ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 May 2026

Metallurgical Results Confirm +95% Gold Recoveries

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to advise excellent results from metallurgical testwork completed on a composite sample intended to represent weathered material from a shallow starter pit within the Company's Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Tuckanarra" or "Project") in the Murchison Region of Western Australia.

Highlights:

- Cable is the largest deposit at the Tuckanarra Gold Project with a current resource of 1.69Mt @ 2.3g/t for 123,000oz.
- There is potential for early mining of a shallow starter pit at Cable (and other deposits) under the existing approved Mining Proposal.
- A 44kg composite sample was generated to represent average lithology and gold head grade of an initial shallow starter pit at Cable.
- This metallurgical testwork program was designed to improve understanding of gold recovery and preliminary comminution properties for the starter pit.
- Key results include:
  - 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.
- A further round of comprehensive testwork is planned to be undertaken shortly.

Executive Director of the Company, Matt Syme, commented: *"The results of the Cable starter pit metallurgical testwork are very encouraging. As expected for weathered Tuckanarra mineralisation, we achieved excellent and fast leach recoveries, with low reagent consumption. This reinforces the potential benefits of mining shallow starter pits at Cable and other deposits under the existing Mining Proposal. The next round of testwork will expand our understanding of the starter pits and also extend to the deeper resources, to support our Tuckanarra Scoping Study."*

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Metallurgical Testwork Program & Results

The existing approved Mining Proposal for Tuckanarra allows the possibility of early mining of shallow starter pits at Cable and other deposits, providing a potential fast track to production.

This metallurgical testwork program was designed to improve understanding of gold recovery and preliminary comminution properties for a starter pit at the Cable deposit.

A 44kg composite sample was 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.

Gravity leach tests were conducted under the following conditions:

- Gravity separation followed by intensive leach of the gravity concentrate.
- Cyanide leach of the gravity tailings maintaining the conditions at 200ppm NaCN, 10 pH and 15ppm dissolved oxygen. Readings were taken at 2, 6, 10, 18, 24 and 48 hours.
- Representative potential process water was used from a local gold processing plant.

A metallurgical composite was generated reflecting the expected proportions of mineralised duricrust, pisolitic gravels, ferruginous laterite, oxidised sediment, and massive quartz veining expected in the initial phase of mining. The sample composite targeted ~1.4g/t Au reflecting the average grade of diluted gold mineralisation within the starter pit. To generate the metallurgical composite, sample material was sourced from photon sample jars (350-500g) and reject remaining (1-4kg) from the splitting of 1m calico sample splits used to generate photon sample jars where they were available.

The composite included waste samples internal to intersections to approximate a likely open pit mining dilution.

Results from the analysis of the composite are presented below:

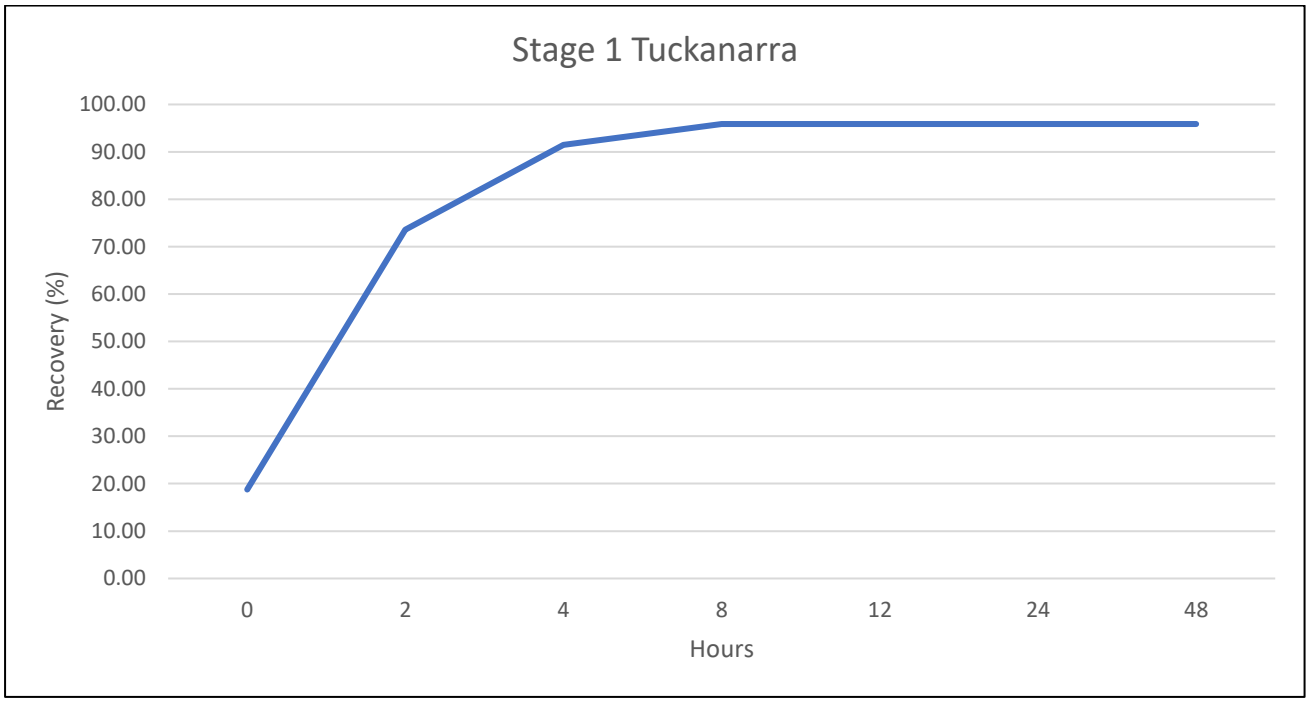
SAMPLE ID	GOLD GRADE (g/t)	
	Calc. Head	Assay Head
MASTER COMPOSITE	1.33	1.42/1.47

