10	6	14	NS	BDL	0.07	0.3	Calcrete
LYRK090	301559	7399615	189	3	2	50	NS	BDL	0.02	-0.1	Packestone
LYRK091	301551	7399758	189	11	6	39	NS	BDL	0.06	0.4	Packestone
LYRK092	302641	7395264	185	19	5	13	NS	BDL	0.06	0.3	Calcrete
LYRK093	302450	7395243	189	1	1	1	NS	BDL	0.01	0.6	Limestone
LYRK094	302428	7395238	190	6	72	51	NS	0.1	0.03	1.3	Limestone
LYRK095	302421	7395234	189	6	322	148	NS	0.11	0.05	8.1	Limestone
LYRK096	302416	7395234	192	12	62	110	NS	0.25	0.06	2.4	Calcrete
LYRK097	302387	7395246	193	24	2221	489	NS	0.42	0.05	4.6	Calcrete
LYRK098	302347	7395285	192	31	1047	706	NS	0.2	0.05	26.1	Limestone
LYRK099	302535	7395428	188	17	23	20	NS	BDL	0.1	1.1	Calcrete
LYRK100	302297	7395403	188	11	31	165	NS	BDL	0.04	3.3	Limestone
LYRK101	302443	7395515	187	13	11	13	NS	BDL	0.07	0.3	Calcrete
LYRK102	302443	7395515	187	27	7	21	NS	BDL	0.06	2.8	Limestone
LYRK103	302502	7395541	189	4	4	4	NS	BDL	0.08	1	Conglomerate
LYRK104	302294	7395972	188	14	57	12	NS	0.06	0.09	0.6	Calcrete
LYRK105	302208	7396115	191	17	27	79	NS	0.06	0.06	0.7	Limestone
LYRK106	302131	7396109	189	2	3	5	NS	BDL	0.02	0.9	Limestone
LYRK107	301444	7399913	182	10	6	14	NS	BDL	0.07	0.2	Calcrete
LYRK108	301569	7399144	184	9	5	34	NS	BDL	0.06	0.3	Calcrete
LYRK109	301583	7399193	180	12	7	8	NS	BDL	0.06	0.9	Calcrete
LYRK110	301665	7398683	180	8	4	7	NS	BDL	0.06	0.2	Calcrete
LYRK111	305021	7385748	208	28	5	10	NS	0.14	0.06	0.2	Calcrete
LYRK112	304955	7385824	205	2	4	24	NS	BDL	0.01	0.3	Packestone
LYRK113	305010	7385864	207	17	514	99	NS	0.06	0.1	0.4	Calcrete
LYRK114	305177	7385870	210	26	10	10	NS	0.1	0.1	0.2	Calcrete
LYRK115	305185	7385997	209	79	8	9	NS	0.09	0.09	0.8	Calcrete
LYRK116	305081	7386192	215	22	9	7	NS	0.07	0.07	0.1	Calcrete
LYRK117	304972	7386257	217	27	9	22	NS	0.06	0.05	0.6	Calcrete
LYRK118	304887	7386517	220	18	15	19	NS	BDL	0.09	0.2	Calcrete
LYRK119	304863	7386805	221	15	21	9	NS	0.09	0.07	0.2	Calcrete
LYRK120	305065	7387732	212	44	34	10	NS	0.07	0.06	0.2	Calcrete
LYRK121	307569	7385372	206	15	3	8	NS	BDL	0.05	0.1	Calcrete
LYRK122	307584	7385100	209	13	4	7	NS	BDL	0.05	0.2	Calcrete
LYRK123	307583	7384622	211	15	4	9	NS	BDL	0.05	0.2	Calcrete
LYRK124	307414	7384052	213	11	7	6	NS	BDL	0.03	0.2	Calcrete
LYRK125	307643	7383988	211	13	4	8	NS	BDL	0.05	0.1	Calcrete
LYRK126	307660	7383979	211	17	4	13	NS	BDL	0.04	1.6	Limestone
LYRK127	307660	7383979	211	26	5	13	NS	BDL	0.06	1.3	Limestone