A summary of gravity leach results is presented below:

Composite	Master Composite
Calc. Head g/t	1.33
Assay Head g/t	1.42/1.47
Gravity Recovery %	18.8
24 Hr Recovery %	95.9
Tail Grade ppm	0.055
NaCN kg/t	0.37
Lime kg/t	2.65

Grind for this suite of testwork was P80 106 microns.

Gold recovery at 24 hours was **95.9%**. The leach rate was very quick, peaking by the 8-hour mark, as shown below.



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. Although oxide makes up the largest proportion of this composite sample, the screening of the sample in the sample preparation step biased the result to the fresh lithology proportion of the sample. Follow-up tests are currently underway to confirm the BWi of the three main fresh lithologies that make up this composite (Pisolite, Ferruginous Laterite and Ferricrete).

There was grade variability between fire assayed head grades and calculated head grades, most likely due to the presence of coarse gold.

An Inductively Coupled Plasma ("ICP") scan on the head samples was conducted in this testwork program. Deleterious elements were either below detectable limit, or within an acceptable range.

Species	Units	Master Composite
Gold	ppm	1.42/1.47
Silver	ppm	<2
Organic Carbon	%	0.09
Arsenic	ppm	<10
Sulphur	%	0.02
Nickel	ppm	205.00
Iron	%	24.20
Antimony	ppm	0.50
Tellurium	ppm	<0.2
Mercury	ppm	0.20

Cable Deposit Background

The Cable deposit currently has a Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") of 1.69Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 123koz[i] of gold. The area was mined in the mid-1990's and much of the resource was extensively drilled prior to this. Metana Minerals NL drilled the pit and areas proximal to the pit to 20 x 10m spacing with reverse circulation ("RC") drilling. Areas outside the target laterite and oxide mineralisation were drilled to 80 x 20m spacing. In 2012, Phosphate Australia Ltd further drilled the laterite and some of the oxide to 20 x 20m spacing.

Odyssey's subsequent RC and diamond drilling has targeted fresh rock extensions to this mineralisation and infill drilling is underway to targeting a 40x40m drill spacing.

Several styles of gold mineralisation are observed at Cable including:

1. Quartz veining within or cross-cutting various lithological groups: mafic/ultramafic units, banded iron formation ("BIF"), and interflow sediments (Cable West, Cable West Hanging Wall and Domain 23).
    a. Located in ultramafic sitting above the footwall tholeiitic basalt.
    b. Parallel to stratigraphy, typically steeply west dipping and locally overturned.
    c. Typically, massive quartz veining with zones of thin frequent veining to wide veins of up to 20m downhole. Veins are most often massive though minor laminations and galena occasionally coincident with higher grade samples towards the base of veins.
    d. Vein grades are nuggety with barren veins and extreme high-grades of over 100g/t. High

grades are locally unpredictable. High-grade subdomains can average 5g/t or more.

2. Sulphide replacement of BIF where intercepted by faults/shears +/- quartz veining. Predominantly pyrrhotite (>98%) with minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Mineralisation is generally 0.3g/t – 3.5g/t with infrequent higher grades (Cable East).

3. Supergene oxide enrichment immediately above quartz vein mineralisation in ultramafic and high Mg basalts, and BIF hosted mineralisation. One or two laterally continuous horizons occasionally separated by a gold leached zone.

4. Like the oxide mineralisation, a mineralised laterite horizon occurs proximal to primary mineralisation at or near surface. The laterite mineralisation is typically 1-4m thick and extends as far as 150m laterally from primary mineralisation.

5. Cable East and Cable West mineralisation generally runs parallel, variably 30-60m apart, from North of the Cable Pit through the Bollard Pit and then east to the Highway deposit. Cable West Hanging Wall occurs ~30m in the hanging wall of the Cable West structure.

Figure 1 *- Looking south toward the Cable Pit south wall illustrating an indicative regolith profile within the starter pit.*

Tuckanarra Gold Project

The Company holds an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Tuckanarra" or the "Project"), which comprises 80% of the Tuckanarra gold project (with the remaining 20% interest held by Monument Murchison Pty Ltd) and 80% of the Stakewell gold project.

Tuckanarra is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields, which is host to a +35Moz gold endowment (historic production plus current resources). The Project straddles the Great Northern Highway approximately 40km north of Cue and 680km north northeast of Perth.

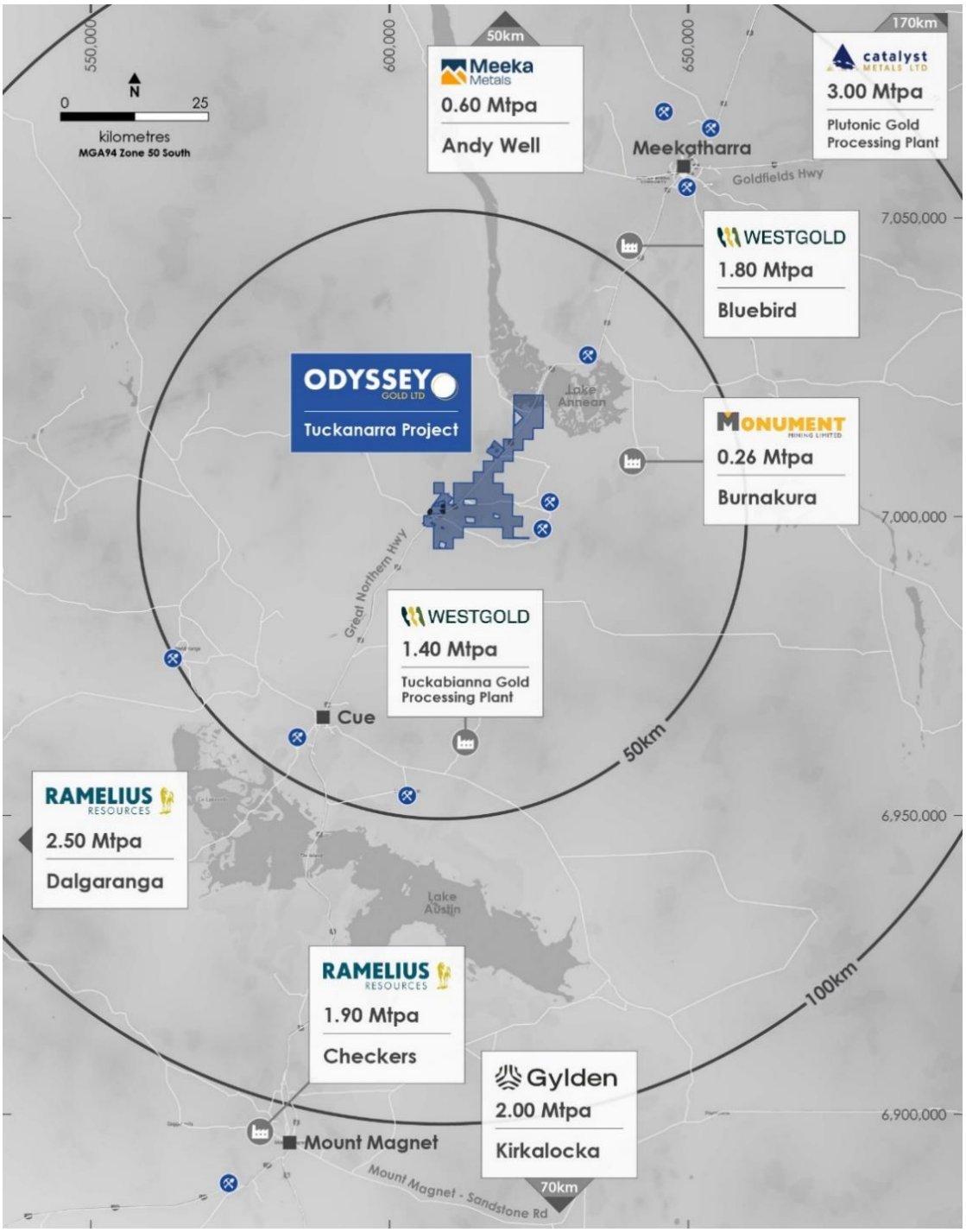


Figure 2 *- Odyssey located in the heart of the Murchison Gold District surrounded by over 13Mtpa of active and potential processing capacity within 250km.*

Five shallow oxide pits were mined at Tuckanarra in the 1990's producing ~101koz at an average grade of 3.9g/t Au. Additionally, ~40koz were produced at an average grade of 7.2g/t Au from the only modern underground mine on the Project. Previous resource development and open pit mining was focused on laterite and oxide mineralisation due to low gold prices. Odyssey has recognised the potential for significant strike and plunge extensions to the mineralisation.

The Tuckanarra Gold Project currently has a Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") of 5.14Mt @ 2.5g/t for 407,000oz (reported in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition).

Shallow, open pittable, oxide gold deposits with a grade of more than 2g/t Au are increasingly scarce assets in the West Australian goldfields. Approximately 311koz of Odyssey Gold's Mineral Resources are located on existing Mining Leases and all are within two kilometres of the Great Northen Highway.

There is active and potential (on care and maintenance) processing capacity of over 13Mtpa within 250km of the Project (Figure 2), largely accessible by sealed roads.

Odyssey continues to engage with the owners of nearby processing plants as well as potential mining partners who may provide a low-cost pathway to monetise the existing Mineral Resources.

Mineral Resources

The Project currently has Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources of 5.14Mt @ 2.5g/t Au for 407koz of gold. This includes a high-grade subset of 2.25Mt @ 3.9g/t Au for 283koz of gold above a 2.0g/t Au cut off.