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Mo ppm	Description
LYRK128	307740	7383658	210	16	3	8	NS	BDL	0.05	0.1	Calcrete
LYRK129	307739	7383380	212	17	6	10	NS	BDL	0.08	0.4	Calcrete
LYRK130	308055	7382828	212	19	13	17	NS	BDL	0.07	0.3	Calcrete
LYRK131	308207	7382741	215	13	4	9	NS	BDL	0.05	0.1	Calcrete
LYRK132	308305	7382612	216	16	3	10	NS	BDL	0.05	0.2	Calcrete
LYRK133	307603	7385588	205	13	3	10	NS	BDL	0.05	0.1	Calcrete

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

1.1 Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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 (e.g., '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 (e.g.,* *submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Odessa Minerals 2025 • Rock chipping was not undertaken on a grid, instead being completed at the geologist's discretion and whether outcrop was present. • Whole rock samples were taken. Samples were placed in pre-numbered calico bags. • Rock chip samples were taken both across the strike-length and width of pegmatites to ensure representivity by experienced geologists. • All rock chips were submitted to Intertek, Perth for 4A/OM analysis. Select samples were analysed by Fire Assay for Au. • Handheld XRF instruments (Bruker) were utilised on site for mineral identification aid at the geologist's discretion. Prior to use, and at regular intervals throughout each day, the handheld XRF instrument was calibrated, and a CRM analysed to ensure the instrument window was not contaminated with dust and the instrument was analysing correctly. Handheld XRF data was used as an aid only and results are not considered reliable enough for reporting. • Hyperspectral PRISMA data was compared to various multispectral datasets for validation of anomalies. Dominion Mining 1991 • Historic samples reported in this release are based on a compilation of historic data from WAMEX report A34571. In historic reports, the accuracy and description of sampling techniques cannot be independently verified and are considered as a guideline only and subject to further validation • Rock sampling and reconnaissance by Dominion mining was not completed on a grid, with sampling of gossanous and dolomitic material based on the geologists' discretion. • All rock chips were submitted to Genalysis, Perth for AAS analysis (Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Mn)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).*	• No drilling results reported in this announcement
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.*	• No drilling results reported in this announcement
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.*	• No drilling results reported in this announcement
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.*	• No drilling results are reported in this announcement. • All whole-rock chip samples by Odessa Minerals were submitted to Intertek, Perth for 4A/OM analysis. Select samples were additionally analysed for gold by Fire Assay. • Dominion Mining samples were submitted to Genalysis, Perth for AAS analysis (Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Mn) • Odessa Minerals Samples are deemed representative of in-situ material. • WAMEX archive reports generally do not report detail on sub-sampling techniques. • Quality control procedures are not derived from WAMEX archive reports, and the quality and verification cannot be reported here. However, anomalous base metal results are consistent with recent analysis by Odessa Minerals and thus are deemed reasonable within the context as presented.
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 (e.g., standards, blanks,*	Odessa Minerals 2025 – Rock Chip Sampling • receival by the laboratory, samples were weighed and dried prior to crushing to 2mm, followed by pulverising. • Prepared samples were then digested via four acid (method 4A/OM), offering a near-complete recovery for elements of interest. • Select samples were additionally analysed by Fire Assay for Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Handheld XRF instruments (Bruker) were utilised on site for mineral identification aid at the geologist's discretion. Prior to use, and at regular intervals throughout each day, the handheld XRF instrument was calibrated, and a CRM analysed to ensure the instrument window was not contaminated with dust and the instrument was analysing correctly. Handheld XRF data was used as an aid only and results are not considered reliable enough for reporting. Spectral Analysis • The hyperspectral analysis was conducted by external consultants EarthDaily and used PRISMA satellite hyperspectral data for interpretation across the Lyndon Project. The results identified a number of areas associated with base metal systems within the area of interest. Spectral classifications were applied after spectral analysis of known mineral locations (provided by ODE to EarthDaily), to target dolomite and kaolinite. • The outputs were generated through the spectral correlation mapper technique on manually interpreted in-scene spectral signatures from the PRISMA data using Marigold Software. • Data utilised was downloaded from freely available governmental and private company sources (provider). • Multiple spectral signatures were obtained from various pixels in order to definitively delineate mineralogical character. • Hyperspectral PRISMA data was compared to various multispectral datasets to ensure validity.
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.*	• On-ground verification of historic base metal anomalies was completed as part of the Odessa Minerals 2025 sampling, with good correlation between both datasets. • GeoBase manages the Company database, with raw data sent directly to the database manager by the laboratory. All assay data and QAQC checks are performed externally by GeoBase. Once validated, data is exported to the Company and stored digitally. • All Odessa Minerals sample and mapping location data was collected using GARMIN GPSMAP 64, at an accuracy of +/-3m, and recorded in hardcopy and digitally. Digital data was downloaded daily and validated. • Spectral data utilised was downloaded from freely available governmental and private company sources (provider). Multiple spectral signatures were obtained from various pixels in order to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		definitively delineate mineralogical character. Hyperspectral PRISMA data was compared to various multispectral datasets to ensure validity. No adjustments to data were made beyond masking out vegetation from the dataset.
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.*	• This report contains a compilation of historic results – no details exist on sample location recording by Dominion Mining. • Odessa Minerals sample and mapping locations were collected using a handheld GARMIN GPSMAP 64 and also recorded in hardcopy with an expected accuracy of +/-3m. • Coordinate grid system is GDA/MGA94 Zone 50S. • Spectral data is initially recorded by satellites, and the processing and interpretation were delivered in the coordinate reference system UTM WGS84. The survey control is appropriate for the interpretation of the processed PRISMA data to deliver regional targets as surface expressions.
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.*	• Rock chip samples were collected at each outcrop as deemed necessary by the geologist. No nominal sample spacing was used for rock chipping. • No compositing has been conducted. • The PRISMA processed dataset has a spatial resolution of 30 x 30 m in the visible-to-near infrared (VNIR) and short-wave infrared (SWIR).
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.*	• No drilling results reported in this announcement
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Historic work sample security not reported. • Odessa Minerals rock chip samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags and stored in polywoven bags labelled with Sample IDs, Company name and Sample Submission ID. • Samples were taken directly to the laboratory by Odessa Minerals staff. • Both hard and digital submission copies were sent to the laboratory. • Data was received directly from the remote sensing contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• This report contains historic information compiled from open file reports. Initial field validation checks have been conducted and the tenor and location of mineralisation is comparable between both datasets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The spectral study was completed by EarthDaily Analytics in September 2025 using PRISMA hyperspectral and various multispectral satellite imagery.