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

Deposit	Category	Mining Method	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)	CP	Tenure
Bottle Dump	Indicated	Pit	0.15	3.4	17	1	E20/783
	Inferred	Pit	0.76	2.2	54		
	Total		0.91	2.4	70		
Bollard	Indicated	Pit	0.15	1.9	9	2	M20/527
	Inferred	Pit	0.53	2.2	37		
	Total		0.68	2.1	46		
Cable	Indicated	Pit	0.40	2.3	29	2	M20/527
	Inferred	Pit	1.30	2.2	94		
	Total		1.69	2.3	123		
Highway Zone	Inferred	Pit	0.44	2.3	32	4	M20/527 ~50% E20/783 ~50%
	Inferred	UG	0.35	5.8	65		
	Total		0.79	3.8	97		
Kohinoor	Inferred	Pit	0.16	2.4	12	3	M51/908
	Inferred	UG	0.03	9.1	9		
	Total		0.19	3.5	22		
Lucknow	Inferred	Pit	0.22	1.3	9	2	M20/527
Maybelle	Indicated	Pit	0.09	2.3	7	2	M20/527
	Inferred	Pit	0.57	1.8	34		
	Total		0.66	1.9	41		
Grand Total			**5.14**	**2.5**	**407**	**5**	

1 - Ian Glacken - Snowden Optiro
2 - Brian Wolfe - International Resource Solutions
3 - Andrew Bewsher – BMGS
4 – Matthew Walker and Justine Tracey - Snowden Optiro
5 - Matt Briggs – Odyssey Gold

Totals may not add up due to rounding. Open pit resources are reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for material less than 140-180m below surface, except the Highway Zone which is reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for oxide and transitional material. Underground resources are reported above 2.0g/t Au cut-off for material more than 180m below surface or fresh rock. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis.

Forward Looking Statements

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

Competent Persons Statements

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

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

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is extracted from announcements dated 2 August 2023 and 15 February 2024 and original information for exploration results is extracted from announcements dated 1 September 2025, 25 September 2025, and 29 October 2025 which are available to view at www.odysseygold.com.au and is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by the relevant Competent Person, Matthew Briggs. The Company confirms that: (a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements; (b) all material assumptions and technical parameters included in the original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed; and (c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented in this announcement have not been materially changed from the original announcements.

This ASX Announcement has been approved in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and authorised for release by Matt Syme, Executive Director of the Company.

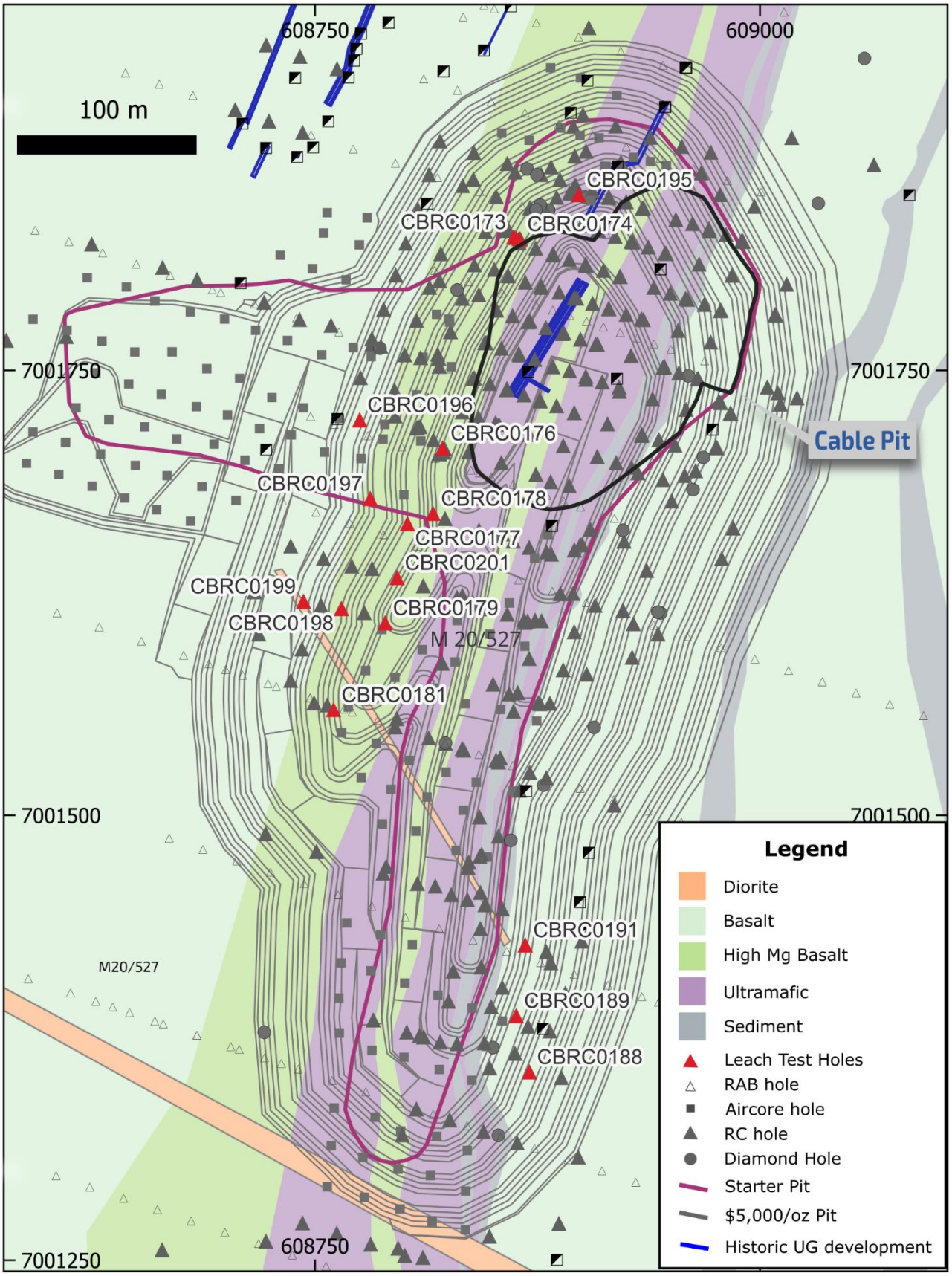


Figure 3 *- Map showing collar locations of holes with samples used in the generation of the leach composite.*

Table 2. *2025 Collar details for holes used in leach testwork*

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	East	North	RL	Tenement	Length	Dip	Azimuth
CBRC0173	RC	608860.7	7001823.7	491.8	M 20/527	114	-61	105
CBRC0174	RC	608863.7	7001822.6	492.0	M 20/527	114	-50	106
CBRC0176	RC	608820.6	7001704.8	491.8	M 20/527	168	-55	107
CBRC0177	RC	608800.9	7001662.5	491.6	M 20/527	126	-62	99
CBRC0178	RC	608815.3	7001668.2	491.8	M 20/527	156	-60	108
CBRC0179	RC	608788.4	7001606.7	490.7	M 20/527	66	-64	100
CBRC0181	RC	608759.4	7001558.0	489.5	M 20/527	60	-57	109
CBRC0188	RC	608869.4	7001354.4	491.9	M 20/527	114	-61	289
CBRC0189	RC	608862.0	7001386.0	491.6	M 20/527	102	-61	289
CBRC0191	RC	608867.1	7001425.7	491.7	M 20/527	96	-60	289
CBRC0195	RC	608897.1	7001847.3	493.7	M 20/527	72	-60	104
CBRC0196	RC	608774.1	7001720.8	490.9	M 20/527	150	-60	107
CBRC0197	RC	608780.0	7001676.5	491.1	M 20/527	120	-59	108
CBRC0198	RC	608763.8	7001614.8	490.3	M 20/527	102	-61	103
CBRC0199	RC	608742.5	7001618.8	489.9	M 20/527	138	-63	103
CBRC0201	RC	608795.1	7001632.1	491.2	M 20/527	120	-61	108

Coordinates are MGA 54 Zone 50.

Table 3. *Samples used in metallurgical leach recovery testwork*

Metallurgical Domain	BHID	SampleID	mFrom	mTo	Sample Source
Ferricrete	CBRC0173	OD072214	0	1	Photon jar
Ferricrete	CBRC0173	OD072215	1	2	Photon jar
Ferricrete	CBRC0173	OD072216	2	3	Photon jar
Ferricrete	CBRC0174	OD072342	0	1	Photon jar
Ferricrete	CBRC0174	OD072344	2	3	Photon jar
Ferricrete	CBRC0174	OD072345	3	4	Photon jar
Ferricrete	CBRC0189	OD075035	0	1	Calico reject
Ferricrete	CBRC0191	OD073081	10	11	Calico reject
Ferricrete	CBRC0195	OD072131	0	1	Photon jar
Ferricrete	CBRC0195	OD072132	1	2	Photon jar
Ferruginous Laterite	CBRC0178	OD072802	18	19	Photon jar
Ferruginous Laterite	CBRC0178	OD072803	19	20	Photon jar
Ferruginous Laterite	CBRC0178	OD072806	22	23	Photon jar
Ferruginous Laterite	CBRC0181	OD074895	12	13	Calico reject
Ferruginous Laterite	CBRC0181	OD074896	13	14	Calico reject
Pisolite	CBRC0176	OD072478	8	9	Photon jar
Pisolite	CBRC0176	OD072479	9	10	Photon jar
Pisolite	CBRC0176	OD072482	11	12	Photon jar
Pisolite	CBRC0176	OD072486	15	16	Photon jar
Pisolite	CBRC0177	OD074067	9	10	Calico reject
Pisolite	CBRC0177	OD074072	14	15	Calico reject
Pisolite	CBRC0177	OD074074	16	17	Calico reject
Pisolite	CBRC0177	OD074075	17	18	Calico reject

Metallurgical Domain	BHID	SampleID	mFrom	mTo	Sample Source
Pisolite	CBRC0178	OD072793	10	11	Photon jar
Pisolite	CBRC0178	OD072795	12	13	Photon jar
Pisolite	CBRC0178	OD072796	13	14	Photon jar
Pisolite	CBRC0191	OD073072	2	3	Calico reject
Pisolite	CBRC0196	OD073907	9	10	Calico reject
Pisolite	CBRC0197	OD074203	11	12	Calico reject
Pisolite	CBRC0198	OD074785	10	11	Calico reject
Pisolite	CBRC0199	OD075590	15	16	Calico reject
Pisolite	CBRC0199	OD075591	16	17	Calico reject
Pisolite	CBRC0201	OD074465	11	12	Calico reject
Pisolite	CBRC0201	OD074466	12	13	Calico reject
Pisolite	CBRC0201	OD074469	15	16	Calico reject
Sediment	CBRC0188	OD075153	8	9	Calico reject
Vein/Alteration	CBRC0179	OD074718	14	15	Calico reject
Vein/Alteration	CBRC0179	OD074719	15	16	Calico reject
Vein/Alteration	CBRC0179	OD074721	16	17	Calico reject
Vein/Alteration	CBRC0179	OD074722	17	18	Calico reject
Vein/Alteration	CBRC0198	OD074789	14	15	Calico reject
Vein/Alteration	CBRC0198	OD074792	17	18	Calico reject