1.2 Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint* • *ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *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.*	Lyndon Project • The Lyndon Project consists of granted exploration licenses under the name of Odessa Lyndon Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Odessa Minerals Ltd. Tenement numbers are. E 08/3217, E 08/3364, E 08/3434, E 09/2435, E 09/2605 • One exploration license is in application E 09/2938 applied for on 2/8/2023 and is pending grant. • Relief Well is on granted exploration license E 08/3364 • Baltic Bore and Jailor Bore are on granted exploration license E 09/2435 • Ben Hur and Giant/Red Hill projects are on exploration license application E 09/2938 • Ebro Bore is located on granted exploration license E 08/3384
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• This Project has undergone successive campaigns for uranium exploration from the early 1970s until 2014. • Aquitaine Aust Minerals (1973-1975) and Dominion Mining (1991-2002) explored in the region for base metals, conducting small soil sampling, rock chip sampling and trenching programs at Ebro Bore and Walga Well. Limited drilling was completed at the two prospects, though this data is not digital. Data related to historic exploration can be found in: • Pacminex, 1973 – WAMEX A3851 • Pacminex, 1974 – WAMEX A5104 • Aquitaine Minerals, 1973 – WAMEX A5354 • Newera Resources, 2009 – WAMEX A81885 • Newera Resources, 2014 – WAMEX A104029