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - RC Drilling

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC samples are split using a cone splitter into calico bags representing the 1m interval. RC hole diameter starting at 5¾ inch diameter reducing as the hole progresses. Individual samples weigh less than 5kg. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. 1m intervals were selectively composited into 4m intervals as described below. 4m composites included in intersections are flagged in the results table. All samples are routinely scanned with a portable XRF. The is initially used to identify the footwall tholeiitic basalt. A leach composite was subsequently generated from 400-500g photo jars split from the ~5kg cone split sample or from the reject component of this split (ie the part of the rig cone split sample which did not make it into the photon jar.)
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples were selected to reflect the proportions by material type and expected grade of mineralisation in the starter pit. Gravity-leach metallurgical testwork, including sample splitting and composite generation, was conducted by ALS Metallurgy Perth according to the conditions outlined in the body of this report.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Mineralisation is generally associated with foliation, quartz veining, galena and pyrrhotite in ultramafic rocks, and pyrrhotite and quartz veining in banded iron formation. The mineralisation in oxide is not visual unless associated with more iron rich clays or quartz veining. The mineralisation for photon assays was determined by considering assays of over 0.5g/t Au and the related logging of lithology. Oxide mineralisation is expected to give higher and faster gold recoveries and may not be representative of the recoveries of the total resource, in particular fresh rock.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via Photon Assay technique (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and 450-500g split taken for PhotonAssay). The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. Leach composite were subsequently generated from 400-500g photo jars split from the ~5kg cone split sample or from the reject component of this split (ie the part of the rig cone split sample which did not make it into the photon jar.)
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	RC drilling has been undertaken by Schramm RC rigs with booster compressor. RC hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter reducing as the hole progresses. Downhole surveys for RC drilling were recorded using various industry standard gyro survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All samples for mineralised intervals were reported to be dry. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at the rod change but overall, the holes were kept dry. Typically, drilling operators ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. Sample recoveries were acceptable. Some losses occurred before the holes were cased as noted in the results table. Samples are monitored for possible contamination during the drilling process by Company geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. See commentary in the announcement text Standard practices for RC drilling are used.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between recovery and grade have been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All RC chips are logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future Mineral Resource Estimation and mining studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Chips are digitally photographed. Samples are routinely scanned with a Vanta pXRF.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes are logged in full, including the reported intersections.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was used in leach test work in this program yet.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1m RC samples are split using a cone splitter. Unmineralised areas are composite RC samples collected by scoop and combined into 4m composite samples. Most samples are dry. Drilling of a hole is terminated if dry samples cannot be produced. No wet samples were noted in this program.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	1m RC samples are submitted to ALS/Minanalytical Laboratory Perth where samples are coarse crushed to 2-3mm and split. A 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay.
		The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All photon tubs and coarse rejects are retained at the laboratory.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	Sampling is supervised by a geologist and sample recovery and moisture content noted. A checklist to ensure ongoing checking for sample quality and to avoid contamination has been implemented. The geologist monitors samples for contamination during drilling. Drill crews are required to routinely clean the cyclone, typically after each rod. No QC samples are inserted by ODY as a part of the leach analysis or assays in the composite results.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Samples are inspected for contamination. The RC cyclone is routinely cleaned. RC field duplicates are collected on intervals that have been identified as geologically prospective by the field geologist at the time of drilling. The duplicate samples are collected directly from the second chute from the on-rig cone splitter. Composite was generated based on the starter pit design at the time. This is likely to change as studies progress. The results are representative of the stater pit and indicative of the expected performance of the Cable and Bollard pits for these material types.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation at the stage of work.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. Photon is considered total. Composites are analysed through 30g fire assay. This is considered total. Leach test work was completed by ALS Balcatta.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and	No geophysical surveys reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	For the original drilling, certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats, are supplied to ALS and are inserted every 20 samples. 400g of CRM are supplied and analysed by Photon analyses. ALS analyse the supplied CRMs multiple times in the frequency and order determined by Odyssey Gold. External lab check assays have not been completed for the current program. No ODY quality control samples are used in the leach testwork.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No intersections are being reported.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not relevant to leach test results..
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Not relevant to leach test results. See referenced prior announcements for drillholes details.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy. Downhole surveys are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool. After completion of the drill program, collars are surveyed by a licensed surveyor.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. Migration to MGA 2020 is underway.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The site topographic surveys including the pit surveys match well with the drill hole collars. Detailed aerial photography over the region has aided the locating of historical drillhole collars. An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a UAV drone survey to validate GPS RL surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole spacing for the 2025 drill program is variable as most drilling to date is either first pass drilling of new exploration targets or infill resource drilling. In general, drill hole collar spacing for the reported drillholes is 100m spaced on exploration targets and 40x40m for infill drilling.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Drilling at Cable is on a spacing which is sufficient to test the grade continuity of mineralisation for this style of mineralisation. The current data set is considered potentially appropriate for use in a future Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The sample is a composite as detailed in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling is designed to be perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation on a hole by hole or section by section basis. The current program has successfully achieved this.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The orientation of drilling relative to mineralisation is not material for the generation of a leach composite. They are near orthogonal.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are delivered to the lab directly by Odyssey personnel or freighted via an independent freight provider.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audit of the leach recovery testwork has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Odyssey's subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd, owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra JV Project. A 1% royalty is payable to Monument Mining on Odyssey's interest in the project. Cable and drilling undertaken was within in M20/527. Native title is extinguished in M20/527 and some surrounding areas[iii]. A cemetery reserve falls within M20/527 but does not impact the resource area currently.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA Govt.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements. Exploration History Gold was discovered at Tuckanarra in the late 1890s by prospectors searching further afield from Cue and Mt Magnet, with the first mine (Nemesis) discovered and developed in 1900. Subsequent exploration and development located additional deposits in the general area with the majority of deposits being developed as small underground mines exploiting narrow, highly mineralised quartz veins associated with Banded Iron Formation lithologies. In general, these historical 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 historical 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Mercator Gold Australia Pty Ltd ("Mercator"). Mercator completed GIS compilation work, mapped the existing pits and completed a number of lines of geophysical induced polarisation to test for the presence of chargeable zones that may have a gold-sulphide association. 2006 to 2011: No field work was carried out on the Tuckanarra gold project post 2006. The Tuckanarra tenement package was acquired by Phosphate Australia in late 2011. Phosphate Australia focused on drilling laterite and oxide resources on the Cable-Bollard Trend, and Anchor with aircore drilling before selling the project to Monument mining in 2015. Odyssey Gold acquired the project in late 2020.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project area is located within the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone belt within the north-eastern Murchison Domain. The majority of greenstones within the Meekatharra-Wydgee belt have been stratigraphically placed within the Polelle Group and the Norie Group of the Murchison Supergroup. The Project area covers Archean basement rocks assigned to the 2815-2805 Ma basal Norie group of the Murchison Supergroup, which covers the eastern margin of the Meekatharra-Wydgee greenstone belt. The Norie group comprises a thick succession of pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalts of the Muroulli Basalt, and conformably overlying and mafic schist and felsic volcanoclastics with interbedded BIF and felsic volcanic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation (Van Kranendonk et al, 2013). These rocks are folded around the south- plunging Besley Anticline. Adjacent to these rocks are the mafic sequences of the Meekatharra Formation (Polelle Group). Granitoids in the Project area comprises the Jungar Suite and Annean Supersuite to the east and the Munarra Monzogranite of the Tuckanarra Suite to the west. The Jungar Suite consists of foliated to strongly sheared K-feldspar-porphyritic monzogranites. These rocks are characterized by strong shear fabrics that suggest they may have been emplaced during, or just before, shearing. The Annean Supersuite includes hornblende tonalite and monzogranitic rocks. The Tuckanarra Suite consists of strongly foliated and locally magmatically layered granodiorite to monzogranitic rocks. The Project is situated within the 'Meekatharra structural zone', a major regional, NE-trending shear dominated zone, about 50 to 60km wide, stretching from Meekatharra through the Cue region as far south as Mount Magnet. This major shear zone is dominated by north and northeast-trending folds and shears (e.g. Kohinoor shear). The Mt Magnet fault is the major east- bounding structure of the Meekatharra structural zone. The mineralised zones of the Project are located in the Tuckanarra greenstone belt comprising a series of mafic and inter-banded mafic and iron formations, with a variable component of clastic sediments, (greywackes and minor shales). The sequence is folded into a south-westerly plunging anticline with a well-developed axial plane cleavage and numerous fractures, bedding parallel faults and shears. The belt extends northwards to Stake Well and east towards the Reedys mining centre. The area has four small open pits, extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with mafic lithologies and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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); and • Gold mineralisation within laterite (Anchor, Bollard, Drogue). Below the base of complete oxidation (~40m) gold mineralisation is commonly seen associated with quartz-pyrrhotite veins and pyrrhotite replacement of the host rocks. Prospective models for the discovery of additional gold deposits in the area are related to the intersection of shear zones with prospective lithologies.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1. Results that are interpreted to be discontinuous, or outside the areas of interest may not be highlighted in the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Metallurgical results are being reported. There are no new exploration drillhole results being reporting. No cutting occurred in the estimation of the composite grade.
	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.	No outlier results are included in the composite.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.