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samantha Mines, 1977 – WAMEX A6758 • Raisama ltd, 2010 – WAMEX A88665 • Uranerz PL , 1974 – WAMEX A4638 • Newera Resources, 2007 – WAMEX A76714 • Newera Resources, 2009 – WAMEX A85561 • Integrated Resources Group Ltd – ASX Announcement dated 23 August 2010 • Dominion Mining, 1991 – WAMEX A34571 (Historic data referred to in this announcement is further outlined in Appendix B) • Riverglen, 1995 – WAMEX A43783
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project area encompasses the unconformity between the eastern margin of the Phanerozoic. Carnarvon Basin overlying Precambrian basement of the Gascoyne Province (Figure 1). The basement consists of Proterozoic granites, metamorphic gneisses and schists. The western parts of the Project include the Palaeozoic-Mesozoic basin margin sedimentary sequences of the Southern Carnarvon Basin: the Merlinleigh Sub-Basin, marked by Devonian sedimentary carbonates; Carboniferous-Permian glacigene sediments of the Lyons Group; and a thin veneer of the siliciclastic sequences of the Cretaceous Winning Group that were deposited coincident with NW-SE rifting. • Base metal mineralisation is hosted within the Gneuda Formation, a sequence of Devonian aged carbonate sediments that are the equivalent to the Lennard Shelf. The Gneuda Formation sits unconformably above the basement granitoids and have a shallow westward dip and trend north-south. • Uranium mineralisation is found across multiple styles. Mineralisation at Paladin Energy's Carley Bore Project is roll-front type, hosted within the Cretaceous Birdrong Sandstone and concentrated at redox boundaries. VTEM data suggests the Birdrong Sandstone extends across the Odessa Lyndon Project, in which the Relief Well prospect is situated. Jailor Bore, Baltic Bore and Ben Hur prospects express calcrete-type mineralisation,

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
		• No drilling results reported in this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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 be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation, composition or equivalents are reported in this release.
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').*	• No drilling results reported in this announcement
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.*	• Maps and figures included in the body of this release.
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.*	• Appropriate disclosure on reporting historic results is provided within this release. All reported results are to be considered as historic and are subject to verification and confirmation works by the Company. • All data referred to in the body and figures of this announcement are outlined in the Appendices

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Odessa Minerals completed an airborne radiometric survey in 2022. The uranium band anomalism is broadly consistent with the reporting of historic results and coincides with MINEDEX mineral occurrences, thus providing confidence in the presence of significant uranium mineralisation as presented. • Geological mapping and rock chip sampling has been conducted by experienced geologists. • Mapping is conducted systematically across the strike of geological, radiometric or geophysical features. • Geological observations are noted both digitally and in hardcopy, including lithology, mineralogy, structural measurements, weathering, colour, geological contacts. • Handheld XRF readings are utilised to aid geological interpretation. • All geological observations by field geologists are validated by senior geological staff. • Structural measurements are obtained using a compass-clinometer. • Measurements are obtained using GPS-tracking and via physical tape-measuring. • Carley Bore Resource source: ASX Announcement Dated 12th February 2014, Energia Minerals Ltd • Dominion Mining sample data sourced from WAMEX report A34571 and tabulated in Appendix B
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.*	• Additional rock chip sampling and mapping of Gneuda Formation sediments spanning the entire 100km of strike length. • Rock chip sampling of breccias at Beroi Dam to assess gold potential. • Continued compilation and verification of historic data.