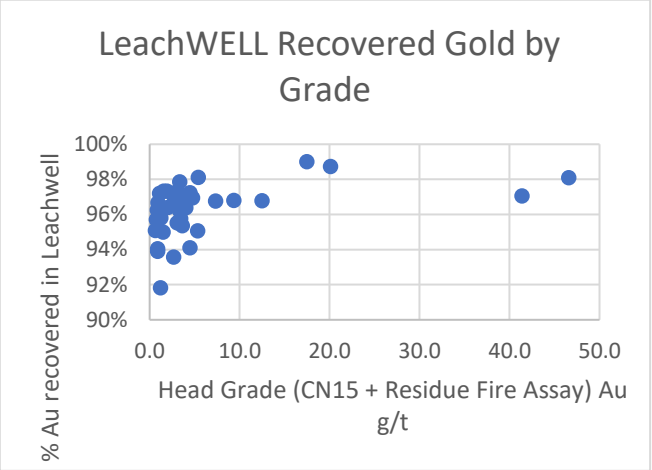
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should 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').*	Not relevant to the reporting of metallurgical leach test results.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in the body of this announcement and Appendix 1.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Balanced reporting has been used. The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region.
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.*	In 2012 a previous owner of the Project, Phosphate Australia Limited, completed and published a set of metallurgical tests for laterite, pisolite, oxide and fresh material from the Cable West and Cable East areas. Total gold recovery from bottle roll tests ranged from 94.7% to 99.3%. Initial test work on the Bottle Dump deposit yielded variable extractions of 45-92.9%iv. Leach retention time, reagent doses and leach conditions were not reported for the first round of tests. Follow up testwork on diamond core yielded results of 92.1%, 79%, 96.1 and 99% gold extraction. Leach conditions for the second round of testing was 48 hours leach time, 300ppm cyanide maintained at 200ppm and pH maintained at 10. No aeration with oxygen was applied. It was recommended that due to the high sulphide content that testwork with high oxygen levels and the addition of lead nitrate is tested to further increase the gold extraction. No gravity recovery was reported for Bottle Dump testwork. No records of metallurgical recovery testwork are known for the Kohinoor deposit. ODY reported in August 2025 that a total of 135 subsamples (400-500g jars) of reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond drillhole samples previously analysed by photon assay were combined to generate 37 composites based on deposit, mineralisation style (vein vs sulphide), state of weathering and a range of interval grades (Table 3). Photon jars were combined, pulverised and split and analysed through ALS Laboratories LeachWELL CN15. The tail residue representing the part of the sample not soluble in cyanide was analysed by fire assay to calculate the composite head grade and give an indication of cyanide recoverable gold under aggressive leach conditions. The samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia. Results were positive with LeachWELL recoveries in the range of 92%-99% but typically 95-97% (Table 2 and Table 3). High recoveries and low tail grades are encouraging and indicate that Tuckanarra mineralisation will respond well during cyanide hydrometallurgical processing even for very high sulphide samples (31-55% average logged sulphide yielding recoveries of 96-99%).

Summary of LeachWELL Recovery by Deposit and Material Type:

Deposit	Weathering	Average LeachWELL Recovery[#]
Bollard	Fresh	98%
Bottle Dump	Fresh	96%
Cable	Fresh	95%
Highway	Fresh	96%
	Oxide	96%

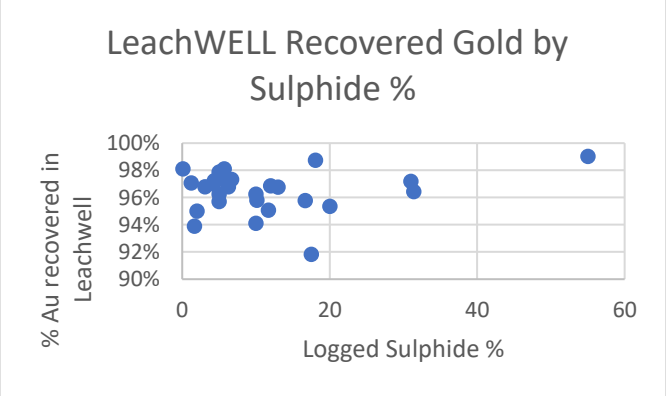
[#]Leachwell Recovery = (ALS LeachWELL CN15 / Calculated Head Grade (ALS LeachWELL CN15 + ALS AA25R)). Recoveries are rounded to the nearest integer.

Higher grade composites tended to yield a higher proportion of gold reporting to the cyanide.



Tuckanarra LeachWELL recovered gold by grade (g/t)

The presence of logged sulphide or high logged sulphide did not negatively impact gold reporting to the LeachWELL solution.



Tuckanarra LeachWELL recovered gold by sulphide (%)

The original photon assays of individual diamond and RC samples have been compared to the composite calculated head grade and these show a minor negative bias (ie calculated head grade is higher than the photon assays) of 7%; or 4% excluding outliers). This does not impact the findings of the recovery work.[iv]

No other meaningful data is required to be presented other than what has been presented in the body of this announcement. The reader is referred to the Independent Geologists Report in the Odyssey Gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Prospectus and subsequent announcements.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Exploration and infill RC drilling and the mining technical studies are continuing. Additional drilling in planned to upgrade Inferred Resources to Indicated based on the outcome of the mining study. Similarly conventional testwork will be prioritised based on the mining study and will include SMC, bond abrasion Index determination, grind optimisation, gravity separation, and magnetic separation along with direct cyanidation with oxygenation. See commentary in the body of the text.

[i] Refer ASX announcement dated 2 August 2024

[ii] Refer ASX announcement dated 15 February 2024

[iii] Gilla on behalf of the Yugunga-Nya People v State of Western Australia (No 3) [2021] FCA 1338

[iv] Refer ASX announcement dated 25 August 2025